

News

NEWS LETTER
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Lexington, Ky.

TYPE NAME: BELDEAU INCISED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled

Temper: Clay. Small amount of sand, carbonized vegetal matter.
Crushed limestone rare.

Texture: Lumpy, contorted, compact

Hardness: 2.5 Ranges from 2 to 3.

Color: Buff, grey, or brown. Core usually grey.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Smoothed. May show tooling marks, especially on interior. Interior occasionally smudged. Fire clouding on exterior.

DECORATION:

Technique and Design: Straight incised lines, either V-shaped or overhanging in cross section, arranged to form diamond shaped rectangles. These rectangles will measure from $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm. in length. Generally a single punctation, triangular, hollow reed, or round, is centered in each diamond.

Distribution: The design is applied to the vessel exterior to the upper portion of the vessel walls. Incised lines often mark the upper and lower borders of the decoration band. A single row of triangular punctates is sometimes placed below the decorated band. A plain rim area is always found on vessels with exterior rim folds and sometimes on direct rims.

FORM:

Rim: Simple rounded exterior folds on vertical or slightly in-slanting or incurving rims. Direct rims. Thin, flat, rectangular exterior folds. Rarely outturned rims with exterior folds.

Lip: Ovate, flattened-ovate, pointed ovate. Occasionally one or two incised lines may be inscribed in lip.

Body: Beakers most common. Usually inward slanting upper walls. Some cauldron shapes with a slight shoulder and straight collar. Some medium deep bowls with outslanting sides and rims.

Base: Probably flat, either squared or round.

Thickness: Average 6.5. Ranges from 4.5 to 7.5.

Appendages: Occasional triangular horizontal flanges. A few flanges slope upward and outward at about a 45 degree angle. The latter are small.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

