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SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

HANDBOOK

OF

MISSISSIPPI POTTERY TYPES

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## EDITOR'S NOTE:

The original draft for this publication was done by a University of Mississippi student involved in a petrographic analysis of ceramic materials from the Womack Site in Yalobusha County, Mississippi.

With the increasing confusion that is evolving around pottery types and classification, it became evident that a handbook of this nature would be invaluable to the amateurs of the State and could serve the professional as a fast reference to materials occurring in that particular geographical location.

There is little doubt that a large number of types which were produced by Mississippi's aboriginal populations have not been included in this work. As new types are added and old ones changed, new descriptions will hopefully be published and can be added to each copy. Additionally, reports of early excavations are rare and hard to come by, so some descriptions were no doubt omitted in this manner.

While the descriptions included in this Handbook are sketchy, they, with the bibliography, will hopefully help to shorten the time required to analyze a collection.

We at the University of Mississippi, and the members of the Mississippi Archaeological Association wish to thank those people who have worked long and hard in the compiling, editing, and proof reading of this Handbook.

Robert W. Thorne  
University of Mississippi

This is the first Bulletin of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference to be published jointly with another group, and hopefully will not be the last.

It is regrettable that illustrations of each of the types could not be included, but this would have made the cost prohibitive. Perhaps at some future date line drawings can be prepared and issued as a supplement to the Handbook.

Bettye J. Broyles  
West Virginia Geological and  
Economic Survey

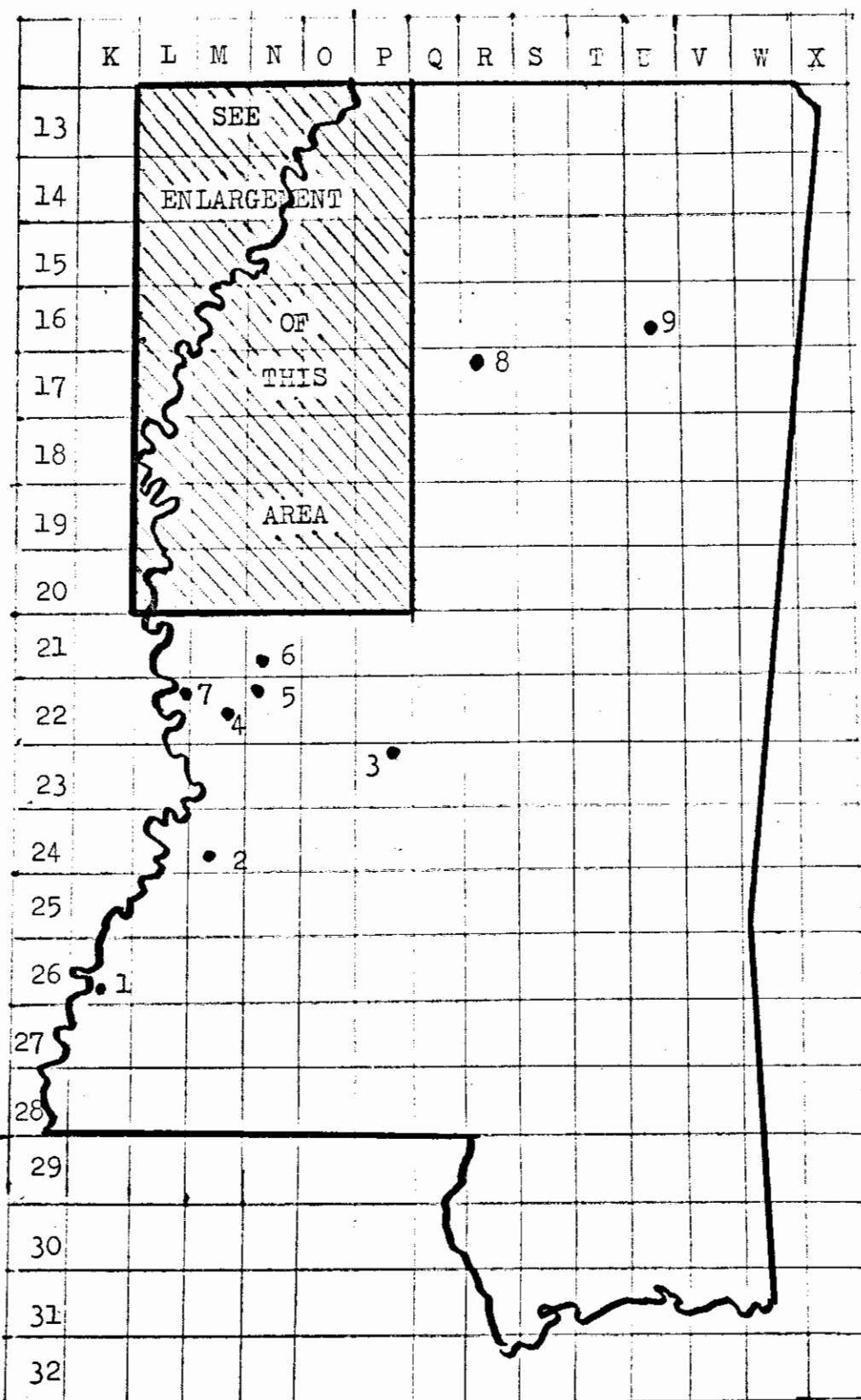
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## SITES IN MISSISSIPPI

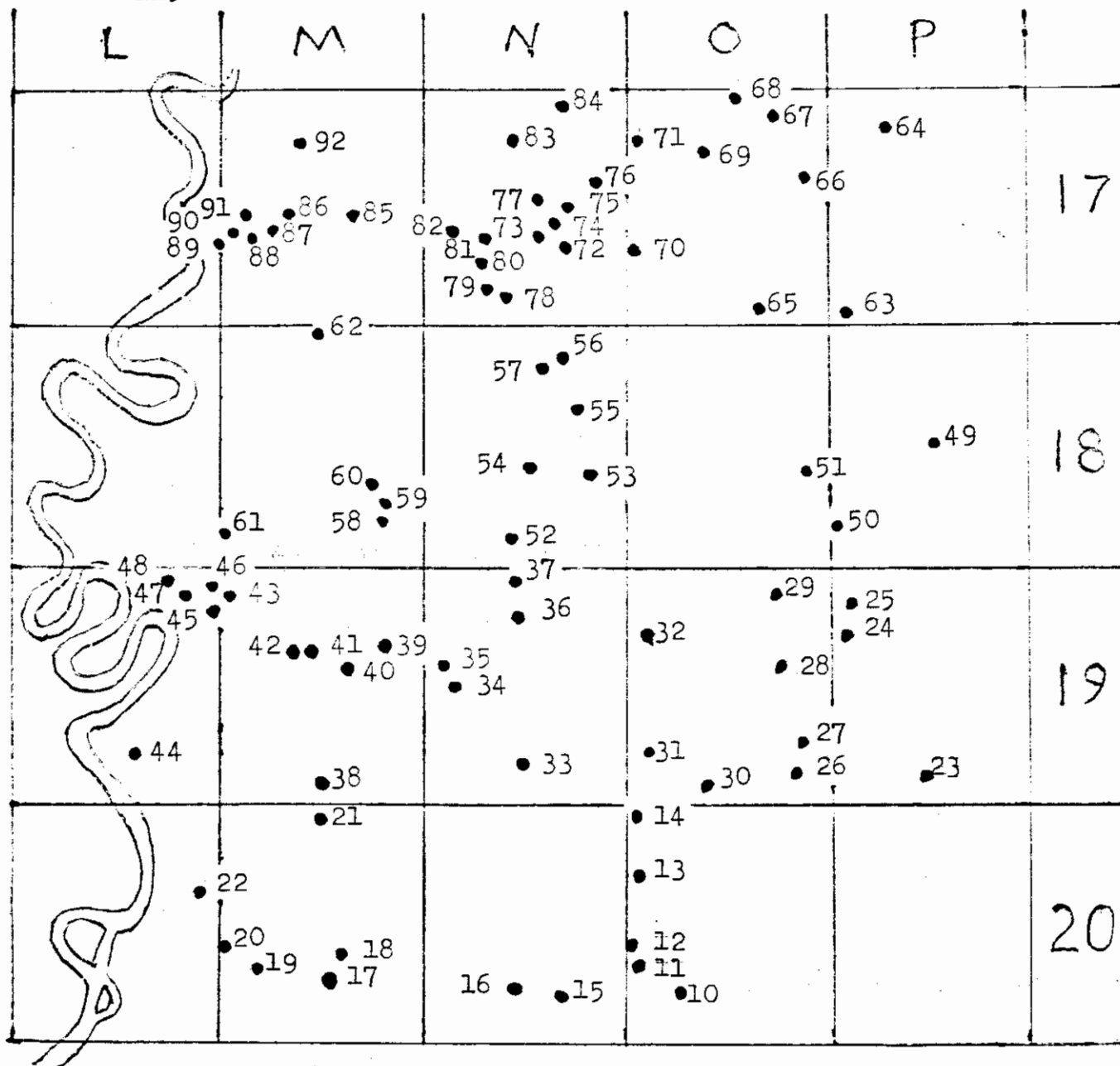


The sites shown on this map and the following two enlargements of the cross hatched area are mentioned in the type descriptions under DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI and are by no means all of the known sites in Mississippi. The quadrangles are those used by Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951).

## SITES LOCATED ON MAPS

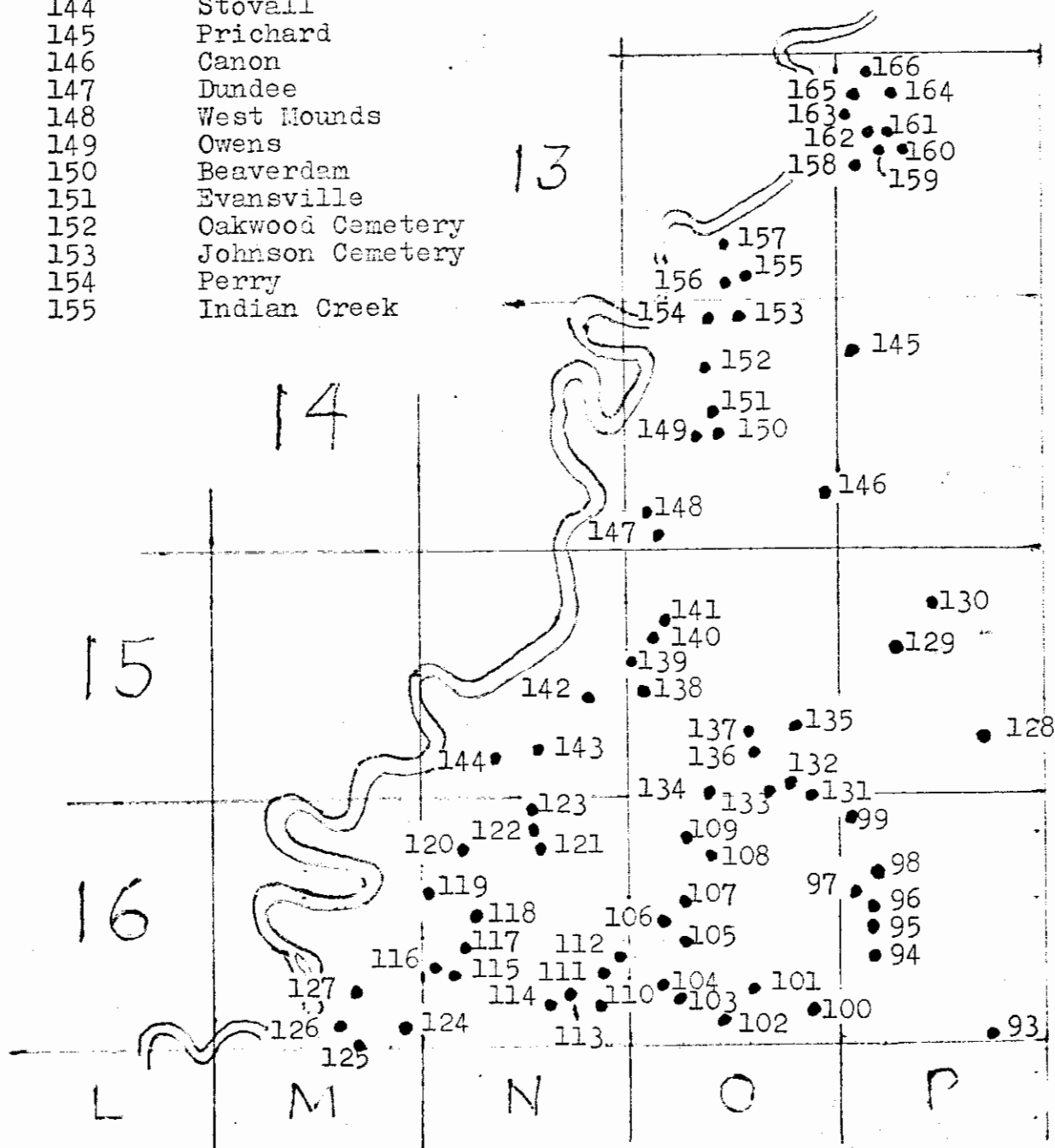
Site No.	Name of site	Site No.	Name of site
1	Fatherland	51	Barry
2	Mangum	52	Boyer
3	Boyd	53	MacGregor
4	Thornton	54	Steiner
5	Leist	55	Eastland
6	Mabin	56	Marlow Cemetery
7	Manny	57	Marlow
8	Womack	58	Choctaw
9	Bynum	59	Porter Bayou
10	Lamkin	60	Lipe
11	Silver City	61	Priscilla
12	Golson	62	Brooks
13	Belzoni	63	Cason
14	Jaketown	64	Tippo Bayou
15	Midnight	65	Falls
16	Summerfield	66	King Mound Group
17	Panther Burn	67	Cassidy Bayou
18	Deer Creek	68	Buford
19	Lessidell	69	Jernberg
20	Swan Lake	70	Powell Bayou
21	Arcola	71	Rome
22	Silver Lake	72	Vance (L.L.)
23	Phillipi	73	Boyer
24	Roebuck	74	Dockery
25	Palusha Creek	75	Long Lake
26	Fleming	76	Penitentiary
27	Archer	77	Kimball
28	Shell Bluff	78	Walford
29	McLean	79	Joe Smith
30	Wall	80	Wilnot
31	Paxton	81	Cook
32	Nichols	82	Merigold
33	Lake Dawson	83	May
34	Shields	84	Debow
35	Bay Lake	85	Roosevelt
36	Failing	86	Bush
37	Mitchell	87	O'Donnell
38	Arcola High School	88	Boles Lake
39	Polk	89	Nelson
40	Hollyknowe	90	MacGowan
41	Leland (Avondale)	91	Boykin Bayou
42	Stoneville	92	Blanchard
43	Sheldon	93	Charleston
44	Refuge	94	Carmichael
45	Deer Creek	95	Blue Lake
46	Ireland	96	Mitchell
47	Ely	97	White
48	Winterville (Blum)	98	Twin Lakes
49	Whaley	99	Shady Grove
50	Lester Way	100	Stover

Site No.	Name of Site	Site No.	Name of Site
101	Vance	116	Alligator Mounds
102	Everett	117	Acree Place
103	Flower	118	Bramlett
104	Garner	119	Peter's Rock
105	Norman	120	Harris Bayou
106	Spendthrift	121	Aderholt
107	Henderson	122	Little Sunflower
108	Garmon	123	Rufus Davis
109	Oxbow Bend	124	Yates
110	Hopson Bayou	125	Mount Olive
111	Myer	126	Stokes Bayou
112	Mattson	127	Tomanelli
113	Crawford Lake	128	Thomas
114	Oliver	129	Corn Lake
115	Ellis	130	Indian Creek



ENLARGEMENT OF LOWER HALF OF INSET

Site No.	Name of Site	Site No.	Name of Site
131	Morrison	156	Hollywood
132	D'Orr	157	Commerce
133	Ware	158	Shannon
134	Prowell	159	Withers
135	Posey Mound	160	Irby
136	Tidwell	161	Turkey Ridge
137	Whiting	162	Lake Cormorant
138	Salomon	163	Norfolk
139	Wilford	164	Cheatham
140	Moon	165	Woodlyn
141	Barbee	166	Walls
142	Parchman Place		
143	Dickerson		
144	Stovall		
145	Prichard		
146	Canon		
147	Dundee		
148	West Mounds		
149	Owens		
150	Beaverdam		
151	Evansville		
152	Oakwood Cemetery		
153	Johnson Cemetery		
154	Perry		
155	Indian Creek		



ENLARGEMENT OF UPPER HALF OF INSET



## ADDIS PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Quimby 1942:265-266; Quimby 1951:107; Bohannon 1963;  
Neitzel 1965

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled. Fractures often appear to follow coiling junctures.

Temper- Fine to medium sized clay particles predominant. Carbonized vegetal material and slight amounts of sand may also be included.

Texture- Even to fine, but occasionally may be contorted. Quimby reported that a carbonized smudge appeared on the exterior of some sherds; Bohannon reported sherds with contorted texture common.

Hardness- Exterior surface ranges from 2.0 to 2.5.

Color- Exterior ranges from gray to buff; cores usually gray.

Surface Finish- Smoothing on the exterior and interior surfaces, with smoothing marks found occasionally on exterior. Sherds are generally found free of surface erosion and some are polished.

Decoration- Often a single incised line, encircling the interior rim of the bowl just below the inner lip, may occur. Generally no decoration appears on body of vessel. Some lip notching and rare scalloping.

Form- Rim- Usually thick, straight; everted rims and added rim strips rare. Occasionally, sherds display drilled holes adjacent to old breaks.

Lip- Rounded or flattened lips are characteristic, often with both occurring on the same vessel.

Body- Bowl and jar forms, which may have either straight or expanding lines. Typical bowl does not have a shoulder. Jar forms less common than bowls. Jars often straight-walled with straight, slightly contracting or expanding rims. Jars with constricted necks have straight or slightly flaring rims.

Base- Considerable variety occurs, ranging from rounded to flat, pseudo-annular or square. Rounded bottoms, not thickened, are difficult to separate from body sherds and appear to be limited to the bowl forms. Vessels with pseudo-annular bases have an added clay strap on the outside of the vessel wall which forms a flange or lateral extension to the base. Similar effects are obtained by pinching and shaping the base edge without the addition of an extra clay strap. Square-flat bases are always from vessels with round-bodied shapes, but their occurrence is rare.

Thickness- Lip ranges from 3 to 7 mm., averaging 5 mm. Rim ranges from 3 to 8 mm., averaging 6 mm.

Appendages- Occasional small lugs at lip area.

## ADDIS PLAIN (Continued)...

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Bohannon reported an Addis Plain bowl and a bottle or jar from the Mangum Site associated with eight burials. Neitzel also reported sherds of this type from the Fatherland Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Coles Creek and Plaquemine Periods according to Quimby.

## RELATED TYPES:

Closely related to Coles Creek Plain. Paste of both types is very similar, but in some instances, the paste of Coles Creek Plain seems to be of better quality than that of Addis Plain. Quimby reported some Addis Plain rim sherds that appear similar to Haynes Bluff Plain. Neitzel suggests that Addis Plain and Haynes Bluff Plain are the same wares.

## ALEXANDER INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Haag 1939a:7; Ford and Quimby 1945:64; Cotter and Corbett 1951:21; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:74-75.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Unknown, but sherds tend to fracture along what appears to be coil-like lines.

Temper- About 25% clean, well-rounded, white sand grains which are about .25 mm. or less in size.

Texture- Fine and well-consolidated.

Hardness- 2.0 to 2.5.

Color- Usually, both interior and exterior fired to a mouse gray; exterior may be a vinaceous cinnamon to a depth of 1 to 2 mm.; interior surface may be smudged black. Cores range from black to a light ochraceous buff.

Surface Finish- Exterior and interior carefully smoothed; tool marks often show on interior surface.

Decoration- Technique- Incised lines .8 to 4 mm. wide; rim bosses of the type found on O'Neal Plain; pinching and zone stamping used.

Design- Incised lines form rectilinear or curvilinear patterns. Often chevron or parallel lines occur with oblique cross lines between them. Incising usually accompanied by rim bosses and may be accompanied by pinching and zone stamping.

Form- Rim- Straight, slightly contracting or flaring.

Lip- Commonly rounded to slightly flattened.

Body- Vessels appear to be large, vertical-sided bowls, beakers, or flaring-mouthed jars.

Base- Unknown; some evidence to suggest tetrapodal legs.

Thickness- Rims, 5 to 12 mm.; lips, 5 to 7 mm.

Appendages- None.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown Site and Bynum Site.

## . CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Generally later than fiber-tempered pottery; associated with Tchula Period at the Jaketown Site.

## RELATED AND SIMILAR TYPES:

O'Neal Plain and Alexander Pinched.

## ALEXANDER PINCHED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Haag 1939a:9; Ford and Quimby 1945:64-65; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:74-75.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Unknown, but breakage of some sherds indicates coiling.

Temper- Sand and/or fine grit constitutes about 25% of the volume; grains measure .25 mm. or less in diameter.

Texture- Fine and well consolidated.

Hardness- 2.0-2.5.

Color- Interior and exterior surfaces usually fired to mouse gray, but occasionally the exterior surface may be orange-red. Core ranges from black to dull gray.

Surface Finish- Exterior and interior smooth; tooling marks often found on interior surface.

Decoration- Technique- Decoration consists of small ridges produced by pinching the moist material between the thumbnail and index fingernail. In some cases pressure was probably applied through the thumbnail only, producing short vertical ridges. The former technique produces a triangular ridge. Both methods produce depressions and fingernail imprints which accompany the ridges.

Design- Usually consists of pinched ridges arranged in parallel rows. Occasionally ridges may be arranged in diamond shaped patterns or may be haphazardly placed. Rows of ridges usually cover the vessel exterior from the upper rim to the base. Rims usually incised with five or less very shallow parallel lines about 2 mm. wide. These lines are spaced about 3 mm. apart with the first line falling about 10 to 15 mm. below the lip. Outer edge of lip frequently notched in same fashion as rims on Alexander Incised vessels. Additionally, a row of bosses such as those on O'Neal Plain may occur about 8 mm. below the lip.

Form- Rim- Either straight and vertical, slightly inslanting, or slightly flaring.

Lip- Generally rounded.

Body- Either pots or bowls.

Base- Some tetrapodal supports from Tchefuncte Site. No other information available.

