

David G. Anderson

BULLETIN 10

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Edited by

Bettye J. Broyles

Morgantown, West Virginia

1969

EDITOR'S NOTE:

This publication deals with two very diverse subjects, pottery and petroglyphs. The pottery type descriptions discussed by Lee Hanson have been in the literature for several years, but those from Alabama described by Dave Chase are all new types.

The article on petroglyphs is the first of its kind to appear in a Southeastern Archaeological Conference publication, and, hopefully, will not be the last. This is a subject that has not been covered as fully as possible in the southeast.

An Editorial Committee was appointed at the 1969 annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference meeting in Macon, Georgia, to assist the Editor in choosing manuscripts for publication. Anyone wishing to submit a manuscript should send it to the Editor or one of the following Committee members:

Joffre L. Coe, Box 561, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. 27514

John W. Griffin, Southeast Archaeological Center, Box 4547, Macon, Georgia. 31208

William G. Haag, School of Geology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 70803

Howard A. MacCord, 1946 Lansing Ave., Richmond, Virginia. 23225

Stephen Williams, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 02138

Manuscripts, either short or long, could be on a variety of subjects, but must pertain to the Southeastern United States. The shorter articles can easily be combined into one Bulletin. We seem to have a "hang-up" somewhere for pottery types, so articles on other subjects would be most welcome.

Bettye J. Broyles
Editor/Treasurer SEAC
West Virginia Geological Survey
Box 879
Morgantown, West Virginia 26505

TABLE OF CONTENTS

POTTERY TYPES FROM THE HARDIN VILLAGE SITE

Lee H. Hanson, Jr.	1
Madisonville-Fox Farm Cord-Marked, var. Madisonville Cord-Marked .	3
Madisonville-Fox Farm Cord-Marked, var. Fox Farm Cord-Marked	5
Madisonville Plain	6
Fox Farm Salt Pan	7
Fox Farm Bowl	9
Watson Cordmarked '	10
Madisonville Grooved-Paddled	11
Watson Plain	12
Fox Farm Check Stamped	13
Madisonville Net-Impressed	15

NEW POTTERY TYPES FROM ALABAMA

David W. Chase	17
Whiteoak Plain	17
Whiteoak Roughened	18
Whiteoak Pinched	18
Whiteoak Punctated	19
Whiteoak Check Stamped	20
Cedar Creek Incised	21
Five House Incised	21
Catoma Creek Plain	22

RED BIRD RIVER PETROGLYPHS

Fred E. Coy, Jr. and Thomas C. Fuller	27
---	----

POTTERY TYPES FROM THE HARDIN VILLAGE SITE

By

Lee H. Hanson, Jr.

Curator, Southeast Archeological Center

INTRODUCTION

The pottery types described here are based solely on the ceramics of the Hardin Village Site, Gp 22, Greenup County, Kentucky, and, with two exceptions, are all Fort Ancient types. Because of this, the full range of Fort Ancient pottery types as defined by James B. Griffin (1943:342-350) are not represented in this sample. This should be kept in mind during the following discussion.

The ceramics from the Hardin Village Site were analyzed and divided into types independently of Griffin's study and only after the types were defined were they compared to the types set up by Griffin. It was found that some discrepancies developed, but in the main the two studies produced the same types. For this reason, Griffin's type names are applied to the material studied here. The basic problem lies in the approach of the two studies. Dr. Griffin attempted a comprehensive overview of Fort Ancient ceramics using collections that were limited in size. This was largely overcome by the number of collections covered. In the present study over 25,000 sherds were analyzed, but all from a single site. This problem was most evident in the types Madisonville Cord Marked and Fox Farm Cord Marked. On whole vessels or large sherds the two are easily distinguishable, but it is impossible to make an objective distinction between body sherds of these two types. For this reason the present study combines the two into a single type, Madisonville-Fox Farm Cord Marked, with the old types relegated to the status of varieties. Two other varieties of this type, which are not defined in this report because of their rarity on the Hardin Village Site, are marked by the addition of an incised decoration, usually a guilloche, to the rim.

In addition, the type Fox Farm Bowl has been redefined to include only those sherds with shell temper less than 2 mm. in diameter. This was necessary because Griffin's definition was inconsistent in that Fox Farm Bowl body sherds could also be classified as Madisonville Plain, Madisonville Cord Marked, or Fox Farm Cord Marked. This is a good illustration of the taxonomic problem created by not using the same class of attributes to define each type in a system. The sample size for this type was too small to sub-divide into plain and cord marked varieties.

Included in this study are two Woodland types, Watson Plain and Watson Cord Marked, because this site extends their range westward. They are clearly from an earlier component unrelated to the Fort Ancient occupation of the site.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following type descriptions were originally an appendix of Mr. Hanson's M.A. Thesis, written in 1963, but were omitted from the version published by the University of Kentucky Press in 1966. The type descriptions appear here just as they did in the original thesis but with a revised and expanded introduction.

A final remark should be made about the vessel shape of Fort Ancient jars. Dr. Griffin gave the size range for Madisonville Cord Marked as "from less than 10 cm. to more than 30 cm. high" (Griffin 1943:347) while this study showed that the Madisonville Cord Marked Variety on the Hardin Village ranged between 13 cm. and 43 cm.. A look at the illustrations in the FORT ANCIENT ASPECT shows that most of the whole vessels were mortuary jars with flaring rims and rounded bases. This is also the shape of mortuary jars from the Hardin Village Site but not the utilitarian jars, which are larger and have nearly conical bases. This points up the essentially "Woodland" character of Fort Ancient pottery despite many Mississippian traits found, particularly in late Fort Ancient pottery. This is just another trait supporting the hypothesis that Fort Ancient is an amalgamation of Mississippian ideas on a Late Woodland culture; time and the degree of Mississippian influence combining to produce the focii defined by Dr. Griffin.

NOTES ON THE DESCRIPTIVE FORMAT

The type descriptions follow the format used by the University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology. All measurements are in the metric system and numbers which are shown in parentheses are approximations based on fragmentary specimens.

Paste: a description of the kind of temper and any inclusions noted for the type.

Texture: the amount, size, and shape of the temper, the density of the matrix, the surface and core colors, the thickness, and the hardness of the type. Color terms are taken from the MUNSSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS (Anon. 1954), omitting the hue and chroma values which are too precise to be of value. Hardness was measured with a standard Mohs Scale.

Surface Finish: a description of the texture and general condition of the surface and any slips that may have been added.

Decoration: any markings on the surface of the pottery or any added material of a decorative nature.

Form: vessel shape and size. Size is taken from fragmentary rims and, therefore, is approximate.

Rim: a description of the shape and treatment of the rims and any appendages that are attached thereto.

Method of Manufacture: the method by which the pottery was made.

Geographical Range: the general area where the type has been found based on published sources.

Time Range: the temporal placement of the type based on its occurrence at the Hardin Village Site and the tentative dates assigned that site. These dates are not intended to represent the full range of the types.

Local Stratigraphic Placement: in what levels the type occurs at Gp 22. Levels are numbered one through four from the top to the bottom of the site.

Cultural Affiliation: the Culture the type is associated with.

Remarks: includes any special notes concerning the type and its identification and the number of sherds included within the type along with its frequency of occurrence.

References: any possibly related types and any previously published descriptions of the type.

The types found at the Hardin Village Site are listed below in order of their frequency. Only the sherds from the general midden are included in the figures due to the method of analysis.

TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

MADISONVILLE-FOX FARM CORD-MARKED

Variety: Madisonville Cord-Marked

Paste:

Temper: Crushed shell.
Inclusions: Fine mica rare.

Texture:

Tempered: Heavily.
Size: Range, fine to medium; average, medium.
Shape: Laminated.
Matrix: Dense with a tendency to break with a diagonal fracture.

Color:

Surface: Light Red, Dark Gray, Light Brown, Pink, Very Pale Brown, Brown, Dark Brown, and Reddish Yellow. Surfaces tend to be mottled with several colors on one vessel.
Core: Gray to Black. When interiors are dark there is usually no distinguishable core color but the two surface colors meet at a midline.

Thickness:

Jars: Lip- range, 4.3-9.2 mm.; average, 6.4 mm.
Rim- range, 4.5-7.9 mm.; average, 6.1 mm.
Body- range, 2.9-9.6 mm.; average, 6.4 mm.
Base- range, 6.3-14.6 mm.; average, 12.9 mm.
Shallow bowls: Lip- range, 4.0-9.0 mm.; average, 6.7 mm.
Rim- range, 4.1-8.1 mm.; average, 6.7 mm.
Base- only one sherd 9.0 mm. thick.

