

David G. Anderson

BULLETIN 8

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Proceedings of the
Twenty-Fourth
Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Edited by

Bettye J. Broyles

Morgantown, West Virginia

1968

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The Twenty-fourth Southeastern Archaeological Conference was held at Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia, on November 10 and 11, 1967. The subject chosen for discussion was Pottery Typology, with Bettye J. Broyles serving as chairman. The Southeast was divided into eight areas and a chairman chosen for each group. This system allowed the participants from each area to meet and discuss the pottery types from their area. Many brought samples of the various types for examination by their colleagues.

During the business meeting the following resolution was read, unanimously passed and honored with standing acclaim:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT it is most fitting and proper that on this the occasion of the 24th meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the 30th anniversary of the founding of said organization that the membership here assembled in Macon, Georgia, the 11th day of November, send warmest greetings to James Alfred Ford, one of its original founders, and most beloved member who unavoidably is prevented from partaking in this year's Conference, its annual deliberations as well as its extra-mural activities.

BE IT RECORDED THAT the Conference sets down and makes it a matter of permanent record its deep feelings of indebtedness to the significant contributions that Jim Ford has made to southeast archaeology over a period of more than forty years with his abundant publications and his vigorous prosecution of new and challenging ideas. What he has done in the past and what he is doing now on the Formative cultures of the New World will stand as a monument to the strong will and high courage of the archaeologist whose giant footsteps every archaeologist now working in the southeast must follow, whether in total agreement or not. This is a measure of Jim Ford's lasting contribution which we honor with this resolution.

Stephen Williams
William Haag
Resolutions Committee

A copy of this resolution was delivered to Jim Ford in the hospital in Gainesville, Florida, on Sunday, November 12, 1967, by Adelaide and Ripley Bullen.

A motion was made to dedicate the Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth Southeastern Archaeological Conference to James A. Ford. This was also unanimously approved by the members assembled.

Also during the business meeting Broyles was officially elected Editor/Treasurer, a position recently vacated by Edward V. McMichael. The following

treasurers report was presented:

Balance on hand June 1, 1967 (received from McMichael)	\$ 775.02
Dues received from June 1-November 1, 1967	42.00
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BALANCE	\$ 817.02

Expenditures:

Paper for Bulletins 4, 5, and 6	\$ 272.85
Bulletin 4 (masters, typing, multilithing)	124.45
Assembling Bulletin 4	17.50
Bulletin 5 (masters, typing, multilithing)	93.05
Postage	69.32
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TOTAL	\$ 577.17

Balance on hand November 1, 1967	\$ 239.85
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The report of the North Georgia Group has not been included in this Bulletin. In a letter from A.R. Kelly, he says "After talking it over with Joe Caldwell and other Georgia participants, we feel we need to completely review the whole field to collate materials and to cover some new additions coming from current research." Also, a copy of the report on the Plant Hammond Site presented by Archie Smith at the meeting was not received for publication.

The Zabski Site report, presented by Ripley Bullen at the meeting, has not been included in this Bulletin because it has been published in the FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGIST, Volume 20, Nos. 3-4, pages 133-145, by Steve Atkins and Jeannie MacMahan.

A complete report of the Lower Mississippi Valley Group was not submitted for publication, but a report on the Distribution of the Alexander Series in the Lower Mississippi Valley by Robert Thorne has been included.

Bettye J. Broyles
Editor/Treasurer SEAC
West Virginia Geological Survey
Morgantown, West Virginia.

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The Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Members that Attended

Stanley Ahler	David J. Hally	James A. Scholtz
John S. Belmont	Edward Heite	Steven F. Sensenig
Judy A. Bense	Carol D. Hilfiker	Archie C. Smith
Joseph L. Benthall	N.H. Holmes	Donald F. Smith
Charles F. Bohannon	Marjory Honerkamp	Gerald P. Smith
Jeffrey P. Brain	William Hony	Richard Lee Smith
Oscar W. Brock, Jr.	Harold A. Huscher	Prentice M. Thomas, Jr.
Bettye J. Broyles	Brooks Hutto	Robert M. Thorne
Brenda L. Brown	Jay Johnson	E. Bruce Trickey
Harriet Buchanan	Sam G. Jones	John W. Walker
Adenaide K. Bullen	A.R. Kelly	Robert Wauchope
Ripley P. Bullen	Robert H. Lafferty	Gloria J. Wentoski
Shelia K. Caldwell	Shelia Landreth	David M. White
Alan Calmes	Yulee Lazarus	Ray Williams
David W. Chase	R. Barry Lewis	Stephen Williams
Carl Clausen	Howard A. MacCord	Christine Wimberly
Rudolf Berle Clay	Burney B. McClurkan	Stephen Wimberly
John D. Combs	Samuel McGahey	Richard A. Yarnell
John Connaway	Charles H. McNutt	Mrs. R.A. Yarnell
Nancy D. Connelly	Harry Madison	Gentry W. Yateman
Robert C. Dailey	Richard A. Marshall	Bob Young
Hester A. Davis	William Marquardt	
David L. DeJarnette	Jerald T. Milanich	
Linda K. Deluca	Albert Mohr	
Kenneth Drude	John B. Morin, Jr.	
Charles H. Fairbanks	Dan F. Morse	
Charles H. Faulkner	Jon Muller	
Richard D. Faust	Charles H. Nash	
Jason Fenwick	Robert W. Neuman	
Charles Figley	George W. Percy	
Katherine Figley	Gregory Perino	
Janet Ford	Pauline K. Persing	
David Frayer	David Sutton Phelps	
Anne Gatewood	James H. Polhemus	
Robert W. Gay	Richard Polhemus	
Mrs. Robert W. Gay	Mrs. Anne G. Pope	
Don Gordy	Edward Prince	
J.B. Graham	Dan Printup	
J. Bennett Graham	Mary Printup	
Joseph E. Granger	J. Donald Robertson	
Glen S. Greene	L.J. Rogers	
John W. Griffin	Mrs. L.J. Rogers	
Alfred K. Guthe	Martha Rolingson	
William G. Haag	Thomas M. Ryan	
Fred Hack	Allen R. Saltus, Jr.	
Mrs. Fred Hack	Frank T. Schnell	

PROGRAM

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Sessions I and II: AREA GROUP DISCUSSIONS OF POTTERY TYPES

AREAS AND CHAIRMEN

East Tennessee Charles Faulkner
North Georgia (combined with Central Georgia)
Central Georgia A.R. Kelly
South Georgia- North Florida Ripley P. Bullen
Central Alabama David W. Chase
Southern Alabama (combined with Central Alabama).. E. Bruce Trickey
West Tennessee-Northern Mississippi Charles McNutt
Mississippi Valley William G. Haag

Session III: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

Test Excavations of Two Late Archaic Shell-Ring Sites on Hilton Head
Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina.....Alan Calmes
Implications of the Newly Tested and Dated Zapski Site, Merritt Island,
Florida Ripley P. Bullen and Steve Atkins
The Plant Hammond Mound Near Rome, Georgia Archie C. Smith
Reconstructed Designs from Swift Creek Complicated Stamped Sherds.....
Bettye J. Broyles

Session IV: DISCUSSION OF AREA GROUP SESSIONS BY GROUP CHAIRMEN

Chairman- William G. Haag

REPORT OF THE FLORIDA-SOUTH GEORGIA GROUP

Ripley P. Bullen
Florida State Museum

We were presented with a list of 187 capitalized pottery types from which 6 had been scratched out and some 10 or 12 added in ink before we received the list. Certain of these types had been included in the list for the sake of completeness even though they had been eliminated at a Southeastern Archaeological Conference some ten years ago. We viewed all of these pottery types as analytical tools and proceeded to go through the list, type by type, determining by group action which types were valid, useful tools; which types should be eliminated as either superfluous or not useful because of duplication or some other reason; and which types needed further study before a decision could be made.

In our discussion of the validity of various ceramic types we found a fairly large number which we felt needed further study. We were not sure in these cases whether the chronological implications in the type descriptions were correct or whether the differences between definitions were realistic or not. To a large extent, but not exclusively, these types might be called varieties or subdivisions of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery.

We discussed the problem of nearly duplicate pottery types which seem to have regional variations. We believe the "Type Variety Concept" could profitably be applied in these cases. One case which particularly concerned us was the distinction between FT. WALTON INCISED, PINELLAS INCISED, and MARSH ISLAND INCISED. These might well be subsumed under the general term "Fort Walton Incised" with Ft. Walton, Pinellas, and Marsh Island as type varieties. Perhaps PENSACOLA INCISED, which duplicates these types in shape and decoration but contains a large amount of crushed shell as temper, should also be included as a "type variety". There was a lack of uniformity of opinion on this point. Most felt that the Pensacola series, all of which are shell-tempered, formed a valid series representing a cultural trait with implications somewhat different from those of the sand tempered Ft. Walton group.

Realizing that pottery similar to FT. WALTON INCISED is found all across the Gulf Coast from central Florida to central Louisiana, we were loath to apply any "type variety" concept to these Florida types recommending instead that a committee be formed to consider that phase of our ceramic problem. Such an arrangement, which really is a question of levels of abstraction, would, we thought, aid communication and bring out cultural connections now obscured by the use of local but substantially duplicating type names. Such a formulation would cross several state lines and consequently could not be handled by our group. We recommend the appointment of a committee to tackle the question of Pan-Southeastern or Pan-Gulf Coast Plain pottery types with local type variations.

The following lists of pottery types divide our 187 odd types into six groups: 3, those the group thought were satisfactory as is, including some which perhaps are not too well defined but are well entrenched in the literature (Wakulla Check Stamped for example); 1, those which we decided should be omitted entirely for one reason or another; 2, types which should be omitted by consolidations for example the substitution of St. Johns for Biscayne in type definitions and names; 4, types we thought should be added; 5, types which needed more study to decide how they should be handled; and 6, types which might be handled by the type variety concept. Under the last group we have only mentioned a few Ft. Walton types but there are many Weeden Island period types such as Carrabelle, Keith, and

St. Petersburg Incised which also have similarities with Coles Creek pottery types.

GROUP 1- To be omitted entirely

Abercrombie Incised	Gulf Check Stamped	St. Simons Plain
Abercrombie Plain	Hernando Check Stamped	Seale Plain
Beckum Plain	Hogtown Bayou Epignol	Speers Simple Stamped
Columbia Incised	Kolomoki Plain	Strickland Overstamped
Columbia Utility	Lamar Pinched Rim	Strickland Scored
Coweta Miscaceous Utility	Okeechobee Plain	Tomoka Plain
Englewood Plain	Okeechobee Red	Wilson Check Stamped
	Pensacola Mission Red	

GROUP 2- Eliminated by the consolidation indicated

Biscayne Check Stamped, use St. Johns Check Stamped
 Biscayne Cord Marked, use St. Johns Cord Marked
 Biscayne Chalky Ware, not a type name, equates with the St. Johns series
 Biscayne Plain, use St. Johns Plain
 Biscayne Red, use Dunns Creek Red
 Biscayne Roughened, probably St. Johns Scored
 Glades Check Stamped, use Deptford or Wakulla Check Stamped as appropriate
 Glades Gritty Ware, not a type name, equates with Glades Plain, etc.
 Glades Incised, use Dade, Matecumbe, Key Largo, etc., as is appropriate
 Glades Linear Check, use Deptford or St. Johns Check Stamped as is appropriate
 Jefferson Ware, not a type name, use appropriate Mission Red Filmed Jefferson period types
 Mercier Red on Buff, use Weeden Island Red
 Kasita Red Filmed, use Mission Red Filmed
 Pensacola Brushed, use Walnut Roughened
 Pierce Zoned Red, use Weeden Island Zoned Red
 Pinellas Random Punctated, use Lochloosa Punctated
 Prarie Cord Marked, use West Florida Cord Marked
 Rood's Incised, use Lamar Bold Incised
 St. Marks Plain, use Tchefuncte Plain
 St. Simons Herringbone, use Crooked River Complicated Stamped

GROUP 3- Types acceptable by all (with minor reservations in some cases)

Alachua Cob Marked	Crooked River Complicated Stamped, Early Variety
Alachua Plain	Crooked River Complicated Stamped, Late Variety
Alexander Incised	Crystal River Negative Painted
Aucilla Incised	Dade Incised
Alligator Bayou Stamped	Deptford Bold Check Stamped
Basin Bayou Incised	Deptford Cord Marked
Belle Glade Plain	Deptford Cross Stamped
Belle Glade Red	Deptford Linear Check Stamped
Blakely Complicated Stamped	Deptford Simple Stamped
Carrabelle Incised	Dunns Creek Red
Carrabelle Punctated	Englewood Incised
Cartersville Check Stamped	Etowah Complicated Stamped
Chattahoochee Brushed	Fort Drum Incised
Colorinda Plain	Fort Drum Punctated

Fort Walton Incised	Pasco Complicated Stamped
Franklin Plain	Pasco Cord Marked
Gainesville Linear Punctated	Pasco Incised
Glades Plain	Pasco Interior Slipped
Glades Red	Pasco Plain
Glades Tooled	Pasco Red
Gordon's Pass Incised	Pensacola Complicated Stamped
Hare Hammock Surface Indented	Pensacola Cob Marked
Hillsborough Shell Stamped	Pensacola Incised
Indian Pass Incised	Pensacola Plain
Keith Incised	Pansacola Red
Key Largo Incised	Pensacola Three Line Incised
King George Red Filmed	Pinellas Plain (should have a notched lip)
Lake Jackson Fingernail Impressed	Plantation Pinched
Lake Jackson Plain	Ruskin Dentate Stamped
Lamaw Bold Incised	Ruskin Linear Punctated
Lamar Complicated Stamped	St. Andrews Complicated Stamped, Early Variety
Lemon Bay Incised	St. Andrews Complicated Stamped, Late Variety
Leon Check Stamped	St. Johns Check Stamped
Little Manatee Complicated Stamped	St. Johns Cob Marked
Little Manatee Shell Stamped	St. Johns Cord Marked
Little Manatee Zoned Stamped	St. Johns Incised
Lochloosa Punctated	St. Johns Punctated
Matecumbe Incised	St. Johns Plain
Mayport Dentate Stamped	St. Johns Red on Buff
Mercier Check Stamped	St. Johns Scored
Miami Incised	St. Johns Simple Stamped
Miller Plain	St. Petersburg Incised
Moundville Engraved	San Marcos Plain
Moundville Incised	San Marcos Red
New River Complicated Stamped	San Marcos Stamped
Norwood Plain	Sanibel Incised
Norwood Simple Stamped	Santa Rosa Punctated
Loohloosa Punctated	Santa Rosa Stamped
Ocmulgee Fields Plain	Sarasota Incised
Ocmulgee Fields Incised	Sun City Complicated Stamped
Oklawaha Incised	Surfside Incised
Oklawaha Plain	Thomas Simple Stamped
Opa Locka Incised	Tucker Ridge Pinched
Orange Incised	Wakulla Check Stamped
Orange Plain	Weeden Island Incised
Papys Bayou Diagonal Incised	Weeden Island Plain
Papys Bayou Incised	Weeden Island Punctated
Papys Bayou Plain	Weeden Island Red
Papys Bayou Punctated	Weeden Island Zoned Red
Pasco Check Stamped	West Florida Cord Marked, Early Variety
	West Florida Cord Marked, Late Variety

GROUP 4- Needed new types

Micaceous Plain (particularly in peninsula Florida)

GROUP 5- Types needing more study

Crystal River Incised	Mound Field Complicated Stamped
Crystal River Zoned Red (overlaps with Weeden Island Zoned Red)	Mound Field Net Marked
Fairchilds Landing Complicated Stamped	Old Bay Complicated Stamped
Goodland Plain	Oliver Variety, Late Swift Creek
Goodland Red	Palatka Incised
Halifax Check Stamped	Palatka Plain
Halifax Plain	Panacea Complicated Stamped
Halifax Scored	Perico Incised
Halifax Simple Stamped	Perico Linear Punctated
Ichucknee Complicated Stamped	Perico Plain
Jefferson Stamped	Perico Punctated
Kolomoki Complicated Stamped	Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Early Variety
Little Kolomoki Complicated Stamped	Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Late Variety
Mission Red Filmed	Upatoi Incised
	Upatoi Plain

GROUP 6- Types permitting use of the "Type Variety" concept

Under Chattahoochee Brushed or Seminole Brushed
 Chattahoochee Brushed (grit tempered)
 Stokes Brushed (coarse sand and quartz)
 Winter Park Brushed (crushed limestone)

Under Fort Walton Incised
 Fort Walton Incised
 Marsh Island Incised
 Pinellas Incised
 Point Washington Incised
 Safety Harbor Incised

Under Orange Incised
 Tick Island Incised (curvilinear designs plus punctation)

POTTERY TYPOLOGY COMMITTEE FOR CENTRAL ALABAMA

David W. Chase
Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts

Members of the committee consisted of Davis Chase, Chairman; E. Bruce Trickey, Southern Alabama; David DeJarnette, University of Alabama; Nicholas Holmes, Southern Alabama; Steve Wimberly, North Central and Northern Alabama; Yulee Lazarus, Northwest Florida Gulf Coast; and (on occasion) Charles Fairbanks, Northwest Florida.

This committee met and discussed ceramic types mainly from the central and southern geographical areas of the State of Alabama. Emphasis was not on pottery types exclusively, but rather on the types in cultural context as a means toward seeing where such types might be repeating in space and time; also, the different names used for the types in other parts of the area under consideration.

Point by point, the following ceramics were brought into the discussion and facts brought fourth:

FIBER TEMPERED

No decorated fiber tempered pottery is known thus far from either central or southern (Gulf Coast) Alabama. In such peripheral areas as the Tennessee River and Chattahoochee Valley it is known, but in the latter area only a few specimens have been found. All seem to agree that there appears to be a long time continuum involving the production of fiber tempered pottery, beginning with the thick soft paste ware of the classical Stallings Inland type. In central Alabama, a possible late form occurs in repeated association with tetrapodal check stamped ware. This is a comparatively thin and 'harder' type than the soft paste ware of other sites--and, perhaps, earlier times. No specific nomenclature has been given to this type and in view of the apparent improvement in quality of the ware as seen on several central Alabama sites, it would seem that there are at least two plain types of fiber tempered ware--- at least in central Alabama. The first has been called STALLINGS ISLAND PLAIN. For working purposes, the hard thin variety was called 'CARGILE PLAIN', based upon the site owner's name where it was first noted. A perusal of the literature indicates that 'CARGILE PLAIN' is essentially the same as TCHEFUNCTE PLAIN (Ford and Quimby 1945). This factor, together with the repeated finds of both O'NEAL PLAIN and ALEXANDER PINCHED pottery with the local form of DEPTFORD CHECK STAMPED in the Alabama River area, would justify an abandonment of the 'CARGILE PLAIN' in favor of the already established TCHEFUNCTE PLAIN.

Although no pin-point Carbon-14 dates for fiber tempered pottery from the areas under consideration could be cited, it was generally agreed that the time range should be from 2000 to 1500 B.C., with the fiber tempered ware disappearing from the Gulf Coastal areas earlier than in central Alabama. Lazarus cited one date for fiber tempered pottery from Alligator Lake, Florida, of 1170 B.C.

BAYOU LA BATRE CERAMICS

This phase of the meeting was discussed mainly by Bruce Trickey and Steve Wimberly, and involved four types: BAYOU LA BATRE PLAIN, BAYOU LA BATRE STAMPED, BAYOU LA BATRE CORD WRAPPED DOWEL IMPRESSED, and BAYOU LA BATRE SCALLOP IMPRESSED. One date of 1200 B.C. was cited for the complex, which is mainly confined to the

Mobile Bay area. No sites are known further north than Clarke County. In terms of vessel configuration and podal supports, a relationship to the Tchefuncte can be seen. It would seem clear that Bayou La Batre pottery may be ceramically ancestral to at least two major traditions of the southeast --- the Tchefuncte and the Deptford.

DEPTFORD

The central Alabama variant of Deptford appears to be quite similar to that known as Cartersville in western Georgia. Small to medium check stamped pottery with tetrapodal feet is the typical decorated vessel. Plain types as well as both simple and complicated stamped types are also known, but are less common. The inclusion of certain Tchefuncte types in association with this ceramic horizon, which seems to be confined to the Alabama River basin between Selma and Montgomery, removes it from the strictly Cartersville or Tchefuncte identity. Due to these departures from strict identity, it was tentatively named 'Cobb's Swamp Complex' and this term was applied to some of the ceramic types, including the check stamped ware. In northern Alabama, similar check stamped pottery is found---also in association with Tchefuncte type pottery. This is known as WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED. In view of this established nomenclature, the Alabama River variant will then be considered as WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED pottery also. The complicated stamped and simple stamped ware also found in association is not quite so easily disposed of. The former is certainly not Santa Rosa or Early Swift Creek type ware, and the latter is not Mossy Oak, although it may very well be related to it via cultural exchange or similar diffusion processes. It must be said at this time that the bulk of the check, simple, and complicated stamped pottery of this particular period in central Alabama is grit tempered, not sand tempered as in eastern Georgia and most of the coastal plains area. The base type being Deptford, I propose that the variant then be WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED for the check stamped ware and Cobb's Swamp for the simple and complicated stamped types (i.e., DEPTFORD CHECK STAMPED, var. Wright; COBB'S SWAMP SIMPLE STAMPED and COBB'S SWAMP COMPLICATED STAMPED).

TENSAW PLAIN AND TENSAW CREEK PLAIN

The TENSAW PLAIN ware is a type defined by Trickey (unpublished) and confined mainly to the Gulf Coastal area. Trickey sees a definite similarity between this type and the TENSAW CREEK PLAIN (separately named without prior consultation or reference), which is thought by Chase to be an Early Woodland sand tempered type, possibly related to the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek tradition, but localized in the Alabama River valley (Chase 1966).

Trickey's TENSAW PLAIN is quite a bit earlier than is our estimate for TENSAW CREEK PLAIN. He sees it as a very Early Woodland manifestation and cites one date of 79 A.D. for the complex. My guess date for TENSAW CREEK PLAIN would be perhaps not much earlier than 200 A.D. for the central Alabama phase. This would suggest a possible age-area extension northward of the same culture, but with the rocker-stamped tradition added. We concurred that the similarities are sufficiently obvious between the two traditions to allow both ceramic traditions to be combined under one name--- TENSAW PLAIN. The decorated form would then be TENSAW STAMPED. At the type site for the Tensaw Creek variant, it was noted that the latter appeared later than the local form of Cartersville Deptford (which we agreed to call WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED). This accounts for our dating estimate of about 200 A.D. for this complex. WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED is, for all practical purposes, a Deptford variant and should date earlier than Tensaw type pottery.

HOPEWELL, MARKSVILLE or PORTER HOPEWELL

Hopewellian-like pottery which appears in Gulf Coastal Early Woodland may derive from what is called Marksville and may be a short lived predecessor of a more profound complex known as Santa Rosa-Swift Creek. Willey (1949) does not bring forth a precise definition of Marksville as seen in his specific area of survey. Ford (1952) sees a transition in terms of decorative styles from MARKSVILLE STAMPED through to ALLIGATOR BAYOU STAMPED. However, he also sees cross relationships in terms of a Louisiana and Northwest Florida Gulf Coastal area cultural relationship in the same time periods. For example, Ford shows equations between Marksville in the former area and Santa Rosa-Swift Creek in the latter, Troyville in the former and Weeden Island I in the latter, and, finally, Coles Creek in the former and Weeden Island II in the latter. For the purposes of this discussion, we elected more or less to eliminate Marksville as playing any significant role in any part of Alabama. If it does, then the sites involved have yet to be explored and published upon.

SANTA ROSA-SWIFT CREEK

Characterized by a blend of Hopewell-like pottery similar to Porter Marksville, the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek pottery also incorporates a new stamping tradition which may be diffusing from inland areas toward the Gulf Coastal region. The vessels are thin walled and usually sand tempered; the shape is semi-conoidal with small, almost rudimentary, tetrapods. Typical and almost diagnostic is the dowel or twig notched lip on many specimens. Rim folds, although occurring in earlier Deptford pottery, do not occur. Understandably, Early Swift Creek sites are common in this nuclear area and up the tributaries. Sites are definitely known up the Chattahoochee River as far as Columbus. One large site is known from the Walter F. George Lock and Dam survey located about half way between Columbus and Eufaula on the Alabama side of the river. In central Alabama, no classical sites of Early Swift Creek or Santa Rosa-Swift Creek are as yet known; however, the TENSAW CREEK PLAIN and TENSAW CREEK STAMPED types from Lowdes County Site 9 are thought to relate to certain Santa Rosa types.

Although no large Santa Rosa type sites have been reported from Alabama other than along the Gulf Coast proper, it is possible that if the classical Early Swift Creek variety of site is found in central Alabama, the differences between the two will again be questioned. The ceramic picture as described by Kelly (1938) at Macon, Georgia, and the Santa Rosa complex discussed by Willey (1949) indicate that we have two separate, albeit related, traditions. ALLIGATOR BAYOU STAMPED and BASIN BAYOU STAMPED vessels do not occur on inland sites such as the Swift Creek Site, Halloca Site, and even at the Mandeville Site where Santa Rosa type pottery as well as Crystal River types were not noted as being in abundance (Kellar et. al. 1962).

WEEDEN ISLAND

At least three Weeden Island sites are known in the Selma-Montgomery riverine areas. Pottery types in association are mainly WEEDEN ISLAND PLAIN with the red filmed variant, MOUND FIELD NET MARKED and SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED (Late Variety) predominating. In a later or Wakulla Phase, a site near Henton, Alabama, has produced both WAKULLA CHECK STAMPED and WEEDEN ISLAND PUNCTATED, but no other types known in the Late Weeden Island series. Two possible sources were considered for the origin of the cord impressed pottery of Central Alabama. One of these would be the WEST FLORIDA CORD MARKED of Weeden Island provenience as an

early type in Middle Woodland site areas and MULLBERRY CREEK CORD MARKED as a late form. Actually, very little cord impressed pottery appears in central Alabama in Middle to Late Woodland times. It does become more common toward the southwestern part of the State. This ware is probably a variant of the West Florida Corded type.

THE McLEOD DEPTFORD PROBLEM

Since Wimberly's introduction of the McLeod series of Middle Woodland check stamped, simple stamped, and plain pottery which he termed 'McLeod Deptford', many have objected to the name in view of the confusion that would result. Wimberly felt that the ware related somehow to the Georgia Deptford series. In a statement published in PREHISTORIC POTTERY OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES (Griffin 1952) Wimberly said: "The series is linked with the Georgia Deptford pottery complex, not on exact typological relationships, but because it appears as a parallel to the similar Georgia Deptford assemblage of three stamped pottery types". The pottery involved is seen on many sites in the Alabama basin between Selma and Montgomery. It cannot be classed as a variant of Wakulla in a strict sense, but like Wakulla, it seems to belong to a great family of check stamped non-tetrapodal pottery which enjoys a wide southeastern distribution and which, taxonomically could be justifiably called a Middle-Late Woodland pottery type.

At the request of Fairbanks, Wimberly was willing to withdraw the 'Deptford' part of the named ware. Thus, the pottery officially is now simply McLEOD PLAIN or McLEOD CHECK STAMPED.

