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WALTER B. JONES, STATE GEOLOGIST (ON LEAVE)

MUSEUM PAPER 19

THE McQUORQUODALE MOUND

A MANIFESTATION OF THE HOPEWELLIAN PHASE IN SOUTH ALABAMA

BY
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AND
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University, Alabama
September 15, 1941

Honorable Frank M. Dixon,
Governor of Alabama,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the manuscript of a report on "The McQuorquodale Mound, a Manifestation of the Hopewellian Phase in South Alabama," by Steve B. Wimberly and Harry A. Tourtelot. It is requested that this be printed as *Museum Paper* 19 of the Alabama Museum of Natural History.

Respectfully,

STEWART J. LLOYD,

Asst. State Geologist.

PREFACE

This report is the fourth of a series of museum papers dealing with the prehistory of Alabama. It describes the excavation of a burial mound in the southern part of the state.

Excavation of the McQuorquodale Mound was undertaken as a part of the archaeological survey of Clarke County conducted by the Alabama Museum of Natural History with the assistance of the Work Projects Administration. Investigations at this site were started on July 22, 1941, and were concluded on August 22, 1941.

This mound contained manifestations of the Copena Complex, as it appears in North Alabama, and the Marksville Period of Louisiana. Traits diagnostic of both complexes were present. The site is important in having produced the first definite Marksville and Copena material found in South Alabama, and may be significant in linking these two widely separated southern complexes identified with the Hopewellian Phase.

The Museum is indebted to Mr. Chester McQuorquodale, of Jackson, Alabama, for permission to excavate on his property. The Museum is indebted, also, to Mr. J. Y. Brame, of Montgomery, Alabama, whose aid and suggestions, based on years of research on the prehistory of this region, were most helpful.

David L. DeJarnette, Curator

Alabama Museum of Natural History

University, Alabama

September 10, 1941

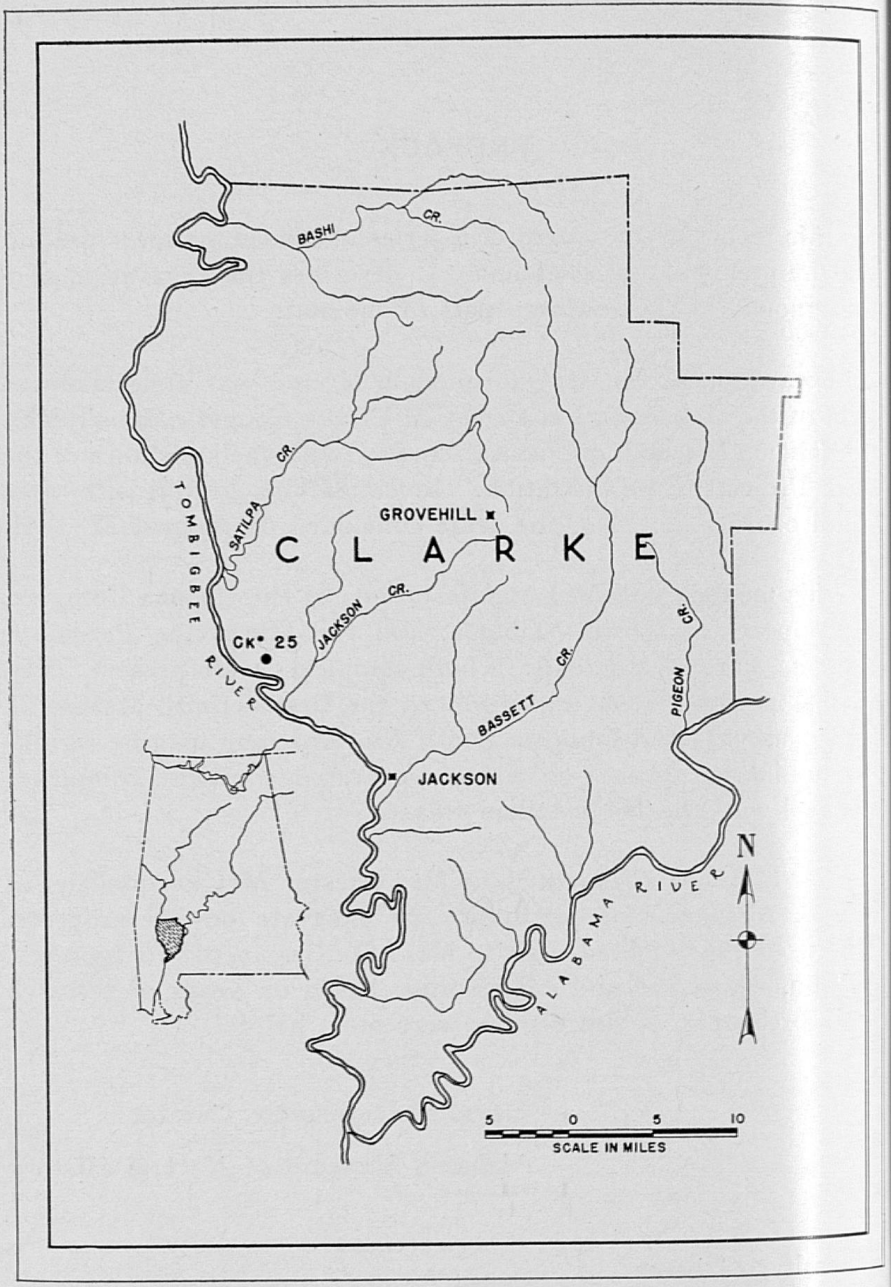

Figure 1. MAP OF CLARKE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Showing Location of the McQuorquodale Mound (Ck*25). Inset shows location of Clarke County in South Alabama.

THE McQUORQUODALE MOUND

A Manifestation of the Hopewellian Phase in South Alabama

CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTION

Location

The McQuorquodale Mound (Ck°25) was located in the west-central part of Clarke County, which lies at the junction of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers in South Alabama. Situated in the "Lower River" swamp of the Tombigbee, the site is approximately twelve miles north of the town of Jackson by way of the Lock Road. The legal location is the SW¼, sec. 12, T. 7 N., R. 1 W.

Topography of the Region

Clarke County is a part of the generally level Gulf Coastal Plain, although the terrain shows considerable relief locally. Much of the rough topography in the west-central part of the county is due to the dissection of the Hatchetigbee anticline. The "Lower River" swamp is the low-lying flood plain of the Tombigbee River. This swamp is subject to periodic inundation. Topographically the swamp consists of abandoned portions of the river channel and a number of intermittent stream beds developed by flood waters. The natural levees of the present and abandoned river channels are the highest points in the swamp.

The McQuorquodale Mound was situated on a levee on the north side of an abandoned channel of the Tombigbee half a mile from the present river. The river had filled in nearly half of this old channel. The mound was about three-fourths of a mile south of low hills bordering the swamp.

General Description of the McQuorquodale Mound

The McQuorquodale Mound was roughly circular with a maximum diameter of sixty feet. After the mound was cleared of a heavy growth of brush and water oak, it was seen to be low and conoidal, rising approximately three feet above the surrounding area. The ground to the north was level, while there was a marked slope toward the south. No borrow pits could be found near the mound.

Method of Excavation

The mound was staked into five-foot squares with a north-south base line and east-west zero line. An initial trench, put down just west of the mound, was carried to a depth of three feet. The east wall of this trench was then cut vertically toward the mound. This vertical cutting was continued throughout the excavation except where horizontal slicing was necessary to expose features. Profiles were charted and photographed at five-foot intervals.

Figure 2. McQuorquodale Mound staked prior to excavation.
Field Photograph, July, 1941

CHAPTER II—STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE McQUORQUODALE MOUND

Structure

Two phases of mound construction were recognized. The first of these was the construction of a primary mound (*Fill No.* 1) on top of the sand and clay subsoil. The second was the covering of the primary mound with a secondary mound (*Fill No.* 2) which made up the final contour of the mound and completely covered the first fill.

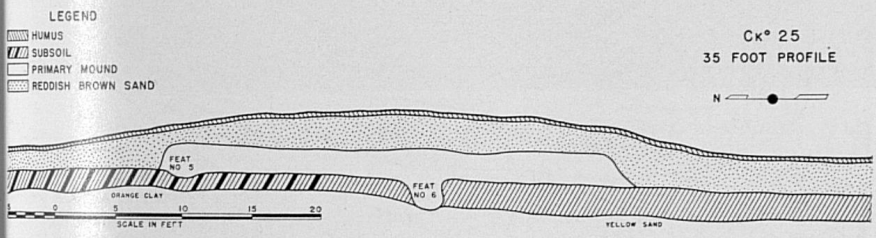

Figure 3. Profile on north-south axis of mound.