Hardness: Range, 2.0-3.5; average, 2.7.

Surface Finish:

Texture: Exterior surface maleated with a cord-wrapped paddle from base to lip. Rims smoothed to smooth. Interior smoothed but showing anvil marks.
Coating: None.

Decoration:

Marking of Surface: Incised lines and punctations forming rectilinear guilloches, curvilinear guilloches, single or double horizontal zig-zag lines, cross hatching bordered by punctations, and horizontal rows of punctations. Notching was common on the lips of shallow bowls.

Addition of Material: One rim has a fugitive black paint on its exterior.

Form:

Body: Flaring rimmed jar with conical bottom, 50.8%; vertical rimmed jar with conical bottom, 29.9 %; and vertical rimmed shallow bowl with rounded bottom, 19.3%.

Size: Rim diameter- Flaring rimmed jar, range (13-43 cm.), average (26 cm.); Vertical rimmed jars, range (18-34 cm.), average (27 cm.); Shallow bowls, range (12-32 cm.), average (19 cm.).

Vessel height- Jars: Mortuary vessels which are not included in this sample indicate that the height is approximately the same as the rim diameter.

Rim: There are 1,212 rims, 100% of the sherds of this variety.

Shape: Jars (five most prevalent types)- parallel sided flaring rim with rounded lip, 38.5%; parallel sided vertical rim with flattened lip, 14.7%; parallel sided vertical rim with rounded lip, 12.3%; parallel sided flaring rim with flattened lip, 5.0%; and expanding walled flaring rim with rounded lip, .8%. The remaining 28.7% are divided among seventy-five other types.

Shallow bowls- parallel sided vertical rim with rounded lip, 32.2%; parallel sided vertical rim with an out-turned pointed lip, 9.8%; and parallel sided flaring rim with rounded lip, 5.5%. The remaining 52.5% were divided among thirty-one other types.

Treatment: Rims are smooth or partially smoothed over cord-marking. The directions of cord marking are: Jars- vertical, 85.8%; left oblique, 9.5%; right oblique, 2.5%; horizontal, 1.3%; and criss-crossed, .8%. Shallow bowls- vertical, 46.2%; left oblique, 37.7%; criss-crossed, 9.3%; horizontal, 3.8%; and right oblique, 3.0%.

Appendages: Jars (four types)- thin strap handle, 52.2%; crude strap handle, 24.4%; U-shaped lug, 17.8%; and semicircular lug, 5.6%. Shallow bowls- semicircular lug.

Method of Manufacture: Paddle and anvil.

Geographical Range: Southern Ohio, northern Kentucky, and western West Virginia.

Time Range: Pre-1500 A.D. to post-1675 A.D.

Local Stratigraphic Placement: Found in levels one through four at Gp 22.

Cultural Affiliation: Fort Ancient.

Remarks: This variety was given the status of a type by Griffin, but can only be distinguished from his type Fox Farm Cord-marked on the basis of rim sherds. For this reason, both types are relegated to varieties of a combined type, Madisonville-Fox Farm Cord-marked. The type Madisonville-Fox Farm Cord-marked forms 76.9% (14,757 sherds) of the sherds from the general midden at the Hardin Village Site.

References:

Synonyms: Madisonville Cord-marked type.

Bibliography: Griffin 1943:346-347.

* * * * *

MADISONVILLE-FOX FARM CORD-MARKED

Variety: Fox Farm Cord-Marked

Paste: Same as Madisonville-Fox Farm Cord-marked, variety Madisonville Cord-marked.

Texture: Same as Madisonville-Fox Farm Cord-marked, variety Madisonville Cord-marked.

Surface Finish:

Texture: Exterior surface malleated with a cord-wrapped paddle from base to lip and sometimes on the lip. Interior smoothed but showing anvil marks.

Coating: None.

Decoration:

Marking of Surface: Surface of rim incised and punctated over cord-marking. Designs are rectilinear guilloches and a wavy line bordered by a horizontal row of punctations. Notching on 24.6% of the shallow bowl rims.

Addition of Material: Rare. Fugitive red paint on vessel interiors and black lines painted on exterior. No discernable designs.

Form:

Body: Three shapes- vertical rimmed jar with conical base, 49.6%; flaring rimmed jar with conical base, 23.3%; and shallow bowl with rounded base, 26.1%.

Size: Diameter- Vertical rimmed jar, range (23-53 cm.), average (38 cm.); Flaring rimmed jar, range (12-43 cm.), average (21 cm.); Shallow bowls, range (10-31 cm.), average (21 cm.).

Vessel height- One flaring rimmed jar was 42 cm. high and 42 cm. in rim diameter. This vessel, along with mortuary vessels not included in this sample, indicate that the height of a jar was approximately that of its rim diameter. Shallow bowls, only two, 8.2 cm. and (10 cm.).

Rim: There are 242 rims, 100% of the sherds of this variety.

Shape: Jars (four predominate types)- parallel sided vertical rim with flattened lip, 27.1%; parallel sided vertical rim with rounded lip, 14.1%; parallel sided flaring rim with rounded lip, 12.0%; and parallel sided flaring rim with flattened lip, 4.9%. The remaining 42.1% is divided among twenty-eight other types.

Shallow bowls- Major shape is parallel sided vertical rim with rounded lip, 32.3%. The other 67.7% is divided among twenty-two types.

Treatment: Vessels are cord-marked up to and, in some cases, on the lip. Cord-marking on jars is vertical, 91.5%; left oblique, 4.5%; criss-crossed, 2.3%; right oblique, 1.1%; and horizontal, .6%. Cord-marking on shallow bowls is left oblique, 48.4%; vertical, 37.1%; criss-crossed, 11.3%; and horizontal, 3.2%.

Appendages: Jars (four types)- thin strap handles, 40.0%; crude strap handle, 20.0%; applique handle, 20.0%; and semicircular lug, 20.0%. There are no appendages on shallow bowls.

Method of Manufacture: Paddle and anvil.

Geographical Range: Southern Ohio, northern Kentucky, and western West Virginia.

Time Range: Pre-1500 A.D. to post-1675 A.D.

Local Stratigraphic Placement: Found in levels one through four at Gp 22.

Cultural Affiliation: Fort Ancient

Remarks: This variety was given the status of a type by Griffin, but can only be distinguished from his type Madisonville Cord-marked on the basis of rim sherds. For this reason, both types are relegated to varieties of a combined type, Madisonville-Fox Farm Cord-marked. The body sherds of the two varieties are indistinguishable.

References:

Synonyms: Fox Farm Cord-marked type.
Bibliography: Griffin 1943:346-347.

MADISONVILLE PLAIN

Paste:

Temper: Crushed shell.
Inclusions: Fine mica and hematite rare.

Texture:

Tempered: Heavily.
Size: Fine to medium; Average, medium.
Shape: Laminated.
Matrix: Dense with a tendency to break with a diagonal fracture.

Color:

Surface: Light Reddish Brown, Very Dark Gray, Reddish Yellow, Very Pale Brown, Pale Brown, Dary Gray, and Weak Red. Interior and exteriors tend to be the same color with numerous fire clouds.
Core: Light Gray to Very Dark Gray or the same as the surface.
Thickness: Lips- range, 3.8-13.9 mm.; average, 6.7 mm. Jars average .9 mm. thinner than shallow bowls.
Rims- range, 4.5-8.8 mm.; average, 6.9 mm.
Base- range, 11.7-15.5 mm.; average, 13.5 mm.
Hardness: Range, 1.5-3.0; average, 2.3

Surface Finish:

Texture: Ranges from lumpy or eroded to polished; average, well smoothed.
Coating: None

Decoration:

Marking of Surface: Exterior surface between lip and shoulder incised and/or punctated. Incising takes the form of interlocking rectilinear or curvilinear guilloches, parallel lines oblique to the lip, and simple cross-hatching. Punctations appear as multiple rows parallel to the lip, a border to the incising, or at the junctions of the interlocking scrolls. Fingernail punctations occur as rows of parallel impressions around the rim, or in one case, across the body of the vessel.
Addition of Material: Red or black paint applied to the interior. Red paint is fugitive. Black paint is in broad lines (unknown design).

Form:

Body: (three shapes) Flaring rimmed jar with conical base, 75.9%; vertical rimmed jar with conical base, 15.6%; and shallow bowl with rounded base, 8.5%.