Thickness- Rim ranges from 5 to 11 mm., lip from 5 to 9 mm., and wall from 6.5 to 10 mm. (averaging 8 mm.).

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Only at Jaketown, as far as could be discerned. Type occurs throughout Pickwick, Wilson, and Wheeler Basin shell mounds in Northern Alabama.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

The original type description (Haag 1939a:9) states that the type always overlies fiber-tempered wares and is in turn overlain by shell tempered pottery. Type was associated with Tchula Period types at Jaketown.

## RELATED AND SIMILAR TYPES:

O'Neal Plain and Alexander Incised.

## ANNA INTERIOR ENGRAVED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford 1936: Figs. 21n, 22d, 23, 26e; Ford and Willey 1940:55;  
Bohannon 1963; Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.  
Temper- Both grit and fine clay.  
Texture- Fine and compact.  
Hardness- No information available.  
Color- Surface ranges from gray to buff; cores usually black.

Surface Finish- Usually fairly well smoothed.

Decoration- Technique- Engraved.

Design- Rectilinear and curvilinear arrangements of lines engraved with a pointed tool after the paste had hardened. Lines generally arranged parallel to each other and are fairly close together. Engraving occurs on the interior bottom of the vessel.

Form- Rim- No information available.  
Lip- At the Mangum Site, rim sherds showed that lips are contracted, flat, and flush with the rim.  
Body- Apparently shallow bowls.  
Base- No information available.  
Thickness- At the Mangum Site, sherds measured 7 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Sherds have been found at the Mangum Site and Fatherland Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Probably Plaquemine Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

No information available at this time.

## ARCOLA INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:140; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955; Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled

Temper- Coarse shell which at times may attain a diameter of 5 to 7 mm., but generally are considerably smaller.

Texture- When temper particles are large, paste tends to look swirled and contorted. The characteristic lamination of a shell tempered paste is present and there are often open spaces which result from poor wedging of the clay.

Hardness- No information available.

Color- Usually very little difference between surface and core. Generally, sherds fall into the gray range, but pinkish cinnamon sherds have been found.

Surface Finish- Often well-smoothed before decoration was applied.

Often has a rough appearance as a result of the leaching out of shell tempering particles through weathering.

Decoration- Technique- Incised lines with some degree of variation; lines usually V-shaped and medium or narrow in size. Sometimes lines may be medium wide with a U-shaped cross-section. Decoration is finer in scale, lines are more closely spaced, and in the majority of cases, more carefully executed than those on Barton Incised.

Design- Mainly rectilinear lines which are found on the shoulder area and form line-filled triangles similar to those found on Barton Incised. Occasionally, horizontal lines are found encircling the base of the undecorated rim, setting it apart from the shoulder area which carries the decoration.

Form- Rim- Lips appear to belong to jars and are slightly flaring to vertical. Typical rim is short and vertical with a strongly profiled shoulder. Rims almost always plain.

Lip- Usually rounded and about the same thickness as the rim. Sometimes may be thickened like typical Fatherland lips.

Thickness- Paste same as southern Neely's Ferry Plain, but thinner.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Found at the following sites: Arcola, Deer Creek, Stoneville, Leland, Silver City, Panther Burn, Bay Lake, Lake George, Fatherland, Merigold, and Jaketown.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period, since it is an intermediate form.

## RELATED TYPES:

Barton Incised and Manchac Incised.

## AUSTRALIA INTERIOR INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Quimby 1951:117; Bohannon 1964:49.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled, as indicated by fracture lines.  
 Temper- Particles of clay, ranging from sparse to abundant in amount.  
 Texture- Fine and well consolidated.  
 Hardness- 2.0 to 2.5.  
 Color- Ranges from light brown to smudge gray.

Surface Finish- Smooth.

Decoration- Technique- Incised lines of either rounded or V-shaped cross section.

Design- Multiple, parallel incised lines, spaced from 5 to 7 mm. apart, encircle vessel interiors. Central vessel wall undecorated. Incised lines confined to the rim and ranging downward from the lip. Usually more than three lines; however, single sherd found at the Boyd Site has only two lines.

Form- Rim- Usually straight or expanded.  
 Lip- May be rounded or rounded-and-flattened.  
 Body- Plates, or shallow plate-like bowls.  
 Base- Slightly rounded.  
 Thickness- Rims range from 4 to 6 mm., lips from 4 to 5 mm.  
 Appendages- None.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

One sherd was found at the Boyd Site in Hinds County.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Plaquemine Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Anna Interior Engraved, L'Eau Noire Incised, Evangeline Interior Incised, Addis Plain, and Hardy Incised.

## AVENUE POLYCHROME

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:134.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell particles with wide range in size.

Texture- Sherds display the lamination characteristic of shell tempered paste. Usually, open spaces present due to poor wedging of the clay; if tempering particles are especially large, the paste appears swirled and contorted.

Hardness- Averages about 2.5.

Color- Lighter buff shades dominate. Usually little difference between surface and core because of uniform firing; but, reddish colored sherds tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Both exterior and interior surfaces usually smooth with moderate polishing occurring on rare occasions. Rough sherds are the result of the leaching out of the shell tempering particles through weathering.

Decoration- Technique- Wide bands or zones of red and white paint, separated by narrow bands of black paint.

Design- Known decorative patterns include:

- (A) Incircling bands
- (B) Simple geometric zoning
- (C) Spiral patterns
- (D) Meander patterns
- (E) Spiral swastika patterns

Form- Body- Sherds indicate that the vessels are of the following forms: jars, bowls, or bottles.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Found at the following sites: Wilford, Salomon, Corn Lake, Acree Place, Yates, Oliver, Bramlett, Mount Olive, Tomanelli, Crawford Lake, Stokes Bayou, Spendthrift, Alligator, Myer, Charleston, Sandy Grove, Blanchard, Merigold, Dockery, Bush, Penitentiary, Buford, Powell Bayou, Marlow, Tippo Bayou, Leland, Stoneville, McLean, Fleming, Refuge, Arcola, Silver City, Owens, Beaverdam, Perry, Dundee, West Mounds, Canon, Hollywood, Commerce, Indian Creek, Walls, and Shannon.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Generally thought to be a Mississippian type, but its exact limits are not known due to lack of information.

## RELATED TYPES:

Closely related to Carson Red-on-Buff and Nodena Red-and-White.



## BALDWIN PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Jennings 1941:200; Cotter 1951:17-18; Cotter and Corbett 1951:17-18; Koehler 1966.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Includes fine to very fine sand, mica flakes, and rare clay pellets. Sherds found at the Womack Site and Bynum Site contain sand and mica, but no clay.

Texture- Very gritty and friable with fine homogeneous paste and evenly distributed temper. At the Bynum Site, occasional sherds contained particles of sand 1 to 2 mm. in diameter. A few sherds were evenly tempered with fine grains of sand and were compact, well-fired, and burnished.

Hardness- Information not available.

Color- Exterior ranges from light gray to tan to red-brown or dull brown. Interiors may be gray, black or red-brown. At the Bynum Site, sherds range from gray or tan through dull brown to dark red.

Surface Finish- Both interior and exterior smooth and may be burnished; rough surfaces can be attributed to deterioration from weathering.

Decoration- Technique- Sherds found thus far indicate punctations only.

Design- A single line of punctations may appear around the exterior of the rim.

Form- Rim- Most commonly everted; however, sherds found at the Bynum Site have both everted and inverted rims with the everted rims meeting the vessel walls at an angle of either 45° or 90°. Four rim sherds from Bynum have an extra strip of clay added to the rim and extending one-half to two-thirds of an inch from the lip.

Lip- Generally rounded or slightly flattened.

Body- Vessel shapes, apparently all globular, include deep bowls, shallow bowls, and bowls with inward-curving sides.

Base- May be either concoidal or flattened concoidal.

Thickness- 7 to 14.5 mm., average 8 mm.

Appendages- None found, with the exception of one rim sherd from the Bynum Site which may have had a flat handle which was broken off; also tetrapod feet.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

This type constitutes 42.17% of all pottery found at the Bynum Site and has been found at the Womack Site in Yalobusha County and scattered throughout northeast Mississippi.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Dates from the Marksville Period and possibly part of the Troyville Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, Tishomingo Cord Marked, Bluff Creek Cord Marked, Furrs Cord Marked, and Saltillo Fabric Impressed.

## BARTON INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:114-119; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:99.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell, particles from 5 to 7 mm. in diameter.

Texture- Displays the lamination characteristic of shell-tempered paste and the open spaces which result from poor wedging of the clay. If temper particles are large, paste appears swirled and contorted.

Hardness- 2.0 to 4.0, averages 2.5.

Color- Grays and buffs dominant, with a few red and pink hues. Because of uniform firing, usually little difference between surface and core, but reddish-colored sherds tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Exterior and interior generally smooth; on rare occasions moderately polished. Rough surfaces usually due to leaching of shell.

Decoration- Technique- Pointed instrument used to incise lines varying in width from .5 to 3 mm. This technique produces "burred" lines on a wet surface. Abutting lines tend to cross; shows careless application.

Design- Most commonly groups of parallel lines slanting downward from the lip to the edge of or on the shoulder area. Other designs include line-filled triangles or trapezoids, cross-hatching and chevrons. A single incised line, a single row of punctations, or less frequently a row of small applique nodes may frequently terminate the design field at the junction of the rim and shoulder.

Form- Rim- Most descend from a plain, unelaborated lip in a gentle-to-strong recurve, blending with the body in a vague shoulder.

Lip- Straight, smooth edge, with exterior occasionally decorated with punctations, notches, nicks, or lugs.

Body- Dominant vessel shape is large, vague-shouldered, globular cooking jar with recurving rim. This jar, known as the standard Mississippi jar, appears to be wider than it is tall.

Base- Bottoms appear to be slightly round or flattened.

Thickness- From 3 to 9 mm., averaging 6.2 mm. in the Memphis area and slightly thinner than this farther south.

Appendages- A small percentage of the sherds indicate the presence of lugs or handles. These may occur as follows (in order of frequency): (A) two lugs only  
(B) two handles  
(C) four handles  
(D) four lugs  
(E) two lugs and two handles

Generally the lugs are of the horizontally projected type, probably made by thickening the lip at the desired spot and pulling it into shape. No examples show fractures to indicate that the lugs were pre-fabricated and luted on. These lugs often extend horizontally as much

## BARTON INCISED (Continued)....

as 3.5 cm. and in one instance as much as 5 cm. The lugs vary from semi-circular to triangular in shape and may be embellished with notches. Smaller semi-cylindrical lugs are occasionally placed below the lip area. A massive lug, its upper surface sloping outward and downward from the lip, may also occur. The characteristic handle is a parallel-sided strap, made with the upper end attached to or just beneath the lip, and the lower end attached to the shoulder area at the base of the decorated zone.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Scattered throughout the alluvial valley region at the following sites: Arcola, Stoneville, Deer Creek, Panther Burn, Marlow, Silver City, Sheldon, Leland, Boyer, Steiner, Failing, Bay Lake, Lipe, Winterville, Jaketown, McLean, Eastland, Ely, Summerfield, Parchman Place, Wilford, Myer, Blanchard, Canon, Vance (L.L.), Alligator, Dockery, Merigold, Whiting, Tomanelli, Spendthrift, Bush, Powell Bayou, Penitentiary, Stokes Bayou, Long Lake, Crawford Lake, Salomon, O'Donnell, Mount Olive, Bramlett, Walford, Oliver, Debow, Yates, Buford, Twin Lakes, White, Tidwell, D'Orr, Dickerson, Acree, Rufus Davis, Flower, Prowell, Indian Creek, Hopson Bayou, Hollywood, Commerce, Walls, Shannon, Cheatham, Norfolk, Withers, Irby, Evansville, Woodlyn, Owens, Beaverdam, Perry, Indian Creek, West Mounds, and Johnson Cemetery.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Wallace Incised, Arcola Incised, and Mazique Incised.

## BAYOU GOULA INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Quimby 1942:264; Quimby 1957:126-127; Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled, but whether annular or spiral has not been determined. Coil fractures are not common since the coils generally were obliterated during manufacture.

Temper- Very fine to medium fine particles of grit, clay, shell and unidentified organic matter.

Texture- Fine, granular, and compact.

Hardness- Ranges from 2.5 to 3.0 on exterior surface.

Color- Ranges from buff to gray, usually dark gray.

Surface Finish- Usually very smooth and sometimes polished.

Decoration- Technique- Either a pointed instrument or a denticulating tool capable of producing multiple incised parallel lines, was used to make the fine incised lines.

Design- Curvilinear designs, composed of parallel incised lines and represented by scrolls and meanders, are arranged in a wide band around the body of the vessel. Triangular zones, which are sometimes line-filled, appear to dangle from a line or lines encircling the rim. These triangular zones separate the individual meanders or scrolls. All three types of designs occur in groups of four and usually cover the entire vessel except for the lip and the base.

Form- Rim- Incurvate.

Lip- May be either rounded or slightly flattened.

Body- Most common shape is a shallow bowl with a rounded bottom.

Base- Rounded.

Thickness- Walls are uniform; range from 5 to 10 mm.

Appendages- None found to date.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Some sherds were found at the Fatherland Site near Natchez.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

This type was manufactured during the Natchezan Period and up until the early part of the 1700's.

## RELATED TYPES:

Fatherland Incised, Fatherland Plain, Natchez Incised, and Chickachae Combed.

## BAYTOWN PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:76-82; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:76-80; Bohannon 1964:44; Greengo 1964:23-35; Koehler 1966.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiling is indicated by fracture patterns.

Temper- Clay dominant, with particle diameters ranging from minute to over 5 mm. Sherd-tempering occasionally occurs, and often carbonized particles, sand or shell, may be mixed with clay particles. Even in mixed temper, the clay is dominant. If sand is more abundant in the paste, the vessel is classified as Thomas Plain.

Texture- Seems to have a coarse, lumpy and contorted appearance. When a sherd is broken, it has a tendency to chip and give a jagged, irregular break rather than crumbling.

Hardness- Average 2.9, but ranges from 2.0 to 4.5.

Color- Surface predominantly gray or drab, but may be pink, buff or red. Core, if discernible, ranges from buff through gray to black.

Surface Finish- May be smoothed on either the exterior or interior surface, or both, but many are rough. Highly polished sherds display tooling marks, apparently from a smooth, hard object. Has characteristic 'chalky' finish.

Decoration- No design or decoration on this type.

Form- Rim- Characteristic rim is simple and unmodified, with a plain, rounded or slightly flattened lip; however, a few rims have been modified by thickening which is usually on the interior, adjacent to the lip. In this case, the lip is often beveled or flattened. Occasionally, rims may be thickened on both sides, resulting in a T-shaped cross section. This last rim form is so infrequent that it is not thought to fall into the normal range of the type; which suggests it may be a type not yet recognized.

Most Baytown Plain rims are without decoration or elaboration of any kind (85.5% of rims from Phillips, Ford and Griffin survey area). Other rim sherds display what might be called decoration, consisting of:

(A) Rim Folds- These may have been made by various means. One method was paddling. The upper edge of the wall was turned outward (rarely inward) and smoothed down onto the body wall. Another method was that of trimming the edge and folding it carefully to produce a simple but satisfactory decorative effect. In a few instances, after the completion of the rim fold, the upper edge was turned again, making a secondary fold-- a fold on a fold. The rim folds on both the interior and exterior may be round, square, or rectangular; and in a few instances triangular in cross section. The depth of rim folds varies widely. Rim folds may be decorated in a number of ways, such as by nicking, notching, pinching, and punctating.

## BAYTOWN PLAIN (Continued) ....

(B) Single Incised Line on Rim- A single, incised, horizontal line may be found on rim interiors, exteriors, or both at variable distances below the lip, usually not more than 2 cm. The average width of this line is from 1 to 1.5 mm., but it can be much wider. On very rare occasions, punctations may be found on or beneath the line.

(C) Notched and Pinched Rims and Rim Strips- Usually, this treatment is applied to that part of the rim immediately adjacent to the lip and often overlaps onto the lip.

(D) Punctations- Occur only sporadically and are restricted to the rim surface below the lip, in many cases seeming to mark the juncture of the rim and shoulder area. There is one instance of parallel rows encircling the inside of the rim. Circular punctations indicate probable use of reeds or straws, while irregular ones were probably made by fingernails.

(E) Nodes- Though infrequent, a single row of closely spaced nodes may appear on the rim immediately joining its edge.

(F) Perforated Rims- Some sherds display holes, 1 to 4 cm. below the lip, which were apparently drilled in the rim after firing.

Lip- Most are plain and rounded or squared; however, interior -- or exterior-- beveled and thinned or 'pinched' lips do occur. Lips which are rolled or protruded toward the exterior are associated with jar forms, while interior beveled lips are associated with bowls which have out-slanting rims.

There are two primary techniques of lip decoration, one employing nicking, notching, or pinching, and the other making use of one or more incised lines. Frequently, one wide, deep, well-defined line is incised on either a flat or beveled lip.

Body- From the sherds that have been found, the following forms were indicated (in order of frequency):

- (A) Simple bowls
- (B) Outflared bowls
- (C) Bowls with incurved sides
- (D) Jar forms

Base- Rounded or slightly flattened on majority of vessels.  
Thickness- Averages 7.6, ranges from 4.0 to 13.0 mm.

Appendages- Rare, with a few lugs and even fewer effigy features being noted.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Found at the following sites: Manny, Womack, Boyd, Jaketown, Shell Bluff, Oliver, Alligator, Lake Cormorant, Walls, Myer,

## BAYTOWN PLAIN (Continued) ....

Mattson, Wilford, Vance (L.L.), Dockery, Merigold, Spend-thrift, Powell Bayou, Tippo Bayou, Long Lake, Crawford Lake, Tomanelli, Salomon, O'Donnely, Rome, Bramlett, Mount Olive, Walford, MacGowan, Charleston, Buford, Jernberg, Marlow, Debow, Boykin Bayou, Roosevelt, Yates, Cason, Cook, Whiting, May, Moon, Morrison, Corn Lake, Little Sunflower, Shady Grove, Oxbow Bend, Indian Creek, Hopson Bayou, Prowell, Ellis, Flower, Acree, Rufus Davis, Ware, Joe Smith, Barbee, Cassidy Bayou, Posey Mound, D'Orr, Dickerson, Nelson, King Mound Group, Aderholt, Harris Bayou, Tidwell, Blue Lake, White, Thomas, Everett, Wilnot, Garner, Mattson, Garmon, Norman, Stover, Henderson, Twin Lakes, Carmichael, Arcola, Stoneville, Marlow, Silver City, Deer Creek, Leland, Boyer, Bay Lake, Lipe, Lamkin, Winterville, Lake Dawson, Arcola High School, Whaley, Lessiedell, Eastland, Summerfield, Ely, Midnight, Belzoni, Hollyknowe, Polk, Fleming, Mitchell, MacGregor, Lester Way, Archer, Swan Lake, Barry, McLean, Choctaw, Golson, Palusha Creek, Brooks, Ireland, Priscilla, Silver Lake, Shields, Porter Bayou, Hollywood, Commerce, Indian Creek, Walls, Turkey Ridge, Shannon, Withers, Irby, Woodlyn, Evansville, Owens, Beaverdam, Johnson Cemetery, Oakwood Cemetery, Dundee, West Mounds, Canon, and Prichard.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchula and Baytown Periods.

## RELATED TYPES:

Equivalent to Lower Valley plain wares from Tchefuncte Plain to Addis Plain of the Plaquemine Period.

## BELL PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:122-126; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:99.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled. There is a pronounced tendency for sherds to break along these lines.

Temper- Very fine particles of shell less than 1 mm. in size.

Texture- Fine, soft and friable with a tendency to crumble. When sherds are broken, the fracture is generally smooth and square.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.5, averaging about 2.6.

Color- Predominantly dark gray, but red and mottled sherds do occur. Gray sherds tend to have dark, almost black cores, while red sherds are uniform throughout.

Surface Finish- Interior and exterior characteristically well smoothed, with some sherds being highly polished, lustrous and soapy to the touch. Rough sherds probably result of weathering.

Decoration- see comments below under 'Rim'.

Form- Rim- Mostly plain, but a few are decorated. The techniques used occur in the following order of frequency: nicked, notched, notched or pinched horizontal rim fillet, pinched, punctated, or a single incised line.

Lip- Either beveled, rounded, or flattened.

Body- Various shapes, listed below in the order of frequency:

- (A) Simple, curved-sided bowls
- (B) Bottles- most commonly a flattened globular or ellipsoidal body and a low-to-medium-high cylindrical neck, terminating in a rim that has a pronounced exterior roll combined with an interior bevel.
- (C) Bowls with flat or flattened bottoms and flaring sides.
- (D) A wide variety of specialized forms (effigy forms).

Base- Generally simply flattened and smoothly rounded into the sides, but a few are very flat and join the body wall at a sharp angle. Other occurrences are disc and annular or ring bases, and occasionally a single encircling row of punctations or nicks occur at the juncture of the base and body wall.

Thickness- 4.5 to 10 mm.; average 6.9 mm.

Appendages- Rare, although single loop handles have been found; lugs, apparently from effigy bowls, frequently occur.



## BELL PLAIN (Continued)....

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Scattered throughout the alluvial valley region at the following sites: Bush, Powell Bayou, Stokes Bayou, Walford, Tomanelli, Salomon, Bramlett, Debow, Yates, Cason, Oliver, Corn Lake, Whiting, Hopson Bayou, Barbee, Rufus Davis, Posey Mound, Dickerson, Refuge, Arcola, Stoneville, Marlow, Deer Creek, Panther Burn, Silver City, Sheldon, Leland, Lipe, Boyer, Steiner, Failing, Bay Lake, Winterville, Jaketown, Lake Dawson, Arcola High School, Parchman Place, Mattson, Wilford, Myer, Blanchard, Vance, Alligator, Dockery, Walls, Merigold, Spendthrift, Hollywood, Commerce, Indian Creek, Shannon, Cheatham, Norfolk, Lake Cormorant, Withers, Owens, Woodlyn, Evansville, Beaverdam, Perry, Johnson Cemetery, Oakwood Cemetery, Dundee, West Mounds, and Prichard.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Dates from the late Baytown Period through the late Mississippi Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Coles Creek Polished Plain from the mouth of the Red River.

## BELZONI INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:99-101

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Unknown because of lack of sherds.  
 Temper- Coarse shell.  
 Texture- See related types.  
 Hardness- See related types.  
 Color- See related types.

