NEWS LETTER
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TYPE NAME: SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMP

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled

Tempering: grit or sand, rarely micaceous; fine, some medium; medium to coarse.

Texture: slightly gritty core with slight lamination. Texture generally fine, exterior and interior smooth; surface matte rather than sandy.

Hardness: 2.5 to 3.0, mean 2.6 to 3.0.

Color: Little variation between core and surfaces. Interior buff to gray, brown, some orange; exterior, buff to brown, some orange; exterior tends to be darker than interior. Some surface blackening and smudging on interior.

SURFACE TECHNIQUE:

Modifications: Smooth, shows burnishing marks and in some cases polishes with low reflecting surfaces, apparently burnished after air drying.

Filming: None.

DECORATION:

Technique: Carefully cut and precisely applied stamp with little overlapping.

Design: Elements usually curvilinear, some curvilinear and rectilinear combinations; some rectilinear alone, some elements seem to be conventionalized symbols for natural objects, i.e., star or sun. Raised lines more definitely cut and spaced than in Lamar. Stamp cut deep enough so that even when overlapping occurs, bold impressions are clear. Great variety of curvilinear designs. The majority of them do not seem to occur in Lamar. On basis of decoration and surface finish, type is divisible into Early, Middle and Late—showing from Early to Late a progressive increase in size of designs, improvement in firing and surface finish, a lessening of rectilinear elements.

Distribution: Over entire surface of vessel—in some cases perhaps only between lip and shoulder in a band of varying width—in few cases a plain polished rim.

FORM:

(Very few whole or reconstructable vessels.)

Base: Thickened or folded rim; possibly a developmental sequence from middle to Late Swift Creek.

Lip: Generally rounded, some square, rarely tapered, rarely everted; some lips notched.

Body: Few whole vessels, probably a conoidal jar with slight necks and very gently flaring rim.

Base: Generally conical; some flat and squared bases occur. Tripodal small pegs on conoidal bottoms occasionally.

Thickness: Body, 3 mm to 7 mm; lip, 4 mm to 7 mm.

Appendages: Rarely groups of 3 to 6 small nodes on base of vessel—may be a form of lug.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE: Georgia, Northwest Florida, perhaps Fort. into Cenlaes Valley. Specific sites: Swift Creek, One Mile Track, Brown's Bluff, Estomoki (all in Ga.) Point Washington, Fla., St. John's River, Fla., possibly Morris Basin and Cockeimau Basin.

 Chronological Position of Type in Raseh:

Stratigraphically Swift Creek is oldest of complicated stamp types. Cross finds of fiber-temper and mocked stamp indicate approximate contemporaneity. Stratigraphically older than Bacon Plateau and Lamar and shows no Mississippi influences. Earlier occurrence—perhaps in North Georgia region.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TYPE:

Holmes; 20th Annual 142, plates 76, 87, 88.


Job, Major Tr. "16 Archaeological Survey of Morris Basin," Smithsonian Inst., 142, 116, plate 51-a. These shards seem to be more closely related to Swift Creek than any other stamped wares on basis of design elements.

Southeastern Archaeological Conference "Prime Letter", Vol. 1, No. 1, Fickhick Complicated Stamp shows very comparable design elements, pastes and temper differ.

NOTE: Early and Late Swift Creek not known from "prime" sites at present. In illustration Early Swift Creek is shown in bottom nine shades, Middle on top nine.
METHOD OF MANUFACTURE: Collod.

Tempering: Hard, some grit, micaceous sand usual; coarse to medium, large grains occasionally; abundant to very abundant.

Texture: Coarse to very gritty or sandy.

Hardness: 2.5 - 5 - interior; 2.5 - 5.5.

Color: Core dark, black to brown; surfaces black, brown, rarely buff or light gray; settled black, smudged.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Smoothed interior; exterior before stamping. Temper shows on surface and gives sandy feel.

Filming: Absent.

DECORATION:

Technique: Simple stamp; probably dragged cord-wrapped, thong, or root-wrapped paddle. Never shows twisting of cord.

Design: Random application so that grooves and ridges cross at varying angles.

Some smoothed rims. Rarely parallel application.

Distribution: All exterior; exception of rim occasionally.

FORM:

Rim: Vertical or slightly flaring, rarely foiled.

Lip: Rounded, squared, rarely tapered, rarely thickened.

Body: Slight shoulders seen; to be present, constriction above shoulders slight.

Base: Conical.

Thickness: Lip, 4.5-8 in; Rim, 6-10 in; Body, 8-10 in; Base, 8-12 in. (1)

Appendages: None found.

USUALLY KNOWN AS TYPE: Control Georgia, Bibb, Baldwin Pott, Putnam Counties.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE: Below Upper at Horseshoe Creek. From trade sherds to Inc. Postclassic appears early as Early Mound Plano, Early Swift Creek.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Southeastern Archaeological Conference "New Letters" Vol. 1, No. 1, Buff Creek Simple Stamp is similar except for temper.
Profile of rim sherds with insides from left to right

Mossy Oak Simple Stamp
TYPE NAME: LUMAR BOWL HOODED.