Size: Rim diameter- Flaring rimmed jars, range (18-46 cm.); vertical rimmed jars, range (20-43 cm.), average (29 cm.); shallow bowls, range 10-(31) cm., average (20.4 cm.).

Vessel height- Shallow bowls, range (7-8 cm.). This does not include two flaring rimmed mortuary jars with rim diameters of 7.03 cm. and 9.02 cm. and respective heights of 6.5 cm. and 9.2 cm.

Rims: There are 820 rims, 26.3% of the total sherds of this type.

Shape: Jars (five major rim types)- Parallel sided flaring rim with rounded lip, 45.9%; parallel sided vertical rim with rounded lip, 12.0%; parallel sided flaring rim with flat lip, 6.0%; parallel sided vertical rim with flat lip, 4.9%; and converging walled flaring rim with rounded lip, 3.3%. The remaining 27.9% is divided among forty-eight other types.

Shallow bowls - The most common rim type is parallel sided vertical rim with rounded lip, which comprises 41.4% of the rims. The remaining 58.6% is divided among twenty other types.

Treatment: Smoothed

Appendages: Jars (four types)- thin strap handle, 72.2%; crude strap handle, 16.7%; U-shaped lug, 9.7%; and applique handle, 1.4%.

Shallow bowls- semicircular lugs.

Method of Manufacture: Paddle and anvil, then scraped.

Geographical Range: Southern Ohio, northern Kentucky, and western West Virginia.

Time Range: Pre-1500 A.D. to post-1675 A.D.

Local Stratigraphic Placement: Found in levels one through four at Gp 22.

Cultural Affiliation: Fort Ancient.

Remarks: Some rim sherds in this type are probably Madisonville Cord-marked Variety rims of the Madisonville-Fox Farm Cord-marked type. More than one smooth rim put originally in this type was later found to fit a cord-marked body sherd. This type constitutes 16.4% (3,165 sherds) of the total from the general midden. It increases from 11.8% in Level Four to 20.5% in Level One.

References:

Synonyms: None

Bibliography: Griffin 1943:349

* * * * *

FOX FARM SALT PAN

Paste:

Temper: Crushed shell

Inclusions: Fine mica rare

Texture:

Tempered: Heavily.

Size: Fine to coarse; average, medium.

Shape: Laminated.

Matrix: Coarse, tends to break clean leaving a rough edge.

Color:

Surface: Pink, Light Gray to Very Dark Gray, Light Red, Very Pale Brown, and Grayish Brown.

Core: Light to Dark Gray when present, but most often the exterior and interior colors meet at a midline with no distinguishable core color visible.

Thickness: Lip- range, 7.0-20.8 mm.; average, 12.1 mm.

Side wall- range, 6.2-12.8 mm.; average, 9.1 mm.

Base- range, 7.5-14.5 mm.; average, 9.2 mm.

The lips of smoothed rims averaged 3.0 mm. thinner than the unsmoothed.

Hardness: Range, 1.5-3.0; average, 2.5.

Surface Finish:

Texture: Interior- well smoothed, tool marks sometimes visible.

Exterior- rough and lumpy in appearance with a "soft" look. Some sherds had the exterior covered with a coarse fabric. When recognizable, the weave is a simple one. The warp strands range from .8-1.9 mm. in diameter and are spaced from 4.5-22.4 mm. apart. The weft strands range from 1.8-2.1 mm. in diameter and are spaced from .6-2.2 mm. apart. One sherd has its exterior covered with leaf impressions.

Coating: None.

Decoration:

Marking of Surface: 2.5% of the rims have notched lips.

Addition of Materials: Fugitive red paint on three sherd interiors.

Form:

Body: Shallow pan with rounded or flattened base.

Size: Rim diameter- range (38-60 cm.), average (49 cm.). At least one vessel was wider at the base than the rim. Several sherds were large enough to give a range of vessel height from (6.5-9.0 cm.).

Rim: There are 282 rim sherds, 24.5% of the sherds of this type.

Shape: The five major rim types are all straight with no flare to them.

They are: parallel sided with rounded lip, 20.2%; expanding wall with rounded lip, 14.2%; converging wall with rounded lip, 6.4%; expanding wall with out-rolled lip, 6.0%; and parallel sided wall with out-rolled lip, 5.7%. The remaining 47.8% are divided among forty types. Of the lips, 48.0% are rounded, 20.6% are flattened, 17.1% are out-rolled, and 14.2% are beveled.

Treatment: 19.8% of the rims were smoothed. There is a decrease in smoothed rims from 25.0% in Level Four to 11.7% in Level One. Notching occurred on 2.5% of the rims, nearly all in the top level.

Appendages: None.

Method of Manufacture: Molded in a pit, rarely lined with a fabric or leaves.

Geographical Range: Southern Ohio and northern Kentucky.

Time Range: Pre-1500 A.D. to post-1675 A.D.

Local Stratigraphic Placement: Found in levels one through four at Gp 22.

Cultural Affiliation: Fort Ancient.

Remarks: This type constitutes 6.0% (1,162) of the total sherds from the general midden. The function of these vessels is still a subject of controversy. Their shallowness, wide rim diameter and smooth interior would be suitable for evaporating salt, but they are too often found on sites, such as Hardin Village, where salt water is unavailable. It is therefore more likely that these vessels were used for cooking or serving food, although the possibility of a double function can not be ruled out.

References:

Synonyms: Similar to Kimmswick Plain and Kimmswick Fabric Impressed (Williams 1954:219-220) except for generally thinner lips and flattened bases.

Bibliography: Griffin 1943:345.

* * * * *

FOX FARM BOWL

Paste:

Temper: Crushed shell.

Inclusions: Fine mica rare.

Texture:

Tempered: Heavily.

Size: Fine, less than 2 mm. in diameter.

Shape: Laminated.

Matrix: Dense, breaks cleanly.

Color:

Surface: Pink, Reddish Yellow, Pale Brown, and Dark Gray.

Core: Light Gray to Dark Gray.

Thickness: Range, 3.3-8.1 mm.; average, 5.5 mm.

Hardness: Range, 1.5-4.0; average, 1.6.

Surface Finish:

Texture: Exterior generally smoothed, sometimes not too well. Interiors well smoothed. 24% are cord-marked on the exterior, usually partly smoothed over. The cord impressions range from .8-1.6 mm. in width with an average of 1.1 mm. and are spaced from .8-1.9 mm. apart with an average of 1.1 mm.

Coating: None.

Decoration:

Marking of Surface: Notching on lips.

Addition of Material: None.

Form:

Body: Shallow bowls.

Size: Diameter- range (2-18 cm.), average (9 cm.).

Height- One vessel, 7.5 cm. high.

Rim: There are thirty rims, 60% of the sherds in this type.

Shape: Three types- parallel sided vertical rim with rounded lip, 60.0%; parallel sided flaring rim with rounded lip, 30.0%; and parallel sided rim with flattened lip, 10.0%.

Treatment: Generally smoothed. Cord-marked rims are cord-marked left oblique, right oblique, and vertical in that order of frequency.

Appendages: None.

Method of Manufacture: Paddle and anvil, then smoothed.

Geographical Range: Southern Ohio and northern Kentucky.

Time Range: Pre-1550 A.D. to post-1675 A.D.

Local Stratigraphic Placement: Found in levels one through three at Gp 22.

Cultural Affiliation: Fort Ancient.

Remarks: This type falls within Griffin's definition of Fox Farm Bowl but excludes vessels with a temper size over 2 mm. The reason for this distinction is that shallow bowls with larger temper could only be distinguished from jars on the basis of rim sherds, and therefore are included as vessel shapes under Madisonville-Fox Farm Cord-marked and Madisonville Plain. Griffin (1953:262) seems to have become aware of this problem when he reviewed the ceramics from the Bintz Site and recognized Madisonville Plain as including a bowl vessel shape. This type constitutes .3% (50 sherds) of the pottery from the general midden.

References:

Synonyms: None

Bibliography: Griffin 1943:345-346.

* * * * *

WATSON CORDMARKED

Paste:

Temper: Crushed limestone.

Inclusions: Fine mica and fine hematite rare.

Texture:

Tempered: Heavily.

Size: Range, fine to medium; average, medium.

Shape: Angular.

Matrix: Dense, breaks with a jagged edge. Temper is usually leached out.

Color:

Surface: Pink, Light Gray, Very Pale Brown, Light Reddish Brown, and Dark Gray. The interior surface color is frequently darker than the exterior.