The subsoil was a soft, whitish-yellow sand under the south half of the mound, blending into a hard, compact, orange clay under the north half. This soil was sterile and of an unknown thickness, but was at least three feet thick as revealed by test pits. There was no humus zone separating the fills from the subsoil. It had probably been removed before mound construction was begun.

Fill No. 1. This fill, consisting of a slightly clayey, dark red sandy-loam, was thirty-two to thirty-eight feet long, and nearly twenty-five feet wide. The long axis was oriented north-south. The fill was roughly rectangular in shape with slight constrictions at the north and south ends. The surface was approximately level. The sides of the mound were nearly vertical to the north and west but had a decided slope to the south and east.

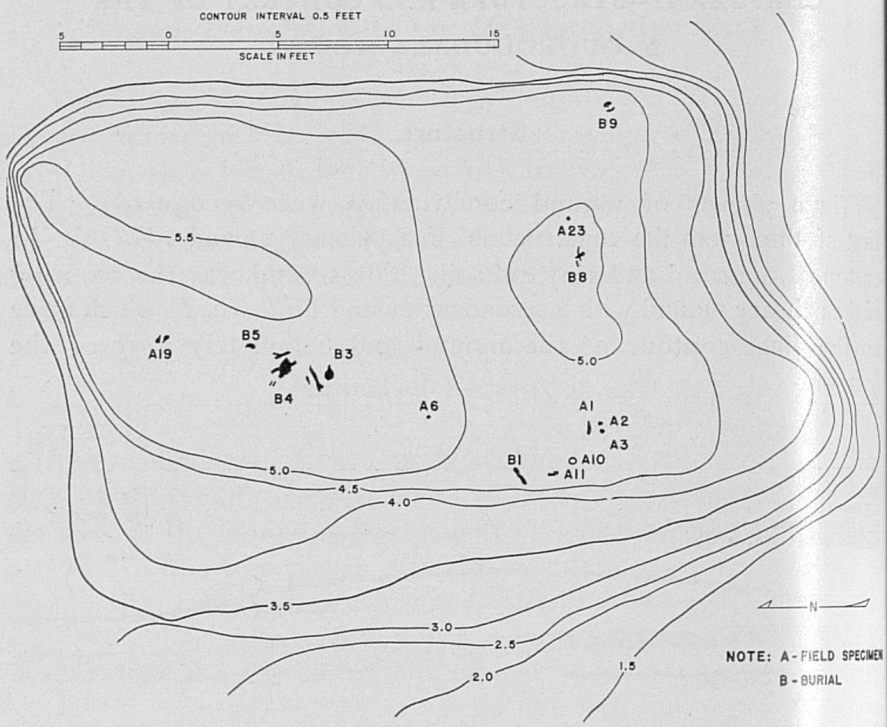

Figure 4. Contour drawing of primary mound.

Fill No. 2. This fill, which made up the final contour of the mound, consisted of a red, sandy loam deposited over the primary mound. Evidence of loading was sometimes visible.

Burials and Associated Cultural Material

Ten burials, poorly preserved, were found in the McQuorquodale Mound. Six were found lying on the top of *Fill No.* 1, while the remaining four were included, without visible pits, in *Fill No.* 2.

Burial No. 1. This burial, which was on top of *Fill No.* 1, consisted of a long-bone fragment. Associated with it were a conical siltstone cup and a grooved faceted galena nodule.

Burial Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were closely associated on top of *Fill No.* 1. **Burial No. 2** consisted of a partial skull with two long-bones. **Burial No. 3** consisted of a skull and mandible and several long-bones and fragments. **Burial No. 4** was a fragmentary maxilla.

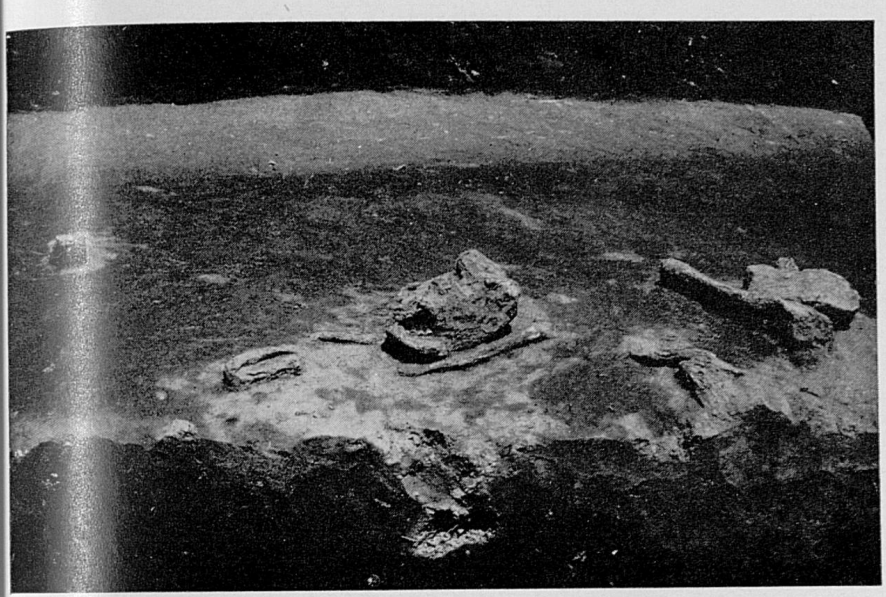

Figure 5. Burial Nos. 2, 3, and 4 on top of *Fill No.* 1. *Field photograph, July,* 1941.

Burial No. 5. This burial consisted of long-bone fragments on top of *Fill No.* 1. On the same level and one foot to the east of these fragments was a copper ear spool.

Burial No. 6, also on *Fill No.* 1, consisted of skull fragments only.

Burial No. 7. This burial, inclusive within *Fill No.* 2, consisted of two long-bone fragments with which were associated a projectile point, two faceted nodules of galena and a faceted piece of sandstone.

Burial No. 8. This burial, inclusive within *Fill No.* 2, consisted of a fragmentary skull and two long-bone fragments. Lying between the skull and long-bone fragments, at the approximate position of the pelvis, was a triangular plate of biotite mica. Disseminated through the dirt around the burial were many small fragments of mica.

Burial No. 9. This burial, inclusive within *Fill No.* 2, consisted of three long-bone fragments, the position of which indicated an extended burial.

Burial No. 10 consisted of two small skull and mandible fragments inclusive within *Fill No. 2.*

Of the *Fill No.* 1 burials, three were definitely reburials, and the other three were probably reburials. In *Fill No. 2,* two burials were probably extended, and the remaining two were a reburial and possibly a skull burial. The distribution of these burial types in the mound fills is shown below:

Burials in Mound Fills

Position	*Number of Burials In Fill No.* 1	*Number of Burials In Fill No. 2*
Reburial	6	1
Extended		2
Skull		1

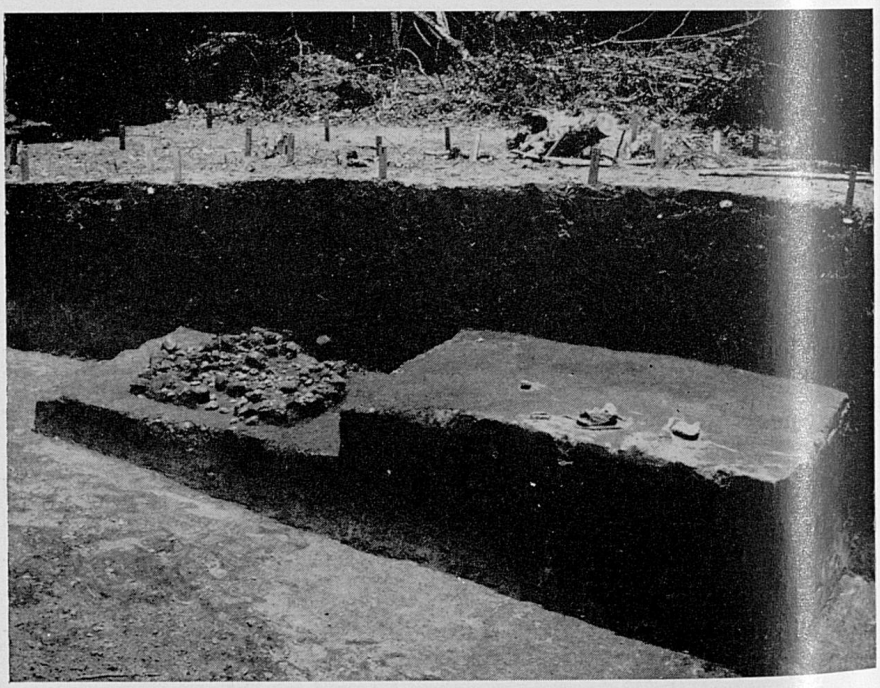

Figure 6. A large fire pit at base of *Fill No.* 1, and Burial Nos. 2, 3, and 4 on top of *Fill No.* 1. *Field photograph, August,* 1941.