In the period generally considered as Middle-Late Woodland, two ceramic traditions emerge in the Alabama River basin between Selma and Montgomery. These involve Hope Hull and Autauga. Preceding the Hope Hull (the earlier of the two complexes) we see a possible ancestral ceramic to ADAMS PLAIN, the common utility ware of the Hope Hull Complex, in what we have called the 'Dead River' Series. Two types are involved which do not seem to have any counterpart or variant either on the Gulf Coast or along the Chattahoochee River. These are DEAD RIVER PLAIN (small burnished bowls, sometimes red filmed) and a utility pot which we have named KILBY PLAIN (Chase 1967). These types may or may not be evolving out of an earlier form as yet unrecognized, however, I am of the opinion that they represent the arrival of a new people in this area. The Hope Hull Complex, identified by Griffin (1946), is ceramically identified by two vessel types, MONTGOMERY RED FILMED and ADAMS PLAIN. The former is invariably red filmed with an orange-red colored slip on both surfaces. The latter is a deep semi-conoidal vessel, sand tempered, well made ware. The probable date of appearance should be between 600-700 A.D.

The second of these traditions is the Autauga Complex (formerly called 'Bear Creek'). Most sites seem to be confined to the northern bank of the Alabama River in the central part of the State. Pottery involves seven types including a check stamped type similar to McLEOD CHECK STAMPED. A comb incised and a finger-nail punctated variety tend to emphasize a Woodland origin for the complex. Recent finds have shown that a corn growing tradition was involved and a Carbon-14 date of 920 A.D. raises suspicions that the Autauga people were in communication with eastward moving Mississippians by this time.

On the Gulf Coast, Weeden Island was in its Phase II and probably already on the wane with the dawn of the Fort Walton Period at hand.

Time did not permit a discussion covering the Mississippian in the area

under consideration. All were agreeable to the idea that with the exception of tempering, the basic Moundville tradition of multiple handled globular vessels were somehow or other inter-related as a primary Mississippian manifestation throughout much of the southeast. Numerous type names have been proposed for such ceramics, such as PINELLAS INCISED 'B' or ROOD PLAIN, MOUNDVILLE INCISED, and WARRIOR PLAIN. All seem to be in the identical tradition with tempering being the only variation. A generalized view that all types are probably in the Moundville tradition with the sand tempered Chattahoochee Valley and Gulf Coastal variants representing minor departures.

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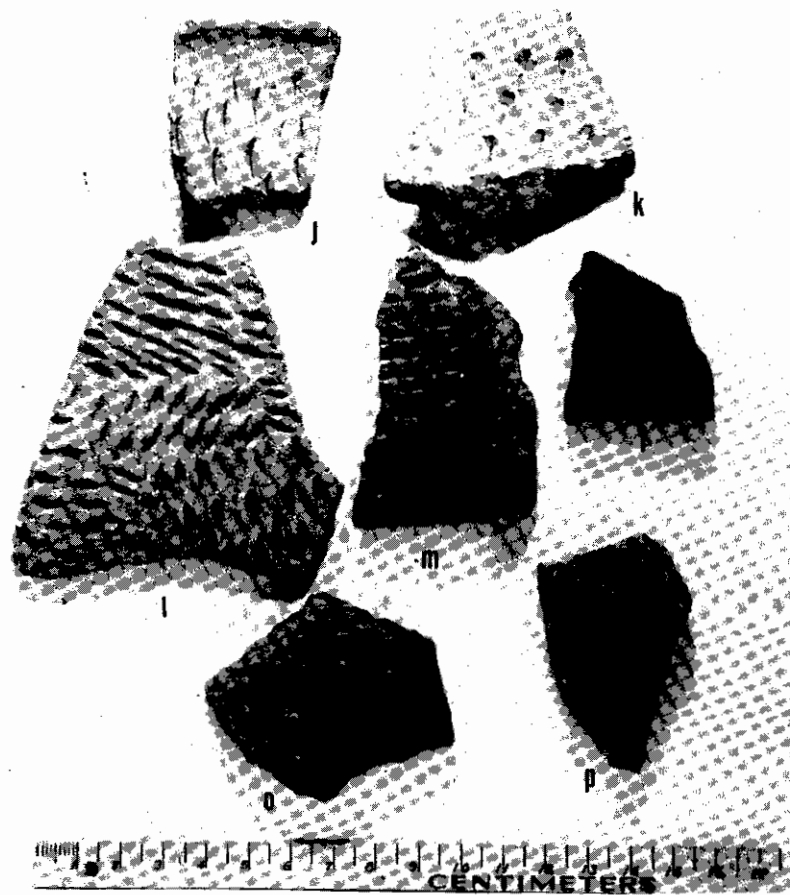
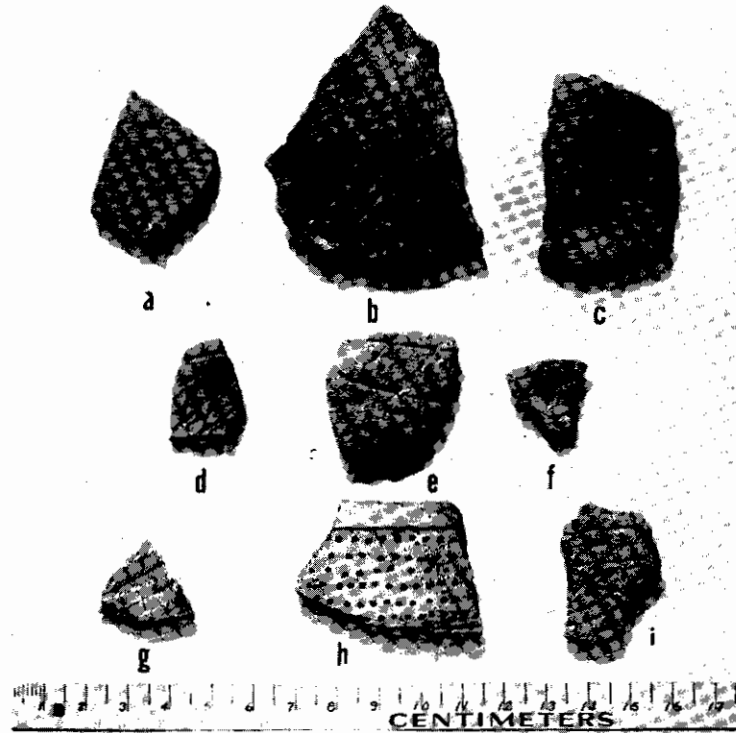


PLATE 1- a-g, ANDERSON INCISED; h, TALLAPOOSA INCISED; i-o, BEAR CREEK PUNCTATED; p, ANDERSON PUNCTATED.



PLATE 2- Top row, two sherds on left, SHINE INCISED; remainder of sherds SHINE INCISED.

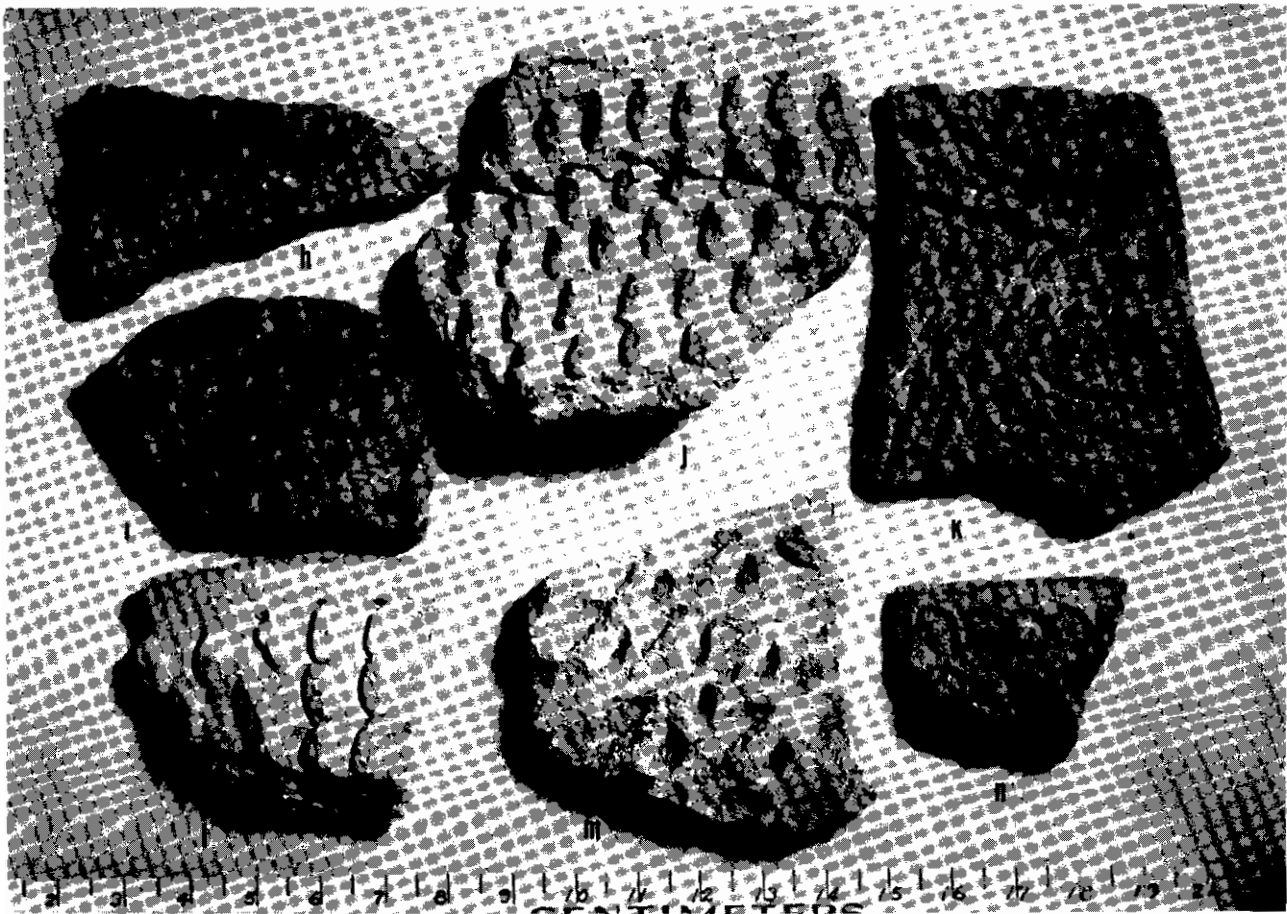
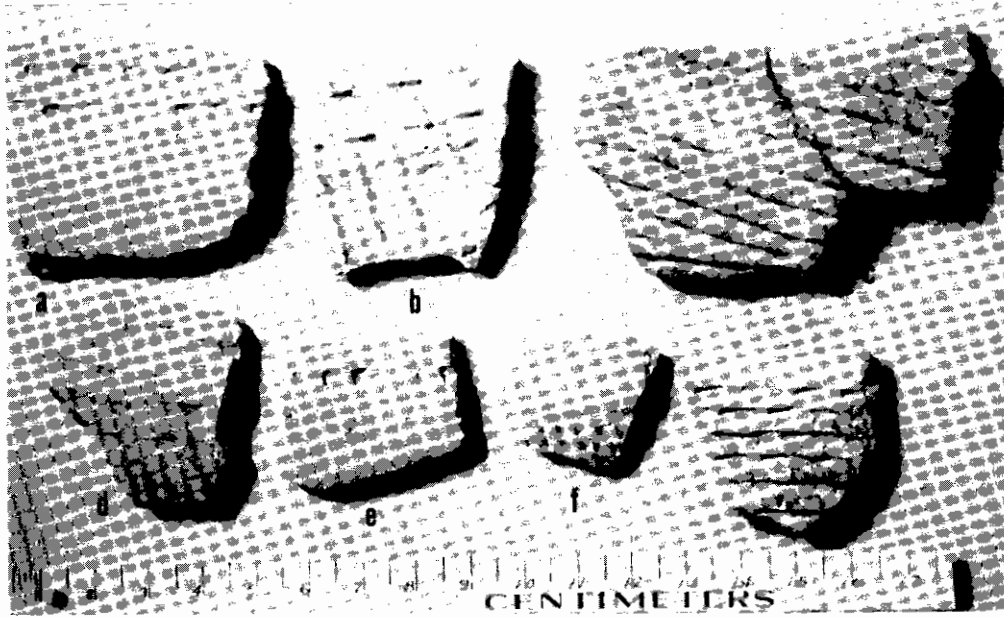


PLATE 3- a-e and g, BEAR CREEK INCISED; f, TALLAPOOSA PUNCTATED.

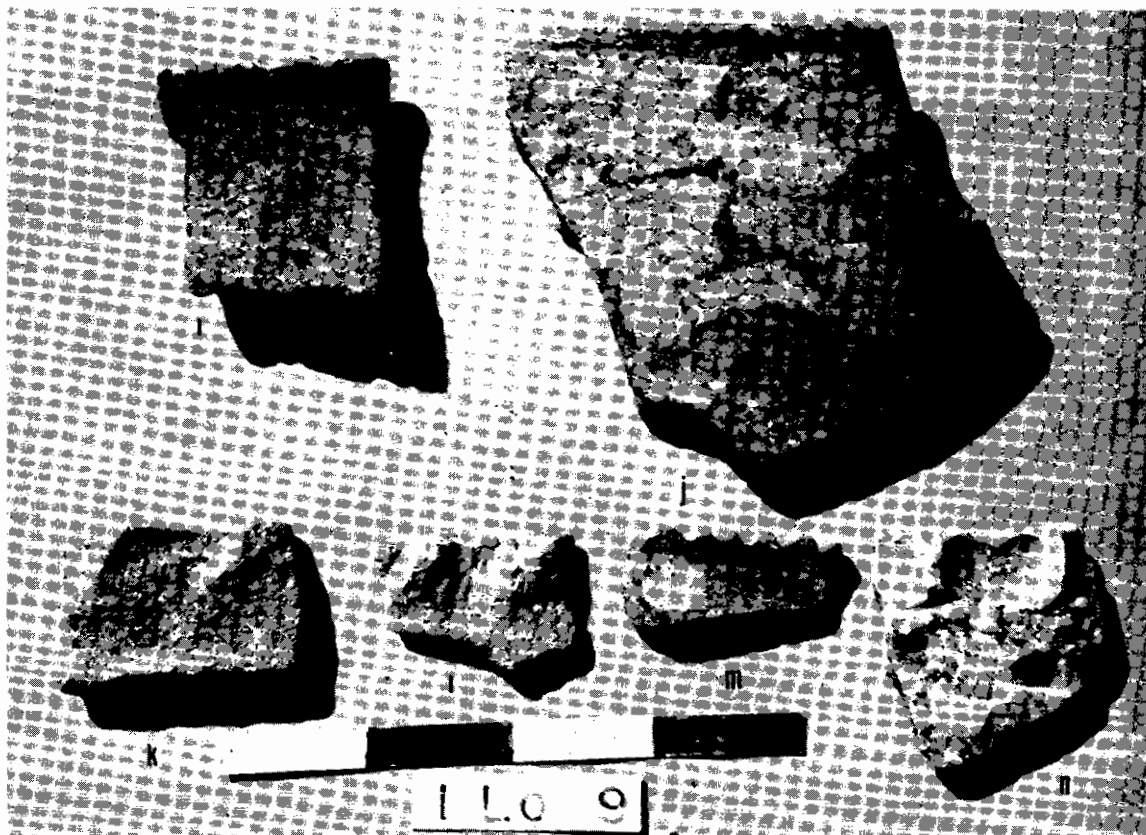
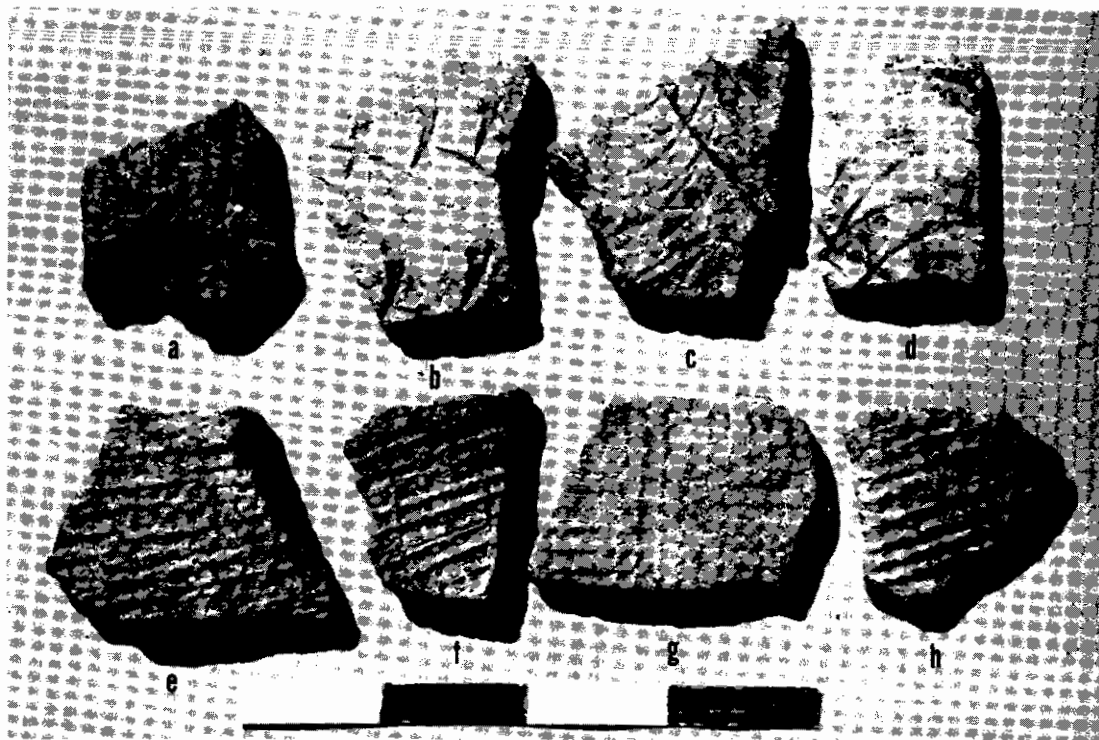


PLATE 4- a-d, TENSAW CREEK STAMPED; e-h, CARTERSVILLE CHECK STAMPED (local var.); j-n, TENSAW CREEK PLAIN.

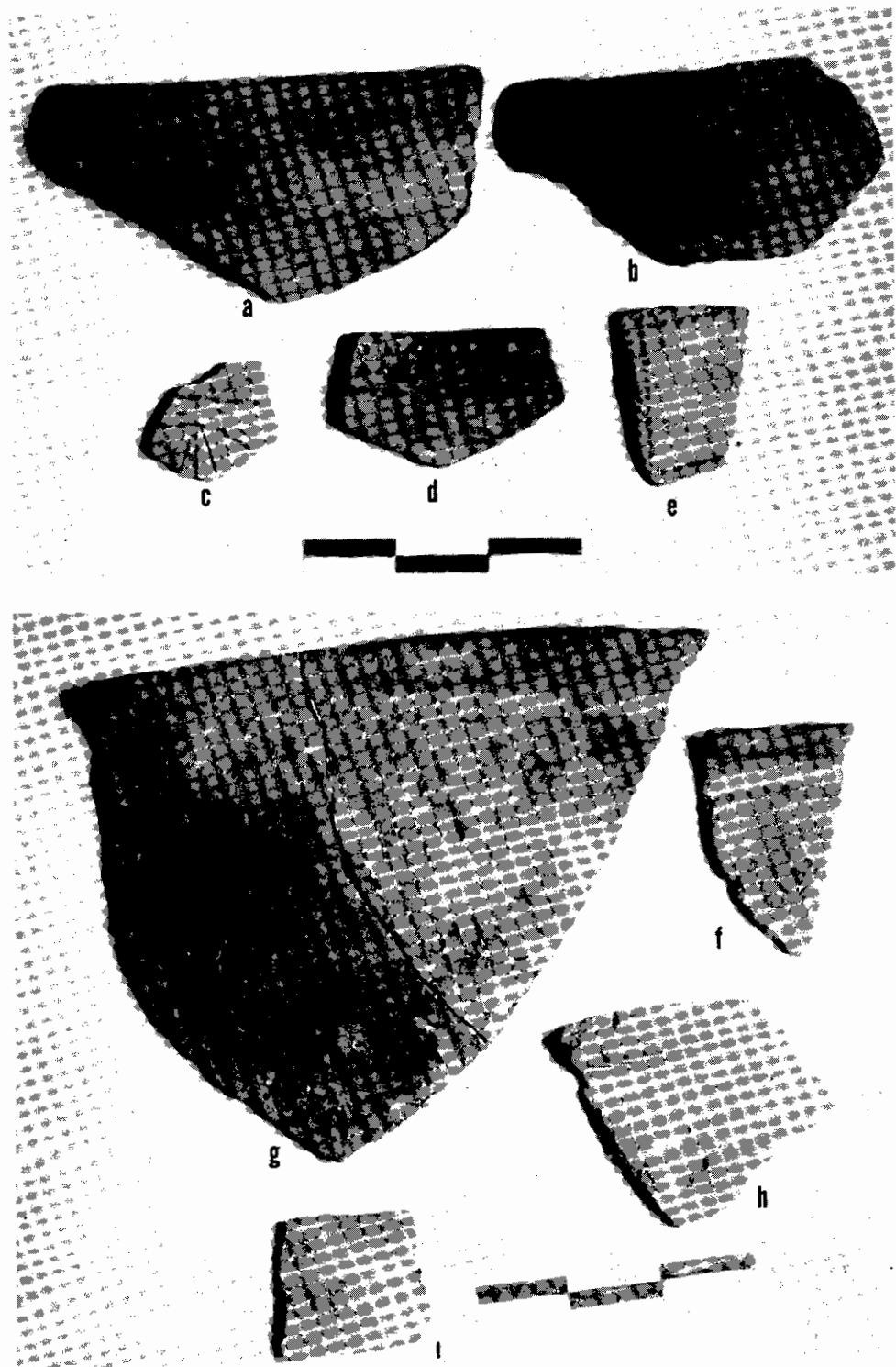
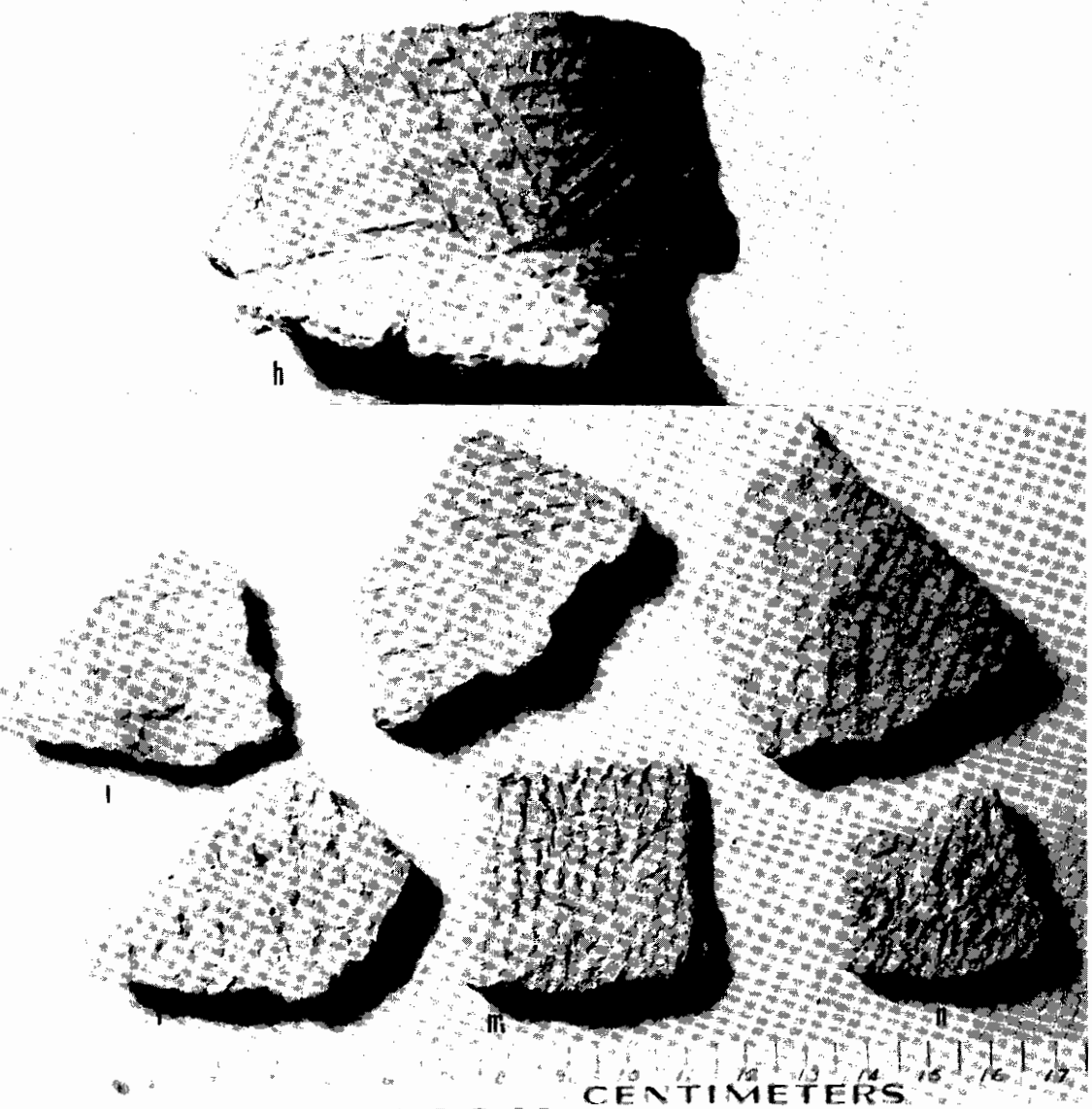
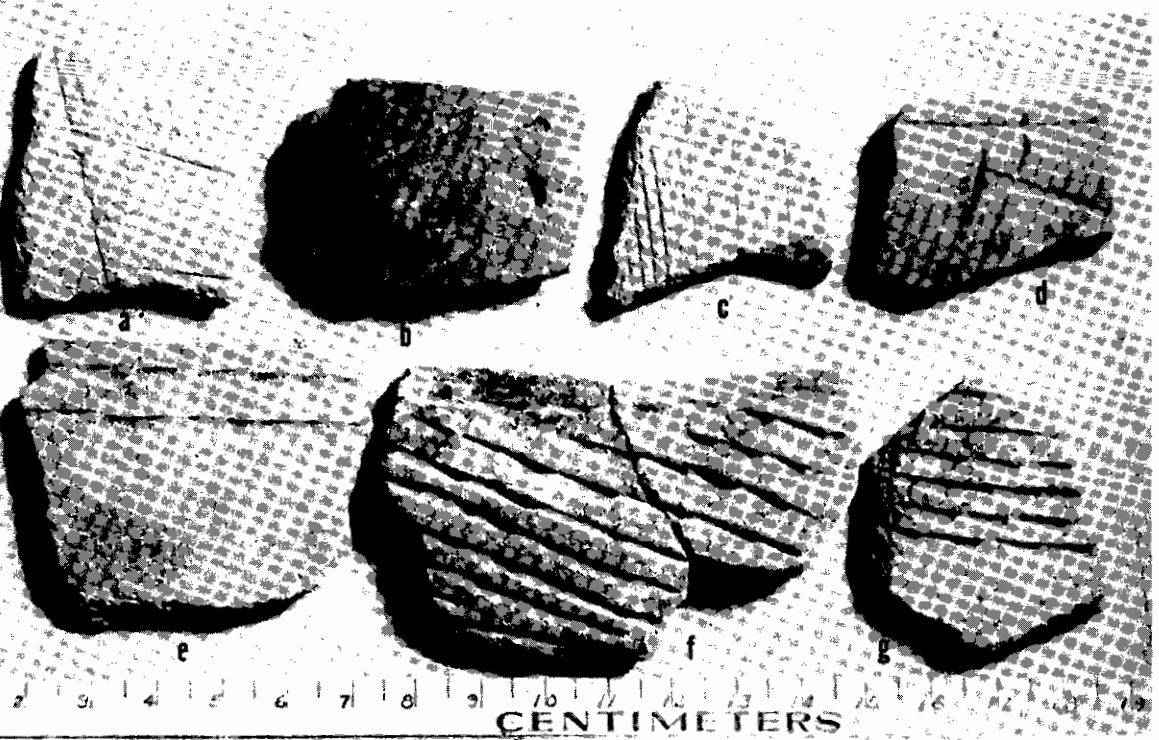


PLATE 5- a-b, MONTGOMERY RED FILMED; c-e, decorated types; f-i, KILBY PLAIN.