In this case, the two surface colors meet at a midline with no distinguishable core color.

Core: Same as surface or Light to Dark Gray.

Thickness: Range, 3.6-12.1 mm.; average, 7.4 mm.

Hardness: Range, 1.5-2.5; average, 2.0.

Surface Finish:

Texture: Exterior surface marked with parallel cord impressions, usually lightly applied. The width of the cord marks ranges from .7-1.9 mm., with an average width of 1.1 mm., and the spacing ranges from .5-3.7 mm., with an average of 1.7 mm.

Coating: None.

Decoration:

Marking of Surface: None.

Addition of Material: None.

Form:

Body: Only small fragments present, but one indicates a flat base.

Size: Unknown.

Rim: Two rims.

Shape: Vertical parallel sided rim with a beveled lip and vertical parallel sided rim with a flat lip and a rim fold.

Treatment: The rim fold is obliquely cord-marked with the edge of the paddle, leaving spaces between the marks.

Appendages: None

Method of Manufacture: Paddle and anvil.

Geographical Range: Northeastern Kentucky to western Pennsylvania.

Time Range: Pre-1500 A.D.

Local Stratigraphic Placement: Found in levels one through four at Gp 22.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland (Middle ?, Late ?)

Remarks: This is one of two types showing a pre-Fort Ancient occupation of Hardin Village. It is concentrated with Watson Plain in one small area of the site. Its apparent lateness is due to the shallowness of the midden in the area of concentration. Another possible explanation is that this pottery was brought onto the site at a late date as curiosities. This type constitutes .2% (48 sherds) of the total sherd sample from the general midden.

References:

Synonyms: None.

Bibliography: Mayer-Oakes 1955:193-195.

* * * * *

MADISONVILLE GROOVED-PADDLED

Paste:

Temper: Crushed shell.

Inclusions: Fine mica rare.

Texture:

Tempered: Heavily.

Size: Range, fine to large; average, medium.

Shape: Laminated.

Matrix: Compact with a tendency to break with a diagonal fracture instead of a clean break.

Color:

Surface: Dark Gray, Light Brown, Pink, Light Red, and Very Pale Brown. Exterior and interior surface colors are generally the same.

Core: Light Gray to Dark Gray or the same as the surface.

Thickness: Range, 4.2-9.6 mm.; average, 5.9 mm.

Hardness: Range, 1.5-3.0; average, 2.1.

Surface Finish:

Texture: Surface marked by a paddle with parallel grooves cut into it. The grooves range from 1.2-3.6 mm. in width and are spaced 1.4-3.9 mm. apart.

Coating: None.

Decoration:

Marking of Surface: None.

Addition of Material: None.

Form:

Body: Unknown.

Size: Unknown.

Rim: None.

Appendages: None.

Method of Manufacture: Paddle and anvil.

Geographical Range: Northern Kentucky and southern Ohio.

Time Range: 1550 A.D. to post-1675 A.D.

Local Stratigraphic Placement: Found in levels one through three at Gp 22.

Cultural Affiliation: Fort Ancient.

Remarks: This type, if more numerous, could have been divided into two varieties, a wide shallow groove and a shallow narrow groove. It constitutes .07% (15 sherds) of the total sample from the general midden.

References:

Synonyms: None.

Bibliography: Griffin 1943:349.

* * * * *

WATSON PLAIN

Paste:

Temper: Crushed limestone.

Inclusions: Fine mica and fine hematite rare.

Texture:

Tempered: Heavily.

Size: Range, fine to medium; average, medium.

Shape: Angular.

Matrix: Dense, breaks with an angular fracture. Temper is usually leached out.

Color:

Surface: Light Red, Dark Gray, Grayish Brown, and Very Pale Brown. The interior surface color is frequently darker than the exterior. The two surface colors usually meet at a midline without any distinguishable core color.

Core: Light Gray to Dark Gray when present.

Thickness: Range, 4.9-11.5 mm.; average, 7.6 mm.

Hardness: Range, 1.5-3.0; average, 2.2.

Surface Finish:

Texture: Smoothed but lumpy.

Coating: None.

Decoration:

Marking of Surface: None.

Addition of Materials: None

Form:

Body: Only small fragments present.

Size: Unknown.

Rim: One rim.

Shape: Vertical expanding walled rim with a flat lip.

Treatment: Smoothed.

Appendages: None.

Method of Manufacture: Paddle and anvil.

Geographical Range: Northeastern Kentucky to western Pennsylvania.

Time Range: Pre-1500 A.D.

Local Stratigraphic Placement: Found in levels one and two at Gp 22.

Remarks: see WATSON CORDMARKED

References:

Synonyms: Similar to Adena Plain (Haag 1940:75-82).

Bibliography: Mayer-Oakes 1955:193-195.

* * * * *

FOX FARM CHECK STAMPED

Paste:

Temper: Crushed shell.

Inclusions: Fine mica rare.

Texture:

Tempered: Heavily.

Size: Range, fine to medium; average, medium.

Shape: Laminated.

Matrix: Compact and breaks with a diagonal fracture instead of along the coil lines.

Color:

Surface: Light Brown, Grayish Brown, Very Pale Brown, Dary Gray, and Pink.
The interior and exterior surfaces are generally the same color.

Core: Light Gray to Dark Gray or the same as the surface.

Thickness: Range, 4.0-9.5 mm.; average, 6.0 mm.

Hardness: Range, 1.5-3.0; average, 2.3.

Surface Finish:

Texture: Surface marked with a grid carved paddle leaving waffle iron-like impressions. The grids range in size from 2.4-4.4 mm. in diameter. Some sherds had been check stamped over cord-marking, as the partly obliterated cord-marking was still visible.

Coating: None.

Decoration:

Marking of Surface: Incising and punctating on the rim. No recognizable designs.

Addition of Material: None.

Form:

Body: Flaring rimmed jars suggested by sherds.

Size: Unknown.

Rim:

Shape: Flaring.

Treatment: Smoothed. One is incised with a border of fingernail impressions.

Appendages: None.

Method of Manufacture: Paddle and anvil.

Geographical Range: Northern Kentucky and southern Ohio.

Time Range: 1550 A.D. to post-1675 A.D.

Local Stratigraphic Placement: Found in levels one through three at Gp 22.

Cultural Affiliation: Fort Ancient.

Remarks: This type may actually be a variety of a wider circumhistoric contact type found west of the southern Appalachians in the southeastern United States. It constitutes .04% (8 sherds) of the total sherd sample from the general midden.

References:

Synonyms: None.

Bibliography: Griffin 1943:350.

* * * * *

MADISONVILLE NET-IMPRESSED

Paste:

Temper: Crushed shell.
Inclusions: Fine mica rare.

Texture:

Tempered: Medium.
Size: Range, fine to medium; average, medium.
Shape: Laminated.
Matrix: Compact with a tendency to break with diagonal fractures instead of along the coil lines.
Color:
Surface: Grayish Brown, Reddish Yellow, Light Gray, Dark Gray, and Pink.
Core: Light Gray to Dark Gray.
Thickness: Range, 5.5-8.4 mm.; average, 7.3 mm.
Hardness: Range, 1.5-4.0; average, 2.8.

Surface Finish:

Texture: Surface marked by a smoothed over fine net impression which sometimes overlaps, indicating net-wrapped paddles. The net spacing ranges from 2.1-5.2 mm.
Coating: None.

Decoration:

Marking of Surface: None.
Addition of Material: None.

Form:

Body: Unknown. Only a few sherds present.
Size: Unknown.

Rim: None.

Appendages: None.

Method of Manufacture: Paddle and anvil.

Geographical Range: Northern Kentucky and southern Ohio.

Time Range: 1600 A.D. to post-1675 A.D.

Local Stratigraphic Placement: Found in levels one and two at Gp 22.

Cultural Affiliation: Fort Ancient.

Remarks: This type was first recognized at the Madisonville Site in southern Ohio. Its scarcity and sporadic appearance should make it a good horizon style for relating sites in time. This type constitutes only .02% (3 sherds) of the total sherd sample from the general midden.

References:

Synonyms: None.
Bibliography: Griffin 1943:350.

* * * * *

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anonymous

1954 MUNSSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS

Griffin, James B.

1943 THE FORT ANCIENT ASPECT. Ann Arbor.

1953 Comments on the Cultural Position of the Bintz Site, Campbell
County, Kentucky. AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, Vol. 18, No. 3, p. 262.

Haag, William G.