PASTE:
Instead of manufacture; rolling fractures very prevalent.
Tempering: Slightly gritty; small marl; compareTo sodium; amount sodium.
Texture: Gritty, medium to fine, diagonal laminations.
Hardness: 2.0 to 5.0.
Color: Tan, gray, buff, black; exterior; black, light gray, buff; interior; brown to buff, rarely gray. Interior cement method.

DECORATION:
Technique: Incised lines, break—1.6 to 5.0 mm—medium bond are deepest; 1.6 mm deep. Hollow low punctations and rarely punctate dots.
Design: Scroll, curling, chase designs usually combined with rectilinear elements, particularly horizontal lines between scrolls. Some rectilinear elements alone. Usually a row of hollow low punctations at base of incised bond. Rarely none between lines filled with punctate dots. Base of bowls generally Lumar Complicated Stamp.
Distribution: Thin area on Canada bowl; upper surface of firing ring on shallow bowls; some on rim or shoulder of jars.

FORM:
Base: Serrated; rarely flared outward, rarely vertical. One-third to one-half total height of vessel.
Lip: Rounded, rarely tapered; very rarely thickened.
Body: General body; hemispherical or flattened body; sharp angle at shoulder.
Base: Rounded—very flat.
Thickness: Lip: 3.1 to 5.3 mm, Base: 6.0 to 10.3 cm, Body: (including base) 8.7 to 10.3 mm.
Appendages: Very rarely having very few appendages on rim.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:
Southwestern, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Alabama. Usually does not extend to Gulf Coast or South. Seems to have a slightly more restricted range than Lumar Complicated Stamp.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN HUM.
Not much equivalent to Lumar Complicated Stamp, but usually on later Lumar Sites and more abundant near the top of deep Lumar sites—approximately characteristic of late period Lumar. May extend into historic horizons in certain instances, together with Lumar Complicated Stamp. Probably connected to Cahumac styles included.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TYPE:
Holmes, 20x annual bibl; photos citi.

NOTE: Illustration shows the jar; these are rare in Lumar instead, the general form is the Canada bowl shown.
Profiles of Rim Shards with inside to left

Height 158.5 mm.

Height 130 mm.

Height 76 mm.

Height 100 mm.

Lamar Bold Incised
CUMULUS FIELD INCENSE.

NOTE:
Method of manufacture: Rolling fractures present.

Tempering: None, rarely small chips to medium source to very source.

Texture: Fine, rarely medium-fine, even.

Classment: 6.0 - 2.0 interior and exterior.

Color: Orange-buff to light orange exterior; interior, orange, buff, brown.

Both interior and exterior occasionally pitted; core, dark brown to black.

SUPERFICIAL FINISH:

Surface: Smooth, marks of burning tool above; no reflecting surfaces.

Filling: Rarely a light clay buff much possible present.

DECORATION:

Technique: Narrow incised lines; some notches.

Design: Scrolls, guilloches, combined arcs and straight lines; frequently a combination of scrolls and diagonal arcs incised lines; some even.

Horizontal lines parallel to lip. Designs not well executed - often partly erasing - designs hastily drawn and weak, in many cases apparently smoothed after incising, partly obliterating incised lines. Rarely notches on shoulder of varied type found.

Distribution: Rim area of decorated bowls, upper or exterior surface of flaring rim on shallow bowls.

FORM:

Flat: Serrated. Rarely vertical, frequently rather low.

Lip: Rounded or flattened and rounding, some flat, generally thickened on exterior by a slightly rounded protuberance. Some lips flare outward slightly.

Base: Rounded, flattened, globular - some nearly flat.

Thickness: Lip - 0.10 mm; rim - 0.8 mm; body (including base) 0.7 mm.

NULL RANGES OF LPX:

Cumulon: Southeastern Georgia, Central Georgia, and Northern Georgia. Specific sites: - Macon Plateau Trading Post, Kasita Site, various sites in Baldwin and Butts Counties.

CARBONOLOGICAL POSITIONS OF LPX IN GA:

Stratigraphically the latest pottery type in the Georgia region. Occurs in present association with historic levels at Kasita and Macon Plateau Trading Post. Cumulon Field Incised is typologically an outgrowth of Lanier Incised and is possibly a degenerative form of Lanier Incised. It occurs throughout a wide area of historic sites, detectable throughout the 18th century. At the Macon Plateau tentatively identified with Settaiid occupation. At Kasita Site, Columbia, Georgia, it is tentatively identified with the Kasita Creek Occupation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:


Gordon "Valley - Description of Kasita Site at Columbus, Georgia." - unpublished manuscript.
Profiles of Vase Shards with inscribed Loft

Ocmulgee Fields Incised
Laboratory and Field Activities

The foregoing pottery types were described from material in Georgia by Jesse B. Jennings, Acting Superintendent, and Charles H. Fairbanks, Archaeologist, of Ocmulgee National Monument. At present, laboratory work, under their direction, is directed toward preparation of a report on Mound C, which "will probably be followed" by analyses of other units of the Macon Plateau. Tentatively, it is found that Macon Plateau is most closely related to the Buell Log Farm House of Norris Basin. Historic Creek occupation is represented overlying Mound C.