PLATE 6- a, c-d, ANDERSON PUNCTATED; b, e-g, BEAR CREEK INCISED; h, unusual Bear Creek type incised over check stamped collar with fingernail punctated body; i-k, BEAR CREEK CHECK STAMPED; l-n, corded types as yet undefined but in Autauga-Bear Creek series.



A REVIEW OF POTTERY TYPES IN THE EASTERN TENNESSEE VALLEY

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Ceramic typology in the eastern Tennessee Valley is still a useful tool for site analysis. It is a means by which data can be organized and preliminary comparisons to ceramic material in adjacent areas can be made. However, only when sophisticated analytical techniques such as thin sectioning and non-typological statistical statements become standard tools of Southeastern archaeology will ceramic studies contribute more to our knowledge of prehistoric culture process and inter-site relationships. Until that time, the use of ceramic types continues to be useful as a preliminary descriptive and comparative device, and from time to time it behooves us to review the meaning and use of these ceramic types, particularly since new ones appear continuously in the archaeological literature and a standardized outline for describing pottery types of the area as presented by Ford and Griffin (1960) has seldom been followed. A reappraisal is certainly due in the eastern Tennessee Valley where pottery type names from Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama have been used. Although the valley includes portions of all three states, this review will concentrate on the pottery found along the main river and its tributaries in East Tennessee, and in the Guntersville Basin of northern Alabama.

A perusal of these types in the eastern Tennessee Valley indicates many are still valid for the area since they conform to the original description. However, some type descriptions are in need of revision, and others seem to be duplications and should be dropped from use. The types are listed in alphabetical order in three categories: the valid types which still stand as distinct entities, questionable types or those in need of revision, and type names that should be dropped from use. Following the type name, two references are given. The one immediately following the type name refers to the original description of the type; the others appearing elsewhere in the reviewer's remarks give those publications or field reports on eastern Tennessee Valley prehistory in which these type names appear. This list of types and references is not exhaustive, but an attempt has been made to include the major ones described in the literature and reviewed in the East Tennessee group session. The author would like to thank those persons who contributed ideas to this review and whose names appear on page 4 of this volume.

VALID TYPES

BELL PLAIN (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:122-126)- This is a fine shell tempered pottery which often appears as well-made bowls and bottles in the eastern Tennessee Valley. In Tennessee, the context is Late Mississippian.

BLUFF CREEK SIMPLE STAMPED (Haag 1939:12)- It is widespread in the valley and may be a marker for the Middle Woodland period. The type is described by Heimlich (1952:18) in the Guntersville Basin. In Tennessee it is common on some sites in the Chickamauga Reservoir (Kneberg and Hendrick, n.d.; Kneberg 1961) and in the Nickajack Reservoir (Faulkner and Graham 1966b:37-38). It is present as far north as the lower reaches of the Clinch River (McNutt and Fisher 1960).

BOYD CHECK STAMPED (Caldwell 1955:279)- This type has not been formally identified in the Tennessee Valley, but there is little doubt that it is the "grit tempered" variant of OVERHILL CHECK STAMPED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105). This sand or quartzite tempered type is common on 18th century Overhill Cherokee towns along the Little Tennessee River.

COBB ISLAND COMPLICATED STAMPED (Polhemus and Polhemus 1966:20-23)- The distribution of this type appears to be restricted to upper East Tennessee on such large tributary streams as the Clinch, Holston, and French Broad although similar pottery is found in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Except for the McCullough Bend Site on the Clinch River (Polhemus and Polhemus 1966) this type has not been mentioned in other Tennessee Valley literature.

DEPTFORD BOLD CHECK STAMPED (Caldwell and Waring 1939b:1)- Wauchope (1966:48-52) has recently redefined this type in northern Georgia as DEPTFORD CHECK STAMPED. It occurs as a minority type in northern Alabama where it is called SAUTY CHECK STAMPED (Heimlich 1952:14). This type name has also been used in the Nickajack Reservoir (Faulkner and Graham 1966a:50; 1966b:43). It was found but not named on sites in the Chickamauga Basin (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:85) and was called DEPTFORD CHECK STAMPED on the Ocoee River (Kneberg 1961:9). All of these examples are undoubtedly Deptford variants.

DEPTFORD FABRIC MARKED (Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:7)- This occurs as a minority type in the entire eastern Tennessee Valley from the Gunter'sville Basin to the headwaters of the Holston and French Broad Rivers. But only in the Ocoee drainage has this type name been used (Kneberg 1961:9). In the Gunter'sville Basin (Heimlich 1952:13) and the Nickajack Reservoir (Faulkner and Graham 1965; 1966a; 1966b) the variants were called BENSON FABRIC MARKED. It is likely the sand tempered variant of WATTS BAR FABRIC MARKED (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:7) is also DUNLAP FABRIC MARKED.

ELK RIVER SERIES (Faulkner 1968:61-70)- This is a quartz tempered, Late Woodland series that appears to be restricted to the upper Elk River drainage in south-central Tennessee. The series has been divided into four distinct types--- ELK RIVER CORD MARKED, ELK RIVER PLAIN, ELK RIVER KNOT ROUGHENED AND NET IMPRESSED, and ELK RIVER CHECK STAMPED. Certain attributes of the first two types resemble those found on the types HAMILTON PLAIN (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:103) and HAMILTON CORD MARKED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:103).

ETOWAH COMPLICATED STAMPED (Sears 1958:189-190)- This type occurs in the Early Mississippian Hiwassee Island phase. There were 68 sherds of this sand tempered type found on the Hiwassee Island Site, and Lewis and Kneberg (1946:92-93) believe this was the prototype for the local shell tempered type or variety HIWASSEE ISLAND COMPLICATED STAMPED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:104).

HIWASSEE ISLAND RED FILMED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:103-104)- Although one of several variations of shell tempered red filmed pottery in the middle south, this type has been well described and is diagnostic for the Early Mississippian phase in the eastern Tennessee Valley. MOUNDVILLE RED FILMED (Heimlich 1952:25) of northern Alabama appears to be identical, and the distinction between the body sherds of HIWASSEE ISLAND RED FILMED and OLD TOWN RED (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:129-132) will probably have to be done on a regional basis.

HIWASSEE ISLAND RED ON BUFF (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:104)- Although a companion type to the above type in the Hiwassee Island phase, it might have appeared some-

what later. Two variants are present--- a plain painted rim and painted designs on the body (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:94). The Alabama type COX RED ON BUFF (Heimlich 1952:25) is undoubtedly a variant. It is also related to the lower Mississippi Valley type CARSON RED ON BUFF (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:132-133), but the designs and vessel forms differ in the two types.

LONG BRANCH FABRIC MARKED (Haag 1939:11)- This is the only limestone tempered, fabric marked pottery described in the eastern Tennessee Valley, and is one of the most widespread of the Woodland types. It is found from the Gunterville Basin (Heimlich 1952:17) to upper East Tennessee (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:7) and on such tributary streams as the Elk (Butler 1968:166), Ocoee (Kneberg 1961:Fig. 4), and the Clinch (McNutt and Fischer 1960). Local variants include a small vessel with tetrapodal supports in the Nickajack Reservoir (Faulkner and Graham 1966a:45-46) and the large, thick conical-based vessels from the French Broad drainage (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:7).

McKEE ISLAND BRUSHED (Heimlich 1952:28)- This shell tempered type appears to be more frequent in Late Mississippian components in northern Alabama than in East Tennessee. In the latter area it has been reported on Late Mississippian sites in the Nickajack Reservoir (Faulkner and Graham 1966a:43) and on such tributary streams as the Elk (Butler 1968:164-165). The infrequency of this type in the East Tennessee Dallas culture is underscored by its apparent absence at Hiwassee Island (Lewis and Kneberg 1946).

McKEE ISLAND CORD MARKED (Heimlich 1952:27-28)- Found in both Early and Late Mississippian context, this type increases in frequency in the Dallas culture. It has been found throughout the main Tennessee Valley and on such large tributary streams as the Clinch (McNutt and Fischer 1960). It was formerly called DALLAS CORD MARKED in the University of Tennessee laboratory (not described) and is similar to the contiguous types MADISONVILLE CORD MARKED and FOX FARM CORD MARKED (Griffin 1943:346-349).

McKELVEY PLAIN (Haag 1939:15)- The equivalent to this type in the lower Mississippi Valley is BAYTOWN PLAIN (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:76-82). It is common on some Early Mississippian sites in West Tennessee and northern Alabama, but it becomes extremely rare further east in the valley. It is a minority type in the Gunterville Basin (Webb and Wilder 1951; Heimlich 1952) and has been reported on sites in southeastern Tennessee (Faulkner and Graham 1965:57; 1966b:34). Clay-grit tempered pottery seems to be extremely rare or absent north and east of the Nickajack Reservoir.

MOUNDVILLE INCISED (DeJarnette and Wimberly 1941:83)- The most characteristic motif on this type is an incised or trailed arch with sharply incised lines radiating from it. This variant is found in the Gunterville Basin (Webb and Wilder 1951; Heimlich 1952:24-25), occurs sparingly in East Tennessee in the Nickajack Reservoir (Faulkner and Graham 1965:55), and is found as far north as the Hiwassee Island site where variants have been placed into the sub-type DALLAS INCISED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105).

MULBERRY CREEK CORD MARKED (Haag 1939:17)- Like its companion McKELVEY PLAIN, this clay tempered type is not uncommon in the Gunterville Basin (Webb and Wilder 1951; Heimlich 1952:21), but is rare or absent on sites in East Tennessee.

NAPIER COMPLICATED STAMPED (Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:8)- It occurs rarely on Middle Woodland sites in East Tennessee, sherds being reported from the Candy

Creek (Kneberg and Hendrick, n.d.) and Hiwassee Island (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:85) sites. KIRBY COMPLICATED STAMPED (Heimlich 1952:13) of the Gunterville Basin may be a local variant of NAPIER COMPLICATED STAMPED. Napier angular motifs also occur on limestone tempered pottery in the Tennessee Valley (see description of PICKWICK COMPLICATED STAMPED).

SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED (Jennings and Fairbanks 1939:1)- Since the original description new varieties have been identified, but the relationship of the Tennessee examples to these varieties has not been established. There is a minor occurrence of this type in the eastern Tennessee Valley on a Middle Woodland horizon, particularly on such sites as Candy Creek (Kneberg and Hendrick, n.d.); Long Island (Kneberg 1961:9), and Hiwassee Island (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:84-85) on the main river, and on sites on tributary streams such as the Ocoee (Kneberg 1961:9). The Alabama type KIRBY COMPLICATED STAMPED (Heimlich 1952:13) could be a variant of SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED.

WHEELER CHECK STAMPED (Haag 1939:16)- Like other clay tempered types, it decreases in frequency as one moves east out of northern Alabama. In Tennessee, its place is taken by the limestone-tempered type WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED (Haag 1939:12) and the sand tempered type DEPTFORD CHECK STAMPED. It is extremely rare in the Gunterville Basin and is not reported north of the Nickajack Reservoir in Tennessee.

WHEELER PLAIN (Haag 1939:1)- This is the earliest pottery to appear in northern Alabama. It is extremely rare in East Tennessee, and when it occurs it probably does so as the result of trade. In East Tennessee, the first locally made pottery is either fabric or cord marked. This fiber tempered type is extremely rare in the Gunterville Basin and there is only one occurrence in the Nickajack Reservoir (Faulkner and Graham 1966a:51). However, the University of Tennessee laboratory has examples from as far north as Rhea County in the Watts Bar Reservoir.

WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED (Haag 1939:12)- This is consistently the most frequent stamped type found in the eastern Tennessee Valley, ranging up to 7% of the limestone tempered pottery on sites in the Chickamauga Reservoir (Kneberg and Hendrick, n.d.) and constituting up to 8.7% of the entire pottery sample from a site in the Nickajack Reservoir (Faulkner and Graham 1966b:38). It is found as far north as the Clinch Valley (McNutt and Fischer 1960) and the Holston-French Broad Valleys.

TYPES NEEDING REVISION OR FURTHER STUDY

CANDY CREEK CORD MARKED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:102-103)- Recent work in East Tennessee has indicated that Lewis and Kneberg's original description pertains specifically to a variety found in the Middle Woodland horizon in the middle portion of the eastern valley, particularly on the type station in Bradley County (Fig. 1, D-E). An equally early variant has been called CANDY CREEK CORD MARKED in the upper East Tennessee area on sites such as Camp Creek (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:7). This is a thick, conoidal-based variant lacking the rim fold and sometimes exhibiting heavy cord marking (Fig. 1, F). In the Nickajack Reservoir, a late variant with lightly applied, scraped-over, cord marking has also been called CANDY CREEK CORD MARKED (Faulkner and Graham 1966a:48) (Fig. 1, B-C). The scraping is reminiscent of that found on the Late Woodland type HAMILTON CORD MARKED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:103) (Fig. 1, A). The northern Alabama FLINT RIVER CORD MARKED (Heimlich 1952:19) also appears to be a CANDY CREEK CORD MARKED variant.

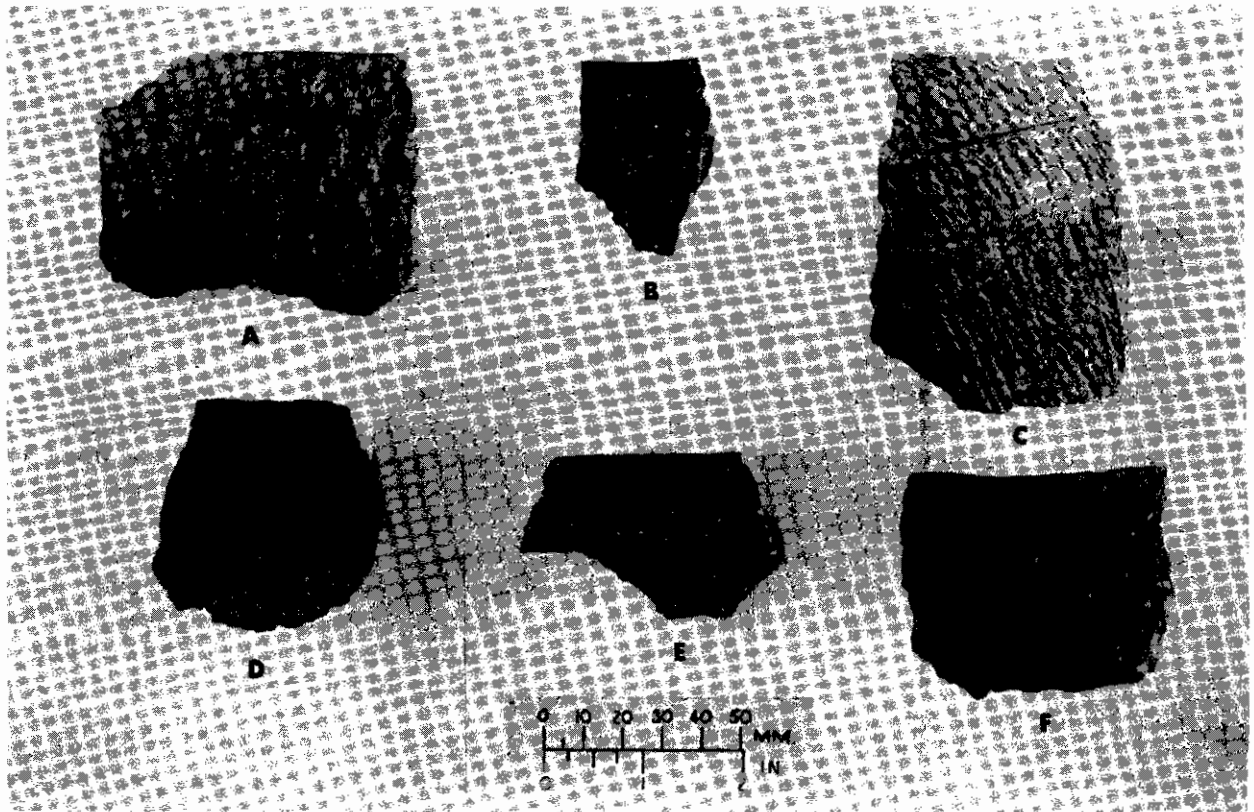


FIGURE 1- A, Hamilton Cord Marked rim sherd; B-C, Candy Creek Cord Marked variant with lightly applied cord-marking and scraping; D-E, typical Candy Creek Cord Marked rim sherds from the type site; F, Candy Creek Cord Marked rim sherd from the Camp Creek Site.

COX PUNCTATED (Heimlich 1952:19)- This type occurs infrequently and has not been adequately described. Lewis and Kneberg (1946:83-84) mention some punctated **HAMILTON PLAIN** vessels which fit the type description, and in a later publication Kneberg (1961:8) indicates that this type occurs in the late Roane-Rhea pottery complex of the Hamilton culture. Like its companion type **SAUTY INCISED** (Heimlich 1952:19), it appears to be a distinct entity that may be a marker for a phase of the Hamilton culture.

DALLAS DECORATED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105)- As originally described, this type appears to be too inclusive, some of the sub-types corresponding to distinctive named types in other areas of the Southeast. For example, the sub-type **DALLAS INCISED** includes vessels decorated with "Hachured triangles or angular guilloche on rims of jars... Bowl rims usually show interlocking scroll or various south Appalachian motifs" (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105). The vessels with "hachured triangles" are identical to those described as **BARTON INCISED** in the lower Mississippi Valley (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:114-119). Bowls with "interlocking scroll or various south Appalachian motifs" resemble the Georgia types **OCMULGEE FIELDS INCISED** (Jennings and Fairbanks 1939:5) and **LAMAR BOLD INCISED** (Jennings and Fairbanks 1939:4), respectively, except for temper. The Dallas Decorated sub-type **DALLAS PUNCTATED** is similar to the lower Mississippi Valley type **MANLY PUNCTATED** (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:147). The sub-

types DALLAS MODELED and DALLAS FILLETED may be distinctive Late Mississippian types in the eastern Tennessee Valley.

FLINT RIVER BRUSHED (Heimlich 1952:20) Different criteria have been used to define "brushed" pottery in northern Alabama and East Tennessee, and this inconsistency illustrates the fallibility of typology so strongly based on a single attribute such as surface treatment. In Alabama, the type Flint River Brushed includes sherds that have been "brushed" with fine, stiff fibers, but also sherds that have been scraped with a bundle of twigs or a tool of some sort. In Tennessee, this type has been described by Kneberg (1961:7) as a scraped variant of HAMILTON PLAIN tentatively called HAMILTON SCRAPED. The confusion arises from the various methods used to remove excess clay from the vessel exterior and to obliterate the original malleation markings, these methods sometimes being used together. In the original type description, Heimlich (1952:20) states that "Many sherds were subsequently smoothed, some obtaining an imperfect polish so there is a gradual gradation from the brushed type to the plain surfaced limestone tempered type." In the analysis of limestone tempered pottery from the Nickajack Reservoir where both brushed and scraped sherds occur, the brushed type was differentiated by fine striations not over 1 mm. in width applied haphazardly over the vessel surface (Faulkner and Graham 1966a:47) (Fig. 2, B). The scraped sherds were placed into the type MULBERRY CREEK PLAIN (Haag 1939:9) with exterior and interior scraping being noted (Faulkner and Graham 1966a:Table 7).

HAMILTON CORD MARKED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:103) The distinctive feature of this limestone tempered pottery is the large, loosely-twisted cord impressions (5-7 mm.) that were subsequently smoothed over (Fig. 1, A). Unlike the widespread CANDY CREEK CORD MARKED, this type appears to be restricted to the middle portion of the eastern valley in Tennessee, particularly on Late Woodland sites in Hamilton and Meigs Counties in the Chickamauga Reservoir (Kneberg and Hendrick, n.d.; Lewis and Kneberg 1946:83). In this area of the Tennessee Valley this type makes up one-half to two-thirds of the total cord marked pottery on the Late Woodland sites (Kneberg 1961:7). It was not found in the Nickajack Reservoir, although a smoothed-over cord marked variety of CANDY CREEK CORD MARKED may be a transitional type related to both Candy Creek and Hamilton types (Faulkner and Graham 1966a:48).

HENRY ISLAND PLAIN (Heimlich 1952:11) These are described as sand tempered jars and bowls with Mississippian shapes. Unless there is enough of the vessel to determine a Mississippian form with flared rim and globular body, it is impossible to separate the body sherds from those of such earlier sand tempered types as O'NEAL PLAIN (Haag 1939:6), BALDWIN PLAIN (Jennings 1941:200), and THOMAS PLAIN (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:141-142), or such contiguous Mississippian types as ETOWAH PLAIN (Sears 1958:189), LAMAR PLAIN (Caldwell 1953:316), and OCMULGEE FIELDS PLAIN (Fairbanks 1955:16).

HIWASSEE ISLAND COMPLICATED STAMPED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:104) In reviewing this type, some persons felt there was too much emphasis on the shell tempering, and that this is actually a Tennessee Valley variant of the north Georgia type ETOWAH COMPLICATED STAMPED (Sears 1958:189-190). At the present time, however, no real comparison has been made between the stamped designs on these two types and no whole or even reconstructable vessels from Tennessee are known to exist. In Tennessee this type is still used as a marker for the Early Mississippian Hiwassee Island culture.

LANGSTON FABRIC MARKED (Heimlich 1952:26)- This is the fabric marked salt pan type found on Mississippian sites in northern Alabama. A very similar type is also found throughout East Tennessee although its exact relationship to LANGSTON FABRIC IMPRESSED is not known. The Tennessee type has been called KASKINAMPO FABRIC IMPRESSED in the laboratory, but this name has been dropped from use. The best description of this type is from salt pan sherds from southern Alabama (Wimberly 1960:185-188). The exact relationship of this type to other fabric impressed salt pan types such as HAWKINS FABRIC MARKED (Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:5) and KIMMSWICK FABRIC IMPRESSED (Williams 1954) is not known.

MOSSY OAK SIMPLE STAMPED (Jennings and Fairbanks 1939:3)- Originally called VINING SIMPLE STAMPED by Kelly (1938:38-39), this stamped type appears on Early Woodland sites throughout East Tennessee and in the Gunterville Basin where a variant has been called BENSON SIMPLE STAMPED (Heimlich 1952:14). In Tennessee, the type has been reported from the Nickajack Reservoir where it was also called BENSON SIMPLE STAMPED (Faulkner and Graham 1965:62; 1966a:50), Chickamauga Basin (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:85), and the Ocoee Valley (Kneberg 1961:9). In northern Georgia, two sand tempered simple stamped types occur. One is the Mossy Oak variant with fine stamping that sometimes resembles brushing. The other type exhibits bolder lands and grooves and has been called DEPTFORD SIMPLE STAMPED (Caldwell and Waring 1939a:4). These two types have recently been combined under one name by Wauchope (1966:47). The same two variants occur in East Tennessee; however, their exact relationship is not known except that the finer stamped type (Mossy Oak variant) is more common further north and east in the valley.

MULBERRY CREEK PLAIN (Haag 1939:9)- The vessel type described by Haag with flaring rim (Fig. 2, C), globular body, and flat base with tetrapodal supports is relatively easy to identify, but the body sherd type cannot be distinguished from other limestone tempered plain types such as ADENA PLAIN (Haag 1940:75-79) of eastern Kentucky or HAMILTON PLAIN of the eastern Tennessee Valley. The rim sherds of the former type are thicker and do not normally flare like those on the type Mulberry Creek Plain, whereas the rim sherds of the latter type are usually incurvate and both body and rims show heavy scrape marks (Fig. 2, A). However, vessels with incurvate rims and scraped surfaces are included as variants of Mulberry Creek Plain by both Haag and Heimlich (1952:15-17) (Fig. 2, D) which suggests that a separation of Mulberry Creek Plain and HAMILTON PLAIN sherds in the eastern Tennessee Valley is extremely tenuous. In recent work in the eastern Tennessee Valley, HAMILTON PLAIN has been considered a late variant of MULBERRY CREEK PLAIN.

O'NEAL PLAIN (Haag 1939:5)- Although it is often impossible to separate the rim and body sherds of this earlier type from sherds of HENRY ISLAND PLAIN, there are enough differences to distinguish two sand tempered, plain types in the eastern Tennessee Valley. The earlier type usually has a white sand temper, straight rim profile, and a polished or burnished exterior surface.

OVERHILL CHECK STAMPED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105-106)- This is 18th Century Overhill Cherokee pottery. In the formal description, the temper is described as either coarse shell or coarse to medium grit. In northern Georgia, a sand or quartz tempered check stamped Cherokee type has been named BOYD CHECK STAMPED. It is possible that the only difference between this Georgia type and Overhill Check Stamped is the temper. At the present time, however, only the shell tempered variant is called Overhill Check Stamped in the eastern Tennessee Valley. An intensive analysis should clarify its actual relationship to BOYD CHECK STAMPED and also to another similar Georgia type LAMAR CHECK STAMPED (Wauchope 1966:79-82).