Pits and Domiciliary Features

Two pebble caches, two fire pits, and two pits which were probably burial pits were found in the McQuorquodale Mound.

The pebble caches were of rounded quartz pebbles and flint chips. One lay at the top of *Fill No.* 1 and the other at the base of the mound.

One of the fire pits was included in *Fill No.* 2 and the other was in *Fill No.* 1. There was no evidence of cremation in either of these pits.

The two pits, which were probably burial pits, (*Feature Nos.* 5 *and* 6, *figure* 3) intruded the subsoil from the primary mound. A restorable sand-tempered pottery vessel was found in the upper portion of *Feature No.* 5. Nothing was found in *Feature No.* 6.

Miscellaneous Cultural Material

Ceremonial artifacts were found on top of *Fill No.* 1 and included in *Fill No.* 2. Probably all were originally associated with burials, but in most instances the skeleton had disintegrated beyond recognition. Flaked flint projectile points and implements were included in both mound fills.

With the exception of the vessel found in the pit described above, the only pieces of pottery found were potsherds which were probably accidental inclusions in the mound fills.

Detailed descriptions of artifacts and pottery types found at the McQuorquodale Mound are given in Chapter III.

CHAPTER III—SUMMARY-ANALYSIS OF THE McQUORQUODALE MOUND

MOUND COMPLEX

Type of Mound. The McQuorquodale Mound was a **burial mound** exhibiting two phases of construction.

Mound Structure. The small **primary mound** (*Fill No.* 1) was used as a burial platform on which were placed disarticulated skeletons.

The **secondary mantle** (*Fill No.* 2) completely covered *Fill No.* 1. Included in it were **extended, disarticulated,** and **skull** burials.

BURIAL AND CEREMONIAL COMPLEX

Burial Distribution. Six of the ten burials found at the McQuorquordale Mound were on top of the primary mound or *Fill No* 1. The other four were inclusive within the secondary mantle, *Fill No. 2.*

Burial Positions or Types. Seven of the ten burials were **re-burials,** two were **extended,** and one was a probable **skull** burial.

Burial Offerings. Five of the ten burials found—three on top of the primary mound and two within the secondary mantle—had associated burial offerings. These burial offerings included artifacts of copper, flint, galena, mica and siltstone. Detailed descriptions of these artifacts are as follows:

COPPER BEAD (*associated with* **Burial No. 4** *of Fill No.* 1)—rolled sheet-copper; cylindrical; 34 mm. long; maximum diameter 15 mm.; copper sheet 2-3 mm. thick; single strand twisted cord running through bead. *See figure* 10e.

COPPER EAR SPOOL (*associated with* **Burial No. 5** *of Fill No.* 1)—cymbal-shaped; 35 mm. diameter. *See figure* 10*d*.

FLINT PROJECTILE POINT (*associated with* **Burial No. 7** *of Fill No. 2*)—narrow, triangular; straight shoulders; expanding[1] stem; straight base; thick cross section; 60 mm. long. *See figure 11h.*

FLINT SCRAPER (*associated with* **Burial No. 5** *of Fill No. 1*)—triangular ovoid; irregular, thick cross section; large, coarse percussion flakes.

FLINT SPALLS (*associated with* **Burial No. 7** *of Fill No. 2*)

FLINT, UNWORKED (*associated with* **Burial No. 5** *of Fill No. 1*)

GALENA NODULE (*associated with* **Burial No. 1** *of Fill No. 1*)—faceted and grooved; 73 x 70 x 65 mm. *See figure 8h.*

GALENA NODULES (*two, associated with* **Burial No. 7** *of Fill No. 2*)—one roughly spheroidal, 82 mm. in diameter; other roughly cuboidal, 55 x 50 x 45 mm.

MICA PLATE (BIOTITE) (*associated with* **Burial No. 8** *of Fill No. 2*)—triangular, 66 x 51 mm.; associated with small particles of mica which seemed to have been scattered over the burial.

SANDSTONE, FACETED (*associated with* **Burial No. 7** *of Fill No. 2*)—probably fragment of another artifact.

SILTSTONE CUP (*associated with* **Burial No. 1** *of Fill No. 1*)—conical; finely ground and highly polished; 55 mm. high; circular mouth 78 mm. in diameter. *See figure 7.*

[1]By *expanding stem* is meant a stem that **decreases** in width from the base to the blade. Similarly, a *contracting stem* **increases** in width from the base to the blade.

Figure 7. Conical siltstone cup associated with Burial No. 1 on top of *Fill No.* 1.

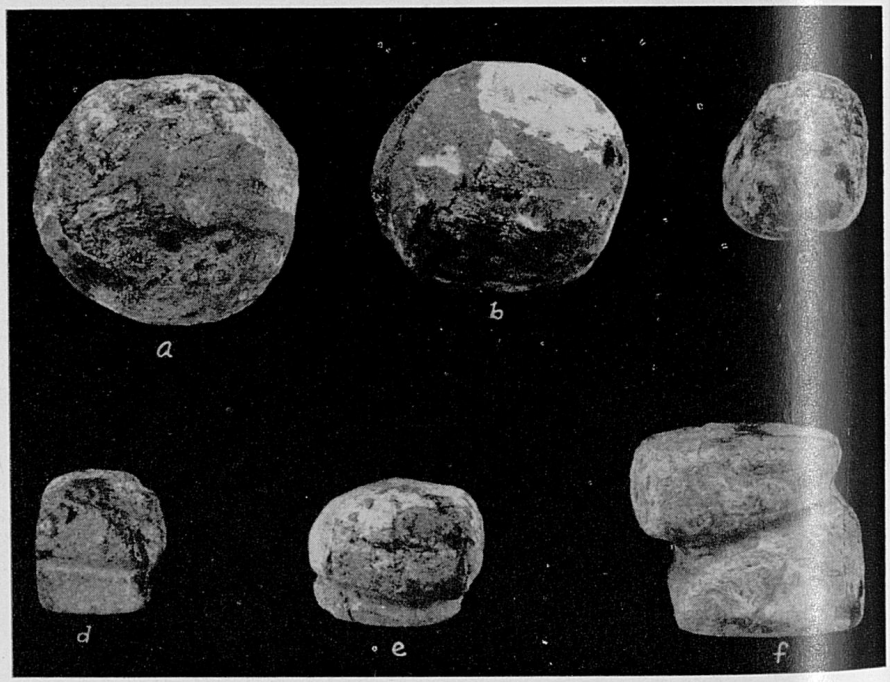

Figure 8. Faceted and grooved galena nodules.

Miscellaneous Artifacts of Ceremonial Import. The following artifacts were found in the two fills of the mound. Some of them may have accompanied burials which had decomposed beyond recognition at the time of the mound excavation.