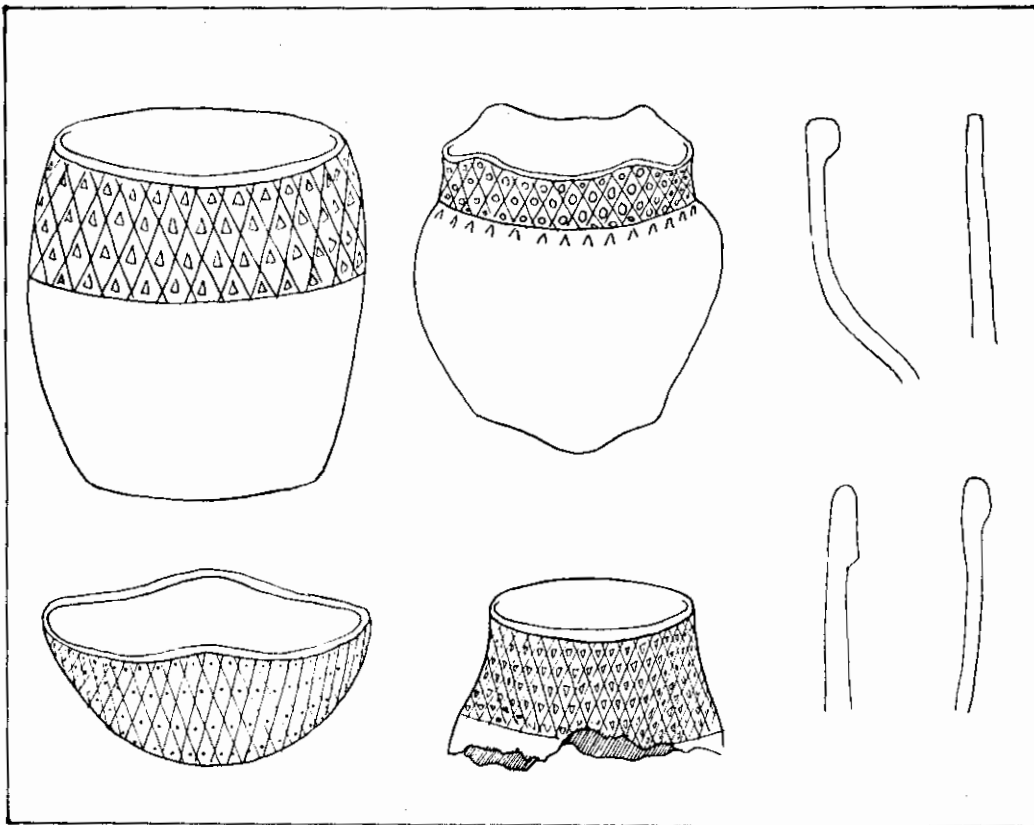
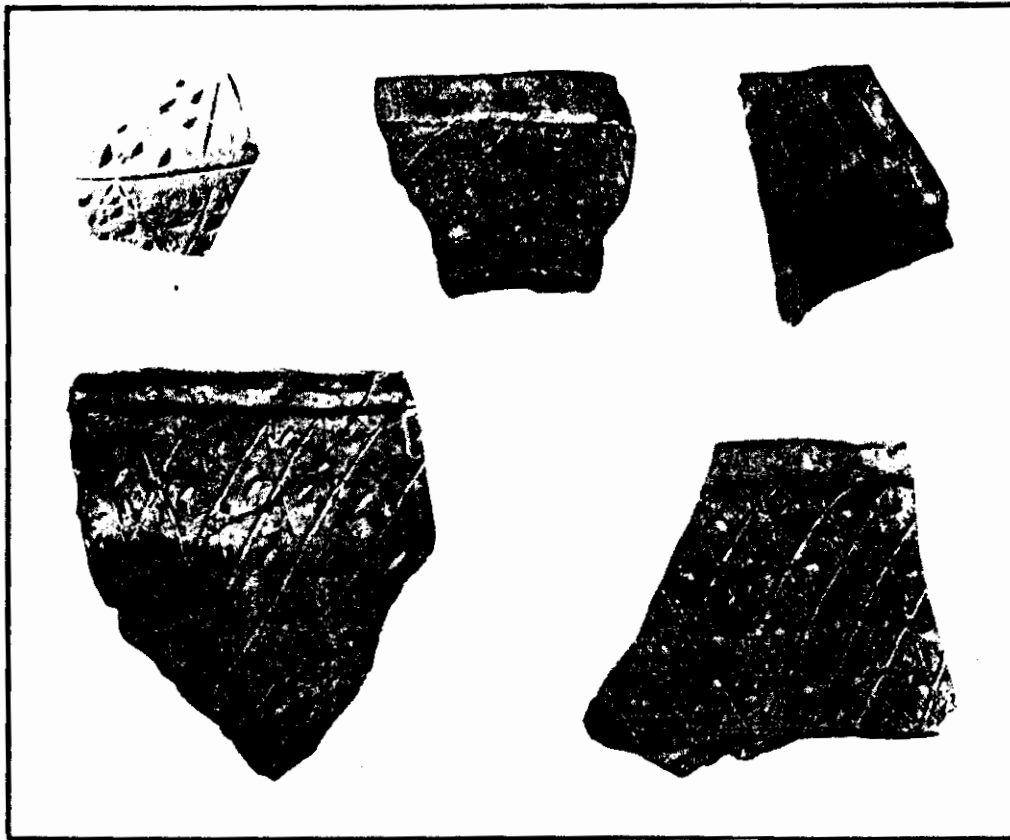
Central and Southern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Belongs to Coles Creek period. Stratigraphic indications point to late Coles Creek period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

In vessel, rim, and appendage shape, as well as paste, temper and same decorative technique, and obvious relationship to other Coles Creek period types is shown. Closest similarity, however, is noted with Harrison Bayou Incised, a Caddoan period type. Harrison Bayou does not, as a rule, have any punctations within the diamonds formed by the cross-hatched lines. However, some few Coles Creek sherds have been found which do not have the enclosed punctations. Greatest difference is in paste. Is probably ancestral to Harrison Bayou Incised.



Beldeau Incised

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford, J. A., Analysis of Indian Village Site Collections from Louisiana and Mississippi, Anthropological Study No.2, Department of Conservation, Louisiana Geological Survey, 1936, pp. 187-188, sherd j on p. 197, and sherd h on p.211.

Walker, W.M., The Troyville Mounds Catahoula Parish, La., B. A. E., Bull. 113, p.41 and pl.11, sherd i.

J.A.Ford and Gordon R. Willey, New Orleans, La. 1939.

TYPE NAME: CHURUPA PUNCTATED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.

Tempering: Clay and some sand. Particles of carbonized vegetal matter.

Texture: Contorted, lumpy, but compact.

Hardness: 2.5. Range from 2 to 3.

Color: Gray, buff, brown. Core gray. Some mottling due to differential firing. Interior smudging occasionally.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Moderate smoothing on interiors and exteriors. Smoothing striations visible.