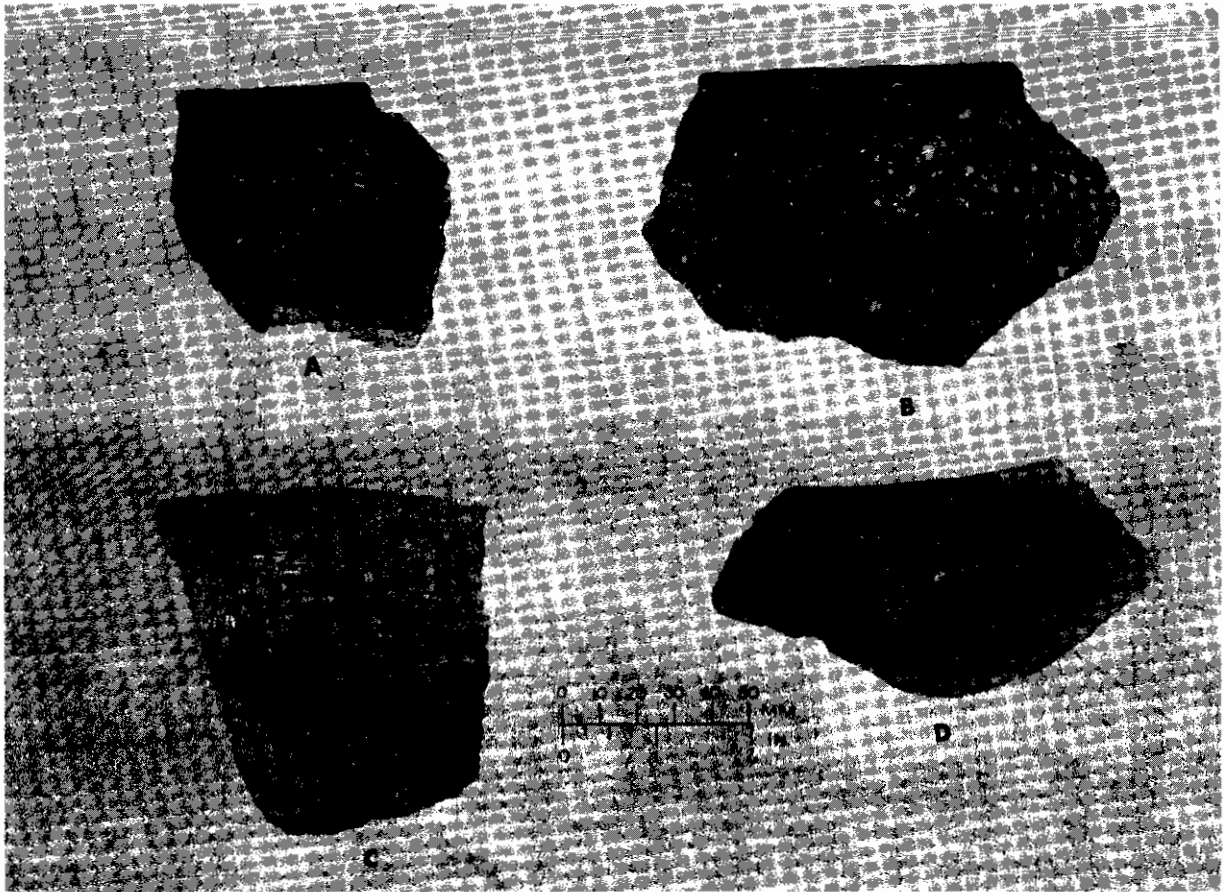


FIGURE 2- A, Hamilton Plain rim sherd; B, Flint River Brushed rim sherd; C, Mulberry Creek Plain rim sherd with flaring or excurve rim; D, Mulberry Creek Plain rim sherd with incurvate rim.

OVERHILL COMPLICATED STAMPED (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105)- This is a companion type to OVERHILL CHECK STAMPED and is also described as having coarse shell or grit temper. The grit tempered variant is now tentatively called TUGALO COMPLICATED STAMPED in the University of Tennessee laboratory. This may actually be a variant of LAMAR COMPLICATED STAMPED (Jennings and Fairbanks 1939:2).

PICKWICK COMPLICATED STAMPED (Haag 1939:14)- As originally described, only limestone tempered vessels "with curvilinear designs of complicated pattern" were included in this type (Fig. 3, A-C). However, Heimlich (1952:18) included rectilinear stamped designs in her type description, and today most limestone tempered, complicated stamped pottery in the eastern Tennessee Valley is called Pickwick Complicated Stamped. These include vessels with such diverse stamped designs as Napier-like (Fig. 3, E-F) and Woodstock-like, including the line-filled oval and line-block (Fig. 3, D). Another variant described from Russell Cave has the stamped design restricted to a band around the rim (Broyles 1958:9). It has been suggested that the curvilinear type is nearly a regional variant of SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED although not only the temper but also the designs differ from this Georgia type. All this suggests that the limestone tempered complicated stamped pottery in the Tennessee Valley is in need of intensive study and detailed description.



FIGURE 3- A-C, Pickwick Complicated Stamped body sherds, Swift Creek-like designs; D, limestone tempered, line-block stamped body sherd; E-F, Pickwick Complicated Stamped body sherds, Napier-like designs.

RUDDER CORD MARKED (Heimlich 1952:12)- This is represented by a vessel found with a burial on site Ja 180A in the Gunter'sville Basin (Webb and Wilder 1951: Plate 75E). Since only one vessel is known, it is difficult to say how it is related to contiguous types. A possible candidate is the Georgia type **ETOWAH CORD MARKED** (Wauchope 1966:71). There is an earlier sand tempered cord marked type that occurs infrequently in the eastern Tennessee Valley. This has been tentatively called **BLUE LAKE CORD MARKED** (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:142-144) in the Nickajack Reservoir (Faulkner and Graham 1965:21) since it seems to resemble this lower Mississippi Valley type. This type name should be dropped here as it has elsewhere (Broyles 1967:20). It is possible that this earlier sand tempered cord marked type is closely related to the Georgia type **MOSSY OAK CORD MARKED** (Wauchope 1966:52) or the North Carolina type **BADIN CORD MARKED** (Coe 1964:28).

SAUTY INCISED (Heimlich 1952:19)- This may be a valid type that serves as a Late Woodland marker in the Tennessee Valley although some workers consider this a decorated variant of either **MULBERRY CREEK PLAIN** or **HAMILTON PLAIN** (Kneberg 1961:8). It is a rare type upstream from the Gunter'sville Basin, but it has been found in the Nickajack Reservoir (Faulkner and Graham 1966a:49).

WATTS BAR CORD MARKED (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:7)- The formal description of this type appears to be too brief and inclusive. Whereas both crushed quartz

and coarse sand were included in this type, it is now apparent that the sand tempered variant should be considered a distinct type since it also differs from the crushed quartz tempered type in the size and direction of the cord impressions and in the thickness of the vessel walls. The type name Watts Bar Cord Marked should be retained for the crushed quartz tempered variant. Further analysis of the Early Woodland pottery may indicate it is a distinct type, or, more likely, a variant of the North Carolina type YADKIN CORD MARKED (Coe 1964:30-31).

WATTS BAR FABRIC MARKED (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:7)- Like its companion WATTS BAR CORD MARKED, this type was formally described as having both crushed quartzite or coarse sand temper. The name Watts Bar Fabric Marked should be used for the quartz tempered ware. This appears to be closely related to the North Carolina YADKIN FABRIC MARKED (Coe 1964:31-32). The coarse sand tempered fabric marked pottery is probably either a variant of DUNLAP FABRIC MARKED or BADIN FABRIC MARKED (Coe 1964:28-29). Both Watts Bar Cord Marked and Fabric Marked are predominant on many Early Woodland sites in the upper Tennessee Valley, but become minority types on sites further downstream below the confluence of the Holston and French Broad Rivers.

TYPE NAMES TO BE DROPPED

BENSON FABRIC MARKED (Heimlich 1952:13)- See discussion of DUNLAP FABRIC MARKED.

BLUE LAKE CORD MARKED (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:142-144)- See discussion of RUDDER CORD MARKED.

COX COMPLICATED STAMPED (Heimlich 1952:25)- A description of this Guntersville Basin type indicates it is a variant of HIWASSEE ISLAND COMPLICATED STAMPED.

COX RED ON BUFF (Heimlich 1952:25)- See discussion of HIWASSEE ISLAND RED ON BUFF.

FLINT RIVER CORD MARKED (Heimlich 1952:19)- See discussion of CANDY CREEK CORD MARKED.

HAMILTON PLAIN (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:103)- See discussion of MULBERRY CREEK PLAIN.

HAMILTON SCRAPED (Kneberg 1961:7)- See discussion of FLINT RIVER BRUSHED.

HARDIN COMPLICATED STAMPED (Heimlich 1952:13)- Although the description of this type is vague, it appears to be identical to either SAVANNAH COMPLICATED STAMPED (Caldwell and Waring 1939b:11) or ETOWAH COMPLICATED STAMPED.

KIRBY COMPLICATED STAMPED (Heimlich 1952:13)- See discussion of SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED or NAPIER COMPLICATED STAMPED.

McKEE ISLAND INCISED (Heimlich 1952:28)- The description of this type is too inclusive for practical use. It seems to include several of the shell tempered, incised types described elsewhere in the Southeast.

- NEELEY'S FERRY PLAIN (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:105-110)- The plain, shell tempered pottery in the eastern Tennessee Valley has recently been placed into this category (Faulkner and Graham 1965:17,54; 1966a:42-43; 1966b:32-33). The type name MISSISSIPPI PLAIN should be used until the relationship to the other shell tempered plain types and varieties has been established.
- SAUTY CHECK STAMPED (Heimlich 1952: 14)- See discussion of DEPTFORD BOLD CHECK STAMPED.

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REPORT ON THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SECTION

POTTERY TYPES FOUND IN THE AREA NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER

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Much of the following was compiled at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, November, 1967. The data was not actually brought together until much later. Approximately eighteen persons participated in the session chaired by Charles McNutt. The data compiled at the session was turned over to the writer. Letters were sent to all participants with the tentative compilation of the results of the session for their corrections and comments *. Of the fifteen letters sent, two were returned as undelivered and nine were returned with comment, leaving four people who had better not squawk as they had their chance and didn't.

General reaction to the compilation was good. Most persons had a few comments which were aimed primarily at clarification of duplicate types or the addition of a few types omitted from the area covered.

Comments:

Chuck Bareis, University of Illinois, suggested that the Late Woodland Bluff Pottery should perhaps be included as it may be of some importance to the southern Illinois region. He stated that he was doubtful that the distribution of this type extended as far south as the Ohio, but at least covered a fairly extensive area in southwestern Illinois, emanating primarily from Jersey, Madison, and St. Clair counties. He added another reference to the SEAC Bulletin 4 as follows: "Illinois State Museum Projects, October 1961 to June 1962", by Warren L. Wittry and Joseph O. Vogel in FIRST ANNUAL REPORT: AMERICAN BOTTOMS ARCHAEOLOGY, July 1, 1961-June 30, 1962, edited by Melvin L. Fowler, Illinois Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, pp. 15-30 (pages 18-26 deal with Late Woodland or Bluff ceramics at the Cahokia Site, with the Bluff Jar described).

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- * Greg Perino, Gilcrease Foundation, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Gerald Smith, 15 Switzler Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
Linda Delices, Dept. of Anthropology, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.
Charles Nash, Dept. of Anthropology, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.
Joe Granger, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.
Burley Clay, Dept. of Anthropology, American University, Washington, D.C.
Martha Rolingson, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
Mr. Figley, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
Alfred K. Guthe, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
Charles McNutt, Dept. of Anthropology, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.
Charles Faulkner, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
James R. Williams, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Missouri, Columbia.
Jon D. Muller, Dept. of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois.
Charles R. McGimsey, University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
Charles J. Bareis, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Carl Chapman, University of Missouri, questioned the inclusion of several types in Missouri as follows: AVENUE POLYCHROME, BALDWIN PLAIN, BLUE LAKE CORD MARKED, BAUMER CORD MARKED, BAUMER FABRIC MARKED, COLES CREEK INCISED, EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, MARKSVILLE INCISED, MARKSVILLE STAMPED, and NASHVILLE NEGATIVE PAINTED. Some of these do occur in Missouri. An AVENUE POLYCHROME vessel was uncovered by deep plowing at the King Site, 23NM203, in the spring of 1964 and is presently in the collection of Robert King, New Madrid, Missouri. It was in the Sikeston Ridge or Cairo Lowland tradition so may perhaps be considered a variant of the AVENUE POLYCHROME type. BALDWIN PLAIN may or may not occur. As described, its occurrence in southeast Missouri would be unusual, yet some pottery quite similar to or a local equivalent does occur. BLUE LAKE CORD MARKED, much like BALDWIN PLAIN, would probably be out of place here but again, some sherds occur which appear to be almost identical. Some of the ceramics from the Burkett and Weems Sites of Mississippi County, Missouri, are equivalent to and could easily be called Baumer types. COLES CREEK INCISED probably does not occur, but sherds do occur which appear to be copied after Coles Creek types even to the lip incising. They are rare. EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED may occur. This writer seems to recall seeing sherds which would be classed as such from the Hoecake Site and other sites in Pemiscot, New Madrid, and Mississippi Counties, Missouri. MARKSVILLE INCISED and STAMPED may or may not occur. Similar sherds do occur which may be called Marksvillian or Hopewellian, depending in large part whether you are a Lower Valley or Upper Valley man. NASHVILLE NEGATIVE PAINTED--- who knows! This writer can't tell the difference between the negative painted wares. Most of the negative painting in southeast Missouri appears to be on bottles, but is not exclusively limited to that vessel shape.

Burley Clay, the American University, has done some significant work in trying to clarify much of the confusion of the Kentucky types. He raised the question as to what to do with the Kincaid types? Kincaid was published the same year as Phillips, Ford, and Griffin, and came out second best. Most of the types have been forgotten and overlooked. Clay feels that the Kincaid types should be listed in the compilation for no more than references. This has been done with reference to the more commonly accepted types. Clay also felt that BLUE LAKE CORD MARKED and BARNES CORD MARKED are the same. No doubt quite similar, this writer is not able to accept them as comparable at this time. They may be and forthcoming research in the regions of occurrence may demonstrate their similarities or dissimilarities. BAUMER FABRIC MARKED was called Impressed in the Kincaid report (Clay's letter). Clay feels that the name BELL PAINTED should be dropped and forever forgotten--- it is OLD TOWN RED! STEWART INCISED is the same as O'BYAM INCISED and ENGRAVED, the latter being the same type, incising and engraving used interchangeably. It is highly possible that O'NEAL PLAIN is the same as BARNES PLAIN. Rolingson, in discussing this, mentioned that it was agreed at the session that the two types were much the same, but to avoid confusion, such would be called BARNES PLAIN around the mouth of the Ohio, while lower down it would be called O'NEAL PLAIN. The VARNEY RED FILMED, VARNEY RED JAR, and VARNEY RED PAN were questioned in lieu of OLD TOWN RED. There is some difference in paste, the Varney series paste being somewhat more course than the usual OLD TOWN RED paste. The Varney Jars are very similar to many of the Bluff jars of southern Illinois, thus emphasizing Chuck Bareis' request to include Bluff types in this compilation. The WYCKLIFFE JUICE PRESSES, or funnel ware (hominey washing vessels, roughly equivalent to the colander ware) are real and apparently wide spread. Examples have recently been found as far south as the Buford Site, Sumner, Mississippi. Clay also suggested that we leave out all the types identified for East Kentucky. They are, he feels, geographically just not fit for the area.

Excluded from the original list were the types RAYMOND, DILLINGER, and SUGAR HILL CORD MARKED and the decorated types set forth by Maxwell. Jon Muller, Southern Illinois University, aided by Sid Denny and Carl Kuttruf, made this suggestion. They also mentioned that it was presumed that types of the Fox Farm and Kimmswick series (KINCAID NET IMPRESSED and PLAIN saltpan forms) should be included. It was also thought that Oneota pottery also occurred in the southern part of Illinois. MOUND PLACE INCISED was also mentioned as occurring, but not commonly.

Martha Rolingson, University of Kentucky, mentioned a number of things. For one, western Kentucky includes the Green River drainage. There was questioned in the afternoon session, discussing East Tennessee, the validity of the Rough River types identified in western Kentucky. Bill Haag, who originally defined both the ADENA PLAIN type and the limestone tempered types in the Pickwick Basin, examined samples and felt they were closer to the Pickwick Basin types. It was decided to eliminate the Rough River types. ROUGH RIVER PLAIN should be MULBERRY CREEK PLAIN; ROUGH RIVER SIMPLE STAMPED should be BLUFF CREEK SIMPLE STAMPED; and ROUGH RIVER CORD MARKED should be FLINT RIVER CORD MARKED.

The Area Defined:

As originally intended, the area was to include that portion of the midwest around the mouth of the Ohio River. Had this intention been adhered to there would have perhaps been less difficulty and a shorter list of pottery types. As it ended up, some confusion as to how much of northeast Arkansas occurred in the area under consideration. In trying to eliminate the situation which would restrict the size of "northeast Arkansas", a portion of north Mississippi was necessarily included as it is across the river (mouth of the Arkansas). This portion of Mississippi is only the northern end of the Yazoo Basin, a rather large, complex cultural area. What is in the northern portion of the basin is pretty well what one can find throughout the basin (though there are some subtle but significant differences in distributions). As it has ended, the area now includes northeast Arkansas from the mouth of the Arkansas River to Little Rock north and east along the southern edge of the Ozark escarpment to Poplar Bluff, Missouri. From there into and north through the eastern Ozarks to cross the Mississippi River at St. Genevieve and across southern Illinois to the Wabash. The line then crosses the Wabash a short distance above its mouth and takes in the southwestern tip of Indiana (including Evansville). It then crosses the Ohio into Kentucky about Owensboro. From there, the line goes south across western Kentucky into Tennessee east of Clarksville and down through Nashville to enter Mississippi in its northeast corner. From there, the line swings across Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas. This is hardly the area around the mouth of the Ohio! It also produces problems in pottery type distribution which are not going to be solved easily.

POTTERY TYPES FOUND IN THE AREA NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER
(Compiled at the SEAC meeting, November, 1967, and corrected by
participants by letter)

	N. Miss.	W. Tenn.	NE. Ark.	SE. Mo.	W. Ky.	S. Ill.
ADENA PLAIN					X	X?
AVENUE POLYCHROME	X	X	X	X		
ANGEL NEGATIVE PAINTED (4)	X	X?	X?	X	X	X
ALEXANDER PINCHED (1)	X	X			X	
ALEXANDER PUNCTATED (1)	X	X			X	
ALEXANDER INCISED (1)	X	X			X	
BALDWIN PLAIN	X	X	X	X?		
BAENES TEXTILE MARKED (1)		X?	X	X	X?	
BARNES CORD MARKED (1)		X	X	X	X?	
BARNES PLAIN (1)						
BARTON INCISED	X	X	X	X	X	X
BAYTOWN PLAIN (2)	X	X	X	X	X	X? (2)
BECKWITH INCISED		X?		X	X	X?
BELL PLAIN	X	X	X	X	X	X?
BLANCHARD INCISED	X	X?				
BLUE LAKE CORD MARKED	X	X	X?	X?	X	
BLUFF CREEK SIMPLE STAMPED	X	X		X?	X	
BAUMER CORD MARKED		X		X	X	X
BAUMER FABRIC MARKED		X		X	X	X
BLUFF POTTERY (2)				X?	X?	X
CAMBELL PUNCTATED			X	X		
CAMPBELL INCISED			X	X		
CAMPBELL APPLIQUE			X	X		
CHEVALIER STAMPED	X	X?				
COLES CREEK INCISED	X	X?	X.			
CORMORANT CORD IMPRESSED	X	X	X	X	X	
CROWDER PUNCTATED	X	X?				
CARSON RED ON BUFF	X	X	X	X		X?
DILLINGER CORD MARKED (2)				X?	X?	X
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED	X	X	X	X?		
FOX FARM COLANDER						X?
FOX FARM BOWL						X?
FOX FARM CORD MARKED						X?
FOX FARM SALT PAN						X?
FLINT RIVER CORD MARKED					X	
FURRS CORD MARKED	X	X.				
FORTUNE NODED	X	X	X	X	X?	X?
FRENCH FORK INCISED	X	X	X			
FAYETTE THICK						X?
HAVANA WARE		X?	X	X?		X
HOULKA GRAY	X	X?				
HULL ENGRAVED	X	X	X			
HOLLYWOOD WHITE FILMED	X	X	X	X	X?	X?
INDIAN BAY STAMPED	X	X?	X?			
JAKETOWN SIMPLE STAMPED	X	X				
KENT INCISED	X	X	X	X		
KIMMSWICK FABRIC IMPRESSED (3)	X	X	X	X	X	X
KIMMSWICK PLAIN (3)	X?	X	X	X	X	X
KINCAID NEGATIVE PAINTED (4)				X?	X	X
KINCAID TYPES				X	X	X

N. Miss. W. Tenn. NE. Ark. SE. Mo. W. Ky. S. Ill.

KIRTLEY NET IMPRESSED						X	
LAKE BORGNE INCISED	X	X?	X?				
LELAND INCISED	X	X	X				
LARTO RED FILMED	X	X	X	X	X		
MANLY PUNCTATED	X	X	X	X	X		X?
MARKSVILLE INCISED	X	X	X	X?			
MARKSVILLE STAMPED	X	X	X	X?			
MAZIQUE INCISED	X		X?				
MOUND PLACE INCISED	X	X	X	X	X		X
MULBERRY CREEK CORD MARKED (2)	X	X	X	X	X		X?(2)
MULBERRY CREEK PLAIN					X		X?
MATTHEWS INCISED		X	X	X	X		X
McKEE ISLAND CORD MARKED					X		
MONTGOMERY INCISED					X		
MORRIS PLAIN					X		
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN (5)				X	X?		X
NEELEY'S FERRY PLAIN	X	X	X	X	X		X
NICHOLS PLAIN (6)		X	X?	X	X		X
NODENA RED AND WHITE	X	X	X	X	X		X?
NASHVILLE NEGATIVE PAINTED	X	X	X	X?	X		X?
O'BYAM ENGRAVED (7)	X	X	X	X	X		X
O'BYAM INCISED (7)	X	X	X	X	X		X
ONEOTA TYPES							X
O'NEAL PLAIN (1)	X	X					
OKTIBBEHA PLAIN (5)	X	X?					
OLD TOWN RED	X	X	X	X	X		X
OWENS PUNCTATED	X	X?	X				
PARKIN PUNCTATED	X	X	X	X	X		X
PASCOLA PINCHED (1)			X	X	X?		
RANCH INCISED	X	X	X	X	X?		X
RAYMOND CORD MARKED (2)				X?	X?		X
RHODES INCISED	X	X	X	X	X		
RIDGE PLAIN	X	X?					
RUDDER CORD MARKED					X		
SALTILLO FABRIC IMPRESSED (8)	X	X					
SALINE FABRIC IMPRESSED (3)	X	X	X	X	X		X
SALINE PLAIN (3)	X?	X	X	X	X		X
SIKESTON NEGATIVE PAINTED			X	X	X		
SAND TEMPERED CHECKED STAMPED (9)			X	X			
SUGAR HILL CORD MARKED (2)							X
ST. CLAIR PLAIN (5)				X			X
TAMMANY PINCHED	X	X					
TCHEFUNCTE INCISED	X?						
TCHEFUNCTE STAMPED	X						
THOMAS PLAIN	X	X	X	X?			
TISHOMINGO CORD MARKED	X	X					
TISHOMINGO PLAIN	X	X					
TOLU INTERIOR FABRIC IMPRESSED					X		
TWIN LAKES FABRIC IMPRESSED (8)	X	X	X?				
TWIN LAKES PUNCTATED	X	X					
VARNEY RED FILMED	X?	X?	X	X			
VARNEY RED JAR	X?	X?	X	X			
VARNEY RED SALT PAN	X?	X?	X	X			
VERNON PAUL APPLIQUE	X	X	X	X			

N. Miss. W.Tenn. NE. Ark. SE. Mo. W. Ky. S. Ill.

WHEELER CHECK STAMPED	X	X	X	X	X	X
WALLS ENGRAVED	X	X	X	X	X	
WICKLIFFE INCISED	X?	X	X	X	X	X
WICKLIFFE PLAIN	X?	X	X	X	X	X
WICKLIFFE PUNCTATED			X	X	X	X?
WICKLIFFE CORD MARKED	X?	X?	X	X	X	X?
WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED					X	
YANKEETOWN FILLET					X	
YANKEETOWN INCISED					X	
YANKEETOWN PSEUDOFILLET					X	
YATES NET IMPRESSED	X	X?	X			

- (1) The Alexander group has often been compared with the Barnes group. ALEXANDER PLAIN or O'NEAL PLAIN to BARNES PLAIN (KENNET PLAIN); ALEXANDER PINCHED and PUNCTATED to PASCALA PINCHED; ALEXANDER INCISED to an innamed incised. BARNES CORD MARKED and TEXTILE MARKED do not appear to have comparable Alexander types, however, there are later types in the Alexander area which may be comparable.
- (2) BAYTOWN PLAIN and MULBERRY CREEK CORD MARKED sherds are very similar to some of the Bluff types of southern Illinois, to RAYMOND, DILLINGER, and SUGAR HILL CORD MARKED.
- (3) The Kimmswick group have been more recently called Saline.
- (4) The same as ANGEL NEGATIVE PAINTED.
- (5) The shell-tempered plain types are variously called MISSISSIPPI PLAIN or NEELEY'S FERRY PLAIN. Current usage shows MISSISSIPPI PLAIN and ST. CLAIR PLAIN used in the central Mississippi Valley with NEELEY'S FERRY PLAIN used in the Alluvial Valley. OKTIBBEHA PLAIN is a local variety (Chickasaw) in Northeast Mississippi.
- (6) NICHOLS PLAIN is a clay-grit-shell tempered variety of either NEELEY'S FERRY or MISSISSIPPI PLAIN. It is now included in the latter types with no mention to the variation in temper. The paste of NICHOLS PLAIN is the same for O'BYAM INCISED (7).
- (7) O'BYAM ENGRAVED and INCISED are now regarded the same type--- STEWART ENGRAVED has been included in O'BYAM INCISED.
- (8) SALTILLO FABRIC IMPRESSED is the Mississippi hill country version of TWIN LAKES FABRIC IMPRESSED.
- (9) Possible checked stamped variety of the Barnes series.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALEXANDER SERIES
IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

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The Alexander Series was first described by Haag in 1939 and includes O'NEAL PLAIN, ALEXANDER INCISED, ALEXANDER PINCHED, and SMITHSONIA ZONE STAMPED (Haag 1939). Tempering material was the major diagnostic trait for the establishment of the series, with surface treatment of slightly less importance. Temper is clean, white, well-rounded sand grains which are usually less than 0.25 mm. in diameter. The paste proper is well consolidated and of a fine texture; the total paste may contain as much as 25% by volume of the tempering material (Haag 1942:514).

Vessel form for these wares as indicated by sherds from the Pickwick Basin area of Northern Alabama are globular pots with wide mouths and rare, cup-shaped vessels with vertical sides. There are suggestions that bases were either spherical or subsquare including four legs.

The series, with the exception of SMITHSONIA ZONE STAMPED, has a characteristic rim treatment of a single row of nodes just below the lip. Below this row of nodes may be five or less shallow incised lines. The nodes were made by punching the plastic vessel outward with a blunt instrument and then the interior indentations were filled with additional paste. In addition to the rim treatment described above, light notching may be applied also.

Several treatments were applied below the rim decorations and include: (a) reed punctations partially or wholly covering the vessel; (b) pinched ridges or fingernail punctations; (c) geometric patterns; (d) zoned decorations in which parallel incised lines form zones that are filled with rectangular punctations or stampings; (e) occasional rocker stamping; and (f) a plain surface below the rim area (DeJarnette 1952:275).

In the original description, Haag (1939) indicates that the Alexander series in the Pickwick Basin area is stratigraphically below those which are shell-tempered and called Tennessee-Cumberland. In the Pickwick area, as in the Wheeler Basin, sand-tempered wares, including the Alexander series, is most abundant on sites with fiber-tempered wares. It does occur sparingly on earth mounds and certain Copena sites (Haag 1942:525).