Surface Finish- Unpolished.

Decoration- Technique- Incised or trailed lines.

Design- Curvilinear; such as simple scrolls, festoons, and concentric patterns which apparently cover the entire body except for the upper portion of the rim.

Form- Rim- Information not available.

Lip- Information not available.

Body- Available information suggests that jar and bottle forms are dominant, but simple bowls may also appear.

Base- Information not available.

Appendages- None found.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

At the Jaketown Site this type was found in greater quantity than other decorated Mississippi Period ware.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippi Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Related to Leland Incised, but Belzoni Incised has coarser temper. Belzoni Incised may also be a curvilinear version of Arcola Incised.

BLANCHARD INCISED  
(Provisional Type)

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:148-149.

DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Information not available.

Temper- Fine shell particles, with carbonized matter included.

Texture- Fine and homogeneous, but if the shell temper is unusually coarse, the paste appears lumpy.

Hardness- Information not available.

Color- Surface ranges from dark gray to red or mottled. Gray sherds usually have dark, almost black cores, while red sherds are uniform throughout.

Surface Finish- see 'Decoration'.

Decoration- Technique- Incised lines made with a rounded implement afterwards smoothed or polished over, making them broader than the ones found on Leland Incised.

Design- Most commonly composed of a series of broad, shallow festoons suspended from a horizontal line on the rim interior. Sometimes these festoons are turned around vertically to the lip, forming a Greek letter E.

Form- Rim- Unthickened or slightly thickened on the interior.

Lip- Either rounded or squared.

Body- Forms include shallow bowls with flaring sides and plates with a rather indefinite break between rim and bottom.

Base- Information not available.

Thickness- Average is about 7 mm.

Appendages- Information not available.

DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Lower Yazoo Basin, according to Phillips, Ford and Griffin.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Late Mississippian Period.

RELATED TYPES:

Apparently closely related to Leland Incised and may be a variant of that type.

## BLUE LAKE CORD MARKED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:142; Haag 1952:21;  
Bohannon 1965:46; Koehler 1966.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Probably coiled.

Temper- Primarily medium to coarse sand, with occasional inclusions of coarse, lumpy clay particles, gravel or very small stones.

Texture- Essentially soft and friable with clay being generally well-wedged and tempering more or less homogeneous in distribution. At the Womack Site, this type is described as having a smooth paste, but at the Boyd Site as fine and gritty.

Hardness- Averages about 2.5, but may range from 2.0 to 3.0.

Color- Pink-cinnamon to orange-cinnamon; cores mouse gray to dark gray.

Surface Finish- Covered from base to lip with impressions made by a cord-wrapped implement (cord of unidentified material). Impressions range from 1 to 3 mm. in diameter and are normally close-spaced, averaging about 2.9 cords per cm. and ranging from 2 to 5 per cm. In the survey area of Phillips, Ford and Griffin the directions of the cord impressions on rims are as follows: Right oblique (highest frequency), Normal, Parallel, Left oblique, and Two directions (lowest frequency). A marked divergence is found on Mulberry Creek Cord Marked. The direction on that type with the highest frequency was normal to the rim, while parallel to the rim was very rare.

Decoration- Little or none other than the cord impressions.

Form- Rim- In the Phillips, Ford and Griffin survey area about 5% were nicked or notched. Notching consisted of irregularly spaced sharp cuts across the lip approximately at right angles to it. About 4% had rim folds like those on Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, although somewhat smaller in size, the average width being 15 mm.

Lip- Predominantly smooth and rounded; 20% are flat and cordmarked.

Body- Based on a few rim sherds, either (A) Simple, curve-sided bowls, (B) Deep bowls or beakers with straight or incurved rims, or (C) Jars with globular or sub-globular bodies and recurved rims.

Base- Indications are that most, if not all, were rounded or slightly flattened.

Thickness- Average about 6 mm. at the Boyd Site.

Appendages- None found to date.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

The original type description was based primarily on sherds found on the eastern border of the Phillips, Ford and Griffin survey area in the general vicinity of the point where the Tallahatchie River and Yocona River enter the Yazoo Basin (quadrangles 15-0, 15-P, 16-0, 16-P). Other sherds have been found in the Yazoo Basin near the mouth of the Coldwater River (quadrangle 13-P), at the Boyd and Womack Sites, and the Grenada Reservoir.

BLUE LAKE CORD MARKED (Continued)....

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchula and early Baytown Periods (see APPENDIX 1).

RELATED TYPES:

Furrs Cordmarked and Mulberry Creek Cordmarked.

## BOWIE PLAIN

(Provisional Type)

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:146-147.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Information not available.

Temper- Predominantly clay lumps of varying sizes, but often sufficient quantities of medium-to-coarse sand gives a sand tempered appearance.

Texture- Generally dense and compact, displaying a contorted appearance and tending to fracture irregularly. Sherds without sand or containing only minor amounts of sand are often smooth and 'soapy' feeling like Baytown Plain sherds.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0, averages 2.7.

Color- Surface generally a warm orange; darker colors less frequent, and run to varying shades of mouse gray. Cores generally dark.

Surface Finish- Generally well-smoothed on both exterior and interior, but never polished. Surface irregularities occur, resulting from the protrusion of large tempering particles.Decoration- Information not available.Form- Rim- Forms include: (A) Unmodified rims with flat, insloped, or rounded lips (found on bowl forms); (B) Rims thickened by means of a clay fillet on the exterior (occasionally on the interior) wall adjacent to the lip. These fillets were probably a separate clay addition; (C) Rims with a flat, thin, horizontal flange which has a projection of 1 to 2 cm. Rims may also be nicked or notched.

Lip- Information not available.

Thickness- 6.4 mm.

Appendages- Three types of lugs have been found, including: (A) lugs that are semi-circular and horizontally projecting; (B) a miniature version of the above lug which has the appearance of a tiny vertically flattened node; and (C) a lug similar to the others, except that it projects on both the interior and exterior.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Found in the following quadrangles all in the northwest corner of the State: 12-P, 14-O, 15-O, 16-N, and 16-O.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early Baytown Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Similar to Baytown Plain, but it appears that this is a type which has its center outside of Mississippi.

## CARSON RED ON BUFF

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:132-133.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell particles of a wide range in size.

Texture- Sherds display the lamination characteristic of shell-tempered paste, as well as open spaces due to poor wedging of the clay. A swirled and contorted paste results if tempering particles are large.

Hardness- Averages about 2.5.

Color- Lighter buff shades predominate, with little difference between surface and core because of uniform firing. Reddish-colored sherds tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Usually smoothed on both exterior and interior, with an occasional moderate polish. As a result of the leaching out of the shell particles through weathering, the surfaces often assume a rough appearance.

Decoration- Technique- Broad bands of a heavy slip-like paint were applied directly to the unslipped buff surface.

Design- Most commonly spiral meanders and swastika spirals. Other patterns include a simple arrangement of alternating vertical panels or a stepped design. Whatever the design, the treatment is always broad and relatively crude.

Form- Rim- Information not available.

Lip- Information not available.

Body- The basic shapes and forms are generally the same as those of Neeley's Ferry Plain and Bell Plain. There is a particular emphasis on bottles which are frequently equipped with basal features including disc, ring, annular, and tripod bases. Generally, the bowl forms are less often painted and jars seem to be devoid of paint.

Base- Information not available.

Thickness- Information not available.

Appendages- Information not available.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Scattered over the northern part of the Phillips, Ford and Griffin survey area. No definite sites were listed.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Nodena Red and White and Avenue Polychrome. It is possible that all three are variants of one type.

## CHEVALIER STAMPED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1939b:4; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:100; Ford 1951:81; Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled, according to Ford and Willey; in the Greenhouse Report, Ford states that the type may be coiled or built up with annular rings of clay.

Temper- Clay, carbonized vegetable material and some sand. At the Greenhouse Site, sherds also contained fragments of white stone which Ford thought were pieces of volcanic tufa.

Texture- Paste is compact but lumpy and contorted.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0, average 2.5.

Color- Surface may range from buff to brown to gray; core usually gray. Firing variations give a clouded exterior; occasionally interior smudging may occur.

Surface Finish- Both interior and exterior usually smoothed, but not polished. Defects include lumpy surfaces, indicating a lack of scraping, and visible tooling striations.

Decoration- Technique- Characteristically consists of zigzag stamping which was applied by rocking a single unit stamp while moving it sideways down the vessel wall.

Design- Formed by parallel vertical rows of stamping which form a decorated band about the upper part of the vessel. At the Greenhouse Site, two-thirds of the sherds display stamped rows so close together that impressions meet to form what appears to be a continuous textured design.

Decoration is usually confined to the neck, if the vessel has one, and in most cases the band of decoration is bordered by incised lines at both the top and bottom. In some cases, a single row of triangular punctates is placed below the band.

At the Greenhouse Site, about 60% of the examples showed that the decorated area is slightly thicker than the vessel wall below.

In beaker forms, the decoration is terminated one-third to one-half way down the wall of the vessel.

Form- Rim- Usually rounded, but some have folds of varying widths and thicknesses. Folds are usually to the outside, and, in some cases, are decorated by an incised line running horizontal to the rim.

Lip- Usually ovate in cross-section when the rim is thickened by a rounded fold. Direct rims very often become thin as they approach to lip and terminate in a rounded point.



## CHEVALIER STAMPED (Continued)....

Body- Forms include barrel-shaped beakers, cauldrons, and bowls.

Base- Include round-flat and square-flat shapes with a distinct angle between the side walls and the bottom.

Thickness- About 5 to 7 mm. according to Ford and Willey; upper walls and rims thinner than lower walls and bases.

Appendages- Occur occasionally in the form of small horizontal flanges, and usually number four.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Found at the following sites: Fatherland, Jaketown, Oliver, Alligator, Ely, Swan Lake, Choctaw, and Brooks.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

The maximum frequency falls in the Coles Creek Period (see APPENDIX 1 and APPENDIX 2).

## RELATED TYPES:

Chevalier Stamped probably evolved from the rim treatment of vessels which was used during the Marksville Period.

## CHICKACHAE COMBED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Quimby 1942:265; Bohannon 1965:51; Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Information not available.

Temper- Very fine sand and grit.

Texture- Very fine and compact.

Hardness- Information not available.

Color- At the Boyd Site, sherds have reddish-brown to gray surfaces; cores are somewhat lighter.

Surface Finish- Information not available.

Decoration- Technique- Denticulated tool used for both incising and combing, the latter of which is the more important.

Design- Decorations consist of angular or curvilinear elements, the latter of which resembles those on Bayou Goula, being arranged in parallel bands, meanders, or scrolls. At the Boyd Site, the design consists of narrow bands of four or five closely spaced incised lines.

Form- There is little information concerning the form of this type.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Fatherland Site and Boyd Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Manufactured during historic times by the Choctaw Indians.

## RELATED TYPES:

The design on Chickachae Combed vessels is very similar to the one appearing on Bayou Goula Incised vessels.

## CHICKACHAE PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Bohannon 1965:51

Chickachae Plain sherds have the same paste as Chickachae Combed sherds, but lack the decoration characteristic of the latter. Sherds of this type have been found at the Boyd Site.

## CHURUPA PUNCTATED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1939a:2; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:95; Ford 1951:52; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:85; Greengo 1964:55; Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled, according to Ford and Willey, but sherds from the Greenhouse Site indicate they could be coiled or built up with annular rings of clay.

Temper- Clay, particles of carbonized vegetable matter, and some sand. Occasionally sherds found at the Greenhouse Site contained small pieces of white stone thought to be pieces of volcanic tufa.

Texture- Contorted and lumpy, but compact.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0, average 2.5.

Color- Gray, buff, or brown with a gray core, according to Ford and Willey. Some mottling because of differential firing, and occasionally interior smudging. At the Greenhouse Site, color is predominately gray, indicating firing in a reducing atmosphere. In some sherds, the interior paste is black, showing that low firing temperatures were used.

Surface Finish- Both interior and exterior smoothed, but because they were not scraped are somewhat irregular and bumpy.

Decoration- Technique- Apparently, a cylindrical implement was used to make punctations and was held at about a 15° angle to the wall of the vessel. At the Manny Site, some sherds were decorated with punctations that were applied at a 90° angle.

Design- Usually consists of hemi-conical punctations arranged in zones which are enclosed by wide, round-bottomed, incised lines which are contrasted with undecorated areas. In most cases, the design is made up of scrolls or meanders which appear in a wide band beginning below the smooth rim areas and extend down the upper half or two-thirds of the vessel walls.

At the Manny Site, the size of the punctations ranged from barely 1 mm. to 9 mm. across, with an average of 3 mm. A variation from the type design was evident on a number of sherds from the Manny Site. These are punctated all over with no rounded incisions to set the punctations off from the smoothed zones.

Form- Rim- May be straight, straight and slightly incurving, or straight with marginal thickening to the inside.

Lip- Generally either ovate or flattened with an occasional appearance of small notches on the side.

Body- According to Ford and Willey flat bottomed beakers, bowls with slightly incurving rims, or 'cauldrons'. The various forms indicated by rim sherds from the

Manny Site include:

- (A) Unrestricted vessels (open bowls). Diameters at rim range from 10 to 42 cm.
- (B) Restricted simple vessels (incurved bowls and jars). Most common rim rounded and moderately thickened from exterior side. Orifice diameter estimated to be 12-30 cm.
- (C) Restricted independent vessels (shouldered jars). Orifice diameters ranged between 8 and 26 cm. on the five rims of this form from the Manny Site.
- (D) Restricted dependent vessels. This form is represented by one complete, miniature carinated vessel with a maximum outer diameter of 45 cm. Base is flattened and circular.
- (E) Complex form- Two sherds from the Manny Site indicate a vessel shape somewhat different from the others. One sherd has a straight rim with the beginning of a curve at one end, indicating a bilateral or quadrilateral form. The other sherd was from a vessel in which the rim and wall are drawn out to form an extension that is larger than usual.

Base- May be flat-round or flat-square.

Thickness- Average is 6 mm.; base thicker than walls.

Appendages- Information not available.

#### DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

According to Ford and Willey, confined to the lower Mississippi Valley. The type has been found at the following sites in Mississippi: Manny, Thornton, Leist, Mabin, Wall, Fatherland, Jaketown, Porter Bayou, Palusha, and Nichols.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Ford and Willey place Churupa Punctated in the middle and late Marksville Period (see APPENDIX 1). Greengo says that this type is characteristic of the Issaquena Phase (see APPENDIX 2), thus agreeing with Ford (1951) who places it in the Troyville Period.

#### RELATED TYPES:

Ford believes that Churupa Punctated may have been derived from some of the early zone-punctated types of the Tchefuncte time horizon such as Orleans Punctated. The original type description (Ford and Willey) states that Churupa Punctated is apparently ancestral to the punctated French Fork designs, a type seen in the early and late Coles Creek Period.

## COLES CREEK INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1939a:12-13; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951: 96-97; Ford 1951:74-76; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:95.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Predominantly clay with small amounts of sand and small particles of vegetal matter. Outside of Mississippi, some sherds also contain white stone fragments thought to be volcanic tufa.

Texture- Compact, contorted, and slightly lumpy.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0; average 2.5.

Color- May be buff, gray or brown; cores usually gray; fire motteling may appear on exterior surfaces.

Decoration- Technique- Overhanging incised lines are generally found, but a few examples have lines made with a pointed tool.

Design- Lines are placed parallel to the rim on the upper portion of the vessel. Lines may vary in number from two or three to fifteen or more, usually spaced less than 5 mm. apart, but they may be as much as 20 mm. apart. The lines generally begin just below the lip, but there may be a margin of from 5 to 40 mm. of undecorated rim and may display a row of large triangular punctates beneath and parallel to the lines. When a wide, folded rim or rim thickening occurs on the exterior, the incised lines are confined to the rim area.

Sherds from the Jaketown Site show a marked tendency toward wider spacing and a reduction in the number of lines, often having only two or three. The overhanging character of the lines is not present here and none of the sherds have a row of punctations below the line.

Form- Rim- Vertical, either plain or with small, rounded, exterior folds. The second most frequent form is incurved or in-slanted; a few have out-slanted walls.

Lip- Usually flattened, but they sometimes have round or flattened oval-cross sections. May also be thin or have interior beveling.

Body- May be beaker-shaped, 'cauldron'-shaped, bowl-shaped, or barrel-shaped. At the Jaketown Site, most bowls are simple, but five rims indicate a shallow bowl with horizontal incised lines on the rim interior, usually in addition to the exterior decoration.

Base- Almost always flat, forming a definite angle with the walls, and may be either round or square.

Appendages- Seem to have none.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Located in the extreme southern region of the Phillips, Ford and Griffin survey area at the following sites: Jaketown, Phillipi, Wall, Nichols, Boles Lake, Acree, Bay Lake, Lamkin,

COLES CREEK INCISED (Continued)....

Lake Dawson, Lessiedell, Summerfield, Ely, Belzoni, Fleming, Hollyknowe, Polk, Lester Way, Archer, Swan Lake, Ireland, Barry, Silver Lake, Parchman Place, Solomon, Buford, Cason, Alligator, Roosevelt, Shady Grove, Prowell, Dickerson, D'Orr, and Garner.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

A marker for the Coles Creek horizon (see APPENDIX 1).

RELATED TYPES:

Coeval and closely related to Chase Incised and Greenhouse Incised.

\* \* \* \* \*

COLES CREEK PLAIN

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1939b:7; Ford and Willey 1940:55; Ford 1951: 70-74.

DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Either coiled or built up with annular rings of clay. Coil junctures so well-smoothed they cannot be detected.

Temper- Clay, small amounts of sand, and often, carbonized vegetable matter; also small amounts of tufa.

Texture- Compact and contorted in cross section, while surfaces are usually smooth and chalky.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0, average 2.3.

Color- Light gray, buff, and brown most common; gray cores and gray or black firing clouds.

Surface Finish- Usually well smoothed on both interior and exterior, with tooling marks and interior smudging very common. It is quite probable that many sherds of this type had a red slip which has been lost through exposure before being covered by deposits.

Decoration- Apparently little decoration.

Form- Rim- Most commonly a continuation of a straight wall; but may have a small rounded exterior fold, which may be thin, flat, or rectangular and perfectly straight in cross section, or tapered from the inside to a very thin lip. Also common is an interior marginal fold which may be either rounded or triangular in cross section. These marginal rim variations may be on vertical, surged, or out-slanting vessel walls.

Lip- Usually flattened or flattened ovate, with the flattening generally in the plane of the vessel mouth. However, notched and pointed lips are common. Flattened lips often display incised lines, interspersed with punctates.

## COLES CREEK PLAIN (Continued)....

Body- Most common forms are beakers with straight, vertical, outslanting, or inslanting walls. Also common are deep, cauldron-shaped vessels, some with straight walls, some with incurving upper elements, and some with sides which are constricted above the shoulders, then outflaring. Two forms of carinated bowls occur. One is deep with a moderately deep bottom, short inslanting upper sides, and a sharp angle between the side walls and bottom. The other is similar, except that the side walls extend vertically or slant slightly outward and are higher. There are many deep bowls with slightly incurved sides.

Base- Either flat and round, or flat and square with well-marked corners; a few vessels have convex bases.

Thickness- Bases and lower portions of walls usually thicker than upper walls and rims.

Appendages- Usually number four and give a quadrated appearance to beakers and bowls; may have ovate or ovate-triangular ears which protrude outward and upward at about a 45° angle from the rim margin. In this case, they are manufactured as part of the vessel body, and no line or juncture is discernable. Another very common type of quadrated appendage is a horizontal flange which extends from the rim as a triangle. Coles Creek decorations may be found on the top or the sides of this type of appendage. One small ladle or dipper handle has been found at the Greenhouse Site.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Southern part of State.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Coles Creek Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

This type bears paste, temper, surface finish and shape similarities to Troyville Plain. The principal distinguishing features are that Coles Creek Plain is thinner, harder, smoother, has been subjected to more intense firing, and has different rims and vessel shapes. This type is also very similar to McKelvey Plain, a type found in Pickwick, Wilson, and Wheeler Basins in northern Alabama.

## COLES CREEK POLISHED PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford 1951:68-70; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:94-95.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Either coiled or built up with annular rings. Coil line breaks do occur.  
 Temper- Mainly small lumps of clay and carbonized vegetal material. At the Greenhouse Site, sherds also contained particles of white stone thought to be volcanic tufa.  
 Texture- Paste ranges from medium-coarse with laminations to quite compact and fine grained.  
 Hardness- Information not available.  
 Color- Surfaces usually dark gray, light gray, or brown. May display a dark mottling effect which is caused by poorly controlled firing.

Surface Finish- One or both surfaces may be polished; varies from only a little better than the smoothing found on Coles Creek Plain to a very high polish.

Form- Rim- At the Greenhouse Site in Louisiana, forms included:  
 (A) Direct rims with rounded lips  
 (B) Beaded rims with a line in the lips  
 (C) Slightly thickened or direct rims with pointed lips  
 (D) Rims with small exterior folds  
 O (E) Rims with squared lips (some had a line in the lip)

Body- Forms included:

- (A) small vertical-sided beakers (most common form)
- (B) Barrel and jar forms (jars generally have slightly constricted mouths)
- (C) Bowls- may have constricted mouths with either angular or rounded shoulders, or may be simple, open bowls ranging from fairly deep to almost flat plates. It is common for these bowls to have four triangular ears.
- (D) Carinated bowls- not very common

Thickness- Ranges from 3 to 7 mm. Relative thickness serves to distinguish vessels of this type from Coles Creek Plain.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Possibly near the close of the Troyville Period and throughout the Coles Creek Period (see APPENDIX 2).

## RELATED TYPES:

Coles Creek Polished Plain is the earliest example of polished pottery in the lower part of the Mississippi Valley. Ford believes that this type is a partial ancestor to the later shell tempered Bell Plain of the Mississippi Period.



## CORMORANT CORD IMPRESSED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:73

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Probably coiled.

Temper- Primarily clay, but often there are larger amounts of sand.

Texture- Because of the large sand content, sherds have a gritty feel and a coarse, lumpy, and contorted appearance. A broken sherd will display an irregular and jagged appearance.

Hardness- 2.0 to 4.5.

Color- Surface generally shades of gray or drab, but pink and buff shades do occur. The sandier textured sherds may either be darker gray or reddish. In the reddish sherds the clay tempering generally shows up as light buff, producing a mottled effect.

