A SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF OKEEHEEPKEE:

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AT THE LAKE JACKSON SITE IN FLORIDA

by

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DEDICATION

To my parents, whose sacrifices have made me forever grateful.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis presents the results from archival analyses, remote sensing, and excavation surveys at the Lake Jackson Mounds State Park in Tallahassee, Florida. Lake Jackson (8LE1), is a seven mound site that has been associated with the Fort Walton Period (A.D. 1200–1600) and the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex via ornate funerary objects. This thesis addressed problems of a lack of data outside the site core by surveying previously unexplored areas of the site and consolidating previous published and unpublished archaeological work to provide a more comprehensive report of site design traits. Results include the first off–mound remote sensing data, new digital maps, a revised site boundary, and an expanded sequence of site development beyond the mound precinct. These results allowed a comparison of the major design elements from Lake Jackson to older Floridian cultures and to traits associated with cultures labeled Mississippian. Results show that Lake Jackson exhibited traits categorized as Mississippian beyond exotic trade goods and enforced theories that Lake Jackson was a Mississippian–style variant that incorporated local environmental factors and the long earthwork tradition of prehistoric Florida.

I. INTRODUCTION

Referred to in the Muskogee language as *Okeeheepkee*, or “disappearing waters,” the Lake Jackson archaeological site was the largest Mississippian Period site in North Florida. The site is located in the panhandle of Northwest Florida less than five miles from the state capital in Tallahassee. The site is famous for its unique setting, unusual size, and presence of exotic artifacts affiliated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Though Lake Jackson is regarded as one of the more important Mississippian Period sites in the Deep South, facets of the site remain unknown.

Previous work has discussed possible cultural affiliations, influences, and derivations from regional Mississippian Period sites (Payne 1994:272–274). Lake Jackson has also played host to research addressing broader problems in southeast archaeology, such as the dissemination of North Florida, and by what people.

Though Lake Jackson has been professionally researched since the 1940s, a large portion of the site remains unexplored. More importantly, essential archaeological questions about this major center remain unanswered. Research examining community organization can address site size, describe types of activities that occurred in specific areas of the site, and identify architectural traits diagnostic of a particular culture. Because the majority of previous research focused on major landscape features like mounds and possible plazas, theories about site occupation were developed from a small data sample. New excavations, driven by the goal to understand site design from patterns of observed archaeological data, have the potential to address many site–specific and broad research questions pertaining to the prehistory of the Southeast.

This thesis synthesizes multivalent data recovery methods to provide the most complete account of off–mound prehistoric occupation at the Lake Jackson site to date. This work will address questions of occupation characteristics in an effort to first aptly define site design. Previous research has labeled Lake Jackson and the Fort Walton culture as the Mississippian equivalent in Florida. Other scholars defined the site design as “classic Mississippian” (Payne and Scarry 1998) in part due to the monumental platform mound construction, distinct vessel forms, and, most dramatically, funerary objects attributed to specialized rituals and belief systems (Willey 1949:453; Jones 1982, 1994; Payne and Scarry 1998). Other research has noted the distinct non–Mississippian features at Lake Jackson: The selection of a landscape void of rivers, the lack of site–wide palisades, and the absence of shell temper for ceramics. Mound–building traditions, which changed the local landscape to project social identities and community relationships, were not unique to Mississippian sites and were created as early as the Archaic Period in Florida. Mound sites in the Tallahassee Fort Walton region, such as Letchworth and Block–Sterns, prove monumentality (including multiple layered platform mounds) was not exclusive to the Mississippian Periods or cultures.

This work will explore the nature and possible influences on site design evident at Lake Jackson. By first describing the Lake Jackson community from information recovered from the site, further theoretical questions can be addressed. Is Lake Jackson a continuation of local traditions, or does it exhibit new architectural traits diagnostic of the Mississippian Period? Was it local populations that adopted new ideas of social, agricultural, and architectural modes with access to non–local *sacra*, or did new populations create the Fort Walton culture and use architectural forms to vocalize their distinct cultural identity? It is important to answer these questions because Lake Jackson is the type–site of the Tallahassee Fort Walton culture. What is defined here reflects on the definition of the Fort Walton culture as a whole. By exploring planned community design at the region's largest mound center, we can address what Mississippian means in the Florida Gulf Coast.

Primary research questions this thesis aims to address include:

1. Can we define new diagnostic design characteristics at Lake Jackson based on data recovered from the site?
2. Can researching architectural traits, artifact distribution patterns, and community creation identify design traits that are affiliated with political structures emerging in the Middle and Late Prehistoric Periods in the Southeast?
3. What possible ways did the Mississippian cultural phenomenon disseminate into North Florida? Do regional answers contribute to theories on how the processes of "Mississippianization" spread throughout the Eastern Woodlands?
4. By exploring the constructed landscape at Lake Jackson, can this research contribute to previous theories about local or migrant populations creating Lake Jackson?
5. Is an accumulative approach of using limited shovel testing, remote sensing, and previous archaeological and archival data an effective method to execute problem–oriented archaeological research?

Besides addressing the major research questions above, this work will address more specific issues regarding the current archaeological knowledge of the site. Previous scholars have clearly enunciated many issues that need to be addressed (Marrinan and White 2007:315; Marrinan 2012:226) to better understand the prehistory of Lake Jackson. These issues include: Can we provide better evidence for a plaza between Mounds 2 and 4? Is it possible to better understand how the site functioned via evidence of domestic or ritual activity? Is there an associated village at Lake Jackson? Are the state park boundaries accurate as a site boundary? What was the significance of the stream running through the center of site? Can we understand specific types of activities that took place at the middens north of Mound 2? How did the landscape, especially nearby sinkholes, influence the design of Lake Jackson?

One way this thesis will attempt to address many of these questions is by comparing site design attributes from other mound sites. Research on the emergence of Mississippian Period societies has noted the correlation of new architectural features, such as platform mounds and large plaza areas that reflect and were required to form and maintain these new political and economic structures (Milanich 1980; Smith 1986). By exploring other sites in the Florida panhandle, it is possible to illuminate more clearly the strategies Lake Jackson enacted onto their community. Besides local examples of community design, classic examples of Mississippian architecture and site organization are presented to compare with Lake Jackson. Artifact databases from previous archaeological projects at the site are re–examined and will be provided at the end of this work to promote future analysis and research into the Fort Walton culture.

Thesis Outline

Chapter 2 discusses the setting and a short historiography of Lake Jackson and the greater Northwest Florida region. To provide an accurate view of prehistoric settlement conditions, a natural history of the Lake Jackson basin is given. Included is a discussion on the previous archaeological excavations, with a focus on work that pertains to settlement and specific site occupation patterns. Historic, regional, and ethnographic accounts will also be provided. Theoretical histories and approaches to the major questions addressed in previous work at Lake Jackson and the region are overviewed.

Chapter 3 discusses methods and techniques utilized for the excavations, remote sensing, and the archival data amassed. Chapter 4 will present data results from the 2014 excavations, remote sensing, archival compilations, and artifact analyses. Excavation data will illustrate artifact distributions presented in tables and maps. Ground–penetrating radar and magnetometer results juxtaposed with existing site maps show prehistoric artifact distributions in relation to site features and previous excavations. This work is the first to compile the numerous cultural resource management excavations at Lake Jackson and use them as data sources. Comprehensive maps presenting all known previous fieldwork and tables of artifact data from many of these projects are also provided. A summary of the major results from the data concludes the chapter.

Chapter 5 discusses and compares settlement and intra–site pattern characteristics from Floridian and Mississippian cultures to what is observed at Lake Jackson. Future research questions and the implications these new findings have on the current knowledge of Fort Walton and the lower Southeast region are addressed. An Appendix will provide comprehensive artifact databases and documentation forms used in this work.

II. HISTORIOGRAPHY AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Research on prehistoric southeastern architecture and site design has shown that Mississippian groups exhibited a high amount of diversity when creating communities. In lieu of extensive archaeological data, previous researchers have used other methods to understand lifeways at Lake Jackson. There has been a tendency for researchers to apply agreed–upon concepts of Mississippian community organization to bolster understandings of local sites, as well as to stimulate future research questions and theories (Nass et al. 1995:58–60; O'Brien 2001: vii; Kidder 1998:123–125). Research based on a methodology using the direct historical approach with theoretical models deriving from other Mississippian centers was applied to Fort Walton models. This work has given us a vision of Lake Jackson as a Mississippian chiefdom with political and economic systems comparable to classic examples across the Southeast. These interpretations show Lake Jackson consisting of a centralized community supported by maize agriculture surrounding platform mounds oriented to the cardinal directions (Scarry and Payne 1998:24–37; Morgan 1980). Lake Jackson was classified as a paramount chiefdom at the top of a four–tiered hierarchical settlement system (Payne 1994:251) borrowed from similar settlement models reflecting higher social stratification associated with the period (Emerson and Milner 1982; Steponaitis 1986). Political systems were interpreted from mortuary patterns in Mound 3 as kin–based chiefly rulerships utilizing ideological characteristics shared by other Mississippian cultures.

A number of researchers believed that by at least A.D. 1250, a Mississippian socio–cultural structure migrated east with people from the Apalachicola Valley to settle the Tallahassee Red Hills. This theory is enforced by the similarities of artifact assemblages from both regions. Both Early Fort Walton and Cayson Phase assemblages contain the same ceramic styles and types, and also continue the use of grit and grog temper (Willey 1949:456; Tesar 1980:149–151; Scarry 1990:178–180, 2007c:242). These people were later identified as the Apalachee upon European contact, again primarily based on the influx of grog–tempered ceramics with paddle stamp designs typical of Lamar Period populations in Georgia (Tesar 1980:196–198; Jones 1982, 1994; Hann 1988; Knight 1981; Payne 1994; Payne and Scarry 1998; Scarry 1990, 2007c).

Other researchers question many of these interpretations and warn of an overdependence on “untestable theories” (Marrinan 2012:188). Scholars came to these conclusions by highlighting the fact that less than 1% of the site has been professionally dug, while no long–term archaeological projects have been conducted at the site (Marrinan and White 2007; Blitz and Lorenz 2006:105). Arguments against theories of Fort Walton cultural emergence deriving from population migration have been put forth, primarily challenging the notion that Late Weeden Island and Early Fort Walton ceramic assemblages are not as distinct as originally thought, citing a continuity of decoration motifs on both cultures’ ceramic vessels (White 2014:235; Blitz and Lorenz 2006:104). Models that state that the Fort Walton people were the descendants of the historic Apalachee have been challenged due to a lack of direct physical evidence. It is contended that until more fundamental research on chronology and artifact distribution is derived from further excavations, questions of site and population size, village locations, site use, and cultural affiliation at Lake Jackson cannot be sufficiently addressed (Marrinan and White 2007; Marrinan 2012:218).

Due to Lake Jackson’s complexity, strategic location, and probable involvement in far–reaching cultural–interaction spheres, many researchers have placed the site in different regional and cultural categories (Stirling 1936; Kroeber 1963; Goggin 1947:114–122; Blitz and Lorenz 2006; Scarry 2007c). W.H. Holmes (1903) was the first to apply a scientific culture classification system to Florida prehistory. As noted by Gordon R. Willey, Holmes developed three major regions in Northwest Florida based on his ceramic typologies (1949:27). These appointed regions are "Mobile–Pensacola," "Apalachicola," and "Appalachian" (Holmes 1903:46). In *Archeology of the Florida Gulf Coast*, Willey follows suit in classifying cultural regions specifically by ceramic typology, though later lamented the choice to use terms interchangeably to denote a cultural region, artifact type, and cultural groups (Brose 1985:157; Willey 1985:178).

Claudine Payne's dissertation describes the land in which Lake Jackson is located as *Apalachee*, deriving the term from the native groups occupying the area when encountered by Spanish explorers in 1528 (1994:154). These first explorers observed that the regional boundaries for the Apalachee were the Aucilla and Ochlocknee rivers to the east and west respectively (Figure 2.1) (Swanton 1922:109–110; Payne 1994:229). In 2006, John Blitz and Karl Lorenz categorized Lake Jackson as a part of the Apalachicola drainage culture area and as a continuation of the "Chattahoochee Chiefdoms" river basin and cultural region. This model associated Lake Jackson with cultures from modern–day Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama (2006:104). Another regional terms used in previous work that includes the Lake Jackson basin is the *Deep South*, which describes Southwest South Carolina, Georgia, Southeast Mississippi, and North Florida.

Luis Tesar uses the culture–region term *Apalachee Fort Walton* (1980:134–136, 2012:1–2) and applies the same natural boundaries of the Aucilla and Ochlocknee rivers

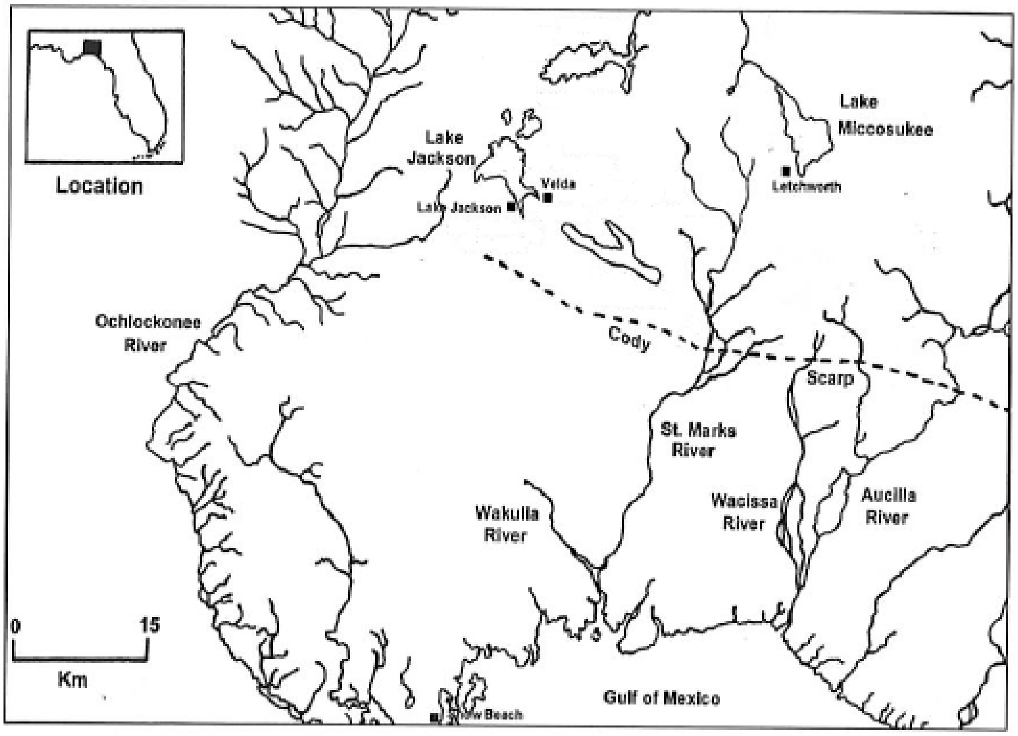

Figure 2.1. Map of the Tallahassee Hills region Lake Jackson (Marrinan 2012:191).

as the cultural region. This term refines Willey's application of the term by differing from the western regional variant *Pensacola Fort Walton*. Though *Apalachee* is a cultural term denoting groups occupying Northwest Florida in the 16th and 17th centuries, there has not been conclusive evidence that these groups occupied the area when Lake Jackson was occupied. *Tallahassee Fort Walton* will be utilized whenever describing the prehistoric Floridian culture and region where Lake Jackson is located. The general chronological range for the Tallahassee Fort Walton culture used in this work is A.D. 1200–1600[1].

Natural Environment

An overview of the natural environment is essential to this study of community

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[1] A number of scholars and Native American groups feel an official change of the site to Okeeheepkee is justified (Bloch 2014). Although a potential name change could assist in decolonizing authoritative discursive formations, Lake Jackson is the name used for essentially all work published and unpublished on the site. For convenience and clarity, the archaeological site researched in this thesis will be addressed as Lake Jackson.

construction and can provide insights on influences on site design. Environmental stresses are widely recognized as a major factor to a community's settlement strategies and changes (Meher 1995:23, 24, 161; Anderson 2012:78; Lewis and Stout 1998:5; Foster 2012:4). Previous researchers have suggested that major causes of change in prehistoric Floridian cultures have been the processes of adjusting to environmental conditions (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:15). This can be seen in the site density for Tallahassee Fort Walton. The Tallahassee Hills region has the lowest percentage of Woodland Period sites and the highest of Fort Walton Period sites in the entire Northwest Florida region. One theory is that Late Weeden Island people could not effectively apply their typical riverine and coastal subsistence strategies at the inland locales that are void of rivers (Brose and Percy 1978:93–97). Tallahassee Fort Walton people, on the other hand, achieved higher populations due to successfully responding to the environmental challenges with a higher reliance on agriculture–based subsistence.

Northwest Florida is essentially the southern border of the upland geologic domain located in modern–day Georgia and Alabama. This area is much different from the sandy, acidic spodosols and entisols of the coastal lowlands, which dominate the majority of Florida. During the Eocene and Oligocene epochs, sedimentation deposited limestone and dolostone, giving the Florida Plateau its signature karst limestone above bedrock (Upchurch and Randazzo 1997:217–227). Characterized by limestone deposits dissolving from contact with acidic groundwater, karst topography is known for the high occurrence of internal drainage in Florida. This phenomenon is typical of regions where there is a low ground surface and a high water table. Byproducts of these phenomena include springs, caves, and sinkholes (Lane 1986:100; Schmidt 1997:5). These karst formations set Lake Jackson apart from other major mound centers, which tend to be located on rivers and not shallow, sporadically dry lakes.

Located on the upland landform north of the relic marine escarpment, the Cody Scarp, Northwest Florida's geologic uniqueness is manifold. As a rolling upland landform with few flat areas, the Tallahassee Red Hills are a stretch of 65 kilometers not confined to a river drainage. Deposition consists of well–drained sandy loam soil, providing the best agricultural conditions of the state. The remaining areas of the Florida Gulf Coastal Lowlands consist of much poorer soils, unsuitable for intensive agriculture (Saunders 1981:6–12). The environment of the uplands consists primarily of flatwoods and sloped pine environments consisting of magnolia and other mixed hardwoods with pine trees (Brose and Percy 1978:88).

The Tallahassee Hills is known geologically for its distinct upland karst topography. Instead of developed rivers, the region's main bodies of water consist of large, shallow, sinkhole–rich lakes formed from depressions in the underlying limestone (Payne and Scarry 1998:28). Lake Jackson itself contains multiple alluvial sinkholes (Figure 2.2), which on average will "dry down" at least every 25 years. In recent times, such as in 1999, the lake can go completely dry (McGlynn 2006). Near the southern end of the McGinnis arm is a sinkhole, which in the 1950s was filled with scrap cars and concrete to inhibit draining. Though the sinkhole is still clogged to this day, it is possible that it was active during the prehistoric occupation of the site (McGlynn 2014: personal communication). Such a powerful natural phenomenon at Lake Jackson would not only affect subsistence strategies, but impacts on religious institutions and cosmological conceptions seem possible. Swirling waters are elemental aspects of preternatural creatures associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex and other Native American belief systems (Lankford 2007:107–120; Reilly 2011:118–134). It is with little doubt that these geologic formations were instrumental to the location selection and site design of Lake Jackson or "disappearing waters."

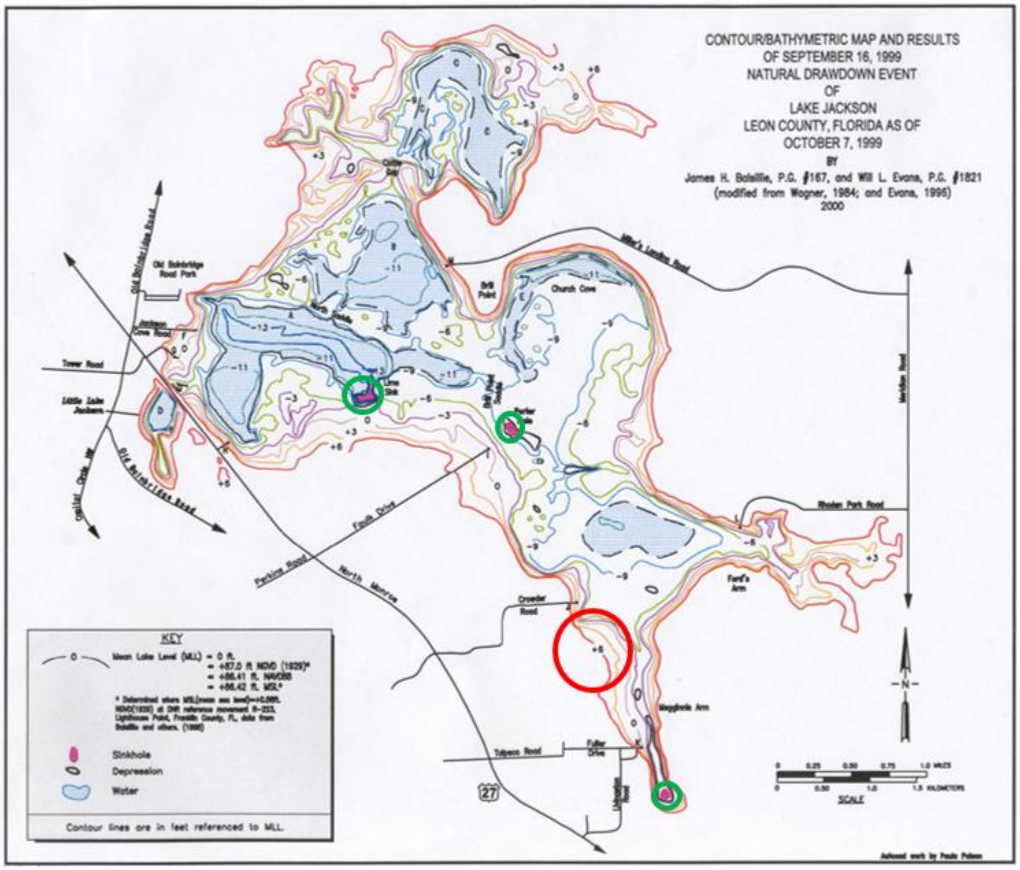

Figure 2.2. Contour Map of Lake Jackson. The red circle indicates the Lake Jackson site. The green circles indicate known sinkholes (Florida Geologic Service 2000).

Site Setting

The Lake Jackson site rests about seven kilometers northwest of the center of modern–day Tallahassee. The site itself is located on the southwestern shore of the main body of Lake Jackson with the narrow McGinnis arm located to the east (Figure 2.3). The mounds are on a low lake terrace with red clay piney hills to the north and west that surround the Lake Jackson basin (Willey 1949:96). Six of the seven mounds make up the site center in a parallel orientation trending northeast to southwest. The site layout apparently follows the contours of Butler Mill Creek, a drainage beginning in the sloping bluffs immediately west of the mound center. Ultimately, the creek empties into the McGinnis Arm of Lake Jackson. Though the Lake Jackson floodplain indicates the creek flowed in multiple locations over time, it likely ran between Mounds 2 and 4 to the north and Mounds 5, 3, 6, and 7 to the south (Payne 1994:232–240; Jones 1994: 120–121).

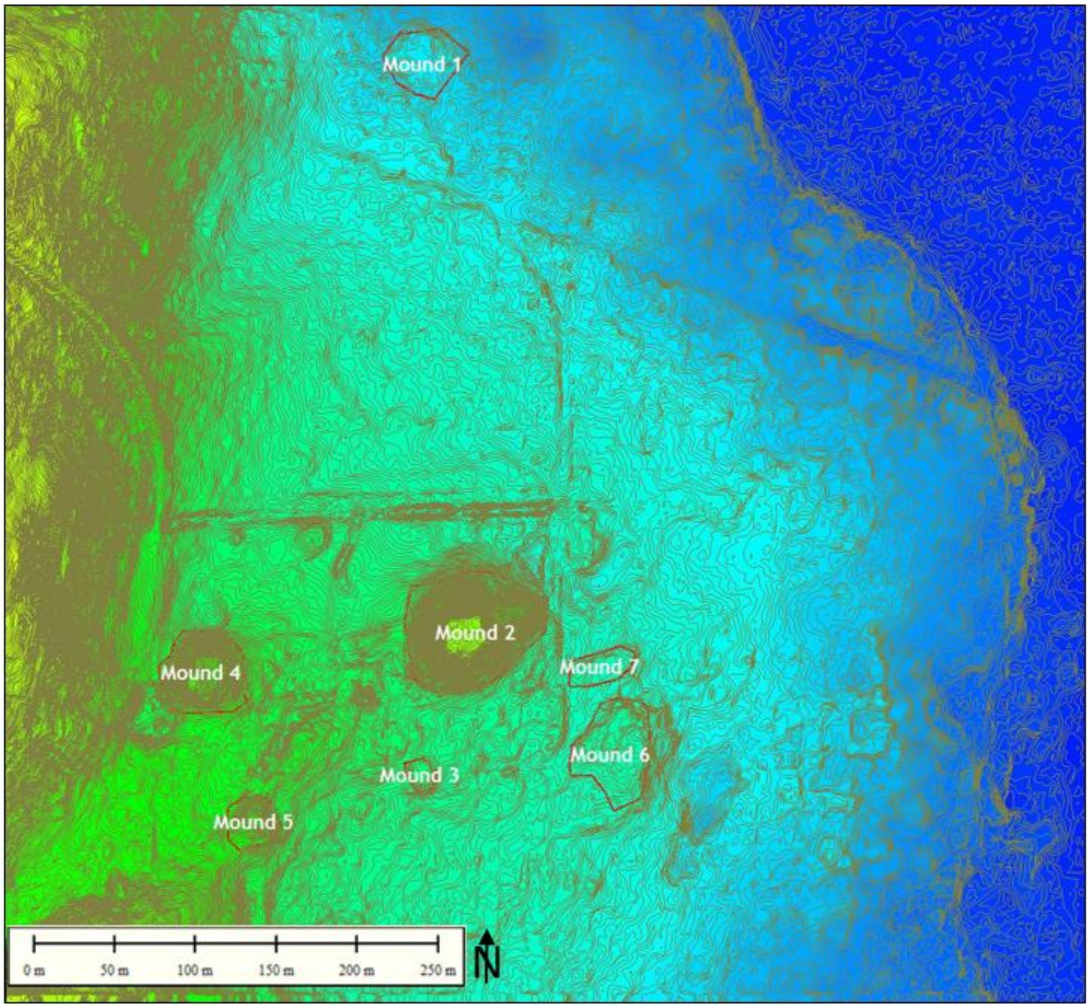

Figure 2.3. Lidar map of the Lake Jackson site. Courtesy of Daniel Seinfeld.

Standing approximately 11 meters tall and covering an area of over 4,000 square meters at the base, Mound 2 is the largest earthen structure at the site. Mound 2 has been described as a simple truncated mound, but also features a possible ramp that faces the northeast. More research is needed to understand the architectural morphology of the site's pre–eminent cultural feature; as only minor archaeological projects have taken place (Payne 1994:252). The southern portion of the Lake Jackson Archaeological State Park consists of a six–mound complex with Mound 1 located approximately 400 meters north of Mound 2. Six of the seven mounds appear to be constructed in the characteristic truncated or platform architectural style (Mounds 1 through Mound 6). Mound 7 is approximately 1 meter in height, round, and consists of a possible red clay floor observed by Willey (1949:97). Other cultural features include four to five borrow pits throughout the known site on the outside of the six–mound grouping. Possible barrow pits are located due east of Mound 1, southeast of Mound 6, two north of Mound 7, with the largest and deepest adjacent to Mound 4. Louis Tesar noted a possible palisade feature immediately surrounding Mound 3 observed during salvage excavations. He also described how the natural features of the lake to the north and east, as well as sloped terrain to the west, create a "palisaded feature" (Tesar 1980: 163–166). The Jones 1994 map (Figure 2.4) shows two barrow pits immediately west and southwest of Mound 4. This feature further creates a boundary between the mound precinct and rest of the site. No evidence of palisades or bastions surrounding the site has been found.

Ethnographic and Historic Narrative

Accounts of native groups in Northwest Florida, especially the Apalachee, by the first explores provide valuable insights into the Fort Walton culture. It is widely considered that the Apalachee encountered by these first Europeans were the descendants of the Fort Walton Period people (Hann 1988; Scarry 2007c; Scarry and Payne 1998;

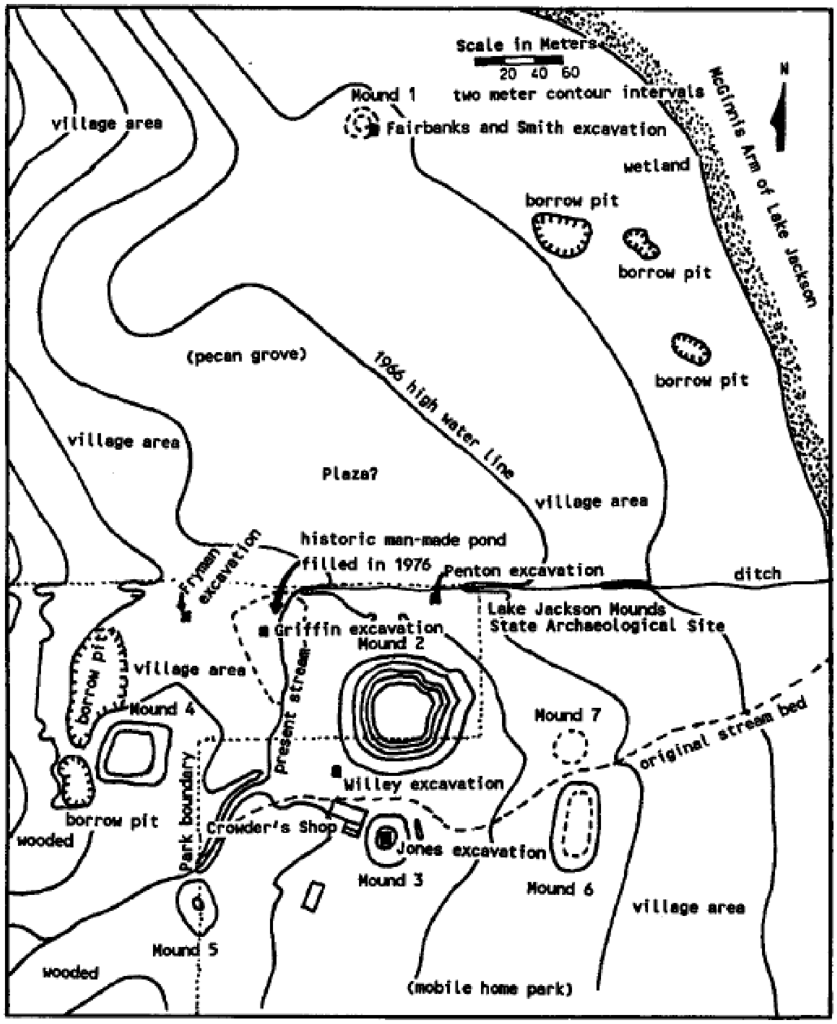

Figure 2.4. Site map showing previous excavations, mound, and barrow pit features (Jones 1994:122).

Swanton 1946; Willey 1949). The amount of cultural similarity or continuity between missionized Apalachee and Fort Walton mound builders has been debated for some time. Scholars have asserted the Apalachee were “not a reflection of the Fort Walton culture” (Marrinan and White 2007:292), citing examples such as the considerably lower amounts of chipped stone and a lack of material evidence connecting the groups (Marrinan 2012:217–218). Nevertheless, a number of cultural continuities such as subsistence patterns and ceramic styles have been argued. Researchers have “up streamed,” using historic data from Apalachee sites, to discuss Fort Walton cultural phenomena with success (Hann 1988; Knight 1986,1989; Payne 1994, 2006; Scarry 2007c).

Landing near Tampa Bay in 1528, Panfilo de Narvaez is credited as the first explorer of inland Northwest Florida. While in Apalachee, he provided the first accounts of flourishing populations practicing maize and other intensive agriculture. His records also noted political leaders, fierce warriors, and evident material wealth (Varner and Varner 1962). Hernando De Soto's 1539 venture was the most serious attempt yet at colonizing Florida. The De Soto chronicles tell much about the Apalachee and describe them as the most powerful tribe encountered. In early October of 1539, De Soto's group reached "Iniahica," what has been described as the principle Apalachee town. Early researchers believed Lake Jackson to be this place (Willey 1949), while modern data suggests this to be the Martin site, a non–mound site five kilometers southeast of Lake Jackson. Since De Soto's time, the Spanish mission system spread quickly and reached Northwest Florida in 1633.

The Apalachee mission period is marked by considerable change for the indigenous people. Beginning in the 1700s, English presence in the new world began to challenge Spanish occupation in North Florida. With the help of Creek rivals, British Colonel James Moore in 1704 attacked and destroyed many of the Spanish missions in Northwest Florida. This included much of their "capital," Mission San Luis. Historians mark this as the end of the consolidated Apalachee people in Florida (Willey 1949:517–520).

16th–century chronicles provide the first settlement pattern descriptions of Apalachee, stating, "the country was well inhabited, producing much corn, the way leading by many habitations like villages" (Bourne et al. 1904:47). Narvaez mentions many towns, most notably the capital town of Anhayca and a coastal town nine days away from an inland Apalachee village (Willey 1949:523). This gives us insight to a settlement hierarchy consisting of larger centers, with major towns having at least 40 houses made of straw, with smaller outlying sites at some distance from larger sites. A chronicler of the De Soto expedition supports this:

"At the distance of a half a league to a league apart there were other towns with much maize, pumpkins, beans and dried plums (…) whence were brought together at Anhayca." (Swanton 1922:113). The action of bringing goods from villages and outlying forests tells of a network of consolidated sites. Willey suggests this is proof of a politico–religious center supported by outlying farming communities (1949:523). These ethnographic records can benefit research design at Lake Jackson by providing testable models of site settlement, which could be tested archaeologically.

In 1825, Colonel Robert Butler was appointed the first Surveyor General of the newly acquired territory of Florida. Butler awarded himself over 900 acres of the best farming land in the region, and settled on a plantation west of a lake he named after his mentor and benefactor, General Andrew Jackson (Martinez 2001:7). This led to the first survey of the site in 1852 by A. M. Randolph (Figure 2.5), who mapped "three indian mounds" near the lake (1852:69). It was not until 1918, when Nels Nelson mentioned the site in the chronology of Florida, that the mounds were noted in a publication. The site was described again in 1939 by Mark Boyd, a historian interested in the possibility of Spanish occupation in the area (Marrinan 2012:198).

In the 20th century, most of Butler Plantation, including the mounds, was sold to

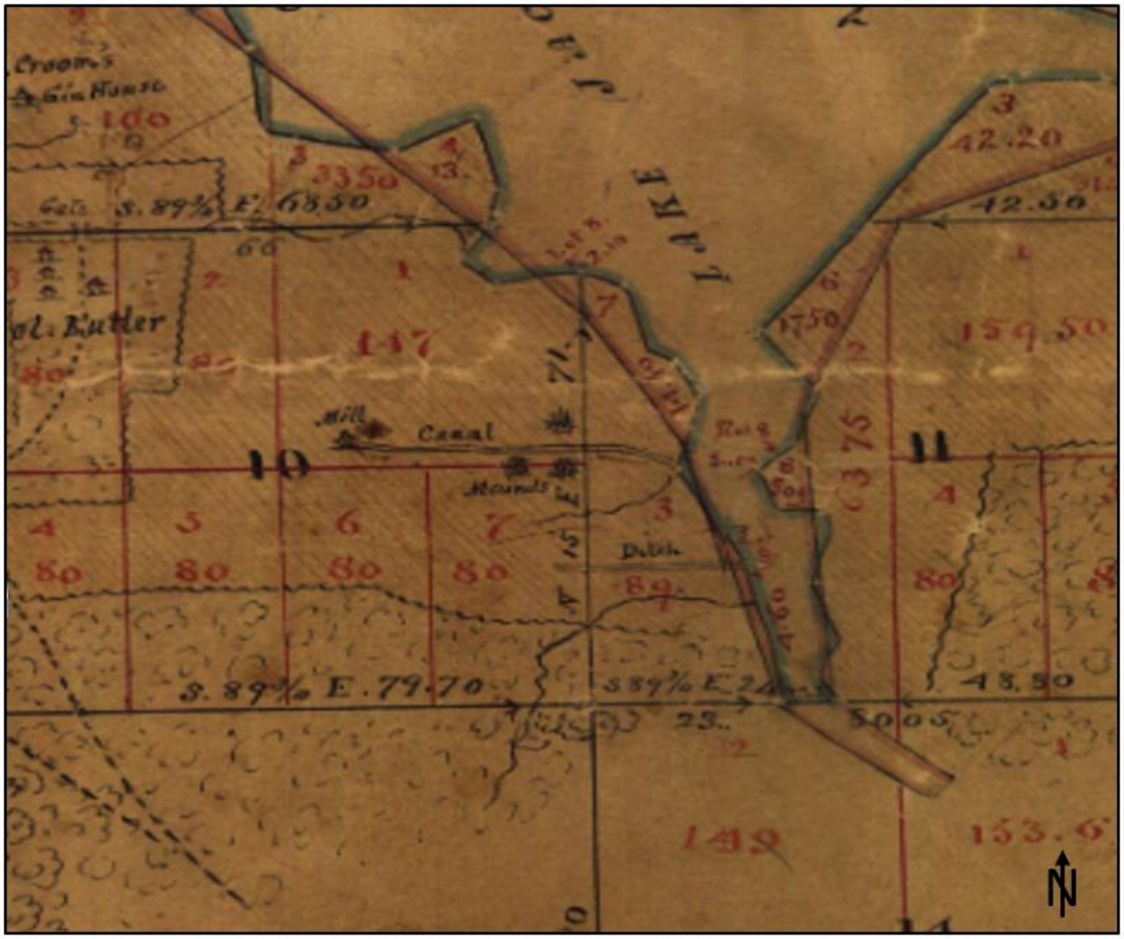

Figure 2.5. Survey map of Township 1N 1W, the first known map of Lake Jackson. Courtesy of the University of Florida Digital Collections.

the Florida Pecan Endowment Company (Paisley 1968:67). When pecan production and profits dropped in the 1930s, the land was forfeited to the state for delinquent taxes. By the 1940s, all the land was sold for private use (Martinez 2001:7, 8). Pecan trees are still found throughout the site. The state began purchasing land in 1966 to create The Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological Park, which is about 60 acres currently. Six of the seven mounds are within the park boundaries, which is managed and maintained by the Department of Natural Resources (Martinez 2001:10).

Archaeological Investigations at Lake Jackson[2]

Though impressive in size and close in proximity to Florida's capital, Lake Jackson's major earthworks garnered little attention until the early 20th century. Between 1940 and 1994, fewer than ten major archaeological excavations had been undertaken at the site. This summary includes compliance archaeology projects that tested the impact proposed construction had on cultural resources within the park. These non–academic projects provide needed data from unexplored areas of the site.

Willey and Woodbury, 1940

Archaeologists Gordon R. Willey and Richard D. Woodbury from Columbia University were the first to scientifically study the site. Excavating two 3x3–meter test pits on the north and south sides of Mound 2, their initial mapping and artifact recovery presented Lake Jackson as having seven mounds and clear occupations during the Middle (A.D. 1200–1400) and Late (A.D. 1400–1540) Mississippian Periods (Willey 1949:99; Payne 1994:243). Their work at Lake Jackson was a part of an extensive survey that eventually produced the first systematic ceramic and cultural taxonomic system for the Florida Gulf Coast (Willey 1949). Excavation units were described and mapped in Willey's publication with distances from Mound 2 provided (Willey 1949:98) and were subsequently mapped by Griffin (1950), Jones (1982). and Payne (1994), allowing relatively accurate modern georeferencing.

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[2] A major aspect of this research was the creation of new digital maps that identified and displayed the locations of previous archeological work at the site. As mentioned before, the multitude of archaeological work since 1939 has varied in excavation and recordation methods. The condition and quality of data relevant to relocating previous work also varied in accuracy and is worth noting. For each archaeological project that was reexamined, and for this thesis, the manner in which the project was georeferenced will be described under their respective sections.

Griffin, 1950

Jon Griffin, the first State Archaeologist of Florida, excavated 87 1x1–meter test units between Mounds 2 and 4, the largest planned excavation at the site to date. His worked also included the removal of topsoil on Mound 4 and the creation of a new site map (Figure 2.6). On Mound 4, he discovered a packed red clay platform with seven possible post–holes throughout the summit. Griffin next examined exposed looter trenches in Mound 2, detailing the multiple construction sequences of clay floors (Griffin 1950:102; Ledoux 2009:41). His work concluded that there was a possible plaza between Mounds 2 and 4. North of the "plaza," Griffin's excavations encountered high artifact concentrations (1950:110). Georeferencing was possible with Griffin's original map as well as Jones' site map (1982).

Smith and Fairbanks, 1953 (Mound 1)

With help from the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research staff, archival research discovered partial field notes and artifact collections from Mound 1 excavations by Hale G. Smith and Charles Fairbanks in 1953. Previously thought to be lost (Payne 1994:248), very little was known about the work or material collected. In the recovered notes, a sketch map shows two test units labeled "A" and "B" placed in the southeastern corner of the mound (Fairbanks 1953:1–4). The associated ceramic collections were stored in two bags also labeled "A" or "B," with no further stratigraphic provenience. All ceramic artifacts were re–examined for this thesis and appeared to consist of grit and grog inclusions, temper typically associated with the Fort Walton Period. Further examination of the collections is needed, as it is the only sample from the feature.

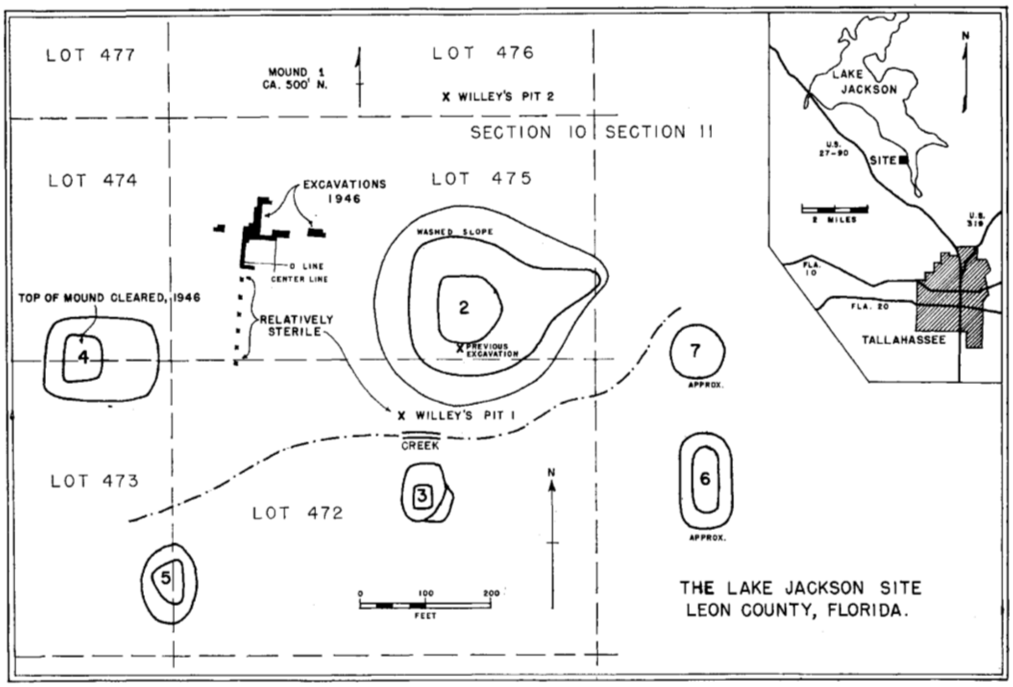


Figure 2.6. Griffin's plan map of Lake Jackson (1950:2).

Penton, 1968

Water drainage issues at the park prompted the construction of a ditch north of the mound district. Two 2x2–meter excavation units were place to test the impact the ditch would have on cultural resources. The test pit northeast of Mound 2 found numerous features and large amounts of prehistoric artifacts. Daniel Penton's work suggests the presence of possible structures and a larger presence of the artifact midden north of Mound 2 encountered in Willey's, Lozowski's, and Payne's projects (1949, 1991, 1994). Georeferencing was possible from the distance given from Mound 2 in field notes as well as on–site affirmation of location by Penton himself while on site during fieldwork in 2014.

Fryman, 1969

In 1969, the Florida Department of Natural Resources modernized the park by adding three buildings and a concrete parking lot. Excavations were placed north of

Mound 4 and in the upland areas of the park, totaling 28 square meters. Shovel tests were placed northwest of Mound 4, where the current parking lot is located (Fryman 1969). Excavations uncovered linear wall–trench style foundations, the first evidence of prehistoric structures at the site. This feature was approximately 75 meters northwest of Griffin's 1947 work between Mounds 2 and 4. Claudine Payne classified the ceramics as Fort Walton artifacts from her Lake Jackson I and early II phases, or A.D. 1100–1400 (Payne 1994: 249,250). Georeferencing of the excavation units was accurate based on the distances recorded from the modern restroom location recorded in Fryman's field notes.

Jones, 1975 – 1976

The most dramatic addition to site data came in 1975 when the Florida Bureau of Archaeology (FBAR) conducted salvage excavations at Mound 3. The mound was in the process of being cleared by the landowner, who had already removed 40% of the feature for construction fill. Jones and other state archaeologists rushed in to perform salvage excavations under a confined timescale and budget (Jones 1994:122). Archaeologists recorded 25 burials with numerous mortuary objects and sacra, including: textiles, whole vessels, stone and copper maces, shell beads and gorgets, stone effigy pipes, and copper repoussé plates. This work clearly showed Lake Jackson and the Fort Walton culture to be a part of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Jones also gave us the first radiocarbon dates from the site, with the construction of Mound 3 likely beginning in A.D. 1240 ±90 and the final construction phase occurring at A.D. 1476±85 (Jones 1991:120–123). FBAR's work saved the most substantial addition to our knowledge about Lake Jackson and the Fort Walton culture. Jones' excavation report in his 1982 article was the first publication on Lake Jackson since Griffin's article 32 years before.

Mound 6

The modern history of Mound 6 is one of destruction. A private landowner removed at least 1 meter of the mound for fill dirt sometime in the 1970s. In 1976, ten 2x2–meter pits were pocked into the mound by an avocational archaeologist. John Scarry was able to interpret the limited field notes and examine a portion of the ceramic collection. From what remained of the mound, Scarry found that no more than two clay mantles were observed in this feature, which contained all Fort Walton Period ceramics (Scarry 2007a).

Jones, 1990 – 1992

B. Calvin Jones and the FBAR undertook minor archaeological excavations throughout the early 1990s as further improvements and land acquisitions modified the park. In 1990, two 30–centimeter shovel tests were excavated at a proposed kiosk location approximately 50 meters east of the park bathrooms. These test units contained 111 ceramic fragments and 2 lithic artifacts. The tests supported previous archaeological work that showed a dense artifact concentration with possible archaeological features northeast of Mound 4 and north of Mound 2. In 1992, B. Calvin Jones placed eight shovel test units to test the cultural impact of installing a septic take at the park. Located in the wooded upland section of the site, approximately 400 meters west of the mound precinct, 153 prehistoric artifacts were recovered. The highest amounts of artifacts were recovered in the westernmost test pits, with the majority classified as Fort Walton Period ceramics, while nearby surface finds recovered Lamar Period stamped sherds. Monitoring of the mechanical backhoe work recovered more Lake Jackson and Fort Walton wares with possible evidence of postholes, leading Jones to surmise the area was used for habitation during the Fort Walton Period (Marrinan and White 2012:278). That same year, Jones led a 153 auger test excavation survey for the new southern park boundary fence line. A mechanical auger placed a test pit at each proposed fence post, three meters apart. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered, with Jones labeling two possible village areas. Overall, higher artifact frequencies were found closer to the mound precinct. Georeferencing the auger test survey was very accurate due to the fact that each fence post where an auger test was placed is still present to this day. Jones' auger tests were also accurately mapped by Claudine Payne during her auger survey, which in turn bolstered the accuracy of her auger tests in the precinct area. Jones' septic tank excavations were georeferenced by the rough sketch, which showed the approximate location of shovel tests and backhoe excavations in reference to an old western boundary fence line. The impact of the fence line can still be seen in modern satellite imagery, allowing for approximate accuracy.

Terzis and Smith, 1990 and Lozowski, 1991

In the summers of 1990 and 1991, the Museum of Florida excavated 22 shovel tests located on private property north of Mound 4 (Lozowski 1991). The prehistoric artifacts recovered primarily consisted of Fort Walton Period ceramics with one Spanish majolica ceramic dating to the 1700s also recovered. Artifact density lessened the further north and west the test units were positioned. The land was eventually purchased by the state and was incorporated into the park (Terzis and Smith 1990:10). Site maps of each shovel test were placed in reference to the corner of the old park boundary fence that still exists, allowing for accurate placement of test locations in my digital maps.

Payne, 1994

Claudine Payne’s 377 auger test survey in 1989 (Figure 2.7) reinforced the known site chronology and showed a constant occupation in the areas between Mounds 2, 4, and 5 during the Fort Walton Period (Payne 1989:2–3; Tesar 2012:3). In 1989, Claudine Payne also excavated a 2x2–meter test pit on the southern slope of Mound 4. Her excavation presented evidence of three different clay cap mantles accompanied by fill zones. At Mound 4, a pre–mound midden capped a layer of pale sand before mound construction began (Payne 1994:256–257). Her dissertation included excavating in the northern slope of Mound 5, which took the test unit to a pre–mound midden. This work provided four more radiocarbon dates for the site, all deriving from Mound 5 (Payne 1994:243). Payne’s work helped refine previous site chronologies (Scarry 1990:177–184) and established the first systematic research exploring site design. Claudine Payne’s accurate field notes provided accurate field maps that referenced existing landmarks on the site, allowing for accurate placement of data in maps for this thesis.