The distribution of the Alexander series outside the area of northwestern Alabama is generally unknown because of a lack of field work in the area. In the locality of Tupelo, Mississippi, and further west in the Alluvial valley, the Alexander series is found sparingly on sites with a small proportion of fiber-tempered pottery and with a high proportion of the early sand-tempered fabric impressed and cord marked pottery (Griffin 1945:230).

Ford and Phillips report that they found sherds belonging to the Alexander series at the Jaketown Site in west central Mississippi. These sherds were in association with wares which fit into the Tchula time period (Thorne 1968:5).

Perhaps of even more significance is the fact that Alexander wares were found at the Tchefuncte Site in Louisiana. It has been suggested that Tchefuncte was modified by the Alexander culture to the northeast (Martin, Quimby, and Collier 1947:348), but this is probably too strong a statement. From material recovered, it is evident that Tchefuncte and Alexander were coeval and it is entirely possible that Tchefuncte was influenced by Alexander, but most likely not modified by it. At the Tchefuncte Site, the percentage of Alexander series sherds recovered was small and does nothing more than indicate that Tchefuncte and Alexander are coeval periods. Ford and Quimby point out, however, that the Tchefuncte type, TAMMANY PINCHED, may be an attempt on the part of that culture to copy the ALEXANDER PINCHED design (Ford and Quimby 1945:69, 72).

DeJarnette suggests that on the basis of typology, the Alexander series could be the basis for the development of certain Hopewellian pottery characteristics. The characteristic rim treatment of the Alexander wares is particularly suggestive of such a correlation and is further supported by the presence of zoned areas and rocker stamping on the pottery of both the Alexander series and Hopewellian types (DeJarnette 1952:276).

Griffin notes that there is no ceramic complex in the Adena phase of Tennessee that is duplicated in the Alexander series to the south, but does point out that there are a number of similar elements between the two areas. Here, the main point of similarity between the two cultures seems to be the finger pinching and punctations present on ALEXANDER PINCHED. This, however, is speculative and a better correlation can be seen between the finger punctates of the Wheeler series and Tennessee-Ohio Adena than between ALEXANDER PINCHED and Hopewellian traits (Griffin 1945:229).

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TEST EXCAVATIONS AT THREE LATE ARCHAIC SHELL-RING MOUNDS
ON HILTON HEAD ISLAND, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Two of the three late archaic shell-ring mounds are on the north end of Hilton Head Island and are next to one another. They are called the "Large Ford Shell-Ring" and the "Small Ford Shell-Ring". The Large Ford Shell-Ring is doughnut shaped with a low clear circular center in the middle and is two hundred feet in diameter. The ring portion of the mound is fifty feet wide at the base and very gradually slopes up both sides to an average height of six feet. The top portion of the apex tends to be flat.

The site was almost entirely destroyed in the 1930's when much of the shell became road beds for the island. A 1763 plat of a tract of land along Skull Creek on Hilton Head Island has "Indian O Fort" marked on it (Bull 1763: 164-5). The "O" designated the location and shape of the Large Ford Shell-Ring, so it is unlikely that any European-American dug the center out of a dome-shaped mound. The small Ford Shell-Ring, adjacent to the Large Ford Shell-Ring, differs from the larger ring in that it is only two feet high at the apex and encloses a smaller area.

The third shell-ring, the "Sea Pines Shell-Ring", on the southern end of Hilton Head Island, consists of oyster shells piled up in the shape of a ridge which curves through the woods to form an irregular circle and has a diameter of one hundred and twenty feet. The ridge of shell varies in depth from one to three feet at the apex and is generally thirty feet wide at the base.

EXCAVATIONS

- 1- A five foot square test pit was dug by the arbitrary six inch level method through an undisturbed portion of the apex of the Large Ford Shell-Ring rim at its near original height of seven feet on the far side of the large ring from the Small Ford Shell-Ring.
- 2- A ten foot square in the center of the Large Ford Shell-Ring found no layers of shell.
- 3- A five foot square test trench went through two feet of oyster shell refuse at the rim apex of the Small Ford Shell-Ring.
- 4- A five foot test square in the center of the Small Ford Shell-Ring indicated no layers of shell.
- 5- A five foot square test pit was excavated at the two foot high apex of a portion of the Sea Pines Shell-Ring.

STRATIGRAPHY

The alignment of the oyster shells within the rings revealed stratigraphic bands. The stratigraphy of the sites was by no means horizontal, but

variable, nearly verticle in places. The successive bands of shell indicated that the tops of the shell-rings were probably constantly being leveled off as they gained in height, because interior secondary ridges or piles interfered with the regularity or symmetry of the accumulated bands of shell. The rings apparently contained numerous small piles about seven or eight feet in diameter, and two feet high. On top of the piles the shell was crushed and contained more pottery sherds and charcoal than the central portions of the piles, which were composed of very loosely packed unbroken shell. The bands of crushed shell and pottery sherds followed the tops of the successive piles, which were built up on top of one another, indicating human occupation possibly over a long period of time. The Indians possibly lived in a circle or disposed of their refuse in a circle. The pile of debris may have been walked over, or lived upon, causing the shell on top to be crushed and to contain a relatively concentrated amount of charcoal and pottery sherds.

POTTERY

The pottery types found at the three sites were classified as either STALLING'S ISLAND FIBER TEMPERED DECORATED or THOM'S CREEK (Fairbanks 1941; Griffin 1944; Waddell 1963; Waddell 1965; Williams 1968:320-1). Most of the pottery from these sites was of the sand tempered Thom's Creek type. The main decoration motifs were finger-nail marked, punctate, multiple drag and jab, and plain. Many of the plain sherds were from the lower or bottom portions of pots, so they may not represent plain pottery as an exclusive decoration, since almost all rim sherds were decorated. Examples of incising were rare.

Of the sample containing 902 sherds from the Large Ford Shell-Ring test pit, the most apparent trend was a predominance of sand tempering over fiber tempering. Other important features revealed by seriation were that the decoration motifs appeared on all the varieties of tempered pottery and that the changing level by level distribution of decoration motifs indicated possible modal evolution. Punctate decorated pottery represented from about one-fourth to one-third of the decorated pottery found throughout the deep test excavation at the Large Ford Shell-Ring. There appeared to be a tendency for a more frequent use of punctate decoration toward the bottom levels than the top levels, while multiple drag and jab increased in frequency toward the top levels. Punctated holes were often arranged very carefully close together and in rows parallel to the rim, but further and further away from the rim the holes tended to be more and more randomly placed. Many other sherds definitely displayed developmental stages between punctate and drag and jab techniques. The marks at the bottom of many sherds were random punctates; the middle line of holes did not have drag and jab marks between them, but the holes were linearly arranged; the top two rows were completely drag and jab decorations.

The pottery fragments removed from the small, low ring at the Ford Site had all the decoration motifs found in the large ring. Significantly, however, not one single fiber tempered sherd was among the pottery pieces out of a total sample of 87 from the four six inch levels of the five foot square test pit through the ring rim. All the pottery sherds were tempered with fine or course sand. On the basis of sherds alone, the Small Ford Shell-Ring may be of a different period of time from that of the larger ring. The small ring contained more carefully applied punctate motifs, similar to those of the bottom level of the Large Ford Shell-Ring; so the pottery indicated the possibility that the small ring may be older than the large one. Furthermore, the big ring is over a portion of the smaller ring.

Of the 127 sherds from the test pit at the Sea Pines Shell-Ring, fiber was not the most common tempering, sand tempering appeared most often in the pottery fragments. Tempering overlapped into the various decoration types. Plain pottery, if it existed as a separate decoration, tended to be more fiber tempered and sand tempered. The multiple drag and jab decorated sherds were primarily fine sand tempered, though a few were fiber tempered. Finger-nail marked pottery was most often sand tempered. The most frequent decoration style found at the Sea Pines Shell-Ring Site excavation was the generalized multiple drag and jab markings (51 out of 127), with a strong preference for fine sand tempering.

NON-CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

The few non-ceramic items screened out of these test excavations included: Savannah River stemmed projectile points, conch shell tools, a fired round ball of clay with a hole through the middle, and scroll-designed decorated bone pins.

RADIOCARBON DATES

Radiocarbon dates of organic material from the shell-rings seem to indicate the hypothesis that the rings were formed over a long period of time and associated the sites in time with Stalling's Island, Sapelo, Bilbo, and Yough Hall (Waring 1968:320-321; Waring and Larson 1968:263-278; Williams 1968:329-331), but later than Groton Plantation, where STALLING'S ISLAND PLAIN FIBER TEMPERED pottery dominated (Stoltman 1966:872-874).

A charcoal sample from 56"-57" in level 9 of the test pit through the Large Ford Shell-Ring rim dates 1635 B.C. (3585 ± 115 B.P.; I-2850). An oyster shell from 27" in level 4 of the same pit registered a date of 1170 B.C. (3120 ± 110 B.P., I-2849). The Late Archaic Indians at the Large Ford Shell-Ring began either living in a circle or throwing their refuse in a circle sometime before 1635 B.C. and did not complete the shell-ring until sometime after 1170 B.C.

A date of 1940 B.C. (3890 ± 110 B.P., I-3047) based on charcoal from the bottom level of the Small Ford Shell-Ring indicates that it underlies the big ring. As noted above, on the basis of ceramics, the small ring appeared to be of a different and possibly an earlier period of time than the large shell-ring.

A clam shell from the bottom (20"-26" level) of the Sea Pines Shell-Ring dated the beginning of occupation of that site at 1450 B.C. (3400 ± 110 B.P., I-2848). Small conch shells from the top (0"-6") level registered a radiocarbon date of 1160 B.C. (3110 ± 110 B.P., I-2847). The same people who possibly periodically occupied the Large Ford Shell-Ring may have regularly camped at the Sea Pines Site. As noted earlier, pottery sherds from the last top levels of the Large Ford Shell-Ring corresponded with those from the Sea Pines Shell-Ring.

CONCLUSION

The sherds from the earliest dated section of the three sites on Hilton Head Island, the Small Ford Shell-Ring, are most like the bottom level sherds of the Large Ford Shell-Ring in that most of their designs represented

slowly executed punctations or finger-nail marks accurately placed in linear bands around the top portions of bowls. The later date coming from the Sea Pines Site was associated more with the faster applied drag and jab marks than with punctates and finger-nail decorations. The ceramics from the Sea Pines Site corresponded more with the top levels of the Large Ford Shell-Ring than with any other sections of the excavations at the other two sites on Hilton Head Island. While STALLING'S ISLAND FIBER TEMPERED DECORATED pottery was mixed with THOM'S CREEK SAND TEMPERED pottery in the Large Ford Shell-Ring and in the Sea Pines Shell-Ring, THOM'S CREEK was the only type of pottery in the Small Ford Shell-Ring, where (1) the stage of modal evolution, (2) underlying stratigraphy, and (3) radiocarbon dating indicated the earliest occupation.

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RECONSTRUCTED DESIGNS FROM
SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED SHERDS

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The project of reconstructing designs from Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds was begun in 1959 by the author while employed by the University of Georgia. Since that time, over 700 designs, or variations of designs, have been identified from sites in Georgia (Kolomoki, Fairchilds Landing, Mandeville, and Quartermaster being the largest samples), Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee. The largest group of sherds yet to be studied is that from the Swift Creek Site near Macon, Georgia. Until that study is completed, a final report on the work can not be written, although several observations can be made from the already completed designs.

In the illustrations, all designs and rim profiles are reduced to one-half actual size, and vessels to one-fourth actual size. The dotted portions of the designs are from the sherds, while the black and white portions were reconstructed by the artist. Since these designs were inked-in, additional portions of some of them have been observed, and in all cases were almost identical to the artists' conception of the complete design. Statements made in the text about distribution refer only to the portion of this project that has been completed, and may change after all the sherds are studied, especially those from the Swift Creek Site.

Besides reconstructing the original shape and elements of the complete design, several other facts were also noted for each design; such as, the number of sherds bearing the design, catalogue number and provenience of each sherd, and number of different vessels represented by the rim sherds. Plate 1 (top half) is a good example of these points. A total of 46 rim and 164 body sherds were found bearing this design. These 210 sherds came from ten different locations (levels or squares) at the Fairchilds Landing Site near Blakely, Georgia (Caldwell, n.d.). As shown in the illustration, only one paddle was carved with the design and it was used on at least 19 different vessels. The design in the lower half of Plate 1 was used on at least 15 vessels and was identified from 39 rim and 190 body sherds, also from several locations at Fairchilds Landing.

Design Motifs and Previous Studies

A few publications contain drawings of motifs or portions of designs, but little attempt has been made to reconstruct the entire design (what has been done is unpublished). In analyzing the pottery from the Kolomoki Site, Sears (1956) lists four motifs or design elements found on KOLOMOKI COMPLICATED STAMPED sherds, including snowshoes, scrolls, bullseyes, and concentric circles. In many cases, the concentric circle or bullseye was found to be only one portion of a complete design containing a snowshoe (Pl. 12, lower right corner), or what appeared on the sherds to be part of a scroll (Pl. 7, top two rows), which turned out to be what might be called a "variation" of the snowshoe. The bullseye was also used in combination with the snowshoe (Pl. 10, top row).

The snowshoe was probably used by itself (with only a few fill-lines added) or as the central motif more often than any other motif (Pl. 8, top two rows; Pl. 9, bottom two rows; Pl. 10, rows two, three, and four; Pl. 17, bottom row).

To the four motifs recognized by Sears could be added the following:

- (1) closed teardrop- served as a "fill" element on many designs (Pl. 2, top half and bottom row; Pl. 3, row one; Pl. 5; Pl. 6; Pl. 18, row three).
- (2) open teardrop- often used to terminate lines (Pl. 4, upper left corner; Pl. 8, row three; Pl. 15, top two rows; Pl. 16).
- (3) interlocking scroll- sometimes a major portion of the entire design (Pl. 2, row three; Pl. 4, row two).
- (4) double pointed snowshoe (for lack of a better term)- some are triangular with straight sides, others are curved on one or both sides. This element is usually used as fill, either in the center (Pl. 3, lower right corner; Pl. 14, top row) or on one edge (Pl. 11, row two; Pl. 13, rows three and four; Pl. 17, row three).

Willey (1949) illustrates several design motifs from the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek material from the Florida Gulf Coast. This material has not been studied yet, but several of the motifs appear to be similar or identical to those from Kolomoki and Fairchilds Landing.

In a more recent report on North Georgia, Wauchope (1966:30,56) illustrates 33 motifs from Swift Creek pottery, but many of them appear to be parts of the same paddle. A thorough study will have to be made of the sherds from North Georgia before comparisons can be made, but several of them appear similar to designs from the Quartermaster Site (near Columbus, Georgia), Kolomoki, and Fairchilds Landing. None of them resemble the Candy Creek material from Tennessee already studied by the author.

One of the most complete studies of the entire design was made for Caldwell (n.d.) on the sherds from the Fairchilds Landing Site. All of the sherds were separated according to design, with about 150 different ones being identified. Since then, the author has identified at least 100 more designs, and was able to classify most of the sherds which Caldwell had set aside as "Residual Sherds". A different technique of tracing the design from the sherds was used by the artist employed by Caldwell and much overstamping was included in the reconstructed designs.

Internal and External Relationships

In several cases close relationship between mound and village area can be shown by the use of the same paddle on sherds from both (Pl. 2, upper left corner, design on sherds from South Area-Unit 28, Northwest Area-Unit 2, and Mound D fill). Part of this relationship may be due to the use of fill dirt from a village area, but in the case of whole vessels, such as those from Mound E at Kolomoki, direct relationship can be shown between mound and village since the same paddle stamped vessels from both. It is also significant that most of the whole vessels from Mound E were stamped with designs not found on sherds from any other part of the site. The design in Plate 3, second row, is from a whole vessel from Mound E and was not found on any other sherds.

There are also several examples of the same design carved on two different paddles, with one paddle impression found on sherds from the mound and the

other on sherds from the village. The design on the left of the top row in Plate 3 is from a vessel in Mound E, while the design on the right (a second paddle) is from the Northwest Area-Unit 4. Plate 4, row two, shows another design from the Northwest Unit, along with portions (row three) of what appear to be the same design, but another paddle, on sherds from Mound C.

This also occasionally occurs between two separate village areas, where there are examples of the use of the same paddle in the two areas (Pl. 5, row two, design on left is from both the South Area and Northwest Area at Kolomoki), and also of two different paddles carved with the same design used in two areas (Pl. 6, bottom three rows, designs from both the Northwest Area and South Area). In the vast majority of cases at Kolomoki, one design seems to be restricted to one area, even when more than one paddle was carved with the same design (Pl. 7, upper right corner and row two, all four designs on sherds from Northwest Area; design in upper left corner from Fairchilds Landing).

Many examples were recorded of the same design carved on two or more paddles. Many of these have already been mentioned, others are shown in Plates 8 and 9. Most of these occurred at the same site, but occasionally the same design was found (different paddles) at different sites (Pl. 2, bottom two rows, designs on left from Kolomoki, design on right from Fairchilds Landing; Pl. 5, row two, left from Kolomoki, right from Fairchilds Landing; Pl. 5, row three, Fairchilds Landing, row four, Kolomoki; Pl. 6, row one, Fairchilds Landing, row two, Kolomoki; Pl. 7, row one, left, Fairchilds Landing, right, Kolomoki; Pl. 8, row three, Kolomoki, row four, Fairchilds Landing). The examples just cited from Kolomoki and Fairchilds Landing show relationship between two neighboring sites, but there are also examples from distant sites. The design in the center of the bottom row of Plate 4 is from Florida Site Wa 34, while the design on the right of the bottom row is from the Quartermaster Site, a distance of about 185 miles.

In cases where there are a number of the same designs from both Kolomoki and Fairchilds Landing, there were usually two or more paddles carved at Kolomoki and only one from Fairchilds Landing; also, there is some indication that a larger number of vessels from Kolomoki were stamped with the design. This would tend to indicate that Kolomoki was the center and Fairchilds Landing a satellite.

The most interesting of all examples was the occurrence of designs stamped by the same paddle on vessels at sites up to 100 miles apart. Plate 13 (bottom half) shows a design from Fairchilds Landing (bottom) and the Quartermaster Site (David Chase, n.d.), a distance of about 85 miles. The similarities in the design were first noticed because of the use of both wide and narrow lands and grooves, which would be hard to duplicate on two different paddles. The final proof that both sherds were stamped with the same paddle came upon closer examination of the sherds. The groove (land on the paddle) second from right in the triangular area contains two flaws left by cracks in the wooden paddle. This flaw occurred on both sherds.

After this example was recorded, designs that had previously been thought to be two different paddles were re-examined, resulting in about fifteen more instances of this use of the same paddle on vessels many miles apart. The other examples are from Kolomoki and sites in Florida (about 100 miles away) excavated by Florida State University. Since there is usually only one or two sherds (from one vessel) at the sites away from the Blakely, Georgia,

area, it would seem that the vessels were being traded from that area rather than the reverse.

Pottery from the Mann Site in Indiana (James Kellar, personal communication) has yet to be studied, but from the photographs of the sherds, the designs appear to be identical (possibly the same paddle) to some of the designs from the Mandeville (Kellar, Kelly and McMichael 1962) and Halloka (David Chase, personal communication) Sites in Southwest Georgia.

Complete Designs

In viewing the already completed designs, several trends appear to be significant. First, the figure eight seems to have been the most common single form used. These were carved in a number of styles or variations, some with snowshoes (Pl. 9, upper half; Pl. 10), some with simple open loops (Pl. 8, lower half; Pl. 15, upper half), while others contained large dots (Pl. 15, lower half). There were also examples of a "double" figure eight in which the lines are reversed on the two (Pl. 10, lower right corner). Designs such as the one in Plate 10 (lower left corner), which appear to be variations on the figure eight idea, are also fairly common. The figure eight design was found on material from Tennessee to Florida, and there are many more variations not illustrated in this report.

Most of the designs appear symmetrical even though opposing parts are not always identical (Pl. 4, bottom row; Pl. 5, row two; Pl. 16). In some cases different motifs were used on opposite sides of the design, but are so well balanced that the design appears symmetrical (Pl. 2, row three; Pl. 3, row two; Pl. 4, row two; Pl. 13, bottom half; Pl. 14, row two). The majority of designs are so perfectly balanced that it would have been impossible to carve the paddle without first making an outline drawing as a guide. There are also many designs that are made up of combinations of several motifs, usually placed around a central motif such as a snowshoe, line filled triangle, or concentric circle, although this was not always the case (Pl. 7, bottom half; Pl. 11, upper half; Pl. 12, row two; Pl. 13, upper left corner).

The vast majority of designs are merely abstract motifs, but a few may be representational of birds, animals, serpents, or flowers. A restored vessel at Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia, recovered from the Swift Creek Site, is stamped with what appears to be a four petaled flower. Stylized animal or human faces may be represented by the designs in the lower half of Plate 18, and the design in the lower half of Plate 5 may be a pair of serpents.

One of the more unusual, and rare, designs was the combination of curvilinear motifs with check stamping. Two examples of this design are shown in Plate 13. The design in the upper left corner is from the Ocoee Site in East Tennessee, while the design under it is from the Kolomoki Site. This combination was also found on sherds from Florida, but has not been reported from elsewhere, except in the cases of checks being formed by the crossing of lines (Pl. 14, top row). This latter form of check stamping was not present on the Tennessee material examined, but does occur in North Georgia (Wauchope 1966: 56), Southwest Georgia, and North Florida.

Another unusual combination was the use of large solid areas (gouged-out areas on the paddle) with curvilinear motifs (Pl. 13, upper right corner,

from Florida; Pl. 13, row two, right, from Quartermaster Site). There are also a few examples of the reverse, where the lands (grooves; on the paddle) are very thin or narrow with large open spaces (solid on the paddle) between (Pl. 5, upper right corner). Both of these design styles appear to be limited to the South Georgia-North Florida area.

Unusual designs composed of continuous parallel lines looping over and under each other occurred in a few instances. One, from Tennessee, has three parallel lines forming loops filled with bars and a three lined circle set in the center (Pl. 4, upper right corner). Another design, from the Quartermaster Site, consists of four parallel lines which form loops filled by solid dots (Pl. 13, row two, right). The center is completed by the addition of a four-lined 'S' crossed by a series of four short lines.

The Paddle

While tracing the designs from the sherds, the impression of the edge of the paddle was observed in many instances. Plate 1 shows this edge (dotted portion) around the outer limits of the design. Most designs were outlined on the paddle by one or more continuous lines. No design was found with lines running off the edge of the paddle. The lines either touched the outer encircling line or turned back inward. Only in a few instances (those cited above) were large open spaces left in the design. Straight lines, triangles (either open or solid), dots, (either open or solid), or teardrops were used to fill these spaces.

The paddles on which the designs were carved were probably flat. This is evident on many of the designs, since the center portion of the stamped area is always deeper than the outer portion. If the paddle had been curved, the outer edge would be the same depth and there would be more instances of almost complete designs stamped on one portion of the vessel. Most, if not all, of the paddles were made of wood, since the wood-grain can be seen on many of the sherds, especially in the grooves (lands on the paddle). The species of wood used for the paddles is unknown, but it had to be a rather soft wood to allow the precise carving of the grooves.

Placement of design on vessel

The placement of the design on the vessel was one of the items noted for each design, as well as the rim profiles of each and whether or not the rim was plain or folded. Many large fragments showed that the design covered two-thirds or more of the vessel exterior (Pls. 1, 7, 14, 15, and 16), while from others it was clear that the lower half or two-thirds of the vessel had been smoothed (Pls. 1, 14, and 15). Some of the stamped bands were very narrow (Pl. 14), while others covered one-third to one-half the vessel (Pl. 10; Pl. 12, upper right corner).

Many of the vessels had plain rounded lips, while others were folded. There are also examples of plain bands (not folds) between the lip and stamped area. The vessel on the left of the second row in Plate 6 had a plain band and a folded rim.

There were several examples of one paddle having been used on vessels that cover the complete range from no fold to wide folds, and from designs restricted to a band around the upper vessel wall to designs that covered a

large part of the vessel exterior. Plate 16 is a good example of this. Besides the nine reconstructable vessels and ten rim profiles shown, there were at least fourteen other vessels with folded rims and five more with stamped areas around the upper portion of the vessel. As shown in the reconstructed vessels, different portions of the stamp were used on each vessel. On vessels # 3 (numbers were omitted from the drawing until final publication, but should be in the following order starting in the upper left corner: 1 and 2; upper right corner and down, 3, 4, 5, and 6; lower left corner, 7, 8, and 9), # 6, and # 9, only the right side of the paddle was used, while on vessel # 1 only the left side was used. The center portion was used on vessel # 2, and only the upper portion of the left side on vessels # 5, 7, and 8. Of course, this restricted use of portions of a design might not hold true if the entire vessel was present.

Plates 1 and 14 also show the use of the same paddle on vessels with and without rim folds. Some vessels have narrow bands containing the stamping, while others were stamped over a large portion of the vessel wall.

Conclusions

No lengthy conclusions will be attempted at this time since there is much work needed to complete this project, but a few things are fairly obvious at this point. The people living during this time period were master wood-carvers, equaling those of the Northwest Pacific Coast. The artistic ability is also outstanding.

The species of wood has not been identified, nor has the implement used to carve the paddle. As a rule, the sides of the grooves were parallel or straight, not U-shaped, indicating that a very sharp tool was used. The paddles were flat (for reasons indicated above), some being rectangular with rounded corners, while others were almost circular. Most of the paddles were between 4 and 5 inches long by 3 to 4 inches wide, although there were many that were smaller and a few that were larger.

It is obvious when viewing the sherds that the paddles were not used (at least the carved side) to shape the vessel. There is very little of the over-stamping that would necessarily result from pounding the vessel into shape, and there are many open spaces or unstamped areas left between the paddle impressions (see reconstructed vessels in Pls. 1, 8, 11, 12, and 16). These spaces between the design portions are usually smoothed, which would indicate that the vessel walls had been shaped and smoothed before the paddle stamping was applied.

As mentioned at the beginning of this report, the large collection from the Swift Creek Site is yet to be studied. There are also many large and small collections to be studied, including the material used by Willey from the Northwest Florida Coast, Wauchope's sherds from North Georgia, and the material from Northern Alabama used to define PICKWICK COMPLICATED STAMPED. Additional material has been collected from Florida and Tennessee since this project was begun and that will also have to be studied. Hopefully, all of this can be accomplished in the next few years. Future work could change some of the conclusions that have been reached based on the already completed designs.