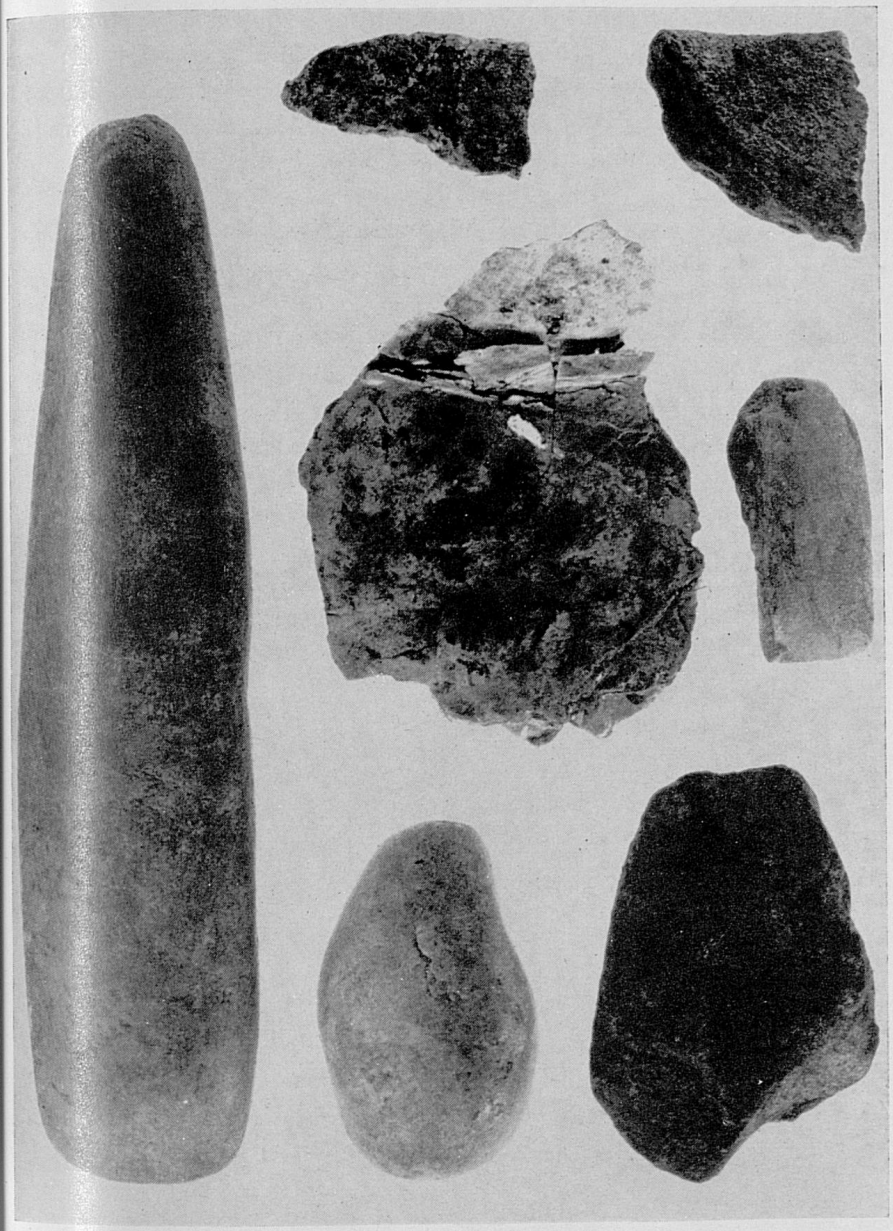

Figure 9. Greenstone celt, steatite vessel fragments, mica plate, nutting stone, and hammerstone.

GALENA NODULES (*five; two associated with greenstone celt, top of Fill No. 1; three in Fill No. 2*)—*variously faceted* and grooved; 30-80 mm. in diameter. *See figure 8b,d,e,f.*

GREENSTONE CELTS (*two, top of Fill No. 1; one associated with galena nodules*)—(1) trianguloid; pointed poll; contracting, rounded bit; thick, elliptical cross section; 280 x 72 mm. *See figure 9.* (2) rectanguloid; tapered ends; one end broad, ground to sharp edge; 83 x 46 mm.

IRON ORE NODULES—faceted and ground; three hematite; one limonite.

MICA PLATE (BIOTITE) (*associated with bar gorgets in Fill No. 2*)—"butterfly wing" approximately 100 mm. in diameter. *See figure 9.*

QUARTZ DISCOIDALS—three pebbles, worked edges; 24-65 mm. in diameter; 9-12 mm. thick.

SANDSTONE DISCOIDAL—fragment, 20 mm. thick; from discoidal probably 120 mm. in diameter.

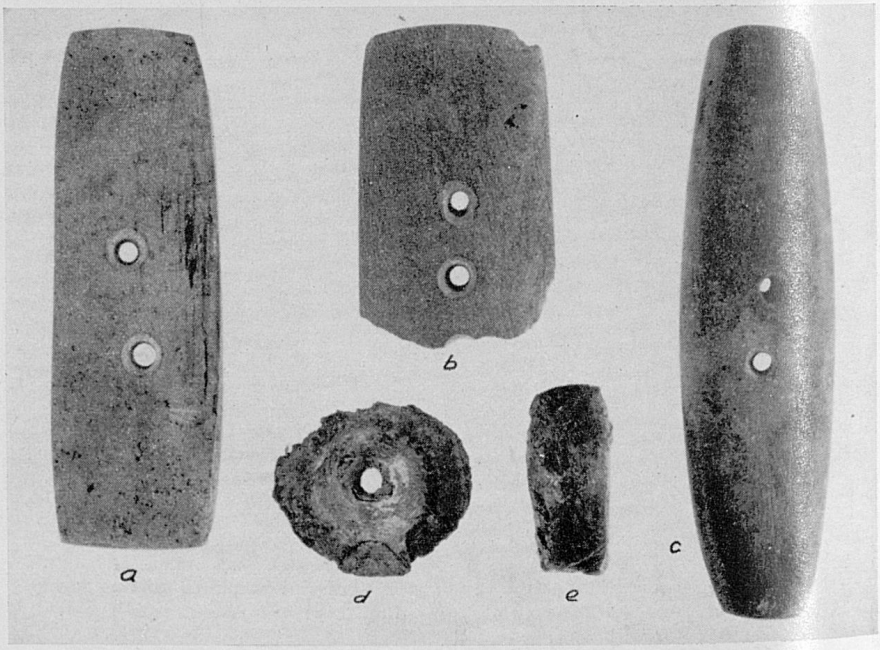

Figure 10. Stone gorgets and copper ear spool and bead.

STONE GORGETS (*three bar gorgets; two in association with mica plate in Fill No. 2; other unassociated*)—(1) **petrified wood**; rectangular; two biconical perforations; biconcave longitudinal cross section; 94 x 30 x 6 mm. *See figure* 10*a*. (2) **schist**; flat, rectanguloid; three biconical perforations; fragmentary. *See figure* 10*b*. (3) **siltstone**, highly polished; elongate, elliptical; tapered ends; longitudinal cross section lenticular; two biconical perforations; 106 x 30 x 9 mm. *See figure* 10*c*.

Ceremonial Manifestations Other Than Artifacts. Features which may have had ceremonial significance included a mass of black **asphaltic material**; two **caches**; and two circular **fire pits.**

The **asphaltic material** was found in the secondary mantle or *Fill No. 2.*

The two **caches** were in the primary mound, *Fill No.* 1. One was at the top of the fill and the other was at the bottom, on the subsoil. They both contained quartz pebbles, flint chips, and sandstone fragments.

One of the **circular fire pits** was at the bottom of *Fill No.* 1. This pit measured 4.4 feet in diameter. It was outlined by medium-sized rocks and the center was filled with pebbles. Some ash and charcoal was present. All of the rocks showed evidence or having been burned. (*See figure* 6.)

The other **circular fire pit** was in *Fill No. 2* 18 inches below the surface. This pit measured 2.8 feet in diameter and contained burned clay fragments, charcoal, and flint chips.

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY COMPLEX

Economic and Military Manifestations. The McQuorquodale Mound economic and military manifestations include: **hammerstones, lapstones,** and a fragmentary **metate; projectile points, knives, drills** and **scrapers**; and **sherds** of pottery and steatite. Except for the projectile point which was associated with Burial No. 7, these objects were scattered through the two fills of the mound. Detailed descriptions of all utilitarian objects

other than those represented by sherds, which are described under *Pottery Complex,* are as follows.

Hammerstones, Lapstones, and the Fragmentary Metate. Thirteen quartz-cobble hammerstones, 13 sandstone lapstones, and 1 fragmentary sandstone metate were found.

The **hammerstones** show marks of pounding on both ends, and some show evidence of having been used as manos. Two of the hammerstones were associated with lapstones.

Most of the **lapstones** are slabs of hemataceous sandstone pitted without additional shaping. Some, however, have been ground on the edges, and three specimens have ground, concave surfaces.

The fragmentary **metate** appears to be half of an oval sandstone metate approximately 10 cm. thick and 40 cm. long. Surfaces on both sides are ground and concave. A small pit is at the end of the ground surface on each side.

Projectile Points, Knives, Drills and Scrapers. One hundred ninety-two projectile points, 19 knives, 17 drills, and 17 scrapers were found.

Most of these chipped stone artifacts are made of gray, siliceous sandstone. This material allowed little retouching and most of the objects are therefore somewhat rudely wrought. There are some objects of flint and chalcedony, however, which exhibit fine secondary chipping and marginal retouching.

Projectile Points

Projectile Point Types. The projectile points found at the McQuorquodale Mound are *stemless* (2 varieties), *stemmed* (14 varieties), *barbed* (2 varieties), and *side-notched* (4 varieties). Distribution of these types through the two fills of the mound was as follows.