Martinez, 2001

In 2001, Carlos Martinez conducted the Okeeheepkee Prairie Project, a survey of a 26.2 hectare parcel of land due south of Lake Jackson State Park. The land was purchased to preserve shorelines and water quality of the lake, with the possibility of creating recreational areas in the future. Martinez conducted 126 shovel tests throughout the area (Figure 2.8). Over 100 prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered. Martinez identified three artifact concentrated areas, suggesting possible village locations in relation to the mound center. The Okeeheepkee Prairie project demonstrated that occupation at Lake Jackson was located outside of the current state

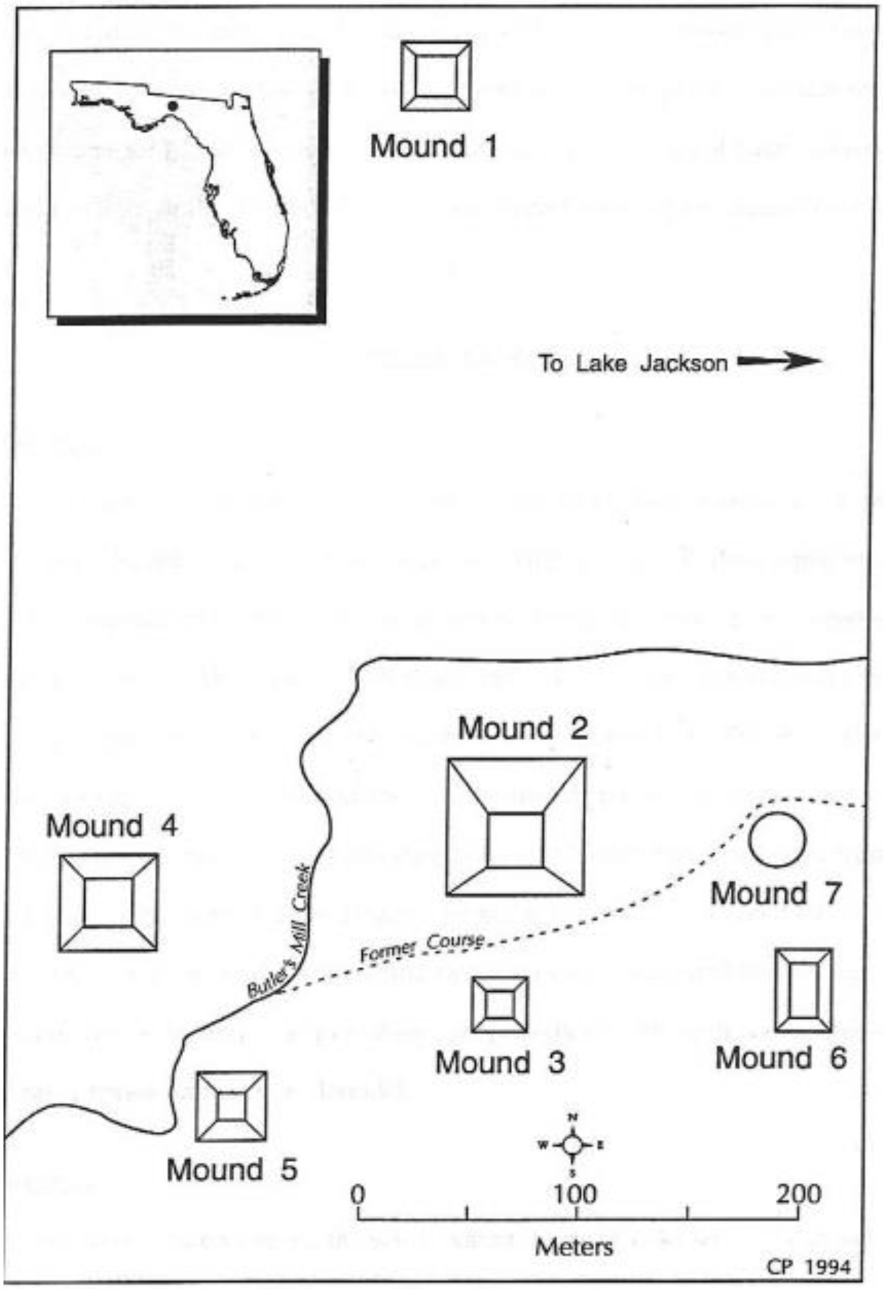


Figure 2.7 Payne's plan map of Lake Jackson (1994:108).

park site boundary. This work project has not been accounted for by any other archaeological research about the site. Georeferencing was made possible by the creation of a satellite image overlaid with the location of each shovel test. Field notes provided the distance between each test, while the map clearly labeled site landmarks, allowing the placement of the shovel test in maps for this thesis to be quite accurate.

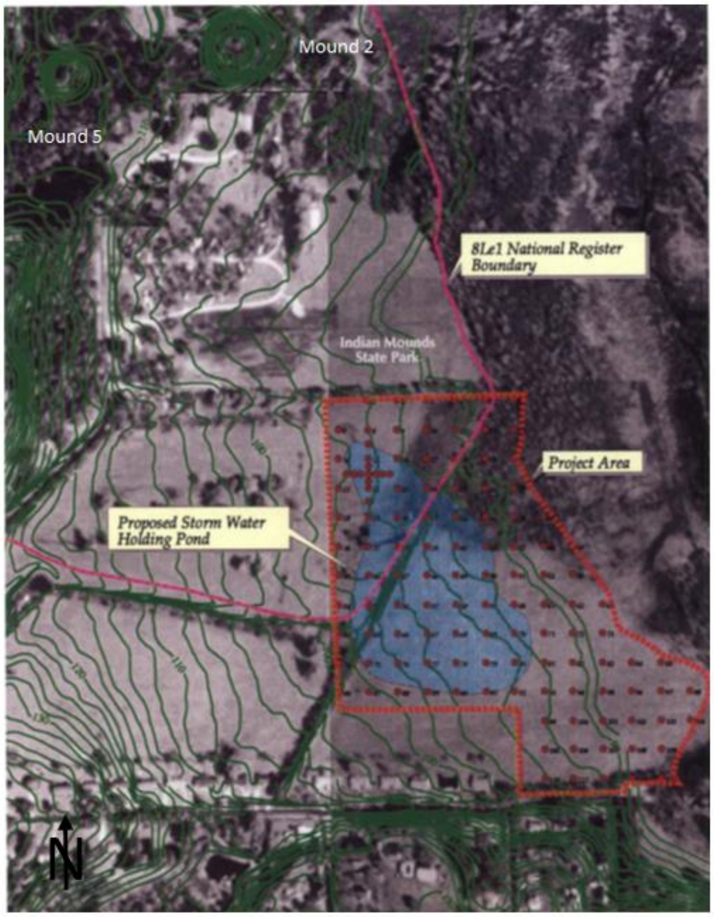


Figure 2.8. Okeeheepkee Prairie Project area map (Martinez 2001). Red circles indicate shovel test units, totaling 128.

<u>Stephenson, 2003</u>

As part of routine maintenance on county transmission lines, nine new power line poles were being installed in the northern and eastern parts of the state park. Mark Stephenson placed ten auger tests at the proposed areas of impact. This construction project also planned to remove old transmission poles, including one, unfortunately, placed in the southwest corner of Mound 1. Prehistoric lithics, ceramics, and faunal remains were recovered and analyzed for this research. Georeferencing was accurate due to the placement of each auger test at transmission poles that still exist at the site.

Andrews, 2007

In August of 2007, archeologists conducted a shovel test survey for a proposed collections storage facility approximately 60 meters south of Mound 5. Twenty–three shovel tests were placed in the proposed construction area. Prehistoric lithics, ceramics, and modern debris were recovered (Florida Master Site File 2014).

Bigman and Seinfeld, 2012

In 2012, state archaeologists conducted the first remote sensing at the site. GPR and magnetometer remote sensing was placed on the platform summits of Mounds 2 and 4. Their results provided evidence of multiple summit structures and mound construction events through time (Seinfeld et al. 2015:220–236). The fruitful results from these initial remote sensing surveys suggest similar explorations at the site are warranted.

Prehistoric Overview

Our picture of Lake Jackson today shows a site that possibly began mound construction around A.D. 1200 and ended around A.D. 1500. At this time, there was a halt of major mound construction as well as an absence of luxury goods in burials. Though the site has been examined for over 60 years, the overwhelming majority of data known about the site comes from the construction sequences of Mounds 3, 4, 5, and the surrounding precinct area, which covers less than 25% of the park. As of 2007, it was estimated that less than 1% of the park had been excavated (Marrinan and White 2007:306).

Though the Lake Jackson basin experienced the largest populations during the Fort Walton Period, the area was occupied since at least the Archaic and likely earlier.

The largest known Paleo–Indian (12,000–7,500 B.C.) site of the state, Page–Ladson, is located near the Tallahassee Hills off the Aucilla River (Webb et al. 1992:1–24). The majority of Paleo–Indian sites found in Florida are located in Northwest Florida in karst formations, such as Page–Ladson, located on the Aucilla River. Labeled the Oasis model, inland Paleo–Indian settlements show frequent occupation at water holes where secure drinking water and large fauna gathered (Dunbar 2006:403–406). The karst freshwater sinkholes at Lake Jackson fit this model and may yield paleo deposits if further researched.

Following the Paleo–Indian Period, intensive occupation of the Ochlocknee and Aucilla River Valleys continued. These new archaic populations developed smaller lithic projectile points to acquire the smaller game present in the southeast at the time. It was during the auger test survey in 1989 that Claudine Payne recovered three Early Archaic dart points. Upon examination, none of the points appeared to be reworked for any use besides as dart points and, thus, were likely not recycled lithics used by later cultures.

No distinctly Woodland Period artifacts have been associated with the site. Wakulla Check Stamped and Carrabelle Incised can be affiliated with Woodland and Fort Walton components and have been found at Lake Jackson in multiple contexts (Jones 1990; Lozowski 1991; Payne 1994). The issue, as noted by White (2014:228), is that ceramics with check–stamped surface modifications occur from the Deptford to Lamar (Early Woodland to Historic) Periods. Carrabelle Incised pottery has an early and late style differentiated by temper context to Woodland and Fort Walton components (Tesar 2014: personal communication). The site’s single conical mound, a typical Woodland

Period architectural feature in Florida, has not been excavated. Recent shovel testing and surface finds in close proximity to Mound 7 yielded all Fort Walton Period artifacts.

Increased populations, more sedentary occupations, and increased use of ceramics mark the Early and Late Woodland Periods. Typical settlements during this time appear on sandy river basins and not freshwater inland lakes. Models of subsistence patterns put forth by Dr. Brose and Dr. Percy suggest that population growth and increased land use for horticulture created a lack of available lands by A.D. 1000. At this time, Weeden Island peoples reconfigured to more Mississippian models to suit the new milieu (Brose and Percy 1978:89; White 2014). Other models suggest that migrating Mississippian populations (Willey 1949:580–581; Caldwell 1958) or a fusion of external ideas with local cultures established the Fort Walton culture (Blitz and Lorenz 2006:17–20). The transition from Late Woodland to Fort Walton in the Tallahassee Hills is a major research topic not soon to be definitively answered.

Lake Jackson's chronology, first established by Willey's relative dating of ceramics, placed the Fort Walton culture in the correct chronological placement in relation other Florida cultures, but incorrectly estimated a shorter and later date range than currently estimated (Willey 1949:452). Backed by absolute dating methods and the largest ceramic analysis of Lake Jackson ceramics to date, Claudine Payne's dissertation created a detailed site chronology with four time phases ranging from A.D. 1000–1500. (1994:261). Marrinan recalibrated Jones's Mound 3 (1982) and Payne's radiocarbon dates (1994) and provided a range of A.D. 1187 to A.D. 1434 for the site (Marrinan 2012:101).

Following the decline of the Fort Walton culture by A.D. 1550–1600, Lamar Period ceramics appear in the archaeological record in northwest Florida. A single Lamar–style ceramic was found in the western end of the 1990 southern fence line auger tests, over 550 meters from the mound precinct in the upland section of the site. This supports the idea that, with the decline of the Fort Walton culture, the site was abandoned. The Martin Site, located within the city limits of Tallahassee, has been identified as a major site occupied by the Apalachee (Tesar 1980: 435–437).

Diagnostic Design Elements: Deep South Mississippian and Woodland Cultures

The amount of involvement of Woodland Period cultures in the creation of the subsequent Fort Walton groups has proven relatively minuscule (Willey 1949:538; Sears 1962, 1967, 1977; Tesar 1980:607) to the seamless continuation of *in situ* groups (Griffin 1950; Brose and Percy 1978:93–103; Marrinan 2012; White 2014). To be clear, most of the previously cited researchers do not address this issue in simple binary oppositions, but rather feel that further research is needed to find sufficient answers (Blitz and Lorenz 2006; Marrinan 2012; Scarry 1990:243). More evident at this time are the architectural features and artifact distribution locations at Woodland and Mississippian sites.

Mound building and dynamic site design existed long before the creation of Lake Jackson. Late Archaic sites consisted of plaza/mound configurations (Gibson 1994; Saunders et al. 1994), while Woodland Period groups in Florida used clay–capped platform mounds (Milanich 1994: 178,192) within the Apalachee Fort Walton region, such as the Block–Sterns site (Jones et al. 1998:225). An obvious approach is to focus on site design from the culture preceding the Fort Walton in the Tallahassee Hills. The issue is that Wakulla Phase Weeden Island (A.D. 750–1000) sites lack many elements typical of later Lake Jackson architecture or earlier Weeden Island groups. Major mound building stops and settlement types consist of only a two–stage hierarchy (Scarry 1990:234–235; White 2014:235). Wakulla Phase Weeden Island people have been described as being more egalitarian (Milanich et al. 1997:42; Scarry 1990:231) with limited maize production and a lack of resources to support large populations at mound centers. Late Weeden Island components are only found re–occupying existing mound centers or creating villages with single, rounded mounds (Brose and Percy 1978:93, 100; Milanich 1994:163–164; 1997:43). To examine large–mound architectural grammar, we must look at Woodland Period sites for traits comparable to Lake Jackson. Gordon Willey's major survey of Florida (1949) provides the first taxonomic account of Woodland groups in the state, with later researchers adding new traits diagnostic of inland Woodland Period sites (Milanich 1994; Milanich et al. 1997; Pluckhahn 2003; Tesar 2012; Wallis 2011; White 2013, 2014; Williams and Elliott 1998). A short survey sample of large Woodland Period mound sites will provide examples of site design.

Kolomoki is one of the largest mound sites in the Deep South and was occupied roughly from A.D. 350–750 by Swift Creek and early Weeden Island people. The site has eight mounds with a large flat–topped mound made primarily of sand that dominates the surrounding landscape. The site's largest mound has no clear ramp or evidence of successive structures on its rounded top. Figure 2.9 shows a map of Kolomoki with six round mounds flanking a presumed plaza area with a large circular burial mound (Mound D) at the center of the site. Mounds were created in large construction efforts, many being built in single episodes, while occupation areas show evidence of permanent habitation (Milanich et al. 1997:119; Pluckhahn 2003:180). Occupation at the site appears to have been in a horseshoe pattern on the outside of the plaza mound groups. Unlike typical Mississippian mound centers that are more compact spatially, Kolomoki's occupied areas extended for more than a kilometer (Pluckhahn 2003:181).

Similar to Kolomoki, The Letchworth mounds site is an Early and Middle Woodland Period site. Located in the Tallahassee Hills Fort region, Letchworth also has a massive central mound, the tallest in the state, with a ramp and two "aprons" on the east and west flanks. The mound consists mainly of sand and appears to be created in large construction episodes instead of reoccurring layered mound construction. No evidence of structures has been found at the summit (Tesar 2012).

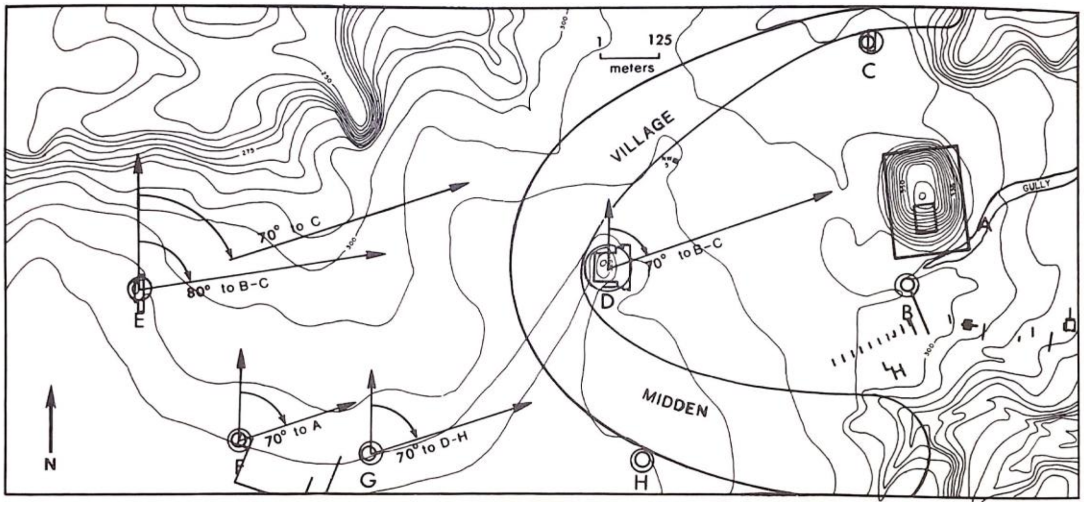


Figure 2.9. Schematic Map of Kolomoki showing the eight mounds and village midden pattern around a plaza between Mounds D and A (Milanich 1997:191, redrawn from Sears 1956).

Located in northern Florida, McKeithen is an Early Weeden Island site consisting of four mounds. Three were round burial mounds with a fourth being a platform mound, with a single burial that appeared to have a charnel–house–type structure. This follows trends found in Swift Creek and Early Weeden Island sites where platform mounds are usually associated with burial practices (Milanich et al. 1997:194–195). This model is also seen at the Block–Sterns site, a Swift Creek and Early Weeden Island mound site about ten miles southeast of Lake Jackson. Multiple clay layered burial mounds were observed with a possible platform mound used for burial practices (Jones et al. 1998:223). Milanich notes the Woodland Period use of a single platform mound is different from the Mississippian truncated temple mounds, which consisted of successive structures used for more than mortuary practices (1997:194). Figure 2.10 shows a plan map of artifact distributions around the McKeithen Mounds. Both McKeithen and Kolomoki show a horseshoe–like pattern of occupation outside of a plaza–mound group with round burial mounds flanking a larger platform mound. A notable similarity between Woodland mound sites in the Tallahassee Hills and Lake Jackson and other Fort Walton sites is their location on lakes instead of rivers such as Letchworth and Block–Sterns; both Deptford and Swift Creek Period mound sites (Jones 1998:225; Tesar 2012:2–3). Though the Timucuan groups east of the Fort Walton region, who were not labeled Mississippian, placed settlements near ponds and lakes as well (Payne and Scarry 1998:25). This adaptive strategy may have been a necessity for groups living in the karst geologic settings of Florida.

A short list of major design elements diagnostic of inland, Swift Creek, and Early Weeden Island mound sites include:

- Multiple round burial mounds.
- Mounds often made of sand created in single episodes, though clay–capped, multiple–layered mounds do occur.
- Lack of rich midden deposits within the precinct near burial mounds.

- Platform mounds without ramps often without summit architecture. Summit architecture is often associated with mortuary practices.
- Less condensed centers with less palisaded areas than Mississippian Period sites.
- Domestic structures lack wall trenches, and instead were individual postholes that created a round structure with a curved roof.

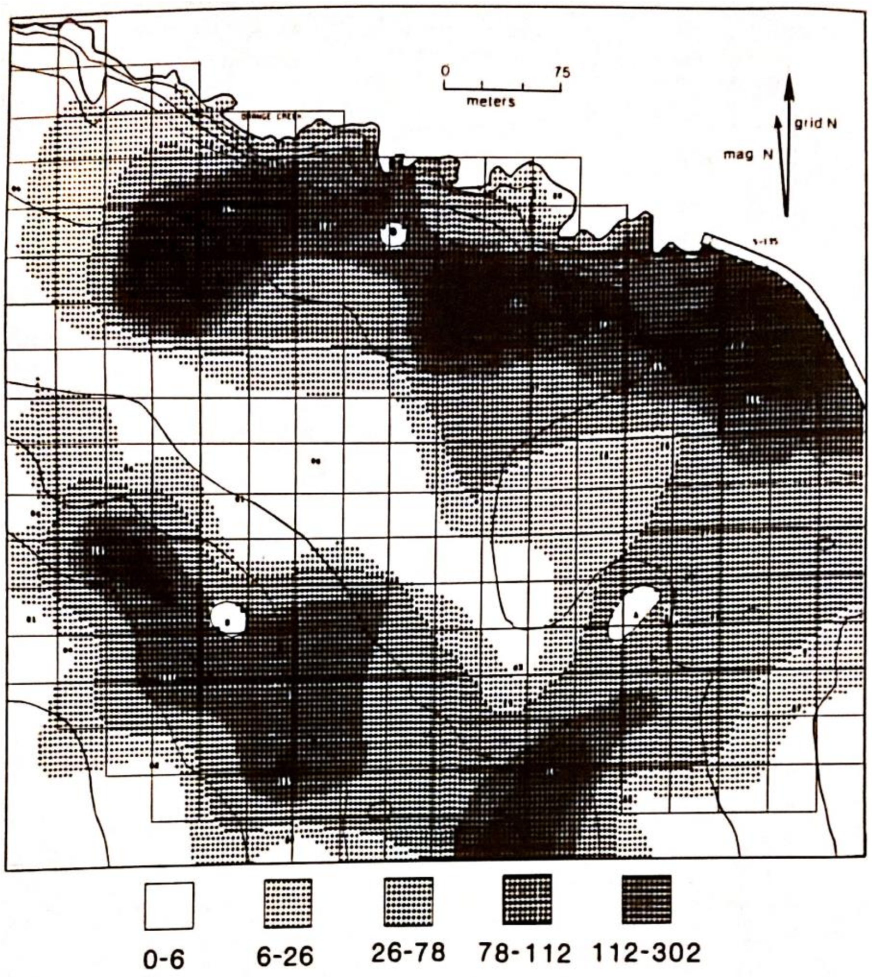


Figure 2.10. Artifact density map showing a horseshoe pattern around the mound precinct at the McKeithen site (Milanich 1997:54).

In the American Southeast, approximately A.D. 900 through A.D. 1600, numerous complex societies shared many cultural characteristics labeled by researchers as Mississippian. These cultural groups were a network of independent polities linked by political and economic ties (Scarry 2007b) with pan–regional ideological systems (Brown

1989:1–6). Though more recent research into the phenomenon of “Mississippianization” has moved beyond the binary status of a site or culture being Mississippian. Southeastern cultures were fluid and dynamic entities changing through time. Degrees of Mississippian traits vary in each culture based on time, environment, and other nuanced factors (Blitz 2006; Pauketaut 2007). Though the classification of what is Mississippian is different through time and region, there are a number of agreed–upon traits that many Mississippian sites exhibit.

Qualifiers traditionally attributed to a Mississippian culture include: layered platform mounds, shell–tempered pottery, fortified communities, complex social orders with hierarchical rankings, and ritual complexes associated with “fertility, ancestors, and war” (Blitz and Lorenz 2006:3–4; Milner 2004:125–127). Many Mississippian societies experienced increased populations, higher dependence on maize agriculture, and more explicit representations of violence than previous cultures (Dye and Brown 2007:278–279; Peebles and Kus 1977:421–448). A Mississippian culture label is not a one–size–fits–all classification. Many of the aforementioned traits of a Mississippian culture, such as shell–tempered pottery, do not apply to many cultures that are Mississippian. “Mississippian” defies a simple definition. It consistently defers to new contexts, exceptions, and reinterpretations from new findings. It is a “historically dynamic and locally divergent phenomenon (Pauketaut 2007:85).”

The question of how this new social–cultural structure spread across the continent in such rapid manner has led researchers to examine the impact trade goods had on the process of Mississippianization. During this period, Native Americans expressed their ideology on mediums such as shell, cloth, wood, pottery, and copper (Corsi 2012:3).

Cultural interaction has primarily been shown through portable objects and has been connected to behaviors such as “intermarriage between paramount and subsidiary elites, rebellions, successions, distribution of status goods, and tribute collection (King and Freer 1995:267).” Lake Jackson is shown to have connections with classic Mississippian cultures from the presence of shell and copper objects containing diagnostic iconographic designs and motifs, including artifacts attributed to the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (Jones 1982, 1994; Payne and Scarry 1998; Scarry 2007b).

Besides examining rare non–local artifacts, archaeologists seeking to examine other modes of outward expressions of culture traits have focused on the public architecture. Researchers have long described how public monumental architecture expressed ideology and social structures (Foucault 1984:239–256; Mumford 1961; Spengler 1926: 9,69,163; Toynbee 1946:41). More recently, a number of scholars have addressed similar approaches to researching Mississippian architecture (Lewis and Stout 1998; Mehrer 1995). Features such as enclosed plazas, mound placement, palisades, and domestic buildings can promote and enforce social and ideological structures that can dictate aspects of human behavior (Knight 2006:421–429; Lewis and Stout ed.1998; Scarry 2007b). These permanent prominent fixtures to the landscape, such as mounds and the type and location of domestic structures, have the ability to structurally shape and reflect agency in the creation of cultural norms and worldview (Wilson 2005:3).

Many archaeologists have regarded Mississippian sites as consciously designed communities with functions beyond pragmatic responses to the environment. Noted by Lewis and Stout (1998:6, 7), research on Mississippian town planning has been an elemental aspect of southeastern archaeology since its beginnings (Squire and Davis

1848; Thomas 1894). Phillips', Ford's, and Griffin's seminal work in the Lower Mississippi Valley largely created a foundation for creating Mississippian Period design taxonomy (1951:309–345). Since that time, scholars have applied regional results (Payne 1994; Rolingson 2012; Stout 1984; Wahls 1986). Though settlement design elements regarded as Mississippian occurred in preceding cultures, Mississippian cultures displayed a higher intensity and standardization of design elements (Kidder 1998:142). Classic examples of prominent elements attributed to Mississippian Period mound centers can be seen throughout the American southeast.

Moundville, one of the largest and most researched Mississippian Period sites, exhibits nearly all of the major characteristics of Mississippian architectural grammar. The site's major features included a precinct of multilayered platform mounds with ramps facing angular plazas surrounded by palisades. A general site layout appeared to be planned at the beginning of the site's 500–year occupation (Knight and Steponaitis 1996). Initial town planning is another Mississippian Period trait, which suggested a consolidated authority. The site is aligned perpendicularly to the Black Warrior River and many of the mound features are oriented to the cardinal directions. Another characteristic of Mississippian Periods is the evidence of higher social stratification and exclusion. This is seen in hierarchies of settlement types (Payne 1994:224; Phillips et al. 1951:309–316) to closures of space by constructed partitions (King 2007:111–113), and subsidiary mounds flanking plazas (Kidder 1998:146). The Schematic map of Moundville (Figure 2.11) shows all of the aforementioned architectural traits, including feature V, which is believed to be a raised platform with restricted access from the majority of the site. During the Late Moundville II and Moundville III phases (A.D. 1300–1450), the enlargement of mounds flanking plaza areas coincided with the influx of funerary objects associated with Southeastern Ceremonial Complex symbolism. This time is marked by population reductions and a perceived consolidation of power reflected in the demarcation of plazas (Knight and Steponaitis 1996:11–13; Wesson 1998:119).

Etowah in northwest Georgia is one of the largest Mississippian sites and exhibits many of the same classic Mississippian traits as Moundville. Three platform mounds at the site were constructed in multiple layers with summits that had multiple, wall–trench–style structures. Mound A, the largest platform mound at the site, has a ramp that faces east into a large rectangular plaza. The site is along the Etowah River and is bounded

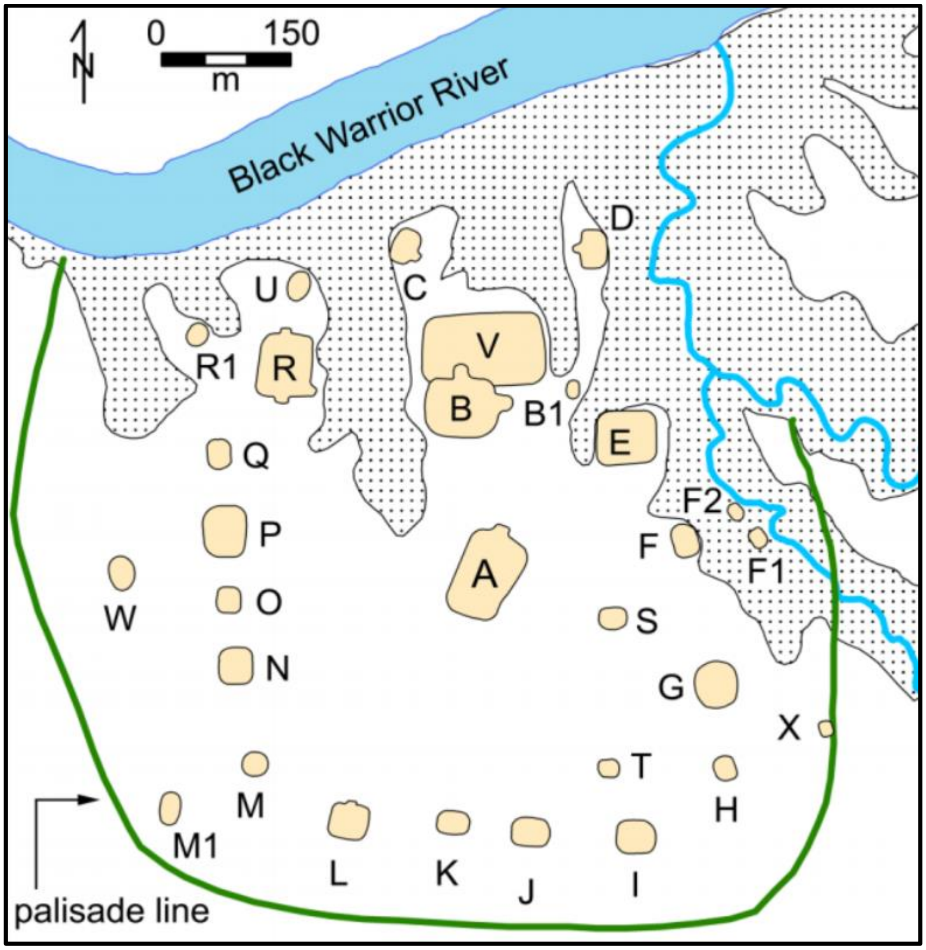


Figure 2.11. Schematic Map of Moundville displaying many Mississippian architectural elements (Blitz 2009).

by a palisade with borrow pits to the north. Non–mound architecture consisted primarily of rectangular, wall–trench–style structures, making densely populated areas within the walled section of the site (Figure 2.12) (Bigman et al. 2011:39–46). Subsidiary mounds flank the eastern edge of the site while platform mounds had partitions during multiple stages of occupation (King 2001:4–9).

Woodland Period domestic structures, such as ones found at Kolomoki or the Sycamore site in Northwest Florida (Milanich 1994:197–199) had wall posts that were set in individually dug postholes bent inward at the top to form the roof to fashion an arbor (Smith 2006:492–494). Instead of installing individual postholes, wall–trench architecture constructs prefabricated walls to be placed in trenches. This implies that structures could mass–produce in standardized forms, likely made by specialists, possibly in short–term labor events similar to mound construction events. As with the platform mound, wall–trench architecture suggests that a new type of social structure would be

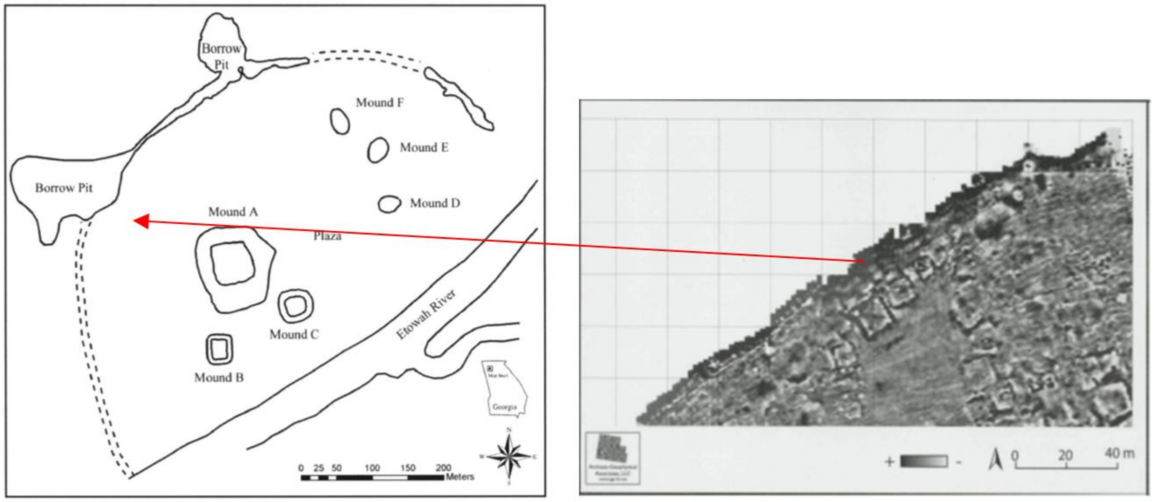


Figure 2.12. Plan map of Etowah (left) with remote sensing gradiometer map (right) showing angular structures (from Bigman et al. 2011:39, 42).

required. This enforced the idea that new political and social behavior came with the new features seen at Mississippian Period sites.

Long–term archaeologcal projects at the Turner and Snodgrass villages (Figure 2.13) provided detailed archaeoloigcal data on Mississippian Period domestic architecture and community organization. These villages in southern Missouri had angular structures with and without wall trenches in linear rows about 25–30 degrees east of north. This bearing was repeated for other structures at sites thoughout the region (O'Brien and Cogswell 2001:141–149). Powers Phase sites exhibited densely occuped areas with palisades, linear patterns of occupaiton, and the high level of standaridzation of a domestic structure construction method, shape, size, and alignment. The apparant systematic burning and rebuilding of structures in a coordinated fashion, with the strict alingment and construction of buildings, suggested evidence of a centralized governing entity (O' Brien and Cogswell 2001).

Major characteristics of Mississippian architecture include:

- Rectangular platform mounds constructed in multiple events, often with clay. layers, with summit architecture and ramps leading to plazas.
- Dense occupations in close proximity to mound groups, often palisaded.
- Angular, wall–trench–style architecture.
- Plaza–mound groups and surrounding structures with linear occupation patterns often oriented to the cardinal directions.
- Larger populations and more standardized town design than Woodland cultures.
- Mound sites placed adjacent to rivers.

- Sites designed with intensions to elevate or obscure the display of certain people or events via platform mounds, physical screens, and enclosed ritual spaces.

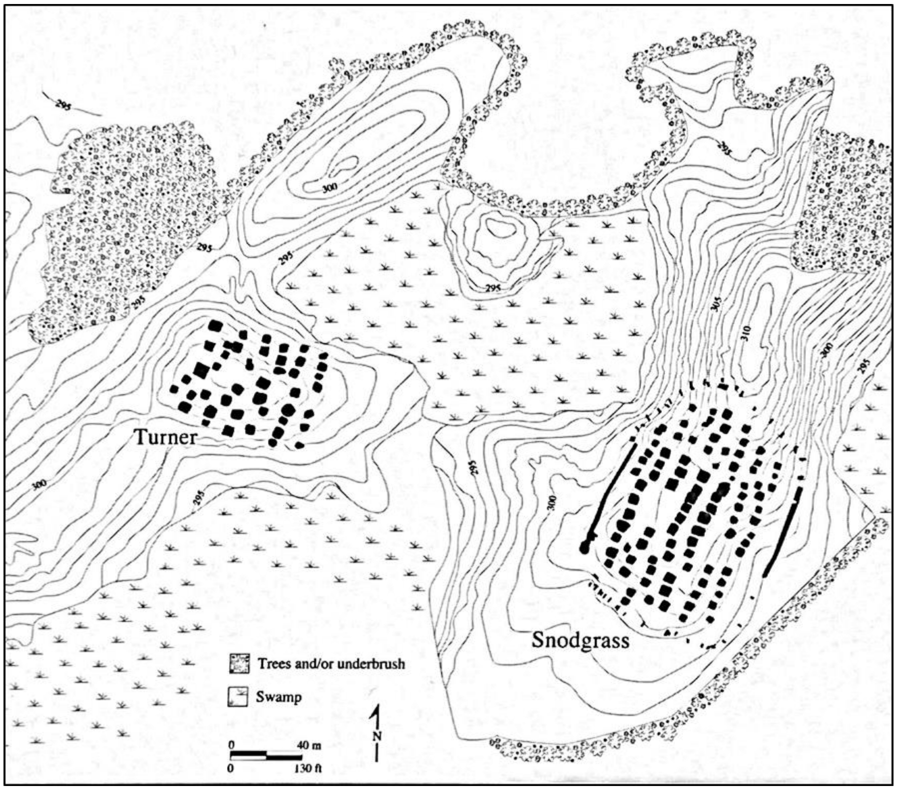


Figure 2.13. Schematic map of the Turner and Snodgrass sites. Black lines and squares are Mississippian Period houses and palisades (O’Brien and Perttula 2001:114).

Landscape, Community Construction, and Political Ideology

Initial studies of site design in North American archaeology focused on large–scale cultural characteristics and settlement patterns to establish major cultural classifications and definitions (Chang 1968:55; Willey 1956:1). Gordon R. Willey’s surveys in the 1940s provided some of the first settlement studies for prehistoric cultures of the Florida Gulf Coast. Deriving interpretations primarily from ceramic assemblages, Willey elaborated and established many of the major archaeological designations for the region. Macro–scale settlement patterns of the Tallahassee Fort Walton region were redefined in the late 1970s. Brose and Percy’s work assembled the large amount of surveys and excavations that occurred since the 1940s to provide a more representative view of settlement across the region (1978:53–76). This work examined smaller mound, village, and single–house sites to represent settlement history more accurately. These two works still stand as the preeminent research of its kind for the area. More recently, research has focused on individual communities and minor “domestic” sites of the Northwest Florida region (Rodgers and Smith 1995:3; Scarry 1995, 2007b:203).

Contrastingly, Household Archaeology examines the micro scale of organizational dynamics (Rodgers and Smith 1995). Archaeology of households looks to explore what the structures themselves can tell us about the people that created them. This field has explored ideas of wealth, status, and symmetrical power structures (Hendon 2004:273). Between the macro and micro scale is the site–specific organizational study. This work will use practices utilized by household archaeology, constructed environment research, and elements of Mississippian architectural grammar within the context of understanding how these elements can express political ideologies. Moving beyond settlement pattern theory can help to develop new refinements on models of political structures to create meaningful comparisons (Sullivan 1995:99) between Woodland and Mississippian elements that influenced the design of Lake Jackson.

Incorporating research about sacred landscapes is also warranted for the study of Lake Jackson. Sacred landscapes as a concept is predicated on the idea that spaces in which people live and interact are socially meaningful (Wesson 1998:95). Public architecture, be it platform mounds in Alabama or pyramid complexes in the Yucatán Peninsula, are important conveyers of social meaning utilized in elite strategies for social aggrandizement. Public and private architecture can also express ideas of social and cosmological order (Schele and Miller 1986:102,103; Wesson 1998:95). Research on Mississippian political structure has long recognized many of the aforementioned ideas. With the emergence of Mississippian cultures, new artifacts and architectural forms were in part created and maintained by elites as “manipulative knowledge” to legitimize their positions in society (Knight 1886:75–87). A recurring strategy that is theorized to have been used by elites during the Mississippian Period is the process of obscurantism and segregation and control of space, exotic objects, and esoteric knowledge to legitimize their social position (Helms 1979, 1988; Knight 1986). A clear example of this research applied to Southeastern cultures as mentioned previously in this chapter, is seen in the apparent consolidation of sociopolitical power at Moundville. This effect was expressed by the “conscious decision by the elite to enhance the sanctity of the center by emptying it (…) [to] further distance themselves from the affairs of commoners” (Knight and Steponaitis 1996:13).

Landscape research explores the relationship between the natural environment, architecture, and social landscapes that coincide to create constructed cultural space (Wesson 1998:94). Framing theoretical questions about the strategies of site location selection account for factors beyond pragmatic necessities. The idea that the creators of Lake Jackson wished to create a scared landscape for the region’s preeminent ceremonial center can account for new elements to been considered as part of the design characteristics we can potentially define for Lake Jackson and the Fort Walton culture as a whole. I use the term ceremonial center as a descriptor of Lake Jackson with the caveat that this designation can be one of many “functions” or aspects of the site. As of now, we cannot sufficiently account for the nature of habitation at Lake Jackson. We cannot say with any certainty whether the site had permanent inhabitants or provide estimations to population size. What is for certain at this time is that we clearly associate activity at Lake Jackson with prehistoric ceremonies based on features such as platform mounds and exotic funerary objects. This basic designation of a ceremonial center allows for meaningful comparisons with other regional sites that have evidence of large–scale ceremonial activities.

III. METHODOLOGY

In 2014, the Florida State University Art History Department, along with the Bureau of Archaeological Research, held a field school at the Lake Jackson Mounds State Park. Dr. Daniel Seinfeld of the Florida Bureau of Archaeology directed the field school, while Dr. Daniel Bigman of Georgia State University led the remote sensing surveys used in this study. Shovel tests and surface surveys were executed primarily in previously unexplored areas outside of the mound precinct. Magnetometer and GPR remote sensing surveys were placed west of Mound 2 and north of Mound 4. All surveys relied on the same customized grids in an effort to overlap remote sensing data. Previous archaeological projects were plotted on digital maps and artifacts were analyzed to create comprehensive artifact distributions. This multivalent approach to the material record from the site and sensor coverage created a cross–reference to all available data. These methods demonstrate the value of the fusion of remote sensing, limited excavation, and archival and artifactual compilations from previous excavations to better understand land use at the Lake Jackson site area.

Remote Sensing Surveys

In other regions of the American Southeast, researchers have utilized remote sensing archaeology to provide “new visualizations and analyses” (McKinnon 2009:248–251) of the spatial structure and internal organization of villages and mound centers (Bigman 2012; Perttula et al. 2008; Walker 2010). Data collected using ground–based remote sensing methods, or archaeogeophysics, are rapidly becoming part of a primary data set included in archaeological investigations (Lydick 2006). These new research approaches tie in a range of evidence to understand human exploitation of the environment, which also includes cultural and economic developments. This “inherent complexity of landscapes and their internal relationships” has been called the landscape approach (Campana and Piro 2009: XVII). Together, each method provides complimentary information that allows for a more precise account of prehistoric human activity.

The magnetometer remote sensing focused on three survey grids due west of Mound 2, within the mound precinct (Figure 3.1). The magnetometer survey collected data over a total area of 4,085 square meters. The three survey grids were irregular in shape to fit to the available terrain. The eastern most block was an “L” shape that was 66 meters wide and 25 meters long. The pavilion block was 18 meters wide east to west and 38 meters long north to south. The western block north of Mound 4 was 32 meters wide east to west and 40 meters long north to south. Data was collected in three survey blocks demarcated by nonmetallic stakes. Blocks were mapped using Magellan handheld GPS units.

Using a type G–858 cesium vapor magnetometer manufactured by Geometrics, the sensor was attached to a belt–worn machine (Figure 3.2) that surveyed the area by foot. The magnetometer recorded readings every 1/10 of a second. The areas were bi–directionally surveyed on transects spaced at 50–centimeter intervals. Data was reviewed in the field to ensure quality remained high, that anomalies could be inspected on site, and that results displaying extremely high amplitude point source reflections indicative of modern debris were inspected. Data was processed with Magpick and presented on Magmap 2000 software.

In the same field season, Daniel Seinfeld and Daniel Bigman led a ground penetrating radar survey in the maintained portion of the park west of Mound 2.

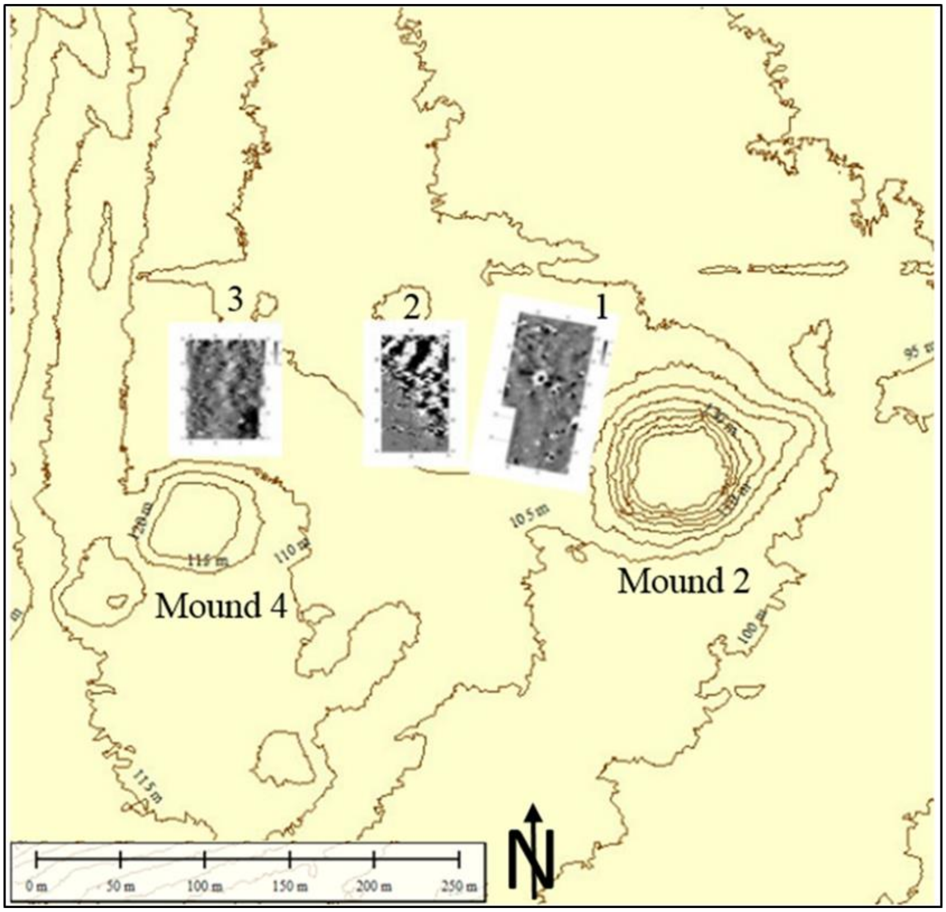


Figure 3.1. Contour map overlaid with the three magnetometer survey grids and GPR survey area over survey Grid 1.

Following the establishment of off–mound remote sensing areas used for magnetometer explorations, the follow–up GPR survey took place on top of Grid #1 northwest of Mound 2 (Figure 3.1). The purpose of these overlapping surveys was to provide a clear view of any possible archaeological features present. Due to the extensive amount of excavations that have taken place within the mound precinct, the remote sensing results were not ground truthed following the survey. Instead, data from the previous projects were examined. A GSSIR SIR–3000 with a 400–MHz antenna GPR unit with a three–

wheel cart system was used (Figure 3.2). GPR data was processed using Conyers GPR Viewer+. Further in–depth processing of the GPR slices was made with Conyers GPR Process while images of the slices were generated using Global Mapper 15.

Figure 3.2. Daniel Bigman conducting a magnetometer survey north of Mound 4 (left) and Daniel Seinfeld with the GSSIR GPR unit (right).

Shovel Testing

Shovel tests were used in this research to understand soil types, site disturbance, and artifact distributions. Artifact distribution is a key component of community design and has been utilized to show occupation density, identify specific activities based on diagnostic debris, and provide evidence of social, ideological, and economic forces (Hodder and Orton 1976: 20–23; Mehrer 1995:15). The identification of areas designated for specific activity, such as feasting or mortuary practices, is important to understanding site planning beyond mounds and plazas.

Claudine Payne’s auger test survey resulted in lithic and ceramic artifact distribution maps of the mound precinct (1994). This work showed apparent linear patterns of occupation as well as areas relatively devoid of artifacts. These void areas have been interpreted at plazas by previous researchers (Griffin 1950:101; Payne 1994: 244). Due to the lack of shovel testing possible in the 2014 field school, artifact density maps are shown using combined data from previous excavations to derive general cultural patterns seen in the record.

To understand artifact distribution at unexplored areas, shovel test excavations were placed at the site in a non–random sampling placement. Testing consisted of 40 50x50–centimeter test pits excavated in arbitrary 10–centimeter levels (Figure 3.3). All soil was screened using ¼ inch mesh screens. Locations of test pits were predicated on soil types, terrain, environment, proximity to known cultural features, and proximity to previous excavations.