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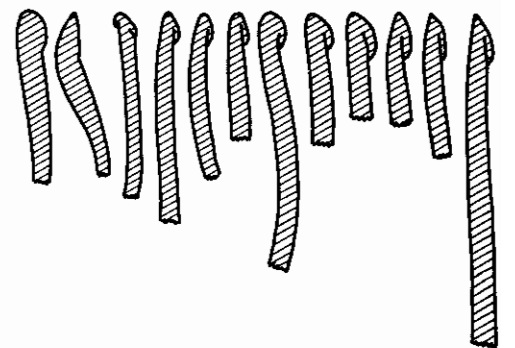
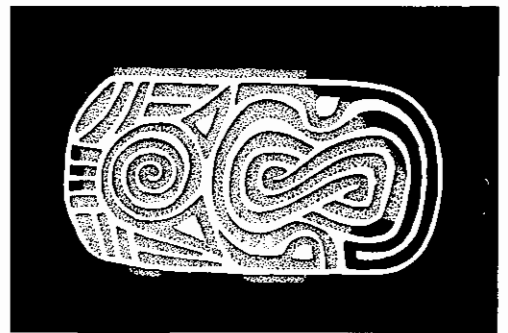
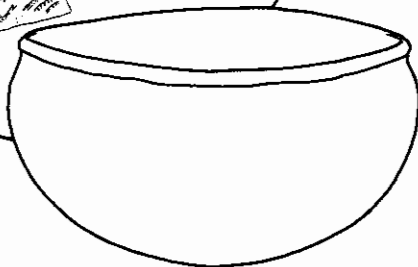
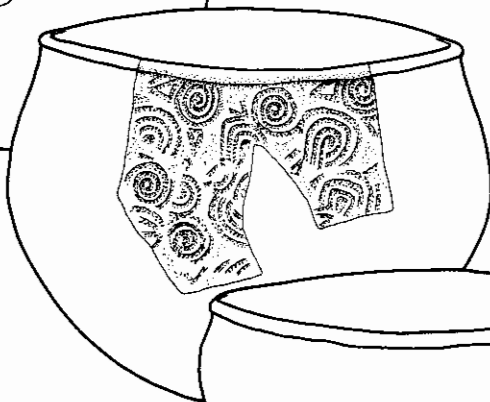
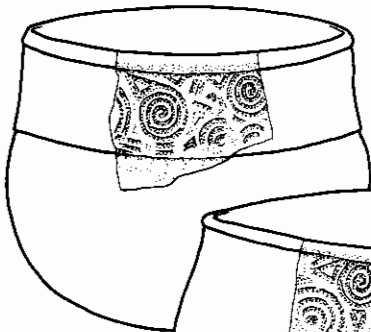
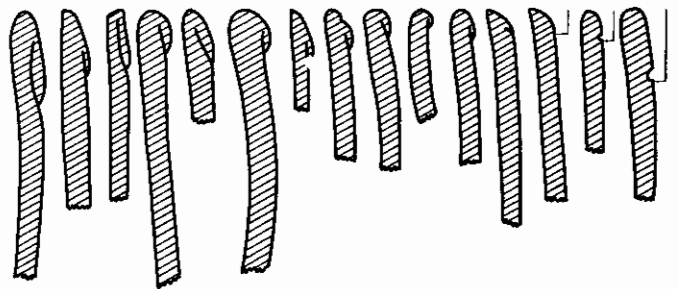
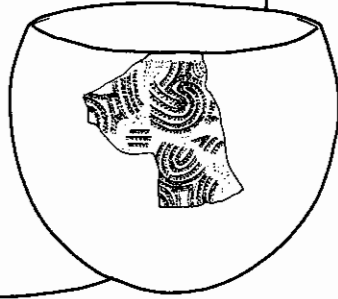
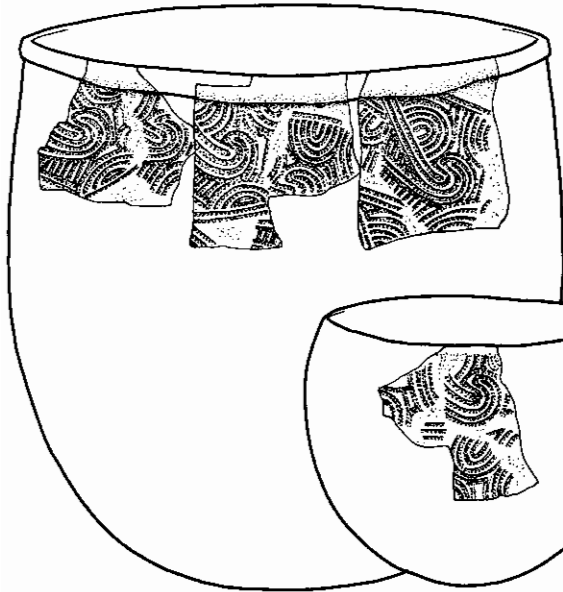
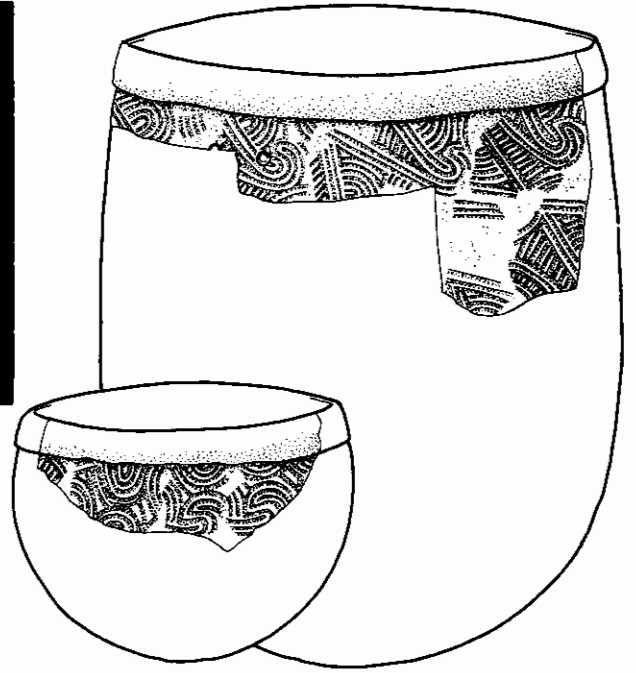
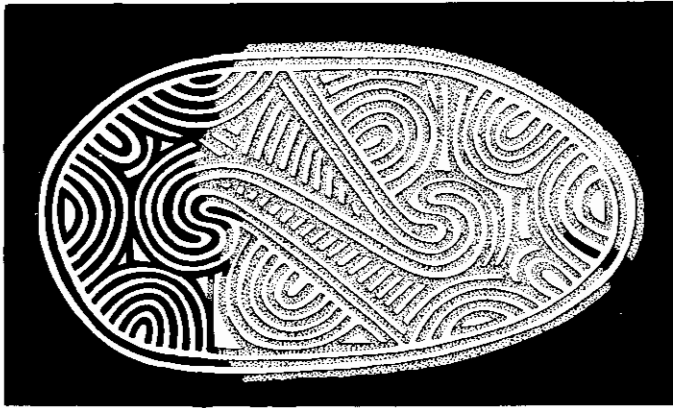


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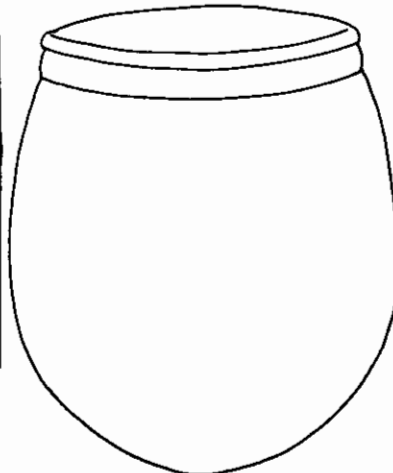
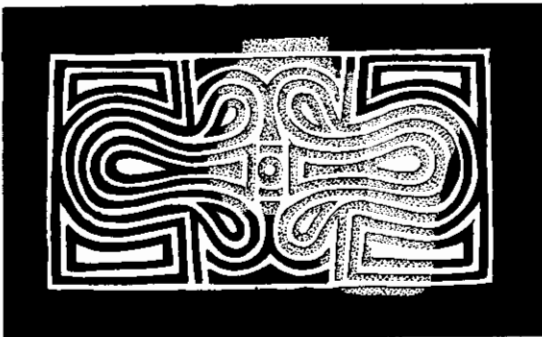
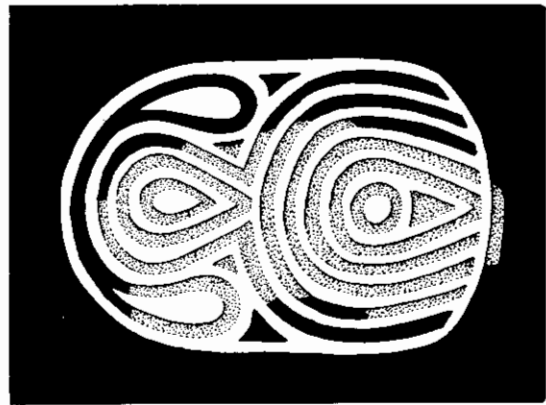
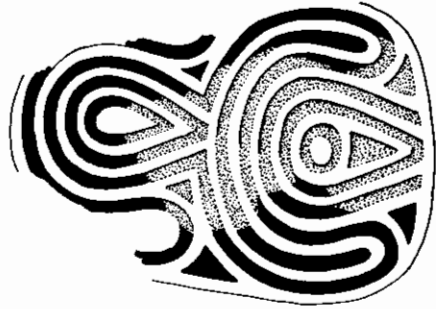
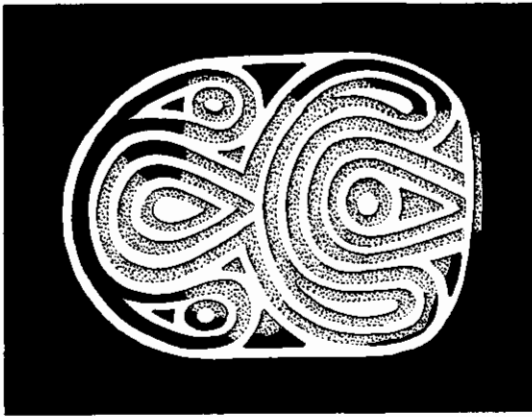


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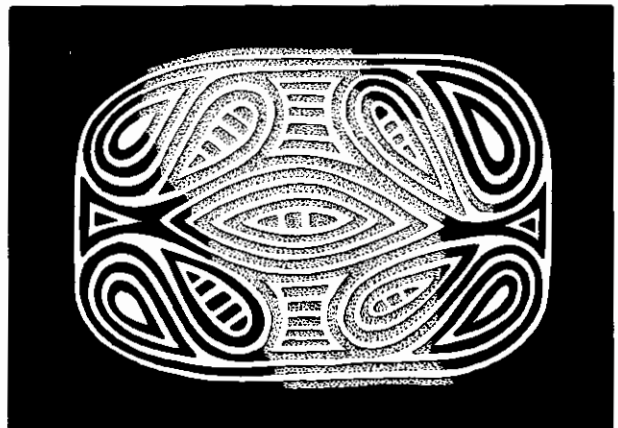
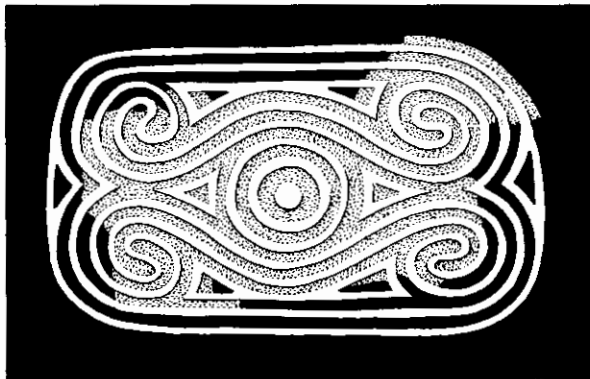
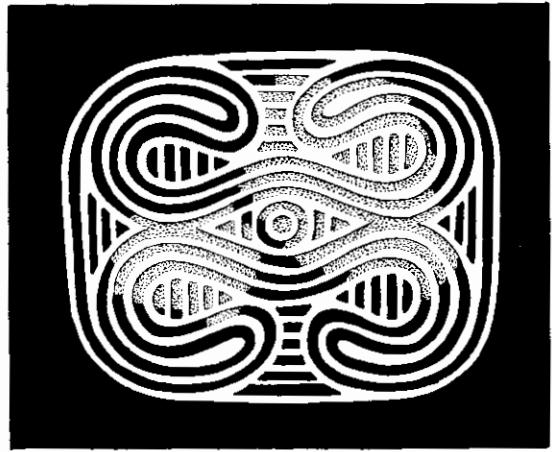
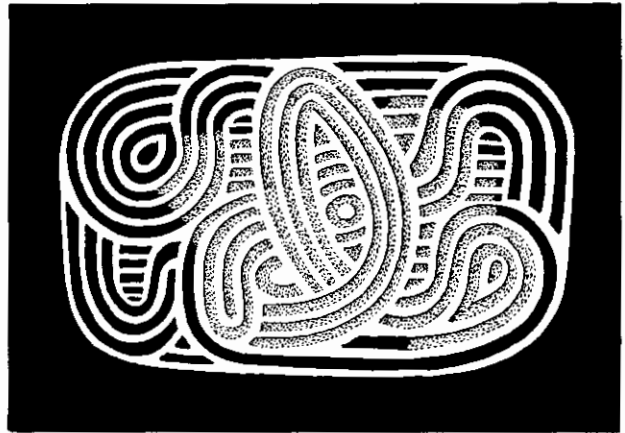
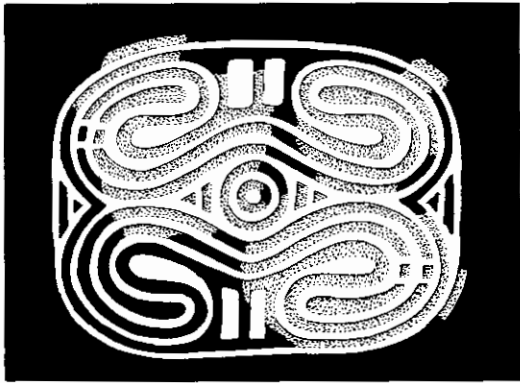
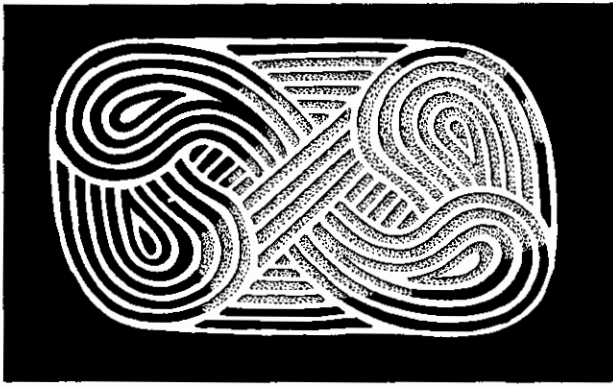


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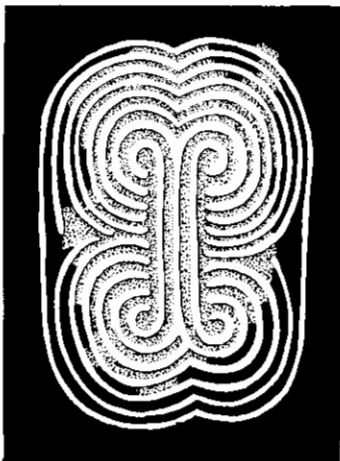
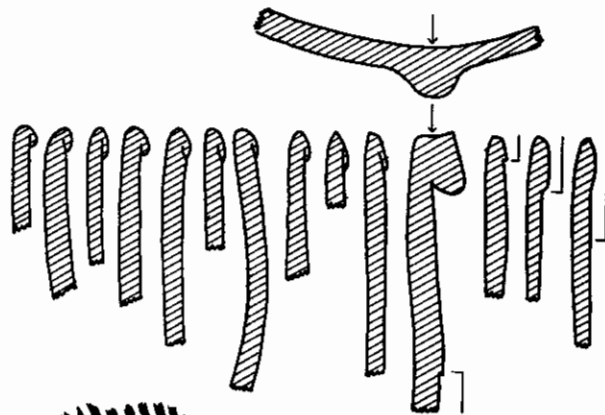
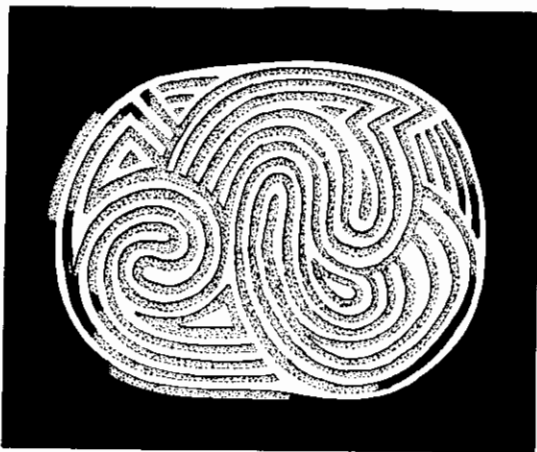
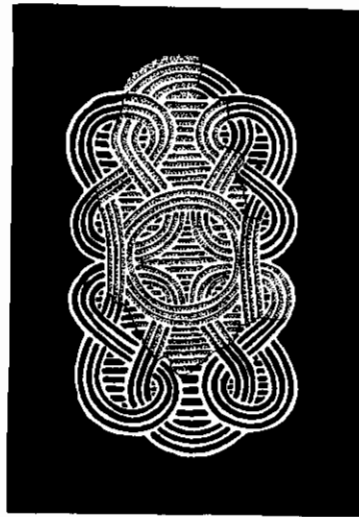
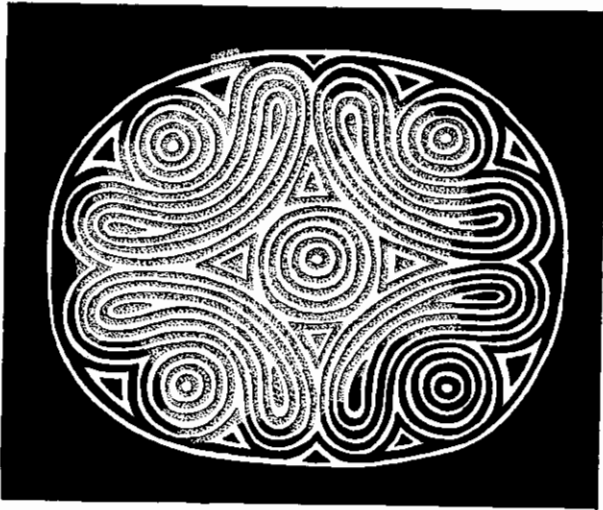
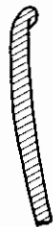
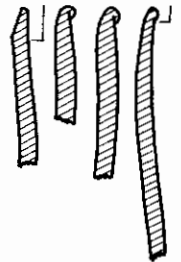
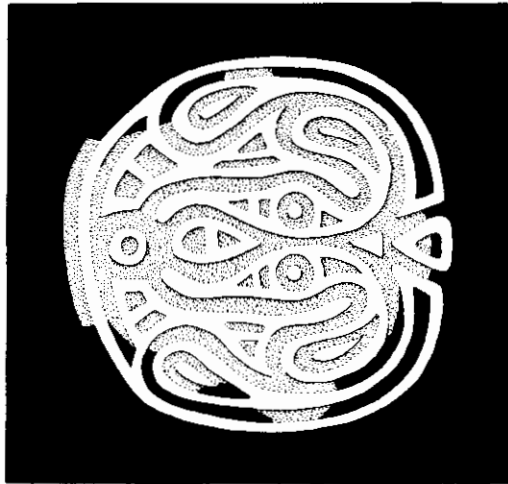
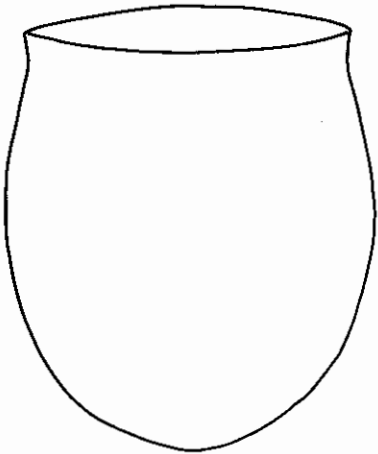
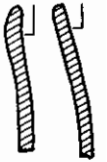
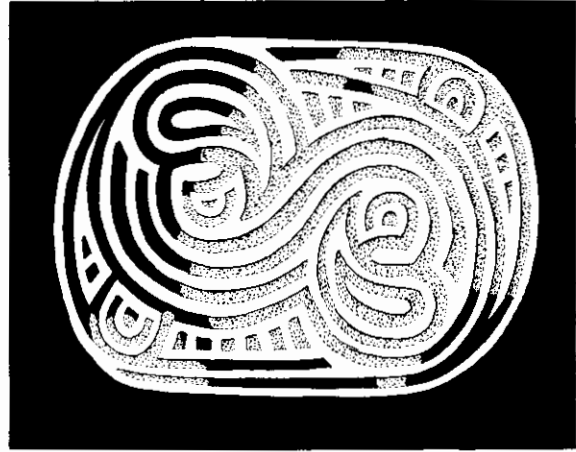
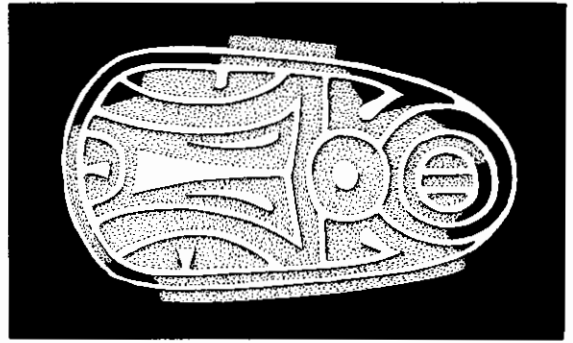
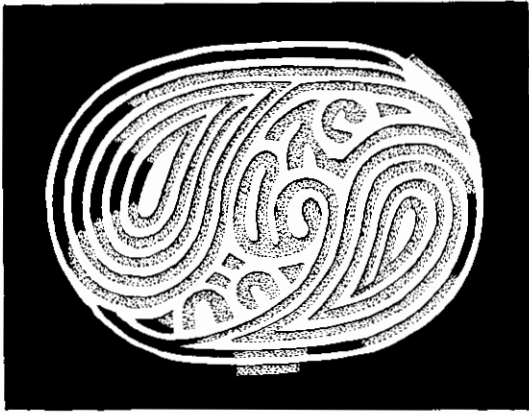
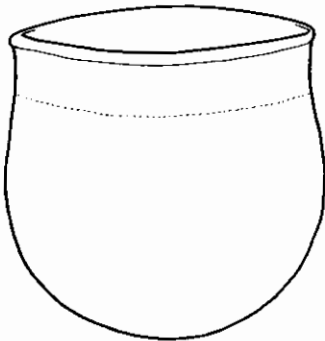
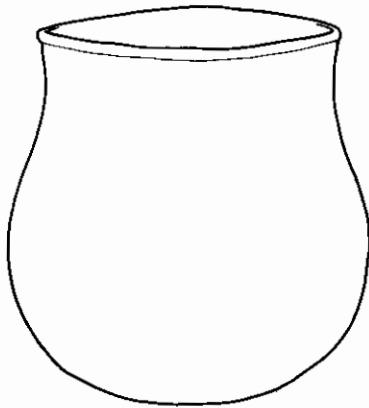
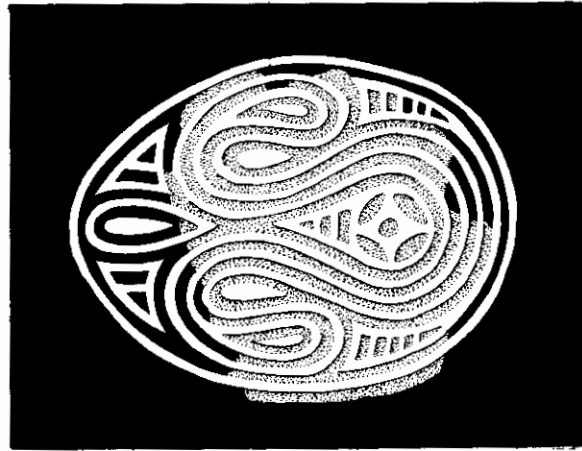
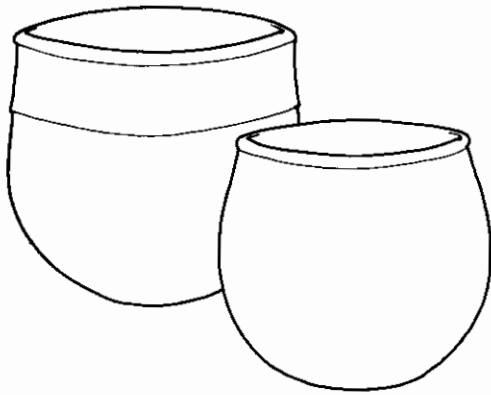
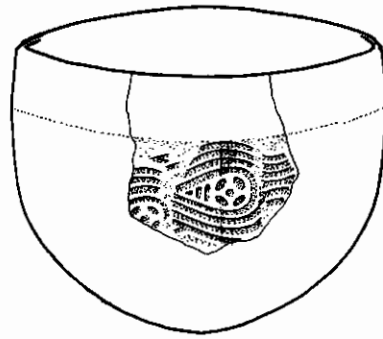
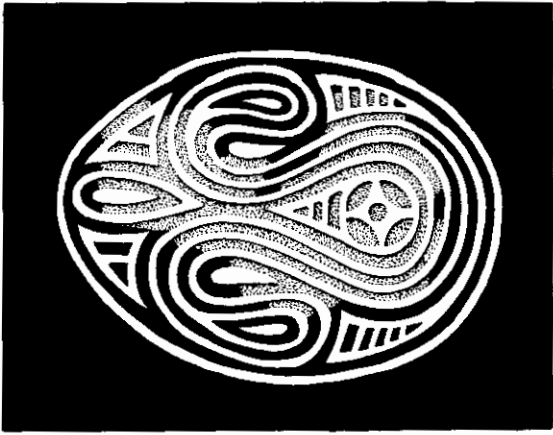