Projectile Point Distribution by Types*

	Fill No. 1		*Fill No. 2*		*Entire Mound*	
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*
Stemless—						
TYPE 1	1	.52	21	10.94	22	11.46
TYPE 2			4	2.08	4	2.08
Stemmed—						
TYPE 4A	3	1.56	5	2.61	8	4.16
TYPE 4B			2	1.04	2	1.04
TYPE 4C	1	.52	4	2.08	5	2.60
TYPE 5	1	.52	5	2.61	6	3.13
TYPE 6A			6	3.13	6	3.13
TYPE 6B			9	4.69	9	4.69
TYPE 6C			3	1.56	3	1.56
TYPE 7A	1	.52	9	4.69	10	5.21
TYPE 7B	4	2.08	12	6.25	16	8.33
TYPE 9A	5	2.60	19	9.90	24	12.50
TYPE 9B	1	.52	3	1.56	4	2.08
TYPE 9C	2	1.04	4	2.08	6	3.13
TYPE 10A	2	1.04	4	2.08	6	3.13
TYPE 10B			7	3.65	7	3.65
Barbed—						
TYPE 11	2	1.04	5	2.61	7	3.65
TYPE 12	5	2.60	8	4.17	13	6.77
Side-notched—						
TYPE 14A	1	.52	1	.52	2	1.04
TYPE 14B	1	.52	8	4.17	9	4.69
TYPE 15A	4	2.08	12	6.25	16	8.33
TYPE 15B			7	3.65	7	3.64
Total number of projectile points	34	17.68	158	82.32	192	100.00

*—This classification conforms to a generalized system used to analyse projectile points from Alabama. Since all known types were, of course, not represented at the McQuorquodale Mound, the type numbers in this table—and in the descriptions which follow—do not always run consecutively.

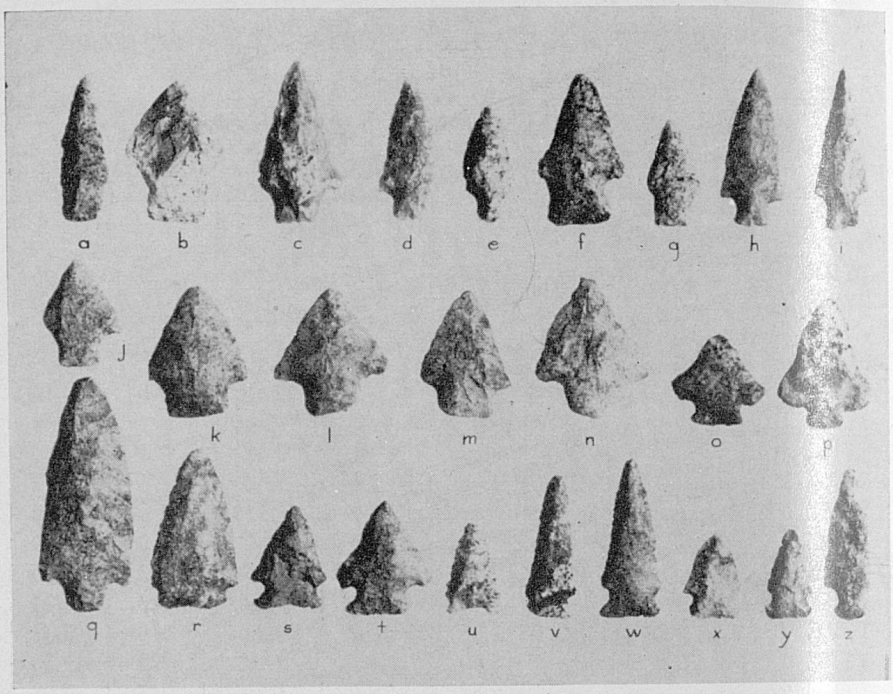

Figure 11. Projectile points from the McQuorquodale Mound.

Description of Types—

TYPE 1 (*stemless*)—"blanks"; unfinished, unstemmed projectile points that may have been used as knives or end-scrapers; triangular ovoid; base convex or straight; irregular, thick cross section; large, coarse percussion flaking.

TYPE 2 (*stemless*)—stemless "blades" or projectile points; triangular ovoid; straight or concave base; thin lenticular cross section; large percussion flaking.

TYPE 4A (*stemmed*)—large (62-72 mm.), broad, triangular points with a straight or slightly expanding stem; length of stem nearly one-third of the total length of the point; base straight or convex; relatively thin lenticular cross section; secondary chipping prominent, principally along the edges of the stem. *See figure* 11*b*.

TYPE 4B (*stemmed*)—short (up to 50mm.), broad, triangular points; short, broad, straight stem; base straight or concave; relatively thin cross section; secondary chipping.

TYPE 4C (*stemmed*)—long (up to 67mm.), narrow, triangular points; small, straight or sloping shoulders; broad, nearly straight stem; straight or convex base; thick lenticular cross section; very little secondary chipping. *See figure* 11*a*.

TYPE 5 (*stemmed*)—very large (up to 92mm.), broad, triangular points, sloping shoulders and rapidly expanding stem, very broad angle at junction of shoulders and stem; convex base; relatively thick cross section and coarse percussion flaking.

TYPE 6A (*stemmed*)—large (68-77mm.), triangular points with straight or sloping shoulders; expanding stem; straight or convex base. *See figure* 11*c*.

TYPE 6B (*stemmed*)—small (43-49mm.), triangular points; similar, except in size, to TYPE 6A. *See figure* 11*e*.

TYPE 6C (*stemmed*)—long (56-67mm.), narrow, triangular; sloping shoulders; expanding stem with convex base. *See figure* 11*d*.

TYPE 7A (*stemmed*)—large (up to 71mm.), broad, triangular; straight or sloping shoulders and stem; straight base with some marginal retouching; mediumly thick cross section. *See figure* 11*f*.

TYPE 7B (*stemmed*)—medium to large (48-68mm.), narrow, triangular; straight or slightly sloping shoulders; straight or slightly contracting stem; straight base; thick cross section; some marginal retouching, particularly on base. *See figure* 11*g-i*.

TYPE 9A (*stemmed*)—small to medium (42-65mm.), broad, triangular points with straight or sloping shoulders; stem straight or only slightly sloping; straight or slightly convex base. *See figure* 11*j-m*.

TYPE 9B (*stemmed*)—very broad, triangular points with well-defined, sloping, or nearly straight shoulders; expanding stem; convex base. This type is distinguished from TYPE 5 by the well-defined shoulders. *See figure* 11*n*.

TYPE 9C (*stemmed*)—broad, triangular points of varying length; sigmoid edges; shoulders straight or slightly barbed with round tips; short, broad, contracting stem; convex base; thin cross section; secondary chipping and marginal retouching prominent. *See figure* 11*o-p*.

TYPE 10A (*stemmed*)—short to long (40 to 70mm.), broad triangular points; straight or slightly sloping shoulders; straight or slightly contracting stem; straight or concave base; rather thick cross section; coarse percussion flaking with secondary chipping, principally on the base. *See figure* 11*r*.

TYPE 10B (*stemmed*)—long, narrow, triangular points; straight shoulders; straight or slightly contracting stem defined by the removal of a single flake from both sides; base straight or convex with secondary chipping; thin cross section.

TYPE 11 (*barbed*)—large (up to 95mm.), triangular points with notched shoulders; stem straight or expanding; convex base; very thin cross section; secondary chipping and marginal retouching prominent. *See figure* 11*q*.

TYPE 12 (*barbed*)—broad, triangular points with deeply notched shoulders and contracting stem; nearly straight or slightly concave base; mediumly thick cross section; very little secondary chipping. *See figure* 11*s-t*.

TYPE 14A (*side-notched*)—small (33 to 38mm.), triangular points with shoulders and stems only slightly differentiated by a small side notch; stem very short; well-developed lateral points on highly concave base; very thin cross section; pronounced secondary chipping approaching serration. *See figure* 11*u*.

TYPE 14B (*side-notched*)—long (up to 68mm.), narrow, triangular points; straight or sloping shoulders; broad contracting stem which is the greatest width of the point. The stem and shoulder are defined by an asymmetric notch flaked upward into the side from the lateral points of the straight or convex base. *Harahay* in cross section, the points have a "spinner" shape; secondary flaking and fine marginal retouching. *See figure* 11*v-w*.

TYPE 15A (*side-notched*)—small to medium (37 to 58mm.), broad, triangular points with straight or slightly notched shoulders. Width of the base equals the greatest width of the blade; base nearly straight or slightly concave; cross sections are moderately thick and approach the *harahay* or "spinner" shape; secondary chipping and marginal retouching. *See figure.* 11*x-y*.

TYPE 15B (*side-notched*)—distinguished from TYPE 15A by long, narrow, triangular shape and nearly straight or convex base which approaches the maximum width of the point; thin in cross section; secondary chipping and marginal retouching. *See figure* 11*z*.