DECORATION:

Technique and Design: Hemi-conical punctations made with end of round, cylindrical instrument. Punctations made by impressing tool from about a fifteen degree angle to the wall of the vessel. These punctations are arranged in zones inclosed by wide, round bottomed, incised lines, contrasting with undecorated areas. Cannot be certain of the design formed in all cases. Some are scrolls and some meanders.

Distribution: On exterior; usually in a wide band beginning below smooth rim areas and extending part way down vessel wall.

FORM:

Rim: Straight rims. Straight rims slightly incurving. Straight rims with marginal thickening both to the inside and outside.

Lip: Flattened and ovate. Small notches on exterior of flattened lip.

Body: Beaker shapes with flat bottoms. Bowl shapes with slightly incurving rims. "Cauldron" shapes.

Base: Flat, round or square.

Thickness: Average about 6mm. Base characteristically thicker than walls

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Confined to the lower Mississippi Valley.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF THE TYPE IN RANGE:

A type characteristic of the middle and late Marksville period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

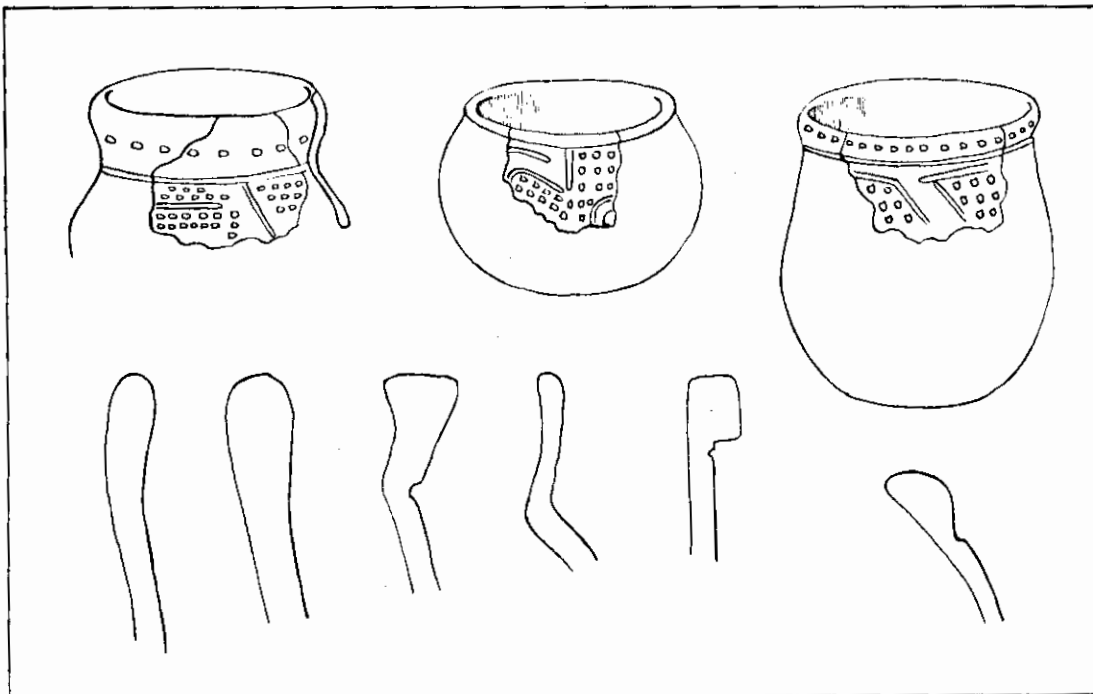
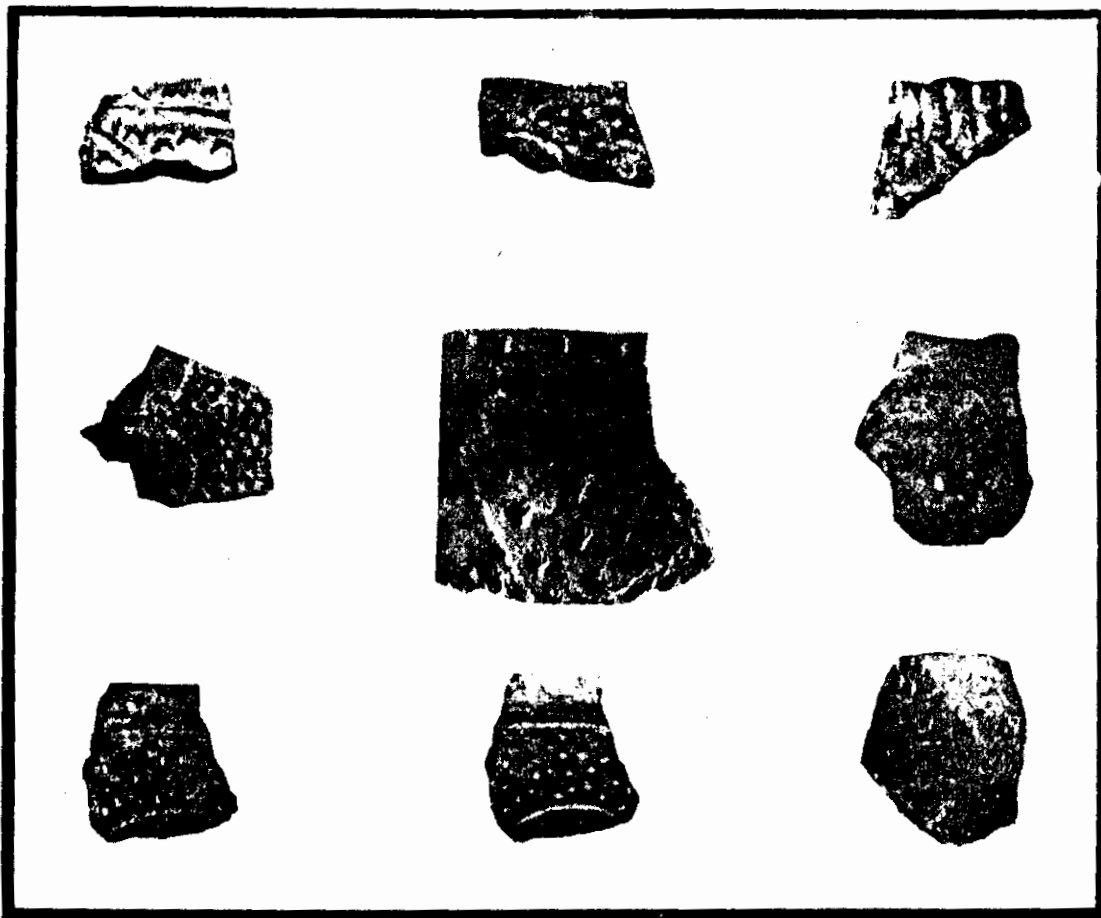
Churupa punctated apparently ancestral to punctated French Fork Incised designs, a type seen in the early and middle Coles Creek Period.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford, J.A., Op.cit.pp.220-221, sherds h, and i on p.233, and sherds d, e, and v on p.237.