Decoration- Technique- Produced by impressing short lengths of twisted cord into the clay while it is still soft. This is done in such a manner as to produce simple rectilinear patterns.

Design- Consists of:

- (A) Sets of short vertical lines
- (B) Sets of short oblique lines
- (C) Chevrons
- (D) Cross-hatching
- (E) Horizontal lines

Decoration is confined to the rim and lip, which may be encircled by one of or a combination of the above designs. Occasionally, horizontal rows of small punctations are combined with these designs.

Form- Rim- Tend to be thickened on the exterior, interior, or both. Exterior usually thickened by means of a fold, which also serves as a field for decoration.

Body- The most common shapes appear to be simple, straight-sided bowls or outflaring bowls. One sherd has been found which indicates a jar or bowl with a sharp recurved rim.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Largely concentrated in quadrangle 13-P, at the Irby, Withers, and Turkey Ridge Sites. Possible examples have been found at the following sites: Alligator, Prowell, Posey Mound, D'Orr, Norman, and Twin Lakes.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchula Period (see APPENDIX 1).

## RELATED TYPES:

Twin Lakes Punctated, Wheeler Dentate Stamped, Alexander Incised, and Santillo Dabric Impressed.

## CROWDER PUNCTATED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:76.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Probably coiled.

Temper- Crowder Punctated is similar to Twin Lakes Punctated in that both are intermediate between Baytown Plain and Thomas Plain. Baytown Plain is a claytempered ware with small amounts of sand, while Thomas Plain is sand tempered with small amounts of clay included. Crowder Punctated generally has approximately equal amounts of clay and sand as the tempering agent. In some cases, the sand or clay may predominate.

Texture- Sandy.

Hardness- No information currently available.

Color- Generally reddish.

Surface Finish- Phillips, Ford and Griffin indicate that the surface finish is the same as that found on Twin Lakes Punctated wares.

Decoration- Technique- Small round punctations made with a blunted implement.

Design- Consists of two parallel rows of punctations spaced about 10 mm. apart, located around the rim just below the lip. On occasion, these punctations are carried down onto the body. Because of the lack of information regarding this type, the exact decorative pattern is not known.

Form- Rim- Unmodified; tend to be slightly pointed with some interior beveling.

Lip- May be rounded or slightly pointed.

Body- Vessels are simple curved-sided bowls and jars or beakers that have slightly incurved or recurved rims.

Base- No information available.

Thickness- No information available.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Appears to be merely a type of rim treatment of purely local occurrence that is concentrated in quadrangles 16-N (Aderholt Site), 16-O (Flower and Norman Sites), and 16-P (White and Twin Lakes Sites) in the northwest part of the State.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchula and Early Baytown Periods.

## RELATED TYPES:

Twin Lakes Punctated.

## DUPREE INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford 1951:89; Quimby 1951:122-123; Bohannon 1965:48;  
Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled; coil fractures do occur.

Temper- Quimby states that small particles of clay are scattered throughout the paste; medium sized particles also present in sherds from the Boyd Site.

Texture- Medium and granular according to Quimby; soft and coarse at the Boyd Site.

Color- Surface may range from brown to black. At the Boyd Site, the sherds have a black interior; exterior ranges from black to red, the result of differential firing.

Surface Finish- Generally smoothed and sometimes slightly polished.

Decoration- Technique- Incising and punctating; punctations consist of dots or jagged commas, made with a pointed instrument and rather carelessly executed.

Design- Consists of rectilinear bands or angular zones of punctation which are confined by incised lines and are arranged vertically, slightly slanted, or in V's. Decoration usually confined to the upper portions of vessel's exterior. Designs closely resemble ones that appear on Rhinehardt Punctated, but are poorly done.

Form- Rim- May be straight and inslanting, incurving, or slightly flaring.

Lip- Usually rounded or somewhat flattened.

Body- Jars are the most common forms, but simple and carinated bowls are also found. At the Boyd Site, a jar or bottle with a four-lobed body, a convex bottom, and a rounded shoulder was found.

Base- Generally rounded or flattened.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Fatherland Site and Boyd Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Begins in Late Coles Creek Period; has maximum frequency in Plaquemine Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Dupree Incised is derived from Rhinehardt Punctated and bears a general resemblance to Orleans Punctated.

## EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:90-91; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:89-91; Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled; some sherds show pronounced tendency to fracture on coil lines.

Temper- Predominantly clay, with particles varying in size and color, from minute to over 5 mm. in diameter.

Sherd-temper, carbonized particles, sand and shell are also found in some sherds, but the latter two may be accidental inclusions.

Texture- Sherds are coarse, lumpy and contorted; tendency to chip rather than crumble, leaving a jagged, irregular break.

Hardness- 2.0 to 4.5.

Color- Surface is predominantly warm gray or drab, but can be pinkish, buff, or even reddish. Differences in core color often not apparent; if discernible, they range from black through gray and buff.

Surface Finish- Majority of sherds have a characteristic chalky feel and are normally well-smoothed on the interior, exterior, or both. Some display highly smoothed and polished compact surfaces with tooling marks visible; others are very rough, completely unpolished, often sandy feeling, and with tempering materials protruding from the surface.

Decoration- Technique- Punctations made with the fingernail or some other implement; oval, semi-lunar, or, occasionally, hemi-conical in shape. Most frequently made at an oblique angle to the body wall, with a resulting tendency to push back some of the clay onto the surface. Punctations are often arranged in horizontal rows with some rims showing an arrangement of three such rows starting immediately beneath the lip. On occasional sherds, the punctations are carefully aligned vertically so that the "burr" forms continuous ridges running at right angles to the rows.

Design- Except for the three horizontal rows of punctations mentioned above there is very little information concerning the design. Occasionally sherds also show vertical or diagonal pinched bands.

Form- Rim- The only shape indicated with surety by the few rim sherds available is a jar or beaker with a slightly recurved rim. It is probable that bowl forms are also included in this type. There is no information on basal features or appendages.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Found throughout the survey area of Phillips, Ford and Griffin at the following sites: Jaketown, Wall, Shell Bluff, Paxton, Nichols, Brooks, Palusha Creek, Alligator,

## EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED (Continued)....

Flower, Aderholt, Harris Bayou, Lake Cormorant, Falls, Lipe, Silver City, Boykin Bayou, Winterville, Indian Creek, D'Orr, Hollyknowe, Acree, Barbee, MacGregor, Dickerson, Choctaw, White, Shannon, Priscilla, Silver Lake, Dundee, Solomon, Vance, Canon, Buford, and Yates.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

This type occurs in minor amounts throughout the entire Baytown Period (see APPENDIX 1).

## RELATED TYPES:

Closely related to Alexander Pinched and Tammany Pinched, and is probably derived from one of these types. In turn, Evansville Punctated was succeeded by Parkin Punctated, which likewise shows little, if any, change in treatment. The series Tammany-Evansville-Parkin offers one of the clearest possible evidences of general ceramic continuity over a long period of time in the survey area of Phillips, Ford and Griffin.

## FATHERLAND INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Jennings 1941:178; Quimby 1957:123-124; Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled, as indicated by occasional coil fractures.

Temper- May consist of very fine particles of sand, clay, shell, and unidentified organic matter. Jennings says that the sand particles may range from fine to medium in size; the clay from medium to coarse.

Texture- Fine, granular, and compact according to Quimby.

Hardness- 2.5 to 3.0 on the exterior surface.

Color- May range from buffs to dark grays. Sherds from Lee County range from buff to red-brown to gray or black, with gray cores.

Surface Finish- Well smoothed and often polished; occasionally red filmed either on interior or exterior surface, or both.

Decoration- Technique- Either a pointed instrument or a comb-like tool was used to make fine incised lines.

Design- Consists of incised scrolls or meanders in a number of minor variations. There are frequently one to four incised parallel lines encircling the rim, especially on bowls. To these lines are attached incised triangles which separate the upper portions of the scrolls. The design usually covers the entire vessel exterior.

Form- Rim- Bowls usually incurving, jars usually straight or slightly out-flaring; but straight, vertical rims occur on both vessel types. In Lee County sherds display characteristically thick, but relatively unmodified rims. Rims thickened on the interior are rare.

Lip- May be either rounded or flattened with rounded corners. In Lee County, they are rounded or flattened toward the interior.

Body- Most frequently shallow bowls with rounded bottoms, but several varieties of jars with flat bases and bottle-like jars with rounded or flattened bases are also found. In Lee County, a simple incurved bowl, shallow bowls, and a short-necked water bottle have been found.

Base- Rounded on bowls, flat on jars; but both vessels may have platform bases. Modelled flat and round bases occur on vessels from Lee County.

Appendages- None evident on sherds from Lee County.

Thickness- Uniform, ranging from 4 to 9 mm., average 6-7 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Northeast Mississippi (Lee County) and the Fatherland Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Manufactured during the Natchezan Period and up to the early part of the eighteenth century.

## RELATED TYPES:

Fatherland Plain, Bayou Goula Incised, Natchez Incised, Chickachae Combed, and Anna Scroll Incised.

## FATHERLAND PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Quimby 1942:264; Quimby 1957:124; Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled, but it has not been determined whether annular or spiral coiling was used. Coil fractures are not common occurrences, as the coils were obliterated during manufacture.

Temper- Very fine particles of grit, clay, shell, and unidentified organic matter.

Texture- Fine, granular, and compact.

Hardness- 2.5 to 3.0 on exterior surface.

Color- Ranges from buff to dark gray, the latter being most frequent.

Surface Finish- Very smooth and often polished. A red film may be applied to one or both surfaces.

Decoration- None

Form- Rim- Incurving.

Lip- Either rounded or flattened with rounded shoulders.

Body- Shallow bowls with rounded bottoms.

Base- Rounded.

Thickness- Vessels are fairly uniform and range from 5 to 9 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Fatherland Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Made during the Natchezan Period and up to the early part of the eighteenth century.

## RELATED TYPES:

Closely related to Fatherland Incised, with the only difference being the decoration on the incised type.

## FORTUNE NODED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:120-122.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell with a wide range in particle size.

Texture- Sherds display the lamination characteristic of a shell-tempered paste, with open spaces due to poor wedging of the clay. If the tempering particles are especially large, the paste appears swirled and contorted.

Color- Range is generally that of Baytown Plain, but with a greater tendency toward gray and buff and very reddish extremes. Usually there is little difference between surface and core, except in the case of the reddish sherds, which tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Both surfaces usually smoothed with a moderate form of polishing occasionally occurring. As a result of the leaching out of the shell tempering particles through weathering, the surfaces often assume a rough appearance.

Decoration- Consists of small hemispherical or conical nodes placed in rows, groups or as an all-over treatment of the vessel body. These nodes average about 10 mm. in diameter, with an average projection of about 5 mm. They may be luted onto the vessel surface, resulting in a shape similar to a conical mound, or simply flattened onto the surface, with a resulting shape more like that of a small, thin pancake. The nodes may be combined with incised and punctated decorations.

Form- Body- Vessel forms include bowls and jars both with plain rims.

Appendages- In addition to the nodes, strap handles may occur, but are rare.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Oliver, Alligator, Walls, Perry, Parchman Place, Wilford, Thomas, Myer, and Penitentiary Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Confined to the Mississippi Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Does not seem to be related to any other type found in Mississippi.



## FRENCH FORK INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1939a:9-11; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:100-101; Ford 1951:62-67; Neitzel 1965:45.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Predominantly large clay particles, with some carbonized particles according to Ford and Willey. In the survey area of Phillips, Ford and Griffin, sherds are devoid of the carbonized matter and have paste similar to that of Daytown Plain. Sometimes fragments of volcanic tufa have been found.

Texture- Fine, with a contorted and very compact paste.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0, average 2.5.

Color- Usually gray or buff, but may range from black to reddish brown. Interiors are often smudged.

Surface Finish-Unusually smooth and 'soapy' to the touch, with polishing marks occurring parallel to the rim. In exceptional cases, sherds may be highly polished, with a few displaying a red slip.

Decoration- Technique- Incising and punctations.

Design- The basic characteristic appears to be the contrasting of roughened bands and areas with smooth ones. This may be achieved in the following ways:

- (A) Overhanging incised lines which usually run parallel to the rim and often end in deep punctates.
- (B) Rows of triangular punctates
- (C) Scattered triangular punctates
- (D) Arrangements of tear drop shaped punctates
- (E) Delicate dentate stamping
- (F) Cross-hatching consisting of fine lines
- (G) Red pigment (exceptional cases)

The designs are outlined with incised lines with punctates spaced on them. Generally the background is depressed below the surrounding vessel surface. The design consists of curving meanders and is usually confined to a band encircling the upper part of the vessel. On vessels which have an incipient neck, the band of decoration is on the neck.

Form- Rim- May be thickened on either interior or exterior, with one or more incised lines often inscribed on the thickened rim. Interiorly thickened rims are often triangular in cross section.

Lip- May be either rounded or flattened in the plane of the vessel mouth. In the case of flattened lips, there may be one or more incised lines inscribed on the lip.

Body- Vessels may be one of the following three forms:

- (A) A globular vessel with a gently incurving shoulder and a small aperture. This form may also have four lobes.

## FRENCH FORK INCISED (Continued)....

- (B) A flat bottomed, cauldron-shaped vessel, usually 10 to 15 inches in diameter. The upper walls of this form curve slightly inward, and its neck extends vertically from 1 to 3 inches. The decoration is found on the neck of this vessel form.
- (C) A shallow bowl with a concave bottom. This form has four large triangular shaped ears which extend almost horizontally from the rim and are arranged so that the extreme edges of the ears form a square, although the mouth of the bowl is round.

Base- Predominant form is flat with a marked angle between it and the vessel walls. Bowls seem to display the only convex bases. All bases appear to be squared or rounded.

Thickness- Ranges from 4.5 mm. to 8 mm.; average 6 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Fatherland, Jaketown, Ely, Swan Lake, Silver Lake, Salomon, Oliver, and Harris Bayou Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Ford and Willey state that French Fork Incised vessels are from the early and middle stages of the Coles Creek Period. Phillips, Ford and Griffin place the type in the Middle and Late Baytown Period (see APPENDIX 1).

## RELATED TYPES:

Various decorative techniques suggest that this type may have evolved from the body decoration of the Marksville types. French Fork Incised is also related to some Issaquena types, such as Churupa Punctated and Yokena Incised.

## FURRS CORDMARKED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Jennings 1941:199-200; Cotter and Corbett 1951:18-19;  
Koehler 1966.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Abundant amounts of fine-to-very-fine sand, mica flakes, and a very few clay pellets.

Texture- Fine, homogeneous; evenly distributed temper; very friable and gritty to the touch.

Color- Surface may be light gray, tan, red-brown, or dull brown; cores may be gray, black, or red-brown.

Surface Finish- Interior smoothed; exterior covered with cord impressions.

Decoration- Technique- Impressions made with a paddle wrapped in cord, which measures 1 to 2 mm. wide or smaller at the Bynum Site.

Design- No regularity in the cord imprints, which start at the lip and extend vertically, diagonally, or in one case, parallel to the rim. A few sherds have a half-inch wide smooth band separating the design from the lip. Many other sherds seem to have been smoothed over after cordmarking, leaving a faint trace of the cord.

Form- Rim- Most common form is everted, according to Jennings, but at the Bynum Site, slightly incurving rims are also common. Some rims at the Bynum Site are neither, but are straight, slanting pieces from open bowls. Two sherds, both having slightly everted rims, display additional strips of clay added to the rim section after the completion of the vessel. These strips are very thin and were probably applied in an effort to strengthen the rim. In both cases, the original surface had been cordmarked beneath the extra strips, the strips being paddled after they were added.

Lip- Usually rounded or slightly flattened.

Body- Generally, vessels have globular bodies, but open bowls do occur.

Base- Conoidal and flattened conoidal.

Thickness- Walls average around 8 mm.; range from 7 to 14.5 mm.

Appendages- Tetrapod feet.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Bynum Site, Womack Site, and throughout Lee County.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Probably Marksville Period and later.

## RELATED TYPES:

Comparable to Mulberry Creek Cordmarked and Tishomingo Cordmarked, being distinguished from the latter by the fact that Furrs is predominantly a sand-tempered ware, while Tishomingo is predominantly clay-grit tempered.

## HARDY INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Quimby 1951:113-114; Ford 1951:87-88; Bohannon 1965a:46-47; Neitzel 1965:45.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Includes medium-sized clay particles that may be sparse to abundant, occasional small amounts of sand, and some vegetal matter.

Texture- Medium to coarse at the Boyd Site.

Hardness- 2.0 to 2.5 on the exterior surface.

Color- Usually smoke gray to black, but may be buff to light brown. Boyd Site sherds are light and dark gray, buff, tan, and reddish-brown.

Surface Finish- Both interior and exterior smoothed and occasionally polished; tooling marks often visible.

Decoration- Techniques- Narrow, V-shaped incised lines or shallow, small-to-medium U-shaped incised lines; both often accompanied by rows of small punctate impressions.

Design- Consists of incised lines, numbering from two to more than twenty and either closely or widely spaced, being parallel to each other and to the rim. When punctates appear, they are in single or double rows, usually below the band of incised lines, but occasionally alternating with the individual lines. The decorations usually extend part of the way down the wall from the rim.

Form- Rim- Straight and vertical, incurving, or moderately flaring (on jar-shaped vessels). On some jar-shaped vessels, the rims have exteriorly folded flat bands. Bowls have rims that are straight and either in-slanting, out-slanting or vertical.

Lip- Rounded or flattened with rounded edges.

Body- Vessel forms include jars and bowls (some probably carinated). Jars with constricted necks have slightly flaring rims, while jars with straight walls may have either in-slanting, straight or out-slanting rims.

Base- Commonly rounded or flattened, but other variations are possible.

Thickness- Lip, 3 to 6 mm.; rim, 4 to 8 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Fatherland and Boyd Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Plaquemine Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

A derivative of the Coles Creek Period type, Coles Creek Incised, its decoration having degenerated from that type. Hardy Incised lacks the distinctive overhanging line of Coles Creek Incised and has a softer paste. The incised lines of Hardy Incised are spaced farther apart than those on Coles Creek Incised.

## HARRISON BAYOU INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1940:50; Quimby 1951:115-116; Bohannon 1965b:15; Neitzel 1965:45.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Predominantly very fine clay particles with some fine grit.

Texture- Fine; may appear contorted.

Hardness- 2.0 to 2.5 average for exterior surface.

Color- Ranges from brown to gray to smoke black; cores generally black. At the Mangum Site, surfaces are gray to buff, cores are buff.

Surface Finish- Both interior and exterior smoothed.

Decoration- Technique- Narrow incised lines which are rounded in cross section.

Design- Consists of a grid of crossed, diagonal lines which are usually confined to a band around the upper part of the vessel wall.

Form- Rim- May be straight and vertical, slightly flaring; some are thickened by the addition of a strap of clay which is welded firmly to the vessel wall.

Lip- May be rounded and flattened; sometimes slightly everted.

Body- May be either jar-shaped with rounded shoulders and constricted necks, or flower-pot-shaped with straight out-slanting walls.

Base- Seem to be predominantly flattened, but rounded ones do occur.

Thickness- Lip, 4 to 7 mm.; rim, 5 to 10 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Mangum Site and Fatherland Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Plaquemine Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Seems to be derivative of Beldeau Incised.

## HOLLYWOOD WHITE FILMED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:134.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell with wide range in particle size.

Texture- Sherds display the lamination characteristic of a shell-tempered paste and have open spaces due to poor wedging of the clay. If the temper particles are especially large, the paste appears swirled and contorted.

Hardness- About 2.5.

Color- Surface generally ranges from buff to red; red sherds have gray cores.

Surface Finish- White slip was added to the exterior surface, and sometimes to the interior surface.

Form- Rim- No information available.

Lip- No information available.

Body- Two forms indicated by sherds: a large bowl with flared sides, flat rim, and flat lip and a bottle.

Base- One sherd has suggested a circular, flat base.

Thickness- Ranges from 4 to 10 mm.; averages 6.3 mm.

Appendages- Small nodes.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Hollywood and Owens Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Avenue Polychrome and Nodena Red and White.

## INDIAN BAY STAMPED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:88-90.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled; sherds show a pronounced tendency to fracture along coil lines.

Temper- Predominantly clay with particles varying in color and size from minute to over 5 mm. in diameter. Sherd-tempering, carbonized particles, and minor amounts of sand and shell may also be present, but the latter two are probably accidental inclusions. Sherd-tempering may occasionally be dominant material.

Texture- Coarse, lumpy and contorted; when broken, have a tendency to chip and give a jagged irregular break rather than to crumble.

Hardness- A random sample of 50 sherds taken from the survey area of Phillips, Ford and Griffin has an average of 2.9, with a range of 2.0 to 4.5.

Color- Surface predominantly warm gray or drab, but may be pink, buff, or even red. Differences in core are often not apparent, but if discernable, range from black through gray and buff.

Surface Finish- At some sites, sherds are very similar to those of Tchefuncte types, while at other sites, the surfaces are very similar to those of Baytown Plain.

Decoration- Technique- Plain rocker-stamping with occasional dentate rocker-stamping. The implement seems to have been about 2 cm. long.

Design- The rocker-stamping forms parallel bands which usually cover the entire body of the vessel. Some rims display undecorated bands, while others have incised lines arranged in either oblique series or cross-hatched patterns.

Form- There is very little evidence on which to base categories of vessel shapes. The most probable form is a jar or beaker with vertical or slightly outflaring rims.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Found at the following sites: Porter Bayou, Norman, Harris Bayou, Aderholt, Acree Place, Marlow, Buford, Alligator, Oliver, Flower, May, Hopson Bayou, Ware, Dickerson, Dundee, Shell Bluff, Mitchell, Swan Lake, Brooks, and Ireland.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

From the Tchula to the Late Baytown Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Quite possibly derived from Tchefuncte Stamped. The type is also related to Chevalier Stamped.

## JAKETOWN SIMPLE STAMPED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:71; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:71-73; Rands n.d.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled, as suggested by a few sherds.  
Temper- None in some sherds, while others may contain small particles of clay and some sand.  
Texture- Fine, but contorted; some appear laminated.  
Hardness- 2.0 to 2.5.

Surface Finish- Compacted by smoothing which is especially noticeable on the exterior.

Decoration- Vessels were malleated with an implement making a single impression (possibly the edge of a paddle), resulting in a haphazard pattern of linear impressions. On some vessels, the stamping was not carried up to the rim or down to the base.