Knives, Drills, Scrapers

Knives— nineteen; 55-100 mm. in length; triangular ovoid; pointed tip, rounded or rectangular base; some notched for hafting; flaking usually coarse; some fine secondary chipping with marginal retouching.

One large, coarsely flaked, rectangular artifact may be either a hand chopper or an axe; bluish-white chalcedony; 130 x 72 x 86 mm.; slightly contracted centrally; short, convex, blunt cutting edges.

Drills— seventeen; 34-64 mm. in length; stemmed; two specimens have contracting bases; secondary chipping and marginal retouching prominent.

Scrapers—twenty; 38-67 mm. in length and 30-38 mm. in width, average thickness 15 mm.; broad, triangular ovoid and rectangular ovoid; flaked on one side only; plano-convex cross section; usually coarsely chipped; two specimens of white chalcedony show fine secondary chipping and marginal retouching.

Two scrapers had been made from broken TYPE 6A projectile points, and one had been made from a broken TYPE 9A projectile point. (*See projectile point type descriptions.*)

POTTERY COMPLEX

Pottery Excavated. One restorable pottery vessel and 476 potsherds represent the pottery recovered from the McQuorquodale Mound excavation. Five fragments of steatite vessels, also, were found.

The restorable vessel is sand-tempered as are most of the potsherds. There were a few clay-grit-tempered sherds, still fewer fiber-tempered sherds, and one shell-tempered sherd.

Distribution Within Mound. All potsherds were found as inclusions—probably accidental inclusions—in the mound and pit fills.

The restorable vessel was found in the upper portion of a small pit and had probably been placed there intentionally.

Except for the single shell-tempered sherd, which represents a relatively late intrusion from the surface, there was no evidence of temper stratigraphy. Sand-, fiber-, and clay-grit-tempered sherds were present in both fills of the mound.

Pottery Classification. The McQuorquodale Mound pottery has been grouped on the basis of the tempering material used in its manufacture. This was done because it was found that almost all the physical characteristics within each temper group were identical. Pottery of different temper groups rarely had more than one or two characteristics in common.

Further consideration of the pottery from other sites in this area, and especially from stratified midden sites, may necessitate reclassification of certain of the pottery described on the following pages, and the assignment of new type names. To assign new names at this time would be premature, for the pottery, since it was found scattered through the mound, can be assigned to no definite time or cultural horizon.

At the present stage it seems expedient to apply the established Tennessee Valley names to those McQuorquodale types which are identical to the Tennessee Valley types. (*See Pottery Considerations, Chapter IV.*)

Temper groups and Tennessee Valley names for decorative types within each group are as follows:

Decorative Types, McQuorquodale Mound Pottery

Temper	Type	Number of Sherds	Restorable Vessel
Sand-Tempered	O'Neal Plain	362	1
	Sauty Check-Stamped	24	
	Alexander Incised	9	
	Alexander Pinched	9	
	Columbus Punctated	27	
	Unclassified incised sherds	11	
Total number sand-tempered sherds		442	1

Decorative Types, McQuorquodale Mound Pottery—*Continued*

Temper	Type	Number of Sherds	Restorable Vessel
Clay-Grit-Tempered	McKelvey Plain	22	
	Kirby Incised	4	
	Unclassified incised sherds	2	
Total number clay-grit-tempered sherds		28	
Fiber-Tempered	Wheeler Plain	5	
Total number fiber-tempered sherds		5	
Shell-Tempered	Langston Fabric-Impressed	1	
Total number shell-tempered sherds		1	
Grand Total		476	1

Sand-Tempered Ware

General Description. Hardness of the sand-tempered ware is from 2.0 to 2.5 in the hardness scale. Tempering material makes up from 15 to 35 per cent of the paste and consists of rounded grains of sand with occasional large, irregularly shaped quartz fragments 2.0 to 5.0 mm. in diameter. Coiling fractures are often discernible.

Vessel Forms Represented. Small to medium-sized bowls, jars and the larger "Woodland" olla are represented in the sand-

tempered ware. These forms are described in detail under the discussion of **decorative types.**

Decorative Types. Decorative types represented in sand-tempered ware from the McQuorquodale Mound are as follows:

O'NEAL PLAIN—

Paste: Texture—medium to coarse

Color—The core is gray to black, and often, in heavily fired sherds, oxidized to a buff color. The surface is buff to brownish-black and is occasionally fire-clouded. The surface color penetrates 1 to 3 mm. into the core.

Thickness: 3 to 10 mm.

Surface: usually weathered, and sandy to the touch.

Form: small to medium-sized jars and bowls. Lips are both rounded and flattened.

This type includes 1 restorable vessel and 362 sherds.

The restorable vessel is a small, deep bowl or jar 4½ inches in both height and diameter. The base is rounding and has 4 small, vestigial podal supports which are impracticable, being off-center and incapable of holding the vessel in an upright position. The "supports" are semiglobular and pinched from the body. The lip is embellished with a series of evenly spaced pinched nodes extending ¼ inch above the lip.

Three other basal forms, in addition to that represented on the restorable vessel, are represented in sherds belonging to the type *O'Neal Plain.* These basal forms are: (1) semi-globular tetrapodal supports pulled from a flattened base; (2) tetrapodal supports which have been molded from a flattened base and are trianguloid in both vertical and horizontal cross section; (3) a flattened, constricted, circular base.

SAUTY CHECK-STAMPED—

Physical characteristics of this type are identical to those of *O'Neal Plain.*

Included in this type are 3 rim sherds and 21 body sherds.

Decoration consists of small checks either square or oblong-rectangular in shape. The size of the check varies from 3 to 5 mm.

in diameter. In all instances the decoration covers the entire exterior surface of the sherd.

The lips of the rim sherds are flattened and are slightly folded over the stamping on the upper rim area.

The sherds suggest medium to large vessels.

ALEXANDER INCISED—

Physical characteristics of this type are identical to those of *O'Neal Plain.*

The 3 rim and 6 body sherds placed under this type are decorated with narrow incised lines of medium depth. Rims are typically incised with three or four evenly spaced parallel lines. Below and adjacent to these lines are designs made up of series of nested triangles or simple decorations consisting of parallel lines running at an angle from the rim lines. One sherd is embellished with fingernail punctations haphazardly applied below parallel incised lines.

Forms suggested by rim and body sherds are medium-sized bowls and jars. Lips are semi-flattened and often notched by short shallow grooves.

UNCLASSIFIED INCISED WARE—

Three rim sherds and 8 body sherds similar to *O'Neal Plain* in every respect except decoration are decorated by mediumly broad, shallow incised lines describing eccentric curvilinear designs. These 11 sherds are as yet unclassified, although certain affinities are suggested by similar sherds from shell heaps recently excavated in Clarke County and from shell banks on the west side of Mobile Bay.

Designs suggested by the sherds are single scrolls, concentric, ovate circles, and wavy lines. The incising is well executed and at a casual glance appears to represent stamping. A trifurcated comb implement was employed in executing the parallel wavy lines represented on one sherd.

A medium-sized straight-sided bowl form and a bowl having a constricted mouth are suggested by the rim sherds.

