

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL HORIZONS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

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## Abstract

In the past 5 years excavations by the University of Chicago, in Massac County, the Carbondale State Normal in Jackson County, and of the St. Louis Academy of Science in the St. Louis region, have been centered upon the problem of north-south transitional cultures. This work has shown a number of interlocking culture sequences that has assisted in redefining the significance of the Fulton County sequences, established by Cole and Deuel. The general periods into which this material falls will be discussed briefly:

**Non-Pottery Period.**—This horizon is represented by artifacts found in the lowest levels of the sites excavated by Moreau Maxwell for Southern Illinois Normal University. It is also represented at the Kincaid site in Massac County. In these two areas the material is related to the shell-mound cultures of the Southeastern United States. Robert Adams, excavating for the St. Louis group, has also found a pre-pottery level, but it is probably unrelated to the others.

**Early Woodland Period.**—This period is represented by heavy, grit-tempered, cord-marked or plain pottery at Carbondale and St. Louis. The material occurs in the lowest levels of the sites with cultures typical of the Middle Woodland period. Artifacts seem to be crude Woodland forms.

**Middle Woodland Period.**—In this horizon a number of different cultures developed. At Kincaid two Southeastern cultures seemed to represent the northwestern end of a culture development in the Tennessee Valley. One of these (Baumer) featured fabric-impressed, limestone-tempered pottery; the other (Lewis) had clay-grit tempered, cordmarked pottery. At Carbondale a similar sequence occurred, only in this area the Baumer material received an intrusive influence of Illinois Hopewellian from the north. In the St. Louis area some of the Early Woodland cultures continued. These various cultures also had semi-permanent log-post houses, elaborate

Woodland stone tools, and some bone artifacts.

In Fulton County this period was represented by Hopewellian and Central Basin. Black Sand and Red Ocher may belong to the preceding period, but also continued into Middle Woodland.

**Classic Middle Mississippi.**—All areas received strong overlays of this culture. At Kincaid, the period was represented by a large Mississippi manifestation of a Southeastern type; at St. Louis the "Old Village" type of Cahokia culture flourished. "Trappist" or "Bean Pot" type of Cahokia material probably began developing in this period.

**Late Middle Mississippi—Late Woodland Period.**—Trappist cultures continued, and spread all over central and southern Illinois. In some areas, as at the Crable Site in Fulton, strong influences from Oneota cultures (Siouian) were noticeable. A Late Woodland culture (Tampico) received Middle Mississippi influence. At Carbondale a local development of Late Woodland (Dilinger) shows a continuity from the earlier Middle Woodland cultures.

**General Remarks.**—The Korando Site, in Jackson County, occupies a special place inasmuch as it is contemporaneous with the Middle Woodland period and probably extends through to Late Woodland times. In this period its clay-tempered pottery appears in a Trappist culture (Plattin) in the St. Louis area. Korando is the northern frontier of a clay-tempered pottery horizon in the central and lower Mississippi Valley. It provides a link between the early and late horizons in Illinois.

The basically Southeastern cultures are more or less "pure" at Kincaid; at Carbondale they become mixed with northern facies; at St. Louis the Southeastern sequence can still be recognized, but it has become heavily modified by indigenous northern cultures. Farther north, in Fulton County, the typical central Illinois sequences appear.