Form- Thus far, there is not enough material to determine the forms of this type. One sherd from the Jacketown Site suggests a bowl-shaped vessel with a round flat bottom.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown, Porter Bayou, Norman, Twin Lakes, Turkey Ridge, and Walls Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchula Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

The decorative technique is the same as that used on Wheeler Simple Stamped (formerly Pickwick Simple Stamped).



## KENT INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:126-127

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled

Temper- Coarse shell, with a single sherd often displaying a wide range in particle size (some reaching a diameter of 5 to 7 mm.).

Texture- Sherds usually display the lamination which is characteristic of a shell tempered paste and have open spaces which are the result of poor wedging of the clay. The paste may tend to have a swirled and contorted appearance if the temper particles are especially large.

Hardness- Average is about 2.5.

Color- Usually gray, but reddish extremes do occur. Generally, because of uniform firing throughout, sherds display very little difference between surface and core; but reddish sherds do tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Smoothed, and on rare occasions moderately polished on both interior and exterior. Because of leaching out of the shell tempering particles, the surface may have a rough appearance.

Decoration- Technique- Incised lines and a herringbone effect are used.

Design- Vertical incised lines, spaced 4 to 17 mm. apart, extend from the base to the rim and sometimes on to the lip. The herringbone effect, usually between widely spaced incised lines, may be continuous or in bands which alternate with smooth areas.

Form- Rim- Most descend from a plain, unelaborated lip to a gentle-to-strong recurve, blending with the body in a vague shoulder.

Body- Standard Mississippian jars are predominant, with a few rims indicating a simple curved or straight sided bowl.

Thickness- Generally averages about 7.7 mm.; ranges from 3.5 to 13 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Alligator, Bush, Marlow, Oliver, Stokes Bayou, Norfolk, Walls, Irby, Woodlyn, Perry, Hollywood, and Commerce Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period, probably reached a peak at the beginning of the Late Mississippian Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Glenwood Incised of the Titus Focus of northeast Texas is quite similar to Kent Incised.

## LAKE BORGNE INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Quimby 1945:61-62; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:72-73; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:70; Rands n.d.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Predominantly unpulverized lumps of clay with small amounts of fine sand and carbonized particles often included.

Texture- Sherds tend to be flaky, not very compact, and contorted.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0; average about 2.5.

Color- Ranges from gray to buff.

Surface Finish- Smoothed, but generally slightly lumpy. Tooling marks and smudging often noted on interiors.

Decoration- Technique- A blunt instrument or a hollow reed was used to make incised lines about 2 mm. wide. As the incisions were made, the instrument was used to make punctations about 3 mm. apart in the bottom of the incised lines.

Design- Consists of combinations of close-spaced, parallel, straight or curvilinear lines that form herringbone patterns, line filled nested triangles, squares, or diamonds. Generally two or three encircling lines border the top of the decoration which generally extends from the lip almost to the base, but may cover only the upper two-thirds of the vessel wall. Vessels may also display rim bosses.

Form- Rim- Most common form is turned slightly outward with its outer side thickened by a turned-over strap of clay. The strap is generally rounded and is combined with a rounded lip. Other rims tend to be slightly incurved, the wall thinning to a rounded point at the lip.

Lip- May be rounded or flattened, and a few are notched.

Body- Forms include:

- (A) Pots- slightly everted; thickened rims; high, rounded shoulders; and lower walls curving slightly to a small base.
- (B) Bowls- incurving rims; high, rounded shoulders; lower walls curving to a small base.
- (C) Cauldrons- large; sides slant slightly outward.

Thickness- Range 4 to 7 mm.; average about 5 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown and Wills Sites; possible examples at the Garner, Twin Lakes and Turkey Ridge Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Lake Borgne Incised vessels are thought to be made during the Tchula (Tchefuncte) Period, but at the Jacketown Site, several sherds were found that might imply that Tchula is a little early for the type.

## RELATED AND SIMILAR TYPES:

Alexander Incised and Tchefuncte Incised.

## LARTO RED FILMED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1939b:7; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:102-105; Ford 1951:59-61; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:86-87; Bohannon 1964; Greengo 1964:59-63.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Predominantly clay, but small amounts of sand and vegetal matter may also be present.

Texture- Paste is contorted and lumpy, but fairly compact.

Hardness- Average 2.5; range 2.0 to 3.0.

Color- Orange to red slip on exterior and often on the interior; paste generally gray.

Surface Finish- Both surfaces well smoothed with striations frequently visible on both. In addition to smoothing, either the interior or the exterior, or both, is covered by a slip of orange or red paint which has been fired onto the vessel.

Decoration- Besides the slip noted above, vessels may also display incised lines on the rim. Occasionally, on vessels with thickened rims, there is an incised line under, and punctations on, the thickened area. However, the punctations may be present and the incised line absent. All the above decorations may appear on the exterior, interior, or both.

Form- Rim- At least twenty different thickened rim sherds have been found. Of these the following forms are most common:

- (A) Thickened by means of an additional strip of clay, which is half-round or oval in cross section, and added to the exterior wall of a simple outcurved bowl.
- (B) Thickened by means of a half circular strap applied to the interior of a bowl with an incurving rim. This strap is always tapered off and smoothed into the body wall at the lower end and at the upper end it is thick and round.
- (C) Thickened by means of adding a thick strip of clay to the inner wall of a simple curved bowl. This strap is smoothed at the lower end and rounded over the lip at the upper end, giving the rim something of a comma shape.

Rim folds occur on the interior, exterior, or both; rims may display a single incised line, a series of punctations, or both.

Lip- Majority are rounded, a result of the rim thickening; but T-shaped and beveled lips occasionally occur.

Body- Forms include unrestricted vessels (open bowls), restricted simple vessels (incurved bowls and jars), and unrestricted independent vessels (shouldered jars).

Appendages- Occasionally small ears occur.

## LARTO RED FILMED (Continued)....

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Found on many sites in the alluvial valley of northwest Mississippi, including: Tyson, Twin Lakes, Blue Lake, Ellis, Phillipi, Palusha, Walls, Paxton, Nichols, Brooks, Flower, Porter Bayou, Boles Lake, Aderholt, Harris Bayou, Jaketown, Acree, Silver City, Midnight, Belzoni, Golson, Dickerson, Thomas, Ware, Posey Mound, D'Orr, Tidwell, Corn Lake, Moon, Whiting, Indian Creek, Prowell, Peter's Rock, Alligator, Oliver, Mount Olive, Yates, Rufus Davis, Oxbow Bend, White, Shady Grove, Debow, Joe Smith, Walford, Boykin Bayou, Charleston, Buford, King Mound Group, Falls, Cason, Choctaw, MacGregor, Eastland, Barry, Whaley, Lester Way, Prichard, Winterville (Blum), Lake Dawson, McLean, Shell Bluff, Owens, Fleming, Archer, Beaverdam, Dundee, Canon, Evansville, Turkey Ridge, and Withers.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

According to Ford and Willey the type ranges from late Marksville to the early Coles Creek Period. This seems to agree with Phillips, Ford and Griffin who say that the range is from early to late Baytown, being especially frequent during the middle Baytown Period (see APPENDIX 1).

## RELATED AND SIMILAR TYPES:

Marksville Red Filmed and Woodville Red Filmed.

## L'EAU NOIRE INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Quimby 1951:119-121; Neitzel 1965:45.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled, as indicated by fracturing along coils.

Temper- Small particles of clay, either sparse or abundant.

Texture- Fine and well consolidated.

Hardness- Exterior surface ranges from 2.0 to 2.5.

Color- May be light tan, gray, dark gray, or smudge black.

Surface Finish- Smoothed.

Decoration- Technique- Engraved.

Design- Engraved lines placed in a broad band on the interior rim of plate-like bowls; may be on either exterior rim, body, or both of bowls and jars. Curvilinear and/or linear elements arranged in complex pattern that is solid and blocky.

Form- Rim- Straight and outslanting on plates and shallow bowls; may be straight and vertical, straight and outslanting, or slightly flaring on bowls and jars.

Lip- May be rounded, narrow and rounded, or somewhat flattened.

Body- Forms include:

- (A) Shallow, plate-like bowls
- (B) Carinated bowls
- (C) Jars of various shapes
- (D) Plates

Base- Plates and bowls are rounded or slightly rounded; jars are flat.

Thickness- Lip usually 4 to 8 mm.; rim ranges from 5 to 8 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Fatherland Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Probably Plaquemine Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

The paste is similar to other Plaquemine types, but the engraving shows a relationship with Caddoan types.

## LELAND INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:137-140; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:101; Neitzel 1965.

## DECORATION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- No information available.

Temper- Fine particles of shell, very little of which shows on the surface; occasionally very fine carbonized particles included.

Texture- Generally fine and homogeneous, but frequently samples with coarser shell fragments display a laminated paste.

Color- Tends to fall somewhere in the darker shades of gray, but reddish sherds do occur. Mottling frequently occurs, thus several shades may appear on a single sherd. Core of gray sherds is usually dark, almost black. Red sherds are usually well fired throughout, thus leaving no recognizable difference between core and surface.

Surface Finish- Generally well smoothed and polished with some displaying a highly lustrous black finish.

Decoration- Technique- Incised lines made with a rounded implement (trailing). Usually polished after application of incised lines.

Design- Whole designs unknown; decorations on sherds include:

- (A) Several parallel horizontal lines around the outer rim;
- (B) A horizontal line around the outer rim with the beginning of a curvilinear design formed by single, paired, or grouped lines that extend down from the horizontal line;
- (C) Spiral meanders which were probably made of four spirals. Often, small circles are used as nuclei for the spirals;
- (D) A rectilinear motif of nested triangles;
- (E) Festoons descending from the rim (probably combined with spiral meanders).

At the Jaketown Site, some rim sherds display a single row of punctations above the horizontal incised lines.

Form- Rim- Most are thickened, either on the interior, exterior, or both. At the Jaketown Site, some thickened rims display the punctations noted above.

Appendages- None known.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Found at the following sites: Deer Creek, Leland (Avondale), Sheldon, Boyer, Failing, Winterville (Blum), Bay Lake, Lipe, Lamkin, Marlow, Lake Dawson, Silver City, Panther Burn, Stoneville, Arcola, and Jaketown, where Leland Incised is an important type.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Fatherland Incised, Natchez Incised, Bayou Goula Incised.

## MANCHAC INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Quimby 1942:267 ; Quimby 1951:111 ; Ford 1951:86-87;  
 Bohannon 1963:16; Bohannon 1964:47.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Usually coiled; sherds from the Greenhouse Site show annular rings; coil fractures do occur.

Temper- Coarse clay particles which range up to 2 mm. Shell, occasional fragments of vegetable matter, and possible slight amounts of sand may also be included.

Texture- Generally fine, well consolidated, and slightly contorted. Sherds sometimes have a lumpy feel because of the large tempering particles, which are visible but do not protrude. Sherds from the Boyd Site are coarse-textured.

Hardness- Surface ranges from 2.0 to 2.5.

Color- May be gray, smoke gray, buff, brown, tan, or smoke black. Generally the tempering material contrasts with the matrix. At the Mangum Site, the sherds have gray cores, dark gray exterior surfaces, and grayish-brown interior surfaces.

Surface Finish- Quimby describes Manchac Incised as being smoothed on interior and exterior surfaces, with tooling marks often visible on both. At the Greenhouse Site in Louisiana, sherds are rough with no tooling marks visible, which could have been caused by surface erosion. At the Boyd Site sherds were both smoothed and un-smoothed.

Decoration- Technique- Fine to medium incised lines, V-shaped in cross-section; often accompanied by small punctates made with a pointed instrument that was probably held at an angle to the vessel wall.

Design- Usually consists of multiple parallel lines in bands which may be vertical, horizontal, or oblique in arrangement; some vessels exhibit all three arrangements. Designs of line filled triangles and herringbones, or bands of vertical or diagonal lines encircle the vessel. At the top and bottom of the vessel, horizontal incised lines or rows (either single or double) of closely spaced small to medium punctates may limit the zone of decoration. At the Boyd Site, sherds have parallel incised lines that intersect the rim at angles. The decoration usually occurs as a band around the rim, its upper margin lying just beneath the lip. Usually, this band is limited to the upper third of the vessel, but in the case of cups and small bowls, the decoration may extend to the bottom.

Form- Rim- Usually straight and moderately flaring; a few were thickened by folding over the rim on the upper vessel exterior.

## MANCHAC INCISED (Continued)....

Lip- May be rounded or flattened with the edges rounded.  
Body- Either jars with straight walls or constricted necks,  
and slightly flared rims, or carinated bowls with  
shallow, straight sides.  
Base- May be either rounded or flattened.  
Thickness- Lip, range from 2 to 6 mm.; rim, from 4 to 8 mm.  
Appendages- None found.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Fatherland Site, Mangum Site, and Boyd Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Plaquemine Period and possibly early Coles Creek Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Same as Plaquemine Brushed except for decorative treatment. Manchac is possibly a development of Mazique Incised of the Coles Creek Period. The decoration and positions of the decorations are about the same on both types. Manchac Incised is also similar to Oxbow Incised and it has been implied that both are actually a single type.



## MANDEVILLE STAMPED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Quimby 1945:63-64; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:74.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Abundant amounts of sand and grit.

Texture- Usually fine and well consolidated.

Hardness- Generally 2.5 or slightly higher.

Color- May be gray, buff, or reddish buff; cores generally dark gray.

Surface Finish- Smoothed; in some instances, tempering materials have been floated.

Decoration- Technique- Stamped by either a denticulated instrument with three or six teeth, or by an instrument with a flat rectanguloid end.

Design- Consists of a band of closely spaced vertical dentate stamp impressions or rows of rectanguloid stamped impressions around the rim.

Form- Rim- Either straight or curved slightly outward.

Lip- Generally rounded, but may be slightly narrowed.

Body- Little information concerning shape, but were probably in the form of pots similar to the usual Tchefuncte shapes.

Thickness- Average about 9 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchefuncte Period (see APPENDIX 1 and APPENDIX 2).

## RELATED TYPES:

Mandeville Stamped is very similar to the sand tempered wares O'Neal Plain, Alexander Incised, and Alexander Pinched, which have been found in the shell mounds of the Wheeler, Wilson, and Pickwick Basins in northern Alabama.

## MANLY PUNCTATED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:147.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell; often a wide range in particle size within a single sherd, in a few cases as much as 5 to 7 mm. wide.

Texture- Sherds usually display the lamination characteristic of shell tempered paste and show open spaces resulting from poor wedging of the clay. If tempering particles are large, paste may tend to have a swirled and contorted appearance.

Hardness- Average is about 2.5.

Color- Usually gray, but reddish extremes do occur. Generally, because of uniform firing, very little difference between surface and core, but reddish sherds do tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Smoothed on both exterior and interior, with moderate polishing in a few instances. Because of leaching of the shell tempering particles, often the surfaces may have a rough appearance.

Decoration- Technique- Incised lines and punctations.

Design- Consists of an incised meander, usually a single line, which is placed on the upper shoulder of the vessel creating an arcaded effect around the vessel. Triangular spaces between this line and the neck are filled with punctations. On some vessels, one or more lines of punctations may accompany the incised line.

Form- Vessels appear to be in the form of the typical Mississippian jar (see Bell Plain), with strap handles and lugs present on some vessels.

Thickness- Generally about 7.7 mm.; ranges from 3.5 to 13 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin state that the type is represented by only a few sherds from northern sites, but do not give the location of the sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period (see APPENDIX 1).

## RELATED TYPES:

No information available.

## MARKSVILLE INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1940:78-79; Ford and Quimby 1945:65-67; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:94-95; Cotter and Corbett 1951:20; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:83-85.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Predominantly clay; sand and grit also found.

Texture- Coarse and granular, with a lumpy and slightly contorted paste.

Hardness- 2.0 to 2.5.

Color- May range from buff to brown to grayish black; exterior surfaces usually mottled.

Surface Finish- Smoothed on exterior and interior; interior often bumpy.

Decoration- Technique- Incised lines that are generally U-shaped, made by a thick blunt instrument. Lines vary in depth and are, at the maximum, 2 mm. wide.

Design- The incised lines may be either widely or closely spaced and may form curvilinear or rectilinear patterns of concentric loops, circles, and squares. The characteristic bird design is also common. Generally, the decoration extends from just below the rim area down to the base; but, in some cases where there is no separate rim treatment the decoration may continue up to the lip. Rims may or may not be cross hatched.

Form- Rim- Most common form is from an incurved bowl, usually cambered. Direct and out-slanting rims also occur. At the Crooks Site (Louisiana), rims are generally thinner than body walls; Phillips, Ford and Griffin found that rims in Mississippi often had an exterior fold.

Lip- May be pointed, flattened in the plane of the rim, rounded, or beveled to the interior.

Body- Vessels may be found in many forms, such as:

- (A) Small bulging pots with cambered, direct or out-slanting rims;
- (B) Beakers with slightly outslanting sides;
- (C) Elongated or oval vessels;
- (D) Exotic forms.

Base- May be flat and circular or convex.

Thickness- 5 to 6 mm.; upper body wall usually thinner than lower wall or base.

Appendages- None found

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Fatherland, Jaketown, Swan Lake, Brooks, Silver Lake, Ellis, Porter Bayou, Shady Grove, Oxbow Bend, Prowell, Boles Lake, Flower, Alligator, Joe Smith, Posey Mound, Nelson, Aderholt, Harris Bayou, White, Norman, Johnson Cemetery, and Owens Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early and Middle Baytown Periods (see APPENDIX 1) or Marksville and Issaquena Periods (see APPENDIX 2).

## MARKSVILLE INCISED (Continued)....

## RELATED TYPES:

Marksville Incised vessels developed into Yokena Incised of the Troyville (Issaquena) Periods (see description of Yokena Incised).

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## MARKSVILLE STAMPED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1940:65-74; Ford and Quimby 1945:67; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:91-94; Cotter and Corbett 1951:20; Cotter 1952:110-126; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:80-83.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Predominantly clay, but small amounts of sand or grit may also be present.

Texture- Fine, but temper usually gives a lumpy or granular appearance to the paste.

Hardness- Averages 2.0, resulting from poor firing.

Color- May be buff, dark brown or dull black; cores usually dark.

Surface Finish- Both surfaces smoothed, but exterior is smoother and sometimes displays a high gloss from burnishing. Temper particles generally protrude on both surfaces.

Decoration- Technique- Deep, wide incised lines, U-shaped in cross section, used to outline the designs. Figures usually depicted by smoothed bands, alternating with background bands which are roughened by rocking a fine dentate stamp as it was moved sideways.

Design- May consist of the following motifs:

- (A) The characteristic Hopewell Bird figure;
- (B) Alternate smoothed and roughened bands forming large concentric circles usually with a vertical, smoothed band cutting through the center of each circle;
- (C) Alternate smoothed and roughened bands running vertically from the lip to the base;
- (D) Alternate smoothed and roughened bands running horizontally around the vessel;
- (E) Vessel exterior covered by encircling bands of rocker stamping.

Most designs consist of curvilinear bands, but this is not always the case.

## MARKSVILLE STAMPED (Continued)....

Form- Rim- Usually well defined; either vertical or slightly out-slanting. May be cambered and unthickened or thickened by the addition of a smoothly-rounded strap to the exterior.

Some vessels may have undifferentiated rim forms with the decoration covering the entire exterior from lip to base. A separate decorative treatment is commonly given to vertical, outslanting, cambered, or thickened rims.

Lip- May be ovate or flattened-ovate, with frequent interior beveling.

Body- Pot forms with slightly curving walls, high rounded shoulders, and small flattened base most common. Some bodies are four lobed, generally with square bases; otherwise they are round and flat. Small bowls with rounded bases and slightly rounded upper walls and small ovate-shaped bowls are also found, but are rare.

Base- Usually flattened and square or round; generally thicker than walls.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown, Brooks, Palusha Creek, Swan Lake, Ireland, Ellis, Priscilla, Silver Lake, Shields, Porter Bayou, Salomon, Hopson Bayou, Boles Lake, Flower, Alligator, Joe Smith, Dickerson, D'Orr, Nelson, Aderholt, Owens, Irby, Norman, and Harris Bayou Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early Baytown Period (Marksville) (see APPENDIX 1).

## RELATED TYPES:

Troyville Stamped similar, but differs in paste, rim treatment, design, and kind of rocker stamping used.

## MAZIQUE INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1939a:8-9; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:98-100; Ford 1951:57-59; Thorne n.d.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Predominantly clay, but small amounts of sand also found. At the Greenhouse Site, sherds also contain bits of carbonized vegetal matter and fragments of white stone thought to be volcanic tufa.

Texture- Compact, but contorted and lumpy.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0; average about 2.5.

Color- Range from browns to buffs. At Greenhouse, interior and exterior predominantly gray and inner surfaces occasionally smudged.

Surface Finish- Smooth on exterior and interior; tooling marks often appear on both, especially the interior. Occasionally some interior smudging.

Decoration- Technique- Close spaced incised lines made with a blunt ended tool on a fairly dry surface. A multiple-pointed implement sometimes used, giving a brushed or combed effect. An attempt to differentiate typologically between the sherds showing the simple incision and brushing resulted in the setting up of a provisional type called Salomon Brushed, but it was subsequently abandoned. The incised lines are usually overhanging and are placed diagonally to the vertical axis of the vessel, but may also be placed vertically. The incised lines average about 2 mm. wide and less than 1 mm. deep. The spacing of the lines averages about 3.5 per cm., with a range of 2 to 6 lines per cm.

Design- Usually consists of bands or zones of diagonal or vertical incised lines. The zones, usually located immediately below the lip, vary in width from 2 to 8 cm. Often there is a plain band 5 to 20 mm. wide which separates the zone of design from the lip. When lines are placed diagonally, they may be arranged to form alternating triangles. Sometimes they are divided into small sub-panels, separated by single vertical incised lines. The lines may be terminated by deep triangular punctations or be left plain. Punctations, generally in the form of a single row of jabs, are placed on the rim. One example appears to have been made with a dentate stamp.

Form- Rim- Usually simple and straight, but may be notched and display small exterior rounded folds.

Lip- Most commonly flattened ovate, but some are broad and flared (resulting from triangular thickening) or notched.

Body- Cauldrons with straight shoulders and vertical rim or

## MAZIQUE INCISED (Continued)....

collar are most common, but flat bowls with outcurved rims are also found.