The location of each test was recorded with a Magellan handheld GPS unit. All tests were confined to the state park boundaries. The Florida Department of Natural Resources identifies seven distinct soil types within the Lake Jackson State Park. Six of the seven soils area contained shovel tests; the seventh area was not tested due to time constraints and inclement weather. Figure 3.4 shows soil and FNAI (Florida Natural Areas Inventory) maps. Shovel tests were placed within each qualifier to sample the total environments and types for a holistic sample from the site. All artifacts and field notes

Archival and Artifact Analysis

Archival research was possible with access to the Florida master site file granted by the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research. All work, publications, reports, maps,

Figure 3.3. Example of a 50x50–centimeter shovel test unit placed during the 2014 fieldwork at Lake Jackson. Pictured is J5 at 30 centimeters below the surface.

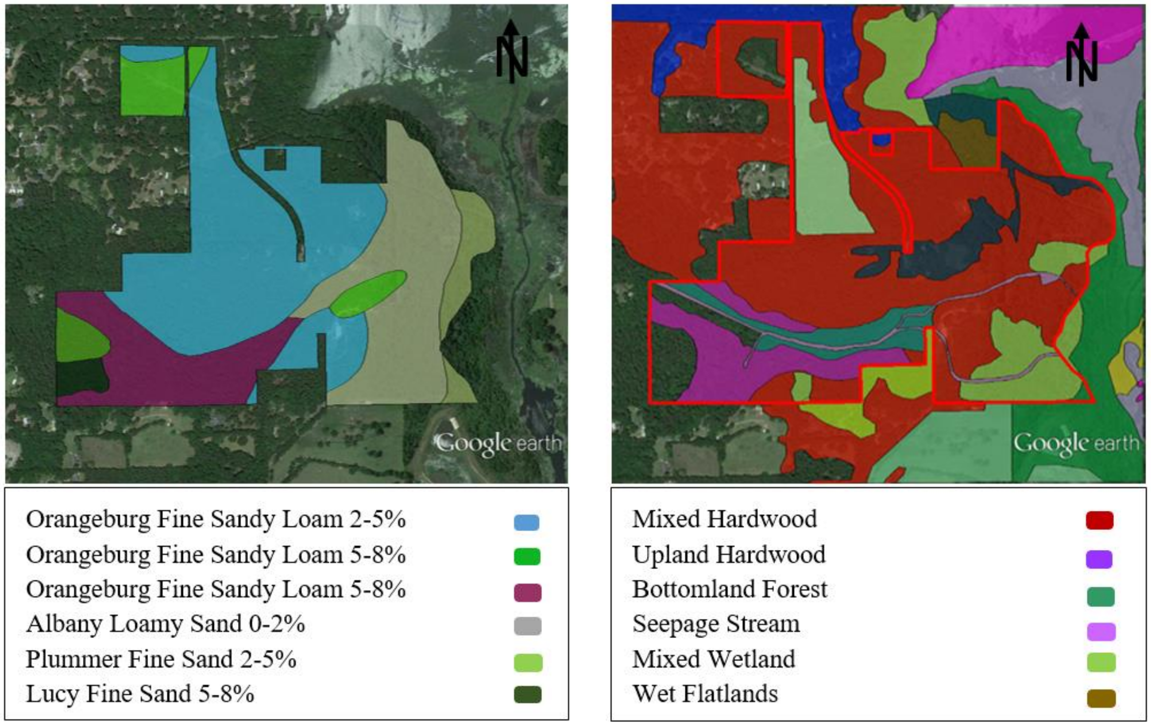


Figure 3.4. Google Satellite map of Lake Jackson overlaid with FNAI designated soils (left) and designated environments (right).

photographs, and inventories associated with 8LE1 were explored for useable data. Many are curated at the collections facility of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research in Tallahassee, Florida.

compliance archaeology projects from Lake Jackson housed their artifacts at the Bureau of Archaeology collections facility at the Mission San Luis in Tallahassee. Ceramic and lithic collections were counted, weighed, examined for temper type, and defined by archeological types when possible. All data were placed into Microsoft Access. Collections analyzed include: Claudine Payne’s 377 auger survey, B. Calvin Jones’s 158 auger survey, Martinez’s 128 shovel test survey, Stephenson’s power line survey, the 2007 storage facility surveys, and the 1990 and 1991 shovel test survey by Smith and Lozowski (both projects are called Lozowski 1991 on map legends in this research). The artifacts from the 37 shovel tests conducted for this thesis research were also examined and placed into Microsoft Access for data comparisons. Artifacts recovered from research conducted by J. Grant Stauffer at Lake Jackson during the same field season were also analyzed and placed into access databases for continuity on future research.

IV. RESULTS

Shovel test excavation proved to be the most effective method of subsurface exploration. The dense forestation, terrain conditions, and modern disturbances made surficial survey and remote sensing on over 80% of the park ineffective. Figure 4.1 shows an overview of all shovel tests excavated for this project. Excavation provided a greater understanding of the prehistoric activity areas and places of modern disturbances by revealing pedology and artifact frequency. In total, the 40 test excavations yielded 451 artifacts with 22 lithics, 45 burned clay objects, 25 flora and fauna objects, and 359 ceramic artifacts. Shovel tests were placed in a non–arbitrary formation based on the proximity to previous archaeological excavations, prehistoric and modern features, and soil and environment types. Shovel test pits were placed specifically to discern the site boundaries and identify environmental zones that displayed evidence of prehistoric activity.

The site was divided into five sections to allow for detailed analyses and presentations of data recovered. Results from the north, east/southeast, and west sections will cover recent excavation data first, followed by re–examined data from previous projects. The fifth section examined consists of the mound complex and presents the remote sensing results.

Northern Section

Classified as the area of the state park north of Mound 2 and 4, the northern section consists primarily of the 400 meters between the mound precinct and Mound 1. The topography consists of a flat flood plain that gradually declines into the modern lakeshore. The main body of Lake Jackson defines the physical boundary to the north,

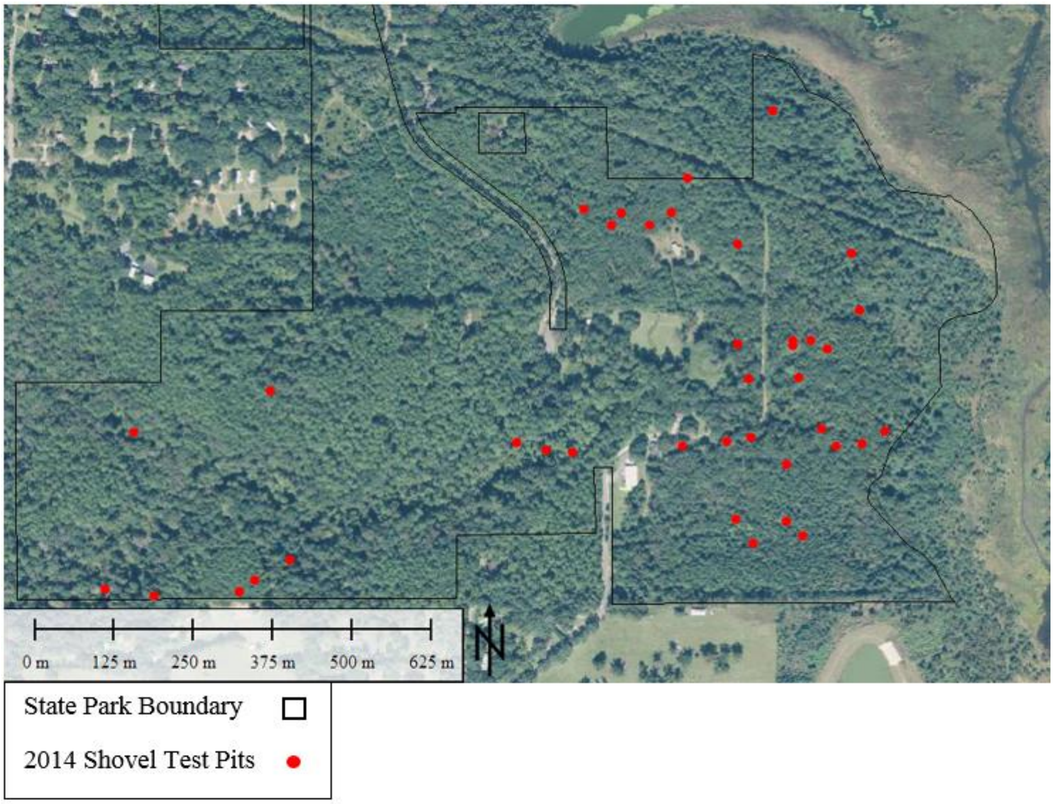


Figure 4.1. Satellite image of Lake Jackson.

while a narrow channel of the lake called the McGinnis Arm demarcates the eastern boundary. The western boundary is marked by Doris Road, the main entrance to the park. Mound 1 and the surrounding areas are relatedly devoid of archaeological research and the question of cultural affiliation between the complex of Mounds 2 through 7 and Mound 1 is still inconclusive. Previous researchers have asserted that Mound 1 was contemporary with the other architectural features at the site (Morgan 1980:106; Payne 1994; Scarry 1990).

Orangeburg fine sandy loam with an 8–12% slope dominates the northern survey zone. The area is predominantly wooded with environment types that include Mixed Hardwood Coniferous, Mixed Scrub–Shrub Wetland, and Wet Flat Lands (Florida

Natural Lands Inventory 1990). Of the ten shovel tests placed within this section, six tests were positive with a total of 26 ceramic and 2 lithic artifacts.

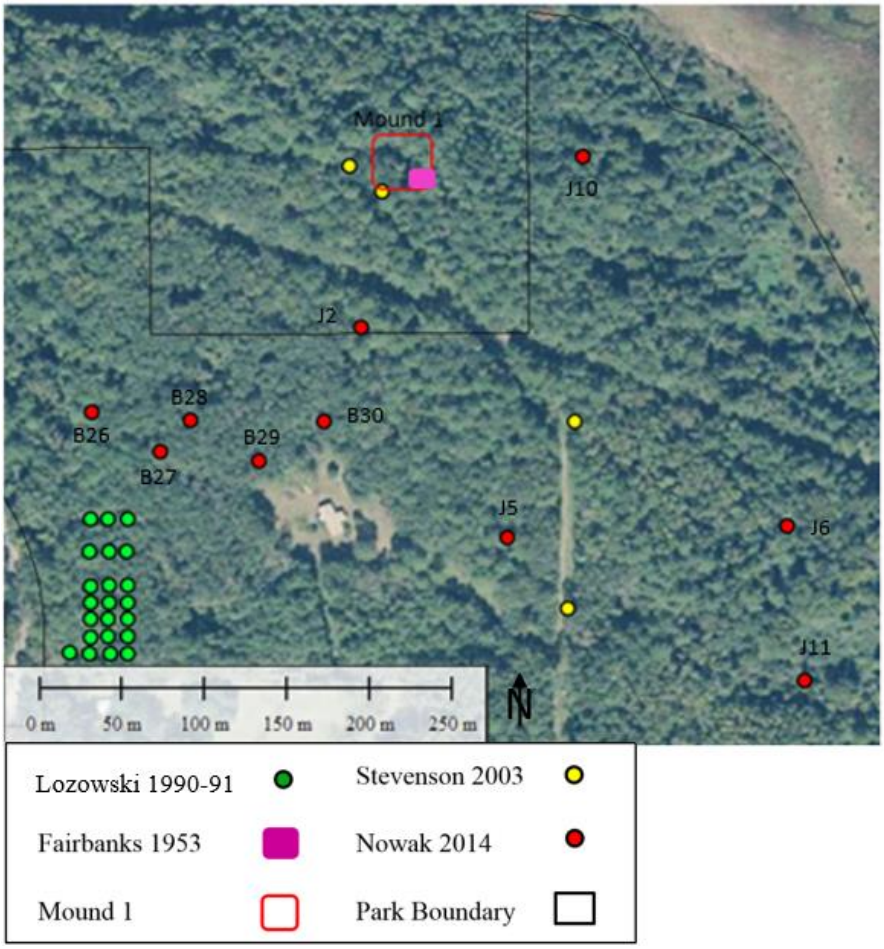


Figure 4.2. Arial map of the north section with previous excavations marked.

Previous work examined from the north section includes the Terzis and Lozowski shovel testing in 1990 and 1991 (Figure 4.2). 22 shovel tests yielded a total of 117 ceramics, 21 botanical artifacts, and 2 lithic artifacts. 11 of the shovel tests contained decorated ceramics totaling 41, with 39 being a Fort Walton Period type (Table 4.1). Overall, artifact density lessened in the shovel test pits that were located further from the mound precinct, as shown in an artifact density map (Figure 4.3). Archival results from

Stevenson’s (2003) excavations contained four auger tests recovering three ceramics, two lithic artifacts, and 15 pieces of wooden debris (Table 4.2).

Mound 1 excavations conducted in 1953 by Charles Fairbanks were also examined. The two test units (Table 4.3) in the southeastern section of the mound recovered a total of 61 ceramics, four lithic artifacts, and 16 wooden objects. All ceramics examined exhibited apparent Fort Walton Period characteristics: no ceramic specimens displayed stamped decorations, while temper consisted of grit and grog with no fine sand or shell tempered ceramic sherds.

Shovel tests J2 and J5 had the highest artifact counts of the area. Both tests consisted of intact sandy soils with artifacts recovered in more than one ten centimeter arbitrary level. Of the four shovel tests conducted between Mounds 1 and 2 (B26 through B30), shovel test B27 and B29 contained ceramics. The upper three shovel tests (B26, B28 and B30) were culturally sterile and appeared to encounter disturbed soils, likely from mobile home pads placed by the previous land owners (Tesar 2014: personal communication). The three shovel tests covering the east section (J6, J10, J11) were sparse besides J6, which contained the heaviest amount of ceramics of any test in the northern section.

Eastern Section

The eastern section is defined as the land east of Mound 2 and south of Mound 6 bounded by the McGinnis Arm of the lake. This area is densely forested, consisting primarily of Mixed Hardwood Coniferous with sections of Mixed Wetland Hardwoods and Seepage Stream environments (Florida Natural Lands Inventory 1990). Soils in the eastern section consist primarily of Albany Loamy Sand with elements of Orangeburg

Fine Sandy Loam and Plummer Fine Sand. 21 shovel tests were conducted consisting of a total of 325 ceramics and 6 lithic artifacts (Table 4.6).

Table 4.1. Northern section shovel test pits.

Shovel Test/Depth	Pos/Neg	Plain	Decorated	Lithics
B-26	-	0	0	0
B-27/ 0-10cm	+	1/2.8g	0	0
B-28	-	0	0	0
B-29/ 0-10cm	+	2/2.6g	0	0
B-29/ 20-40cm	+	3/3.8g	1/1.4g	1/6.3g
B-30	-	0	0	0
J-02/ 10-20cm	+	3/3.7g	0	0
J-02/ 30-50cm	+	2/1.5g	0	0
J-05/ 30-40cm	+	4/7.7g	2/7.7g	1/1.1g
J-05/ 10-30cm	+	1/0.4g	0	0
J-05/ 50-70cm	+	0	0	0
J-06/ 10-20cm	+	3/12.9g	0	0
J-06/ 20-30cm	+	1/1.2g	0	0
J-10	-	0	0	0
J-11/ 60-70cm	+	1/19.4g	0	0

Table 4.2. Fairbanks 1953 Mound 1 excavations.

Test Unit	Ceramics	Lithics	Burned Clay
1A	26/189.6g	3/39.5g	5/84.3g
1B	35/311.8g	1/31.3g	11/288.8g

Table 4.3. Stevenson 2003 auger test results.

Shovel Test	Pos/Neg	Ceramics	Lithics	Flora
A1	+	1/2.3g	0	6/0.2g
A2a	+	1/1.9g	2/1.8g	0
A2b	+	1/2.1g	0	5/0.7g
A3	-	0	0	4/0.3g

Stephenson’s 2003 power line project placed four auger tests in the area (Table 4.5), all yielding prehistoric artifacts. Auger test #6, due east on Mound 2, contained the highest amount of artifacts from the project (150.8 grams), with almost three times the number of any other auger test pits outside of the mound precinct. Auger test #8, south of Mound 2 and in close proximity to the location of Mound 3, contained a high density of ceramics (36.6 grams). Shovel test units J1 and J6 contained a large amount of decorated ceramics, including a Point Washington sherd with micaceous inclusions (Figure 4.4).

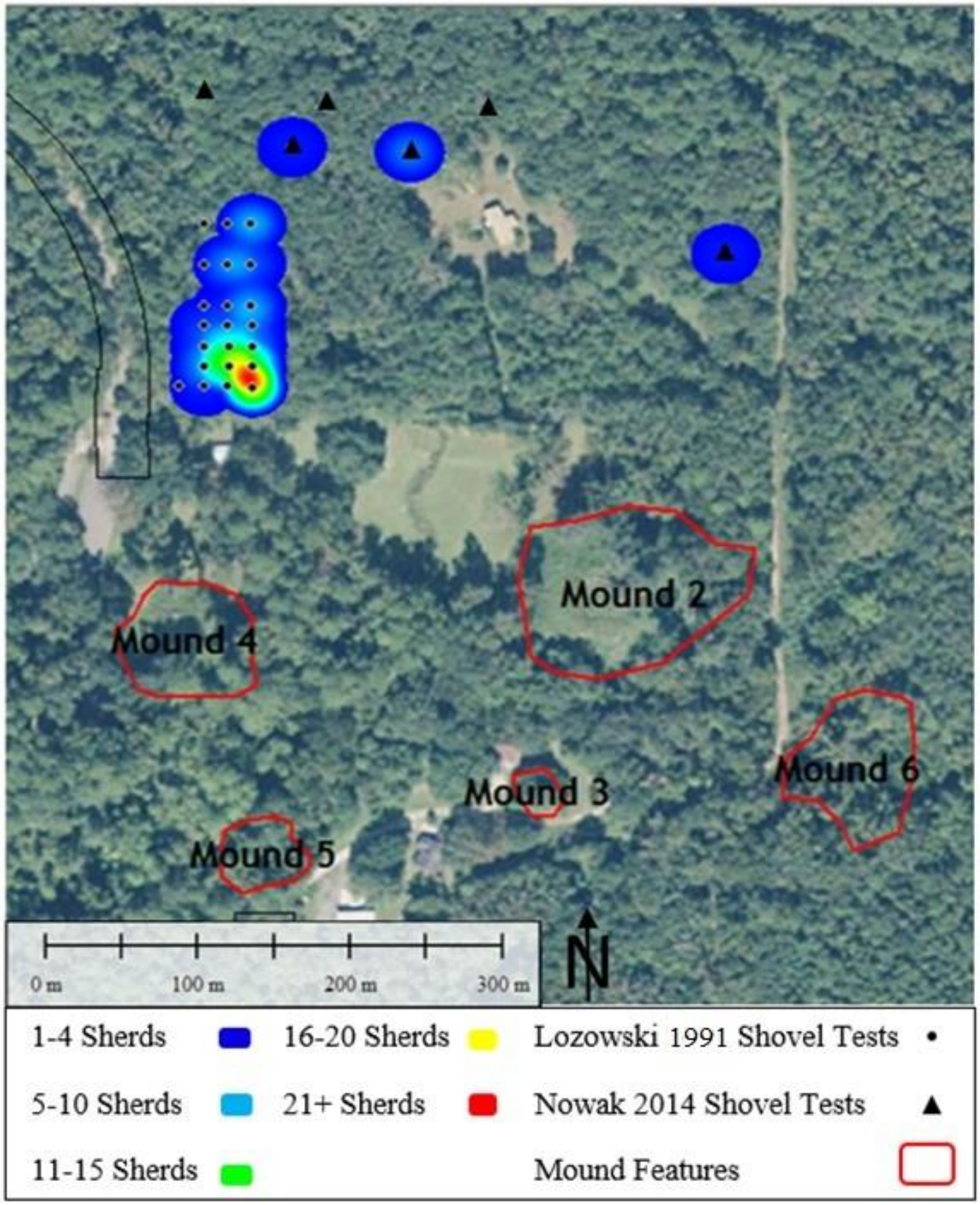


Figure 4.3. Artifact Density Map indicating the count of prehistoric ceramics recovered from excavations.

Table 4.4. Terzis and Lozowski (1990, 1991) shovel test pits.

Shovel Test	Pos/Neg	Ceramics	Lithics	Burned Clay	Flora
1	+	31	1	0	0
2	+	9	0	0	0
3	+	4	0	0	1
4	+	10	0	0	0
5	+	6	1	0	0
6	+	5	0	0	0
7	+	3	0	0	1
8	+	1	0	0	1
9	+	7	0	0	0
10	+	1	0	0	3
11	+	0	0	1	2
12	+	5	0	0	2
13	+	2	0	0	0
14	+	16	0	1	0
15	+	0	0	0	2
16	+	16	0	0	2
17	+	1	0	0	1
18	+	2	0	1	1
19	+	2	0	0	2
20	+	0	0	0	3
21	-	0	0	0	0
22	-	0	0	0	0

Figure 4.4. Point Washington Incised vessel fragment from test J6.

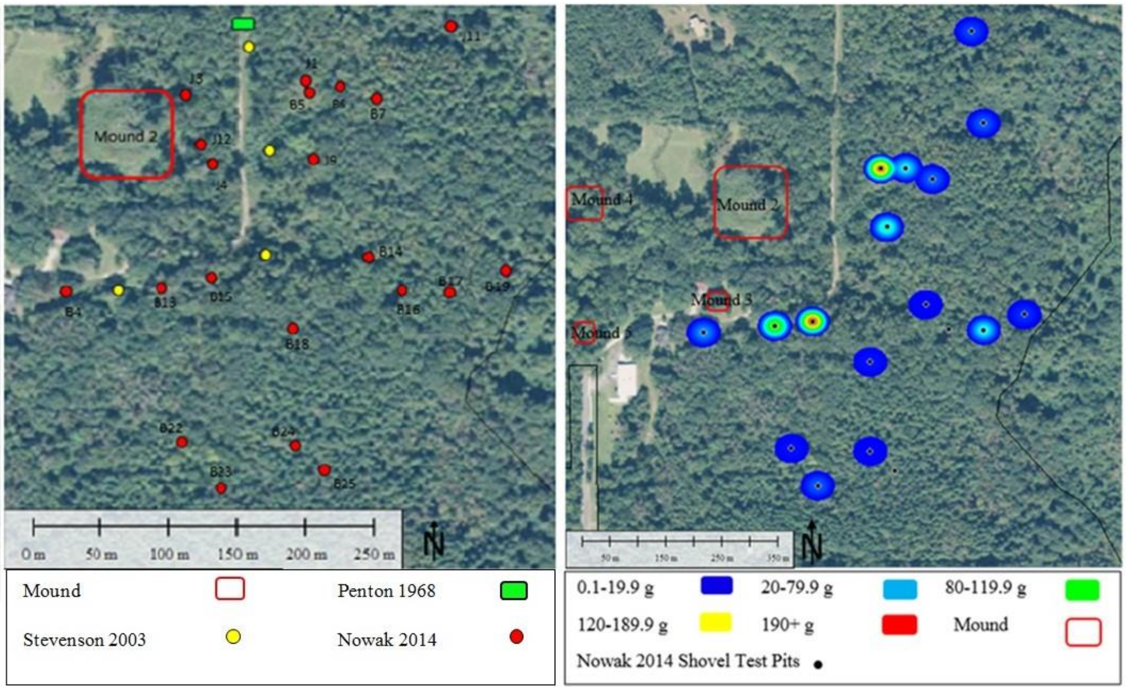


Figure 4.5. Eastern section of the site with known excavations marked (left). Artifact density map indicating the weight of ceramic artifacts per Nowak 2014 shovel test units (right).

Table 4.5. Stevenson (2003) auger test units in the east section of the site.

Shovel Test	Pos/Neg	Ceramics	Lithics	Shell	Flora	Bone
A-5	+	7/22g	1/0.4g	0	10/7.7g	0
A-6	+	49/150.8g	3/20.8g	0	5/1.2g	7/2.0g
A-7	+	4/6.1g	0	1/0.2g	0	0
A-8	+	16/36.6g	2/1.4g	0	1/0.1g	6/1.6g

Figure 4.5 shows two maps of the eastern section of the site displaying the location and artifact values of the area’s known archaeological work. Artifact densities for all surveys in the east section were highest closer to the mound precinct. The densest shovel and auger tests outside of the mound precinct were located east of Mound 2. Stevenson’s (2003) test A6, having 150 grams of ceramics, was the densest auger test recorded at the site.

Table 4.6. 2014 shovel test units from the east section of the site.

Shovel Test	Ceramics Total	Decorated	Lithics	Burned Clay
B-04	3/30.8g	0	0	14.4g
B-05	38/170.2g	0	0	0
B-06	20/49.2g	1/8.8g	2/2.6g	0
B-07	12/21.5g	3/6.2g	1/0.4g	0
B-13	40/123.6g	3/6.2g	1/0.4g	0
B-14	1/1.1g	0	0	0
B-15	32/196.7g	2/3.0g	0	0
B-16	0	0	0	0
B-17	13/53.8g	2/7.6g	2/1.3g	0
B-18	2/3.7g	0	0	0
B-19	2/9.7g	0	5/1.3	0
B-22	3/3.5g	0	4/3.1g	0
B-23	4/19.7g	0	0	1.4g
B-24	1/0.4g	0	1/0.1g	0
B-25	0	0	0	0
J-01	26/187.6g	5/36.7g	2/19.4g	0
J-03	236/772.3g	12/158.5g	14/21.5g	226.1g
J-04	36/146.3	3/14.9g	1/1.4g	0
J-09	19/64.5g	0	2/2.3g	0
J-11	3/19.3g	0	0	0
J-12	10/27.8g	0	0	0

Western Section

The western section of the site is the largest and least explored of the site. The western section is defined as the area west of Mound 4, Mound 5, and Doris Road (Figure 4.6). FNAI evironments consisted of Mix Hardwood Conferious, Mixed Wetland Hardwoods, Upland Hardwood Forest, and Bottomland Forest. Soils are Orangeburg Fine Sandy Loam, Lucy Fine Sand, and Albany Loamy Sand. A total of ten shovel tests were excavated. Artifacts recovered were two lithic and seven ceramic artifacts with one Palmillas arrow point found on the surface. Of the ten shovel tests, seven were located in the upland sections of the park. Soil deposition was shallow on the sloped upland formations. The average depth of the five shovel tests place on the southern upland ridge

(B8–B12) was less than 25 centimeters before culturally sterile basal clay was reached. No evidence of prehistoric occupation was observed on the southern ridge of the state park. A single shovel test was placed near the creek running though the sloped forested area. Soil was a saturated silty sand with no cultural material. Three shovel tests were placed in the lowlands due west of Mound 5. Soil was sandy and saturated with only test pit B3 containing cultural material. The single positve test, J8, was located in the uplands on the north of the Butler Mill Creek and contained two plain ceramic sherds and possible burned clay (Table 4.8).

Previous work in the western section includes multiple cultural resource managment excavations carried out for compliaince in constructing modern ammenities in the park area. Fryman's cultural resource management testing of the site's parking lot and living quarters west of Mound 4 were recorded as low in artifact frequency and contained no evidence of prehistoric structures. Fryman's work has stood as the strongest evidence that site occupation and activity, based on artifact frequency, was much higher in the lowland setting in the mound precinct and not in the wooded upland area west of the precinct (Payne 1994:250–252). In 1990 and 1992, the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research managed backhoe digging and controlled archaeological excavation units for a septic tank and garage at the volunteer housing area due west of the mound precinct. No extensive field notes were taken, but rough sketch maps indicate the locations of the tests. B. Calvin Jones noted possible post–holes and burned features, while all ceramics recovered appeared to be from the Fort Walton Period due to the temper and ceramic types.

In 1990, the state planned on constructing a fence at the southern park boundary and permitted compliance testing at all the impending fence posts. The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research placed 153 auger test at ten–foot intervals (at each impending fence post), which yielded 277 ceramics and 4 lithic flakes, 9 decorated ceramics, and 9 burned clay fragments. All ceramic samples were counted, although only decorated fragments were weighed due to time constraints. Figure 4.7 shows an artifact density heat map noting the concentration of artifacts increased in relation to proximity to the site center, the lake, and to lower elevations. The single sample of archaeology from the far northwest section the site came from the Stevenson 2003 powerline auger survey (Table 4.7). The test had shallow, sandy soil on top of a basal clay that yielded a single plain ceramic sherd with grit and grog temper.

The western section of the site has evidence of occupation during the Fort Walton Period, based on plain ceramics with temper indicative of the period. Soil deposition on the southwest section of the site is very poor and apparently deflated of prehistoric–associated soils. The current volunteer quarters are located near the location Jones noted possible cultural features and where an arrow point was recoverd on the surface during the 2014 survey. This flat area is the best evidence of preshistoric occupation for the western section.

Table 4.7. Stevenson 2003 west section auger test results.

Shovel Test	Pos/Neg	Ceramics	Flora
A-1	+	1/2.3g	10/0.2g

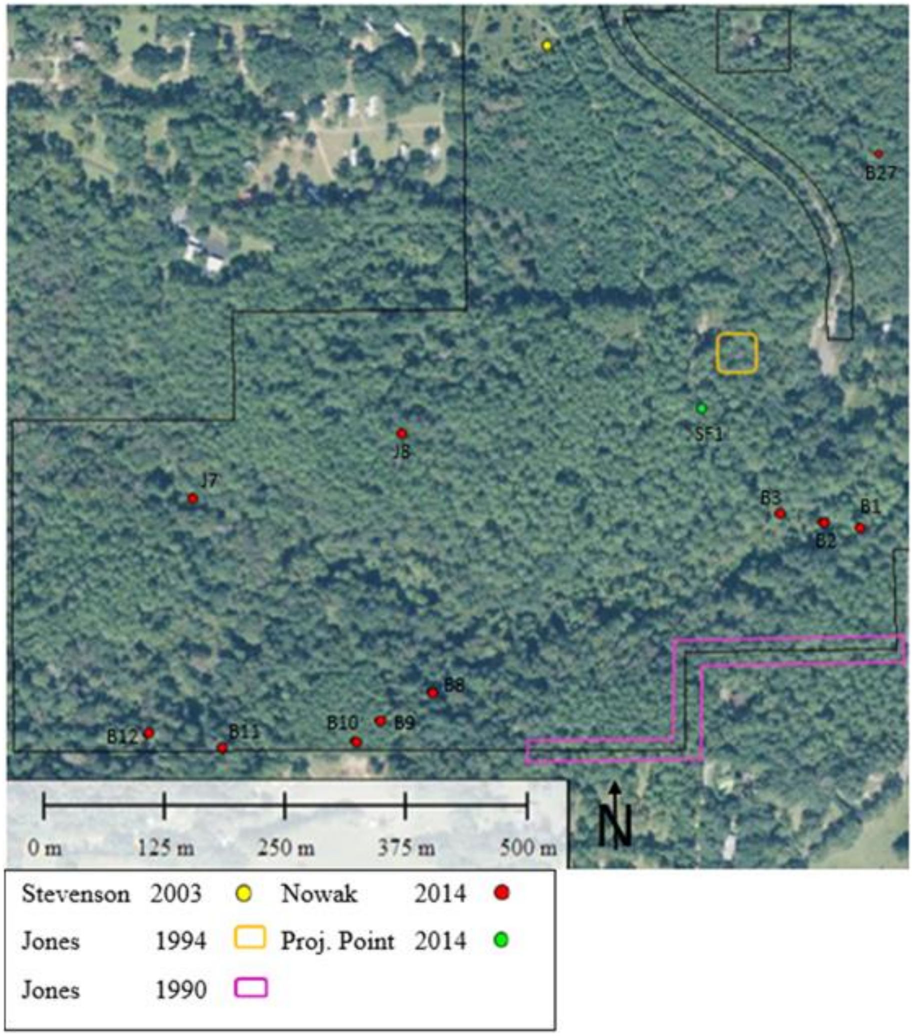


Figure 4.6. Satellite image of the western section with known excavations.

Table 4.8. Artifacts recovered from the western section shovel test units.

Shovel Test	**Pos/Neg**	**Ceramics**	**Lithics**
B-01	**-**	**0**	**0**
B-02	**+**	**1**	**2**
B-03	**+**	**4**	**0**
B-08	**-**	**0**	**0**
B-09	**-**	**0**	**0**
B-10	**-**	**0**	**0**
B-11	**-**	**0**	**0**
B-12	**-**	**0**	**0**
J-07	**-**	**0**	**0**
J-08	**+**	**2**	**0**

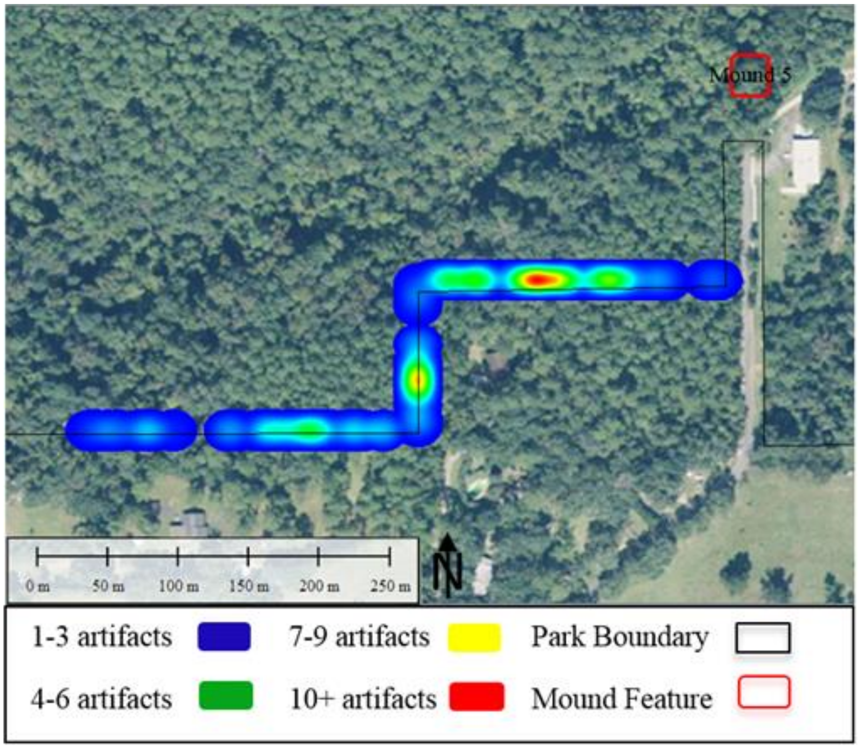


Figure 4.7. Ceramic quantity density map from the 1991 auger tests conducted at the southern boundary of the site.

Mound Precinct

This study area includes Mounds 2 through 7 and has be reffered to as the mound precinct by previous researchers (Jones 1994; Morgan 1980; Scarry 1990; Payne 1994). The specific part of the precinct survyed is west of Mound 2 and north of Mound 4. This part of the site is regulary maintianed by the Flordia State Park Service and is accessable to the public. The terrain is flat and open with short grass and large oak and pecan trees. The FNAI–designated vegation zone is Mixed Hardwood Coniferious with Orangeburg Fine Sandy Loam 2–5% soil. Modern disturbances in the mound precinct consist of alterations made for park ammenties. Construction included a paved parking lot west of Mound 4 with a concrete walkway running east to a bathroom facility. Piping runs south from the bathrooms for water fountains while 40 meters east of the bathrooms is a kiosk with a concete foundation. In the late 1960s, the state constructed a large irrigation ditch to ameliorate drainage of flood waters that pooled between Mounds 2 and 4. The extensive disturbance from this artificial drainage was evident in our geophysical results.

The western section of the mound precinct is bound to the east by the paved parking lot and a large barrow pit located adjacent to Mound 4. The southern boundary is a thick vegetation line running south of Mound 2 and 4, while the northern boundary is an existing property fenceline roughly 75 meters north of Mound 4. As mentioned in Chapter 3, the most extensive excavations at the site occured within the mound precinct. Previous excavations by Griffin (1950), Penton (1968), and Fryman (1969) were in close proximity to our remote sensing and, consequently, are all the records of prehistoric architecture recorded at Lake Jackson.

Claudine Payne's auger test survey of the mound precinct (1994) was re–analyzed and catalogued in this research to compare artifact distributions to periphery areas of the site. By using sketch maps created by Payne's intial research, we were able to place all auger tests accuratly on the mappng software by locating real–world reference points form the map at the site. In this case we located a southeast boundary fence post for the state park. Figures 4.8 and 4.9 show LiDAR digital heat maps showing artifact weight distributions of total ceramics, decorated ceramics, and lithic artifacts from the 377 auger test units. A complete artifact table and additional digital maps will be provided in an appendix. As noted by Payne's original artifact distribution analysis, concentrations were highest north and northwest of Mound 2. Due to the clear drop–offs of ceramic and lithic artifact counts, Payne concurred with Griffin's (1950) assertion that a plaza lay between Mounds 2 and 4. Both Payne's original and the new maps show the distinct lack of artifacts west of Mounds 4 and 5, promoting the idea that the mound precinct's western boundary was Mounds 4 and 5 (1994:253–257). The trend of reduced artifact frequencies in relation to the distance from the mound precinct can be observed in the western portion of the survey area.

Payne's studies of site design emphasized east–west and north–south alignments of mounds and artifact concentrations at Lake Jackson (1994:176; Payne and Scarry 1998:32). The digital artifact distribution maps also identify east–west alignments of artifact concentrations north of Mound 2. The new artifact density maps also show other linear patterns running northeast–southwest though the mound precinct, suggesting the site may have followed other linear trends other researchers have noted (Payne and Scarry 1998:40).

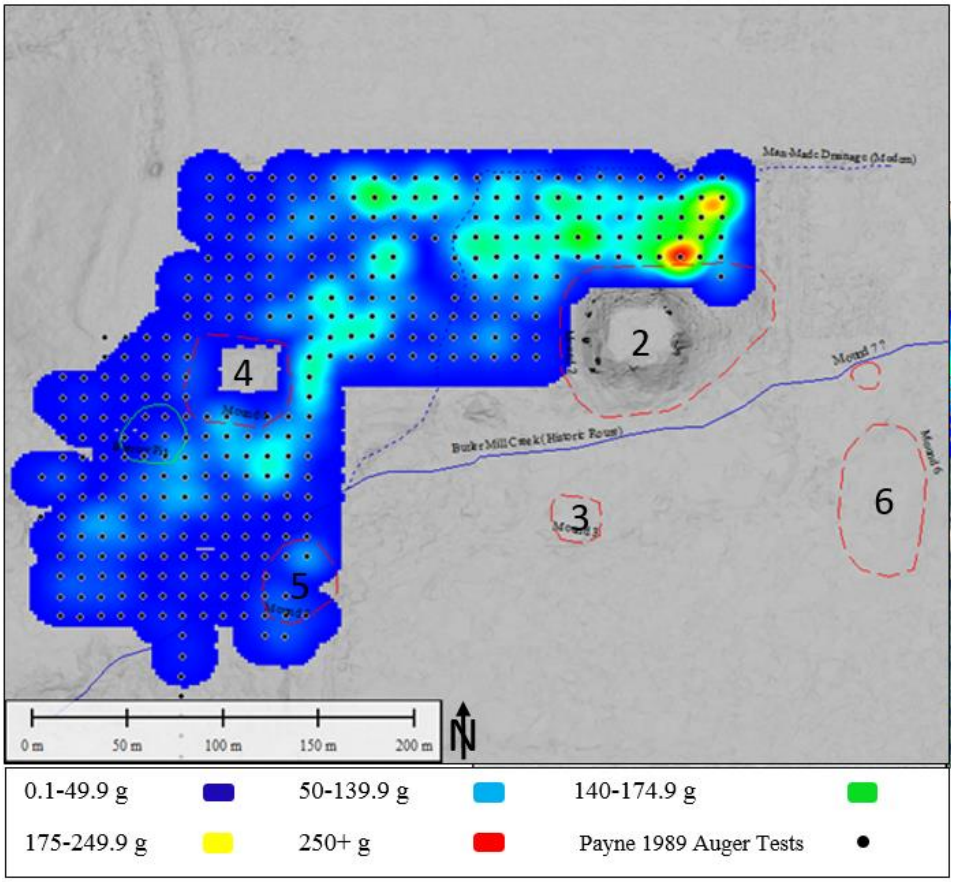


Figure 4.8. LiDAR map showing the artifact density of the total weight of ceramics from the Payne mound precinct auger test survey.

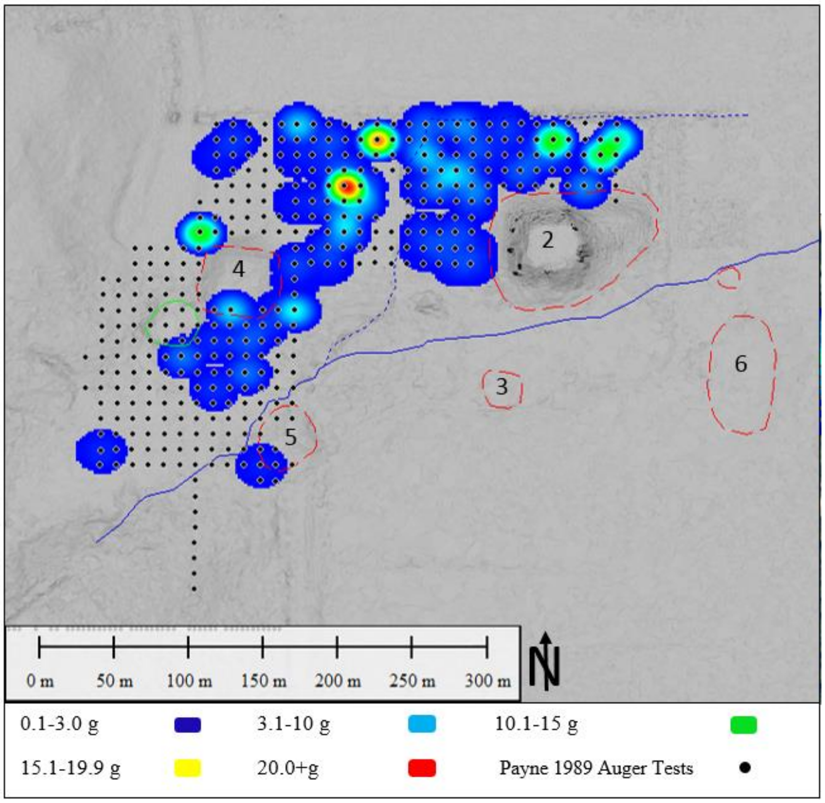


Figure 4.9. LiDAR map showing the artifact distribution of lithic fragments by weight.

Three shovel test units were placed to explore differences in artifact assemblages in relation to the proximity of Mound 2. Figure 4.10 shows the locations of the shovel test units in relation to the mound on a LiDAR map. Test unit J3 is located immediately north of the possible ramp and encountered a dense midden deposit consisting of a sandy black (10YR 3/2 munsell color) soil in each level. The shovel test yielded a total of 772 grams of ceramics with 158 grams consisting of decorated ceramic fragments. Lithic artifacts totaled 21.5 grams, including a Palmillas point (a Fort Walton Period arrow point). The unit also contained over 200 grams of burnt clay. Faunal remains included turtle shell, canine teeth, and the distal end of a femur likely from a dog. The excavation yielded the highest amount of artifacts of any known shovel test from the site. Shovel test J4, located about 50 meters south of J3, consisted of a different soil deposition.

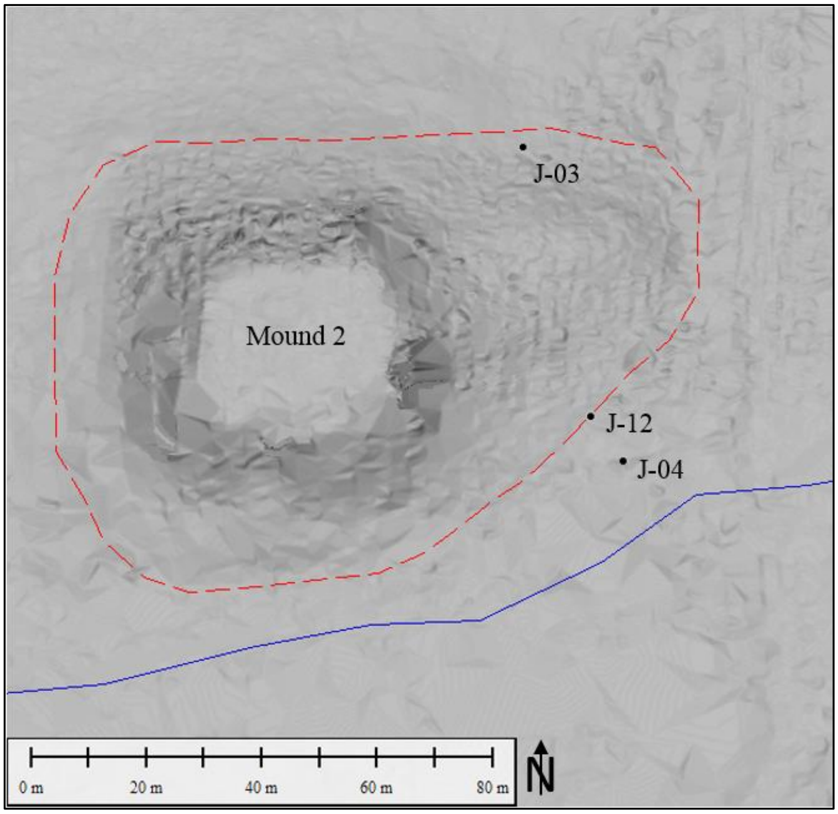


Figure 4.10. LiDAR map of the 2014 shovel tests placed near Mound 2.

Prehistoric artifacts were found in each level with a terminating depth of 100 centimeters. Soil was sand and silty loams with lighter colors (10YR 3/4, 10YR 6/3) that appeared to be alluvium. Gordon Willey's test unit #1, located about 40 meters west of J4, described similar soil conditions. Modern glass was in the test unit from 20–30 centimeters and again from 50–60 centimeters. All recovered prehistoric ceramics were from the Fort Walton Period. The presence of disturbed, silty soils with modern artifacts suggests that Butler Mill Creek affected the deposits. Shovel test unit J12 was placed approximately ten meters northwest of J4 on a slightly higher elevation in an effort to find whether similar midden soils were in J3. At 30 centimeters below the surface, the test unit encountered compact sandy clay. Due to the nature of this research studying off–mound activity, the shovel test was halted after two levels of red clay. Fort Walton Period ceramic sherds were recovered in every level of the test unit. No other off–mound excavations in the lowland sections of the site consisted of red sandy clay soils, suggesting the test unit possibly encountered Mound 2 construction. Test J4, with the mixed alluvial soils, strengthens the claim that Butler Mill Creek bisected Mounds 4 and 2 to the north, and Mounds 5, 3, 6, and 7 to the south. Test unit J12 suggests that Mound 2 is larger than previously thought and possibly has a secondary platform or apron south of the "ramp."

Shovel test J3's artifact assemblage tells us that the midden north of Mound 2 extends further east and suggests that intensive activities associated with feasting may have occurred on or around the mound. The table labeled "Archaeological Signatures of Feasts" from Hayden (2001:40) identifies objects associated with feasting, which are categorized under: 1.) *Labor–intensive foods (especially from domestic animals),* 2.) *Unusual size or amount of serving vessels, 3.) Ritual objects or smoking products*, and 4.) *Non–habitation locations*. Test unit J3 at the foot of Mound 2's ramp, represents every indicator listed. The shovel test's assemblage includes: canine remains, large deer bones, open serving bowls, unique beaker vessels, ceramic pipes, and a high concentration of ceramic remains. Figure 4.11 shows photos of teeth from a canine and ceramic fragments from decorated service and beaker vessels. The Andrews incised fragment from test unit J3 is the first known off–mound occurrence at Lake Jackson. Andrews' decorated beakers are rare vessels almost exclusively recovered from mound and mortuary contexts (Scarry 1985:245, 1990:276; Schnell et al. 1981:205–206) and, to the authors knowledge, have only been recovered at Lake Jackson from Mound 3 and 6 (Jones 1982, 1994; Scarry 2007a). The distal end of a canine or deer femur in shovel test J3 is a part of the animal that is classified under the highest category in the food utility index (FUI). Remains with the highest food utility have been shown to be the most common types of faunal remains recovered from feasting middens at other Mississippian Period sites (Pauketat and Emerson 2000: Table 12.4).

Remote Sensing Results

A combination of magnetometer and ground–penetrating radar surveys were conducted within the mound precinct to explore the potential presence of off–mound structures. The GPR survey was conducted in the same location as the magnetometer Grid 1 located west of Mound 2 (Figure 4.12). All results were taken using a 400 MHz antenna with high amplitude results beginning to appear approximately 30 centimeters below the surface. Figure 4.13 shows four "snapshots" of time slices ranging from 4 nanoseconds to 48 nanoseconds. Shallow slices contain large, high–amplitude reflection areas located in the southern sections of the grid reflecting saturated soils. Deeper below the surface (Figure 4.14: 24ns), more high–frequency formations appear with relatively less reflection "noise."

Two–dimensional profiles of the survey (Figure 4.15) apparently show the saturated areas reflected in the southern section of the unit. The northern half of the unit contains high–reflection formations in the same locations as the magnetometer survey recorded signatures that have the potential to be intact prehistoric deposits. The area surveyed for ground–penetrating radar contains at least two auger tests by Payne (1994) and possible excavation units from Griffin in 1950. These modern excavations may account for some of the high–amplitude "spikes" indicative of disturbance. An apparent high–amplitude spike appears in the profile at the 17–meter distance (Figure 4.16). In

Figure 4.11. Shovel test unit J3 artifacts including canine teeth (upper left) and femur (upper right), Andrews decorated beaker sherd (lower left), and Lake Jackson Incised over Cool Branch Incised vessel fragment.