1940 "A Description of the Wright Site Pottery." In: The Wright Site
Mounds, Montgomery County, Kentucky. UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, RE-
PORTS IN ANTHROPOLOGY AND AECHAEOLOGY, Vol. 5, No. 1.

Hanson, Lee H., Jr.

1966 The Hardin Village Site. UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY STUDIES IN
ANTHROPOLOGY, No. 4. Lexington.

Mayer-Oakes, William J.

1955 Prehistory of the Upper Ohio Valley. CARNEGIE MUSEUM ANTHRO-
POLOGICAL SERIES, No. 2. Pittsburgh.

Williams, Stephen

1954 An Archaeological Study of the Mississippian Culture in Southeast
Missouri. Ph. D. Dissertation, Yale University.

NEW POTTERY TYPES FROM ALABAMA

By

David W. Chase

Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts

The following new pottery types have been defined from Middle Woodland sites in Central Alabama. There appears to be no precedents for the types. The heavy coarse grit tempered wares reflected in the Whiteoak series are important in determining what happened eastward along the Alabama River in the several centuries which followed their appearance.

The tracing of certain ceramic lineages has been an absorbing and rewarding endeavor. Until now, most studies in aboriginal ceramics have dealt with descriptions of pottery types in pinpointed geographical areas without too much reference to ancestral or descendent types spotted elsewhere. For example, we find that the Bull Creek variety of Lamar occurs in the Montgomery area but with a few added features, such as fingernail punctations. The complicated stamping of the Lamar style occurs here too, but not nearly as commonly as in Georgia. Tracing westward, we find the classical Lamar undergoing a change with the complicated stamping disappearing altogether and check stamping becoming more common; also fingernail punctating, but very little pinching. In the Tombigbee and lower Alabama River basins, check stamping and pinching are most common. Throughout all of this, the paste, temper, and texture remains much the same --- only color changes radically suggesting changes in firing techniques. Earlier (or further west) the tradition reflects orange, red, yellow, and buff ware which changes to grays and blacks as we move toward Georgia. Going further back in time and further west, I am certain, our Whiteoak series, which is surely a part of an evolutionary chain, finds its ancestor in the Alexander and Tammany series.

WHITEOAK PLAIN

Paste: Method of Manufacture- Coiling.
Temper- Coarse grit.
Texture- Smooth to burnished.
Hardness- 2.5
Color- Buff, orange, light gray, soot black.
Thickness- 6-10 mm.

Surface Finish: Usually burnished on inner and outer surfaces, rarely shiney however. Surface occasionally pitted but not deeply.

Decoration: None.

Form: Rim- Inverted in almost all instances.
Lip- Rounded.
Body- Deep bowl form.
Base- Slightly rounded.

Geographical Range: Wilcox, Dallas, and possibly Loundes Counties, Alabama. One site in western Autauga County known (west-central Alabama). Suspect that type ranges west to Mississippi line and along Tombigbee River. Southward extension not known.

Chronological Position: Middle Woodland. Belongs to ceramic complex suspected of being ancestral to Autauga Phase pottery (Chase 1967:44-48).

Possible Relationships: Deas Series (Wimberly 1960); McLeod Series, to a lesser degree of resemblance (Wimberly 1953); Autauga Series (Chase 1967). Type belongs to a complex featuring thick coarse grit tempered check stamped, fingernail pinched, and punctated types which tradition persists through the Autauga series (which terminates Woodland in Central Alabama).

Type Station: Dallas County (Ds 53) at the mouth of the Whiteoak Creek, east bank of the Alabama River.

Typed By: David W. Chase

WHITEOAK ROUGHENED

Paste: Method of Manufacture- Coiling.
Temper- Coarse grit.
Texture- Lumpy, grainy, rough surface.
Hardness- 2.5-2.0
Color- Buff, Orange, less commonly Gray.
Thickness- 6-10 mm.

Surface Finish: Exterior- roughened surface through fingernail tapping, rubbing with rough surfaced object or covered (fabric?) paddle.

Decoration: Occasionally pinched patterns or punctations at random upon roughened surface as in Deas types.

Form: Rim- Everted from body; rims 2.5-4.5 cm. high; some vessels straight to lip.
Lip- Usually squared or flattened, seldom rounded. One extruded example known.
Body- Straight sided semi-conoidal base; thickening toward basal area.
Base- Semi-conoidal.

Geographical Range: see description for WHITEOAK PLAIN

Chronological Position: see description for WHITEOAK PLAIN

Possible Relationships: see description for WHITEOAK PLAIN

WHITEOAK PINCHED

Paste: Method of Manufacture- Coiling.
Temper- Coarse grit.
Texture- Rough and lumpy inner and outer surfaces.
Hardness- 2.0-2.5
Color- Yellow, Orange, Buff, rarely Gray.

Surface Finish: Decoration covers all of surface except, in some cases, the rim or, in case of straight-sided vessels, a three-quarter inch band below lip.

Decoration: Ridge-rows of pinched-up clay, often arranged in patterns, usually rectilinear in form. Entire vessel covered as a rule; in some cases, pinching terminates at base of rim-collar. Sometimes seen in combination with check stamping.

Form: Rim- Everted from body as in Whiteoak Roughened. Some specimens show body straight to rim.
Lip- Usually rounded. Squared or beveled rims known, some slight extrusion seen in these.
Body- Elongated, straight-sided to rim or with everted rim.
Base- Semi-conoidal.

Geographical Range: Most of Alabama River basin through Wilcox County and presumably into western parts of the State, along Tombigbee River and into Mississippi.

Chronological Position: A Middle Woodland type with a guess date of about 600-700 A.D.

Possible Relationships: Deas Pinched and possibly traceable to earlier Woodland forms of pinched (Alexander and Tammany) of which this may be a later form. Also related to pinched types occasionally seen in Autauga Series (Bear Creek Pinched), latter is later form of this type which emerges in eastern part of Alabama River Valley by 900 A.D.

Type Station: Dallas County (Ds 53) at the mouth of the Whiteoak Creek.

Typed by: David W. Chase

* * * * *

WHITEOAK PUNCTATED

Paste: Method of Manufacture- Coiling
Temper- same as WHITEOAK PINCHED
Texture- same as WHITEOAK PINCHED
Hardness- same as WHITEOAK PINCHED
Color- same as WHITEOAK PINCHED

Surface Finish: Same as for WHITEOAK PINCHED

Decoration: Fingernail punctated. Either with slight 'half-moon' indentations or deeply gouged rows where the clay has been pushed up into small nodes by the ball of the finger.

Form: Rim- same as WHITEOAK PINCHED
Lip- same as WHITEOAK PINCHED
Body- same as WHITEOAK PINCHED
Base- same as WHITEOAK PINCHED

Geographical Range: same as WHITEOAK PINCHED

Chronological Position: same as WHITEOAK PINCHED

Possible Relationships: same as WHITEOAK PINCHED

Type Station: Site Ds 53 (Dallas County, Alabama) at the mouth of Whiteoak Creek.

Typed By: David W. Chase

WHITEOAK CHECK STAMPED

Paste: Method of Manufacture- Coiling.
Temper- Coarse grit.
Texture- Rough and lumpy.
Hardness- 2.5-2.8
Color- Yellow, Buff, Orange, rarely Gray.

Surface Finish: Large square or diamond shaped checks (4-5 mm.) both shallow and deeply impressed. Overstamping implies random use of paddle on surface.

Decoration: Checks applied over all of the surface from lip to base. Secondary decorations- stick pinctations (random or linear), fingernail punctations and occasionally pinched rows occur over checked surface.

Form: Rim- Everted from body as in WHITEOAK ROUGHENED.
Lip- Squared or semi-rounded. Occasionally a slight extrusion.
Body- Elongated, straight-sided, semi-conoidal base.
Base- Semi-conoidal thickened walls toward rounded bottom.

Geographical range: Known from Wilcox, Dallas, and Autauga counties.

Chronological Position: Middle Woodland. Ancestral to check stamps seen in terminal Woodland as in Autauga Check Stamped. Guess date would be 600 A.D.

Possible Relationships: McLeod Check Stamped, Autauga form of check stamped (Bear Creek Check Stamped).

Type Station: Dallas County (Ds 53) at the mouth of Whiteoak Creek.

Typed by: David W. Chase.

CEDAR CREEK INCISED

Paste: Method of Manufacture- Coiling.
Temper- Grit.
Texture- Smooth to burnished inside and outside.
Hardness- 2.5
Color- Usually Orange, or Yellow; occasionally Black or Gray.