Base- Flat.

Thickness- Wall, average about 7 mm.; ranges from 5 to 9 mm.

Appendages- Small triangular ears numbering four per vessel have been found.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown, Tyson, Shannon, Evansville, Owens, Parchman Place, Dockery, Bush, Salomon, Rome, Bramlett, Kimball, Alligator, Debow, Buford, Yates, Cason, Shady Grove, Little Sunflower, Peter's Rock, Oliver, Falls, Moon, Whiting, Boykin Bayou, May, Oxbow Bend, Hopson Bayou, Prowell, Ellis, Flower, Acree, Ware, Dickerson, D'Orr, Harris Bayou, Tidwell, Garner, and Stover Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Coles Creek Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

May have developed out of the cross hatched rim design of the Marksville Period.

## MOUND PLACE INCISED

(Provisional Type)

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:147-148.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste and Surface Finish- Generally the same as that of Bell Plain, but it is not unusual for some sherds to have the paste characteristics of Neeley's Ferry Plain. This is one of the reasons that this type is tentative, for it is perhaps nothing more than a decorative treatment of a Bell type of ware.

Decoration- Technique- Either broad incised lines as on Barton Incised or fine engraved lines similar to the ones found on Walls or Hull Engraved vessels.

Design- Consists of two or more parallel lines placed horizontally on the exterior of the rim. Occasionally the lines dip down to each side of the vessel in concentric festoons which may or may not occur beneath semi-circular lugs.

Form- The only shape known is a simple, curve sided bowl with vertical or slightly incurved rims.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Whole vessels have been found at the Walls Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Probably the Mississippian Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

See comments above under Paste and Surface Finish.



## MULBERRY CREEK CORDMARKED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Haag 1939: 17; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:82-87; Ford 1951:53-56; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:87-89; Bohannon 1964:44; Koehler 1966.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Clay, with occasional grit particles; clay particles may be crushed potsherds 3.5 mm. or less in diameter.

Texture- Usually lumpy and contorted due to large tempering particles.

Hardness- 2.5 to 3.0.

Color- Surfaces usually gray; cores light gray to black; all indicating sustained firing in a reducing atmosphere.

Surface Finish- Paddled with a cord-wrapped implement from lip to base, frequently on base as well. On shallow bowls cord markings were applied to both interior and exterior. Typical cord-marking shows impressions of twisted cords, of unidentified material, ranging in size from .5 to 4 mm. in diameter. Cords usually close-spaced, averaging 2.9 cords per cm. The cord marking may be applied in one of the following ways: normal to lip, right oblique, two directions (criss crossed), left oblique, or parallel to lip. On vessels which have no interior cord markings, interiors were carelessly smoothed, leaving the surface uneven and bumpy. Exterior surfaces were probably smoothed before application of the cord impressions.

Decoration- It is generally thought that cord marking these vessels was not intended as decoration, but was a part of the manufacturing techniques. In support of this theory, some sherds display smoothing after the cord impressions were applied, thus almost obliterating them. There are also some rim and lip treatments which might be classified as decoration.

Form- Rim- Cord marking usually carried up onto rim area, the rim edge then being turned outward. This turned edge was either smoothed onto the exterior rim wall, making a smooth and slightly rolled lip, or was lightly paddled, resulting in a flat and slightly expanded cord marked lip. Other decorative techniques on rims include:

- (A) Folds on either the interior or exterior;
- (B) Nicking and notching, probably produced by laying a small stick or another implement across the lip and impressing it deeply in the clay;
- (C) Pinching (rare);
- (D) A single incised line (rare);
- (E) Punctations (rare).

## MULBERRY CREEK CORDMARKED (Continued)....

Lip- Generally rounded, but occasionally flattened; sometimes notched on inner edge, especially in flaring mouth pots. Cord marking often carried onto the lip.

Body- The following vessel shapes occur:

- (A) Jars, usually with a globular or sub-globular body, rounded shoulder, slightly flared rim, and a round flattened base;
- (B) Bowls or beakers which are deep, vertical and have slightly incurved sides;
- (C) Simple curve-sided bowls, frequently with slightly outflaring rims.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Womack, Jaketown, Boyd, Walls, Woodlyn, Hollywood, Shannon, Indian Creek, Irby, Withers, Turkey Ridge, West Mounds, Beaverdam, Prichard, Canon, Dundee, Evansville, Owens, Moon, Oakwood Cemetery, Thomas, Wilford, Salomon, Parchman Place, Corn Lake, Morrison, Whiting, Indian Creek, Prowell, Ware, Barbee, Dickerson, Posey Mound, D'Orr, Tidwell, Debow, Cook, Kimball, MacGowan, Walford, O'Donnell, Long Lake, Merigold, Rome, Tippo Bayou, Powell Bayou, Bush, King Mound Group, Wilnot, Jernberg, Buford, Dockery, Roosevelt, Cason, Vance, Blanchard, Falls, Peter's Rock, Strover, Norman, Garmon, Twin Lakes, Garner, Henderson, Everett, Blue Lake, White, Myer, Alligator, Spendthrift, Stokes Bayou, Tomanelli, May, Crawford Lake, Bramlett, Mount Olive, Charleston, Oliver, Yates, Shady Grove, Little Sunflower, Oxbow Bend, Flower, Hopson Bayou, Ellis, Acree, Rufus Davis, Aderholt, Nelson, Harris Bayou, Boykin Bayou, Lamkin, Boles Lake, Joe Smith, Cassidy Bayou, Silver City, Belzoni, Swan Lake, Golson, Roebuck, Boyer, Lipe, Whaley, Eastland, MacGregor, Brooks, Choctaw, Barry, Lester Way, Priscilla, Porter Bayou, Polk, Marlow Cemetery, Shields, Ireland, Palusha Creek, Archer, Mitchell, Fleming, Hollyknowe, Ely, McLean, and Shell Bluff Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

From the Tchula to the late Baytown Period, reaching a peak in the early to middle Baytown Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Blue Lake Cordmarked and Furr's Cordmarked.

## NATCHEZ INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Quimby 1942:265; Quimby 1957:127-128; Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled; undetermined whether annular or spiral. Coil fractures are not common, since they were obliterated during manufacture.

Temper- Consists of very fine to medium particles of clay, grit, shell, and some unidentified organic matter.

Texture- Fine, granular, and compact.

Hardness- No information available.

Color- From buff to dark grays.

Surface Finish- Very smooth and, like Fatherland Incised, have occasional occurrences of red filming on some sherds.

Decoration- Technique- Pointed instrument used to make fine incised lines.

Design- Consists of carefully executed curvilinear patterns composed of single or paired lines arranged in scrolls, meanders, and festoons all in a broad band; vessel exterior covered from just above the base to just beneath the lip. Occasionally, the major curvilinear motifs are separated by incised triangles in a band around the rim of the vessel, particularly on bowls. Two incised lines often bound the major zone of decoration at the rim just beneath the lip. In rare instances, the band or zone between two incised lines is red-filmed, giving the impressions of narrow red bands arranged in curvilinear patterns.

Form- Rim- Incurvate on bowls and barrel shaped jars; straight or flaring on jars with constricted necks.

Lip- Rounded or somewhat flattened.

Body- Vessels are in the form of shallow bowls with rounded bottoms and barrel-shaped jars with flat bottoms.

Base- Round on bowls, flattened on jars. Platform or annular bases sometimes attached to bowls.

Thickness- Generally uniform, ranging from 5 to 9 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Fatherland Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Manufactured during the Natchezan Period and up to the early Eighteenth Century.

## RELATED TYPES:

Leland Incised, Fatherland Incised, Bayou Goula Incised, and Fatherland Plain.

## NEELEY'S FERRY PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:105-110; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:99; Bohannon 1965:49.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell; wide range in particle size in a single sherd, a few being 5 to 7 mm. wide.

Texture- Sherds usually display the lamination characteristic of a shell tempered paste having open spaces which have resulted from poor wedging of the clay. The paste may tend to have a swirled and contorted appearance if tempering particles are especially large.

Hardness- Average is about 2.5.

Color- Usually gray, but reddish extremes do occur. Very little difference between surface and core because of uniform firing throughout, but reddish colored sherds do tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Smoothed; on rare occasions moderately polished on both exterior and interior. Because of leaching out of the shell particles, the surface may often have a rough appearance.

Form- Rim- Generally undecorated, but decorated forms do occur, which may consist of the following treatment: nicking and notching, pinching, punctating, incising, application of nodes, rim strips, plain folds on interior and exterior, vertical ribs or strips of clay, and crimping. The most common of these is the nicking or notching, followed by pinching, application of rim strips, and a single incised line.

Lip- May be round, flat, pinched or beveled on the interior or exterior. Rounded lips seem to be most frequent followed closely by flat ones.

Body- Vessel forms include: jars (most common), bowls, bottles, shallow flat bottomed dishes (rare), and a vast number of specialized shapes (effigies and eccentric forms). The jar form is the standard Mississippian jar, a globular or sub-globular vessel with a recurved rim and a vague shoulder. Bowls are usually simple, curved-sided, shallow to medium in depth, with round or slightly flattened base. Bottles are generally globular, with a low to medium high vertical neck.

Appendages- Lugs and handles. Most common lugs are horizontally projecting and semi-circular; they usually project in the plane of the lip, but a few are bent quite sharply downward, making an acute angle at the juncture of the lug and rim. Lugs may also project upward. Handles are less common, but usually consist of a vertical strap with parallel sides. Though this strap is usually plain, the upper surface near the lip is occasionally embellished with one or two vertical

## NEELEY'S FERRY PLAIN (Continued)....

nodes at the juncture with the lip. Other types of handles include: vertical straps with converging sides tapering downward toward the shoulder; loops which are confined wholly to the rim; and arcades which are triangular in shape, with the wide base attached to the rim edge either flush with the rim wall or partially free standing.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown, Boyd, Irby, Shannon, Cheatham, Prichard, Dundee, Woodlyn, Canon, Johnson Cemetery, Perry, Evansville, Owens, Hollywood, Commerce, Withers, West Mounds, Turkey Ridge, Indian Creek, Beaverdam, Twin Lakes, Fleming, Polk, Ellis, Long Lake, Cxbow Bend, Crawford Lake, MacGregor, Tomanelli, Hopson Bayou, Archer, Salomon, Prowell, O'Donnell, Flower, Swan Lake, Bramlett, Rome, Choctaw, Mount Olive, Golson, Walford, Rufus Davis, Palusha Creek, MacGowan, Acree, May, Ireland, Charleston,, Ware, Roebuck, Joe Smith, Kimball, Cassidy Bayou, Shields, Debow, Marlow Cemetery, Jernberg, Posey Mound, Porter Bayou, Dickerson, Parchman Place, Buford, Alligator, Adernholt, Wilford, Roosevelt, Tidwell, Blanchard, Myer, Harris Bayou, Summerfield, Yates, Cason, King Mound Group, Vance, Cook, White, Dockery, Shady Grove, Little Sunflower, Merigold, Blue Lake, Thomas, Spendthrift, Oliver, Everell, Wilnot, Bush, Corn Lake, Garner, Garman, Moon, Norman, Morrison, Powell Bayou, Falls, Stokes Bayou, Whiting,, Stover, D'Orr, Tippo Bayou, Boykin Bayou, Boyer, Silver City, Henderson, Lipe, Lamkin, McLean, Eastland, Whaley, Ely, Belzoni, Hollyknowe, Refuse, Arcola, Marlow, Panther Burn, Deer Creek, Stoneville, Sheldon, Leland, Steiner, Failing, Bay Lake, Winterville, Lake Dawson, Arcola High School, Lessiedell, Midnight, Penitentiary, and Mattson Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

A Mississippian Period type which might have started in the late Baytown Period (see APPENDIX 1).

## RELATED TYPES:

No information currently available.

## NODENA RED AND WHITE

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:133-134

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell with a wide range in particle size.

Texture- Sherds display the lamination characteristic of a shell tempered paste and have open spaces due to poor wedging of the clay. If the tempering particles are especially large, the paste appears swirled and contorted.

Hardness- Averages about 2.5.

Color- Lighter buff shades predominate. Generally, little difference between surface and core because of uniform firing, but reddish sherds tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Both exterior and interior usually smoothed; occasionally a moderate amount of polishing occurs. As a result of the leaching out of the shell tempering particles through weathering, the surfaces often assume a rough appearance.

Decoration- The same as that found on Carson Red on Buff vessels, with the addition of a heavy, white slip-like paint applied to the buff areas.

Form- Vessels seem to have the same forms as Carson Red on Buff, except that bowl forms seem to predominate over bottle forms.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Scattered over the northern part of the Phillips, Ford and Griffin survey area, with no definite sites named.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Carson Red on Buff and Avenue Polychrome. Actually all three may be variants of the same type.

## OKTIBBEHA PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Jennings 1941:177-178

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Consists of small to medium fossil shell, fine to medium sand, and medium to coarse clay particles, often with any two of the materials or all three.

Texture- Homogenous paste; tempering particles evenly distributed.

Hardness- 2.0 to 2.5.

Color- Surfaces range from buff to red-brown to gray to black; cores generally gray.

Surface Finish- Both exterior and interior carefully smoothed with no decoration on vessels except as noted below.

Decoration- Generally none, but on rare occasions impressions made with an implement such as a stick are found on the lip; also crude incising on what appears to be the neck area of a few sherds.

Form- Rim- Vertical or out-flaring; may occasionally be thickened.

Lip- May be rounded or slightly flattened, occasionally with a small, ragged extrusion of clay on the outer edge, a result of the flattening.

Body- Vessels are generally wide-mouthed and globular with a slightly constricted neck; bowls also occur.

Base- May be round or flat, with the former apparently more common.

Thickness- Range from 4 to 9 mm.; average about 7 mm.

Appendages- May consist of beaded applique bands below the rim or flat flange handles at or below the rim, both of which are common.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Northern Mississippi; exact location of sites not given.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Historic.

## RELATED TYPES:

Resembles Wilson Plain and Ridge Plain.

## OLD TOWN RED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:129-132.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper, Texture, Hardness- These characteristics may be the same as those found on either Bell Plain or Neeley's Ferry Plain sherds.

Color- Vessels are covered with an orange or red slip.

Surface Finish- Interior and exterior surfaces well smoothed.

Some sherds may also be highly polished, lustrous, and 'soapy' to the touch with polishing marks visible. Rough sherds are probably the result of weathering.

Form- Rim- The majority are direct and unelaborated by thickening, but some are decorated by nicking, notching, pinching, or punctating. Occasionally some rim sherds will display a pinched rim fillet which is common to Bell Plain rims.

Lip- Usually flat, but may be round, thinned, or beveled.

Body- The following vessel shapes have been noted:

- (A) Simple curved-sided bowls which may be shallow or deep;
- (B) 'Composite silhouette' bowls with curved bodies joining at angles with flared rims;
- (C) Tall, small-necked bottles;
- (D) Bowls with flared rims;
- (E) Deep bowls with gently recurved sides;
- (F) Jars or beakers with inslanting sides;
- (G) Jar with recurve rim;
- (H) Tea pot form

Base- May be flat, annular, or have supporting rings.

Thickness- Range from 4 to 10 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Lake Cormorant, Walls, Oliver, Alligator, Jaketown, Rome, Stoneville, West Mounds, Marlow, Indian Creek, Bramlett, Silver City, Walford, D'Orr, Beaverdam, Leland, Everett, Dundee, Boyer, Buford, Evansville, Yates, Lamkin, Owens, Cason, Lake Dawson, Shady Grove, Withers, McLean, White, Turkey Ridge, Parchman Place, Falls, Wilford, Prowell, Myer, Vance, Blue Lake, Dockery, Merigold, Garner, Bush, Spendthrift, Norfolk, Perry, Powell Bayou, Penitentiary, Cheatham, Stokes Bayou, Woodlyn, Tippo Bayou, Hollywood, Crawford Lake, Tomanelli, Commerce, Irby, and Salomon Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Probably latter part of early Mississippian Period and late Mississippian Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Old Town Red is the red-filmed counterpart of Neeley's Ferry Plain and Bell Plain. Comparison of the distribution of this type and that of Larto Red Filmed seems to indicate an inverse relationship between the two types, but this is not established.



## OLIVER INCISED

(Provisional Type)

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:149.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell; wide range in particle size in a single sherd, some reaching a diameter of 5 to 7 mm.

Texture- Sherds display the lamination characteristic of a shell tempered paste and have open spaces which have resulted from poor wedging of the clay. The paste may tend to have a swirled and contorted appearance if the tempering particles are especially large.

Hardness- Average is about 2.5.

Color- Usually gray, but reddish extremes do occur. Generally, because of uniform firing throughout, very little difference between core and surface, but reddish sherds tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Sherds are smoothed and occasionally moderately polished on both exterior and interior. Because of leaching out of the shell particles, the surface may often have a rough appearance.Decoration- Technique- Incised lines applied to the moist vessel surface, producing a considerable amount of 'burr'. These lines were made with a pointed instrument and vary in width from less than .5 mm. to 3 mm.

Design- Two or more incised lines are placed in a guilloche meander on the vessel's rim, neck, or shoulder area.

Form- The standard Mississippian jar appears to be one of the shapes.

Thickness- Average about 7.7 mm.; range from 3.5 to 13 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Concentrated in the following quadrangles in the Phillips, Ford and Griffin survey area: 16-M, 16-N, 17-L, 17-M, 17-N, 17-O.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Probably late Mississippian Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Information not available.

## O'NEAL PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Haag 1939: 6 ; Ford and Quimby 1945:65; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Clean, white sand, which is well rounded and .25 mm. or less in size.

Texture- Fine and well consolidated.

Hardness- 2.0 to 2.5, sometimes higher.

Color- Ranges from buff to gray and black; interiors mouse gray or black.

Surface Finish and Decoration- Vessels are polished on the base as well as the body. Rims usually decorated with a row of hemispherical bosses which are 4 to 7 mm. in diameter. These bosses are usually located from 5 to 12 mm. below the lip and are produced by punching from the inner surface of the vessel toward the outer surface. The holes on the inner surface are then filled and smoothed. Occasionally these bosses may appear on the body walls as well as on the rim.

Form- Rim- May be beveled and have notches on the inner slope of a rounded lip.

Lip- Usually rounded; may be incised with straight transverse lines 4 to 7 mm. long on the outer slope; inner slope may be notched.

Base- Probably flat with tetrapodal supports of the teat-leg variety.

Body- Probably pot shaped.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown Site. O'Neal Plain is common throughout the Pickwick, Wilson, and Wheeler Basins in northern Alabama.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Probably Tchefuncte Period (see APPENDIX 1 and APPENDIX 2).

## RELATED TYPES:

No information currently available.

## ORLEANS PUNCTATED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Quimby 1945:62-63; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:64

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled; breaks commonly occur along coil lines.

Temper- Predominantly angular, but unpulverized particles of clay with small amounts of sand often present.

Texture- Very fine, but may have a contorted appearance because of the presence of large clay particles.

Hardness- Average about 2.0.

Color- Light to dark gray; cores usually dark.

Surface Finish- Sherds generally have a chalky feel, accomplished by smoothing the vessels when the clay is leather hard in order to float the fine particles of clay to the surface. This film of fine particles is often cracked and peels off readily.

Decoration- Technique- Incised lines and punctations both made with a pointed instrument. Punctations often tear-drop shaped, but not always.

Design- One common design consists of bands about 10 mm. wide which are bordered by incised lines and filled with punctations. These bands are separated from one another by smoothed bands of equal width, which are generally arranged in angular patterns.

Other motifs include curving bands, lines, key or stepped figures, or a combination of these. Sometimes the bands of punctations are not bordered with the incised lines. The decoration begins at the lip and is thought to extend to the base.

Form- Rim- Vessels may have slightly out-curved rims which thin to a rounded lip; direct rims with a rounded lip; or, on bowls, incurving rims with flattened lips which bear fine notching.

Lip- Either rounded or flat (see above under rim).

Body- The vessels were probably pots with slightly everted rims and high rounded shoulders; and small bowls with in-curved rims and high rounded shoulders.

Base- Probably flattened, with four legs which may be teat-form.

Thickness- Averages about 6 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

One sherd has been found at the Jaketown Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchefuncte Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

No information currently available.

## OXBOW INCISED

### BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:97-98; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:91-92.

### DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled; pronounced tendency to fracture along coil lines.

Temper- Predominantly clay; particles vary in color and size, ranging from minute to over 5 mm. in diameter. Sherd-tempering, carbonized particles, a minor amount of sand and shell also found; the sand and shell were probably accidental inclusions. Clay is dominant even in sherds where there is some material other than clay.

Texture- Coarse, lumpy and contorted; sherds have a tendency to chip, giving a jagged irregular break, rather than to crumble.

Hardness- A random sample of 50 sherds from the Phillips, Ford and Griffin survey area averaged 2.9, ranged from 2.0 to 4.5.

Color- Surface predominantly warm gray or drab, but may be pinkish, buff, and even reddish. Differences in core often not apparent, but if discernible, ranges from black through gray and buff.

Surface Finish- Considerable variation; majority of sherds have a chalky feel and are normally well smoothed on both interior and exterior (sometimes on one or the other side only). Other sherds may be highly smoothed and polished, compacted surfaces, while still others may be very rough, completely unpolished, often sandy feeling, and often with tempering materials protruding. Sherds whose surfaces are highly polished seem to have been evened with some smooth hard object, and tooling marks are visible.

Decoration- Technique- Narrow incised lines made with a pointed implement on a moist clay surface.

Design- Unlike the careful, fine line treatment found on Mazique Incised vessels. On Oxbow vessels, the lines are carelessly executed and make up such an excessively haphazard layout of decoration that it is impossible to say much about the design. A few of the better sherds show that groups of line-filled triangles and, more commonly, simple cross hatching were planned. The decoration is usually located on the upper portion of the rim or shoulder and may start with a line or a row of punctations just below the lip.

Form- Rim- Usually unmodified, but a few have smoothed exterior folds.

Lip- Often beveled on the interior, making them pointed.

Body- Available information indicates that the vessels were jars or beakers with vertical rims, slightly recurved rims, or sharp out-flaring rims.

Base- No information available.

Appendages- None found thus far.

OXBOW INCISED (Continued)....

DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown Site and Tiers 15 to 17 of the quadrangles.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Exact position unknown; may be early to middle Baytown Period.