Figure 4.12 Satellite image of Lake Jackson overlaid with the GPR results (time slice at 8ns) showing the survey area.

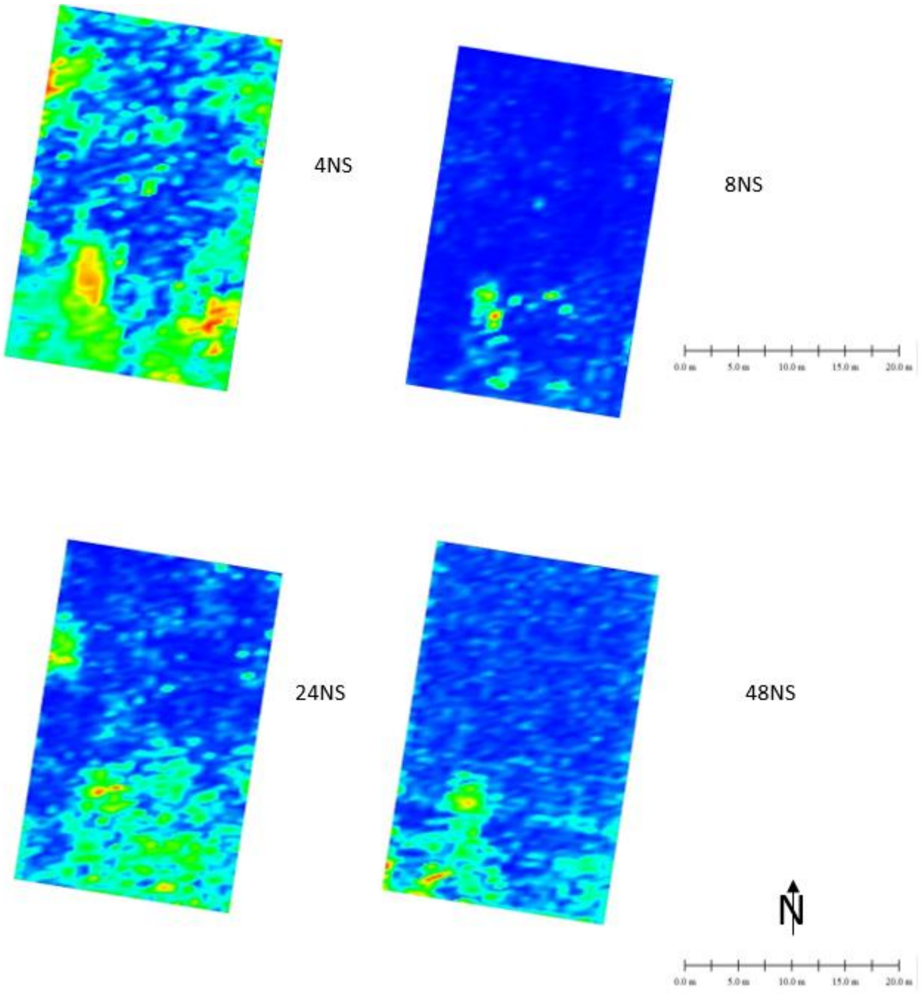


Figure 4.13 Plan GPR time slices at 400 MHz with an amplitude range of 4ns to 48ns.

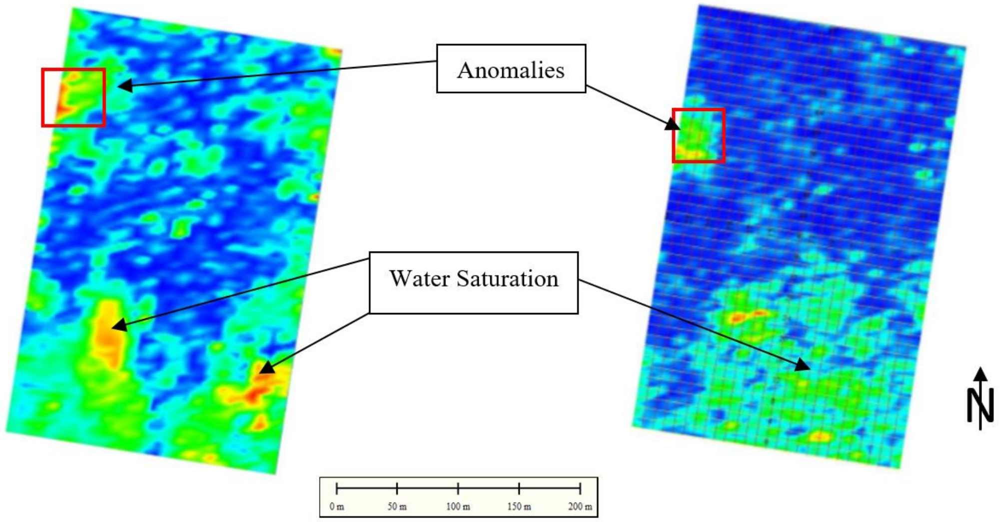


Figure 4.14 GPR time slices with anomalous features at 4ns (left) and 24ns (right).

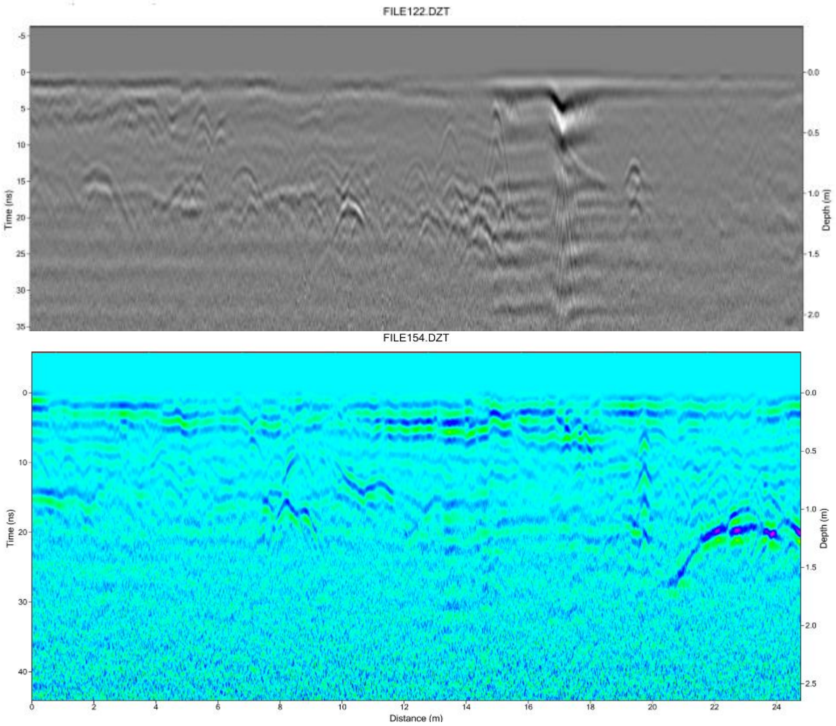


Figure 4.15 GPR 2D 400 MHz radargram of the Grid 1 profile in 2 formats.

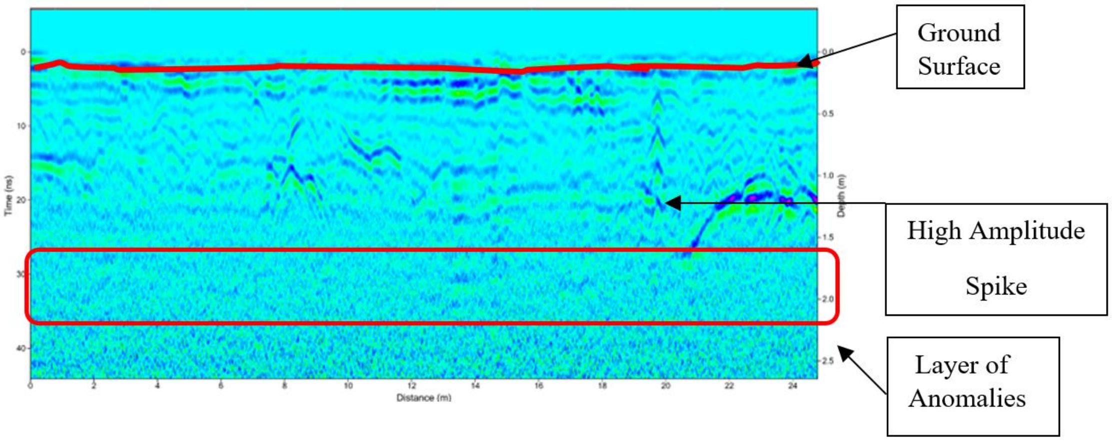


Figure 4.16 GPR profile interpreted.

more than one time slice (4ns and 24ns), reflective anomalies that potentially show prehistoric deposits appear north of this high–amplitude area.

Three survey grids were placed within the maintained section of the state park between Mounds 2 and 4. Substantial variabilty appeared in the results from each of the areas due to environmental, depositional, and possible cultural factors. Archaeologists have explored and refined methodologies of interpreting magnetic survey results in an effort to differentiate modern signatures, or "noise," from prehistoric features. Iron–rich historic objects have a high–amplitude, di–polar signature which produces a powerful interference in the magnetic data. On the other hand, prehistoric features on average generate lower–amplitude, di–polar anomalies visible in the positive magnetic pole (Aspinall et al. 2008, Bigman 2012:27). Previous researchers have found that many prehistoric southeast features appear to have been burned (McConaughy 2007), which generate more complicated anomaly groupings on both the negative and positive values. Even with the magnetic variability of burned structures, most prehistoric features still have lower absolute amplitudes of magnetic values than modern metal objects (Bigman 2012:28). Extensive earth moving from park construction and maintenance occurred in locations surveyed and potentially caused signatures in the remote sensing data. High–amplitude results indicative of distubed deposits were found in areas that were filled with earth to stop water from pooling in park areas (Tesar 2014: personal communication).

Located west/northwest of Mound 2, magnetometer Grid 1 (Figure 4.17) shows the clearest results at the range of -3 to 3 nanoteslas. The survey area was a flat grassy section of the park about 10 meters east of a modern drainage ditch dug in the late 1960s. At the center of the grid, high–amplitude readings were likely derived from modern disturbances, such a metal. The southern and northern sections of the grid appeared to be more intact and display results typically found in the range of undisturbed prehistoric features.

The second survey location was west of the drainage ditch between Mounds 2 and 4. Of the three areas surveyed, Grid 2 was the most disturbed (Figure 4.18). Disturbance

Grid 1

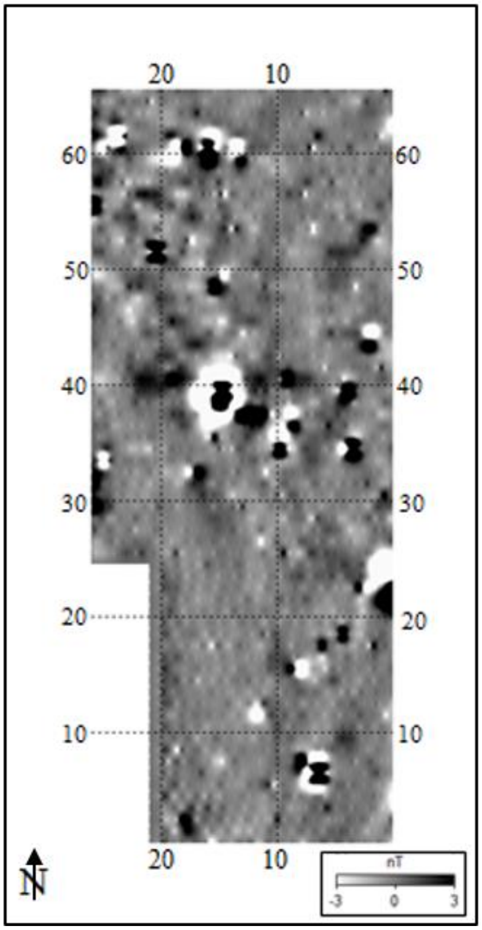


Figure 4.17. Grid 1 magnetometer results. Numbers flanking the map indicate distance intervals in meters.

observed in the magnetometer data reflects the fact that a portion of the land was a water retention pond, which was leveled and turned into a drainage canal in the late 1960s. The southern sections of the survey grid appear to be more intact, though the area lacks any clear patterns indicative of prehistoric cultural features. It should be noted that the southern–most test units excavated by Griffin (1950), which were located parallel to Grid 2, were noted for their relative lack of prehistoric artifacts. The contrast of artifact intensity to the deposits encountered by Griffin's northern excavations led to the "empty" space between the mounds being interpreted as a plaza (Ibid:102).

Grid 2

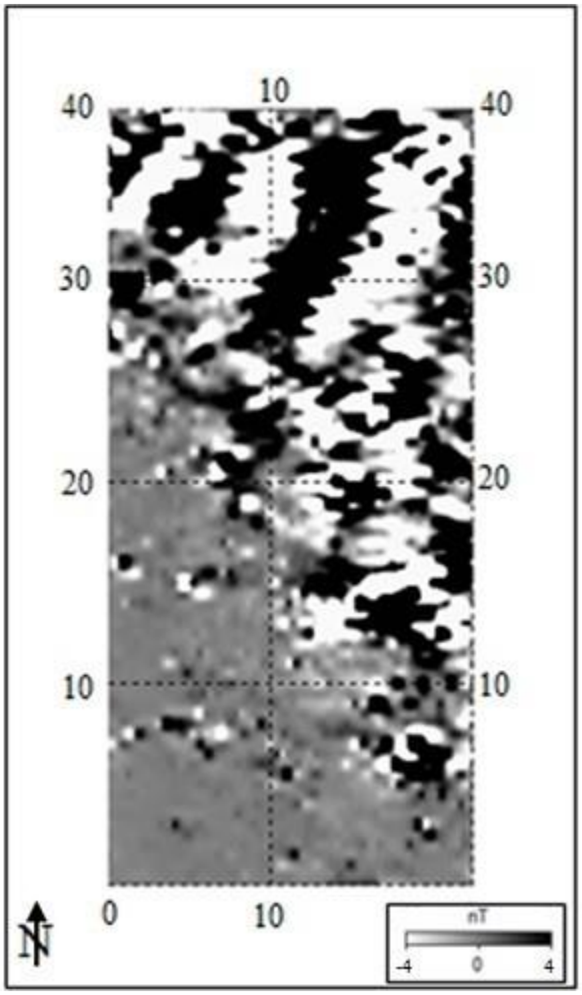


Figure 4.18. Grid 2 magnetometer results.

Grid 3 displays results that likely reflect the impact modern disturbances have had on the area north of Mound 4. The western edge of the survey area was located about eight meters east of the concrete parking lot, while a concrete walkway was placed about ten meters north of the survey area. The easternmost edge of the survey block was located close to underground pipes placed for water fountains. All of these modern alterations to the park are the likely culprits for the disturbed results seen at the edges of the survey block (Figure 4.19). Large pine and pecan trees are located in the survey area and can be seen near the center of the grid as the dark, circular shapes. Further disturbance could be

Grid 3

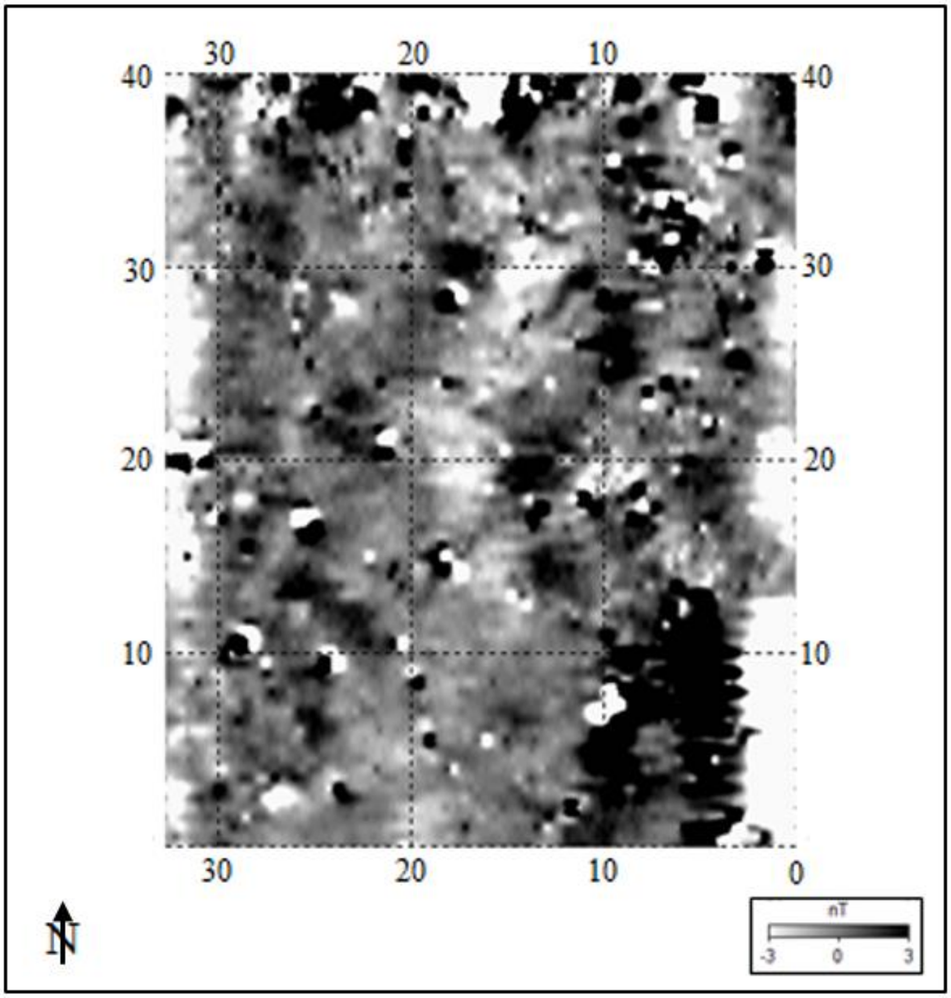


Figure 4.19. Grid 3 magnetometer results.

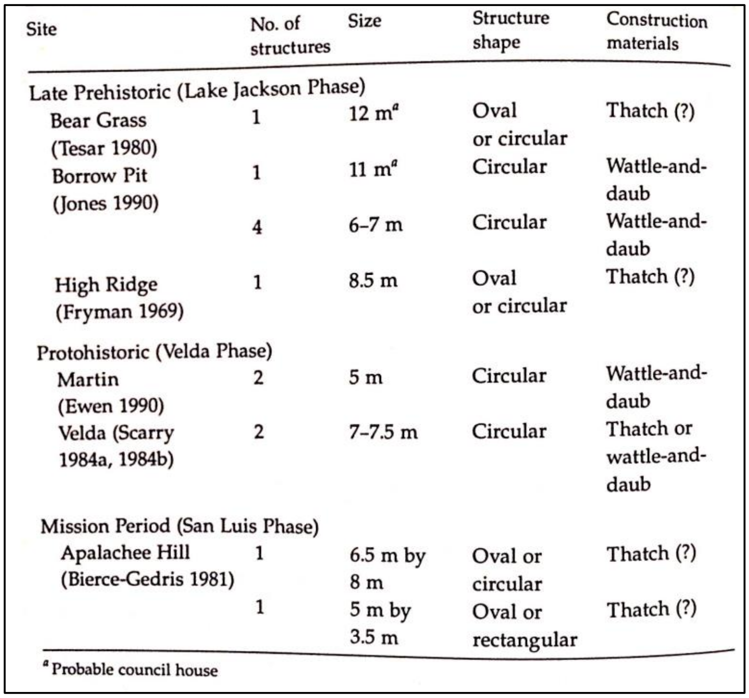
attributed to Claudine Payne’s auger survey (1994).

Remote sensing results were examined with the intent of identifying patterned anomalies caused by prehistoric features. Other high–amplitude results likely created from modern disturbances were also taken into consideration. The known cultural features recovered in previous excavations in the mound precinct were also accounted for. Data was then compared to examples of regional prehistoric architecture to provide insight on the possible presence and layout of cultural features within the mound precinct.

In the Fort Walton region, archaeological information about the morphology and dimensions of non–mound structures is sparse. Research focusing on domestic architecutre by John Scarry chronicled the known data on domestic structures from the Late Mississippian to the Protohistoric Periods in the Tallhassee Fort Walton region (1995). Figure 4.20 shows examples of Lake Jackson phase architecture from three sites. Outside of Lake Jackson, two distinct types of structures have been excavated during the Late Prehistoric Period. Both styles were circular, single post structures made of thatch or wattle and daub construction. The smaller structures had a maximum diameter range of 6 to 8.5 meters. Larger structures excavated at the Bear Grass and Barrow Pit sites had an average diameter of 11.5 meters.The main distiction between the two types of structures are size and interpreted function. The smaller structures were interpreted as houses for single family units or *garitas*, raised food storage facilities. The larger structures were inferred to be counsel houses, as seen at Protohistoric sites (Scarry1995:206–208).

Angular, wall–trench style structures, which have been labled as a defining characteristic of many Mississippian cultures (Lacquement 2007:2–4; Pauketaut 2007:102), have been excavated at Lake Jackson. Construction metholodolgy and dimensions of this style of building are fairly standardized across the Southeast. Wall–trench structures have been found to have a general size range from 15m² to 42m² for the ground surface area (Holley 1999:30; Sullivan 2007:120–123). This averages to a 7.5–meter floorplan diameter. This unique construction model is first seen and possibly invented in the American Bottom at about A.D. 1050, and theorietically dissemenated throughout the southeast over the next 150 years (Emerson 1997; Pauketat 2004:80; Pauketat and Alt 2011). Lake Jackson has the presence of both classic Mississippian wall–trench architecture and single–post circular features typical at other Fort Walton Period sites in the region. These regional and nonregional examples of Missisppian and Fort Walton style structures seen at Lake Jackson can be used to interpret possible cultural feature signitures in the remote sensing results.

Figure 4.21 shows the locations of previous archaeological work with evidence of prehistoric features in relation to the remote sensing survey grids. North of survey Grid 3, Fryman excavated a portion of a wall–trench feature, while the northeast section of the grid was identified as a midden area by Payne's auger survey (1994:205). North of Grid 1, Willey and Woodbury encountered midden deposits and noted the presence of post molds, while Penton's work northeast of Grid 1 also noted post molds in a possible circular orientation (1968). Payne's largest midden recorded at the site is partially located on the northern section of Grid 1.



Site	No. of structures	Size	Structure shape	Construction materials
Late Prehistoric (Lake Jackson Phase)				
Bear Grass (Tesar 1980)	1	12 m[a]	Oval or circular	Thatch (?)
Borrow Pit (Jones 1990)	1	11 m[a]	Circular	Wattle-and-daub
	4	6–7 m	Circular	Wattle-and-daub
High Ridge (Fryman 1969)	1	8.5 m	Oval or circular	Thatch (?)
Protohistoric (Velda Phase)				
Martin (Ewen 1990)	2	5 m	Circular	Wattle-and-daub
Velda (Scarry 1984a, 1984b)	2	7–7.5 m	Circular	Thatch or wattle-and-daub
Mission Period (San Luis Phase)				
Apalachee Hill (Bierce-Gedris 1981)	1	6.5 m by 8 m	Oval or circular	Thatch (?)
	1	5 m by 3.5 m	Oval or rectangular	Thatch (?)

[a] Probable council house

Figure 4.20. List of non–mound structures from the Tallahassee Fort Walton Region (Scarry 1995:206).

Interpretations of survey Grid 3 data show yellow circles marking possible prehistoric features such as post molds and red lines marking observed patterns (Figure 4.22). The majority of patterned results appear in the northeastern section of the survey area. This area was the midden location in Payne's auger survey and is directly south of the wall trench feature excavated by Fryman. A linear orientation of possible post molds in the northwest section of the survey area is roughly 30 degrees east of north, the approximate orientation of the wall–trench feature recorded approximaelty 20 meters north of the survey area. This linear arrangement also displays anomalies indicative of post mold features at a consistent distance from each other. The majority of structures recorded at the Protohistoric Velda site (Figure 4.23), less than ten miles east of Lake Jackson, had post molds in consistent spacing intervals and similar feature diameters (Scarry 1995:209).

With the fusion of remote sensing results, associations can be inferred regarding the presence of possible prehistoric features in survey Grid 1. Figure 4.24 shows the interpreted findings of the magnetometer results overlaid with the GPR data. The red boxes show where possible prehistoric features in the magnetometer survey and where reflection signatures in the GPR also contained signatures; both sensors recorded reflective anomalies in the same area. Possible postholes are circled in yellow with interpreted patterns drawn in red. The GPR results show a similar picture of higher activity in the northern section, with linear reflections that possibly show portions of angular features. The northern section shows positive reflections in the size and shape of prehistoric structures previously recorded in the Fort Walton region. This area is also the location of the densest midden found in Payne's auger test survey.

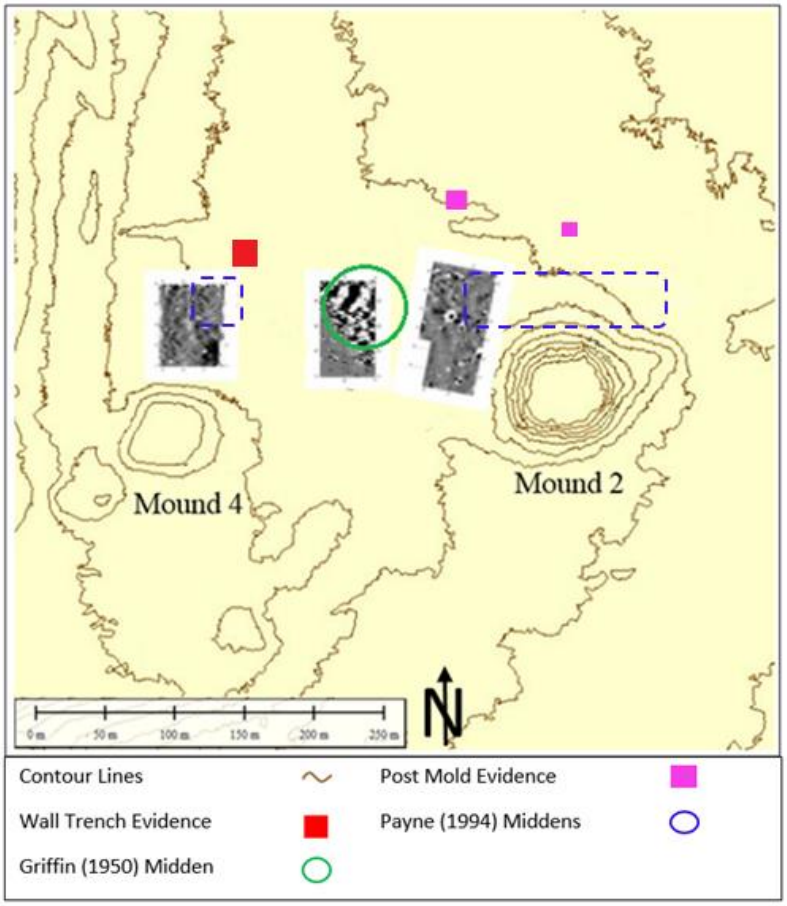
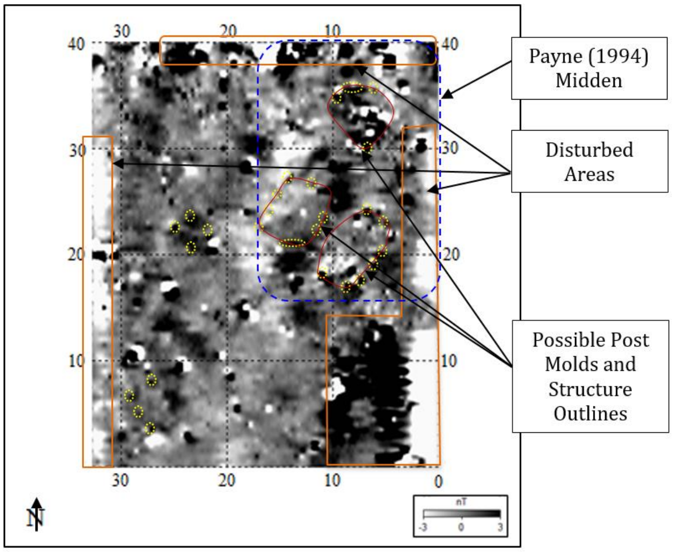


Figure 4.21. Map of the mound precinct with magnetometry surveys and evidence of prehistoric strucutres. Countour map was generated from LiDAR data from the Northwest Florida Water Management District.



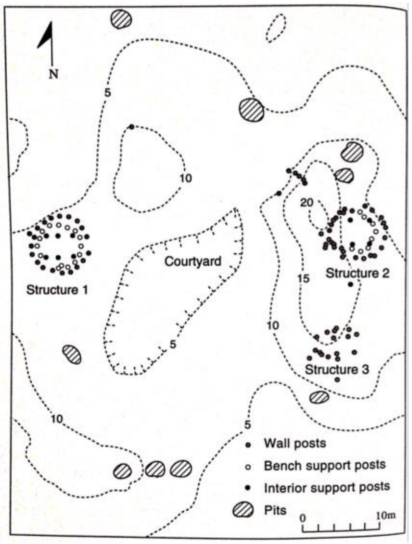


Figure 4.22. Interpreted results from magnetometer Grid 3 (Scarry 1995:210) (left). Figure 4.23. Wall post features from the Velda Mounds site (right).

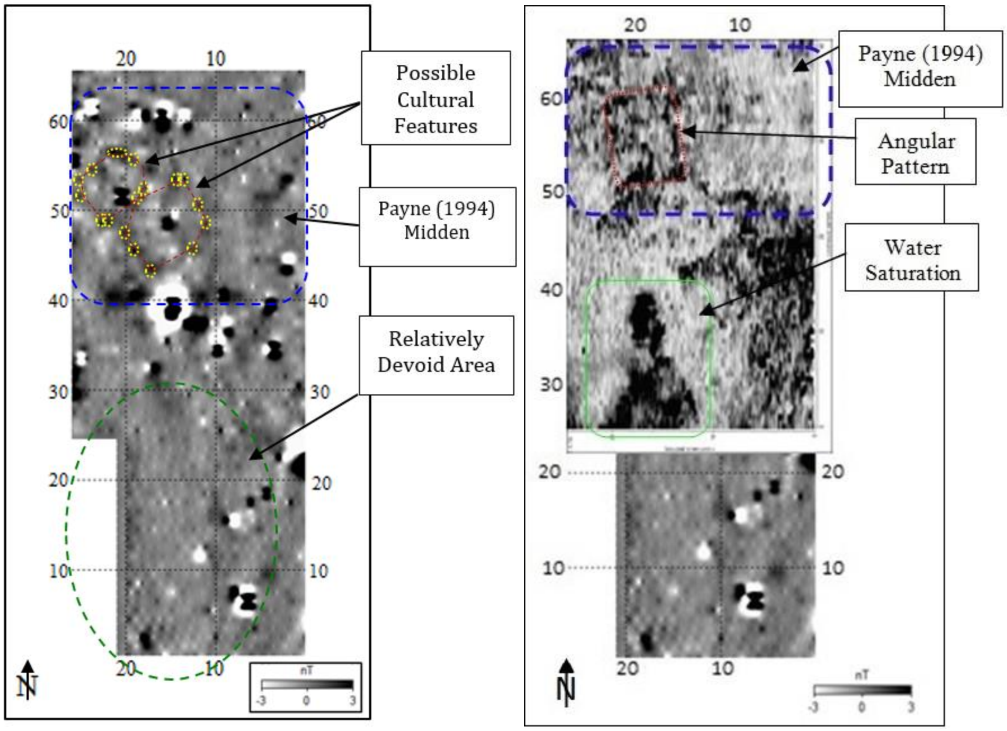


Figure 4.24. Magnetometer survey Grid 1 overlapped with GPR remote sensing results.

It is difficult at this time to say with certitude if any of the anomalies in the remote sensing data are prehistoric features. The nature of domestic architecture construction makes it difficult to obtain clear–cut answers from the results. Many Mississippian Period structures were destroyed and rebuilt multiple times in the same location, which caused conflated views of the archaeological record difficult to discern without ground truthing. Figure 4.25 shows the classic example of wall–trench features at the Angel Mounds site with successive structures created in the same locations.

In spite of these caveats, the trend of reflections does agree with the previous archaeological data from the mound precinct, specifically that the areas of activity are shown in the northeast section of Grid 3 and the northern section of Grid 1. Patterned anomalies show possible post molds in a consistent pattern and distance from each other indicative of cultural features. A number of the interpreted cultural features fall within the

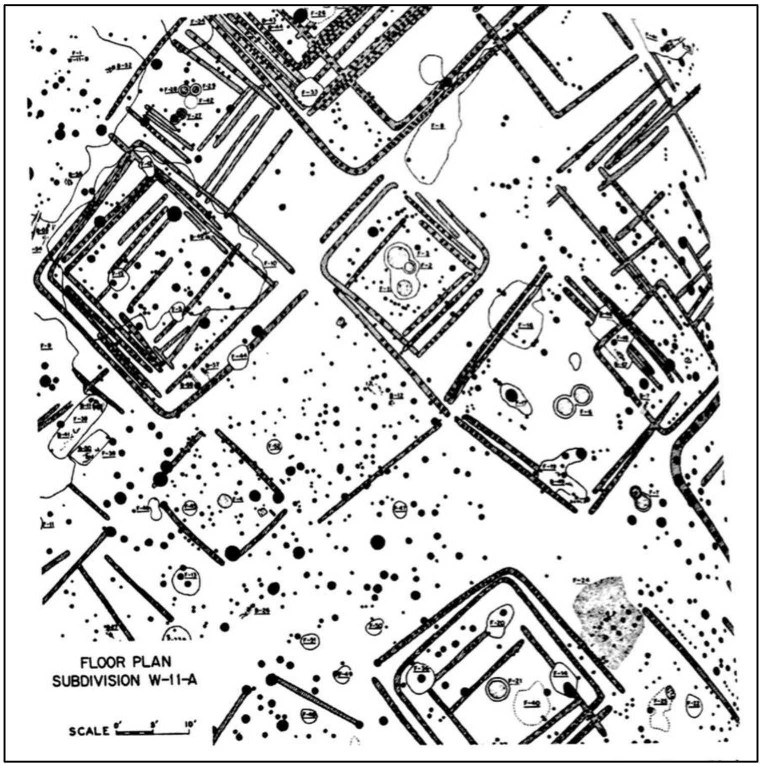


Figure 4.25. Plan map of succesive features at the Angel Site (Black 1967).

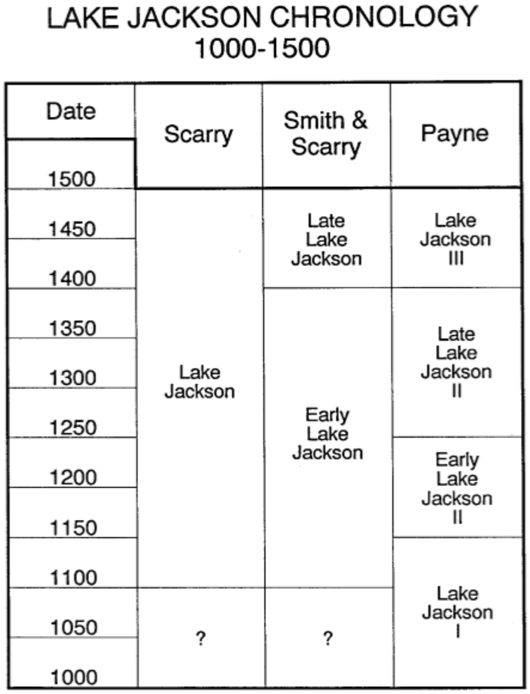
size range of known Fort Walton non–mound structures. It is likely that similar architectural features as the ones observed from previous archaeological excavations north of Mounds 2 and 4 are located further south in the higher–activity areas of the mound precinct. Grid 1 also shows a relative lack of patterned reflections indicative of prehistoric cultural features in the southern half of the survey area.

Chronological Development of the Site

There has been no absolute dating of any archeological material outside of mound contexts at Lake Jackson. Seriation of ceramic artifacts provided relative dates and cultural sequences to initially define the archaeological sequences at the site and region (Griffin 1950; Sears 1977; Willey 1949). With the introduction of absolute dating techniques, culture periods and phases were redefined for the Lower Southeast (Scarry 1985; Schnell et al. 1981). More recently, Claudine Payne's excavations and reassessment of previous artifact collections refined chronology at Lake Jackson. This work led to the creation of a period/phase/sub–phase chronological model based off three main sources: Scarry and Smith's initial phase system for Tallahassee Fort Walton (1988), cross–referencing radiocarbon dates of ceramic types recovered from regional sites (Scarry 1990:235, 236; Schnell et al. 1981), and identifying ceramic types and attributes recovered from stratigraphic event contexts that were dated with absolute methods (Jones 1982; Payne 1994:260–264). From this framework, Payne established a model of development at Lake Jackson (Figure 4.26). This work not only provided a detailed chronology, but also described a historical sequence of mound construction and off–mound artifact concentrations. Much of the cultural sequences were based on diagnostic artifacts associated with each phase/sub–phase (Figure 4.27).

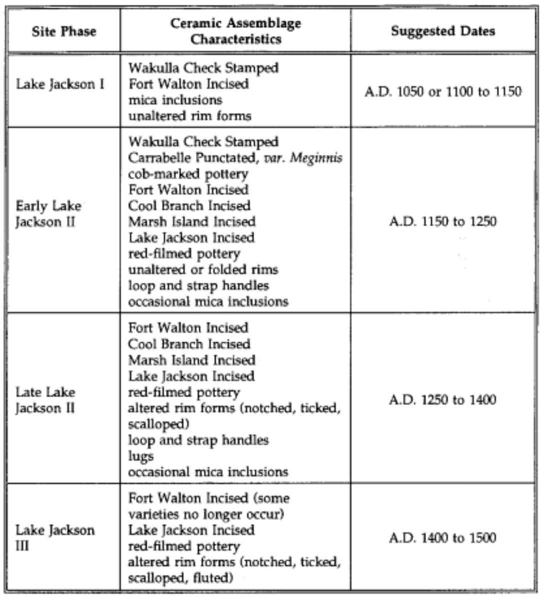
Due the small number of available radiocarbon dates and the limited amount of associated diagnostic material, Payne provided this chronology as "tentative and open to revision" (1994:244). Recent work by Stauffer addresses the issue of chronology refinement by providing more absolute dates from Mound 5 and sub–mound features. His work argues that mound construction at Lake Jackson likely began first at Mound 3, followed by initial mound construction at Mound 5 beginning no earlier than A.D. 1200 (Stauffer 2015:126–127). These revised dates to the mound construction sequence appear to alter Payne's date ranges for the Lake Jackson I phase and II sub–phases. Though site chronology will continue to change as more research is carried out, sequences of observed artifact attributes in the archaeological record will not.

By examining the majority of the ceramic collections from the site core (Fryman 1969; Griffin 1950; Payne 1994), Payne provided a chronological sequence of changes



LAKE JACKSON CHRONOLOGY
1000-1500

Date	Scarry	Smith & Scarry	Payne
1500			
1450	Lake Jackson	Late Lake Jackson	Lake Jackson III
1400			
1350		Early Lake Jackson	Late Lake Jackson II
1300			
1250			
1200			Early Lake Jackson II
1150			
1100			Lake Jackson I
1050	?	?	
1000			



Site Phase	Ceramic Assemblage Characteristics	Suggested Dates
Lake Jackson I	Wakulla Check Stamped Fort Walton Incised mica inclusions unaltered rim forms	A.D. 1050 or 1100 to 1150
Early Lake Jackson II	Wakulla Check Stamped Carrabelle Punctated, *var. Meginnis* cob-marked pottery Fort Walton Incised Cool Branch Incised Marsh Island Incised Lake Jackson Incised red-filmed pottery unaltered or folded rims loop and strap handles occasional mica inclusions	A.D. 1150 to 1250
Late Lake Jackson II	Fort Walton Incised Cool Branch Incised Marsh Island Incised Lake Jackson Incised red-filmed pottery altered rim forms (notched, ticked, scalloped) loop and strap handles lugs occasional mica inclusions	A.D. 1250 to 1400
Lake Jackson III	Fort Walton Incised (some varieties no longer occur) Lake Jackson Incised red-filmed pottery altered rim forms (notched, ticked, scalloped, fluted)	A.D. 1400 to 1500

Figure 4.26. Table of Lake Jackson Phase chronologies (Payne 1994:261) (left).
Figure 4.27. Table providing key ceramic attributes present in each of Payne's phase (1994:244) (right).

in the ceramic artifact corpus at Lake Jackson that could be utilized in subsequent research. Missing from her examination was data on Mound 1, Mound 7, and Mound 2. Other gaps in the development of the site are present east of Mound 3 and around 6 (1994:264–265). Ceramic artifacts from five projects were examined (Fairbanks 1953; Jones 1991; Martinez 2001; Payne 1994; Stevenson 2003) while descriptions of ceramic collections noted in artifact analyses were taken into account to expand the developmental sequence of Lake Jackson beyond the mound precinct. As with Payne's initial caveat, these occupational histories of Lake Jackson are tentative and open to further reexamination.

Payne's ceramic chronology classifications were intended for the use of observing trends from large artifact collections, and can be problematic for examining smaller artifact collections. The majority of diagnostic attributes are not the presence of ceramic types or materials exclusive to a single phase, but the higher frequency of a particular characteristic as compared to other phases. For example, red–filmed pottery is present from the Early Lake Jackson II through the Lake Jackson III phases, but occurs in Lake Jackson III at a higher frequency. With this in mind, attributes exclusive to a single phase were focused on to expand the site's developmental sequences. Question mark symbols are placed on maps where artifact deposits that contain attributes observed in more than one phase are present, suggesting more research is needed in the area before results can be regarded as conclusive. Payne used John Scarry's type–variety system of ceramic typology (1985) to classify artifacts, while my research initially used Tesar's type–style typology system (2014). Fortunately, Tesar's descriptive system is derived in part from older models and also highlights decoration forms that Payne noted for distinct chronological placement. For example, Lake Jackson Plain ceramics with fluted rims are distinct to Lake Jackson III and are typed as "Style E" under Tesar's system.

Lake Jackson I

Defined as the earliest occupation observed at the site, this phase is characterized by the presence of ceramic assemblages similar to the Cayson Phase, a culture period from the Apalachicola river basin. From a series of radiocarbon dates, John Scarry placed the Cayson Phase at A.D. 1000–1200 (1990:235–236). Cayson Phase assemblages include the presence of Wakulla Check Stamped, Carrabelle Punctate, and certain varieties of Fort Walton Incised. Micaceous inclusions in the pastes of ceramics are more prominent here than in subsequent phases and vessel rims are largely unaltered. Lake Jackson I lacks the typical "Mississippian" vessel forms evident in later phases.

Payne applied a range of A.D. 1050 to A.D. 1150 to this phase at Lake Jackson primarily based on her findings on deposits beneath Mound 5. Two radiocarbon dates of A.D. 1040 ±140 and A.D. 1280 ±90 were recovered from charcoal samples in the pre–mound midden. Payne asserts that the second date should be disregarded and the earlier date be accepted due to the presence of Cayson Phase ceramics in the same stratigraphic locus (1994:258). Stauffer's recent excavations and AMS dates enforced the idea that Mound 5 was not created until after A.D. 1200–1250 (Stauffer 2015:126–127). Due to these recent findings contesting the early date of Lake Jackson I phase contexts, and, more importantly, the lack of any clearly affiliated ceramic artifacts from collections examined for this thesis, no artifacts were labeled under Lake Jackson I. Payne's dissertation noted pre–mound deposits from Mound 3 possibly date to this period as well as the possibility of Cayson Phase ceramics occurring between Mounds 2 and 4 as well as north of Mound 4 (Payne 1994:266).

Early Lake Jackson II

Early Lake Jackson Phase II ceramic assemblages are marked by the influx of "Mississippian" style vessel forms of unrestricted bowls, collard jars, bottles, and unique beaker forms (Payne 1994:262–263). Wakulla Checked Stamped and Carrabelle Punctate *var. McGinnis,* are found in lower numbers than the previous phase, while the first appearance of Lake Jackson Plain ceramics types occur in this period.

Figure 4.28 shows the locations of Early Lake Jackson Phase II artifacts at the site. Fragments of Lake Jackson Plain with plain rims, a diagnostic style exclusive to this phase, were observed from the deepest deposits of Fairbank's Mound 1 excavation collections. Shovel test J–3, near the northeast corner of Mound 2, also contained unaltered rims of Lake Jackson Plain at 110–130 centimeters below the surface. Associated artifacts in J–3 include the faunal remains suggestive of feasting practices discussed previously in this chapter. Payne’s auger test survey north of Mound 4 contained the largest concentration of artifacts from this phase. Fryman’s excavation east of the park’s restrooms also noted Early Lake Jackson II artifacts. Interestingly, the wall–trench remains in the eastern test units of Fyman's excavation were associated with these deposits, making this phase exhibit architecture, ceramic forms, and feasting activity often found at other to Mississippian Period sites.

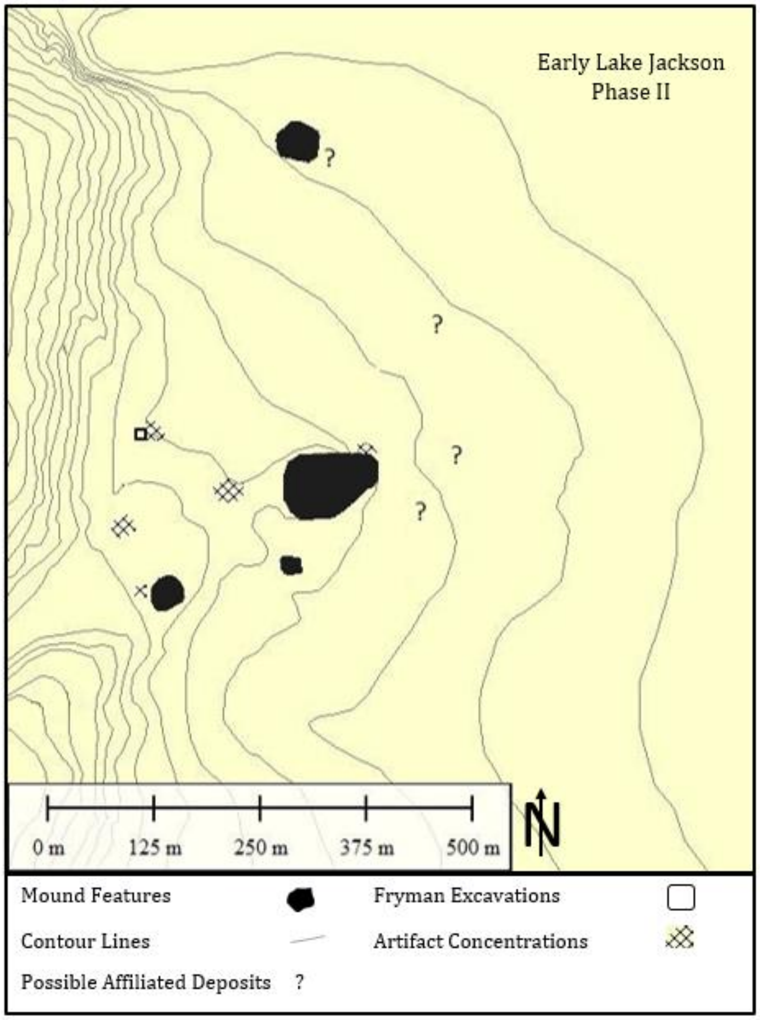


Figure 4.28 Map of occupation areas of Lake Jackson in Payne’s Early Lake Jackson II Phase.

Early and Late Lake Jackson II

The Early and Late Lake Jackson II artifact locations are presented in a single map to show the high amount of occupation near the site center during this time period. Unfortunately, the diagnostic markers of artifacts associated with this phase/sub–phase exposed the weakness of using Payne's guide for small artifact collections. The majority of characteristics from this period are observed, in varied frequencies, in other phases. The largest difference between Early and Late Lake Jackson II is the absence of Wakulla Checked Stamped and Carrabelle Incised types in the latter phase. It is believed all mounds were active in this period in some capacity, with an increase in activity within the mound precinct. "Site A" from Martinez's archaeological project primarily contained artifacts assigned to the Late Lake Jackson II and Lake Jackson III, not from the earlier phases (2001:103). The large midden area north of Mound 2 is active during this phase, as well as with deposits from Penton and Willey's second excavation units (Figure 4.29). Both of these excavations noted possible post molds, but no wall–trench architecture. Payne provides a date range of A.D. 1250–1400 for the late sub–phase of Lake Jackson II (1994:263).