Surface Finish: Smooth but rarely burnished. Tooling marks visible on most specimens.

Decoration: Single line deeply incising clay executed about one-half inch below lip of vessel. Line is not straight but rather meanders, often not connecting up with other segments incised at previous intervals. Consistently sloppy in execution. Sometimes lines overlap and run as roughly two parallel lines for a short distance.

Form: Rim- Inverted.
Lip- Rounded in every example seen.
Body- Probably a shallow menispherical bowl.
Base- Probably rounded.

Geographical Range: Not known.

Chronological Position: Found with Whiteoak pottery types.

Possible Relationships: Not clear. Seems to be related in terms of vessel form to later TALLAPOOSA PUNCTATED (Autauga Phase) and ANDERSON PUNCTATED.

Type Station: Dallas County (Ds 56) known as 'Five House Site' at the mouth of Big Cedar Creek, Dallas County, Alabama.

Typed By: David W. Chase

* * * * *

FIVE HOUSE INCISED

Paste: Method of Manufacture- Coiled.
Temper- Grit.
Texture- Coarse surface, lumpy to the touch.
Hardness- 2.0-2.5
Color- Buff, Orange, Yellow, occasionally Gray.

Surface Finish: same as for WHITEOAK ROUGHENED

Decoration: Rectilinear lines superimposed over rough surface of an otherwise Whiteoak Roughened sherd surface. Lines are shallow and scratchy, suggesting incision after sun drying had progressed to a point where the clay had become fairly hard. Invariably in rectilinear patterns, usually single or in pairs.

Form: Rim- same as for WHITEOAK ROUGHENED
Lip- same as for WHITEOAK ROUGHENED
Body- same as for WHITEOAK ROUGHENED
Base- same as for WHITEOAK ROUGHENED

Geographical Range: Not known.

Chronological Position: Same as for WHITEOAK ROUGHENED

Possible Relationships: Not known.

Type Station: Dallas County, Alabama (Ds 56), at mouth of Big Cedar Creek (Five House Site).

Typed By: David W. Chase

* * * * *

CATOMA CREEK PLAIN

Paste: Method of Manufacture- Coiling.
Temper- Sand, occasional quartz grit particles; sand-mica rare.
Texture- Smooth to burnished on inner and outer surfaces.
Hardness- 2.5
Color- Usually buff, rarely gray.

Surface Finish: Tooled smooth with bone or wood implement or possibly pebble.
Tooling marks not visible.

Decoration: None except small notches on lip. These are seen as probably dowel or twig applied and spaced about one centimeter apart.

Form: Rim- Usually straight from collar, rarely everted and then only to a very slight degree.
Lip- Pinched to rounded. Usually thinning from collar to knife-like edge. One or two specimens seen as square rimmed neatle trimmed. Notched lip also.
Body- Not sure. Larger sherds found suggest a globular body with semi-conoidal base.
Base- Rounded or semi-conoidal; no tetrapods.

Geographical Range: Not known. Type found consistantly with CALLOWAY PLAIN on at least two sites (Mt 30 and Mt 111).

Chronological Position: Late in Early Woodland times or beginning Middle Woodland. Found in association with Weeden Island of the Early type on two sites (Mt 90 and Mt 111).

Possible Relationships: TENSAW CREEK PLAIN and SANTA ROSA PLAIN rim notched types. Clearly in Early Weeden Island time zone at the latest.

* * * * *

REFERENCES CITED

- Chase, David W.
1967 New Pottery Types from Central Alabama. SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, Bulletin No. 5, pp. 41-49.
- Wimberly, Steve B.
1953 McLeod Deptford Pottery Series. PREHISTORIC POTTERY OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- 1960 Indian Pottery of Clarke County and Mobile County, Southern Alabama. ALABAMA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY PAPERS, No. 36. University, Alabama.

* * * * *



FIGURE 1- WHITEOAK ROUGHENED rim and body sherd from Alabama.

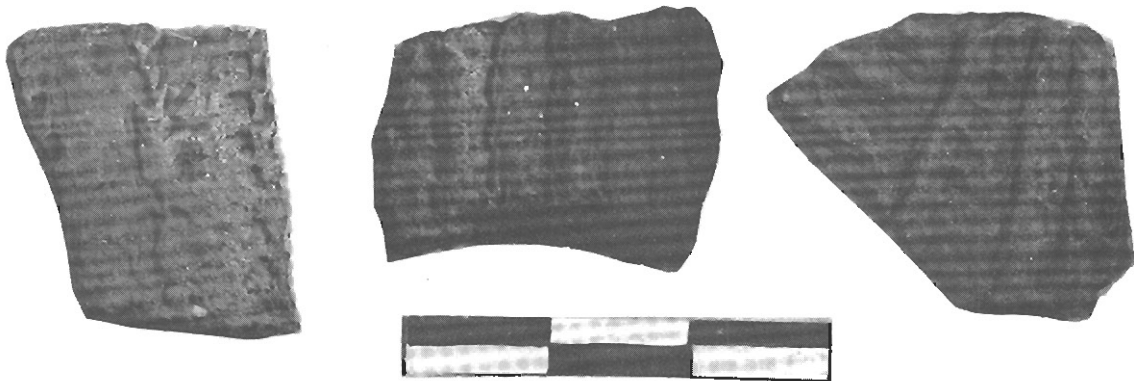


FIGURE 2- WHITEOAK PINCHED body sherds from Alabama.

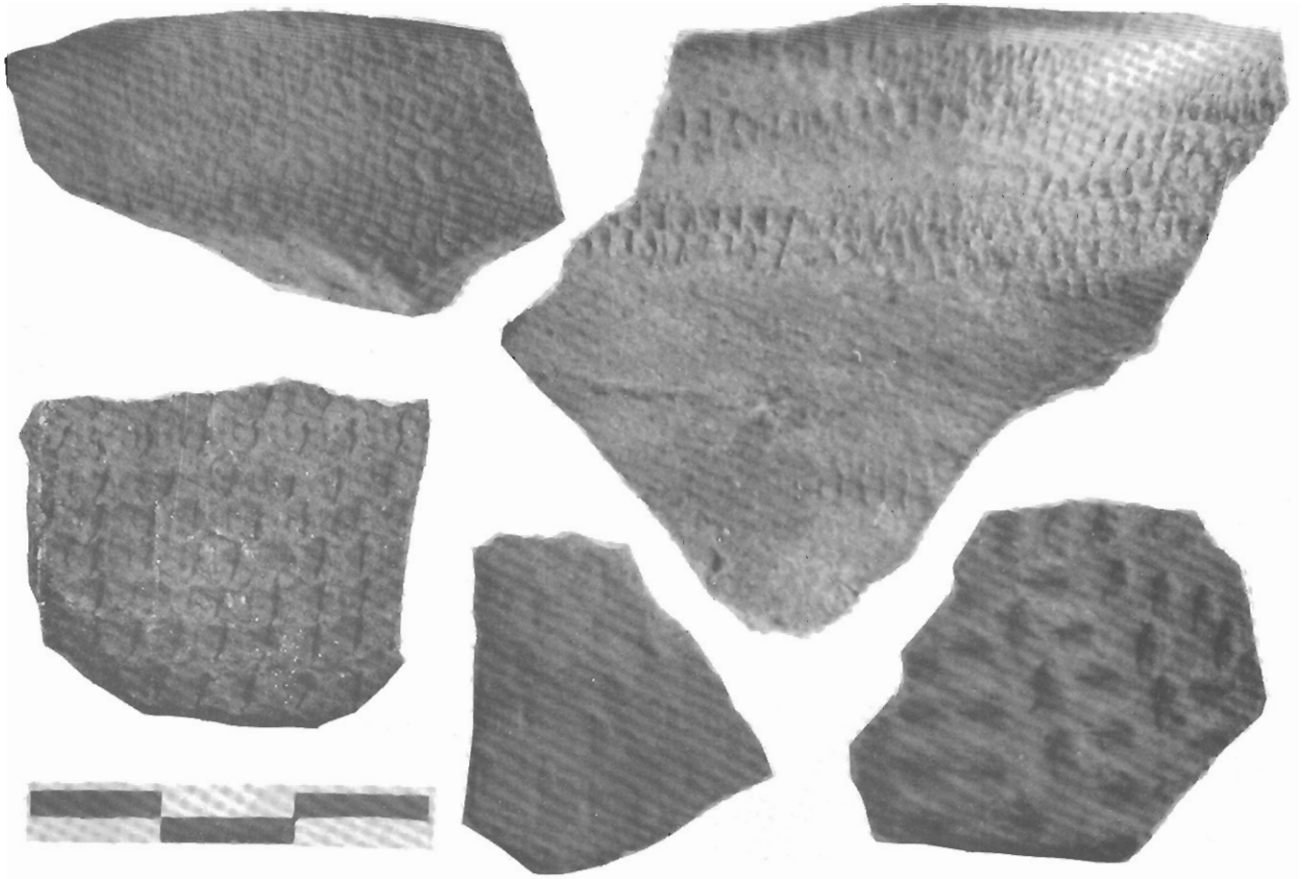


FIGURE 3- WHITEOAK PUNCTATED rim and body sherds from Alabama.