RELATED TYPES:

It has been suggested that Mazique Incised and Oxbow Incised are actually the same type, but until a reasonable amount of evidence proves this assumption, this handbook will treat the two as separate types.

## PARKIN PUNCTATED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:110-114.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell with a single sherd often displaying a wide range in particle size, some reaching a diameter of 5 to 7 mm.

Texture- Sherds display the lamination characteristic of a shell-tempered paste and have open spaces which have resulted from poor wedging of the clay. The paste may tend to have a swirled and contorted appearance if the tempering particles are especially large.

Hardness- Average about 2.5.

Color- Usually gray, but reddish extremes do occur. Generally because of uniform firing throughout, sherds display very little difference between surface and core; but reddish colored sherds do tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Smoothed and occasionally moderately polished on both the exterior and interior. Because of leaching out of the shell tempering particles, the surface may often have a rough appearance.

Decoration- Technique- Punctations produced by various shaped instruments resulting in a wide variety of sizes and shapes. Punctations may be accompanied by a ridge or 'burr', produced by obliquely jabbing an instrument into the clay; may be oval or semi-lunar, suggesting nail-markings; or may be round, square, triangular, or V-shaped.

Design- The punctations may be in the following designs:

- (A) Scattered seemingly at random on the entire vessel, including the base;
- (B) Arranged in horizontal rows- quite often a single horizontal row or a series of rows form a band about the rim or shoulder;
- (C) Arranged in vertical rows- punctations may be aligned vertically so that the 'burr' forms a continuous ridge.
- (D) Arranged in both horizontal and vertical rows- when this occurs, a 'corrugated' effect is often obtained.

Rims may be plain or decorated in the same fashion as Barton Incised rims, often with the addition of a row of nodes separating the incised rim area from the punctated body. At a few sites, rims of Parkin Punctated vessels were often of the arcaded type, in which case the decorative handles making up the arcades are frequently covered with punctations as well. In many cases, the punctations may be carried onto the rim area.

PARKIN PUNCTATED (Continued)....

- Form- Rim- Simple and usually verticle.  
 Lip- May be either rounded or squared, with the squared ones occasionally showing an outer bevel.  
 Base- May be rounded or slightly flattened and considerably thicker than the body wall.  
 Thickness- Range from 3.5 mm. to 13 mm.; average about 7.7 mm.  
 Appendages- Consist of the following:  
 (A) Lugs- the most common form is the horizontal semi-circular type which is normally on the same plane with the lip, but occasionally may be placed just below the lip;  
 (B) Handles- May consist of a narrow strap or a broad trianguloid shape; zoomorphic handles have also been found.

DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Found on sites scattered throughout the Mississippi Alluvial Valley.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Perior.

RELATED TYPES:

Parkin punctated is probably derived from the clay-tempered Evansville Punctated. Parkin Punctated, Evansville Punctated, Tammany Pinched, and Alexander Pinched represent one of the clearest possible evidences of continuity over a period that practically covers the entire span of pottery-making in the northwestern part of Mississippi.

## PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Quimby 1942:267; Quimby 1951:109-111; Ford 1951:85-86;  
Neitzel 1965: ; Bohannon 1963.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Clay; particles range from minute to angular lumps, 2 mm. in size. Some sherds at the Mangum Site contained sand and possibly carbonized vegetable fiber. Bohannon thinks that the sand actually might be accidental inclusions. The tempering material is rather abundant.

Texture- Fine and well consolidated; may be slightly contorted. Clay tempering particles often visible, but do not protrude.

Hardness- 2.0 to 2.5 on the exterior surface.

Color- May be brown, buff, tan, gray, and black; cores usually gray. Sherds from the Mangum Site were black to buff with gray cores. The tempering materials are often contrasting in color with the matrix.

Surface Finish- Exterior and interior smoothed; tooling marks may be seen on both surfaces. The exterior is roughened by brushing and the interior is frequently polished.

Decoration- Technique- Brushed with a denticulated instrument or some kind of fiber.

Design- Consists of multiple parallel bands of variable width, which may be verticle, oblique, or horizontal in arrangement with some vessels showing all three. Slanting bands of brushing may also occur. The rim may have oblique brush impressions superimposed over a horizontal band. Sherds from the Mangum Site are reported to have a 'herringbone' motif on the rim. In a few cases, the decoration covers the exterior surface of the vessel, but usually it is confined to the upper half or the upper third of the vessel.

Form- Rim- May be straight or flared moderately to the exterior and unthickened or tapered to the lip.

Lip- Either rounded or flattened with rounded edges.

Body- Jars with constricted necks and slightly flaring rims.

Base- May be rounded or flattened.

Thickness- Lips range from 3 to 7 mm., average 4 mm.; rims range from 3 to 8 mm., average 5 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Boyd Site, Mangum Site, and Fatherland Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Plaquemine Period and probably into the Natchez Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Identical to Manchac Incised, except for the technique of decoration.



## RANCH INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:119-120; Neitzel 1965

## DECORATION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell with a single sherd often displaying a wide range in particle size, a few reaching a diameter of 5 to 7 mm.

Texture- Sherds display the lamination characteristic of a shell tempered paste and have open spaces which have resulted from poor wedging of the clay. The paste may tend to have a swirled and contorted appearance if the tempering particles are especially large.

Hardness- Average is about 2.5.

Color- Usually gray, but reddish extremes do occur. Generally, because of uniform firing throughout, sherds of this type display very little difference between core and surface; but reddish colored sherds tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Smoothed and moderately polished on both the exterior and interior. Because of leaching out of the shell tempering particles, the surface may often have a rough appearance.

Decoration- Technique- Curved incised lines.

Design- The incised lines appear in groups that intersect one another to give an imbricated design somewhat like the appearance of fish scales (according to Phillips, Ford and Griffin). The number of lines in each design varies from four to seventeen, and they are spaced from 4 mm. to 15 mm. apart.

Form- Rim- Information not available.

Lip- Information not available.

Body- The only shape established for this type is the standard Mississippian jar form.

Base- Information not available.

Appendages- Semi-circular lugs, projecting horizontally from the rim, seem fairly common.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Fatherland Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Late Mississippian Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Hull Engraved vessels have a similar design.

## RHINEHARDT PUNCTATED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1939b:3; Ford 1951:83-85; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:97

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Predominantly clay, but small amounts of sand and carbonized vegetal matter may also be present. At the Greenhouse Site, small particles of white stone (possibly volcanic tufa) are also present.

Texture- Compact, contorted and slightly lumpy.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0, average about 2.5.

Color- Buff, gray, or brown surfaces; gray cores.

Surface Finish- Surfaces often smoothed but not polished; interior smudging present.

Decoration- Technique- Triangular punctations made with the sharp corner of a rectangular instrument; or circular or semi-circular punctations probably made with a hollow reed.

Design- The punctations may be placed at random on the vessel's exterior; placed in a band which is bordered by incised lines; placed in triangles (apex down) descending from the rim; or placed in bands or zones formed by incised lines which run diagonally down the upper wall of the vessel from the rim.

Form- Rim- Either simple and straight; or straight with small, exterior rounded folds, may or may not be pinched at the top.

Lip- Either ovate or flattened ovate.

Body- Vessel shapes include:

(A) Straight-walled cauldrons with slight shoulder indentions and straight rims;

(B) Barrel shaped vessels;

(C) Carinated bowls with deep bottoms;

(D) Medium-deep bowls with out-slanting sides and rims.

Thickness- Range from 5 mm. to 10 mm.

Appendages- Two types: ovate, triangular ears, placed diagonally to the rim, and triangular flanges placed horizontally to the rim.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Southern Mississippi; four sherds found at the Jaketown Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Coles Creek Period and possibly the first part of the Plaquemine Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

This type could have developed from Churupa Punctated and is also very similar to French Fork Incised.

## RIDGE PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Jennings 1941:178.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Probably coiled.

Temper- Predominantly fine sand, but occasional lumps or pellets of clay and flakes of charcoal may also occur.

Texture- Generally homogeneous, firm and compact, but occasionally displaying a laminated appearance. Fractures are rough and irregular.

Hardness- Information not available.

Color- Surfaces may range from red-brown to brown to black; cores usually dull gray or steel gray.

Surface Finish- Generally well smoothed, almost to a burnish in some cases.

Decoration- Generally none, but a few impressions, made with an implement such as a stick, are found on the lip. Also, some sherds will display crude incising on the neck of vessels.

Form- Rim- May be simple and direct, slightly surged or everted.

Lip- Either flattened or rounded.

Body- Vessels may be found in the following forms:

- (A) Hemispherical bowls;
- (B) Constricted mouth jars;
- (C) Shallow bowls;
- (D) Large mouthed globular jars.

Base- No information available.

Thickness- Range from 6.5 to 10 mm.

Appendages- Include the following forms:

- (A) Strap handles;
- (B) Small, horizontal lugs at or below the lip;
- (C) Small, tapered, unperforated vestigial handles;
- (D) Applique fillets, below the rim, beaded by vertical incisions or punctations.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Norther Mississippi, but the editor was unable to find any particular sites at which the type has been found.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Historic Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Wilson Plain and Oktibbeha Plain; the difference being that Ridge Plain lacks the fossil shell tempering.

## SALTILLO FABRIC IMPRESSED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Jennings 1941:201; Cotter and Corbett 1951; Cotter 1950:27;  
Koehler 1966:29-39.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Abundant amounts of fine-to-medium sand with occasional charcoal fragments and clay pellets.

Texture- Sherds are hard and very gritty to the touch with a paste that is fine, compact, and homogeneous.

Hardness- Information not available.

Color- Surface ranges from shades of red to tan or brown; cores may be the same or may be gray.

Surface Finish- Interior usually well smoothed; exterior displays some type of textile imprint.

Form- Rim- Everted.

Lip- Simple, flattened or rounded.

Body- Apparently globular.

Thickness- Range from 5 mm. to 7 mm.

Appendages- None observed.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Bynum Site and Womack Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early Baytown Period and possibly the first part of the middle Baytown Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Tishomingo Cordmarked, Furr's Cordmarked, and Twin Lakes Fabric Impressed.

STOKES BAYOU INCISED  
(Provisional Type)

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:149.

DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Coarse shell, with a single sherd often displaying a wide range in particle size, a few reaching a diameter of 5 to 7 mm.

Texture- Sherds display the lamination characteristic of a shell tempered paste and have open spaces which resulted from poor wedging of the clay. The paste may tend to have a swirled and contorted appearance if the tempering particles are especially large.

Hardness- Average about 2.5.

Color- Usually gray, but reddish extremes do occur. Generally, because of uniform firing throughout, sherds of this type display very little difference between core and surface; but reddish colored sherds tend to have gray cores.

Surface Finish- Smoothed and occasionally moderately polished, on both surfaces. Because of leaching out of the shell tempering particles, the surface may often have a rough appearance.

Decoration- Technique- Straight, broad incised lines, which may be either deep or shallow.

Design- The incised lines, which generally stop short of abutting each other, are arranged primarily in line-filled triangles, but other geometric figures also occur. The decoration may be applied to both rim and body.

Form- Body- This type appears in bowl forms and in the standard Mississippian jar forms.

Base- Rounded.

Thickness- Average 7.7 mm.; range from 3.5 to 13 mm.

Appendages- The jar forms appear to have handles which are covered with closely spaced irregular punctates.

DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin do not list any specific sites.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Probably late Mississippian Period.

RELATED TYPES:

May actually be either Wallace Incised or Arcola Incised.

## TAMMANY PINCHED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Quimby 1945:58-60; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:71-72; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:69-70; Rands n.d.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled; sherds have a tendency to break along coil lines.

Temper- Consists of large lumps of unpulverized clay.

Texture- Fine, but appears contorted in cross-section because of large particles of tempering material and imperfect wedging of the clay.

Hardness- Averages about 2.0.

Color- Surfaces may be light gray, dark gray, or buff; cores usually dark.

Surface Finish- Vessel surfaces were smoothed when leather-hard, floating fine particles to the surface and giving it a 'chalky' feel. The surface layer often crackles and peels off readily.

Decoration- Technique- Ford and Quimby state that the decoration consists of fingernail impressions; but at the Jaketown Site, sherds display punctations which have been made with various implements besides the fingernail.

Design- Fingernail impressions are generally verticle and are arranged in parallel rows encircling the vessel, the top row usually being placed just below the lip. In some cases, only two or three encircling rows are used, but other sherds indicate that the greater part of vessel exteriors are covered. The punctations may be arranged in parallel rows or randomly placed.

Form- Rim- Tend to be slightly out-curved; usually thickened on the exterior by a turned over strap which is firmly welded to the vessel wall and presents a smoothly rounded contour. Some thickened rims may be embellished with bosses which have been made by punching from the inside, not quite through the full thickness of the wall, and then filling and smoothing the interior surface.

Lip- Generally rounded.

Body- Not much evidence, but pot forms and slightly in-curved bowls or beakers have been indicated.

Base- No information available.

Thickness- Walls range from 4 to 8 mm.; average about 6 mm.

Appendages- No information available.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown, Norman, Aderholt, and Walls Sites.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchula Period (see APPENDIX 1).

## RELATED TYPES:

Closely resembles Wheeler Punctated (Bluff Creek Punctated), Alexander Pinched, and the Tchefuncte types.

## TCHEFUNCTE INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Quimby 1945: 58 ; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:67.

## DESCRIPRION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled; flattened coils average 4 cm.; breaks readily along coil lines.

Temper- Predominantly large clay particles, with a small amount of carbonized vegetal matter and varying amounts of sand also present.

Texture- Large amount of unpulverized clay particles gives a contorted appearance to cross-section. Surfaces usually have a 'scapy' feel, resulting from their being well rubbed when leather-hard so that fine materials have been floated.

Hardness- Average about 2.0.

Color- Usually dark gray.

Surface Finish- Interior and exterior have been smoothed, but are bumpy; tooling marks often visible on interior; crackled surfaces fairly common.

Decoration- Technique- Incised lines made with a pointed instrument. In a number of cases, tool has been wiggled while being dragged through the wet clay, producing a wavy line.

Design- Consists only of straight lines in parallel arrangements. These lines may be parallel to the rim or may be arranged vertically or diagonally, making up line filled triangles, herringbone arrangements, nested squares, diamonds or a few key designs.

The decoration usually extends from the base up to the lip. In some cases, there are horizontal lines bordering the top of the decorated area two or three cm. wide.

Form- Rim- Usually thickened on the exterior by means of a turned-over strap which has been worked into the vessel wall, presenting a smoothly-rounded contour.

Lip- Generally rounded; few are notched. Usually the lips are uneven because of the careless finishing of the mouth of the vessel.

Body- Pot forms with slightly out-curved upper walls, a slightly swelled body, and a rather small, flattened base; and beakers with out-slanting walls and flattened bases.

Thickness- 5 to 10 mm.; average about 7 mm.

Base- The teat-leg variety has been found, but probably a large number of bases classified as Tchefuncte Plain actually belong to Tchefuncte Incised vessels.

Appendages- No information available.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchefuncte Period (see APPENDIX 2).

## RELATED TYPES:

Tchefuncte Plain, Tchefuncte Stamped, and Tammany Pinched.

## TCHEFUNCTE PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Quimby 1945:52-54; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:70; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:66.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled; flattened coils average 3 to 4 cm. wide; breaks readily along coil lines.

Temper- Predominantly large angular particles of clay with small amounts of vegetal matter and varying amounts of sand also present.

Texture- Laminated and contorted in cross section because clay was poorly wedged and large tempering particles were used. Surface has been floated, thus are soft and chalky feeling.

Hardness- Average about 2.0. Poorly fired, therefore, has little tensile strength.

Color- Ranges from reddish-buff to dark gray; generally have dark, carbonized cores.

Surface Finish- Interior and exterior surfaces smoothed, but are bumpy; tooling marks often visible on interior; cracked surfaces common. The fine textured coating on the surface frequently peels off readily.

Form- Rim- May be unmodified or may display marginal thickening on the exterior, which is accomplished by turning over a strap of clay. This strap is well cemented to the vessel wall and smoothly rounded. Rims are either straight or very slightly out-curved or in-curved.

Lip- Usually rounded and a few may be crudely notched; flattened rims are rare.

Body- Vessels have been found in the following forms:

(A) A deep pot- with nearly vertical rims and a slight swelling in the middle; lower walls converging to a fairly small, flattened base with four legs;

(B) Large deep vessels- with out-slanting walls.

Base- Usually flattened and have four legs which may be 'teat-shaped' or of the 'wedge-leg' variety. Other forms may include:

(A) Round;

(B) Flattened or pseudo-angular;

(C) Annular ring;

(D) Notched or fluted.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchula (Tchefuncte) Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Tchefuncte Stamped, Tchefuncte Incised, and Tammany Pinched.



## TCHEFUNCTE STAMPED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Quimby 1945:56-57; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:72; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:69-70.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled; flattened coils average 3 to 4 cm. wide; break readily along coil lines.

Temper- Predominantly large angular particles of clay with small amounts of vegetal matter and varying amounts of sand also present.

Texture- Soft and chalky feeling because surfaces have been floated; appears contorted and laminated due to poor wedging of the clay and to presence of large tempering materials.

Hardness- Average 2.0; poorly fired, has little tensile strength.

Color- Ranges from reddish-buff to dark gray; generally have dark, carbonized cores.

Surface Finish- Interior and exterior smoothed, but bumpy; tooling marks often visible on interior; surfaces commonly cracked.

The fine textured coating on the surface frequently peels off readily.

Decoration- Technique- Consists of stamping made by instruments: One makes use of a small, straight or slightly curved bar-stamping implement 10 to 15 mm. long, which sometimes has one or more large notches on its face. The implement is rocked back and forth as it is moved sideways to make each row of stamping. Another method consists of using the thumb, finger, or a forked implement like a bar-stamp. The stamp is rarely dentate.

Design- Usually extends from base to lip, with some rims displaying a different decoration on the thickened part. The design is either crudely incised parallel lines, or short slanting rows of stamping. Some rims display bosses, while others may be notched.

Form- Rim- Generally displays rounded, marginal thickening on the exterior, accomplished by folding over a strap of clay and welding it firmly to the vessel wall. They are deeply notched or display bosses.

Lip- Usually rounded, but may be flattened and may or may not be notched. Holes for lacing cracks are found occasionally about one inch below the lip and were drilled from the exterior after the vessel was fired.

Body- Pot forms common with slightly out-curving rims, a slight swelling in the middle, and lower walls converging to a fairly small flattened base (see Tchefuncte Plain). Bowls are not uncommon.

Base- May be flattened, with tetrapodal supports of both wedge-leg and teat-leg shapes, or may be semi-concoidal or round.

Appendages- No information available.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Norman Site, Porter Bayou Site, and Jaketown Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchula (Tchefuncte) Period (see APPENDIX 1 and APPENDIX 2).

## RELATED TYPES:

Shows similarities to the other Tchefuncte types, Marksville Stamped, and Indian Bay Stamped.

## THOMAS PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:141-142; Bohannon 1965;  
Koehler 1966:29-39.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Probably coiled.

Temper- Predominantly sand with particles generally falling into the medium-to-coarse range. Sometimes clay and stone or gravel particles also included.

Texture- Generally soft and friable.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0, average about 2.6.

Color- Ranges from the lighter orange-buff shades to the darker gray shades; lighter shades more common. Cores are generally dark, but exceptions do occur.

Surface Finish- Rarely smoothed and never burnished; still, they are generally even. According to Phillips, Ford and Griffin the most typical finish is granular or slightly pitted, as if the sand were not blended into the surface.

Form- Rim- Usually simple and unelaborated, but occasionally sherds display thickened rims, made by a strap of clay attached to the inner or outer wall and adjacent to the lip. Infrequently, a sherd may have a slight groove on the exterior rim wall, adjacent to the lip.

Lip- May be rounded, flat, pinched, in-sloped, or out-sloped with no decoration.

Body- Vessel shapes include:

(A) Simple, open bowls with an average diameter of about 26 cm. (most common form);

(B) Globular jars with re-curved rims;

(C) Jars and bowls with flat, in-sloped walls and small mouths;

(D) Shallow bowls with re-curved rims;

(E) Small mouthed bowls with in-curved sides (average diameter 12 cm.).

Base- Probably rounded or only slightly flattened.

Thickness- Range 4 to 10 mm., average 6.5 mm.

Appendages- None noted.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Boyd Site and Womack Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchula and early Baytown Periods.

## RELATED TYPES:

Blue Lake Cordmarked.

## TISHOMINGO CORDMARKED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Jennings 1941:200-201; Cotter and Corbett 1951:19;  
Koehler 1966:27-44.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Probably coiled; many sherds display coil fractures.

Temper- Clay pellets and abundant sand with occasional fossil shell or limestone also included, according to Jennings.

Texture- Contorted; irregularly distributed temper; sherds tend to fracture irregularly.

Hardness- No information available.

Color- Surfaces may be dull red, brown, or tan; cores generally gray or dull brown.

Surface Finish- Interior surface generally smoothed.

Decoration- Consists of irregularly applied cordmarks which are usually close together.

Form- Rim- Tends to be simple and everted.

Lip- May be either rounded or flattened.

Body- Seem to have been globular in shape.

Base- Usually thick and rounded.

Thickness- Ranges from 4 to 10 mm.

Appendages- None noted.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Bynum Site and Womack Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early and middle Baytown Periods.

## RELATED TYPES:

Tishomingo Plain and Furrs Cordmarked. Jennings believes that Tishomingo Cordmarked may be later than Furrs Cordmarked, noting, however, that the former is a far smoother type than the latter.

## TISHOMINGO PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Jennings 1941:200-201; Cotter and Corbett 1951:19;  
Koehler 1966

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Probably coiled; many sherds display coil fractures.

Temper- Consists of clay pellets and abundant sand, with fossil shell or limestone occasionally included, according to Jennings.

Texture- Contorted; irregularly distributed temper. Sherds tend to fracture irregularly.

Hardness- No information available.

Color- Surfaces may be dull red, brown, or tan; cores generally gray or dull brown.

Surface Finish- Interior surface generally smoothed.

Form- Rim- Tend to be simple and everted.

Lip- May be either rounded or flattened.

Body- Vessels seem to have been globular in shape.

Base- Usually thick and rounded.

Thickness- Ranges from 4 to 10 mm.

Appendages- None noted.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Bynum Site and Womack Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early and middle Baytown Periods.

## RELATED TYPES:

Tishomingo Plain is the non-decorated counterpart of Tishomingo Cordmarked and is also related to Furrs Cordmarked.