Lake Jackson III

Lake Jackson Phase III (A.D. 1400–1500) is characterized by the highest presence of red–filmed pottery, decorated rims, and Lake Jackson Plain and Incised pottery types. Micaceous inclusions cease and Lamar and Leon Jefferson ceramic artifact types appear in the archaeological record. Later deposits in Fairbanks Mound 1 excavation contained Lake Jackson Plain ceramic types with fluted rims, a diagnostic trait of the phase. Stevenson's auger test (or rather removal of an old telephone pole in the southwest corner

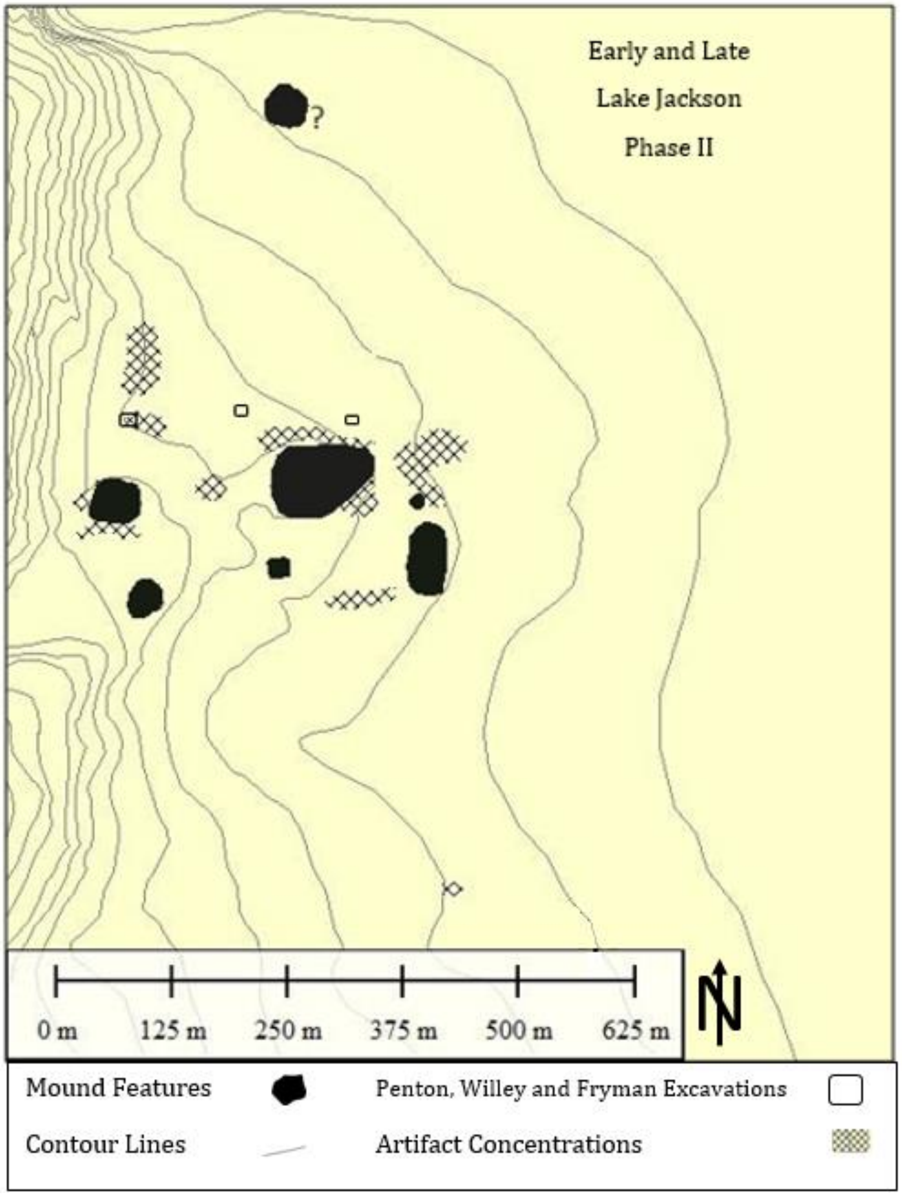


Figure 4.29 Interpretive map of Lake Jackson Development in Payne’s Early and Late Lake Jackson II Phase.

of Mound 1) recovered red–filmed pottery. “Site A,” 400 meters south, was apparently active, while the septic tank survey and testing conducted by Jones 400 meters west of the site center (Figure 4.30) contained Lake Jackson Incised as well as Lamar stamped ceramics on the surface (Payne 1994:233). My examination of artifacts from the 1990 southern fence line survey and Payne’s communication with Jones (noted in her

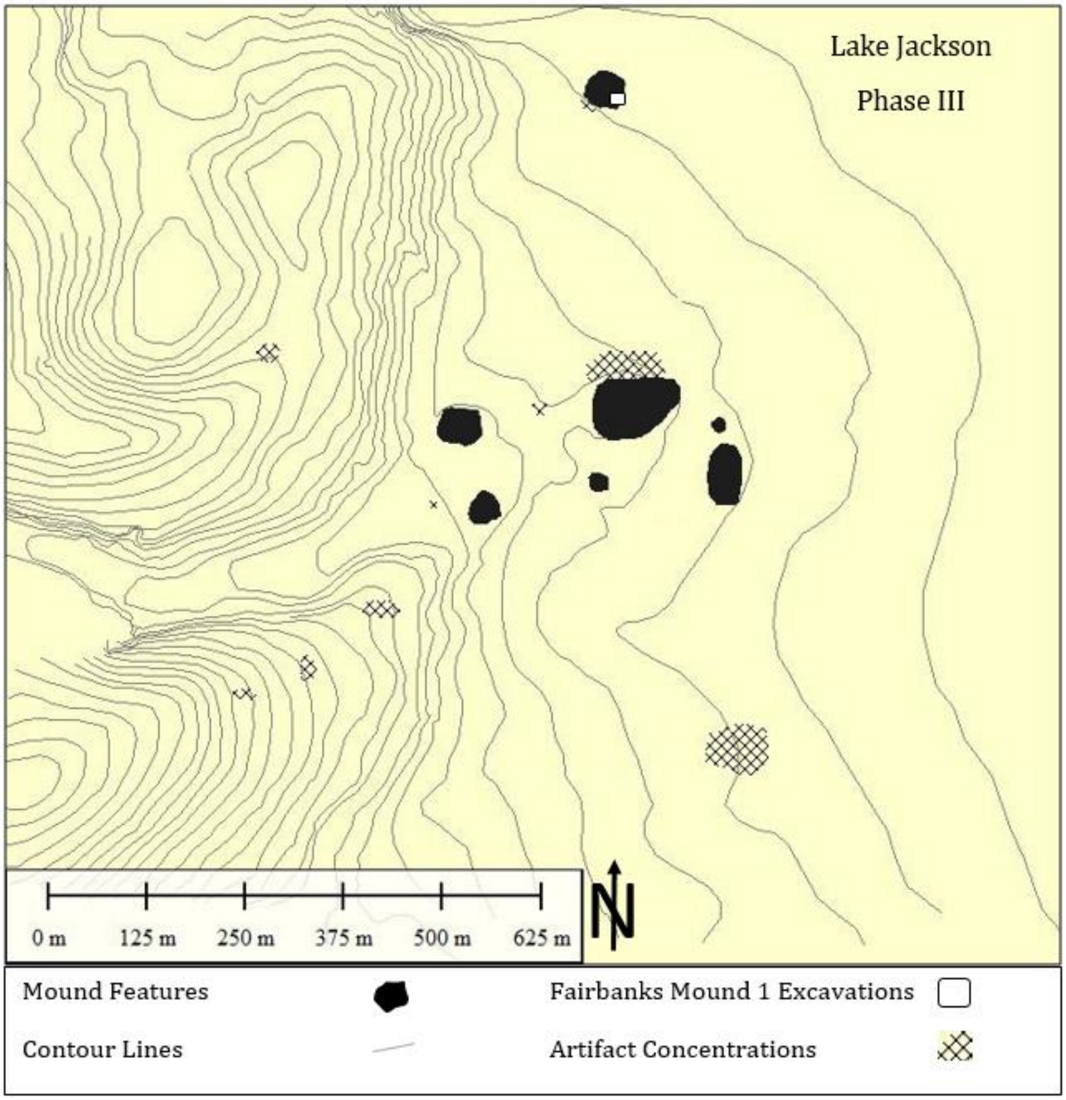


Figure 4.30 Interpretive map of Lake Jackson's development during Payne's Lake Jackson III Phase.

dissertation) observed Lake Jackson Plain with altered rims and Leon–Jefferson ceramic types in three concentrations, suggesting that the uplands were occupied during the final phases of the site. Noted as the time of abandonment of Mound 5 and the highest intensity of the midden north of Mound 2, Lake Jackson III is also a phase where massive additions were added to the site's mounds and large burial deposits were interred in Mound 3 (Jones 1982; Payne 1994:268). This phase also shows evidence of the occupation outside of the mound precinct in previously unoccupied landscapes.

Overview of Results

Analysis of the off–mound excavation projects revealed clear patterns in the ceramic and lithic artifact distributions across the known site. Figure 4.31 shows a LiDAR map of Lake Jackson with artifact distribution results compiled from five projects (Jones 1991; Lozowski 1991; Martinez 2001; Nowak 2014; Payne 1994). Each project's disparate methods of data recovery made creating a comprehensive heat map impossible, as the values do not equate. The highest concentrations of prehistoric artifacts (lithic and ceramic) were located within and immediately east and north of the mound precinct. The largest concentrations of decorated ceramics outside of the mound precinct were recovered east of the mound precinct as well. Artifact distributions also decrease in frequency further away from the mound precinct. This also means that there is a lower occurrence of prehistoric artifacts in relation to higher elevations at the site. It is unclear if the lower frequency of artifacts is due to the increase in elevation and associated environmental changes, or due to the increased distance from the mound precinct, as both occur simultaneously.

The placement of shovel tests in close vicinity to Mound 2's ramp feature revealed dense midden deposits with artifacts indicative of feasting activity, while two tests south of the ramp feature suggest mound construction possibly extends south of the ramp. Archival research identified Mound 1 field notes and artifacts that revealed specimens dating from Early Lake Jackson to the Lake Jackson III phases. These results will allow researchers to include all seven mounds and the space between Mound 1 and the mound precinct into the planned design of the site with more certainty.

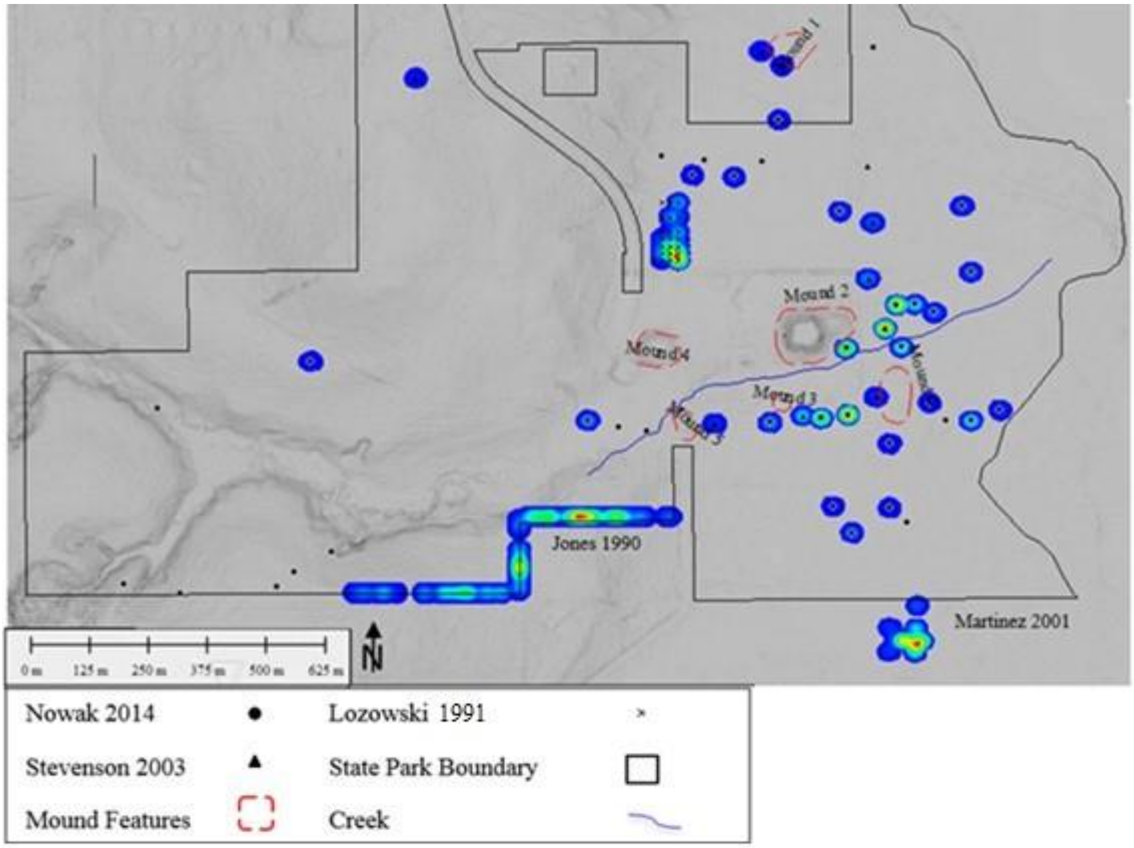


Figure 4.31 LiDAR map of Lake Jackson showing ceramic artifact heat maps from four archaeological projects.

When accounting for the additional archaeological projects within the Lake Jackson site area, it is possible to assign a new site boundary based on cultural remains related to the site. Upon studying the cultural features outside of the six–mound group at the site core, it became clear that four associated cultural features lay a similar distance from the site center. The Martinez survey (2001:28) recorded a Fort Walton Period village site (Site A) approximately 420 meters due south of Mound 2. 400 meters southwest from Mound 2 is the distance Jones noted possible village debris in the 1990 fence line survey (Payne 1994:258). The 1994 Jones excavations at the volunteer housing area recorded another possible village area based on postholes and ceramic concentrations (Marrinan and White 2012:199; Payne 1994:259–260) 410 meters due west of Mound 2. To the

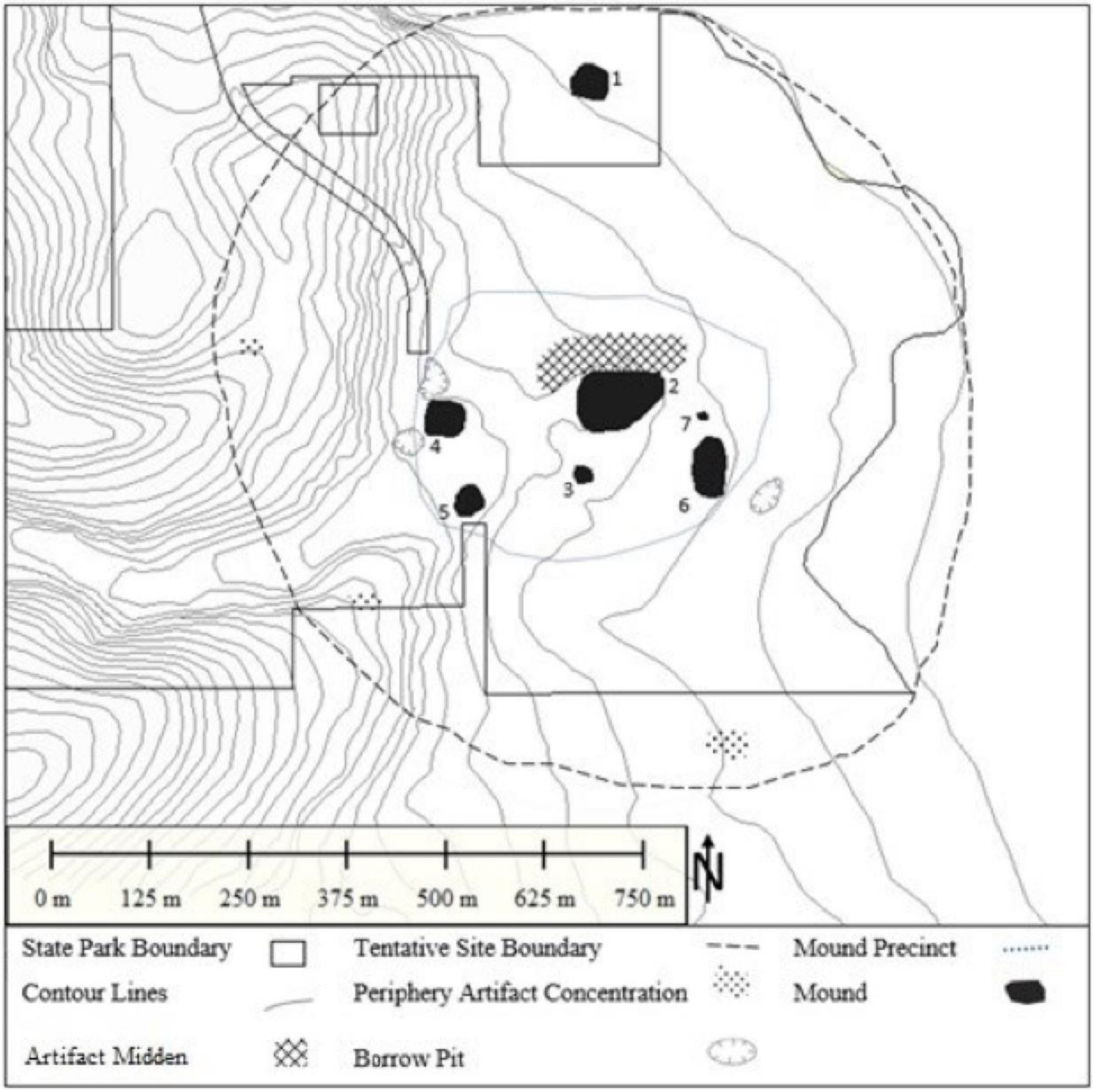


Figure 4.32 Interpretive map of Lake Jackson showing the site center and new site boundary with activity areas.

north, Mound 1 is 410 meters from the center of Mound 2. The presence of these four cultural features roughly the same distance from the site core enforce the idea that periphery artifact concentrations, like periphery mounds, could be considered a part of a cohesive Lake Jackson cultural landscape.

This assertion also factors that the approximately 400 meters between the Mound 1 and Mound 2 is incorporated into the site design of Lake Jackson. Figure 4.32 shows an interpretive map of known areas of occupation primarily based on prehistoric artifact concentrations. This new map revises a site boundary, defines the mound precinct, and identifies periphery artifact concentrations. Mound and barrow pit features, as well as artifact distributions from previous projects, define the mound precinct area. It should be noted that the three periphery artifact concentrations dated primarily to the Late Lake Jackson II and Lake Jackson III phases. Remote sensing data revealed possible cultural features within midden areas northwest of Mound 2, extensively disturbed areas west of Mound 2, and possible prehistoric features north of Mound 4. Remote sensing also showed a lack of any clear patterns considered potentially cultural in the location Griffin and Payne considered a plaza between Mounds 2 and 4.

V. DISCUSSION

Design Characteristics of Lake Jackson

A future goal for researchers of Lake Jackson will be to contextualize archaeological data from Lake Jackson and the Fort Walton region directly to other Mississippian cultures in the Southeast. This chapter looks to further that goal by presenting the major points of distinction archaeological data has shown about Lake Jackson and discuss similar manifestations from neighboring regions. This discussion will account and incorporate the new wave of emerging research at the site to present my thesis data in the broader dialogue of ongoing work, theories, and potential research the site requires.

Our picture of Lake Jackson today shows a mound center beginning occupation at approximately A.D. 1100. Midden deposits marked the future location of platform mounds constructed in multiple events through time. The mound complex is located on a flat, lowland lakeshore with a creek on a northeast axis through a six–mound grouping. From the data we have, artifact density appears centralized around the mound center during the earlier periods of the site, manifesting in middens and mound construction. During the late Lake Jackson time phases, centralized activity in and around the mound precinct increases as seen through the largest additions to mound construction and midden areas north of Mound 2. During this time of high activity, periphery areas of the site show prehistoric occupation. Postholes in circular shapes have been discovered north of Mound 2, while wall–trench angular structures have been recorded in non–mound contexts. The mortuary feature of the site, Mound 3, contained wall trench features in pre–mound contexts and on summits of the later platform mound. No palisades have been observed, but the mound precinct created enclosed spaces from mound and barrow pit features. Mound 2 has evidence of angular structures at the summit, with a ramp on the northeast section of the feature. Artifact middens near the mounds show evidence of intensification events or feasting. Theories put forth by Griffin (1950) and Payne (1994) claiming a plaza lay between Mounds 2 and 4 based on relatively low artifact counts were enforced by the lack of clear pattern anomalies from the remote sensing data. Based on artifacts recovered, Mound 1 and the 400 meters south were occupied contemporaneously with other mound features and was a part of the overall site design.

Cardinal orientation of cultural features at Mississippian sites is most evident at Cahokia with individual mounds, mound groups, and woodhenges displaying east–west, north–south orientations. (Daniel–Hartung 1981). Other major Mississippian centers such as Angel, Etowah, and Moundville have been argued to show strong cardinal orientation as well (Daniel–Hartung 1981; Fowler 1977, 1978). The idea of Mississippian Period sites aligned to cardinal directions was enforced in the Lower Mississippi Valley by Phillips, Ford and Griffin's work in the region. A taxonomy of site design included characteristics for large and small ceremonial centers, plaza orientation, and inter–mound alignments as placed on cardinal directions (1951:316–344). Payne and Scarry comment on the issue, saying that the confusion comes from the north–south orientation of many rivers in the southeast (Payne and Scarry 1998:40). It is unclear if the cardinal alignments were important to native groups as reported in ethnographic accounts (Hudson 1984; Mooney and Olbrechts 1932), or if site design was based more on the use of perpendicular arrangements. Lewis and Stout assert the latter when examining many mound sites in Kentucky (1998:166), while O’Brien and Pertulla showed a standard 25–30 degree derivation from true north on many Powers Phase architectural features in Missouri (2001:119). Wahls also challenges previous alignment theories, suggesting that the Phillips et al. survey of the Lower Mississippi Valley contains maps that mostly appear to follow landscapes more than cardinal directions (1986).

Upon examining new LiDAR maps from Seinfeld et al. (2015), all of Lake Jackson’s known structures, and distribution patterns from Claudine Payne’s auger survey, evidence is present for linear patterns at the site. Figure 5.1 shows the clear structural evidence from the site, including the multiple structures from Mound 3, the wall–trench structure from Fryman (1969), and remote sensing from Mound 2’s summit. One clear pattern observed is that all structures are oriented in a similar pattern about 25 degrees east of north. Mound morphology, though initially thought to be directly parallel to the McGinnis arm in a north–south fashion, is oriented east of north as well. The clearest indication of this is the northeast ramp off of Mound 2 and Mound 4’s summit. The site map by Jon Griffin in 1950 shows Mound 3’s ramp or “apron” sloping to the southeast before it was razed. The orientation of Mound 3 being east of north is strengthened by the occurrence of at least three wall–trench structures or screens oriented in the same direction. Coupled with the artifact distribution data form the Payne auger test showing another east–of–north trend, strengthens the idea that the site appears to have an orientation to the northeast/southwest as seen in other Mississippian Period sites in the Southeast.

The reason for the east–of–north orientation has been suggested to be connected to celestial phenomena. Work by Rolingson at the Toltec Mounds site noted a possible solstitial alignment in northeast orientation as well (2012:264–265). Another impetus for the orientation may have been the location of Butler Mill Creek. As noted by Payne's dissertation that surveyed multiple mound centers in the Southeast (1994:146–163), most Mississippian Period sites are oriented in relation to their associated water source. Evidence that the creek ran northeast between Mounds 2 and 3 is enforced by the alluvial soils recovered by Gordon Willey's first excavation unit (1949) and the 2014 shovel test J4 from this project. This evidence suggests that Lake Jackson may have not been oriented to the true north/south cardinal directions.

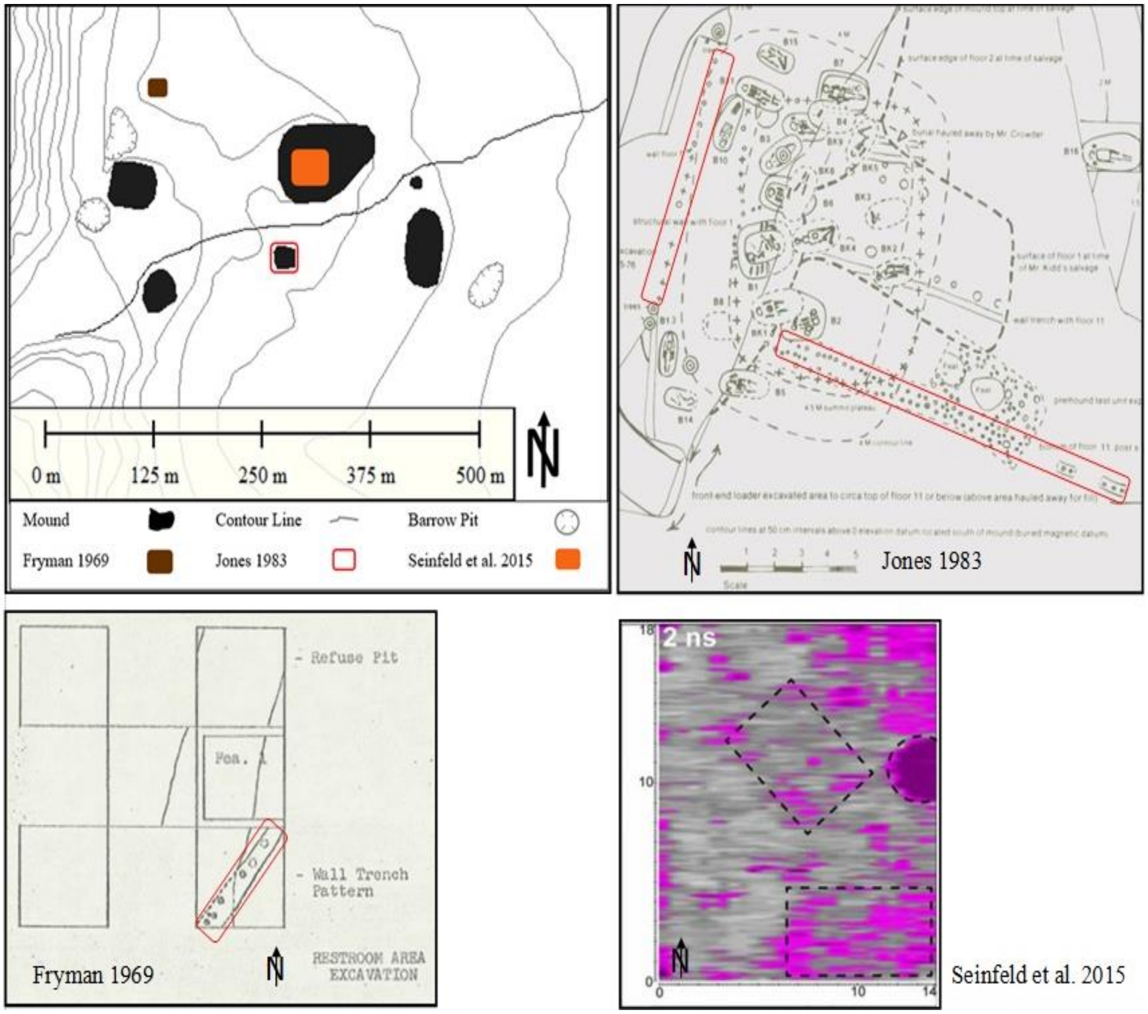


Figure 5.1 Structural evidence from excavations at Lake Jackson. Red Square indicates wall–trench structures oriented east of north.

Previous scholars of North Florida and Lake Jackson have noted many of the unique aspects of Fort Walton culture. The lack of shell–tempered pottery and the unique placement of sites on lakes instead of rivers may be the biggest differences compared to classic Mississippian sites. No Fort Walton Period sites in the Tallahassee Hills have any evidence for palisades. Though maize has been recovered in mortuary contexts at Lake Jackson and at smaller Fort Walton sites, maize agriculture at Lake Jackson has not been proven. The largest connections between Lake Jackson and other Mississippian Period sites have been S.E.C.C. artifacts and the associated iconography. Though possibly not oriented to north/south alignments, the northeast orientation of many of the site's cultural features is evident at numerous Mississippian sites. The degree of standardization that is exhibited in structure orientation and mound construction is another trait seen in many Mississippian cultures. Though Early Weeden Island sites show artifact middens near mounds, Lake Jackson appears to have a higher intensity of activity than previous cultures of North Florida. Of the six major characteristics of Mississippian design elements noted in this thesis, Lake Jackson exhibits them all. The design and layout of the mound precinct, with the large earthen mounds and borrow pits, created a precinct visibly and physically secluded from the outer sections of the site. These traits of exclusion and obfuscation have been regarded as Mississippian social traits indicative of a hierarchical society with possible social demarcations reflected in the physical partitions created in space (Knight 1998: 44–62, Scarry 1996:13–19). Though the site is on the shore of a lake, a creek appears to have had an impact on the site design similar to most Mississippian sites. Of the major design elements of the Woodland Period sites, Lake Jackson only exhibits one: a lack of a palisade.

An examination of Kolomoki's selected landscape is apt for this study due the similar status of the site as the largest mound center on the region for its respective period. The site's unique location, like Lake Jackson, is not on a major waterway. Instead, the site is at the midpoint of the fall line and the Flint river in southwest Georgia and 12 kilometers east of the Chattahoochee river. Theories have been put forth about the site's selection based off of environmental (Steinen 1998) and economic factors (Anderson 1998). Pluckhahn argues that the site's position as a major ceremonial center likely had the largest influence on site location. Kolomoki's isolated location from large populations affirms this status (Renfrew 2001:19) and, further, the site's location provided a "regional vantage" midway between two populations as a "neutral point both politically and symbolically" (Pluckhahn 2003:185). Why is Lake Jackson not located on the Chattahoochee river, which is approximately 40 miles due west? Like Kolomoki, Lake Jackson is located near the ecotone of the Red Hills and the Marinana Lowlands, enforcing the idea that the site, at least in part, acted as a ceremonial center.

John Scarry and Claudine Payne have both theorized political and ideological influences on the selection of Lake Jackson's landscape. Its relative periphery to the center of the what is traditionally considered Apalachee is a reflection of the migration of people and ideas, and the ongoing connection to cultures from the Chattahoochee river basin (Payne 1994; Scarry 1990). Claudine Payne later applied memory theory as a reason for the disposal of exotic funerary objects and the subsequent abandonment of the site. She theorized that the disposal of heirloomed objects was an intentional forgetting and removal from the ideological and political spheres enforced by Mound 3 artifacts with Southeastern Ceremonial Complex symbolism. As old political structures were abandoned, the site was moved to Anhaica, several miles southeast (Payne 2010). This idea ties the selection of Lake Jackson directly to non–pragmatic factors such as environmental, or economic conditions. It is likely that Lake Jackson's portable funerary objects, such a copper headdresses and plates, indicate that the site acted in part as a ceremonial center. More permanent design elements of the site where likely chosen to allow for such associated ceremonies and political structures to exist.

Beyond platform mounds and the creation of exclusive spaces within the mound precinct, the selection of a lakeshore near large sinkholes could have connected directly with ritual activities and cosmological visions of Mississippian cultures. Supernatural beings have been an elemental aspect of Native American belief in the Southeast since at least the Archaic Period. The great serpent, known as *Mishebeshu* by the Ojibwa, is known through the Plains and the Eastern Woodlands in iconographic and ethnographic records (Lankford 2001:108–110). The great serpent is associated with the underworld, the night, and water. Other forms the serpent can take include the horned and winged serpents. The great serpent is known as the consort to females and Old–Woman–Who–Never–Dies, another primary supernatural in Native American belief systems (Lankford 2001:113, Reilly 2004, 2011:119). Elemental to the paisa or "underwater panther" is its power to drown and capsize boats with whirlpools, or swirling waters. This is seen in the iconographic record of Mississippian cultures as a swirling cross motif, which has been identified on stone, shell and ceramic mediums. The symbolic power inherent in the swirling cross's movement is evident in Native American ceremonies such as Green Corn busks and has been associated with the Southeast Ceremonial Complex (Waring 1968). At Lake Jackson, Fort Walton Incised ceramics have scroll motifs similar to swirling crosses. The specific succession of burial internments in Mound 3 at Lake Jackson appears to follow a counterclockwise rotation in the succession of female mortuary contexts. These high–status female burials were all associated with exotic grave goods connected to the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. It is likely that the nearby lake sinkholes were incorporated into the mortuary and other ritual activity at Lake Jackson (Stauffer and Nowak 2014) and factored into initial selection of the landscape.

Singular in its size during the Tallahassee Fort Walton Period, the Lake Jackson site still exhibits aspects of smaller Fort Walton settlement patterns as well as non–local traits. As with all cultures that have been labeled "Mississippian," variation in many aspects exist. Unlike classic Mississippian Period centers with closely grouped settlements within walled towns, Lake Jackson appears to be a derivation of occupation patterns with high–artifact–density areas immediately surrounding the mounds, with smaller artifact densities dispersed up to 450 meters from the site center. For the Fort Walton people, their unique environment likely influenced site location unlike typical Mississippian mound sites on rivers. Beyond environmental necessity, it appears Lake Jackson continued local traditions of ceramic manufacture. Though possibly having a technological advantage unseen by modern researchers, it has been argued that the intentional use of grit and grog temper could have been used as an ethnic marker of Fort Walton people to differentiate from other Mississippian groups, which primarily used shell temper. It is clear that the execution of ceremonial activity played a role in the site and landscape design of the site. Though Lake Jackson appears to have adapted landscape design to the North Florida environmental challenges, Lake Jackson follows the majority of design elements observed at Mississippian sites with evidence that ceremonial activity indicative of Mississippian cultures influenced the location, site features, and site design.

Major Settlement Design Characteristics at Lake Jackson:

- Platform mounds constructed in multiple stages capped with clay layers.
- Both mortuary and non–mortuary platform mounds containing summit structures.
- Settlement located on a lakeshore, with a creek running through the mound group.
- Linear orientation of mounds and structures aligned primarily east of north.
- Wall–trench style angular and possible single–post circular architecture in mound and non–mound contexts.
- Possible plaza area between Mound 2 and 4 based on relatively lower artifact densities.
- Highest artifact density in the lowland flats, though smaller artifact scatters are located on slope edges typical of smaller Fort Walton Period sites.
- Condensed occupation in close proximity to the mound precinct.
- Lack of Palisades.
- Site design likely influenced by ceremonial activity, including the placement of the site on a sinkhole–rich lake.
- Enclosed spaces demarcated by mounds, borrow pits, and the lakeshore.

Mississippian Dissemination and the Chattahoochee Valley

The Chattahoochee River basin contained mound sites manifesting traits defined as Mississippian as early as A.D. 900. Previous researchers have noted the similar funerary objects, mortuary practices, ceramic temper, and vessel styles from Cayson Phase (Early Mississippian Period sites in the Chattahoochee Basin) sites in relation to what is seen in at Lake Jackson. A distinct vessel of Rood Phase sites is the Andrews Incised beaker. This vessel type has also been found in Mound 3, Mound 6, and middens associated with Mound 2 at Lake Jackson. Cemochechobee and Singer–Moye also contain large amounts of grit–tempered, Lake–Jackson–type ceramics, with the same vessel form and temper. Iconography associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, active from A.D. 1200–1400, have been observed in ceramic, greenstone, and copper artifacts from Rood Phase sites, such as Cemochechobee, providing another link to funerary objects recovered at Lake Jackson (Blitz and Lorenz 2006:42; Schell et al. 1981). Previous researchers have noticed patterns of artifact distribution to enforce theories of Mississippian dissemination from the Chattahoochee Basin to the Tallahassee Fort Walton region as well (Blitz and Lorenz 2006:99–121; Scarry 2007c; Tesar 1980).

Besides diagnostic artifacts, researchers have noted site design similarities between Rood Phase and Fort Walton Period sites. Payne’s dissertation categorized mound sites into multiple tiers and labeled Rood Phase sites Singer–Moye and Roods Landing in the same category as Lake Jackson (1994:146). Figure 5.2 shows plan maps of Singer–Moye and Roods Landing. Both sites have mounds, with a mix of platforms and smaller rounded mounds with wall–trench features on summits and pre–mound contexts. The majority of features at the site do not appear to be oriented to cardinal directions, but rather east of north. The major design attributes present at Lake Jackson are also present at these sites.

Previous research has emphasized the important implications wall–trench architecture has when discovered at a site. This style of building is distinct to the Mississippian area and time periods and can be traced back to the American Bottom circa A.D. 1050 (Pauketat 2007). Lake Jackson is the first site in the Tallahssee Fort Walton region with evidence of wall–trench architecture in non–mound contexts. The closest evidence of wall–trench architecture from contemporary mound sites is located in the

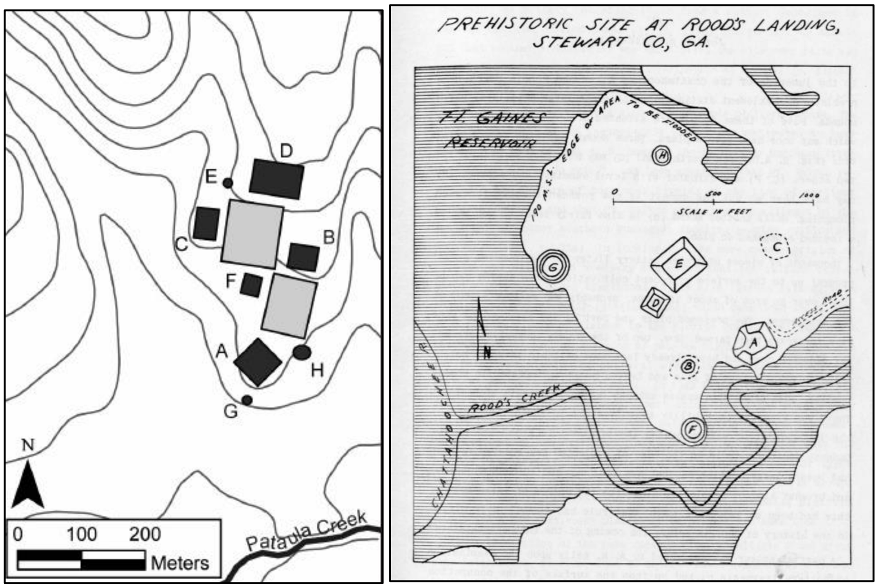


Figure 5.2 Interpreted map of Singer–Moye (left) and Roods Landing (right) in the Chattahoochee River Basin (Brannen and Bigman 2014; Caldwell 1955).

Chattahoochee River Basin. The Cool Branch and Cemochechobee sites both contained wall–trench structures in sub–mound and village contexts. Features from sites associated with the Rood Phase (A.D. 900–1350) were dated to no earlier than the Middle Missisisppian Period, or aproximately A.D. 1200 (Long and Mielke 1967:373; Schnell et al. 1981:239–242). Lake Jackson's Mound 3 also contained large wall–trench structures with associated radiocarbon dates with the range of A.D. 1222–1329 and A.D. 1358–1387 (Jones 1982; Marrinan 2012:194). Wall–trench architecture was an innovation likely requiring coordinated efforts by groups of skilled people to construct and design them. Theories of cultural proliferation of wall–trench architecture associated with complex societies have been put forth. These theories suggest a central dissemination of Mississippianization, not only by exotic grave goods or a small group of religious actors to enact associated ceremonies, but social structures required to enact wall–trench architecture (Blitz and Lorenz 2002; Pauketat 2004:80, 2007:101–106; Pauketat and Alt 2005). Groups of people that had firsthand knowledge and a political system that would allow such specialized construction projects are required for this style of building construction (Blitz and Lorenz 2002:124–125). The presence of wall–trench features and the similar size, mound type, and layout of the sites compared to Lake Jackson suggests that more than exotic goods came from the Chattahoochee basin to Tallahassee Fort Walton.

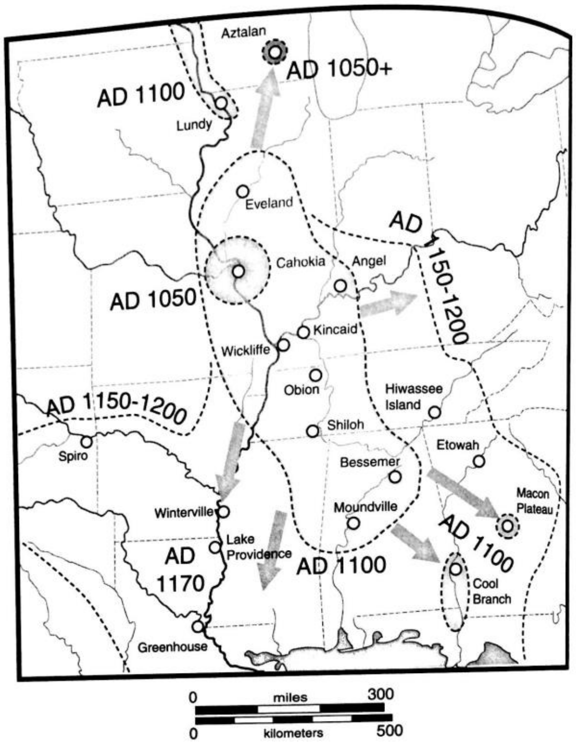


Figure 5.3 Inferred spread of wall–trench construction practices (Pauketat 2007:106).

Conclusions and Future Work

This thesis in large has been a part of a new wave of findings from recent field work occurring at Lake Jackson. A major research theme currently being explored is the idea that the people of Lake Jackson were not “mere consumers of exotic goods” (Seinfeld et al. 2015:233), but clearly exhibited Mississippian cultural affiliations in the architectural design choices of the site. Design traits of Lake Jackson described in this thesis compliment the list of Mississippian characteristics found in the mound building traditions at Lake Jackson via remote sensing surveys on platform mounds (Seinfeld et al. 2015). Assertions from this thesis that the site was created with a preconceived plan to create a design indicative of Mississippian architectural traits is supported by new chronological data from Mound 5. New archaeological data from Mound 5 argues that both Mounds 3 and 5 show pre–mound activity beginning in the Mississippian Period, no later than A.D. 1000, with the earliest evidence occurring at Mound 3 (Stauffer 2015:128). With the earliest areas of the known site being occupied during the Mississippian Period, the initial construction of platform mounds was a part of the sites expression of social and political identity.

To continue to understand the constructed landscape at Fort Walton's most important site, more work is needed. The western and northern upland sections of the site are still largely unexplored. Absolute dating is needed on non–mound contexts and to better understand the site development and chronology. Mound morphology and associated activities at Mounds 1, 2, and 7 are under–researched. As noted by Schell et al. (1981), Scarry (1990, 2007c), and Blitz and Lorenz (2006), most similarities between Tallahassee Fort Walton and other mound cultures appear from the Chattahoochee River Basin. How Lake Jackson interacted with these cultures and to what extent is still uncertain. Ideas of cultural dissemination from mainland North American mound cultures has been theorized. Absolute dating of a wall trench feature at Lake Jackson could test this theory for the Fort Walton region. Mound 3 wall–trench features have been tested, but the foundation excavated by Fryman (1969) has not been sampled and is located in deposits relatively dated to Payne's Early II and possibly the Lake Jackson I phase via associated ceramic types. The anomalous features located during the remote sensing for this thesis need to be ground truthed, dated, and if found positive, incorporated into our idea of the site design.

This thesis has largely been an effort to standardize, compile and define the existing archaeological data related to the Lake Jackson archaeological area. This research has explored the settlement history of Lake Jackson by excavating in previously unexplored areas of the site, conducting remote sensing surveying within the mound precinct, analyzing previously excavated artifacts, and retrieving archival data. Research was able to expand the view of chronological site development from relative dating methods as well as identify possible prehistoric features in the mound precinct via remote sensing. This work was able to identify and contextualize occupation areas at the periphery of the site and define a new site boundary. Archival work recovered and analyzed Mound 1 field notes and artifacts to provide more certainty that the feature was associated with the other mound features of the site. New excavations were able to identify possible activities related to feasting in midden deposits associated with Mound 2. Overall, this work has provided a larger picture of occupation at the site and contributed to a better understanding of site functions. Hopefully this research assists future archaeology to better define Lake Jackson's site layout, chronology, and cultural affiliation in the Deep South and the Southeast as a whole.