Plate 4





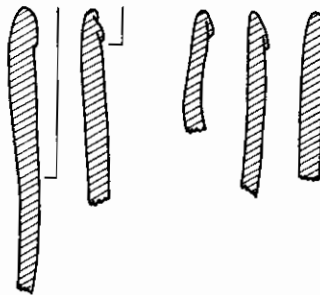
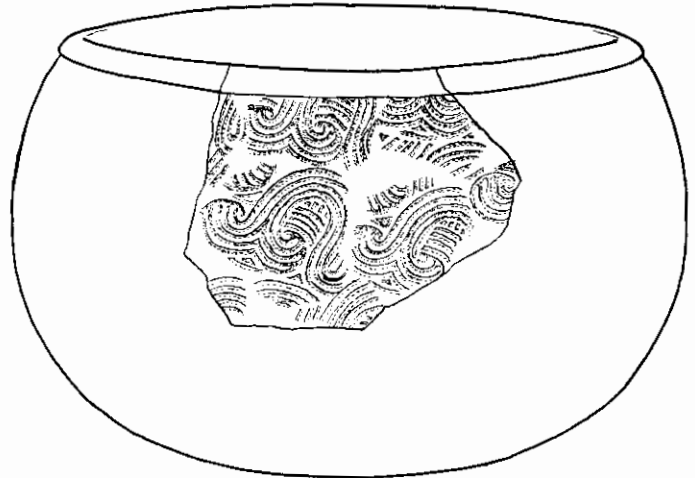
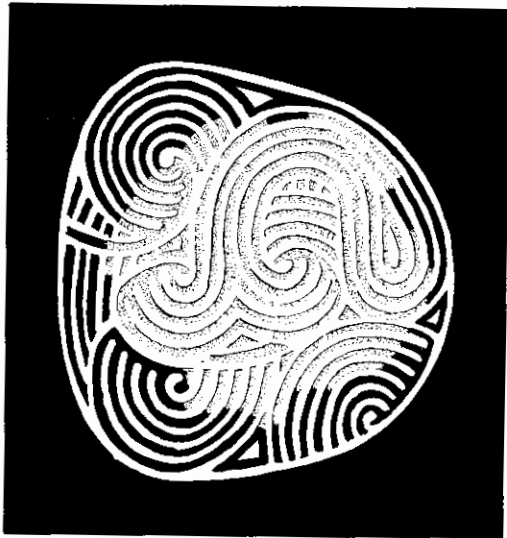
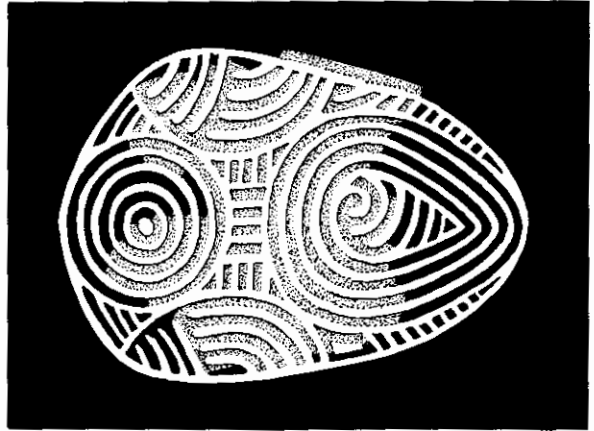
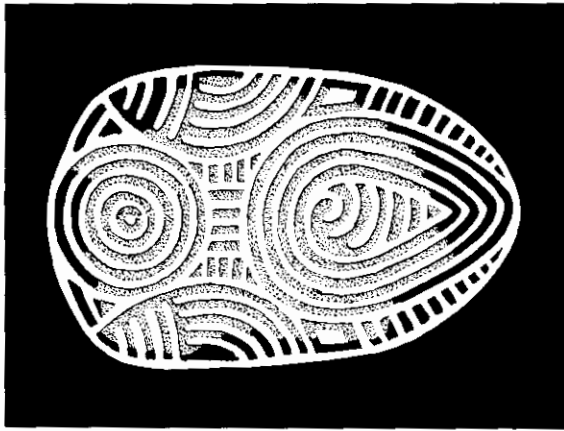
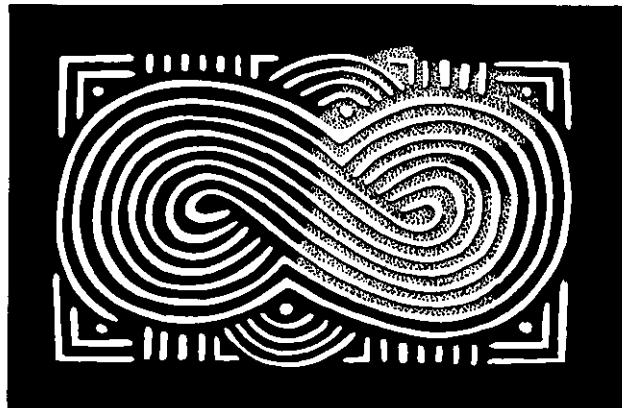
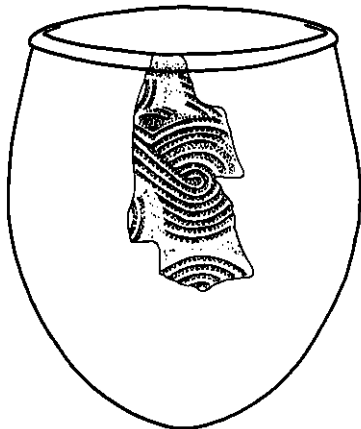
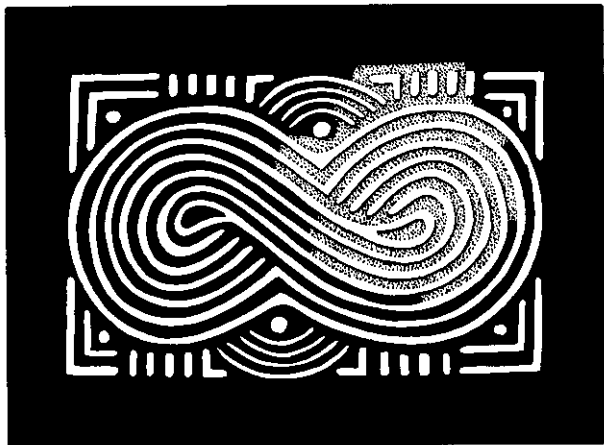
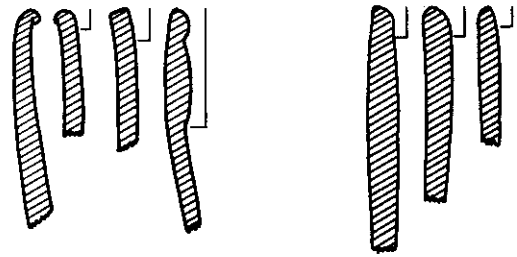
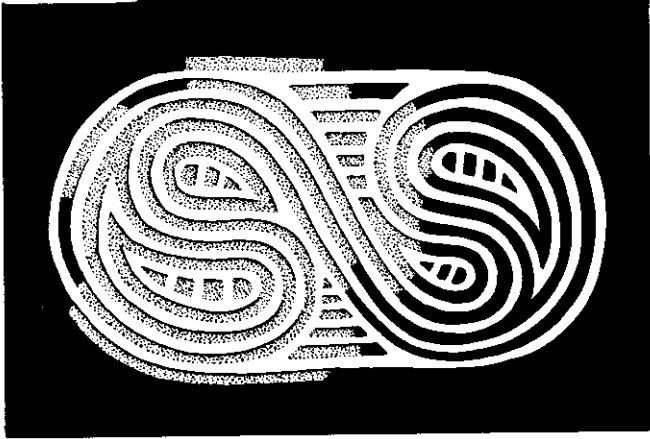
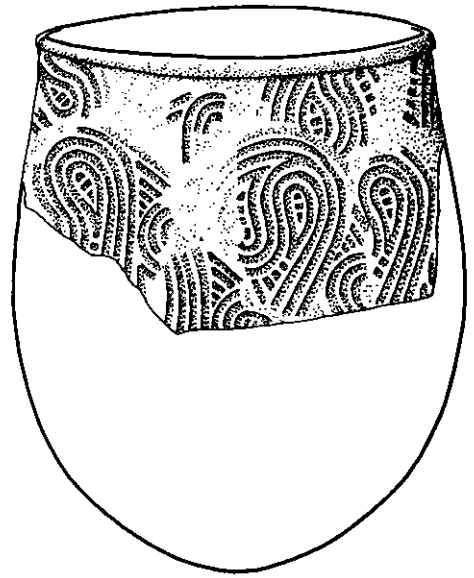
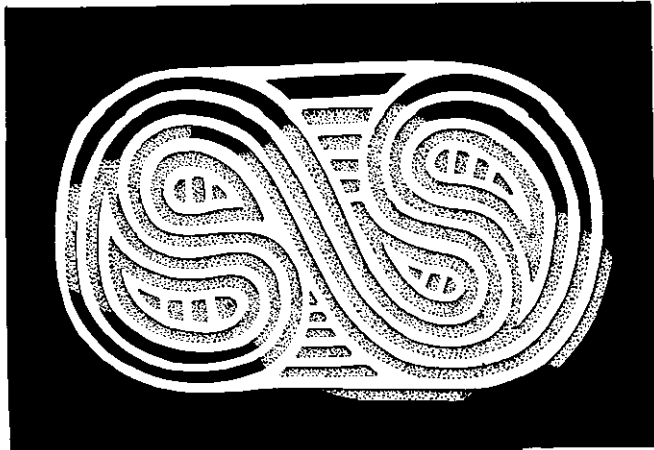
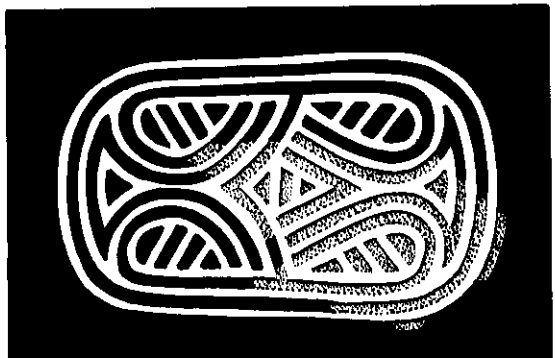
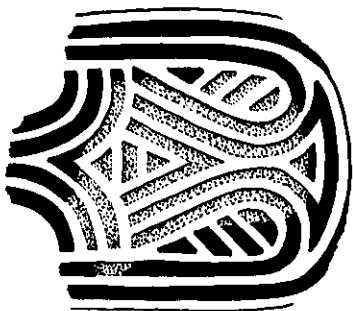
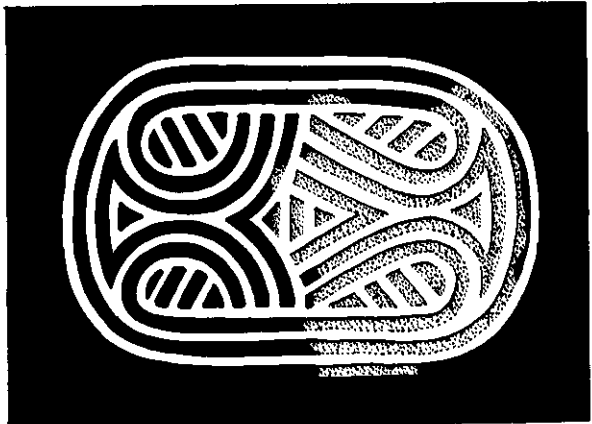
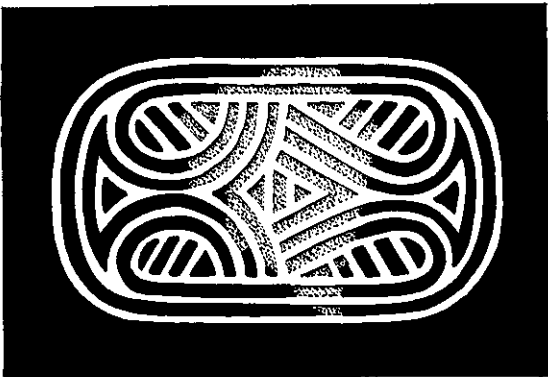
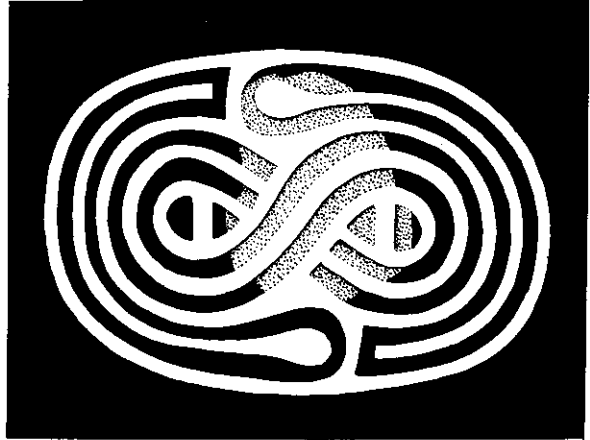
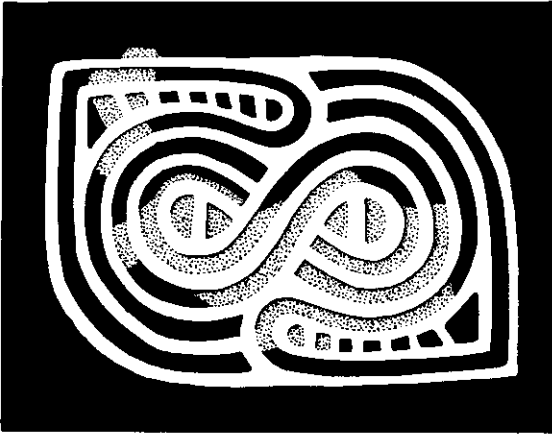
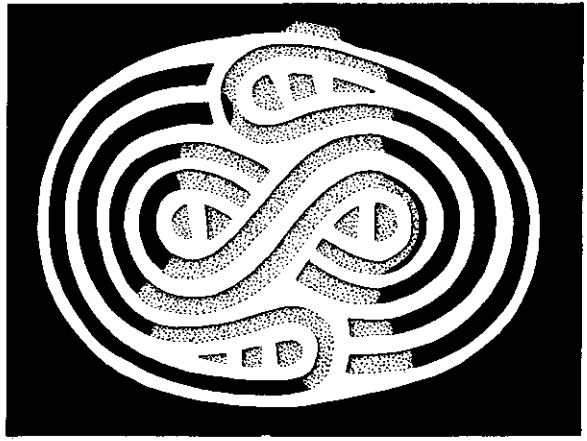
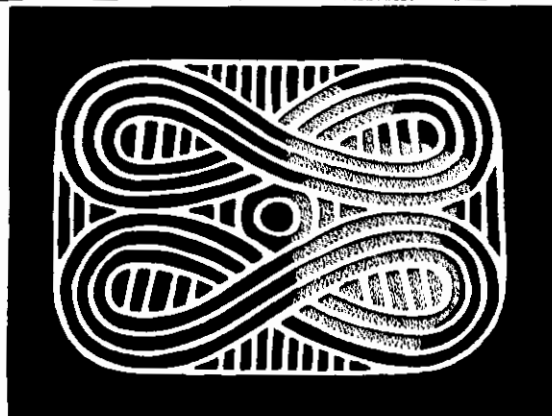
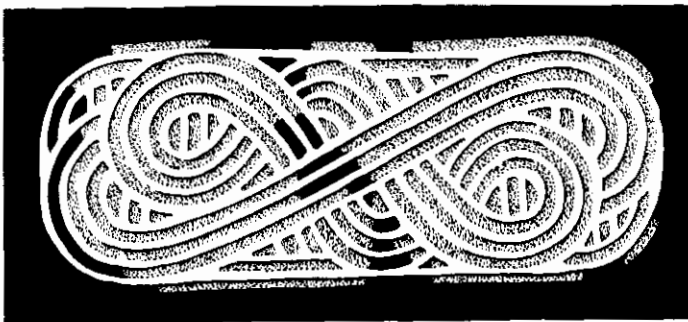
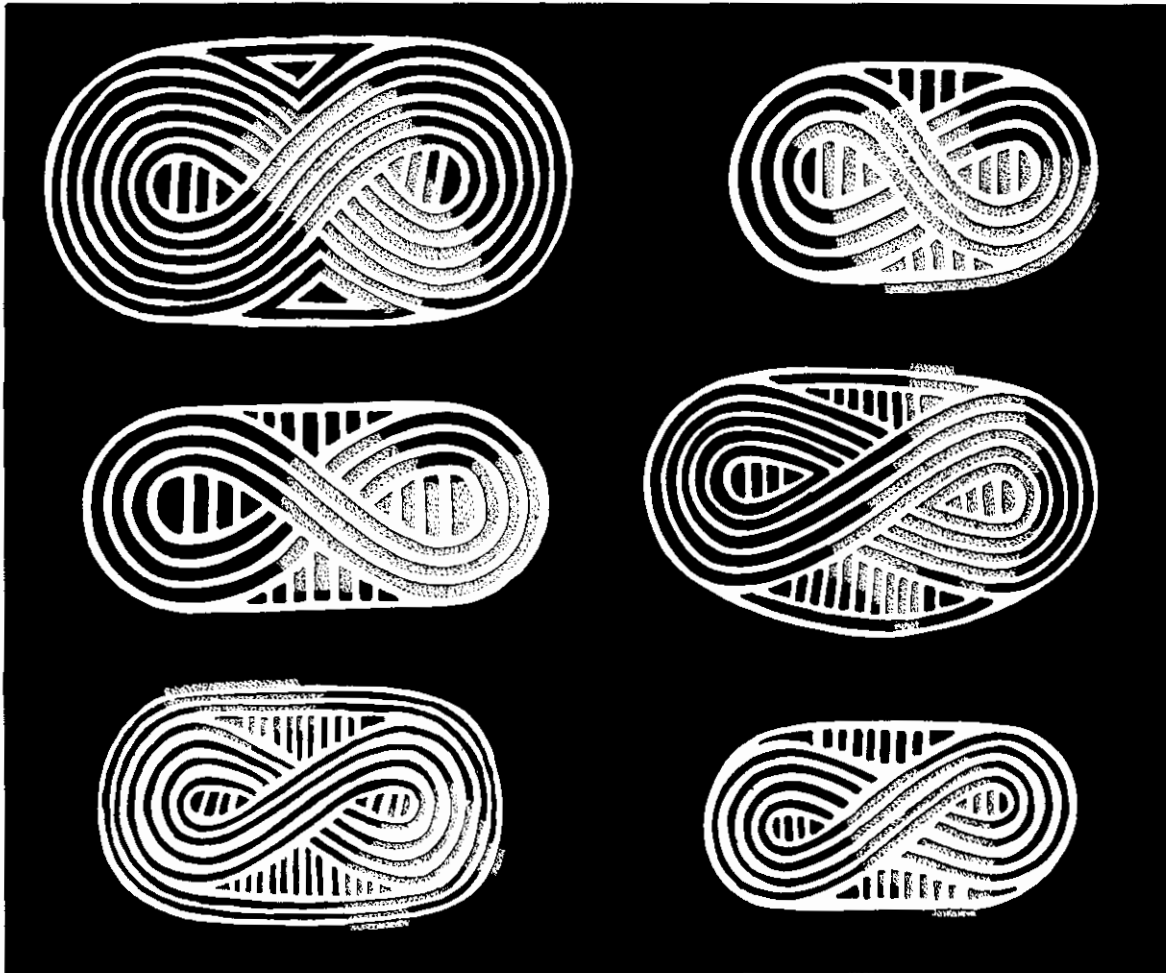
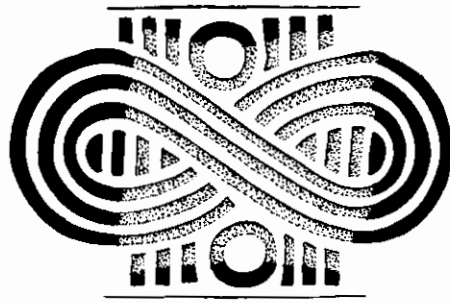
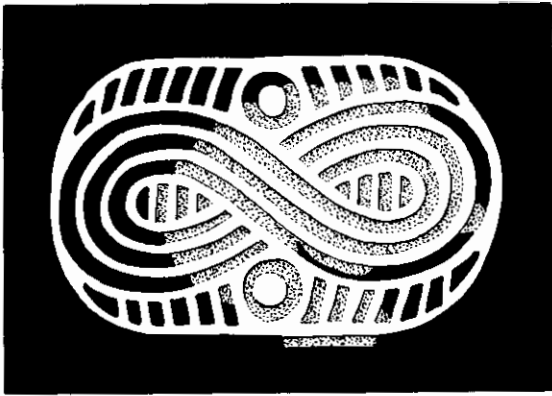
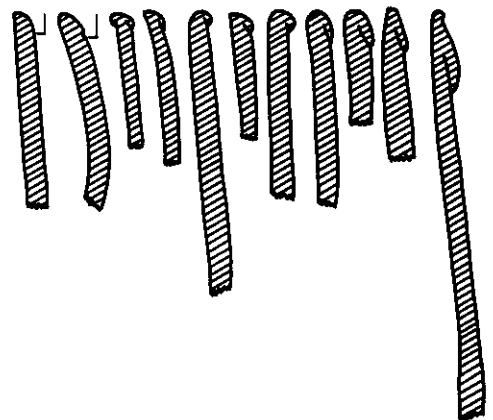
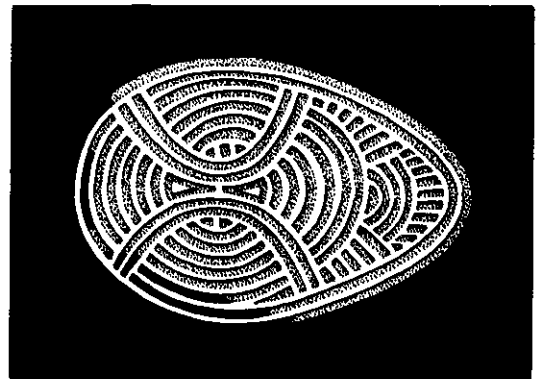
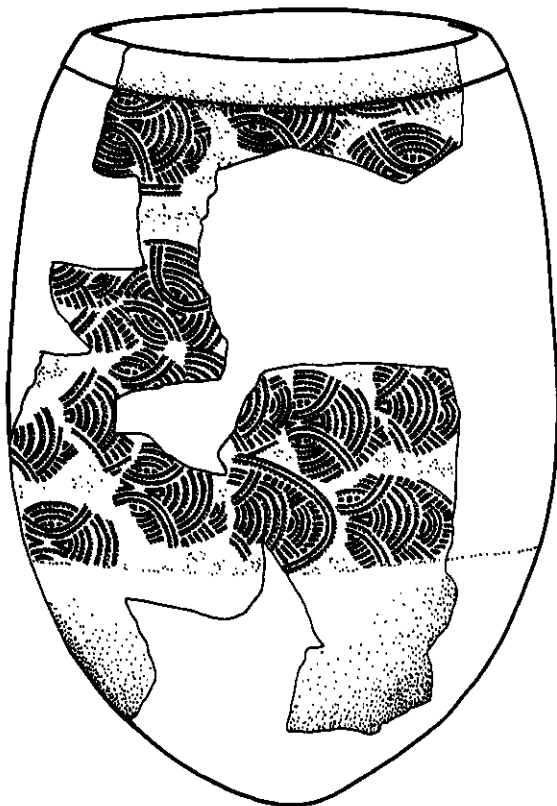
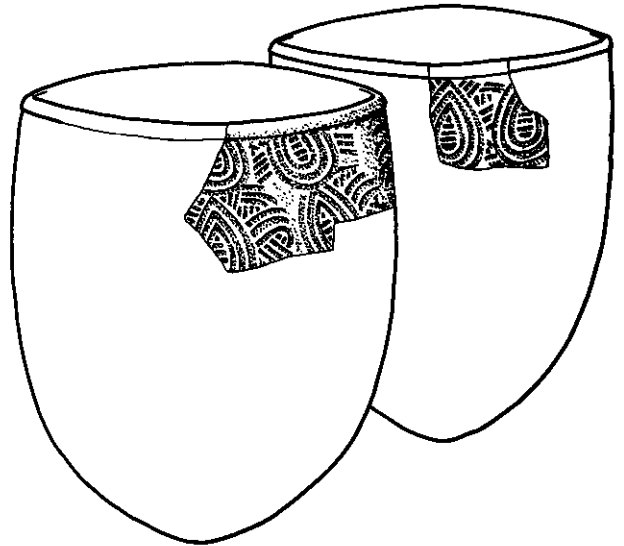
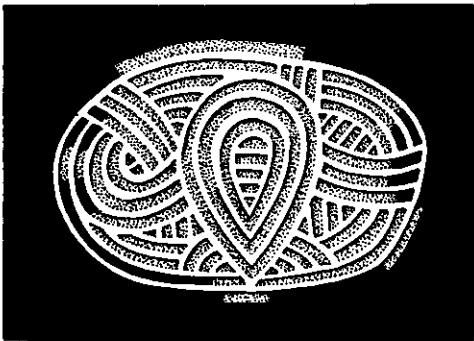
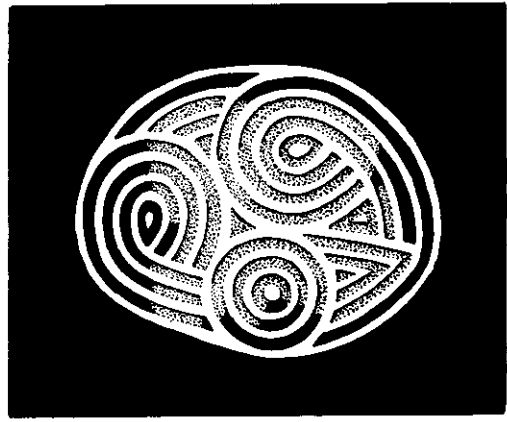
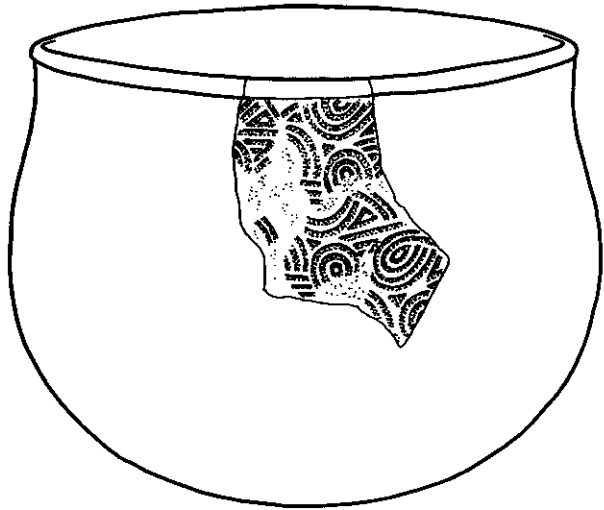


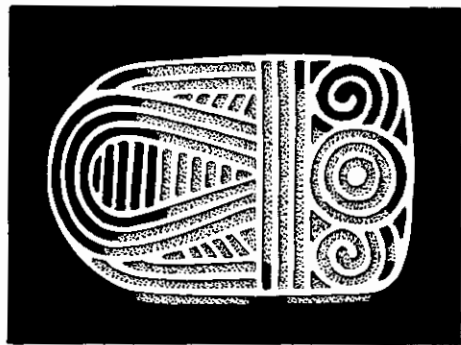
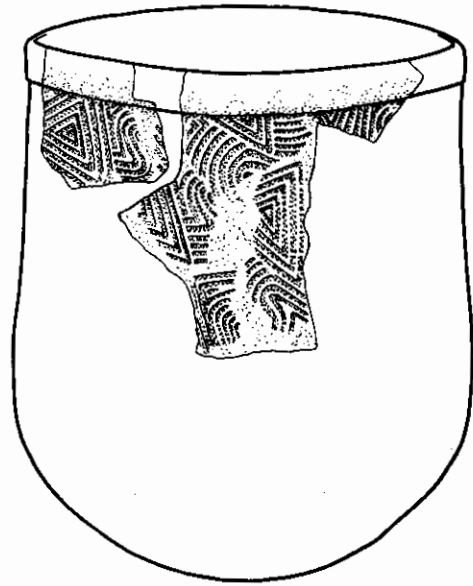
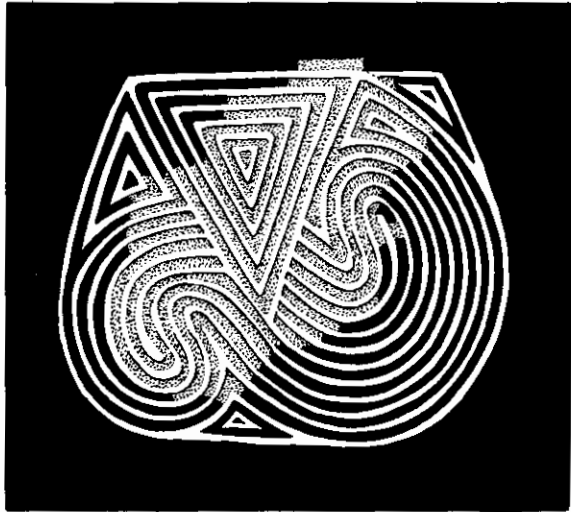
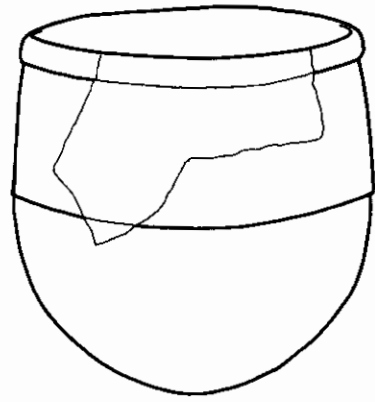
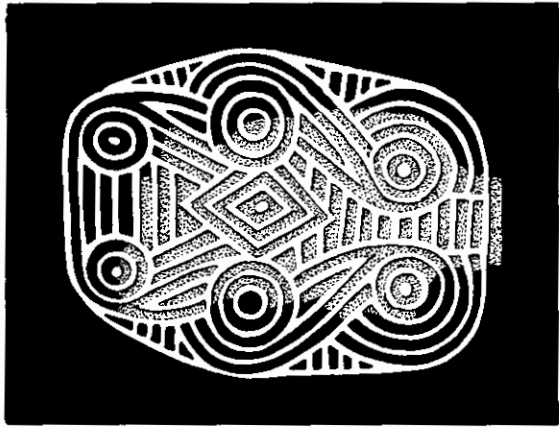
Plate 7