ALEXANDER PINCHED—

Physical characteristics of this type are identical to those of *O'Neal Plain.*

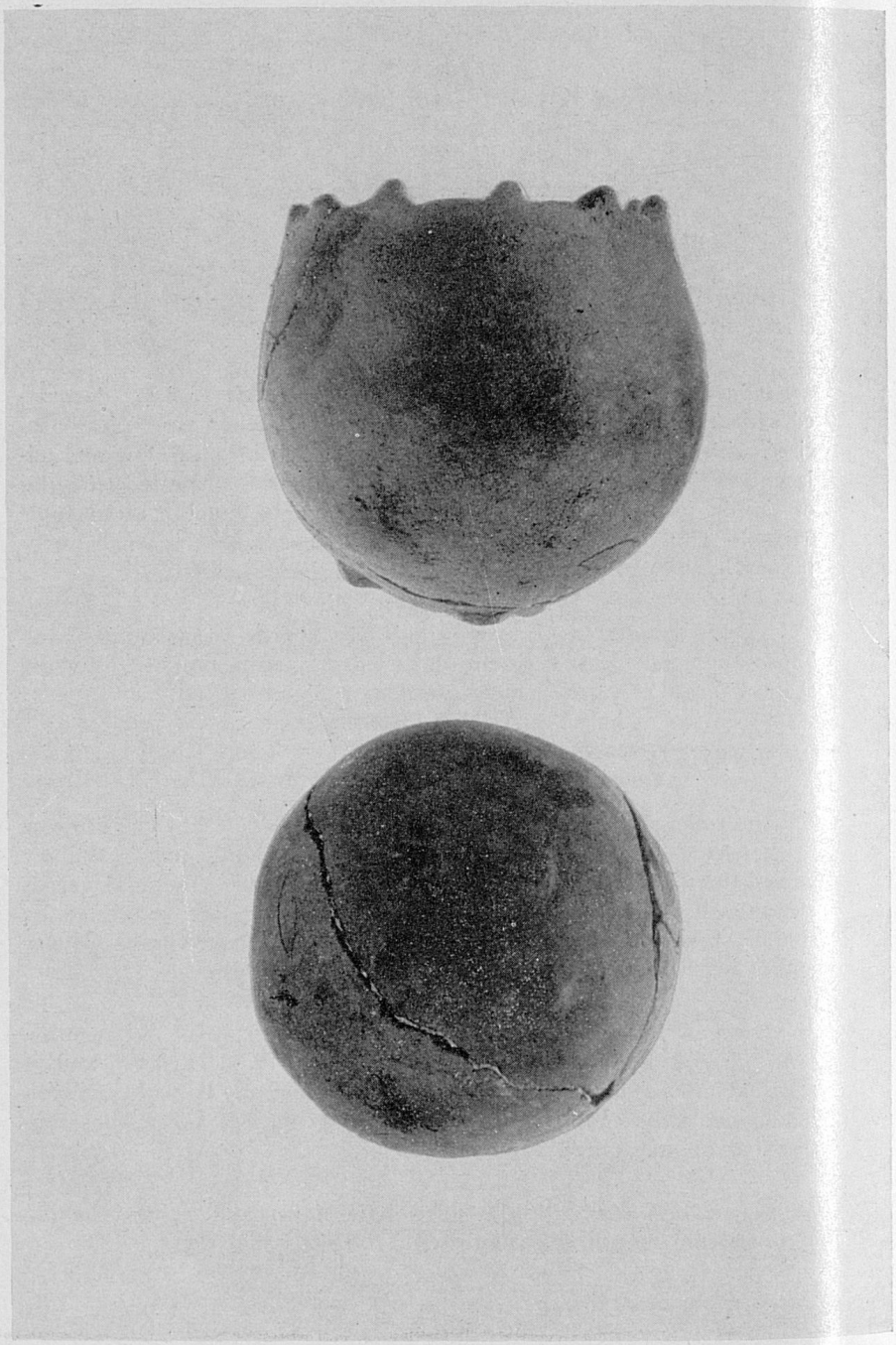

Figure 12. Restored *O'Neal Plain* vessel described on p. 22. Side and bottom views.

Figure 13. Base forms represented by *O'Neal Plain* ware.

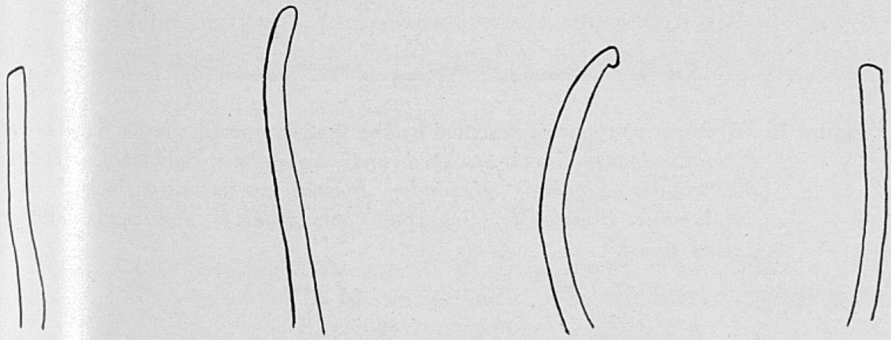

Figure 14. Rim profiles of sand-tempered sherds. Left to right: *O'Neal Plain, Columbus Punctated, Sauty Check-Stamped,* and unclassified incised ware. Interiors to left.

ALEXANDER PINCHED—(Continued)

Included in this type are 8 body sherds and 1 rim sherd, all decorated by pinching. The "pinchings" are arranged in parallel rows, and, on the single rim sherd, parallel the lips.

Forms suggested are medium-sized vessels having a very small degree of curvature in the body walls.

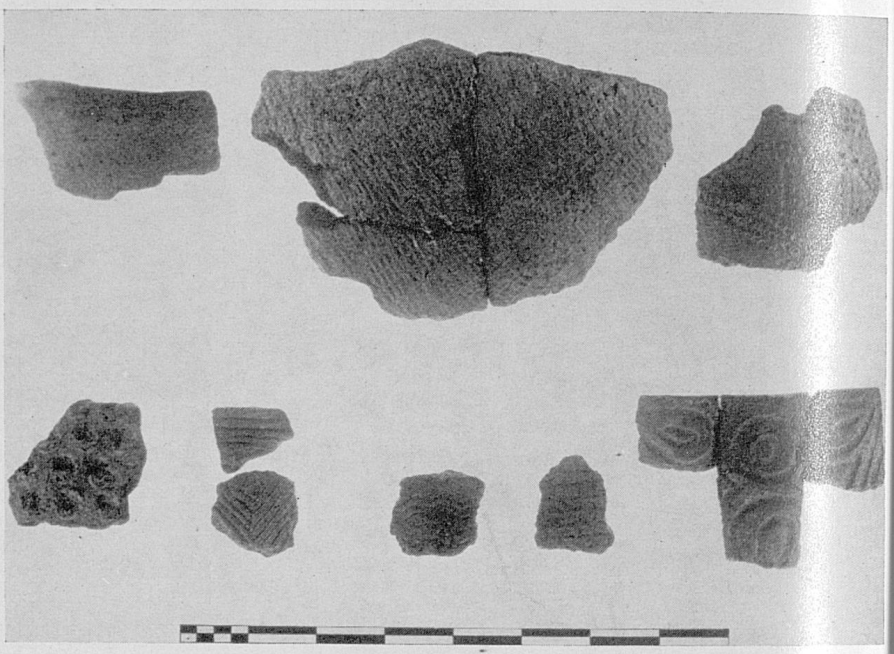

Figure 15. Decorative types represented by the sand-tempered sherds. Top: *O'Neal Plain, Sauty Check-Stamped* and *Columbus Punctated.* Bottom: *Alexander Pinched, Alexander Incised,* unclassified incised sherd, *Columbus Punctated* (fingernail punctations), and unclassified incised sherd.

COLUMBUS PUNCTATED—

Physical characteristics of this type are identical to those of *O'Neal Plain.*

Three rim sherds and 24 body sherds belong to this type. These sherds are decorated with punctations. The surfaces of some sherds have been decorated by stippling the surface with a small, blunt implement held at a right angle. Other sherds have been decorated with small, sharp crescent-shaped punctations probably applied with the tip of a fingernail.

One large sherd decorated by the first mentioned technique represents the rim, shoulder and upper body portion of a wide-mouthed jar. The sherd suggests the form typical of "Woodland" conoidal-based ollas.

Often the punctations are arranged in rows over the vessel surface. On one sherd lines of "fingernail" punctations cross at right angles to each other, resulting in a checked design.

Clay-Grit-Tempered Ware

General Description. Hardness of the clay-grit-tempered ware is approximately 2.0 in the hardness scale. Tempering material makes up from 10 to 35 per cent of the paste and consists of fragments of fired clay and crushed potsherds. A small amount of sand occurs as aplastic material in some clay-grit-tempered sherds.

Vessel Forms Represented. Small to medium-sized vessels are suggested by the rim and body sherds.

Decorative Types. Decorative types represented in clay-grit-tempered ware from the McQuorquodale Mound are as follows:

McKELVEY PLAIN—

Paste: Texture—compact, medium, fine

Color—The core is grayish-brown. The surface is gray to brownish-black. The surface color penetrates the core 1 to 2 mm.

Thickness: 4 to 6 mm.

Surface: smoothed (also smoothed before decorated)

Five rim sherds and 17 body sherds represent this type. All five rim sherds are from medium-sized bowls having flattened lips. The body sherds are suggestive of this same vessel form. Usually a single incised line encircles the vessel ¼ to ½ inch below the lip.

KIRBY INCISED—

Physical characteristics of this type are identical to those of *McKelvey Plain.*

One rim sherd and 3 body sherds represent this type. The rim sherd has an undecorated area ½ inch wide along the lip. Below this area are sharp lines incised obliquely to the lip. In the intervening space between the lines are lightly incised grooves, giving the sherd a checked appearance. The lip is rounded. Two of the body sherds are decorated with closely spaced incised lines. An incised line forming an incomplete circle appears on the other body sherd.