APPENDIX SECTION

APPENDIX A 2014 Shovel Test UTM Coordinates (NAD 83)

Shovel Test #	UTM Northing	UTM Easting
B-1	3377219.64	757832.05
B-2	3377224.27	757797.76
B-3	3377232.66	757759.31
B-4	3377235.26	757980.16
B-5	3377400.88	758130.46
B-6	3377404.99	758152.23
B-7	3377394.36	758175.92
B-8	3377041.85	757453.57
B-9	3377011.36	757409.02
B-10	3376990.58	757387.74
B-11	3376990.85	757202.65
B-12	3376978.28	757270.68
B-13	3377243.36	758042.12
B-14	3377267.65	758172.96
B-15	3377248.69	758074.83
B-16	3377243.52	758193.95
B-17	3377243.60	758224.22
B-18	3377298.99	758126.01
B-19	3377260.03	758259.11
B-20	not excavated	not excavated
B-21	not excavated	not excavated
B-22	3377120.31	758059.54
B-23	3377083.42	758083.16
B-24	3377119.05	758128.21
B-25	3377099.52	758150.08
B-26	3377604.75	757840.13
B-27	3377579.25	757878.02
B-28	3377599.65	757892.03
B-29	3377577.90	757928.38
B-30	3377600.03	757961.76
J-1	3377403.88	758130.46
J-2	3377659.19	757980.75
J-3	3377395.10	758053.80
J-4	3377341.16	758070.27
J-5	3377533.46	758058.26
J-6	3377543.76	758206.08
J-7	3377237.26	757237.12
J-8	3377307.57	757421.24
J-9	3377344.98	758137.20
J-10	3377762.81	758094.09
J-11	3377451.51	758218.99
J-12	3377348.92	758064.99

APPENDIX B Claudine Payne's Auger Test Survey (1994) Results

Accession Number	Field Specimen Number	Test Type	Provenience	Material	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (gm)
93.416.1.1	1	Surface Find	1	CERA	UID Plain Grog Tempered	1	4.2
93.416.2.1	2	Surface Find	2	LITH	Shatter	6	6.1
93.416.2.2	2	Surface Find	2	CERA	Point Washington Incised	1	2.2
93.416.2.3	2	Surface Find	2	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	26	62.8
93.416.2.4	2	Surface Find	2	CERA	UID Grit Tempered	1	3.4
93.416.2.5	2	Surface Find	2	CERA	UID Punctated	1	1.2
93.416.3.1	3	Auger Test	590.30N 650.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	15	45.2
93.416.4.1	4	Auger Test	580.30N 650.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	39	66.6
93.416.5.1	5	Auger Test	570.3N 650.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	21	30.5
93.416.6.1	6	Auger Test	560.3N 650.3E	LITH	Debitage	3	1.8
93.416.6.2	6	Auger Test	560.3N 650.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	39	43.7
93.416.6.3	6	Auger Test	560.3N 650.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	4.7
93.416.7.1	7	Auger Test	550.3N 650.3E	LITH	Debitage	2	2.2
93.416.7.2	7	Auger Test	55.3N 650.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	31	52.1
93.416.8.1	8	Auger Test	540.3N 650.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	20.7
93.416.8.2	8	Auger Test	540.3N 650.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	21.9
93.416.9.1	9	Auger Test	530.3N 650.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	13	14.4
93.416.10.1	10	Auger Test	520.3N 650.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	10	11.2
93.416.10.2	10	Auger Test	520.3N 650.3E	CERA	UID Punctated	1	1
93.416.11.1	11	Auger Test	510.3N 650.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	22	42.9
93.416.11.2	11	Auger Test	510.3N 650.3E	LITH	Biface	1	1.3
93.416.12.1	12	Auger Test	500.3N 650.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	11.7
93.416.13.1	13	Auger Test	500.3N 660.3E	BLDG	Burned Clay	10	102.2
93.416.13.2	13	Auger Test	500.3N 660.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	0.9
93.416.13.3	13	Auger Test	500.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	2.5
93.416.14.1	14	Auger Test	510.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	0.9
93.416.15.1	15	Auger Test	520.3N 660.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	1.4
93.416.15.2	15	Auger Test	520.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	7.2
93.416.16.1	16	Auger Test	530.3N 660.3E	CERA	Discoidal	1	9.9
93.416.16.2	16	Auger Test	530.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	10.1
93.416.17.1	17	Auger Test	540.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	8	6.7
93.416.18.1	18	Auger Test	550.3N 660.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain folded/pinched rim	1	11.7
93.416.18.2	18	Auger Test	550.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	14	12.4
93.416.18.3	18	Auger Test	550.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Punctated	1	1.8

93.416.18.4	18	Auger Test	550.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	1.2
93.416.19.1	19	Auger Test	560.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	16	46.6
93.416.19.2	19	Auger Test	560.3N 660.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	2	3.6
93.416.20.1	20	Auger Test	570.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	16.6
93.416.21.1	21	Auger Test	580.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	14	21.5
93.416.22.1	22	Auger Test	590.3N 660.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	14	22
93.416.22.2	22	Auger Test	590.3N 660.3E	LITH	Shatter	2	2.7
93.416.23.1	23	Auger Test	586.7N 639.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	5.1
93.416.23.2	23	Auger Test	586.7N 639.7E	LITH	Object, Quartz	1	1.7
93.416.23.3	23	Auger Test	586.7N 639.7E	LITH	Shatter	1	0.4
93.416.24.1	24	Auger Test	580.3N 640.3E	LITH	Shatter	2	0.6
93.416.24.2	24	Auger Test	580.3N 640.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	10.4
93.416.25.1	25	Auger Test	570.3N 640.3E	CERA	Carrabelle Incised	1	3.6
93.416.25.2	25	Auger Test	570.3N 640.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	17	25.2
93.416.25.3	25	Auger Test	570.3N 640.3E	LITH	Shatter	4	4.1
93.416.26.1	26	Auger Test	560.3N 640.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	30	64.6
93.416.26.2	26	Auger Test	560.3N 640.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	2.7
93.416.27.1	27	Auger Test	550.3N 640.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	14	49.5
93.416.27.2	27	Auger Test	550.3N 640.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	1
93.416.28.1	28	Auger Test	540.3N 640.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	22.1
93.416.29.1	29	Auger Test	530.3N 640.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	10	12.1
93.416.29.2	29	Auger Test	530.3N 640.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.9
93.416.30.1	30	Auger Test	520.3N 640.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	7.5
93.416.30.2	30	Auger Test	520.3N 640.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	1
93.416.31.1	31	Auger Test	510.3N 640.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	14	15.7
93.416.31.2	31	Auger Test	510.3N 640.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	0
93.416.32.1	32	Auger Test	500.3N 640.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	5.7
93.416.33.1	33	Auger Test	500.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	9.7
93.416.33.2	33	Auger Test	500.3N 670.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	0.8
93.416.34.1	34	Auger Test	510.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	6.1
93.416.34.2	34	Auger Test	510.3N 670.3E	LITH	Object, Quartz	1	0.7
93.416.35.1	35	Auger Test	520.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	4
93.416.36.1	36	Auger Test	530.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	32.6
93.416.36.2	36	Auger Test	530.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	7.1
93.416.37.1	37	Auger Test	540.3N 670.3E	LITH	UID PPK	1	1

93.416.37.2	37	Auger Test	540.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	15	38.3
93.416.37.3	37	Auger Test	540.3N 670.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.2
93.416.37.4	37	Auger Test	540.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Incised	2	6.6
93.416.38.1	38	Auger Test	550.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	47.1
93.416.38.2	38	Auger Test	550.3N 670.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	2.4
93.416.39.1	39	Auger Test	560.3N 670.3E	CERA	Discoidal	2	47.9
93.416.39.2	39	Auger Test	560.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	8	16.2
93.416.40.1	40	Auger Test	570.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	13	26
93.416.40.2	40	Auger Test	570.3N 670.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	0.7
93.416.41.1	41	Auger Test	580.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	10	22.5
93.416.41.2	41	Auger Test	580.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	2.1
93.416.41.3	41	Auger Test	580.3N 670.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	3	1.3
93.416.42.1	42	Auger Test	590.3N 670.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	14	30.5
93.416.42.2	42	Auger Test	590.3N 670.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	1	0.5
93.416.43.1	43	Auger Test	540.3N 680.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	10.3
93.416.43.2	43	Auger Test	540.3N 680.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	3	18.4
93.416.44.1	44	Auger Test	550.3N 680.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	26.8
93.416.44.2	44	Auger Test	550.3N 680.3E	LITH	Concretion	1	8.2
93.416.45.1	45	Auger Test	560.3N 680.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	13	37.7
93.416.46.1	46	Auger Test	570.3N 680.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	18	21.1
93.416.46.2	49	Auger Test	550.3N 690.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	2.3
93.416.46.2	46	Auger Test	570.3N 680.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.5
93.416.47.1	47	Auger Test	580.3N 680.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	34	102
93.416.47.2	47	Auger Test	580.3N 680.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	4.2
93.416.47.3	47	Auger Test	580.3N 680.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	2.6
93.416.48.1	48	Auger Test	590.3N 680.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	1.3
93.416.49.1	49	Auger Test	550.3N 690.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	8	4.6
93.416.50.1	50	Auger Test	460N 540E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	18.8
93.416.50.2	50	Auger Test	460N 540E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	9.3
93.416.50.3	50	Auger Test	460N 540E	CERA	UID Incised	1	3.1
93.416.50.4	50	Auger Test	460N 540E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain	1	7.4
93.416.51.1	51	Auger Test	560.3N 690.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	27	122.7
93.416.51.2	51	Auger Test	560.3N 690.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain folded/pinched rim	1	12.7
93.416.51.3	51	Auger Test	560.3N 690.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Incised	2	6.5

93.416.52.1	52	Auger Test	570.3N 690.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	47.7
93.416.52.2	52	Auger Test	570.3N 690.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Incised	1	3.5
93.416.53.1	53	Auger Test	580.3N 690.35	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	11	15
93.416.53.2	53	Auger Test	580.3N 690.35	LITH	Flake, cortical	1	0.6
93.416.53.3	53	Auger Test	580.3N 690.35	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	7.5
93.416.53.4	53	Auger Test	580.3N 690.35	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	2.7
93.416.54.1	54	Auger Test	590.3N 690.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	3.7
93.416.54.2	54	Auger Test	590.3N 690.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	1	0.9
93.416.54.3	54	Auger Test	590.3N 690.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain folded/pinched rim	1	4.9
93.416.54.4	54	Auger Test	590.3N 690.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	2.3
93.416.55.1	55	Auger Test	550.3N 700.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	42.3
93.416.56.1	56	Auger Test	560.3N 700.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	14	32.7
93.416.56.2	56	Auger Test	560.3N 700.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain folded/pinched rim	1	2.8
93.416.56.3	56	Auger Test	560.3N 700.3E	CERA	UID Punctated	1	3.2
93.416.56.4	56	Auger Test	560.3N 700.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	2	1.9
93.416.57.1	57	Auger Test	570.3N 700.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	16	25.6
93.416.58.1	58	Auger Test	580.3N 700.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	28	43.4
93.416.58.2	58	Auger Test	580.3N 700.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	5.4
93.416.58.3	58	Auger Test	580.3N 700.3E	CERA	UID Punctated	2	9.1
93.416.58.4	58	Auger Test	580.3N 700.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	3
93.416.59.1	59	Auger Test	590.3N 700.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	14	22.2
93.416.60.1	60	Auger Test	550.3N 710.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	18.4
93.416.61.1	61	Auger Test	559.7N 710.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	13	44.7
93.416.61.2	61	Auger Test	559.7N 710.3E	CERA	UID Punctated	1	4.3
93.416.62.1	59	Auger Test	570.3N 710.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	19	26.2
93.416.62.2	62	Auger Test	570.3N 710.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	1.4
93.416.63.1	63	Auger Test	579.7N 710.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	36.3
93.416.63.2	63	Auger Test	579.7N 710.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.3
93.416.64.1	64	Auger Test	590.3N 710.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	5.8
93.416.64.2	64	Auger Test	590.3N 710.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	4
93.416.65.1	65	Auger Test	550.3N 720.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	21	55
93.416.65.2	65	Auger Test	550.3N 720.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain folded/pinched rim	1	8.2
93.416.66.1	66	Auger Test	560.3N 720.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	25	47.6
93.416.66.2	66	Auger Test	560.3N 720.3E	CERA	UID Incised	2	2.5

93.416.66.2	66	Auger Test	560.3N 720.3E	CERA	UID Incised	2	2.5
93.416.66.3	66	Auger Test	560.3N 720.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Incised	1	3.1
93.416.67.1	67	Auger Test	570.3N 720.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	19	27.6
93.416.67.2	67	Auger Test	570.3N 720.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	1	1.2
93.416.68.1	68	Auger Test	580.3N 720.3E	LITH	Florida Archaic Stemmed PPK	1	11.1
93.416.68.2	68	Auger Test	580.3N 720.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	19	42.5
93.416.69.1	69	Auger Test	590.3N 720.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	8.2
93.416.70.1	70	Auger Test	550.3N 730.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	26	73.2
93.416.70.2	70	Auger Test	550.3N 730.3E	CERA	UID Incised	2	12.5
93.416.70.3	70	Auger Test	550.3N 730.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain	1	6
93.416.71.1	71	Auger Test	560.3N 730.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	16	50.9
93.416.71.2	71	Auger Test	560.3N 730.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Incised	2	9.7
93.416.72.1	72	Auger Test	570.3N 730.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	42	84.2
93.416.72.2	72	Auger Test	570.3N 730.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Incised	1	6.4
93.416.73.1	73	Auger Test	500.3N 630.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	8	9.7
93.416.74.1	74	Auger Test	510.3N 630.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	18.9
93.416.75.1	75	Auger Test	530N 629.55E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.4
93.416.76.1	76	Auger Test	540.3N 630.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	8
93.416.77.1	77	Auger Test	550.3N 630.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	10	17.7
93.416.77.2	77	Auger Test	550.3N 630.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	6.1
93.416.78.1	78	Auger Test	560.3N 630.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	50.1
93.416.79.1	79	Auger Test	580.3N 630.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	29	56
93.416.79.2	79	Auger Test	580.3N 630.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	3	1
93.416.79.3	79	Auger Test	580.3N 630.3E	CERA	UID Punctated	1	5.4
93.416.79.4	79	Auger Test	580.3N 630.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	1.3
93.416.80.1	80	Auger Test	590.3N 630.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	6.4
93.416.81.1	81	Auger Test	579.3N 730.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	22	23.2
93.416.81.2	81	Auger Test	579.3N 730.3E	CERA	UID Incised	3	5.3
93.416.82.1	82	Auger Test	550.3N 740.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	54	224.6
93.416.82.2	82	Auger Test	550.3N 740.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	1.5
93.416.82.3	82	Auger Test	550.3N 740.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	2.9
93.416.82.4	82	Auger Test	550.3N 740.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Incised	4	68
93.416.82.5	82	Auger Test	550.3N 740.3E	PLRE	Zea mays	1	0.6

93.416.83.1	83	Auger Test	560.3N 740.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	17	53.9
93.416.83.2	83	Auger Test	560.3N 740.3E	CERA	Carrabelle Incised	1	4.5
93.416.84.1	84	Auger Test	570.3N 740.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	29	48.6
93.416.84.2	84	Auger Test	570.3N 740.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	9.4
93.416.84.3	84	Auger Test	570.3N 740.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain folded/pinched rim	1	4.1
93.416.85.1	85	Auger Test	580.3N 740.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	28	36.7
93.416.85.2	85	Auger Test	580.3N 740.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	3.7
93.416.86.1	86	Auger Test	560.3N 750.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	46	123.6
93.416.86.2	86	Auger Test	560.3N 750.3E	CERA	Carrabelle Incised	1	8.5
93.416.87.1	87	Auger Test	570.3N 750.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	65	115.6
93.416.87.2	87	Auger Test	570.3N 750.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	2	10.2
93.416.88.1	88	Auger Test	580.3N 750.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	47	125
93.416.88.2	88	Auger Test	580.3N 750.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain	1	7.6
93.416.89.1	89	Auger Test	580.3N 760.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	62	168.2
93.416.89.2	89	Auger Test	580.3N 760.3E	LITH	Shatter	3	8.1
93.416.89.3	89	Auger Test	580.3N 760.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Incised	2	7.2
93.416.89.4	89	Auger Test	580.3N 760.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain folded/pinched rim	1	2.8
93.416.90.1	90	Surface Find	3	CERA	Carrabelle Incised	1	8.6
93.416.91.1	91	Auger Test	590.3N 760.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	4.1
93.416.92.1	92	Auger Test	550.3N 750.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	8	15.7
93.416.92.2	92	Auger Test	550.3N 750.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	2.4
93.416.93.1	93	Auger Test	540.3N 760.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	8	30.6
93.416.93.2	93	Auger Test	540.3N 760.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	2.9
93.416.94.1	94	Auger Test	550.3N 760.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	31.7
93.416.94.2	94	Auger Test	550.3N 760.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain folded/pinched rim	1	11.5
93.416.95.1	95	Auger Test	560.3N 760.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	13.9
93.416.96.1	96	Auger Test	570.3N 760.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	36	68.7
93.416.98.1	98	Auger Test	570.3N 620.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	17	28.7
93.416.99.1	99	Auger Test	580.3N 620.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	10	25.4
93.416.99.2	99	Auger Test	580.3N 620.3E	LITH	Shatter	4	6.7
93.416.100.1	100	Auger Test	590.3N 620.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	21	23.5
93.416.100.2	100	Auger Test	590.3N 620.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	11.7
93.416.100.3	100	Auger Test	590.3N 620.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Incised	1	12.4
93.416.100.4	100	Auger Test	590.3N 620.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Incised	1	10

93.416.101.1	101	Auger Test	560.3N 610.3E	SHEL	UID Shell	3	34.3
93.416.102.1	102	Auger Test	570.3N 610.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	11.2
93.416.103.1	103	Auger Test	580.3N 610.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	22	68.5
93.416.103.2	103	Auger Test	580.3N 610.3E	LITH	Shatter	4	19.7
93.416.103.3	103	Auger Test	580.3N 610.3E	CERA	Carrabelle Incised	1	9.1
93.416.103.4	103	Auger Test	580.3N 610.3E	CERA	Discoidal	1	11.5
93.416.104.1	104	Auger Test	590.3N 610.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	13	28.5
93.416.105.1	105	Auger Test	560.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	38.7
93.416.106.1	106	Auger Test	570.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	11	12.9
93.416.107.1	107	Auger Test	580.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	10	14.5
93.416.107.2	107	Auger Test	580.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Punctated	1	2.3
93.416.108.1	108	Auger Test	590.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	10	10.5
93.416.109.1	109	Auger Test	560.3N 590.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	13	19.5
93.416.109.2	109	Auger Test	560.3N 590.3E	LITH	Shatter	2	1.7
93.416.111.1	111	Auger Test	580.3N 590.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	36	131.9
93.416.111.2	111	Auger Test	580.3N 590.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	2	13.4
93.416.112.1	112	Auger Test	590.3N 590.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	33.4
93.416.113.1	113	Auger Test	580.3N 580.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	10	8.7
93.416.113.2	113	Auger Test	580.3N 580.3E	CERA	UID Punctated	1	6.4
93.416.113.3	113	Auger Test	580.3N 580.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	1.5
93.416.114.1	114	Auger Test	590.3N 580.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	23	49.6
93.416.115.1	115	Auger Test	500.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	24	68.7
93.416.115.2	115	Auger Test	500.3N 560.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	1.3
93.416.115.3	115	Auger Test	500.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Incised	3	5.2
93.416.115.4	115	Auger Test	500.3N 560.3E	CERA	Cool Branch Incised	1	4.6
93.416.116.1	116	Auger Test	510.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	19.7
93.416.117.1	117	Auger Test	520.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	14.8
93.416.118.1	118	Auger Test	530.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	19	38.4
93.416.118.2	118	Auger Test	530.3N 560.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	3.4
93.416.119.1	119	Auger Test	500.3N 570.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	21.9
93.416.120.1	120	Auger Test	510.3N 570.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	22	52.5
93.416.121.1	121	Auger Test	520.3N 570.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	24	42.7
93.416.122.1	122	Auger Test	530.3N 570.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	31	64.2
93.416.122.2	122	Auger Test	530.3N 570.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	4.9
93.416.122.3	122	Auger Test	530.3N 570.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain folded/pinched rim	1	2.5

93.416.123.2	123	Auger Test	500.3N 580.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	2	0.6
93.416.123.3	123	Auger Test	500.3N 580.3E	CERA	UID Incised	2	6.1
93.416.124.1	124	Auger Test	510.3N 580.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	31	57.6
93.416.124.2	124	Auger Test	510.3N 580.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	1	1.2
93.416.125.1	125	Auger Test	520.3N 580.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	14	28.3
93.416.126.1	126	Auger Test	530.3N 580.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	14	29.5
93.416.126.2	126	Auger Test	530.3N 580.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.8
93.416.127.1	127	Auger Test	500.3N 590.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	4.2
93.416.128.1	128	Auger Test	510.3N 590.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	7.4
93.416.128.2	128	Auger Test	510.3N 590.3E	CERA	Carrabelle Incised	1	28.3
93.416.129.1	129	Auger Test	520.3N 590.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	50.3
93.416.129.2	129	Auger Test	520.3N 590.3E	LITH	Shatter	2	3.3
93.416.129.3	129	Auger Test	520.3N 590.3E	LITH	Object, Quartz	1	2.4
93.416.129.4	129	Auger Test	520.3N 590.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	17
93.416.130.1	130	Auger Test	530.3N 590.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	10	14.3
93.416.130.2	130	Auger Test	530.3N 590.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	1	3.3
93.416.131.1	131	Auger Test	540.3N 590.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	20	40.8
93.416.132.1	132	Auger Test	550.3N 590.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	17	45.7
93.416.132.2	132	Auger Test	550.3N 590.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	4.6
93.416.132.3	132	Auger Test	550.3N 590.3E	LITH	Florida Archaic Stemmed PPK	1	20.2
93.416.133.1	133	Auger Test	500.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	3.5
93.416.134.1	134	Auger Test	510.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	7.3
93.416.135.1	135	Auger Test	520.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	8	14
93.416.136.1	136	Auger Test	530.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	15	21.9
93.416.136.2	136	Auger Test	530.3N 600.3E	CERA	Carrabelle Incised	1	4.7
93.416.137.1	137	Auger Test	540.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	21	23.8
93.416.137.2	137	Auger Test	540.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Punctated	1	2.5
93.416.137.3	137	Auger Test	540.3N 600.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	3	3.8
93.416.138.1	138	Auger Test	550.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	40	69.4
93.416.138.2	138	Auger Test	550.3N 600.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	5.6
93.416.138.3	138	Auger Test	550.3N 600.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	3	2.6
93.416.139.1	139	Auger Test	500.3N 609.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	17.2
93.416.140.1	140	Auger Test	510.3N 610.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	0
93.416.141.1	141	Auger Test	520.3N 610.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	8.5

93.416.142.1	142	Auger Test	530.3N 610.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	13	19.2
93.416.142.2	142	Auger Test	530.3N 610.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	1
93.416.143.1	143	Auger Test	520.3N 620.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	18.4
93.416.144.1	144	Surface Find	4	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	5.6
93.416.145.1	145	Auger Test	520.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	31.7
93.416.146.1	146	Auger Test	540.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	8.2
93.416.146.2	146	Auger Test	540.3N 560.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.3
93.416.147.1	147	Auger Test	550.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	11.2
93.416.148.1	148	Auger Test	560.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	11	6.2
93.416.149.1	149	Auger Test	570.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	20	43.4
93.416.149.2	149	Auger Test	570.3N 560.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.2
93.416.150.1	150	Auger Test	580.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	0.4
93.416.150.2	150	Auger Test	580.3N 560.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	0.4
93.416.151.1	151	Auger Test	590.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	4.5
93.416.152.1	152	Auger Test	540.3N 570.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	13	28.4
93.416.152.2	152	Auger Test	540.3N 570.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.4
93.416.153.1	153	Auger Test	550.3N 570.3E	CERA	UID Grit Tempered	8	5.4
93.416.154.1	154	Auger Test	560.3N 570.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	7.4
93.416.155.1	155	Auger Test	570.3N 570.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	5.8
93.416.155.2	155	Auger Test	570.3N 570.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.4
93.416.156.1	156	Auger Test	580.3N 570.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	15	34.3
93.416.157.1	157	Auger Test	590.3N 570.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	19.6
93.416.158.1	158	Auger Test	540.3N 580.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	12.4
93.416.158.2	158	Auger Test	540.3N 580.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	0.9
93.416.159.1	159	Auger Test	550.3N 580.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	11	5.8
93.416.160.1	160	Auger Test	560.3N 580.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	10.3
93.416.160.2	160	Auger Test	560.3N 580.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	0.6
93.416.161.1	161	Auger Test	570.3N 580.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	8	20.2
93.416.161.2	161	Auger Test	570.3N 580.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.2
93.416.162.1	162	Auger Test	530.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	7.8
93.416.163.1	163	Auger Test	540.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	7.2
93.416.165.1	165	Auger Test	560.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	3.2
93.416.166.1	166	Auger Test	520.3N 530.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	1.3
93.416.168.1	168	Auger Test	560.3N 530.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	7.9
93.416.170.1	170	Auger Test	580.3N 530.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	4.3

93.416.170.1	170	Auger Test	580.3N 530.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	4.3
93.416.172.1	172	Auger Test	520.3N 540.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	39.7
93.416.173.1	173	Auger Test	530.3N 540.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.1
93.416.174.1	174	Auger Test	540.3N 540.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	24
93.416.175.1	175	Auger Test	549.7N 539.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	1.2
93.416.176.1	176	Auger Test	560.3N 539.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	22.3
93.416.177.1	177	Auger Test	580.3N 540.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.1
93.416.178.1	178	Auger Test	530.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	6.7
93.416.179.1	179	Auger Test	550.3N 549.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	10	13
93.416.180.1	180	Auger Test	560.3N 549.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	19.9
93.416.181.1	181	Auger Test	570.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	6.4
93.416.181.2	181	Auger Test	570.3N 550.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain	1	14
93.416.182.1	182	Auger Test	578.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	11.6
93.416.182.2	182	Auger Test	578.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Punctated	1	6.6
93.416.183.1	183	Auger Test	589.7N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	11.6
93.416.184.1	184	Auger Test	509.7N 490.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	0.8
93.416.185.1	185	Auger Test	510.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	6.4
93.416.186.1	186	Auger Test	530.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.2
93.416.187.1	187	Auger Test	540.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	10.6
93.416.188.1	188	Auger Test	520.3N 510.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	2.1
93.416.189.1	189	Auger Test	529.7N 510.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	2.1
93.416.190.1	190	Auger Test	570.3N 510.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	9
93.416.190.2	190	Auger Test	570.3N 510.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	1	0.4
93.416.191.1	191	Auger Test	580.3N 510.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Incised	1	1.2
93.416.192.1	192	Auger Test	590.3N 510.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	9.4
93.416.193.1	193	Auger Test	520.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	6.7
93.416.195.1	195	Auger Test	580.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	0.7
93.416.195.2	195	Auger Test	580.3N 520.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	1.1
93.416.197.1	197	Auger Test	480.3N 440.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.1
93.416.198.1	198	Auger Test	470.3N 450E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	2.2
93.416.199.1	199	Auger Test	479.7N 450.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	6.8
93.416.200.1	200	Auger Test	480.3N 470.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.1
93.416.201.1	201	Auger Test	490.3N 470.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	0.9
93.416.202.1	202	Auger Test	500.3N 480.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.3
93.416.203.1	203	Auger Test	480.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	11.2

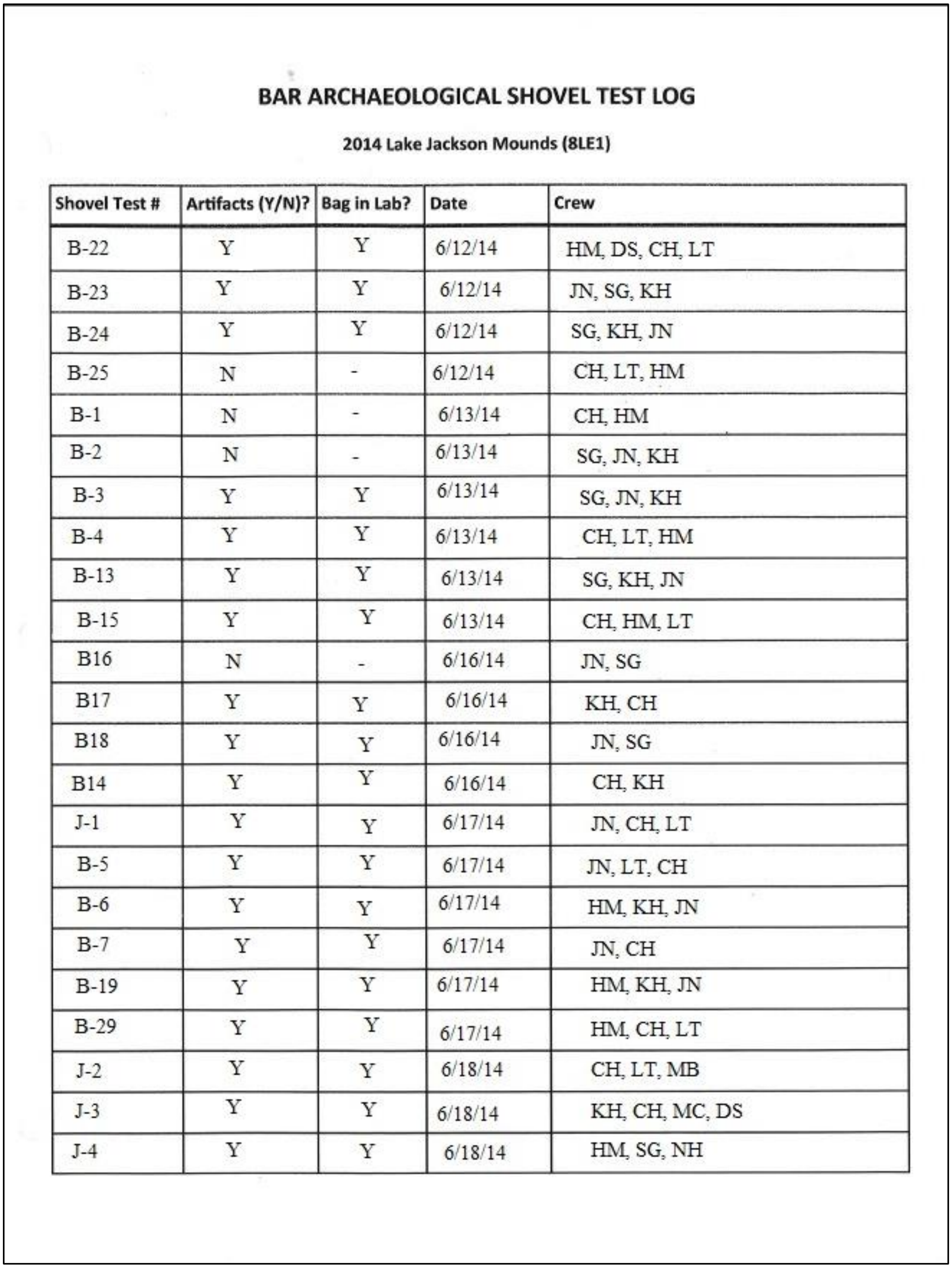
93.416.205.1	205	Auger Test	450.3N 470.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	2.4
93.416.206.1	206	Auger Test	460.3N 490.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	20.1
93.416.208.1	208	Auger Test	459.7N 499.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	7.2
93.416.209.1	209	Auger Test	460.3N 510.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	21.2
93.416.210.1	210	Auger Test	460.3N 510.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	13.1
93.416.211.1	211	Auger Test	470.3N 510.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	21.5
93.416.212.1	212	Auger Test	460.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	24	33.7
93.416.213.1	213	Auger Test	470.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	13	41.4
93.416.213.2	213	Auger Test	470.3N 520.3E	LITH	Flake, cortical	1	4.9
93.416.213.3	213	Auger Test	470.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	4.1
93.416.214.	214	Auger Test	450.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	19	26.4
93.416.214.1	214	Auger Test	450.3N 520.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	5.7
93.416.215.1	215	Auger Test	440.3N 530.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	15.4
93.416.216.1	216	Auger Test	450.3N 530.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	2	1.8
93.416.216.2	216	Auger Test	450.3N 530.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	18	33
93.416.217.1	217	Auger Test	459.7N 529.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	11	16.4
93.416.218.1	218	Auger Test	440.3N 540.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	59.4
93.416.219.1	219	Auger Test	450.3N 540.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	40	52.1
93.416.220.1	220	Auger Test	460.3N 540.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	16	36.6
93.416.220.2	220	Auger Test	460.3N 540.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	3	1.1
93.416.221.1	221	Auger Test	470.3N 540.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	1.3
93.416.221.2	221	Auger Test	470.3N 540.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain folded/pinched rim	1	9.2
93.416.222.1	222	Auger Test	440.3A 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	15.3
93.416.223.1	223	Auger Test	449N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	29.9
93.416.224.1	224	Auger Test	460.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	21	32.4
93.416.224.2	224	Auger Test	460.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Incised	1	3
93.416.225.1	225	Auger Test	470.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	11	21.6
93.416.225.2	225	Auger Test	470.3N 550.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	2	0.7
93.416.226.1	226	Auger Test	421N 560E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	0.8
93.416.227.1	227	Auger Test	430.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	5.4
93.416.228.1	228	Auger Test	440.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.4
93.416.229.1	229	Auger Test	450.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	0.8
93.416.230.1	230	Auger Test	460.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	14	22.7
93.416.231.1	231	Auger Test	470.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	15	24.9
93.416.231.2	231	Auger Test	470.3N 560.3E	LITH	Shatter	2	5.4
93.416.232.1	232	Auger Test	480.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	35	70.2

93.416.233.1	233	Auger Test	490.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	39	78.3
93.416.233.2	233	Auger Test	490.3N 560.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.2
93.416.234.1	234	Auger Test	420.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.5
93.416.235.1	235	Auger Test	429.7N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	2.6
93.416.236.1	236	Auger Test	440.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	7.5
93.416.237.1	237	Auger Test	419.1N 530.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	1.9
93.416.238.1	238	Auger Test	430.3N 529.70E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	10.8
93.416.238.2	238	Auger Test	430.3N 529.70E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	2	2.4
93.416.239.1	239	Auger Test	370.3N 540.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	13.3
93.416.239.2	239	Auger Test	370.3N 540.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.5
93.416.240.1	240	Auger Test	379.7N 539.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	9.5
93.416.240.2	240	Auger Test	379.7N 539.7E	CERA	Carrabelle Incised	1	3.6
93.416.241.1	241	Auger Test	390.3N 540.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	3.2
93.416.243.1	243	Auger Test	370.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	7.4
93.416.244.1	244	Auger Test	380N 550E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	17	17.9
93.416.245.1	245	Auger Test	400.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	8	11.3
93.416.248.1	248	Auger Test	430.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.1
93.416.249.1	249	Auger Test	370.7N 559.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	4.8
93.416.249.2	249	Auger Test	370.7N 559.7E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain with Colono-ware handles	1	9
93.416.250.1	250	Auger Test	400.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	20	46.3
93.416.250.2	250	Auger Test	400.3N 560.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	3.7
93.416.251.1	251	Auger Test	410.3N 560.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	7.5
93.416.252.1	252	Auger Test	520.3N 500.3E	LITH	Groundstone, Worked	1	11.6
93.416.254.1	254	Auger Test	390.3N 510.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	3.2
93.416.255.1	255	Auger Test	380.3N 520.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.1
93.416.258.1	258	Auger Test	400.3N 530.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	0.9
93.416.259.1	259	Auger Test	360.3N 540.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	5.7
93.416.260.1	260	Auger Test	360.3N 550.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	12	21.9
93.416.261.1	261	Surface Find	6	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	34	38.8
93.416.262.1	262	Auger Test	360.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	4.9
93.416.263.1	263	Auger Test	390.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	7.2
93.416.265.1	265	Auger Test	430.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	38
93.416.266.1	266	Auger Test	440.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	15	26.2
93.416.267.1	267	Auger Test	450.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	30
93.416.267.2	267	Auger Test	450.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Plain Grog Tempered	1	6.3
93.416.268.1	268	Surface Find	261	CERA	Point Washington Incised	1	11.2

93.416.269.1	269	Auger Test	420N 509.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	6.6
93.416.269.2	269	Auger Test	420N 509.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.9
93.416.270.1	270	Auger Test	430.3N 510.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	22.4
93.416.271.1	271	Auger Test	440.3N 510.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	3.2
93.416.272.1	272	Auger Test	450.3N 510.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	10	9.7
93.416.272.2	272	Auger Test	450.3N 510.3E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.9
93.416.273.1	273	Auger Test	450.3N 490.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	9	24.7
93.416.274.1	274	Auger Test	420.3N 450.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	19.1
93.416.275.1	275	Auger Test	410.3N 460.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	11.3
93.416.276.1	276	Auger Test	420.3N 460.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	37.9
93.416.277.1	277	Auger Test	430.3N 460.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	9.5
93.416.278.1	278	Auger Test	471.5N 459.5E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	11.1
93.416.279.1	279	Auger Test	410.3N 470.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	8.5
93.416.279.2	279	Auger Test	410.3N 470.3E	CERA	Fort Walton Incised	1	8.3
93.416.279.3	279	Auger Test	410.3N 470.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Plain	1	10.5
93.416.280.1	280	Auger Test	420.3N 470.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	8	9.7
93.416.281.1	281	Auger Test	430.3N 470.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	17.5
93.416.282.1	282	Auger Test	440.3N 470.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	0.9
93.416.283.1	283	Auger Test	409.7N 480.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	10.6
93.416.284.1	284	Auger Test	430.3N 479.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	4.6
93.416.285.1	285	Auger Test	430.3N 480.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	5.2
93.416.286.1	286	Auger Test	440.3N 480.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	24.9
93.416.287.1	287	Auger Test	450.3N 480.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	1.1
93.416.288.1	288	Auger Test	410.3N 490.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	7.9
93.416.289.1	289	Auger Test	420.3N 490.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	11	22.6
93.416.290.1	290	Auger Test	430.3N 490.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	8	25.5
93.416.291.1	291	Auger Test	440.3N 490.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	15	16.8
93.416.291.2	291	Auger Test	440.3N 490.3E	LITH	Shatter	1	2.4
93.416.292.1	292	Auger Test	350.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	5.9
93.416.293.1	293	Auger Test	380.3N 460.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	11.1
93.416.294.1	294	Auger Test	390.3N 459.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	5	9.5
93.416.295.1	295	Auger Test	400.3N 459.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	4	12.2
93.416.296.1	296	Auger Test	380.3N 469.7E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	9.4
93.416.297.1	297	Auger Test	390.3N 470.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	9.2

93.416.298.1	298	Auger Test	400.3N 480.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	12.4
93.416.299.1	299	Auger Test	370.3N 490.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	7.6
93.416.301.1	301	Auger Test	440.2N 430.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	8.1
93.416.302.1	302	Auger Test	380.3N 440E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	9.1
93.416.302.2	302	Auger Test	380.3N 440E	LITH	Flake, noncortical	1	0.7
93.416.303.1	303	Auger Test	390.3N 440.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	7	16.2
93.416.304.1	304	Auger Test	410N 441E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	6.2
93.416.305.1	305	Auger Test	439.7N 440E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	19.4
93.416.306.1	306	Auger Test	382.5N 451.5E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	1	11.1
93.416.307.1	307	Auger Test	390.3N 450.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	12.3
93.416.308.1	308	Auger Test	400.3N 450.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	3	8.2
93.416.309.1	309	Auger Test	410.3N 450.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	6	18.5
93.416.309.2	309	Auger Test	410.3N 450.3E	CERA	Cool Branch Incised	1	4.9
93.416.310.1	310	Auger Test	500.3N 500.3E	CERA	UID Grog Tempered	2	9.2
93.416.310.2	310	Auger Test	500.3N 500.3E	CERA	Lake Jackson Incised	1	7.9

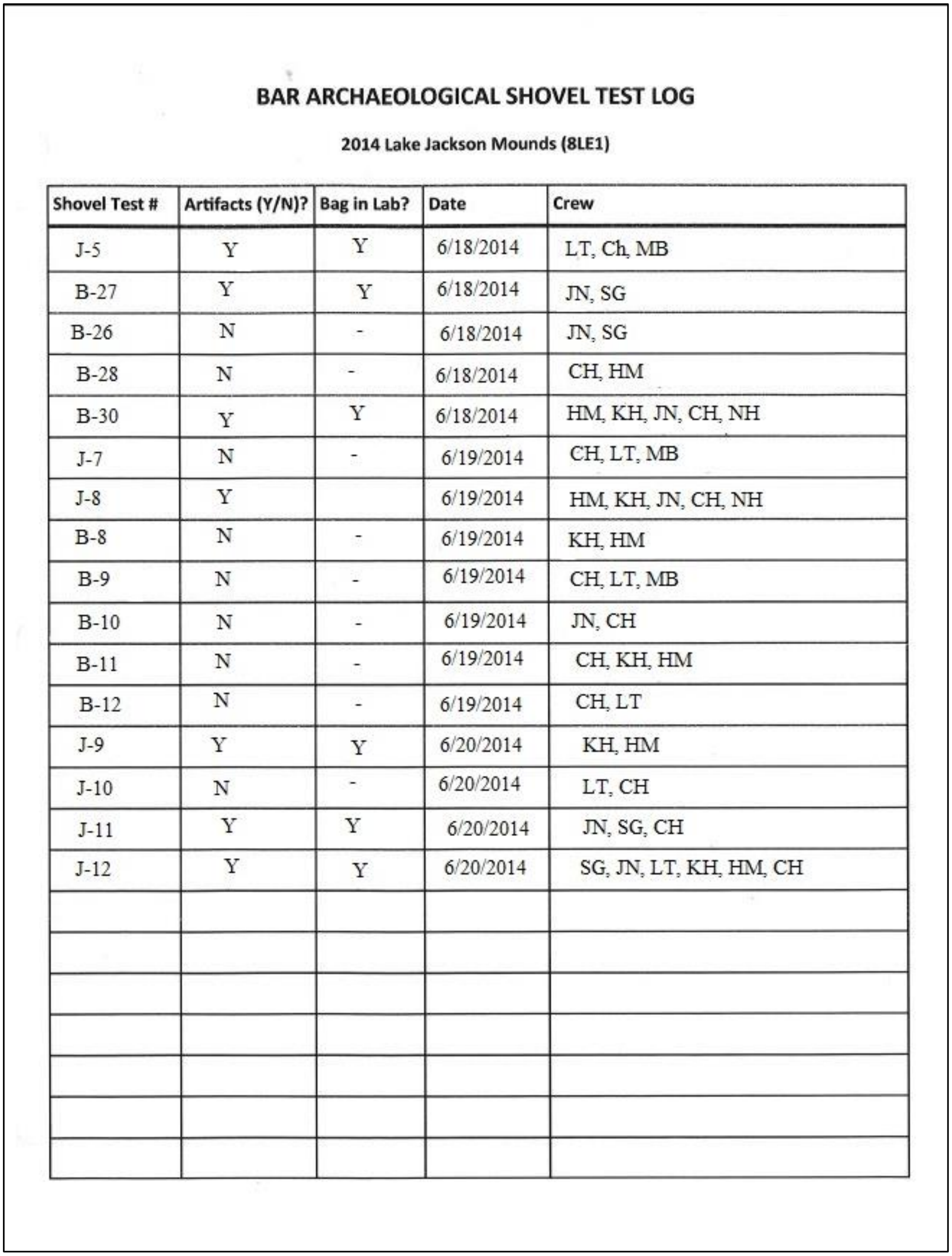
APPENDIX C Field Recordation Forms for Nowak (2014).



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST LOG

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

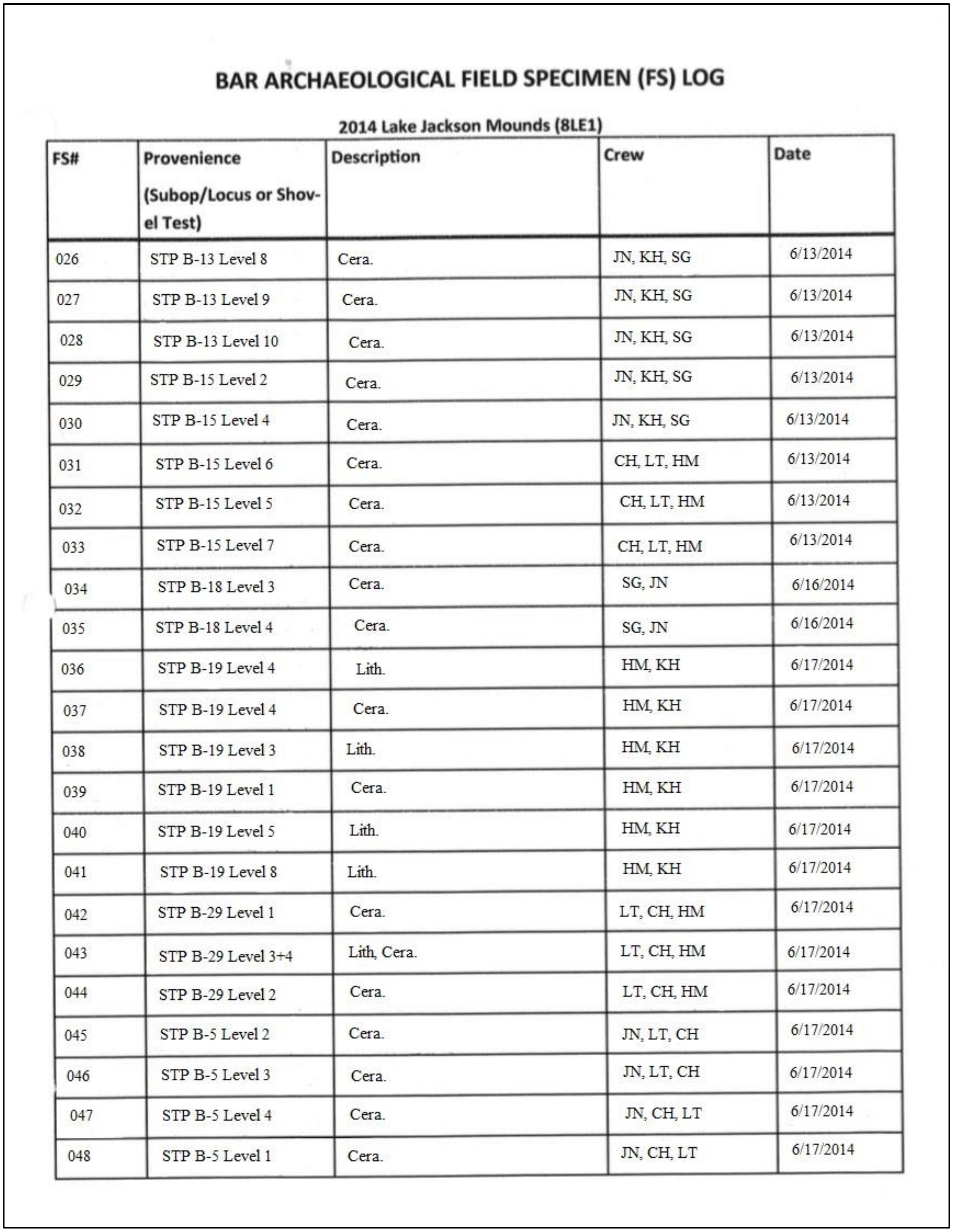
Shovel Test #	Artifacts (Y/N)?	Bag in Lab?	Date	Crew
B-22	Y	Y	6/12/14	HM, DS, CH, LT
B-23	Y	Y	6/12/14	JN, SG, KH
B-24	Y	Y	6/12/14	SG, KH, JN
B-25	N	-	6/12/14	CH, LT, HM
B-1	N	-	6/13/14	CH, HM
B-2	N	-	6/13/14	SG, JN, KH
B-3	Y	Y	6/13/14	SG, JN, KH
B-4	Y	Y	6/13/14	CH, LT, HM
B-13	Y	Y	6/13/14	SG, KH, JN
B-15	Y	Y	6/13/14	CH, HM, LT
B16	N	-	6/16/14	JN, SG
B17	Y	Y	6/16/14	KH, CH
B18	Y	Y	6/16/14	JN, SG
B14	Y	Y	6/16/14	CH, KH
J-1	Y	Y	6/17/14	JN, CH, LT
B-5	Y	Y	6/17/14	JN, LT, CH
B-6	Y	Y	6/17/14	HM, KH, JN
B-7	Y	Y	6/17/14	JN, CH
B-19	Y	Y	6/17/14	HM, KH, JN
B-29	Y	Y	6/17/14	HM, CH, LT
J-2	Y	Y	6/18/14	CH, LT, MB
J-3	Y	Y	6/18/14	KH, CH, MC, DS
J-4	Y	Y	6/18/14	HM, SG, NH



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST LOG

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

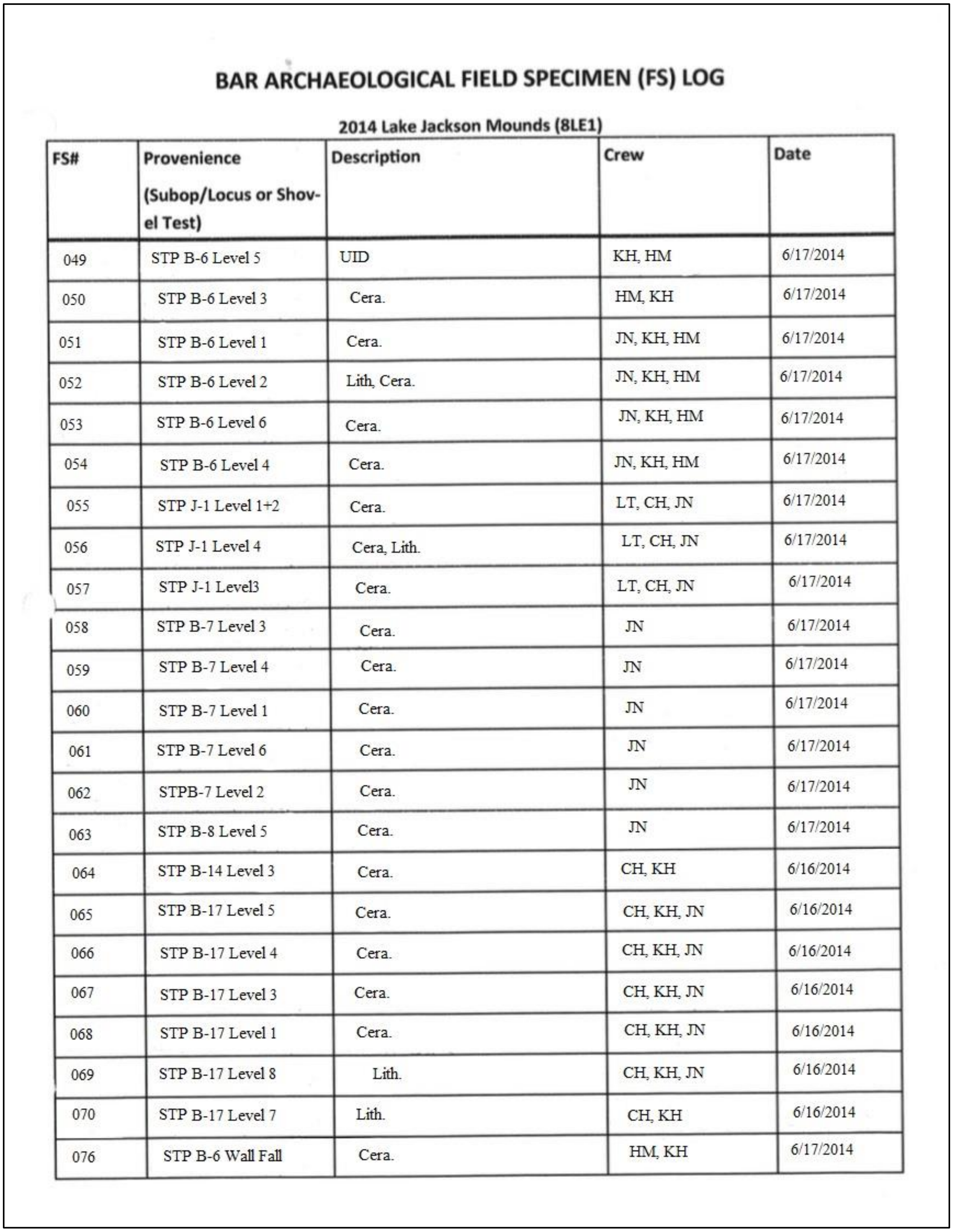
Shovel Test #	Artifacts (Y/N)?	Bag in Lab?	Date	Crew
J-5	Y	Y	6/18/2014	LT, Ch, MB
B-27	Y	Y	6/18/2014	JN, SG
B-26	N	-	6/18/2014	JN, SG
B-28	N	-	6/18/2014	CH, HM
B-30	Y	Y	6/18/2014	HM, KH, JN, CH, NH
J-7	N	-	6/19/2014	CH, LT, MB
J-8	Y		6/19/2014	HM, KH, JN, CH, NH
B-8	N	-	6/19/2014	KH, HM
B-9	N	-	6/19/2014	CH, LT, MB
B-10	N	-	6/19/2014	JN, CH
B-11	N	-	6/19/2014	CH, KH, HM
B-12	N	-	6/19/2014	CH, LT
J-9	Y	Y	6/20/2014	KH, HM
J-10	N	-	6/20/2014	LT, CH
J-11	Y	Y	6/20/2014	JN, SG, CH
J-12	Y	Y	6/20/2014	SG, JN, LT, KH, HM, CH