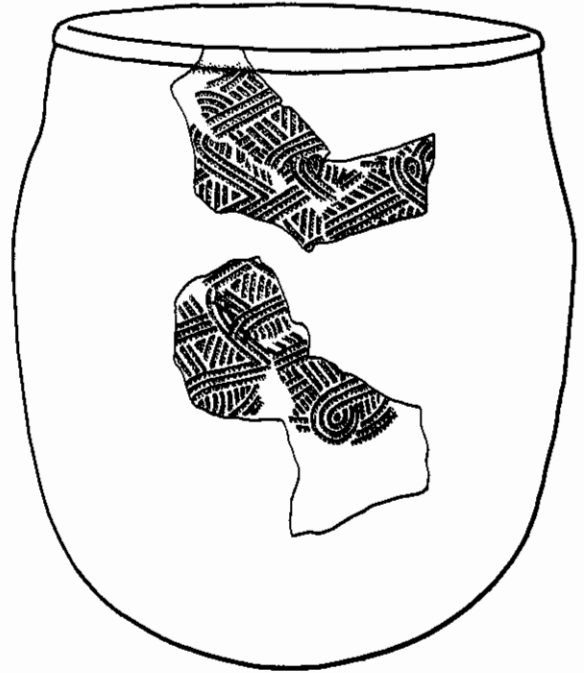
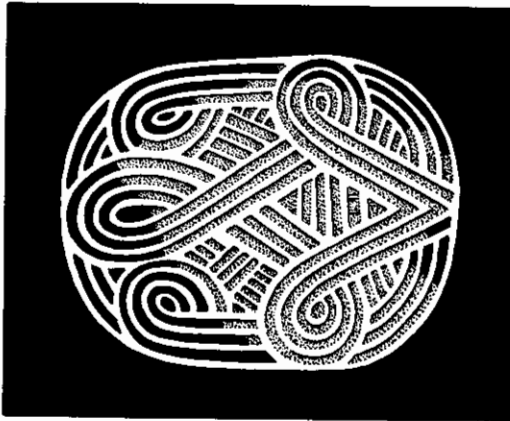
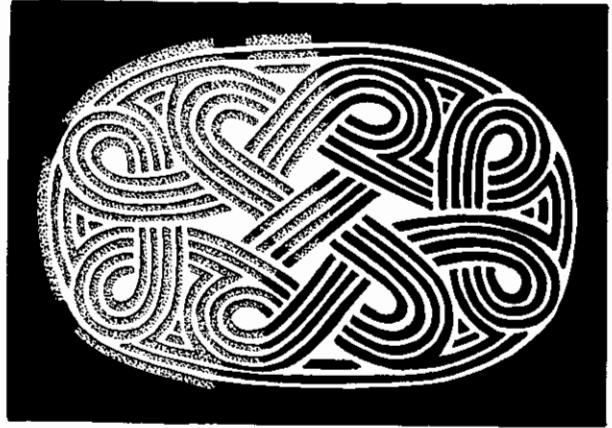
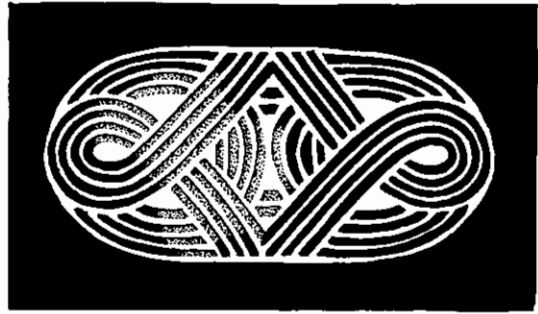
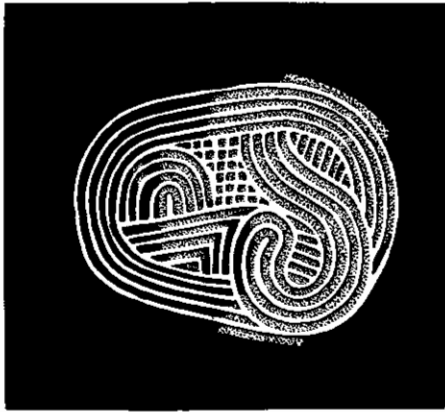












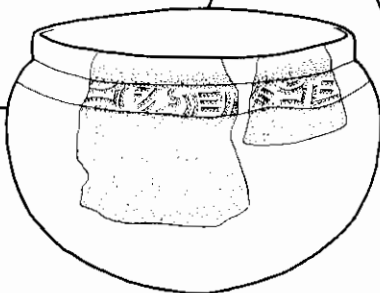
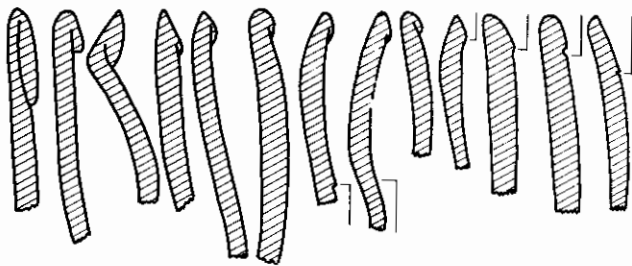
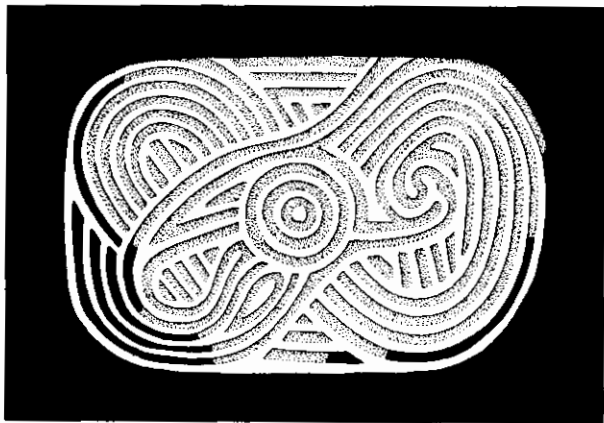
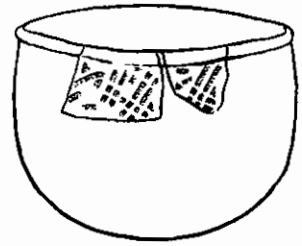
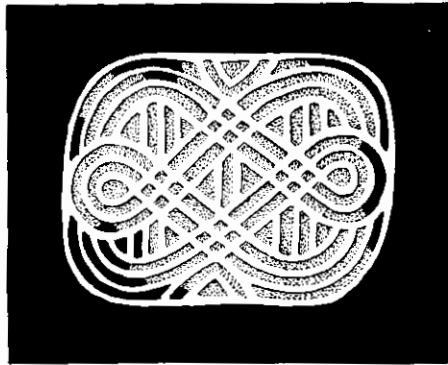
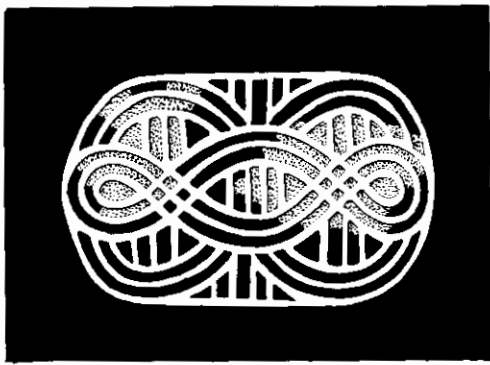


Plate 14

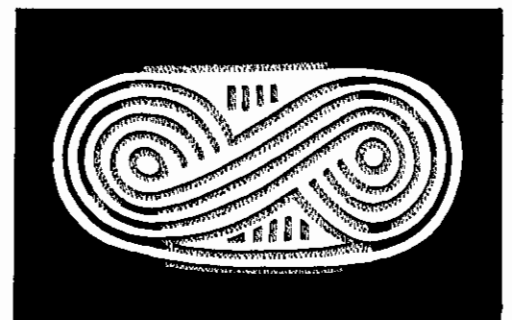
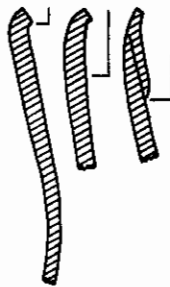
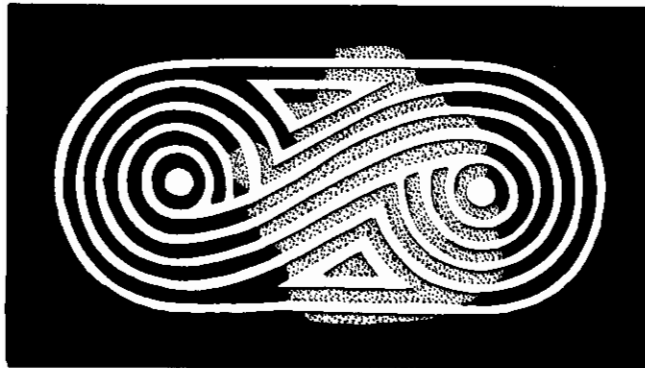
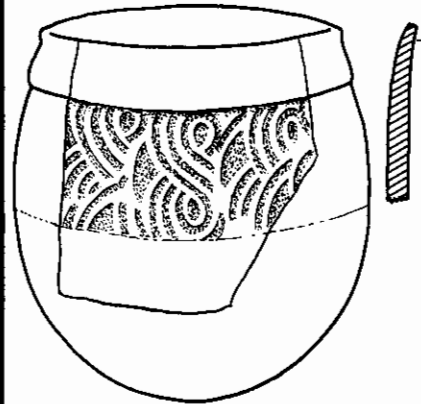
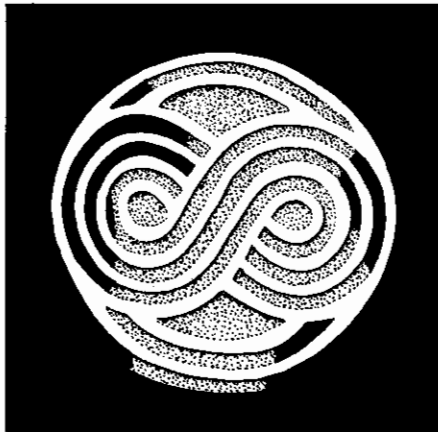
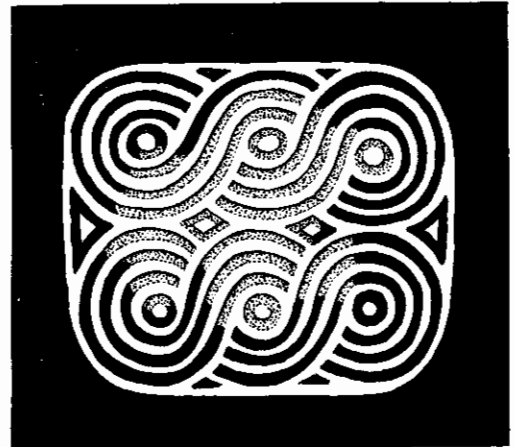
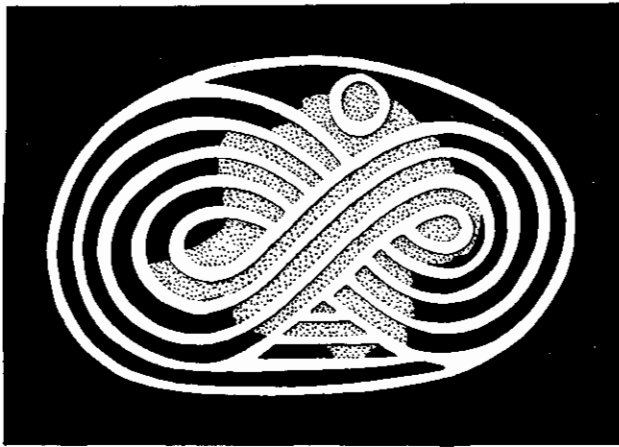


Plate 15

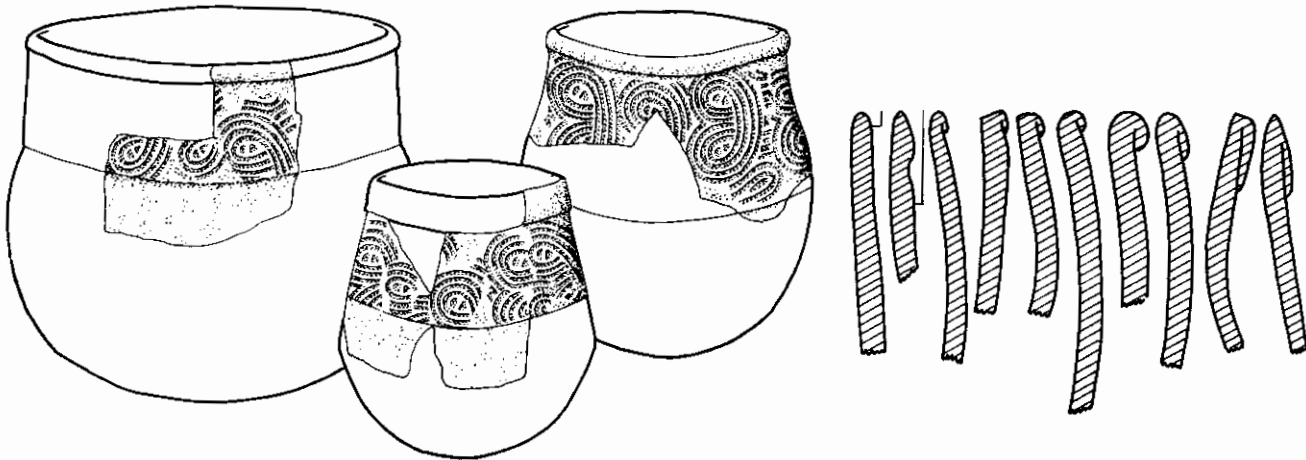
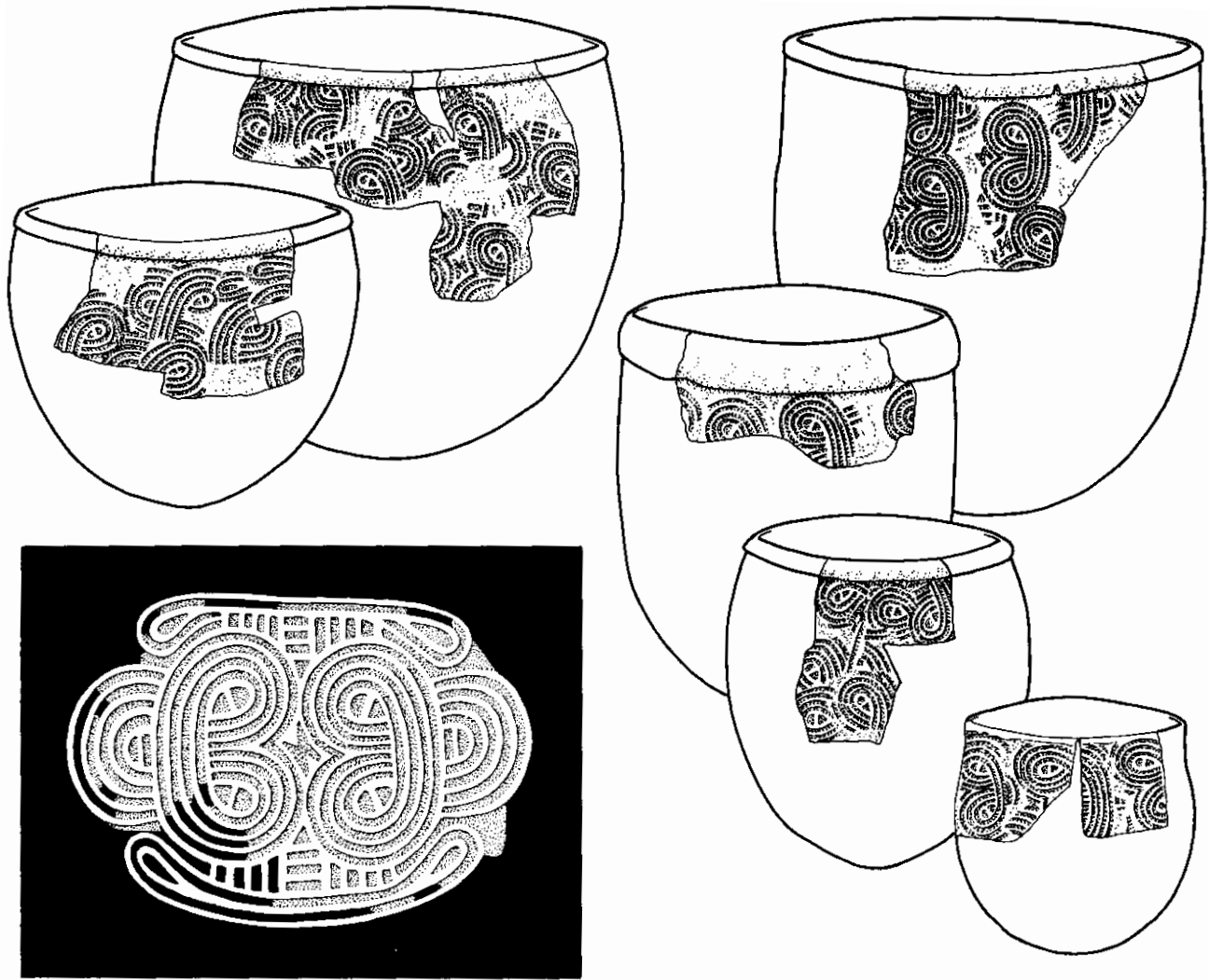
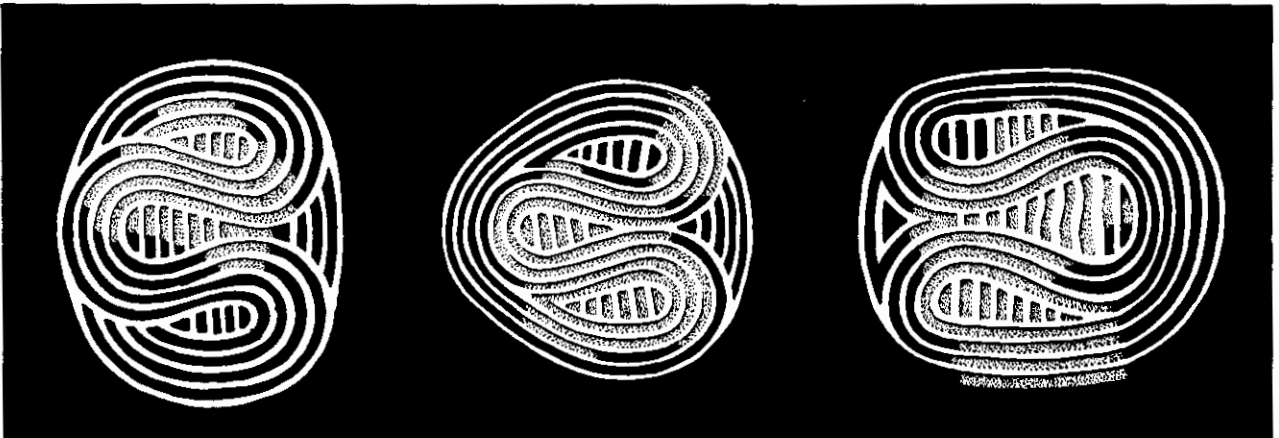
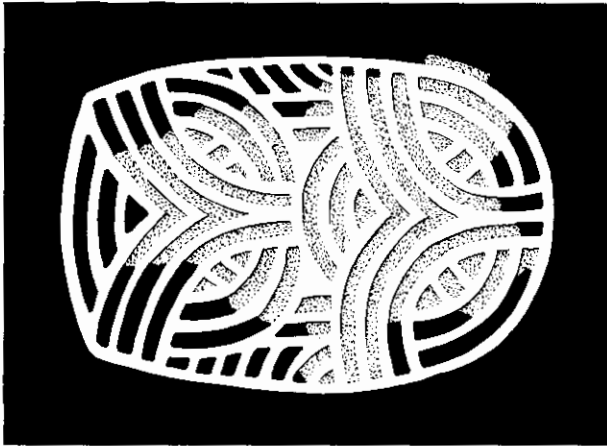
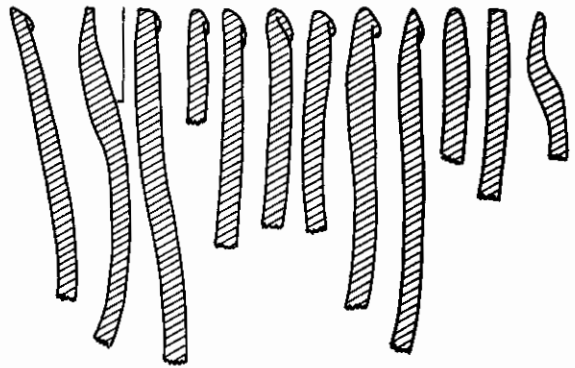
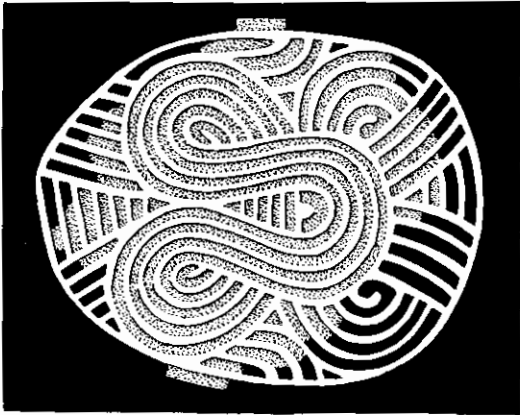
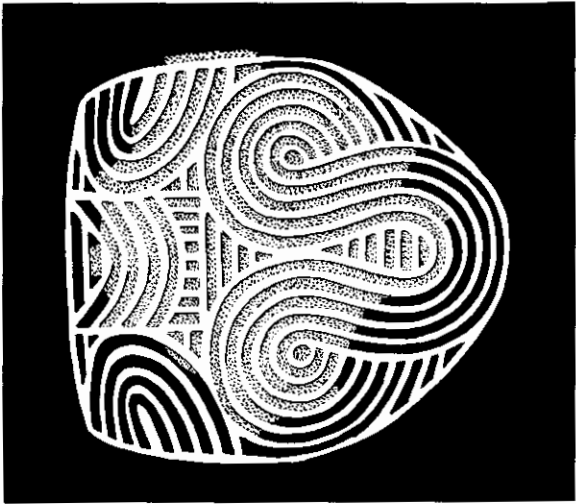


Plate 16



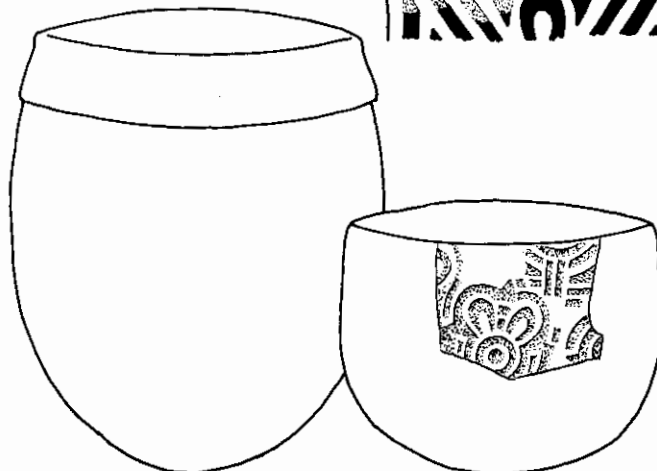
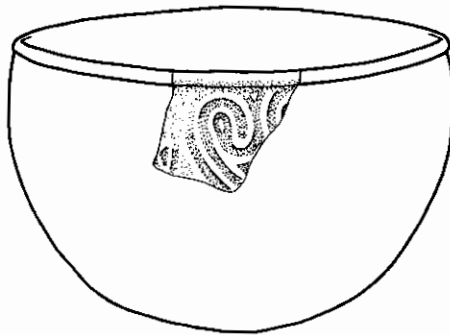
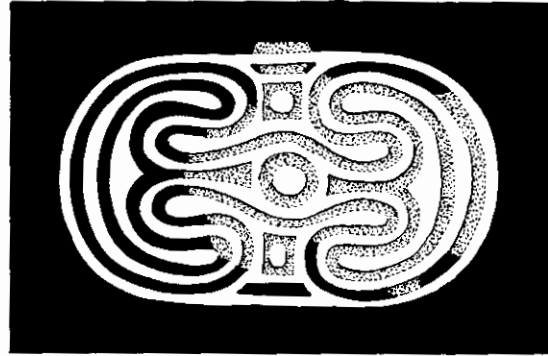
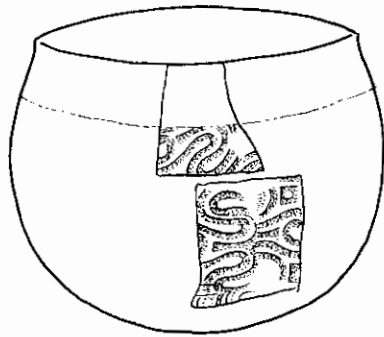
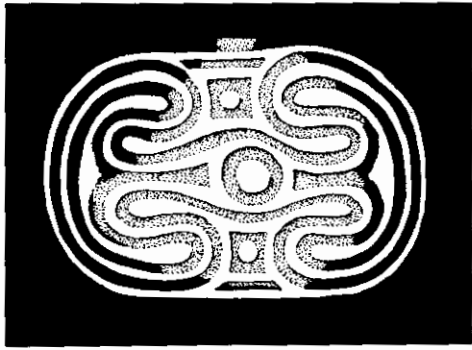


Plate 18