Field work is concentrated on the Logan Site, where the Lunce corbelled ground pottery is found, probably the latest Stearns pottery known in central Georgia, provisionally considered to be ancestral to Historic Creek horizon.

The archaeological laboratory in New Orleans is a LSU-TVA project, supervised by James B. Wood, Research Associate in Archaeology with L.S.U., and Gordon R. Eilley, Archaeologist. The work in the laboratory is mainly analyzing and cataloging of Earleville - Coles Creek transition and early Earleville pottery. The descriptions are in preparation and should be released soon.

Field work is also devoted to a Earleville-Coles Creek transition site in Earleville Parish and an early Earleville site in La Salle Parish. The field parties are supervised by King and Hollow.

At Earleville the laboratory and field work is in charge of T. H. H. Lewis, Associate Professor of Anthropology, with Helaine Kneberg, Anthropologist, directing. The laboratory is completing an analysis of the Chokahomah basin material. Recently published by Lewis and Kneberg was a "Manual of Field and Laboratory Techniques". The laboratory staff further consists of Alice Hendrick, Ethnologist, and J. Joe Finkelstein, Ethno-Archaeologist.

Three villages sites in east Tennessee are being worked at present.

The Laboratory in Birmingham under the joint direction of Horion Dunlevy, and David DeJeanette is just beginning the analysis of the Flat-reek Basin material. The report for this area, co-authored by Major Webb and DeJeanette will be submitted to the Bureau April 1. Three different cultural manifestations were found in the basin: shell heaps, earth mound of the Corree complex and components of the Earleville complex. Charles S. Wider, Junior Anthropologist, T.A., recently returned to the American Museum to begin work on the Earleville Basin material which will form a report jointly written by Major Webb and Wider. Russell Fosse and Julius A. Avock are assisting Dunlevy and DeJeanette in the preparation of a treat list of the Earleville basin - a most important contribution at this time. The physical anthropology is under the direction of Charles Ehr, who will collaborate with Marshall Newman on the report of this phase of the work.
Only one marginal site is under excavation in Pickwick Basin. This is a large shell heap on Seven-Mile Island under the supervision of Harold Anderson. This report of this excavation will comprise a future report.

In Gunterville Basin, Harold Shamba, Carl P. Miller, Steve Wimerby, and Ted Johnson are excavating available marginal sites. Mounds of Copena and villages of early historic horizons are being excavated.

Joffre Goe is endeavoring to organize a joint University of North Carolina Works Progress Administration archaeological program in North Carolina—specifically to excavate some known historic Bluff sites in that state.

The University of Kentucky WPA Archaeological laboratory is directed by W. G. Hoge. Henry A. Sorey supervises the cataloging and analysis of the various sites and locates the skeletal restoration.

Recently gone to press is the first number of a volume on shell heaps of the Green River region of Kentucky by Major Wm. E. Webb and W. G. Hoge. The physical anthropology of the single site was written by Skurland. At present, laboratory activities are all concerned with Fort Ancient and Adena materials. The Fort Ancient sites are under excavation now: one in Boone county, 14 miles south of Cincinnati, supervised by Claude Johnston, and one in Greenup County, across the Ohio from the mouth of Scioto River, supervised by C. T. R. Bohm. The recent excavation of a large Adena mound in Montgomery county has begun excavation on another in that county. In extreme eastern Kentucky, in Johnson county, James Grencore is excavating an Adena Mound.

In the Green River region, one shell heap is being excavated by John Elliott near Calhoun in McLean county. In the neighboring Ohio county, Marion Bough, is excavating three peer mounds in spite of high water, and in Butler county, Ralph B. Brown is working a large truncated pyramidal mound and an associated village which is tentatively identified as Gordon-Ferkes.

The field work is directly supervised by John L. Cotter, State Supervisor.

It is hoped the above gospel will give a general idea of work in progress in the Southeast. As will be noted, this could be more significant and more revealing if the results, or even excavations, were briefly outlined. Any information of this nature will be welcomed for the third number of this volume which will be distributed soon—probably before the May meeting. This number will contain type descriptions of Louisiana material and Rockville pottery, as well as additions and comments on the Pickwick types. Any comments, criticisms, or observed affiliations pertaining to the types in the first and second numbers are urgently requested. After all, that is the reason for circulating the type material. Besides it is well to emphasize a paragraph in Mr. Wilder's last circular letter:
"In connection with these pottery types it should be re-
membered that names and dates included in the news letter
are tentative and are subject to revision either by the
original laboratory or the Conference."

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