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SPECIMEN (FS) LOG

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

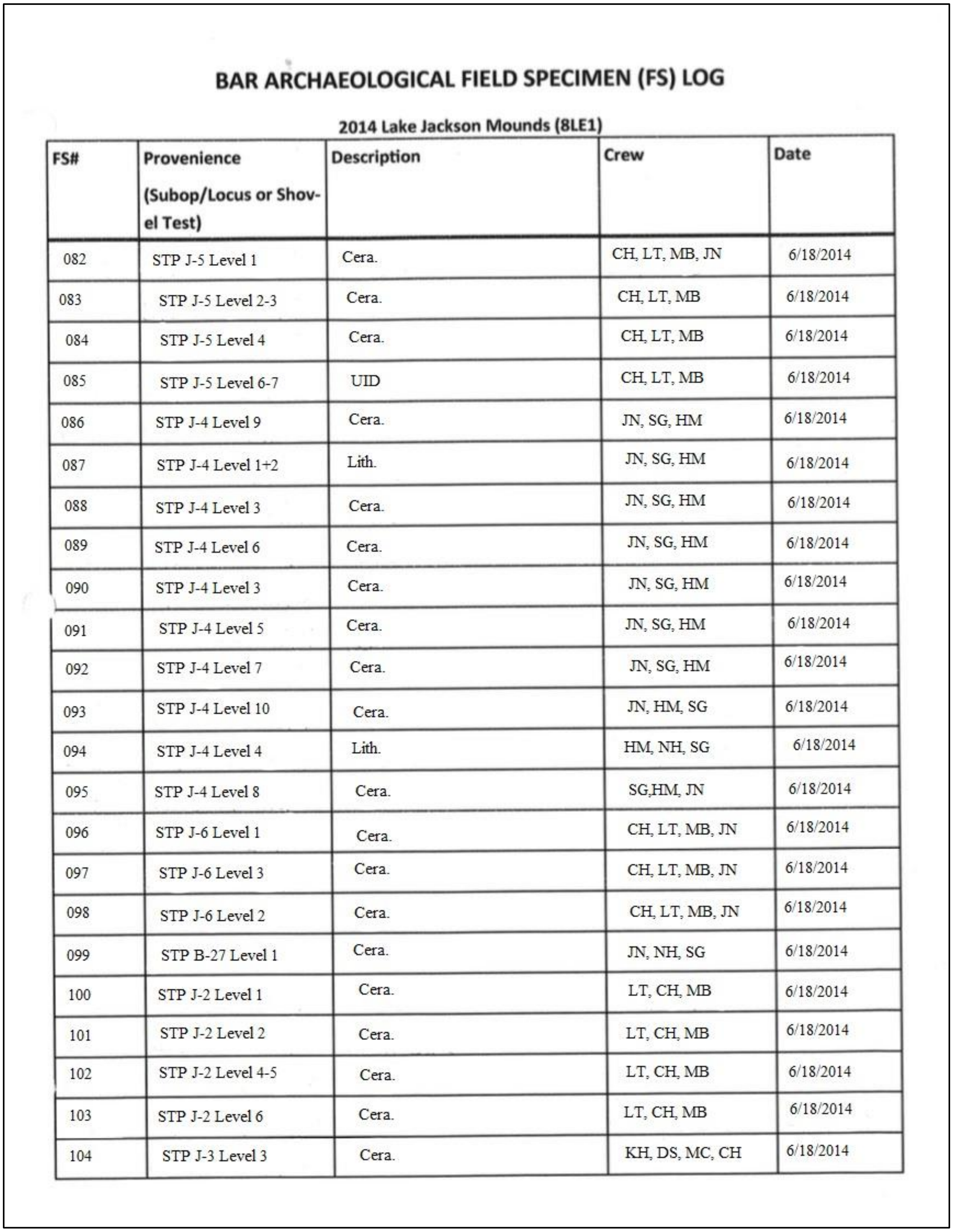
FS#	Provenience (Subop/Locus or Shovel Test)	Description	Crew	Date
026	STP B-13 Level 8	Cera.	JN, KH, SG	6/13/2014
027	STP B-13 Level 9	Cera.	JN, KH, SG	6/13/2014
028	STP B-13 Level 10	Cera.	JN, KH, SG	6/13/2014
029	STP B-15 Level 2	Cera.	JN, KH, SG	6/13/2014
030	STP B-15 Level 4	Cera.	JN, KH, SG	6/13/2014
031	STP B-15 Level 6	Cera.	CH, LT, HM	6/13/2014
032	STP B-15 Level 5	Cera.	CH, LT, HM	6/13/2014
033	STP B-15 Level 7	Cera.	CH, LT, HM	6/13/2014
034	STP B-18 Level 3	Cera.	SG, JN	6/16/2014
035	STP B-18 Level 4	Cera.	SG, JN	6/16/2014
036	STP B-19 Level 4	Lith.	HM, KH	6/17/2014
037	STP B-19 Level 4	Cera.	HM, KH	6/17/2014
038	STP B-19 Level 3	Lith.	HM, KH	6/17/2014
039	STP B-19 Level 1	Cera.	HM, KH	6/17/2014
040	STP B-19 Level 5	Lith.	HM, KH	6/17/2014
041	STP B-19 Level 8	Lith.	HM, KH	6/17/2014
042	STP B-29 Level 1	Cera.	LT, CH, HM	6/17/2014
043	STP B-29 Level 3+4	Lith, Cera.	LT, CH, HM	6/17/2014
044	STP B-29 Level 2	Cera.	LT, CH, HM	6/17/2014
045	STP B-5 Level 2	Cera.	JN, LT, CH	6/17/2014
046	STP B-5 Level 3	Cera.	JN, LT, CH	6/17/2014
047	STP B-5 Level 4	Cera.	JN, CH, LT	6/17/2014
048	STP B-5 Level 1	Cera.	JN, CH, LT	6/17/2014



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SPECIMEN (FS) LOG

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

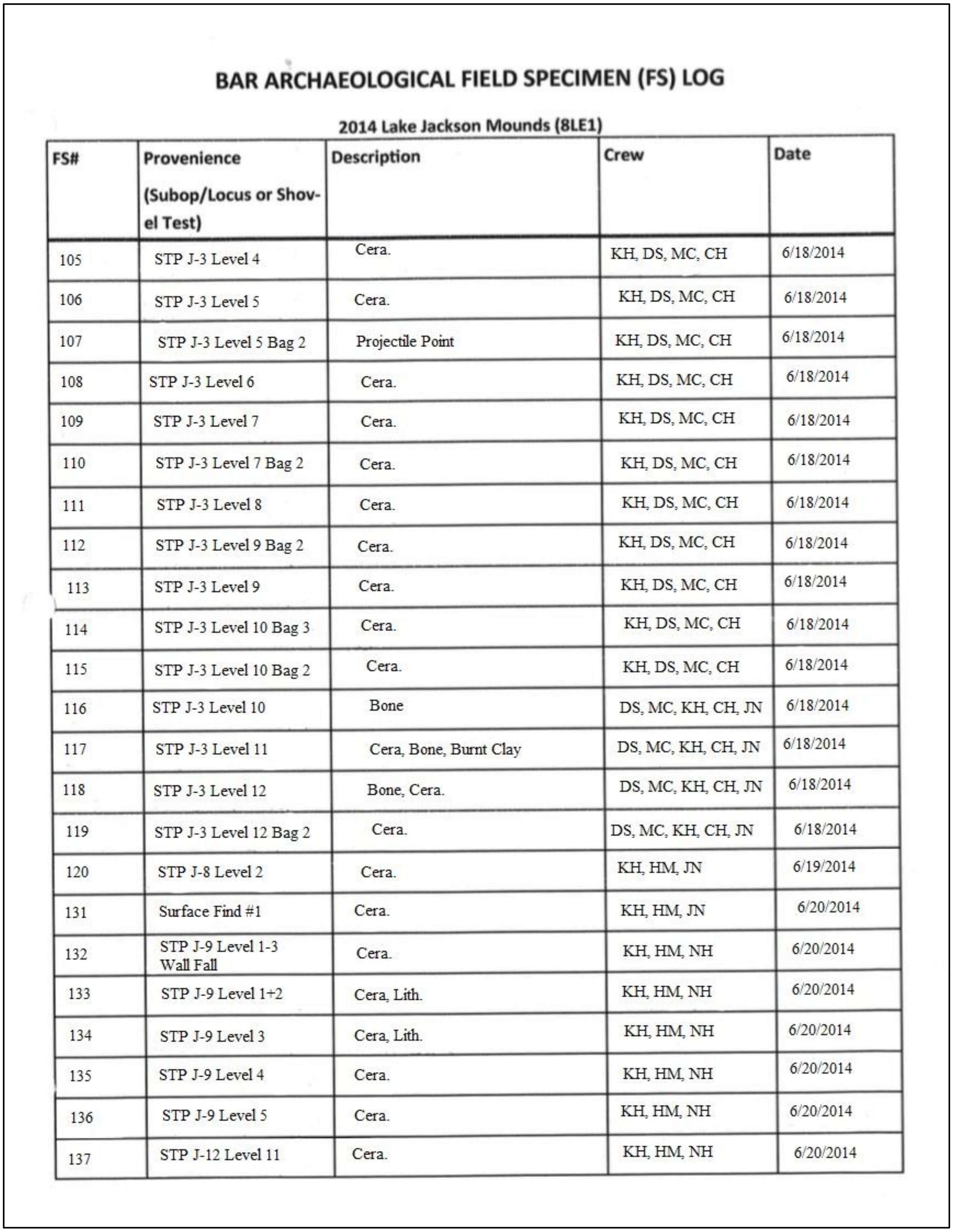
FS#	Provenience (Subop/Locus or Shovel Test)	Description	Crew	Date
049	STP B-6 Level 5	UID	KH, HM	6/17/2014
050	STP B-6 Level 3	Cera.	HM, KH	6/17/2014
051	STP B-6 Level 1	Cera.	JN, KH, HM	6/17/2014
052	STP B-6 Level 2	Lith, Cera.	JN, KH, HM	6/17/2014
053	STP B-6 Level 6	Cera.	JN, KH, HM	6/17/2014
054	STP B-6 Level 4	Cera.	JN, KH, HM	6/17/2014
055	STP J-1 Level 1+2	Cera.	LT, CH, JN	6/17/2014
056	STP J-1 Level 4	Cera, Lith.	LT, CH, JN	6/17/2014
057	STP J-1 Level3	Cera.	LT, CH, JN	6/17/2014
058	STP B-7 Level 3	Cera.	JN	6/17/2014
059	STP B-7 Level 4	Cera.	JN	6/17/2014
060	STP B-7 Level 1	Cera.	JN	6/17/2014
061	STP B-7 Level 6	Cera.	JN	6/17/2014
062	STPB-7 Level 2	Cera.	JN	6/17/2014
063	STP B-8 Level 5	Cera.	JN	6/17/2014
064	STP B-14 Level 3	Cera.	CH, KH	6/16/2014
065	STP B-17 Level 5	Cera.	CH, KH, JN	6/16/2014
066	STP B-17 Level 4	Cera.	CH, KH, JN	6/16/2014
067	STP B-17 Level 3	Cera.	CH, KH, JN	6/16/2014
068	STP B-17 Level 1	Cera.	CH, KH, JN	6/16/2014
069	STP B-17 Level 8	Lith.	CH, KH, JN	6/16/2014
070	STP B-17 Level 7	Lith.	CH, KH	6/16/2014
076	STP B-6 Wall Fall	Cera.	HM, KH	6/17/2014



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SPECIMEN (FS) LOG

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

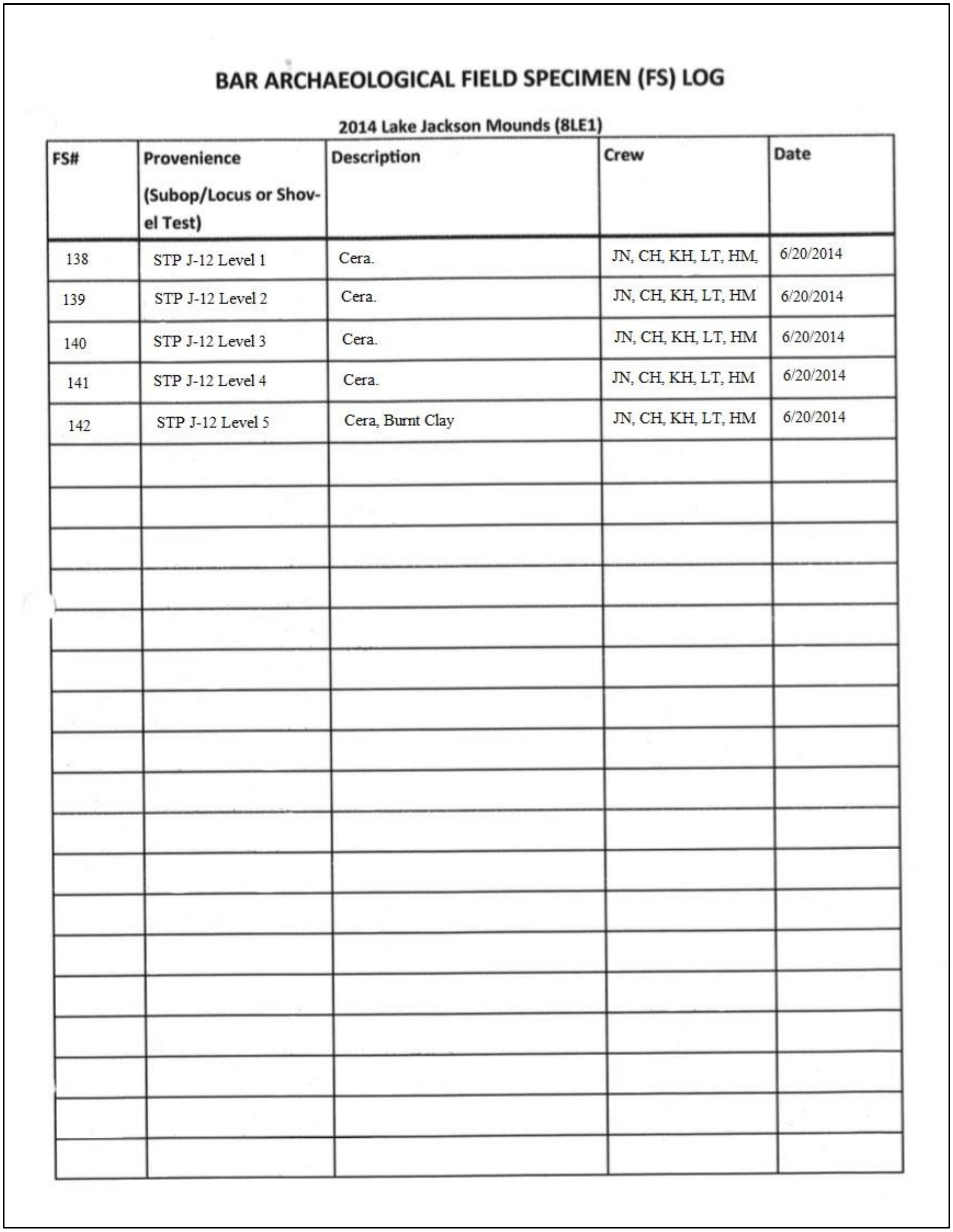
FS#	Provenience (Subop/Locus or Shovel Test)	Description	Crew	Date
082	STP J-5 Level 1	Cera.	CH, LT, MB, JN	6/18/2014
083	STP J-5 Level 2-3	Cera.	CH, LT, MB	6/18/2014
084	STP J-5 Level 4	Cera.	CH, LT, MB	6/18/2014
085	STP J-5 Level 6-7	UID	CH, LT, MB	6/18/2014
086	STP J-4 Level 9	Cera.	JN, SG, HM	6/18/2014
087	STP J-4 Level 1+2	Lith.	JN, SG, HM	6/18/2014
088	STP J-4 Level 3	Cera.	JN, SG, HM	6/18/2014
089	STP J-4 Level 6	Cera.	JN, SG, HM	6/18/2014
090	STP J-4 Level 3	Cera.	JN, SG, HM	6/18/2014
091	STP J-4 Level 5	Cera.	JN, SG, HM	6/18/2014
092	STP J-4 Level 7	Cera.	JN, SG, HM	6/18/2014
093	STP J-4 Level 10	Cera.	JN, HM, SG	6/18/2014
094	STP J-4 Level 4	Lith.	HM, NH, SG	6/18/2014
095	STP J-4 Level 8	Cera.	SG,HM, JN	6/18/2014
096	STP J-6 Level 1	Cera.	CH, LT, MB, JN	6/18/2014
097	STP J-6 Level 3	Cera.	CH, LT, MB, JN	6/18/2014
098	STP J-6 Level 2	Cera.	CH, LT, MB, JN	6/18/2014
099	STP B-27 Level 1	Cera.	JN, NH, SG	6/18/2014
100	STP J-2 Level 1	Cera.	LT, CH, MB	6/18/2014
101	STP J-2 Level 2	Cera.	LT, CH, MB	6/18/2014
102	STP J-2 Level 4-5	Cera.	LT, CH, MB	6/18/2014
103	STP J-2 Level 6	Cera.	LT, CH, MB	6/18/2014
104	STP J-3 Level 3	Cera.	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SPECIMEN (FS) LOG

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

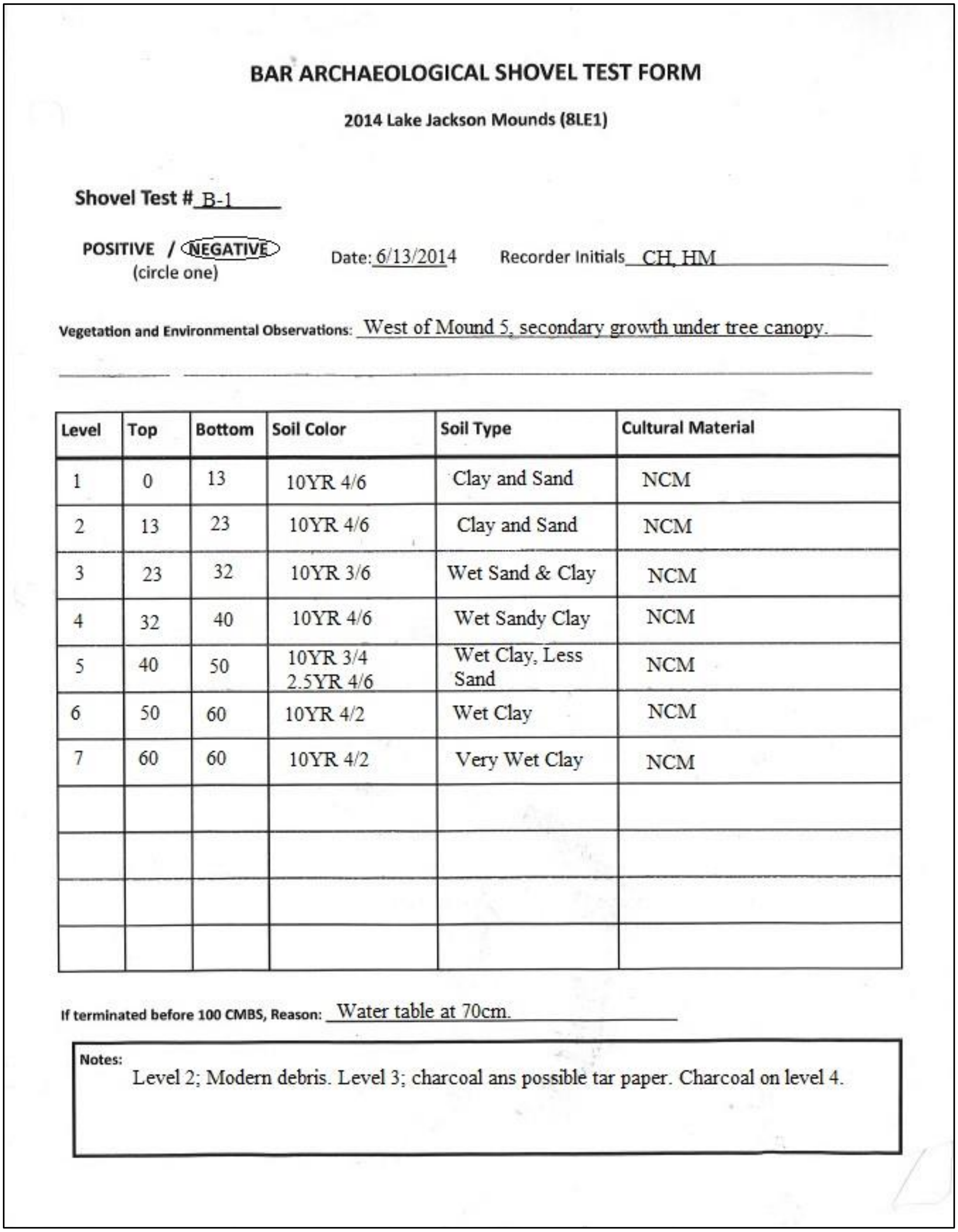
FS#	Provenience (Subop/Locus or Shovel Test)	Description	Crew	Date
105	STP J-3 Level 4	Cera.	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014
106	STP J-3 Level 5	Cera.	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014
107	STP J-3 Level 5 Bag 2	Projectile Point	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014
108	STP J-3 Level 6	Cera.	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014
109	STP J-3 Level 7	Cera.	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014
110	STP J-3 Level 7 Bag 2	Cera.	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014
111	STP J-3 Level 8	Cera.	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014
112	STP J-3 Level 9 Bag 2	Cera.	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014
113	STP J-3 Level 9	Cera.	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014
114	STP J-3 Level 10 Bag 3	Cera.	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014
115	STP J-3 Level 10 Bag 2	Cera.	KH, DS, MC, CH	6/18/2014
116	STP J-3 Level 10	Bone	DS, MC, KH, CH, JN	6/18/2014
117	STP J-3 Level 11	Cera, Bone, Burnt Clay	DS, MC, KH, CH, JN	6/18/2014
118	STP J-3 Level 12	Bone, Cera.	DS, MC, KH, CH, JN	6/18/2014
119	STP J-3 Level 12 Bag 2	Cera.	DS, MC, KH, CH, JN	6/18/2014
120	STP J-8 Level 2	Cera.	KH, HM, JN	6/19/2014
131	Surface Find #1	Cera.	KH, HM, JN	6/20/2014
132	STP J-9 Level 1-3 Wall Fall	Cera.	KH, HM, NH	6/20/2014
133	STP J-9 Level 1+2	Cera, Lith.	KH, HM, NH	6/20/2014
134	STP J-9 Level 3	Cera, Lith.	KH, HM, NH	6/20/2014
135	STP J-9 Level 4	Cera.	KH, HM, NH	6/20/2014
136	STP J-9 Level 5	Cera.	KH, HM, NH	6/20/2014
137	STP J-12 Level 11	Cera.	KH, HM, NH	6/20/2014



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SPECIMEN (FS) LOG

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

FS#	Provenience (Subop/Locus or Shovel Test)	Description	Crew	Date
138	STP J-12 Level 1	Cera.	JN, CH, KH, LT, HM,	6/20/2014
139	STP J-12 Level 2	Cera.	JN, CH, KH, LT, HM	6/20/2014
140	STP J-12 Level 3	Cera.	JN, CH, KH, LT, HM	6/20/2014
141	STP J-12 Level 4	Cera.	JN, CH, KH, LT, HM	6/20/2014
142	STP J-12 Level 5	Cera, Burnt Clay	JN, CH, KH, LT, HM	6/20/2014



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-1

POSITIVE / [✓ NEGATIVE]
(circle one)

Date: 6/13/2014

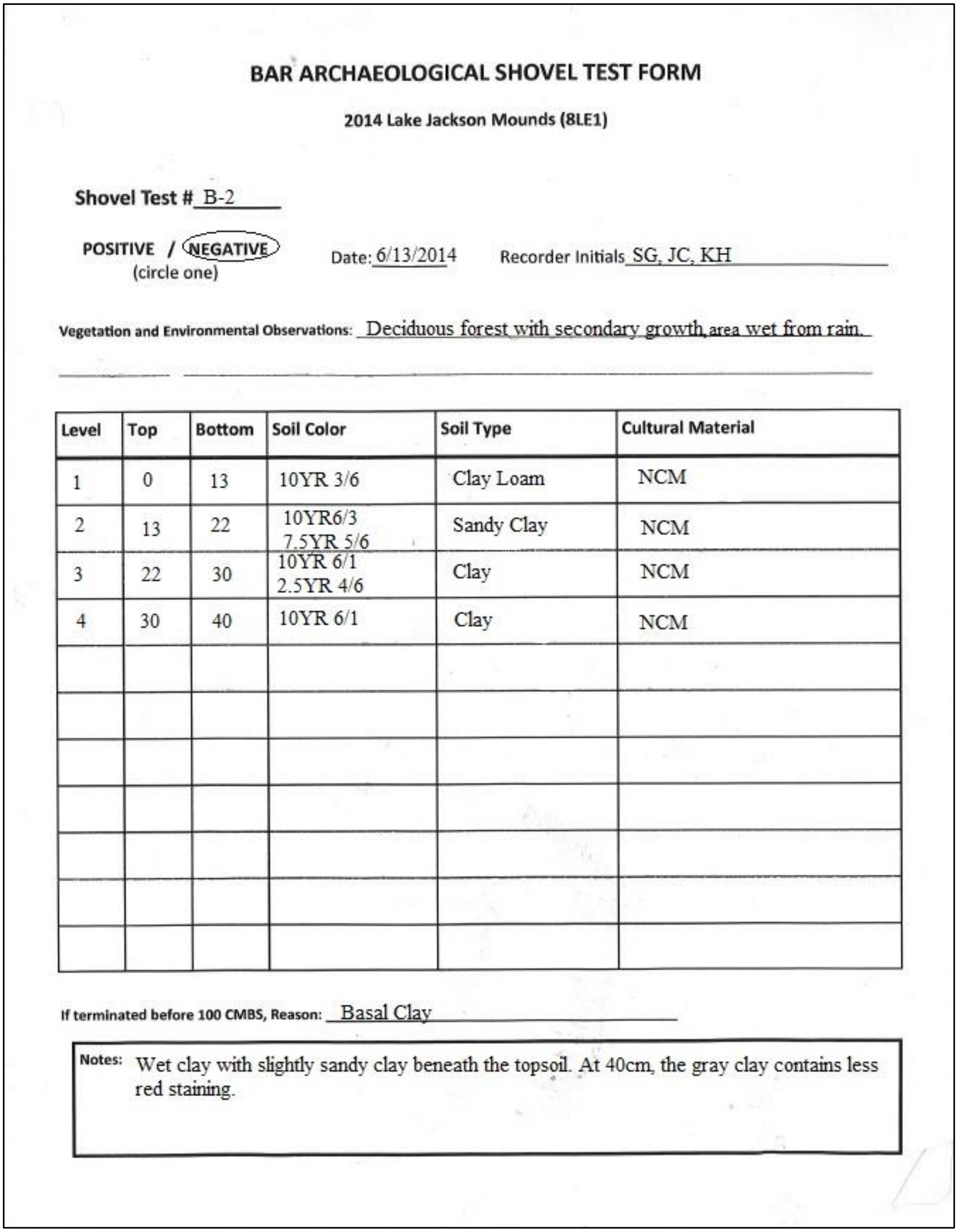
Recorder Initials CH, HM

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: West of Mound 5, secondary growth under tree canopy.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	13	10YR 4/6	Clay and Sand	NCM
2	13	23	10YR 4/6	Clay and Sand	NCM
3	23	32	10YR 3/6	Wet Sand & Clay	NCM
4	32	40	10YR 4/6	Wet Sandy Clay	NCM
5	40	50	10YR 3/4 2.5YR 4/6	Wet Clay, Less Sand	NCM
6	50	60	10YR 4/2	Wet Clay	NCM
7	60	60	10YR 4/2	Very Wet Clay	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: Water table at 70cm.

Notes:
Level 2; Modern debris. Level 3; charcoal ans possible tar paper. Charcoal on level 4.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-2

POSITIVE / [✓ NEGATIVE]
(circle one)

Date: 6/13/2014

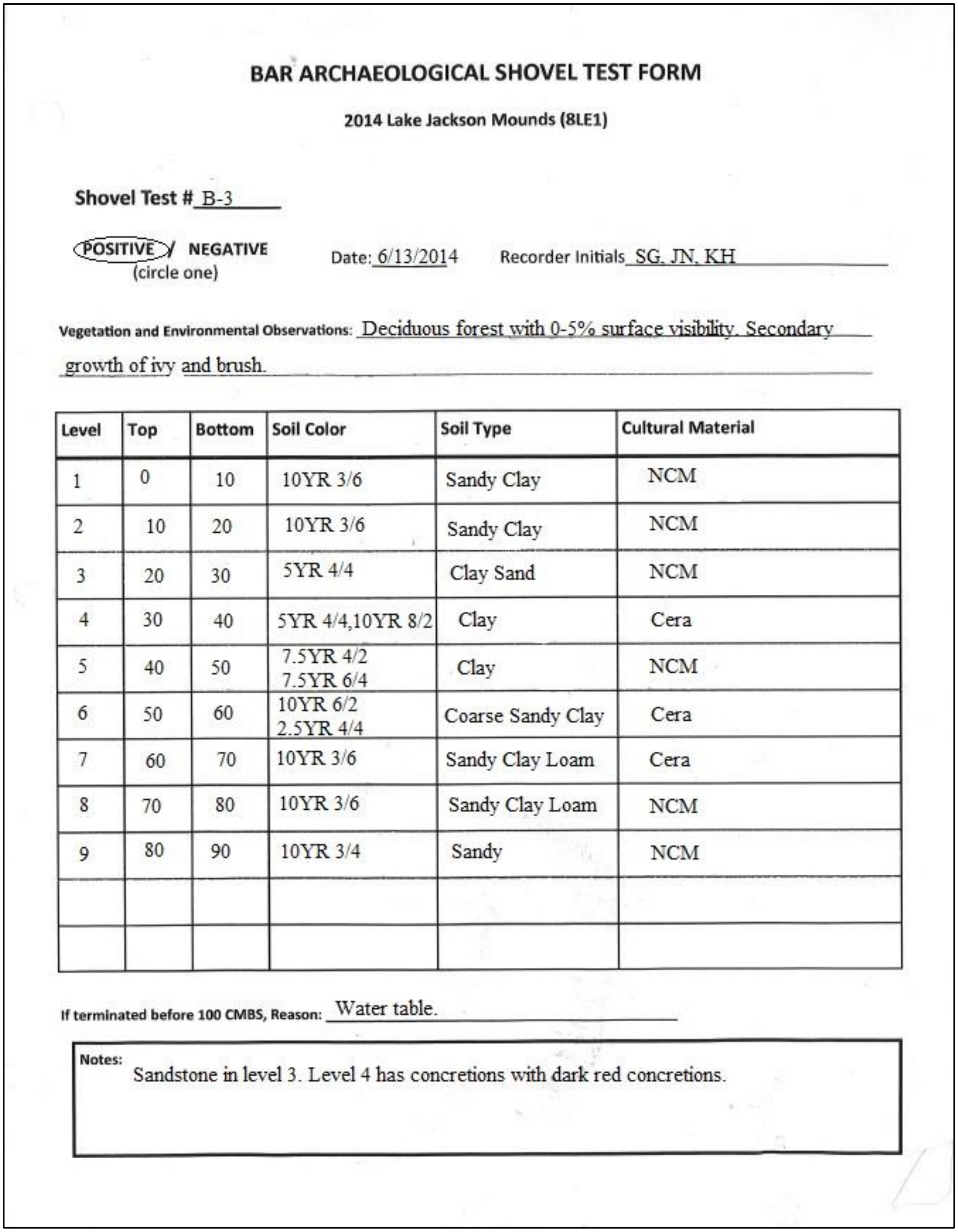
Recorder Initials SG, JC, KH

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Deciduous forest with secondary growth, area wet from rain.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	13	10YR 3/6	Clay Loam	NCM
2	13	22	10YR6/3 7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Clay	NCM
3	22	30	10YR 6/1 2.5YR 4/6	Clay	NCM
4	30	40	10YR 6/1	Clay	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: Basal Clay

Notes: Wet clay with slightly sandy clay beneath the topsoil. At 40cm, the gray clay contains less red staining.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-3

[✓ POSITIVE] / NEGATIVE
(circle one)

Date: 6/13/2014

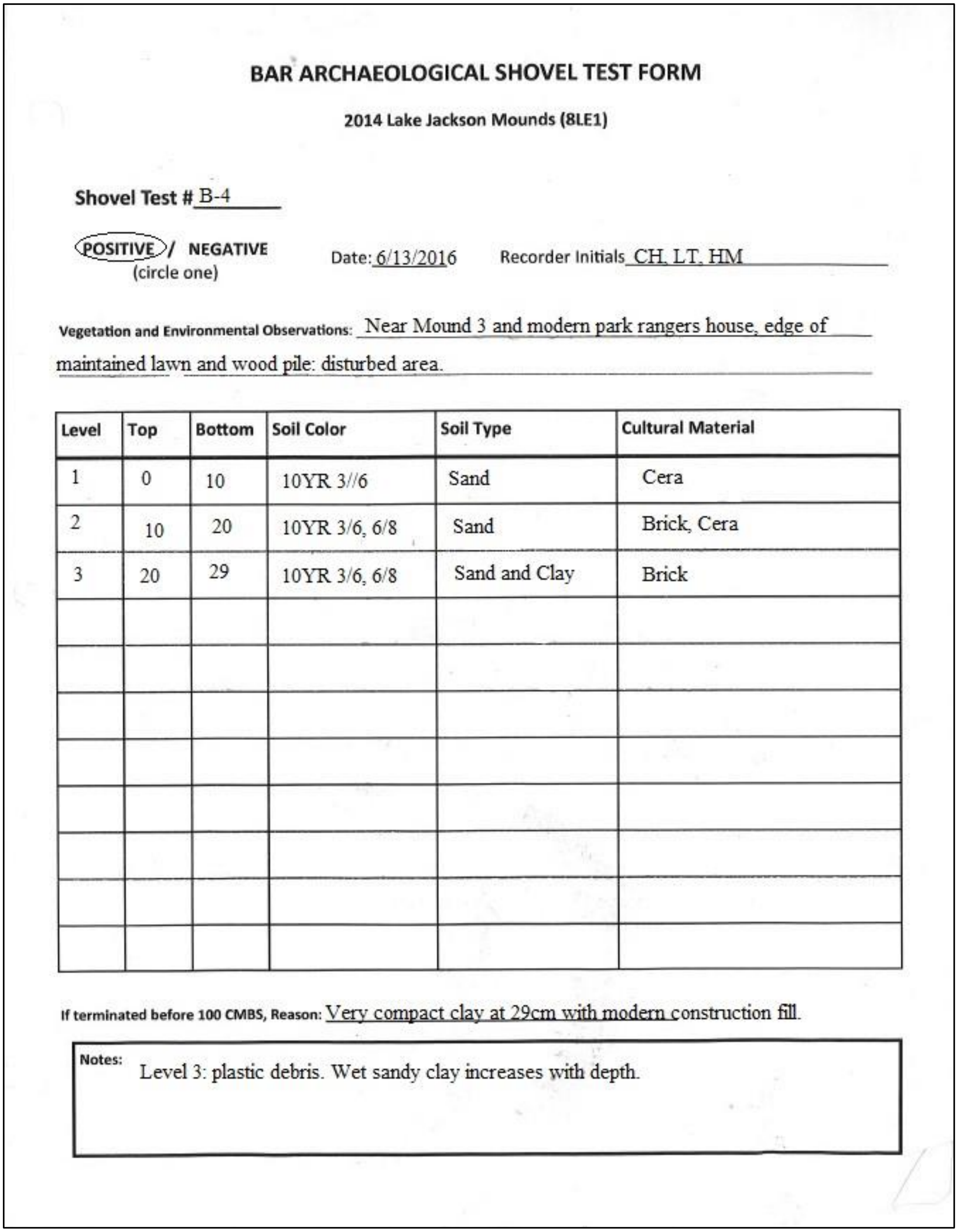
Recorder Initials SG, JN, KH

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Deciduous forest with 0-5% surface visibility. Secondary growth of ivy and brush.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	10	10YR 3/6	Sandy Clay	NCM
2	10	20	10YR 3/6	Sandy Clay	NCM
3	20	30	5YR 4/4	Clay Sand	NCM
4	30	40	5YR 4/4,10YR 8/2	Clay	Cera
5	40	50	7.5YR 4/2 7.5YR 6/4	Clay	NCM
6	50	60	10YR 6/2 2.5YR 4/4	Coarse Sandy Clay	Cera
7	60	70	10YR 3/6	Sandy Clay Loam	Cera
8	70	80	10YR 3/6	Sandy Clay Loam	NCM
9	80	90	10YR 3/4	Sandy	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: Water table.

Notes: Sandstone in level 3. Level 4 has concretions with dark red concretions.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-4

[✓ **POSITIVE**] / **NEGATIVE**
(circle one)

Date: 6/13/2016

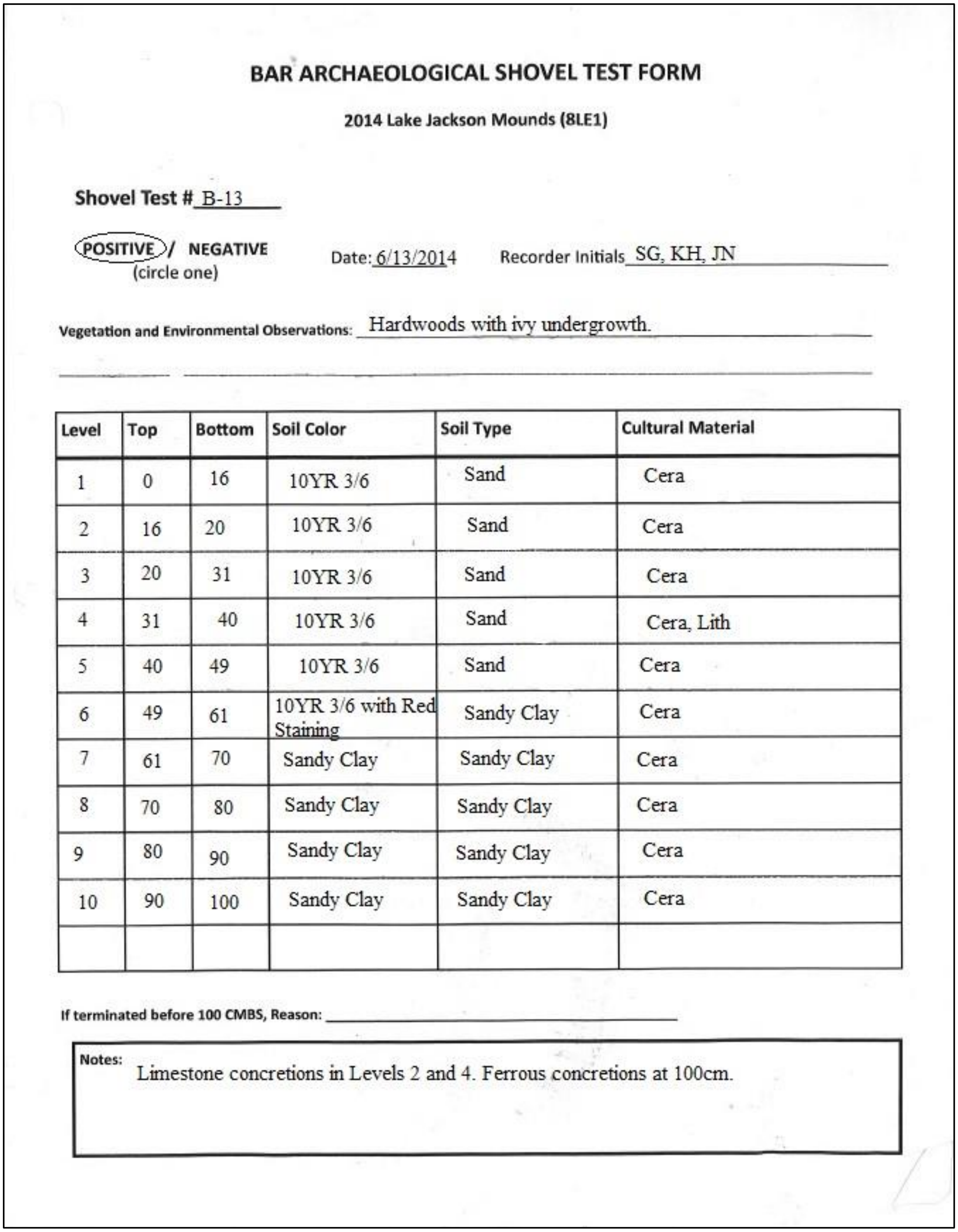
Recorder Initials CH, LT, HM

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Near Mound 3 and modern park rangers house, edge of maintained lawn and wood pile: disturbed area.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	10	10YR 3//6	Sand	Cera
2	10	20	10YR 3/6, 6/8	Sand	Brick, Cera
3	20	29	10YR 3/6, 6/8	Sand and Clay	Brick

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: Very compact clay at 29cm with modern construction fill.

Notes: Level 3: plastic debris. Wet sandy clay increases with depth.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-13

[✓ POSITIVE] / NEGATIVE
(circle one)

Date: 6/13/2014

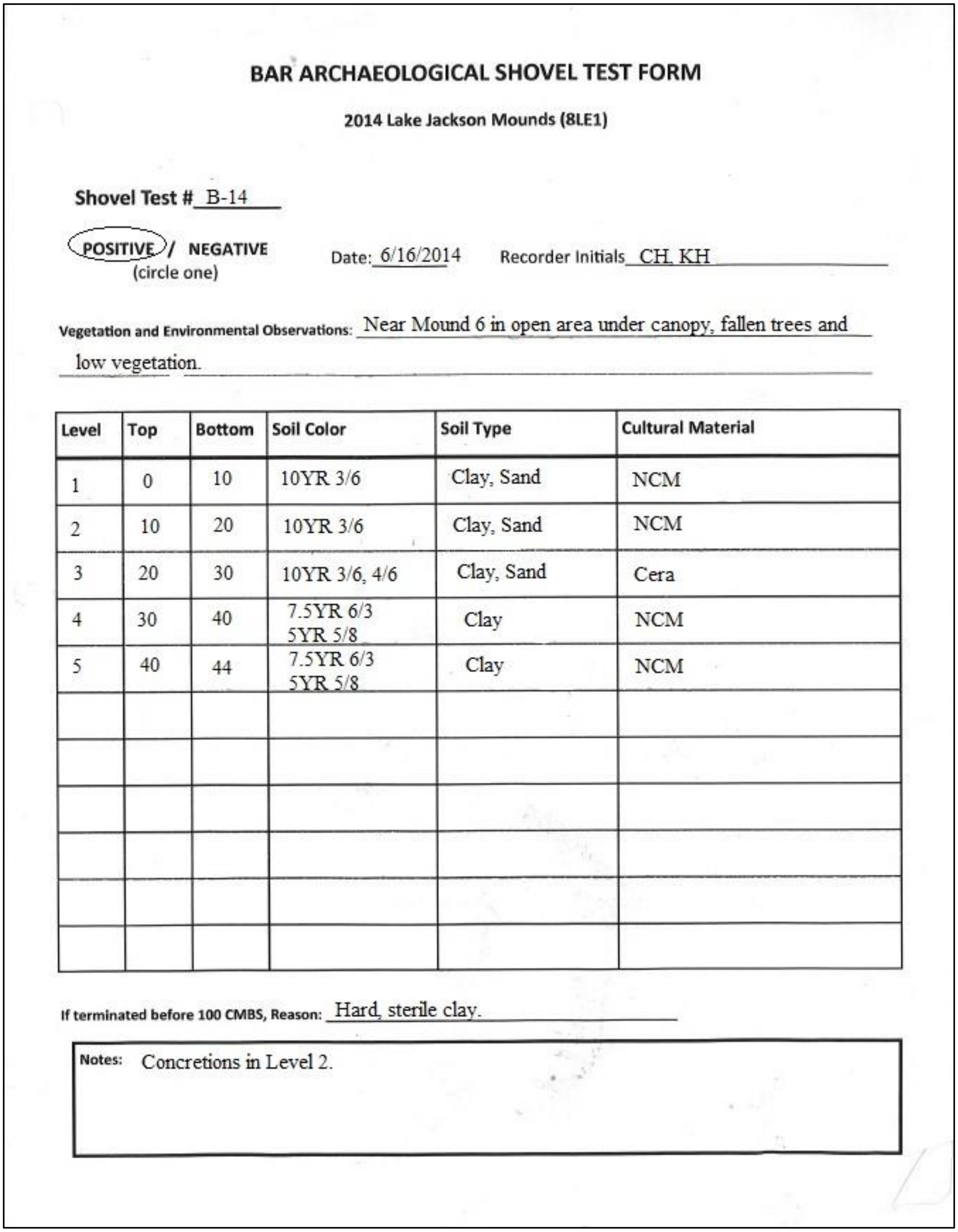
Recorder Initials SG, KH, JN

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Hardwoods with ivy undergrowth.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	16	10YR 3/6	Sand	Cera
2	16	20	10YR 3/6	Sand	Cera
3	20	31	10YR 3/6	Sand	Cera
4	31	40	10YR 3/6	Sand	Cera, Lith
5	40	49	10YR 3/6	Sand	Cera
6	49	61	10YR 3/6 with Red Staining	Sandy Clay	Cera
7	61	70	Sandy Clay	Sandy Clay	Cera
8	70	80	Sandy Clay	Sandy Clay	Cera
9	80	90	Sandy Clay	Sandy Clay	Cera
10	90	100	Sandy Clay	Sandy Clay	Cera

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason:

Notes: Limestone concretions in Levels 2 and 4. Ferrous concretions at 100cm.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-14

[✓ **POSITIVE**] / **NEGATIVE**
(circle one)

Date: 6/16/2014

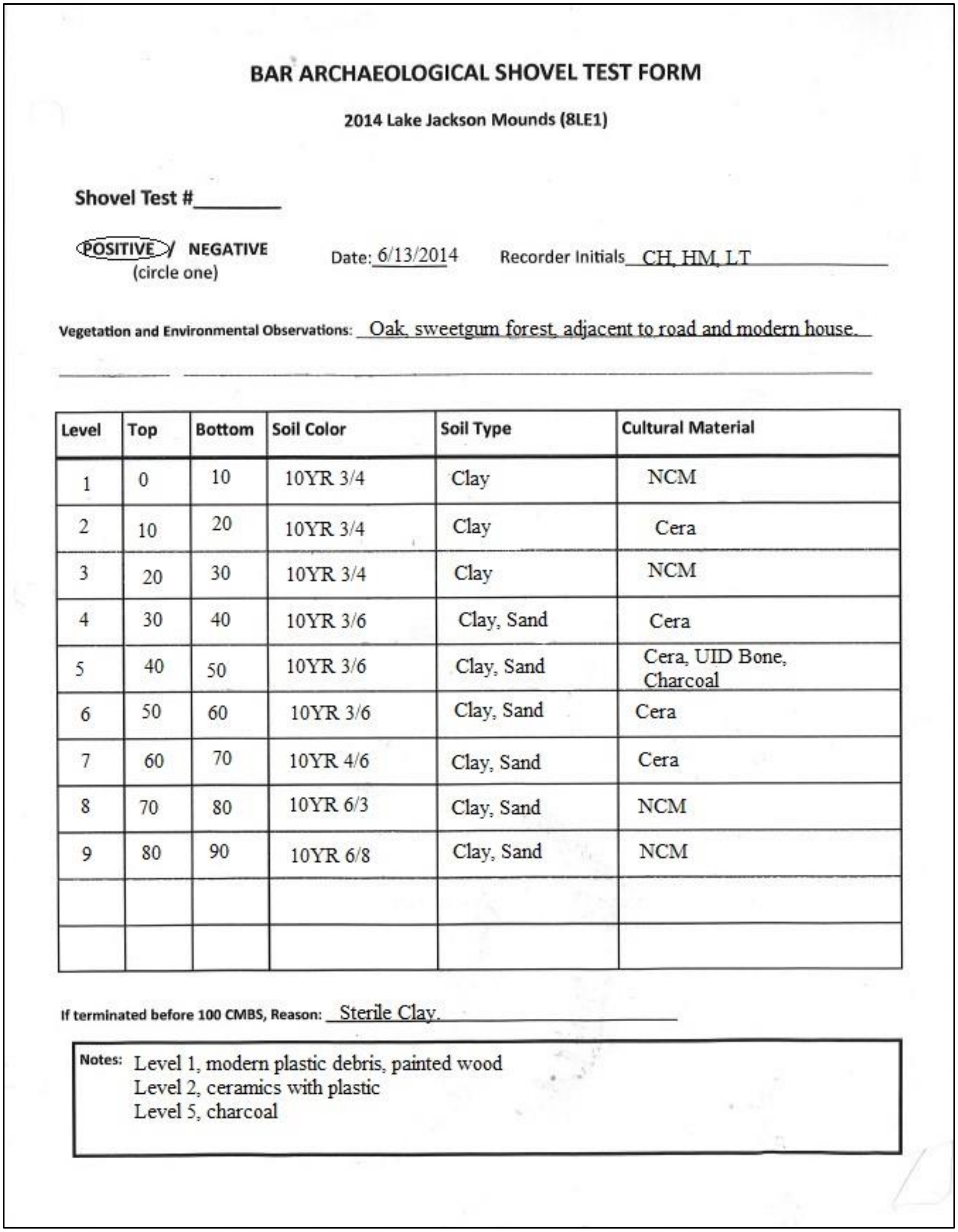
Recorder Initials CH, KH

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Near Mound 6 in open area under canopy, fallen trees and low vegetation.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	10	10YR 3/6	Clay, Sand	NCM
2	10	20	10YR 3/6	Clay, Sand	NCM
3	20	30	10YR 3/6, 4/6	Clay, Sand	Cera
4	30	40	7.5YR 6/3 5YR 5/8	Clay	NCM
5	40	44	7.5YR 6/3 5YR 5/8	Clay	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: Hard, sterile clay.