Walker, Winslow M., Op.cit., p.43, pl.10, sherd h; pl.14, sherds a, b, c, d, g, and h.

J. A. Ford
Gordon R. Willey
New Orleans, La. 1939



Churupa Punctated

TYPE NAME: TROYVILLE PLAIN

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.

Tempering: Clay, some carbonized vegetal matter.

Texture: Lumpy, coarse, semi-compact. Has a soft, chalky surface texture.

Hardness: 2 to 2.5.

Color: Predominantly brown and buff. May be fired to gray or gray-white.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Fairly crude interior and exterior smoothing. Smoothing marks are very apparent. The degree of surface finish is not as smooth as Coles Creek Plain. Firing causes some surface mottling.

FORM:

Rim: Straight walls and vertical or out-slanting rims; slightly outcurved rims, with interior and exterior marginal thickening. Heavy rectangular exterior fold, and slight thin exterior rectangular fold are both represented. Notchings or deep incisions may be made horizontally across lip or diagonally on exterior. Generally speaking, rim development is not carried to the flamboyancy that it is in Coles Creek Plain, although certain forms in Troyville Plain are strikingly reminiscent of Coles Creek.

Lip: Flat or ovate-flat. Lip is usually plain except in those instances where notching or ticking is present.

Body: Medium deep wide mouthed bowls. Small beaker forms either rounded or quadrated.

Base: Convex for soup bowls. Pots and beakers are flat, either round or square.