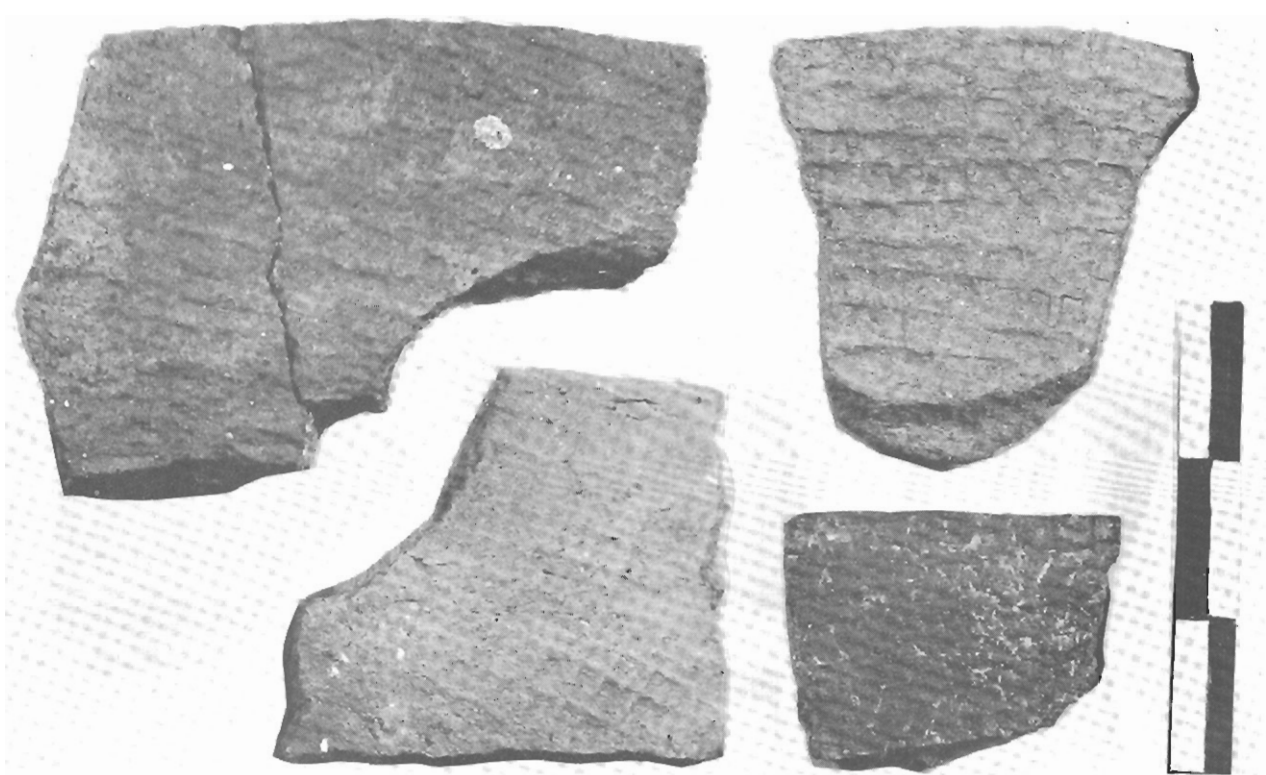


FIGURE 4- WHITEOAK CHECK STAMPED rim sherds from Alabama.



FIGURE 5- FIVE HOUSE INCISED (top row) and CEDAR CREEK INCISED (bottom row) rim sherds from Alabama.



FIGURE 6- CATOMA CREEK PLAIN rim sherds from site Mt 111 in Alabama.

RED BIRD RIVER PETROGLYPHS

CLAY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

By

Fred E. Coy, Jr. and Thomas C. Fuller

Louisville, Kentucky

Red Bird River and Goose Creek together form the headwaters of the South Fork of the Kentucky River, joining at Oneida in Clay County, Kentucky. Nine and one-half miles upstream, State Highway 66 has recently been built on the northeast bank of Red Bird River, 30 feet or so above the river and at the base of a 60 foot cliff. Here the Kentucky State Historical Society has erected a historical marker with the following inscription:

"CHIEF RED BIRD was a legendary Cherokee Indian for whom this fork of the Kentucky River is named. He and another Indian, Jack, whose name was given to the creek to the south, were friendly with early settlers and permitted to hunt in this area. Allegedly they were killed in battle protecting their furs and the bodies thrown into the river here. The ledges bear markings attributed to Red Bird."

We first heard of this from Michael Hensley of Oneida, who having been stimulated by a paper on Kentucky petroglyphs by one of us (Fuller 1969b), visited the site and found the "markings" still clearly visible. At his invitation we too examined the site and found the carvings on a vertical face of sandstone 16 feet above the road (Fig. 1).

The surface was relatively flat, measuring five and one-half feet in height and 20 feet in length (Fig. 2). The many carvings were sharply incised and linear in design (Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6). After inspecting the area it appeared that the Kentucky 66 was graded to a lower level than the original ground surface. This was confirmed by Mr. Hensley, who told us that only a trail had existed previously. An estimate of the original surface would place the carvings at chest height.

These carvings were different from any of the previously reported Kentucky petroglyphs (Mallery 1892; Bushnell 1913; Weller 1927; Funkhouser and Webb 1932; Coy 1966; Coy and Fuller 1966, 1967, and 1968; Fuller 1969a and 1969b) in that they were made up of sharply incised straight lines. We sent photographs and a description to Dr. James L. Swauger, Associate Director of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, expressing doubt as to their authenticity. His comments on them were: "I wouldn't sell the petroglyph markings near the Red Bird site short just yet unless you've noticed that they were made with a metal point. I've seen at Horse Creek, West Virginia, a similar ledge marked with straight lines that, though not just like those in your photo, are nevertheless of the same genre" (Swauger 1969).

No mention of Chief Red Bird could be found in several early Kentucky histories published in the nineteenth century. Therefore we contacted the Kentucky Historical Society, and received the following letter (Wentworth 1969): "You will note that on our marker we say that he was a legendary Cherokee Indian.

There is much legend in the area, but very little of any specific nature and no reliable dates are available. The only thing that we can do is guess that it occurred probably about 1780-1800. That was when settlers were first coming into the area there, although they were very sparse."

A series of well preserved linear carvings on a sandstone ledge extending from the face of a small cliff in Clay County, Kentucky, have been described. The antiquity of this petroglyph has not been established, but the legend concerning their origin has been alluded to.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bushnell, David I., Jr.

- 1913 Petroglyphs Representing the Imprint of the Human Foot. *AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST*, Vol. 15, pp. 8-15.

Coy, Fred E., Jr.

- 1966 Rock Carvings in Kentucky. *BULLETIN OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY*, Vol. XIV, No. 6, pp. 16-17. Louisville.

Coy, Fred E., Jr. and Thomas C. Fuller

- 1966 Petroglyphs of North Central Kentucky. *TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST*, Autumn 1966. Vol. XXII, No. 2, pp. 53-66. Knoxville.

- 1967 Turkey Rock Petroglyphs, Green River, Kentucky. *TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST*, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, pp. 58-79. Knoxville.

- 1968 Tar Springs Petroglyphs, Breckinridge, Kentucky. *TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST*, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, pp. 29-35. Knoxville.

Fuller, Thomas C.

- 1969a Ancient Carvings on Banks of Green River. *OHIO COUNTY MESSENGER*, Vol. 39, No. 49, p. 7. Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

- 1969b Ancient Picture Writing in Kentucky. *KENTUCKY HAPPY HUNTING GROUND*, Vol. 25, No. 5, pp. 15-18. Frankfort.

Funkhouser, W.D. and W.S. Webb

- 1932 Archaeological Survey of Kentucky. *UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, REPORTS IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY*, Vol. II. Lexington.