Notes: Concretions in Level 2.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test #________

[✓ POSITIVE] / NEGATIVE
(circle one)

Date: 6/13/2014

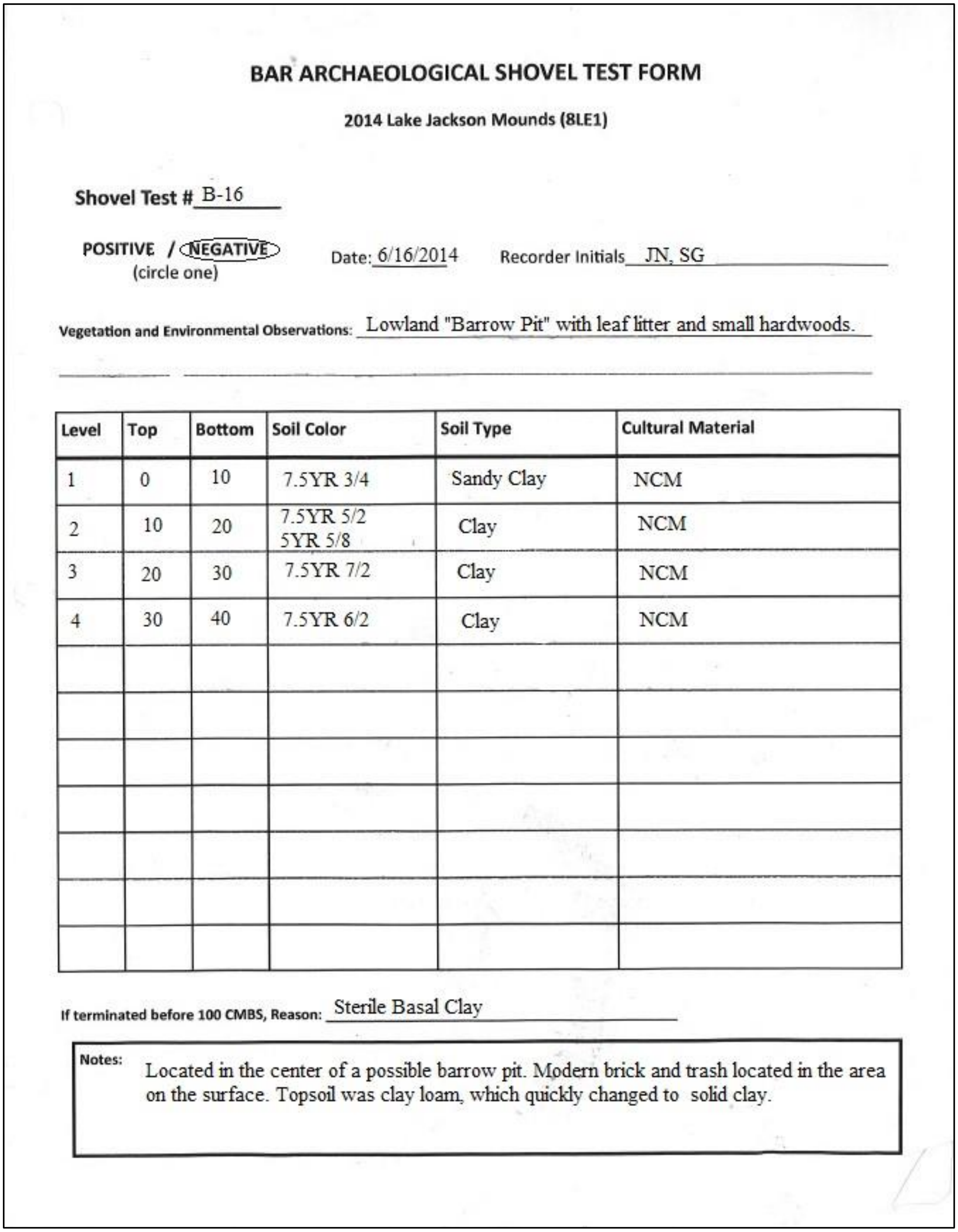
Recorder Initials CH, HM, LT

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Oak, sweetgum forest, adjacent to road and modern house.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	10	10YR 3/4	Clay	NCM
2	10	20	10YR 3/4	Clay	Cera
3	20	30	10YR 3/4	Clay	NCM
4	30	40	10YR 3/6	Clay, Sand	Cera
5	40	50	10YR 3/6	Clay, Sand	Cera, UID Bone, Charcoal
6	50	60	10YR 3/6	Clay, Sand	Cera
7	60	70	10YR 4/6	Clay, Sand	Cera
8	70	80	10YR 6/3	Clay, Sand	NCM
9	80	90	10YR 6/8	Clay, Sand	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: Sterile Clay.

Notes: Level 1, modern plastic debris, painted wood
Level 2, ceramics with plastic
Level 5, charcoal



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-16

POSITIVE / [✓ **NEGATIVE**]
(circle one)

Date: 6/16/2014

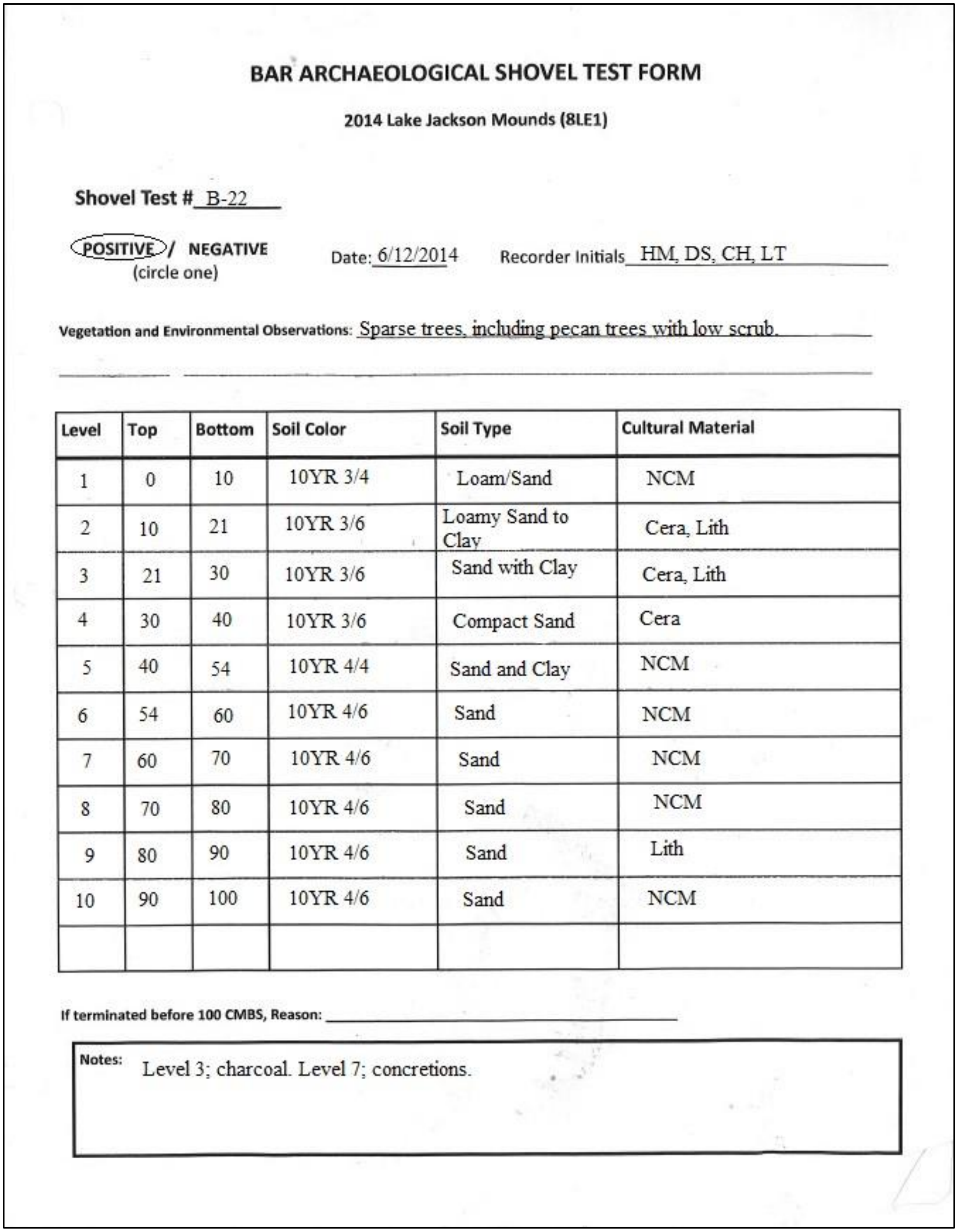
Recorder Initials JN, SG

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Lowland "Barrow Pit" with leaf litter and small hardwoods.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	10	7.5YR 3/4	Sandy Clay	NCM
2	10	20	7.5YR 5/2 5YR 5/8	Clay	NCM
3	20	30	7.5YR 7/2	Clay	NCM
4	30	40	7.5YR 6/2	Clay	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: Sterile Basal Clay

Notes: Located in the center of a possible barrow pit. Modern brick and trash located in the area on the surface. Topsoil was clay loam, which quickly changed to solid clay.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-22

[✓ **POSITIVE**] / **NEGATIVE**
(circle one)

Date: 6/12/2014

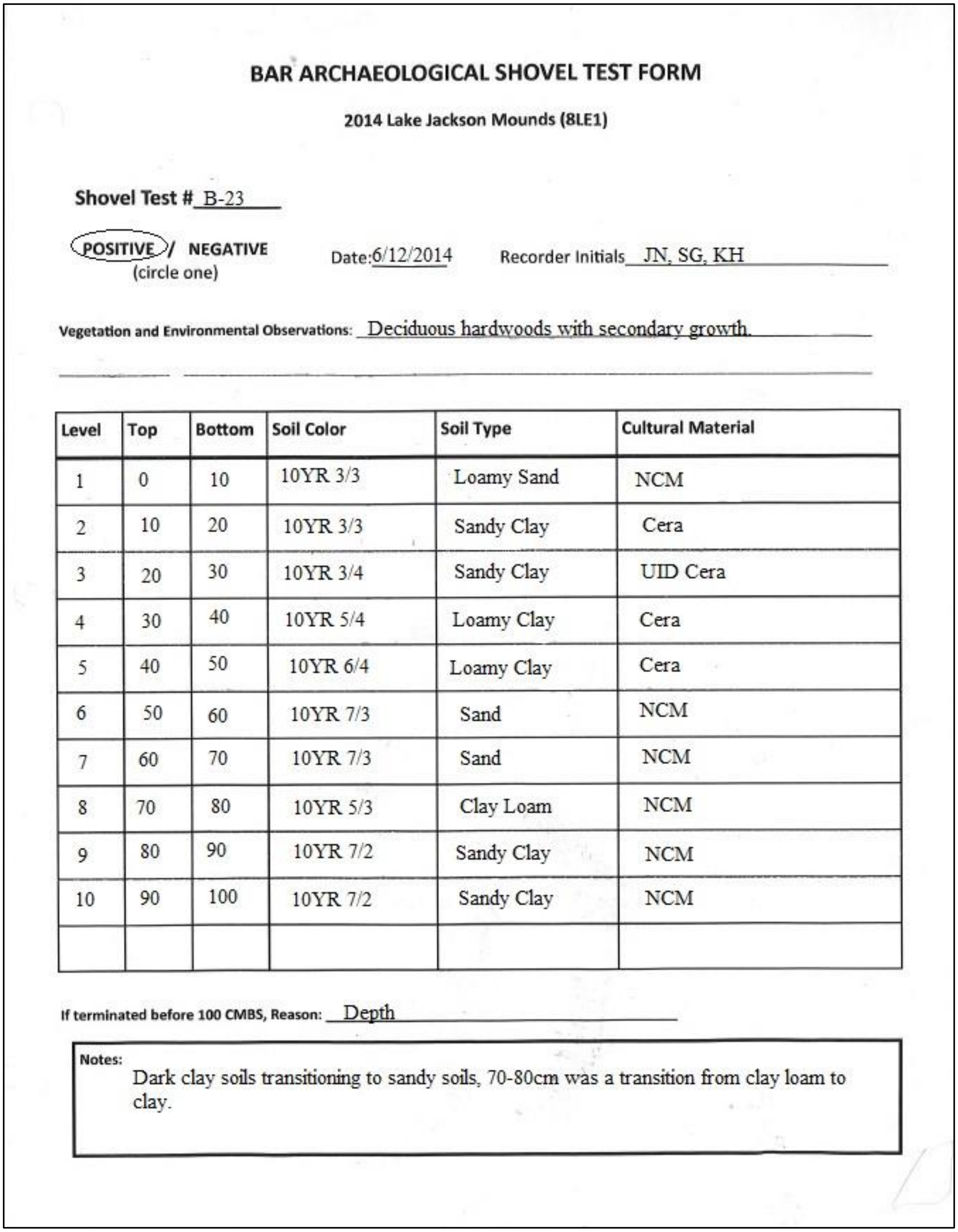
Recorder Initials HM, DS, CH, LT

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Sparse trees, including pecan trees with low scrub.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	10	10YR 3/4	Loam/Sand	NCM
2	10	21	10YR 3/6	Loamy Sand to Clay	Cera, Lith
3	21	30	10YR 3/6	Sand with Clay	Cera, Lith
4	30	40	10YR 3/6	Compact Sand	Cera
5	40	54	10YR 4/4	Sand and Clay	NCM
6	54	60	10YR 4/6	Sand	NCM
7	60	70	10YR 4/6	Sand	NCM
8	70	80	10YR 4/6	Sand	NCM
9	80	90	10YR 4/6	Sand	Lith
10	90	100	10YR 4/6	Sand	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason:

Notes: Level 3; charcoal. Level 7; concretions.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-23

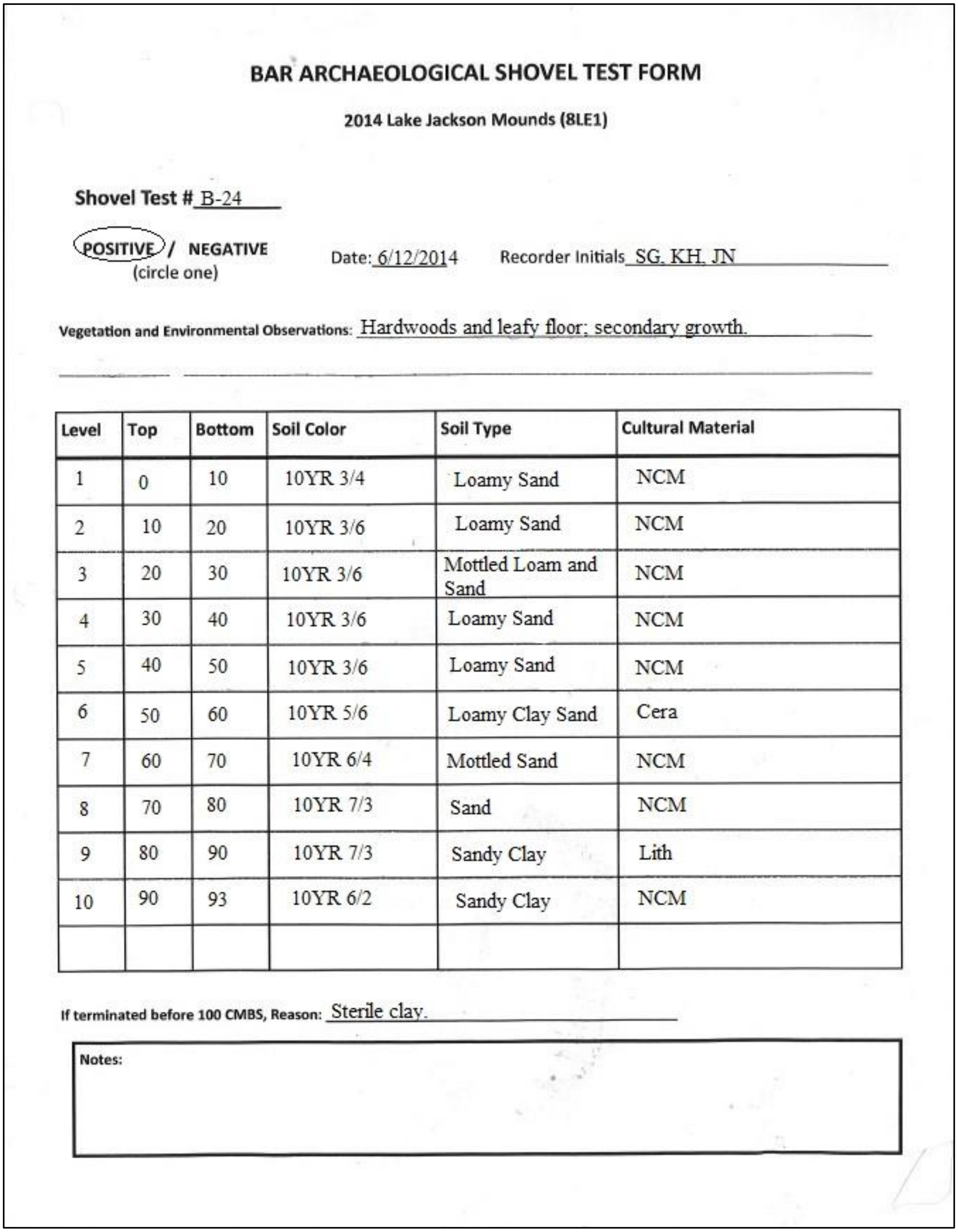
[✓ POSITIVE] / NEGATIVE (circle one) Date: 6/12/2014 Recorder Initials JN, SG, KH

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Deciduous hardwoods with secondary growth.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	10	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand	NCM
2	10	20	10YR 3/3	Sandy Clay	Cera
3	20	30	10YR 3/4	Sandy Clay	UID Cera
4	30	40	10YR 5/4	Loamy Clay	Cera
5	40	50	10YR 6/4	Loamy Clay	Cera
6	50	60	10YR 7/3	Sand	NCM
7	60	70	10YR 7/3	Sand	NCM
8	70	80	10YR 5/3	Clay Loam	NCM
9	80	90	10YR 7/2	Sandy Clay	NCM
10	90	100	10YR 7/2	Sandy Clay	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: Depth

Notes:
Dark clay soils transitioning to sandy soils, 70-80cm was a transition from clay loam to clay.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-24

[✓ **POSITIVE**] / **NEGATIVE**
(circle one)

Date: 6/12/2014

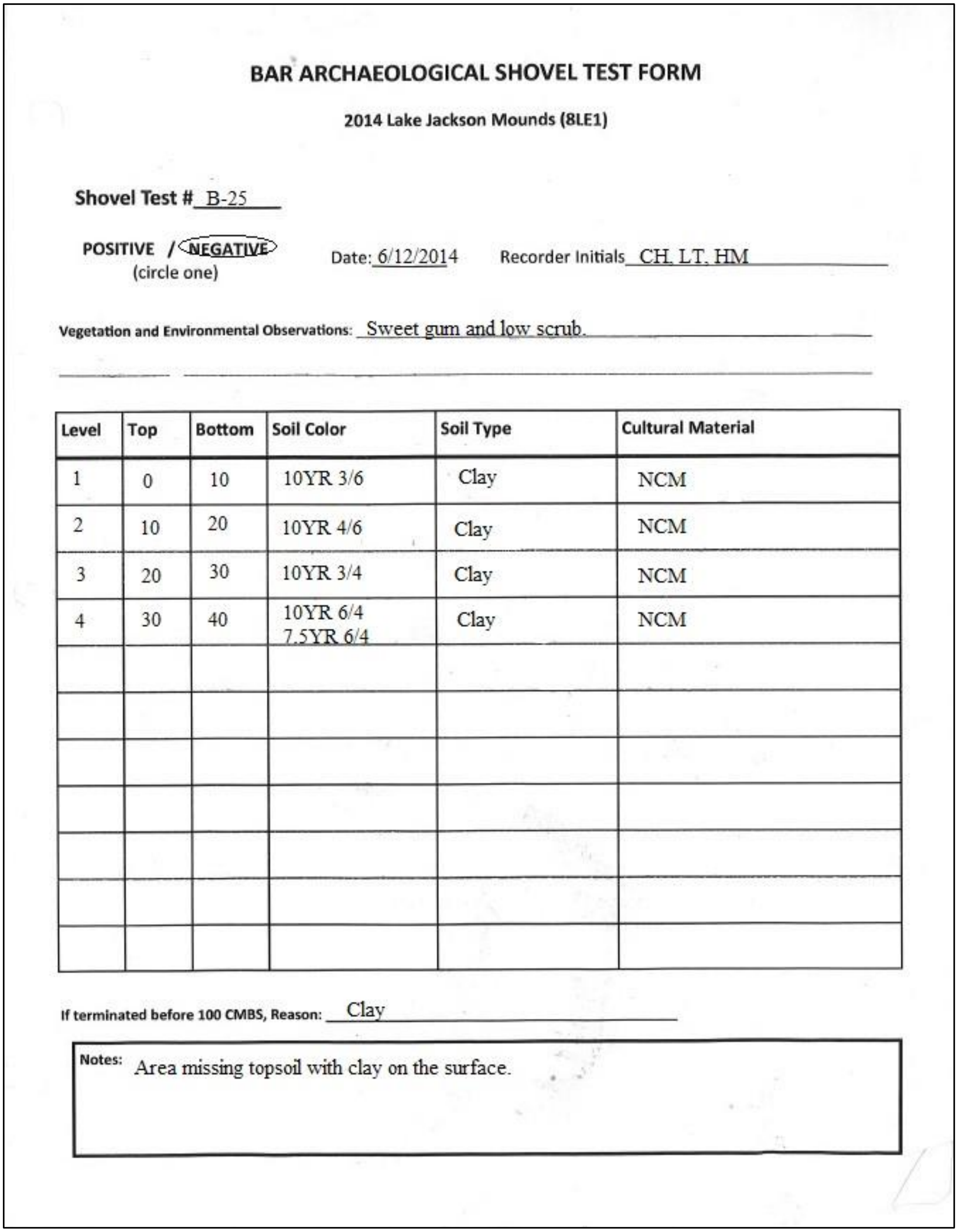
Recorder Initials SG, KH, JN

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Hardwoods and leafy floor; secondary growth.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	10	10YR 3/4	Loamy Sand	NCM
2	10	20	10YR 3/6	Loamy Sand	NCM
3	20	30	10YR 3/6	Mottled Loam and Sand	NCM
4	30	40	10YR 3/6	Loamy Sand	NCM
5	40	50	10YR 3/6	Loamy Sand	NCM
6	50	60	10YR 5/6	Loamy Clay Sand	Cera
7	60	70	10YR 6/4	Mottled Sand	NCM
8	70	80	10YR 7/3	Sand	NCM
9	80	90	10YR 7/3	Sandy Clay	Lith
10	90	93	10YR 6/2	Sandy Clay	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: Sterile clay.

Notes:



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-25

POSITIVE / [✓ NEGATIVE]
(circle one)

Date: 6/12/2014

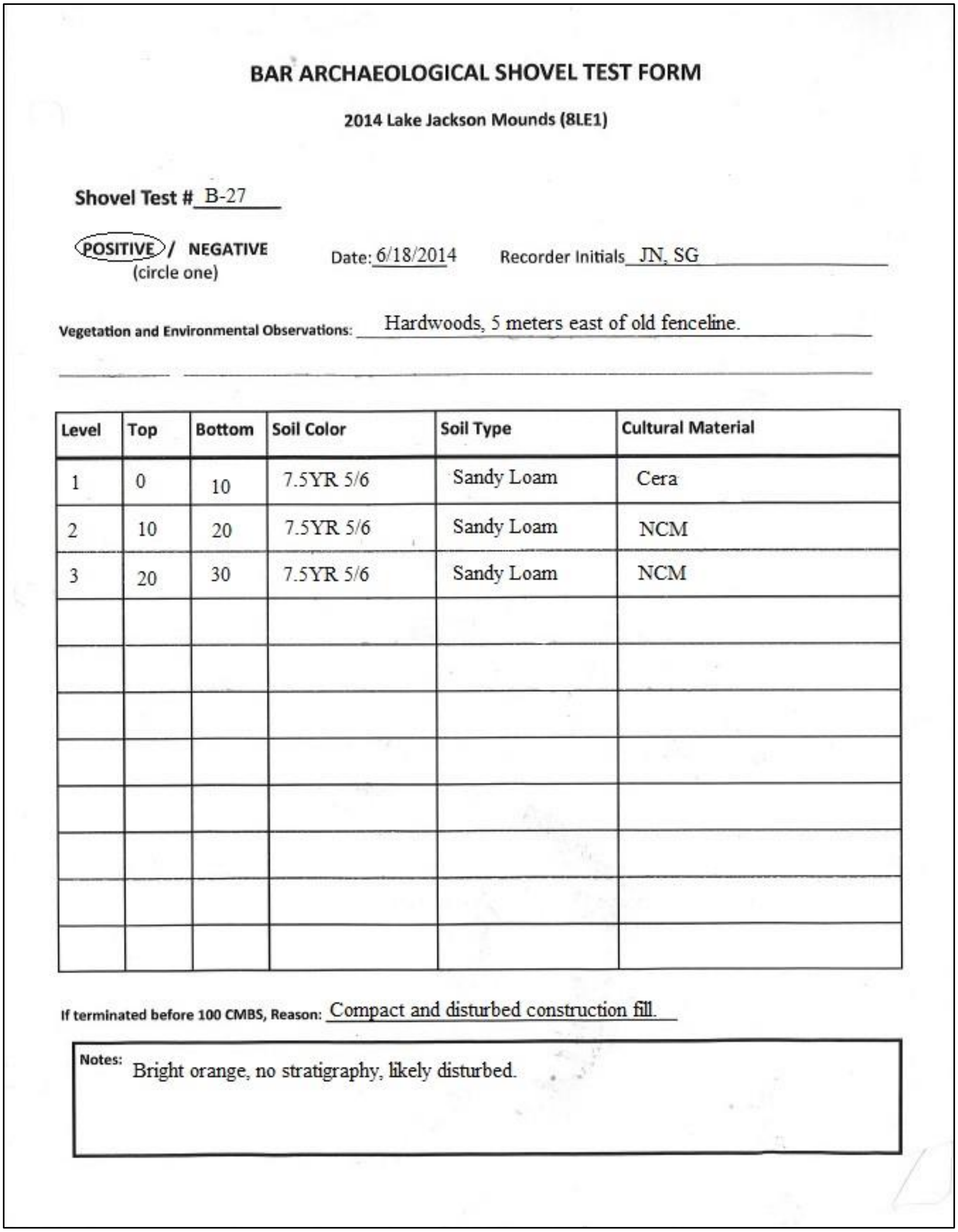
Recorder Initials CH, LT, HM

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Sweet gum and low scrub.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	10	10YR 3/6	Clay	NCM
2	10	20	10YR 4/6	Clay	NCM
3	20	30	10YR 3/4	Clay	NCM
4	30	40	10YR 6/4 7.5YR 6/4	Clay	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: Clay

Notes: Area missing topsoil with clay on the surface.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-27

[✓ **POSITIVE**] / **NEGATIVE**
(circle one)

Date: 6/18/2014

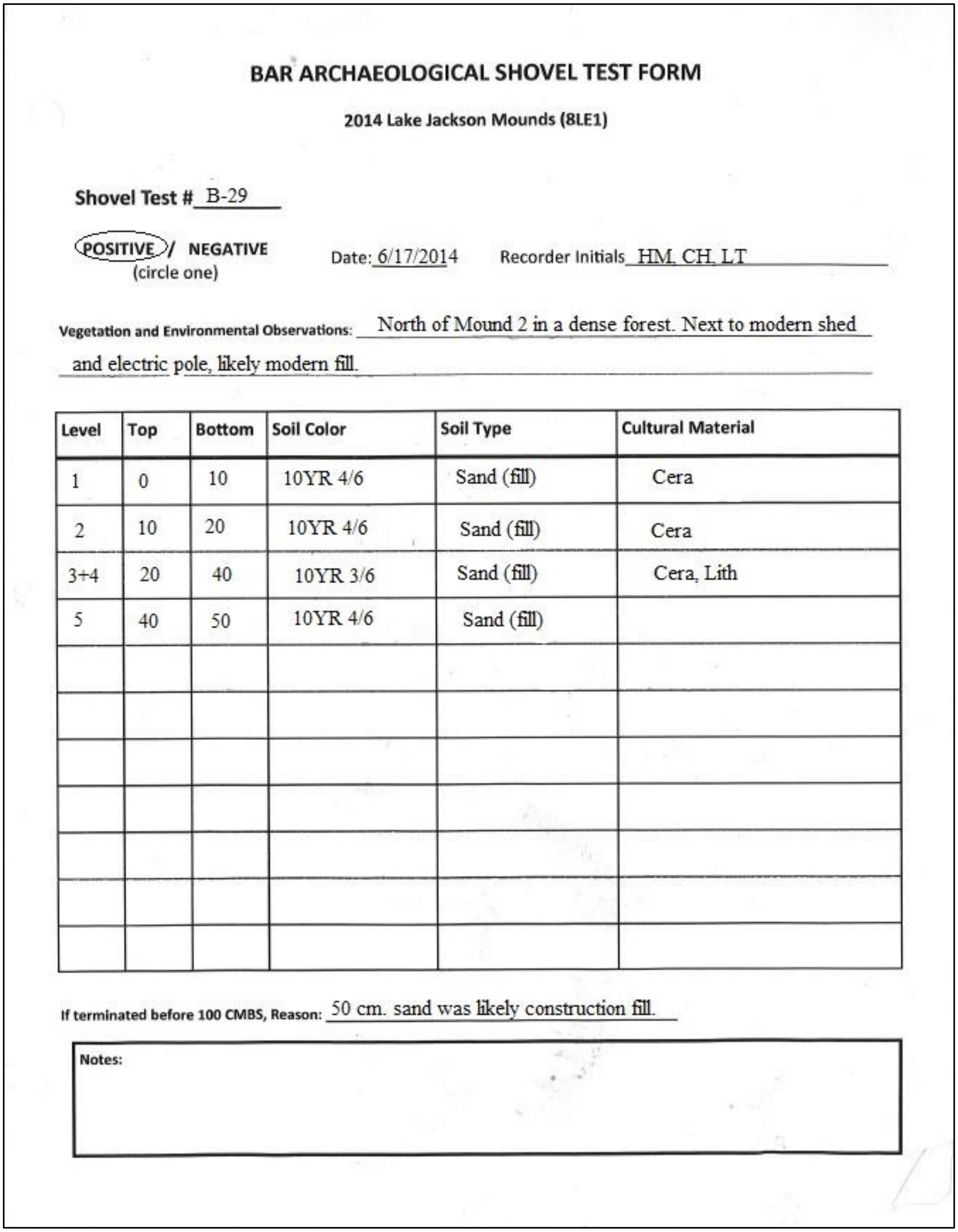
Recorder Initials JN, SG

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Hardwoods, 5 meters east of old fenceline.

Level	**Top**	**Bottom**	**Soil Color**	**Soil Type**	**Cultural Material**
1	0	10	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Loam	Cera
2	10	20	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Loam	NCM
3	20	30	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Loam	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: Compact and disturbed construction fill.

Notes: Bright orange, no stratigraphy, likely disturbed.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # B-29

[✓ **POSITIVE**] / **NEGATIVE**
(circle one)

Date: 6/17/2014

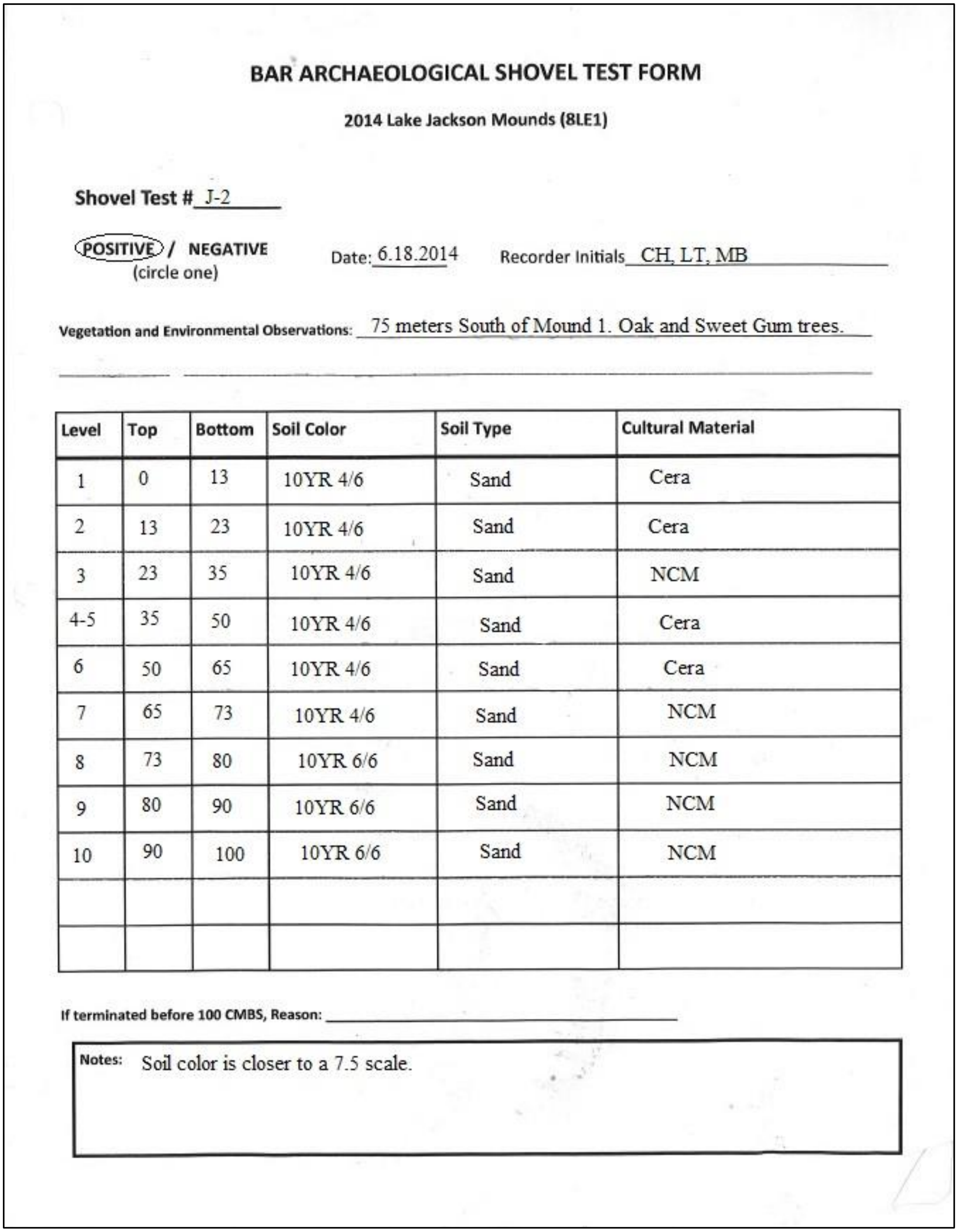
Recorder Initials HM, CH, LT

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: North of Mound 2 in a dense forest. Next to modern shed and electric pole, likely modern fill.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	10	10YR 4/6	Sand (fill)	Cera
2	10	20	10YR 4/6	Sand (fill)	Cera
3+4	20	40	10YR 3/6	Sand (fill)	Cera, Lith
5	40	50	10YR 4/6	Sand (fill)	

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: 50 cm. sand was likely construction fill.

Notes:



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # J-2

[✓ POSITIVE] / NEGATIVE
(circle one)

Date: 6.18.2014

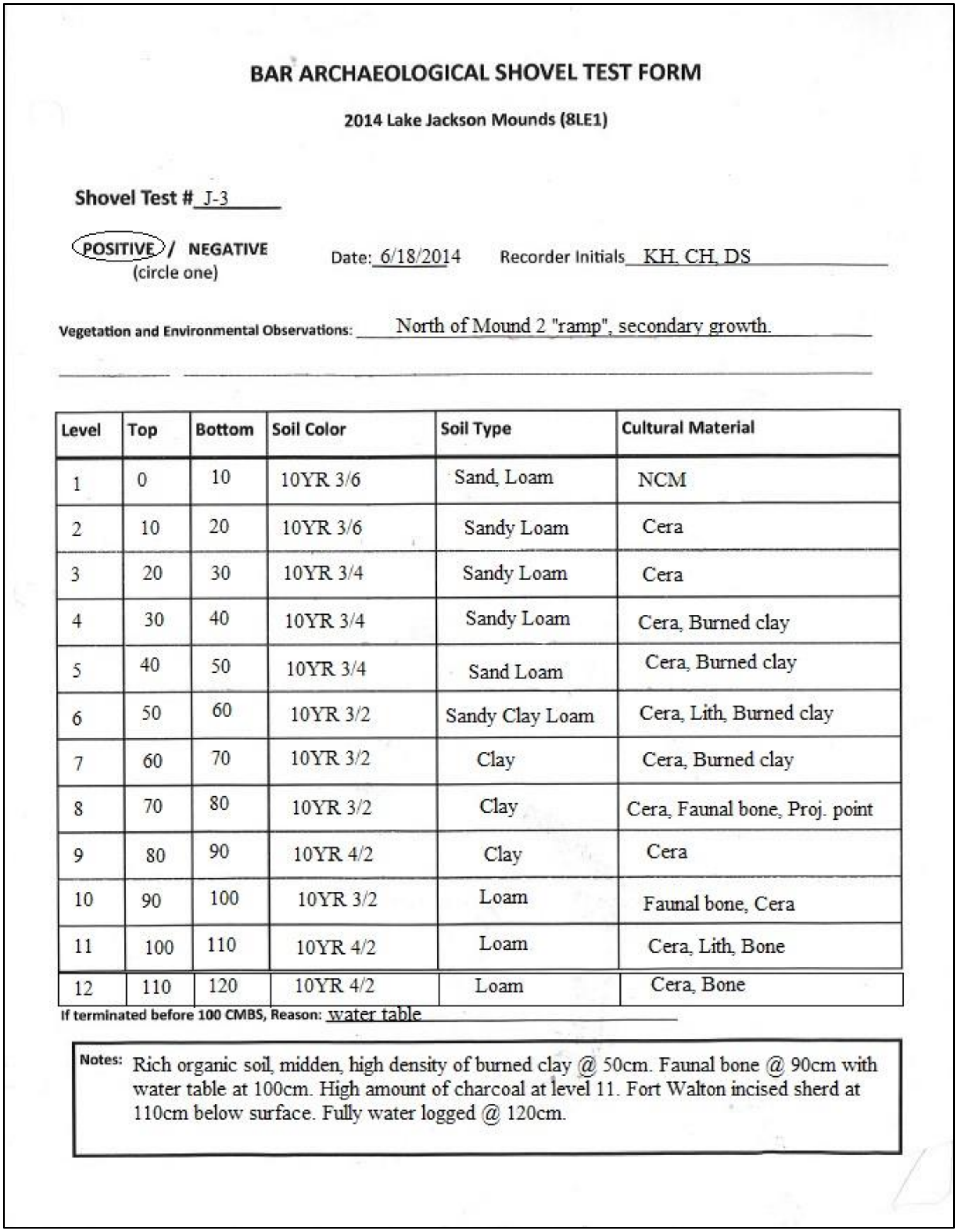
Recorder Initials CH, LT, MB

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: 75 meters South of Mound 1. Oak and Sweet Gum trees.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	13	10YR 4/6	Sand	Cera
2	13	23	10YR 4/6	Sand	Cera
3	23	35	10YR 4/6	Sand	NCM
4-5	35	50	10YR 4/6	Sand	Cera
6	50	65	10YR 4/6	Sand	Cera
7	65	73	10YR 4/6	Sand	NCM
8	73	80	10YR 6/6	Sand	NCM
9	80	90	10YR 6/6	Sand	NCM
10	90	100	10YR 6/6	Sand	NCM

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason:

Notes: Soil color is closer to a 7.5 scale.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # J-3

[✓ **POSITIVE**] / **NEGATIVE**
(circle one)

Date: 6/18/2014

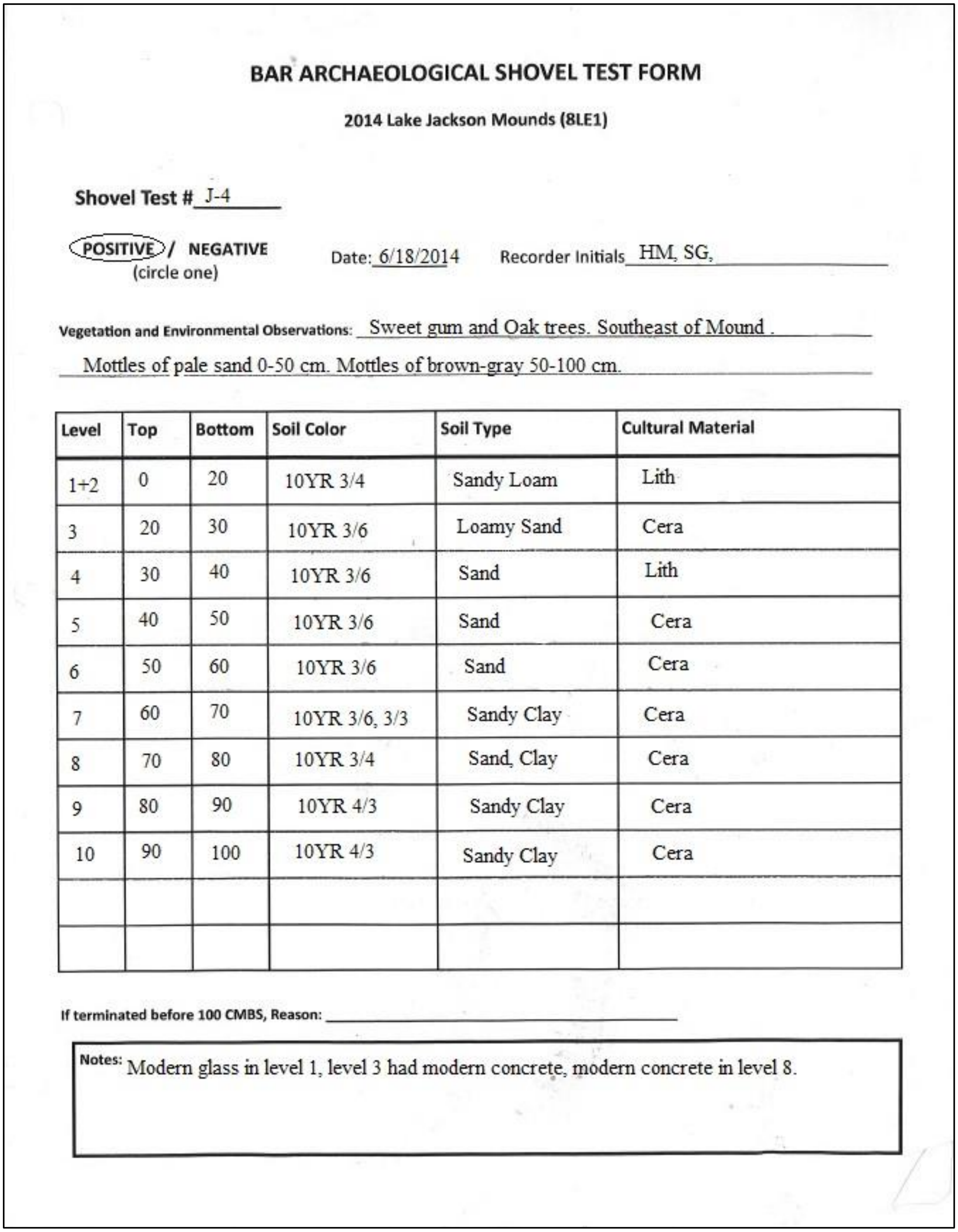
Recorder Initials KH, CH, DS

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: North of Mound 2 "ramp", secondary growth.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	10	10YR 3/6	Sand, Loam	NCM
2	10	20	10YR 3/6	Sandy Loam	Cera
3	20	30	10YR 3/4	Sandy Loam	Cera
4	30	40	10YR 3/4	Sandy Loam	Cera, Burned clay
5	40	50	10YR 3/4	Sand Loam	Cera, Burned clay
6	50	60	10YR 3/2	Sandy Clay Loam	Cera, Lith, Burned clay
7	60	70	10YR 3/2	Clay	Cera, Burned clay
8	70	80	10YR 3/2	Clay	Cera, Faunal bone, Proj. point
9	80	90	10YR 4/2	Clay	Cera
10	90	100	10YR 3/2	Loam	Faunal bone, Cera
11	100	110	10YR 4/2	Loam	Cera, Lith, Bone
12	110	120	10YR 4/2	Loam	Cera, Bone

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason: water table

Notes: Rich organic soil, midden, high density of burned clay @ 50cm. Faunal bone @ 90cm with water table at 100cm. High amount of charcoal at level 11. Fort Walton incised sherd at 110cm below surface. Fully water logged @ 120cm.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # J-4

[✓ POSITIVE] / NEGATIVE
(circle one)

Date: 6/18/2014

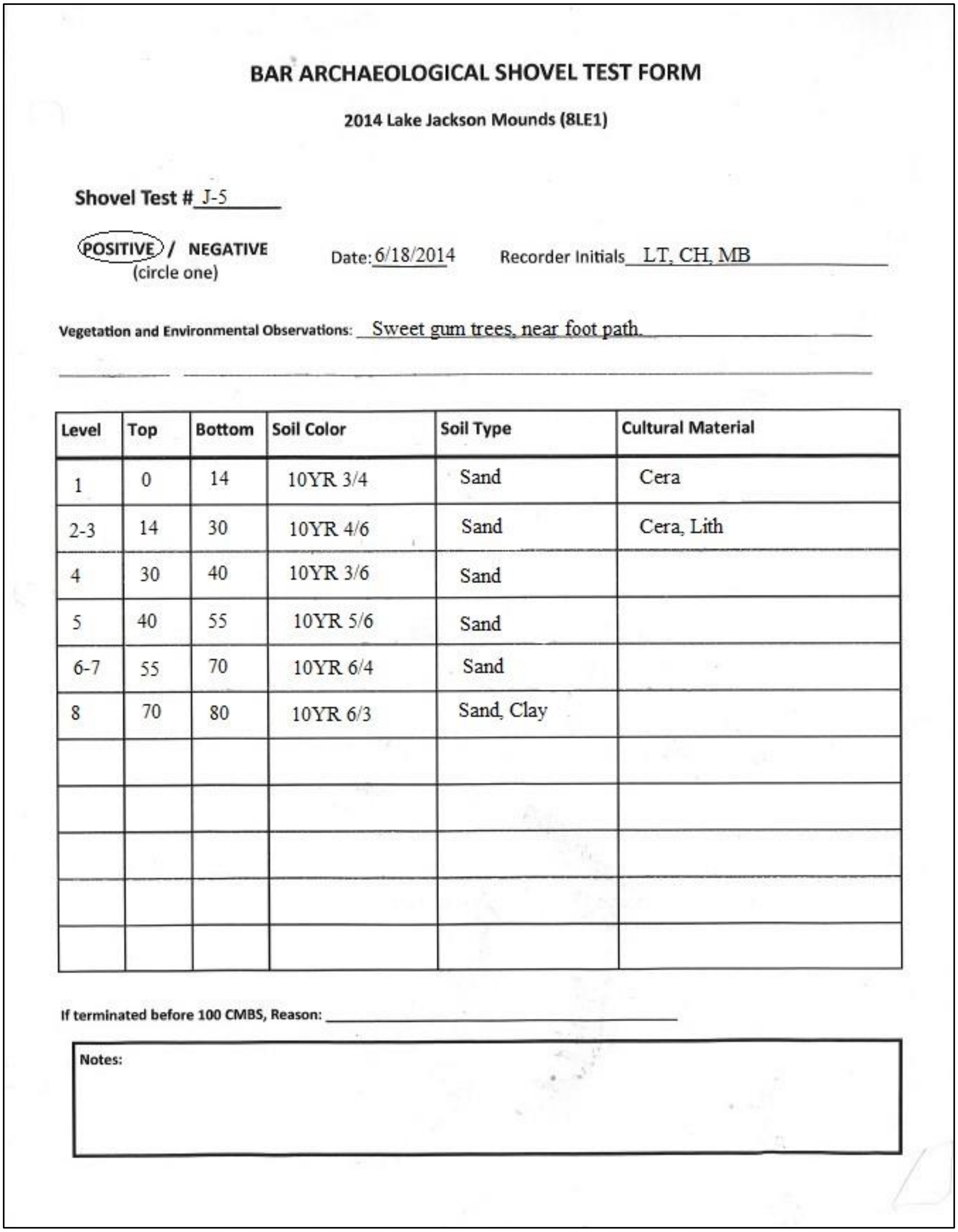
Recorder Initials HM, SG,

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Sweet gum and Oak trees. Southeast of Mound . Mottles of pale sand 0-50 cm. Mottles of brown-gray 50-100 cm.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1+2	0	20	10YR 3/4	Sandy Loam	Lith
3	20	30	10YR 3/6	Loamy Sand	Cera
4	30	40	10YR 3/6	Sand	Lith
5	40	50	10YR 3/6	Sand	Cera
6	50	60	10YR 3/6	Sand	Cera
7	60	70	10YR 3/6, 3/3	Sandy Clay	Cera
8	70	80	10YR 3/4	Sand, Clay	Cera
9	80	90	10YR 4/3	Sandy Clay	Cera
10	90	100	10YR 4/3	Sandy Clay	Cera

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason:

Notes: Modern glass in level 1, level 3 had modern concrete, modern concrete in level 8.



BAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TEST FORM

2014 Lake Jackson Mounds (8LE1)

Shovel Test # J-5

[✓ POSITIVE] / NEGATIVE
(circle one)

Date: 6/18/2014

Recorder Initials LT, CH, MB

Vegetation and Environmental Observations: Sweet gum trees, near foot path.

Level	Top	Bottom	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material
1	0	14	10YR 3/4	Sand	Cera
2-3	14	30	10YR 4/6	Sand	Cera, Lith
4	30	40	10YR 3/6	Sand	
5	40	55	10YR 5/6	Sand	
6-7	55	70	10YR 6/4	Sand	
8	70	80	10YR 6/3	Sand, Clay	

If terminated before 100 CMBS, Reason:

Notes:

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