Thickness: Average 9 mm, range 7 to 11 mm.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

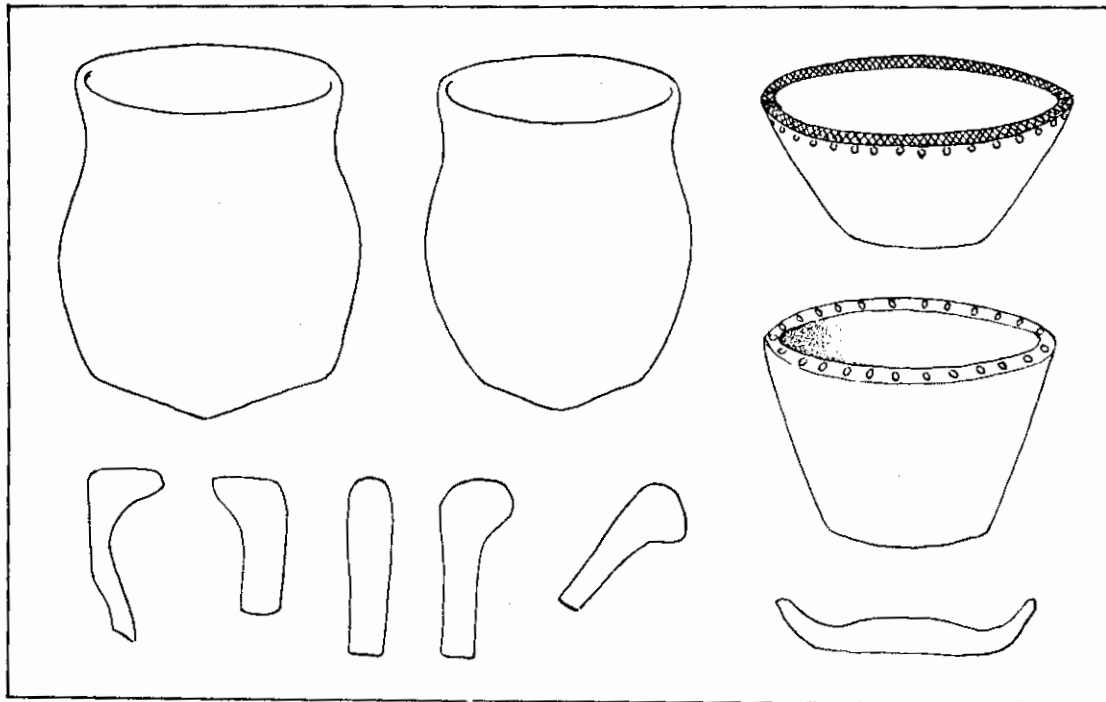
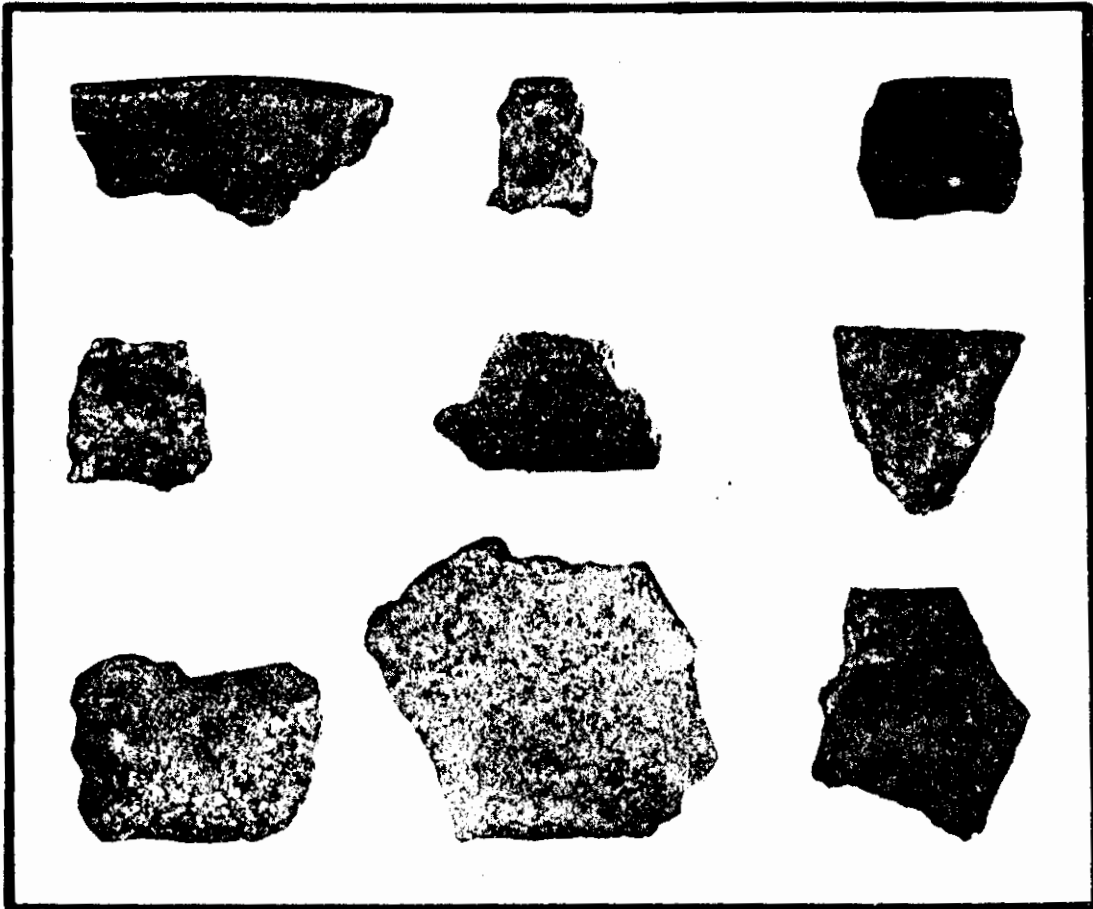
Has been found as described, from Southern Louisiana to Southern Arkansas and in Central and Southern Mississippi.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