## TROYVILLE STAMPED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1939a: 4; Ford 1951:49-50; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955: ; Greengo 1964:47-50; Neitzel 1965:45.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Predominantly large lumps of clay, but often carbonized vegetal matter; infrequent inclusions of sand and grit.

Texture- Generally contorted but compact; paste lumpy and coarse.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0.

Color- Buff, gray, or brown surfaces; gray cores.

Surface Finish- Interior and exterior smoothed before application of decoration. At the Greenhouse Site, sherds indicate that the finer material had been floated, but they were uneven and bumpy, with tooling marks often on both surfaces.

Decoration- Technique- Bands of rocker stamping bordered by incised lines. Stamping was applied by rocking a tool back and fourth in the clay as it was moved sideways. At the Greenhouse Site, the tool was usually un-notched, which appears to be the case at all sites. The incised lines bordering the rocker stamping are usually deep and U-shaped, and were probably made with the end of a cylindrical instrument. Hemi-conical punctations sometimes are used at the terminations of incised lines.

Design- Usually consists of curvilinear or rectilinear bands bordered by incised lines and filled with rocker stamping which contrasts with bands of undecorated areas. Scrolls and other geometric designs are common.

Decoration is usually confined to the upper half or two-thirds of the vessel exterior. If the rim is not decorated, there is usually an undecorated band, 1 to 3 cm. wide, separating the lip from the decorated area.

Form- Rim- May be straight and unthickened, thickened on the interior, or thickened on the exterior.

Lip- Usually flattened or ovate; may display a single incised line, notching, or punctates.

Body- Vessel shapes may include:

- (A) Bowls with in-curved sides;
- (B) Shouldered jars;
- (C) Open bowls;
- (D) Pots with slightly flaring rims.

Base- Some flat bases have been found.

Thickness- Ranges from 4 to 9 mm.; average 7 mm.; bases usually thicker than walls.

Appendages- Occasionally there may be small ovate-triangular quadrations or ears extending upward and outward from the plane of the vessel's mouth at about a 45° angle.

TROYVILLE STAMPED (Continued)....

DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown Site, Gordon Site, Fatherland Site, and other sites in the State.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Troyville Period.

RELATED TYPES:

Troyville Stamped obviously developed from Marksville Stamped. Troyville designs are generally cruder than Marksville, and the bird design found on Marksville is not present on Troyville sherds. Also, the Marksville dentate stamping is replaced with the plain, zigzag rocker-stamping.

## TWIN LAKES FABRIC IMPRESSED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:144-145; Koehler 1966:27-39

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Sand; particles vary from medium to coarse. Other inclusions are coarse and lumpy clay particles, tiny stones, and gravel particles.

Texture- Essentially soft and friable, with the clay being generally well wedged and the tempering more or less homogeneous.

Hardness- Ranges from 2.0 to 3.0; average 2.5.

Color- Lighter sherds range from pinkish-cinnamon to an orange-cinnamon; darker ones are usually mouse-gray.

Surface Finish- Surfaces are covered from the lip to the base with fabric impressions made with a textile-wrapped paddle. These impressions are applied in such a manner that it is usually impossible to determine the type of textiles used. The better sherds may show a coarse twined weave.

Form- Rim- Usually straight and unmodified, but crude folds such as those described below may occur. Crude oblique notching may occur across the lip, or a row of punctations may appear on the rim's interior just below the lip.

Lip- Usually round, smooth, and slightly rolled toward the exterior, producing a short rim fold; thinned or pointed lips may occur.

Body- No information available.

Base- None have been observed.

Thickness- No information available.

Appendages- None noted.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Twin Lakes Site, Blue Lake Site, and Womack Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Tchula and early Baytown Periods

## RELATED TYPES:

Twin Lakes Fabric Impressed is the sand tempered counterpart of Withers Fabric Impressed and is also related to Saltillo Fabric Impressed.

## TWIN LAKES PUNCTATED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:76.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- No information available.

Temper- Clay and sand. Phillips, Ford and Griffin say that Twin Lakes Punctated is intermediate in paste characteristics between Baytown Plain and Thomas Plain, with some sherds sandy enough to be called sand-tempered.

Texture- No information available.

Hardness- No information available.

Color- Usually reddish.

Decoration- Technique- Wedge-shaped punctates or lines that are from 5 mm. to 10 mm. long. These lines or punctations are produced by jabbing the clay with a sharp implement held at an oblique angle to the body wall.

Design- Decoration seems to be simple rim treatment consisting of two or more rows of oblique punctates arranged in a herringbone fashion just below the lip.

Form- Very little evidence concerning vessel shapes. At the present, a simple, curved-sided bowl with either unmodified rims or rims that are slightly pointed, is the inferred shape. The rims may also be folded, in which case the fold carries the decoration.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Norman Site and Twin Lakes Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Probably Tchula and early Baytown Periods.

## RELATED TYPES:

This is a minority type which may be merely one method of decorating the rims of Baytown Plain or Thomas Plain vessels. Crowder Punctated, which is very similar, may also be only a method of rim decoration for Baytown and Thomas wares.

The Alabama type 'Alexander Pinched' is also related to Twin Lakes Punctated.



## WILKINSON PUNCTATED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1940:50-51; Ford 1951:88; Neitzel 1965.

## DESCRIPTIONS:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Clay particles and sand. Ford states that fragments of carbonized vegetal material are present in some sherds.

Texture- Coarse, granular-to-lumpy; may appear slightly contorted.

Hardness- Average 2.0.

Color- May be buff, gray, or black; cores usually black. Fired in a reducing atmosphere, but not usually at a high enough temperature to burn the carbon out of the paste, according to Ford.

Surface Finish- Interior and exterior smoothed; occasionally tooling marks on interior; soot staining on exterior.

Decoration- Technique- Evenly spaced punctations made with the fingernails. Occasionally the surface has been lightly pinched in vertical rows with the long axis of the punctations usually oriented vertically.

Design- The punctations may be placed at random or in rows with the individual punctations and the rows usually about 5 to 10 mm. apart. This decoration may be combined with simple, straight line incising around the rim area, but this is rare.

The decoration usually covers the entire exterior surface.

Form- Rim- Unmodified and slightly out-flared; may be folded to the outside to form a rim strap about 10 mm. wide.

Lip- Rounded or flattened ovate.

Body- Vessels are usually fairly deep jars with flattened bases and vertical or slightly out-flaring rims.

Base- Probably flat and circular; thicker than side walls.

Thickness- Ranges from 4.5 to 9 mm., average about 6 mm.

Appendages- None.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

The Fatherland Site in Southwestern Mississippi.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

The few sherds have been found in late Coles Creek deposits at the Greenhouse Site in Louisiana, but production was probably highest in the Plaquemine Period or later and lasted until 1700 A.D.

## RELATED TYPES:

Pocahontas Pinched. Both are treated with the tips of the fingers; however, the Pocahontas decoration is slightly more specialized than Wilkinson Punctated. Fingernail punctations are commonly found on the ceramics of the 'Caddoan Area' to the west, on a generally comparable time level.

## WILSON PLAIN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Jennings 1941:176-177.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Dominant material consists of coarse fossil shell with some sand and burned clay pellets.

Texture- Coarse and granular; paste appears whirled and contorted; tempering materials are usually visible on both interior and exterior surfaces.

Hardness- 2.0 to 2.5.

Color- Generally reddish, but variations include shades of tan, brown, and gray.

Surface Finish- Poorly smoothed; interiors rougher than exteriors; exterior surfaces occasionally well-smoothed.

Decoration- Usually none, but crude designs of carelessly applied broad incised lines may occur.

Form- Rim- Generally vertical or out-flaring.

Lip- May be either slightly flattened or rounded.

Body- Typical shapes include wide-mouthed, globular vessels with slightly constricted necks and simple bowls.

Base- Usually round, but flat ones do occur.

Thickness- Range from 4 to 16 mm.

Appendages- include strap handles, small horizontal lugs at the lip, and applique fillets below the rim, with vertical incisions or punctations.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Northeast Mississippi (no definite sites listed).

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Historic.

## RELATED TYPES:

Wilson Plain Black and Wilson Roughened.

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## WILSON PLAIN BLACK

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Jennings 1941:177.

Characteristics are the same as for Wilson Plain, except that in this type there is a greater percentage of very large fossil shell tempering materials, and the paste and the surface of this type are generally blacker in color.

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## WILSON ROUGHENED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Jennings 1941:177.

The characteristics of this type are the same as those of Wilson Plain, except that the surfaces display deliberate roughening by stippling or irregular brushing.

## WITHERS FABRIC IMPRESSED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:74-75; Haag 1952:

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- No information available.

Temper- Both sand and clay.

Texture- Paste is similar to that of Baytown Plain except that Withers is generally sandier; yet it is smoother than the strictly sand-tempered wares. At the Norman Site, some sherds are similar in paste to the Tchefuncte series.

Harness- No information available.

Color- No information available.

Surface Finish- Surfaces are finished by impressions made with a textile-wrapped paddle and is an overall treatment which generally covers the vessel from lip to base; often partly obliterated by smoothing.

Form- Rim- Most are vertical and unmodified, but folds do occur.  
Lip- May be rounded, slightly flattened, or thinned and pointed; may occasionally display notching or nicking.  
Body- Vessel shapes include: simple, curved sided bowls, beakers, or jars.  
Base- Probably round and not markedly thicker than body.  
Thickness- Information not available.  
Appendages- None found.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Alluvial valley of northwest Mississippi.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Manufactured in the Tchula Period; it was probably still being made during the early Baytown Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Mulberry Creek Cordmarked may be related to this type.

## WOODVILLE RED FILMED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford and Willey 1939a:6-7; Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:101-102; Ford 1951:61-62; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955:87.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled.

Temper- Predominantly clay, but carbonized vegetal matter and small amounts of fine sand may also be present. At the Greenhouse Site, sherds also contained small pieces of white stone thought to be volcanic tufa.

Texture- Compact, but appears lumpy and coarse.

Hardness- 2.0 to 3.0, average 2.5.

Color- Unfilmed surfaces generally buff and gray; cores usually gray.

Surface Finish- Both surfaces generally smoothed. A red film may completely cover the interior or exterior or may be restricted to zones (on the interior, exterior, or both) bordered by incised lines.

Decoration- Technique- Incised lines made with some type of pointed instrument. Triangular punctations may decorate backgrounds or be used in other ways, such as filling areas outlined by incised lines.

Design- Consists of curvilinear or rectilinear patterns which are not completely analyzed. Bands of red slip, bordered by incised lines, contrast with the unslipped areas; a wide red-filled band below the lip is common. Small areas, triangular or circular in shape, may be formed at the intersections of the larger incised lines and may be filled with scattered punctations. Other areas may be filled by hatching with fine incised lines.

Form- Rim- Outslanting, direct, unmodified; and outslanting with slight, rounded, exterior thickening.

Lip- May be square, ovate, or flattened ovate; some have notches.

Body- Vessels are either shallow bowls with out-slanting sides and a flat base, or medium-deep bowls with out-slanting sides and a small flat base.

Base- Small, circular, and flat.

Thickness- 5.5 to 7 mm., averages about 6.5.

Appendages- Small triangular ears, extending upward and outward from the rims, have been noted.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Jaketown Site. The original type description states that this type is found in southwestern Mississippi, but no sites are mentioned.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Troyville Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

This type is related to Weeden Island Zoned Red of the northwest coast of Florida.

## YATES NET IMPRESSED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:146-147.

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Probably coiled.

Temper- Mainly clay particles, varying in color and size, from minute particles to over 5 mm. in diameter.

Sherd-tempering, carbonized particles, and a minor amount of sand may be present. In all cases where some material other than clay is found with the clay, the clay is dominant.

Texture- Coarse, lumpy and contorted. When a sherd is broken, it has a tendency to chip and give a jagged, irregular break rather than to crumble.

Hardness- 2.5 to 3.0.

Color- Ranges from gray to brown; poorly fired.

Surface Finish- Vessels may have been slightly polished on the interior surface.

Decoration- Techniques- Impressed lines made with wide twisted cord or net.

Design- The net-impressions make a diamond pattern with deep depressions at the intersections of the lines made by knots. The mesh of the net appears to be about 10 mm. square.

Form- A simple, curved-sided bowl, is inferred from rim sherds.

Thickness- No information available.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Oliver Site and others in quadrangles 16-M, 16-N, 17-N.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Not presently known.

## RELATED TYPES:

Similar to net-impressed sherds found in southern Alabama.

## YOKENA INCISED

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford 1951:50-52; Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955

## DESCRIPTION:

Paste- Method of Manufacture- Coiled, or built up with annular rings; coil-line breaks frequently occur.

Temper- Usually consists of small lumps of clay, small fragments of carbonized vegetal matter, and quite often, lumps of white stone that are probably volcanic tufa.

Texture- Paste is somewhat lumpier, more contorted, and laminated than that of Coles Creek Incised.

Hardness- Averages about 2.0 entirely.

Color- Light to dark gray; dark brown paste in a few sherds. There is very little oxidation of portions of the vessel surfaces, since firing was in a reducing atmosphere.

Surface Finish- Smoothed, but not scraped, resulting in a smoothed, 'bumpy', soft surface on which tool marks may be seen. Surfaces ordinarily have a rather 'chalky' appearance. At the Jacketown Site, sherds have an unusually fine finish.

Decoration- Technique- Always incised with a tubular instrument, perhaps a reed, held at an angle so that it formed broad lines, semi-circular in cross section, and varying from about 2 to 4 mm. in width. Incising was done in a leather-hard surface; thus the excised clay was clearly removed and not plowed up on the adjacent surface. Hemi-conical decorations made with the same tubular instrument may be detached or at the terminations of lines.

Design- The decorations are mainly curvilinear with about 60% of the fragments showing meander motifs formed by a number of closely-spaced parallel lines. A continuous band of decoration is formed since incised triangles fill the spaces between the elements. A small number of these meander decorations are incised with closely spaced fine lines; but the majority are made up of relatively wide lines.

There is a variation of this design which seems to be related to French Fork Incised in conception. This is an undecorated band, extending through the core of the design and flanked by parallel, incised lines. Sometimes, there is a line in the center of the band.

Approximately 20% of the designs are formed by wide curving lines as previously described, except that they are widely spaced. The spacing is quite like the incised lines of the coeval type, Troyville Stamped, but in this case there is no stamping. A less frequent design consists of an irregular combination of curving lines, sometimes forming lobate or flower-like designs.

## YOKENA INCISED (Continued)....

The rarest pattern is formed by straight lines, combined in rectangles and line-filled triangles.

The decorations usually form a band around the top of the vessel, but occasionally the band extends from near the rim to the base of the side walls. A thin, undecorated band almost always separates the upper border of decoration from the lip of the vessel.

Form- Twenty-two vessel shapes were identified from sherds. Of these, six are small jars; five are barrel-shaped vessels, one relatively large; three are almost vertical-sided beakers; four are flattened globular bowls; one is a flaring sided bowl; and two are very shallow bowls, almost plates. These vessels are 15 to 30 cm. in diameter. Except for the globular bowls, which may be either round or square, they seem to have had flat bases. Nearly half of the rims are folded and thickened.

Thickness- Ranges from 5 to 10 mm., averaging 6 mm.

## DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI:

Fatherland Site and Jaketown Site.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Troyville Period.

## RELATED TYPES:

Yokena Incised is evidently derived from Marksville Incised of the preceding Marksville Period, with the transition being gradual and the cleavage line artificial.

The two types found in the area around the mouth of the Red River differ mainly because the latter type is harder; also it occurs on slightly different vessel shapes which often have thickened rims (rare in the earlier type) and the designs are usually confined to the upper part of the vessel walls. The distinction that is noticed most easily is the change from the realistic bird motifs and the non-repetitive curvilinear meanders in the Marksville Incised to the repetitive curvilinear meanders in the Yokena Incised pottery.

## Appendix 1

COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGIES OF THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES AS SEEN FROM MISSISSIPPI  
(AFTER KOEHLER 1964)

1700	Jennings, Griffin and Koehler	Haag	Ford and Willey *	Lower Valley and Coast	Caddoan Area	Phillips, Ford and Griffin	1700
1540	HISTORIC or Historical Decline (J.D.J.)	HISTORIC	TEMPLE MOUND	NATCHEZ	FULTON	HISTORIC	1675
1200	LATE MISSISSIPPIAN	LATE MISSISSIPPIAN	II	PLAQUEMINE	ASPECT	LATE MISSISSIPPIAN	1200
900	EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN	EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN	TEMPLE MOUND I	COLES CREEK	GIBSON	EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN	850
700	TRANSITIONAL	LATE WOODLAND	BURIAL MOUND II	TROYVILLE	ASPECT	LATE BAYTOWN	700
500	MIDDLE WOODLAND	MIDDLE WOODLAND		MARKSVILLE		MIDDLE BAYTOWN	500
0	EARLY WOODLAND	EARLY WOODLAND	BURIAL MOUND I	TCHEFUNCTE	FOURCHEMALINE	EARLY BAYTOWN	A.D.
6000	ARCHAIC	ARCHAIC	ARCHAIC	COPELL	ARCHAIC	TCHULA	B.C.
15,000	PALEO INDIAN	PALEO INDIAN	PLEISTOCENE MAN		FOLSOMOID	ARCHAIC	6000
							15,000

\* Dates brought into line with recent chronologies.



## Appendix 2

REGIONAL SEQUENCES IN THE SOUTHERN PORTION  
OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

(After Greengo, October 1964)

LOWER YAZOO BASIN	DATES *	NATCHEZ-LOWER RED RIVER-TENSAS BASIN
(Tunica, Yazoo, Korea and others)		Natchezan II
Lake George	1400	Natchezan I
Plaquemine	1200	Plaquemine
Coles Creek	850	Coles Creek
Deasonville		Troyville II
Issaquena	700	Troyville I
(Marksville)	500	Marksville
Tchula	0	(Tchefuncte)
Poverty Point	B.C.	Poverty Point

\* The dates given in the above table are not from Greengo, but are placed into the table by the editor of this handbook to bring this table into line with Appendix 1.

Appendix 3  
CHRONOLOGICAL POSITIONS OF POTTERY TYPES FOUND IN MISSISSIPPI

			French Fork Incised			
			Fatherland Plain			
			Fatherland Incised			
			Evansville Punctated			
			Dupree Incised			
			Crowder Punctated			
			Cormorant Cord Impressed			
						Coles Creek Polished Plain
						Coles Creek Plain
						Coles Creek Incised
			Churupa Punctated			
			Chickachae Plain			
			Chickackae Combed			
						Chevalier Stamped
						Carson Red on Buff
						Bowie Plain
						Blue Lake Cordmarked
			Blanchard Incised			
						Belzoni Incised
						Bell Plain
			Baytown Plain			
						Bayou Goula Incised
						Barton Incised
						Baldwin Plain
						Avenue Polychrome
						Australia Interior Incised
						Arcola Incised
						Anna Interior Engraved
						Alexander Pinched
						Alexander Incised
						Addis Plain
NATCHEZ II		HISTORIC				
NATCHEZ I	LAKE GEORGE	LATE MISSISSIPPIAN				
PLAQUEMINE	PLAQUEMINE	EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN				
COLES CREEK	COLES CREEK	LATE BAYTOWN				
TROYVILLE II	DEASONVILLE	MIDDLE BAYTOWN				
TROYVILLE I	ISSAQUENA					
MARKSVILLE	MARKSVILLE	EARLY BAYTOWN				
TCHEFUNCTE	TCHULA	TCHULA				
POVERTY POINT	POVERTY POINT	ARCHAIC				

Appendix 3  
(Continued)

				Orleans Punctated O'Neal Plain	
				Oliver Incised	
				Old Town Red	
			Oktibbeha Plain		
				Nodena Red and White	
				Neeley's Ferry Plain	
				Natchez Incised	
			Mulberry Creek Cord Marked		
				Mound Place Incised	
				Mazique Incised	
				Marksville Stamped	
			Marksville Incised		
				Manly Punctated	
				Mandeville Stamped	
				Manchac Incised	
				Leland Incised	
				L'eau Noire Incised	
			Larto Red Filmed		
				Lake Borgne Incised	
				Kent Incised	
				Jaketown Simple Stamped	
			Indian Bay Stamped		
				Hollywood White Filmed	
				Harrison Bayou Incised	
				Hardy Incised	
			Furrs Cordmarked		
				Fortune Noded	
NATCHEZ II	TUNICA	HISTORIC			
NATCHEZ I	LAKE GEORGE	LATE MISSISSIPPIAN			
PLAQUEMINE	PLAQUEMINE	EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN			
COLES CREEK	COLES CREEK	LATE BAYTOWN			
TROYVILLE II	DEASONVILLE	MIDDLE BAYTOWN			
TROYVILLE I	ISSAQUENA	EARLY BAYTOWN			
MARKSVILLE	MARKSVILLE	TCHULA			
TCHEFUNCTE	TCHULA	ARCHAIC			
POVERTY POINT	POVERTY POINT				

Appendix 3  
(Continued)

				Yokena Incised		
				Yates Net Impressed		
				Woodville Red Filmed		
				Withers Fabric Impressed		
				Wilson Roughened		
				Wilson Plain Black		
				Wilson Plain		
				Wilkinson Punctated		
				Twin Lakes Punctated		
				Twin Lakes Fabric Impressed		
				Troyville Stamped		
				Tishomingo Plain		
				Tishomingo Cordmarked		
				Thomas Plain		
				Tchefuncte Stamped		
				Tchefuncte Plain		
				Tchefuncte incised		
				Tammany Pinched		
				Stokes Bayou Incised		
				Saltillo Fabric Impressed		
				Ridge Plain		
				Rhinehardt Punctated		
				Ranch Incised		
				Plaquemine Brushed		
				Parkin Punctated		
				Oxbow Incised		
NATCHEZ II	TUNICA	HISTORIC				
NATCHEZ I	LAKE GEORGE	LATE MISSISSIPPIAN				
PLAQUEMINE	PLAQUEMINE	EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN				
COLES CREEK	COLES CREEK	LATE BAYTOWN				
TROYVILLE II	DEASONVILLE	MIDDLE BAYTOWN				
TROYVILLE I	ISSAQUENA					
MARKSVILLE	MARKSVILLE	EARLY BAYTOWN				
TCHFUNCTE	TCHULA	TCHULA				
POVERTY POINT	POVERTY POINT	ARCHAIC				

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