UNCLASSIFIED INCISED WARE—

One rim sherd and a body sherd similar to *McKelvey Plain* in every respect except decoration do not conform to any recognized type.

The sherds are evidently from the same vessel—a small bowl having a rounded lip and incurving rim. They are pearl gray in color and more compact in texture than *Kirby Incised*. Two parallel incised lines encircle the rim just below the lip, and on the body mediumly broad shallow incised lines describe a concentric circle pattern.

Fiber-Tempered Ware

Five plain, badly weathered body sherds are tempered with fiber and belong to the type **Wheeler Plain.** The sherds are 8 mm. thick and represent portions of mediumly large vessels. The paste is gray and the surface is pinkish-buff. The surface color penetrates deeply into the core.

Shell-Tempered Ware

The one small, shell-tempered sherd is decorated with impressions of a plain-plaited fabric, and belongs to the type **Langston Fabric-Impressed.** The sherd is 8 mm. thick and bluish-gray in color. The sherd represents a body portion of a vessel type known as **salt-pan.**

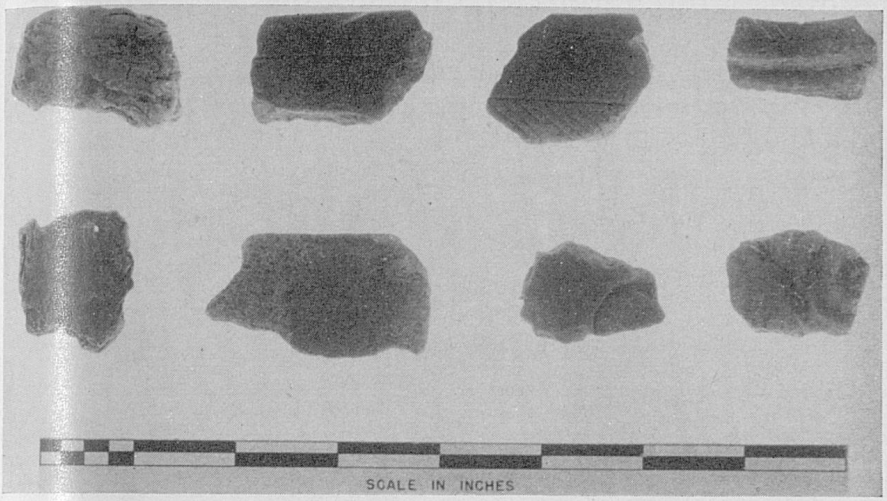

Figure 16. Fiber- and clay-grit-tempered sherds. Left to rights *Wheeler Plain* (fiber-tempered), *McKelvey Plain, Kirby Incised,* and unclassified incised sherds (clay-grit-tempered).

CHAPTER IV—THE McQUORQUODALE MOUND—CONCLUSIONS

Culture Pattern and Phase

Analysis of the archaeological findings indicates placement of the McQuorquodale Mound in the **Hopewellian Phase** of an undetermined pattern. For the purpose of broad comparison the following table shows presence or absence of "Woodland" determinants at the McQuorquodale Mound.

Determinants of the Woodland Pattern*

Determinant	Presence at McQuorquodale Mound
BURIALS—	
(1) Predominantly flexed	
(2) Inclusive within conical mounds	X
BURIAL OFFERINGS—	
(3) Scarce or absent	
(4) When present, chiefly of stone, very rarely of pottery	X
CHIPPED STONE ARTIFACTS—	
(5) Use of core (and heavy flake) for projectile points and knives	X
(6) Primary flaking more important than secondary	X
(7) Coarse-stemmed and corner-notched projectile points	X
GROUND STONE ARTIFACTS—	
(8) Grooved axe and/or stone gorgets, bird-, boat-, bannerstones, etc.	X
POTTERY—	
(9) grit-tempered	X
(10) amphora with conoidal base	X
(11) general simplicity of form	X
(12) incised or impressed designs	X

*—From *Rediscovering Illinois* by Fay-Cooper Cole and Thorne Deuel, Table II, p. 210. Data rearranged to facilitate comparison.

"Woodland" Traits. Of the 12 determinants of the **Woodland Pattern** all were present at the McQuorquodale Mound except "burials predominantly flexed" and "burial offerings scarce or absent".

"Hopewellian" Traits. Presence of mica, stone gorgets, copper ear spools and other copper artifacts affixes the identity of the McQuorquodale Mound with the **Hopewellian Phase.**

The conical siltstone cup found at the McQuorquodale Mound is similar to a Hopewellian artifact from Missouri[1]. Two similar artifacts have also been reported from Louisiana.[2]

Aspect and Focus

A close relationship of the McQuorquodale Mound to **Copena** and **Marksville** complexes is indicated by the following trait list:

McQUORQUODALE MOUND TRAIT LIST

Showing Occurrence of These Traits in Copena and Marksville* Complexes

McQuorquodale Mound	Copena Complex	Marksville Complex
1. Conical earth mound located near stream	X	X
2. Primary and secondary mounds	X	X
3. Primary mound used as a burial platform		X
4. Burials extended in the flesh	X	X
5. Reburials	X	X

[1]See Wedel, "Hopewellian Remains Near Kansas City, Missouri", *U. S. National Museum Proceedings, Volume* 86, *No.* 3045, plate 41.

[2]See Ford and Willey, "The Crooks Site, A Marksville Period Burial Mound in LaSalle Parish, Louisiana", *Louisiana Geological Survey, Anthropological Study No.* 3, p. 108, fig. 48f; also Patterson, "Boat-Shaped Artifacts of the Gulf Southwest States", *University of Texas Bulletin No.* 3732, p. 44, plate 25, fig. 160.

*—Information on Marksville Complex taken from Ford and Willey, *op. cit.*

McQUORQUODALE MOUND TRAIT LIST—**Continued**

McQuorquodale Mound	Copena Complex	Marksville Complex
6. Skull disarticulated, separated	X	X
7. Skeletal preservation poor	X	X
8. Galena artifacts	X	X
9. Mica artifacts	X	
10. Flat bar gorgets	X	
11. Greenstone celts	X	X
12. Ground stone cup		X
13. Cymbal-shaped copper ear spool	X	X
14. Rolled sheet-copper bead	X	X
15. Tar	X	X
16. Steatite vessel fragments included in mound fill	X	
17. Whole pottery vessels as burial offerings*		X
18. Fiber-tempered sherds included in mound fills	X	X
19. Sand-tempered sherds included in mound fills	X	X
20. Clay-grit-tempered sherds included in mound fills	X	X

*The one restorable pottery vessel found at the McQuorquodale Mound may or may not have been a burial association.

Placement of the McQuorquodale Mound into a definite aspect and focus awaits further study of the Copena-Marksville relationship.

Pottery Considerations

The Sand-Tempered Sherds. The 442 sand-tempered sherds from the McQuorquodale Mound include 5 classified types and a few unclassified sherds. Counterparts of all 5 of these classified types may be found in pottery-bearing levels of the Tennessee Valley shell mounds in North Alabama[1] and in certain Copena mound fills

[1]The McQuorquodale Mound sand-tempered sherds contain a higher percentage of sand than the Tennessee Valley sand-tempered sherds, but are identical in form and decoration to the Tennessee Valley sherds.

there. The unclassified sand-tempered sherds have no counterparts in North Alabama, so far as is known, but they are similar to certain Marksville pottery types.

Counterparts of all the McQuorquodale Mound sand-tempered sherds, including the unclassified sherds, may be found in shell middens along the Tombigbee River which flows by the site, and in shell middens along the coast of Mobile Bay sixty miles south of the site.

The Clay-Grit-Tempered Sherds. The 28 clay-grit-tempered sherds from the McQuorquodale Mound include 2 classified types and a few unclassified sherds. Counterparts of both of the classified types may be found in pottery-bearing levels of the Tennessee Valley shell mounds in North Alabama and in certain Copena mound fills there. These sherds are also similar to certain Marksville pottery types.

The Fiber-Tempered Sherds. The 5 fiber-tempered sherds from the McQuorquodale Mound belong to one type. This type is identical to a type found in the lowest pottery-bearing levels of the Tennessee Valley shell mounds. It occurs also in certain Copena mound fills and is similar to a Marksville pottery type.

The Shell-Tempered Sherd. The 1 shell-tempered sherd from the McQuorquodale Mound, a salt-pan sherd, is identical to a type found in the highest pottery-bearing levels of the Tennessee Valley shell mounds.

This sherd is also identical to ware which occurs profusely at a small village site one or two miles from the McQuorquodale Mound.

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