Mallery, Garrick

- 1893 Picture-Writing of the American Indians. *BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, TENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1888-89*, pp. 1-777.

Swauger, James L.

- 1969 Personal communications. Letter to F.E.C. September 23, 1969 from Dr. James L. Swauger, Associate Director of Carnegie Museum.

Weller, J.M.

- 1927 The Geology of Edmonson County. *KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY*, ser. 6, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 166-168. Frankfort.

Wentworth, W.A.

- 1969 Personal communication. Letter to F.E.C. November 20, 1969 from W.A. Wentworth, Chairman, Kentucky Highway Marker Program, Kentucky Historical Society, Box H, Frankfort, Kentucky.

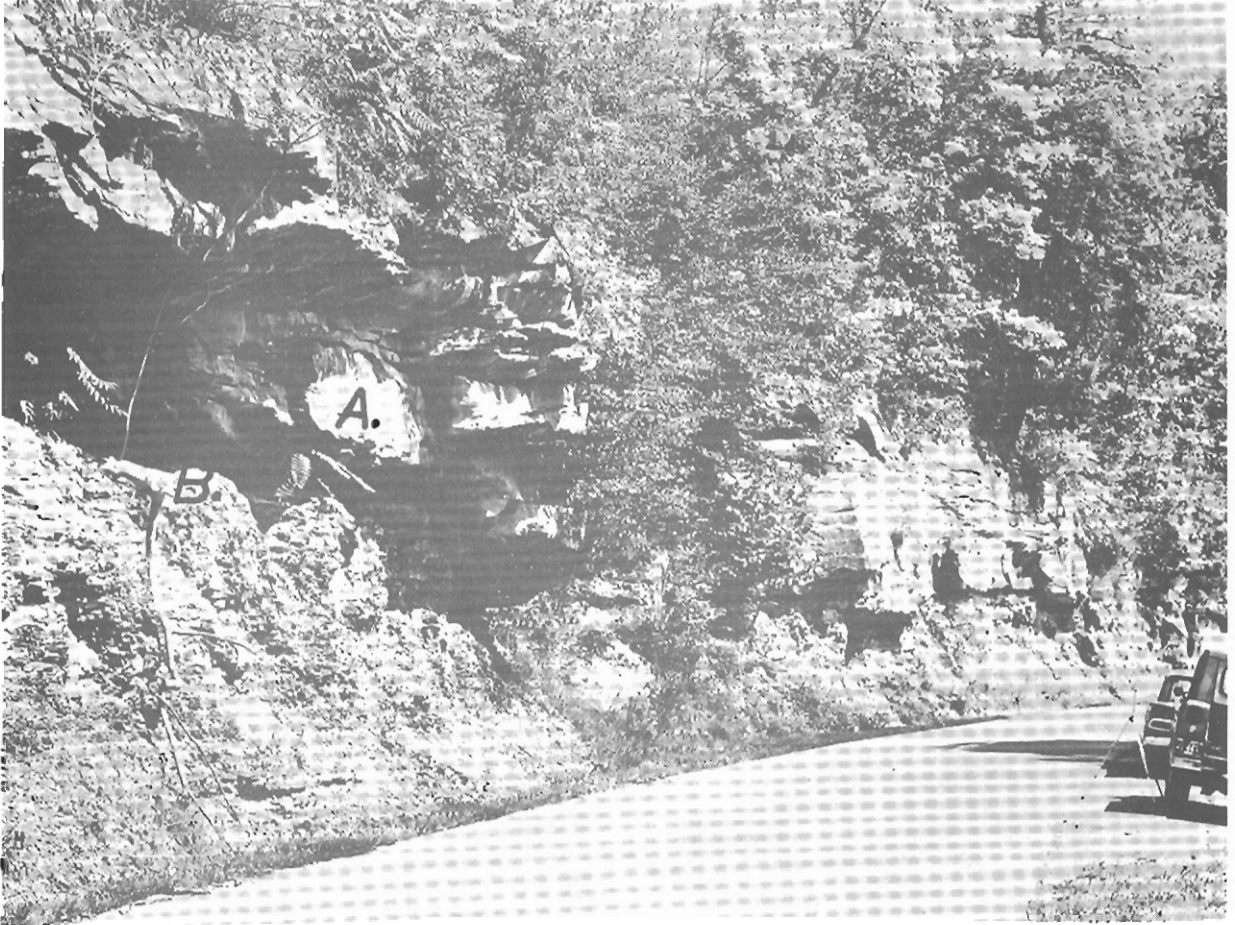


FIGURE 1- View of sandstone ledges looking south along Highway 66. The face marked "A" contains the carvings. "B" is the estimated original ground surface. The following figures were photographed from across the road. Red Bird River is down a steep bank just to the right of the vehicles.



FIGURE 2- Horizontally, this photograph covers approximately twenty feet and was taken with a 135 mm. lense.



REDBIRD PETROGLYPH
Clay County, Kentucky

FIGURE 3- Index drawing of the area seen in Figure 2.



FIGURE 4- The left one-third of the ledge as seen with a 200 mm. lense. Note the name "Roy Hesley" to the left of the photograph. In general, all of the carvings are straight, rather sharply, incised lines. The scaling in the center of the photograph is dried mud that has washed down from above.



FIGURE 5- Center one-third of the ledge taken with a 200 mm. lense. The name "John" is carved in the center of the photograph and a five pointed star is to the right. These do not show any less signs of weathering than any of the other markings.

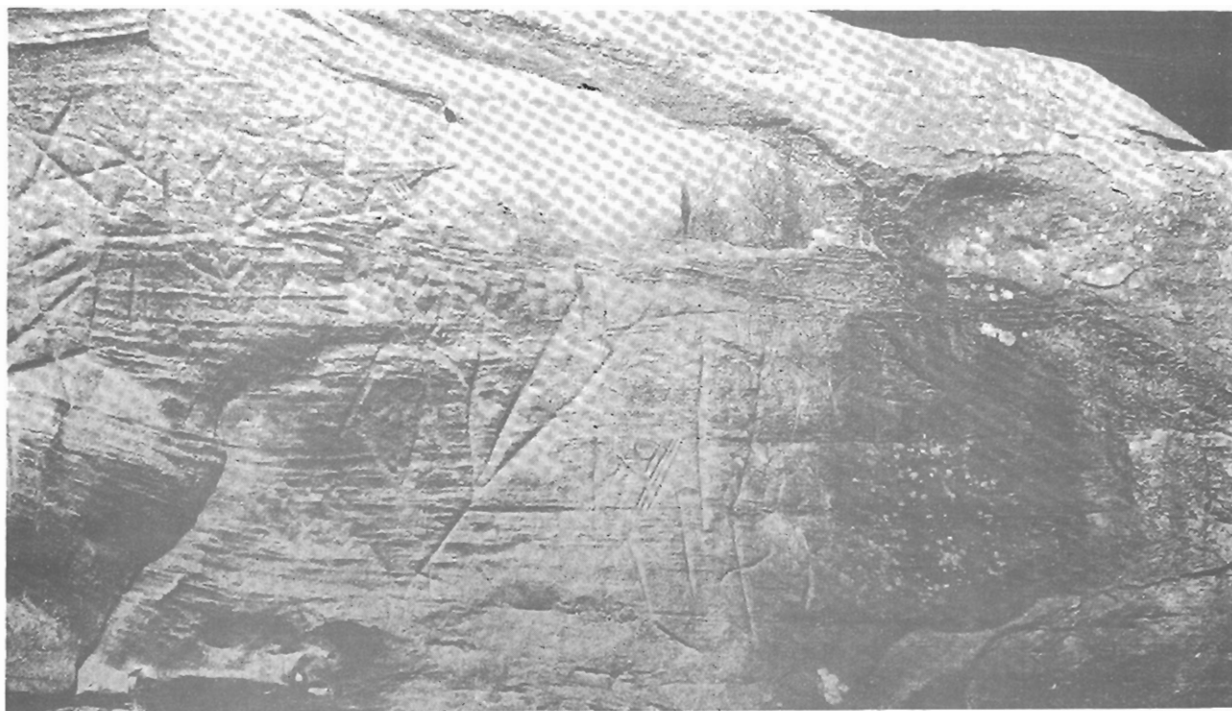


FIGURE 6- The right one-third of the ledge taken with a 200 mm. lense. The five pointed star is the same one seen on the previous photograph (Fig. 5).