The type is related to the late decorated types in the Marks-ville complex both in time and area. Seems to be directly ancestral to Coles Creek Plain.

J. A. Ford and Gordon R. Willey

New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939.



Troyville Plain

TYPE NAME: TROYVILLE STAMPED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.

Tempering: Predominantly large lumps of clay. Very little grit and sand. Carbonized vegetal matter.

Texture: Lumpy, coarse, contorted, compact. Surface has a soft chalky feel.

Hardness: 2 to 2.5. Range 2 to 3.

Color: Buff, gray or brown. Fire clouding on exterior. Core usually gray.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Primary smoothing on both interior and exterior before application of decoration. Tooling marks quite evident on both surfaces. Interior smudging quite common.

DECORATION:

Technique: Deep U-shaped incised lines made with end of cylindrical instrument. Reed or small cane probably used. These lines border bands of zigzag impressions made by rocking small, narrow instrument back and forth as it was moved sideways. These impressions are 1 to 2 cm. long and 2 to 3 mm. wide. Dentated stamping is very rare.

Design: Curvilinear or rectilinear bands filled with rocker stamping. These contrast with smoothed bands. Scrolls and other geometrical designs most common. Hemi-conical punctations sometimes used at terminations of the incised lines.

Distribution: On exterior body of vessel. If the rim is not decorated there is very often a plain band 1 to 3 cm. in width separating the lip from the decorated area. Decoration is often confined to a band about the upper part of the vessel.

FORM:

Rim: Straight unthickened rims. Rims thickened both to interior and exterior, usually with an incised line on exterior about 1 to 3 cm. down from lip. Small ovate exterior fold. Slightly outcurved rim, usually thickened. Occasional ticking or notching on exterior edge of lip. Rarely punctates in lips.

Body: Beaker form with slightly incurved sides. Pot shaped with slightly outcurved rim. Bowls.

Lip: Flat or flattened ovate. Occasional notching on top of lip.

Thickness: Averages 7 mm. Ranges from 4 to 9 mm. Rim margins usually rather thick and thin down to upper vessel wall. Bases thicker than vessel walls.

Appendages: Occasionally small ovate-triangular quadrations or ears extending upward and outward from plane of vessel mouth at about a 45 degree angle.

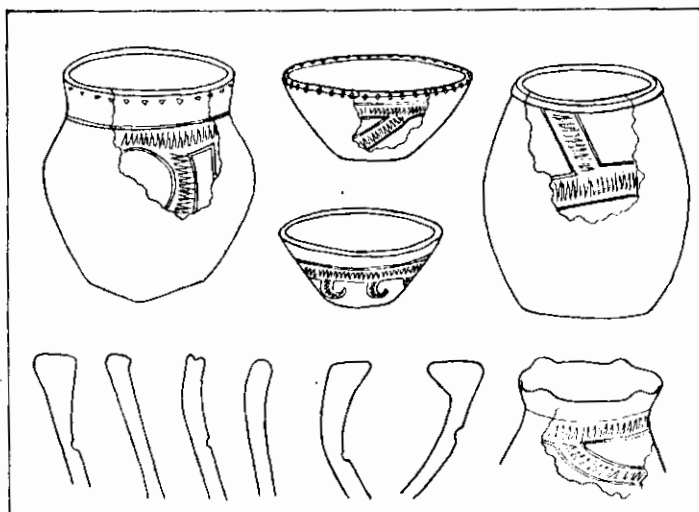
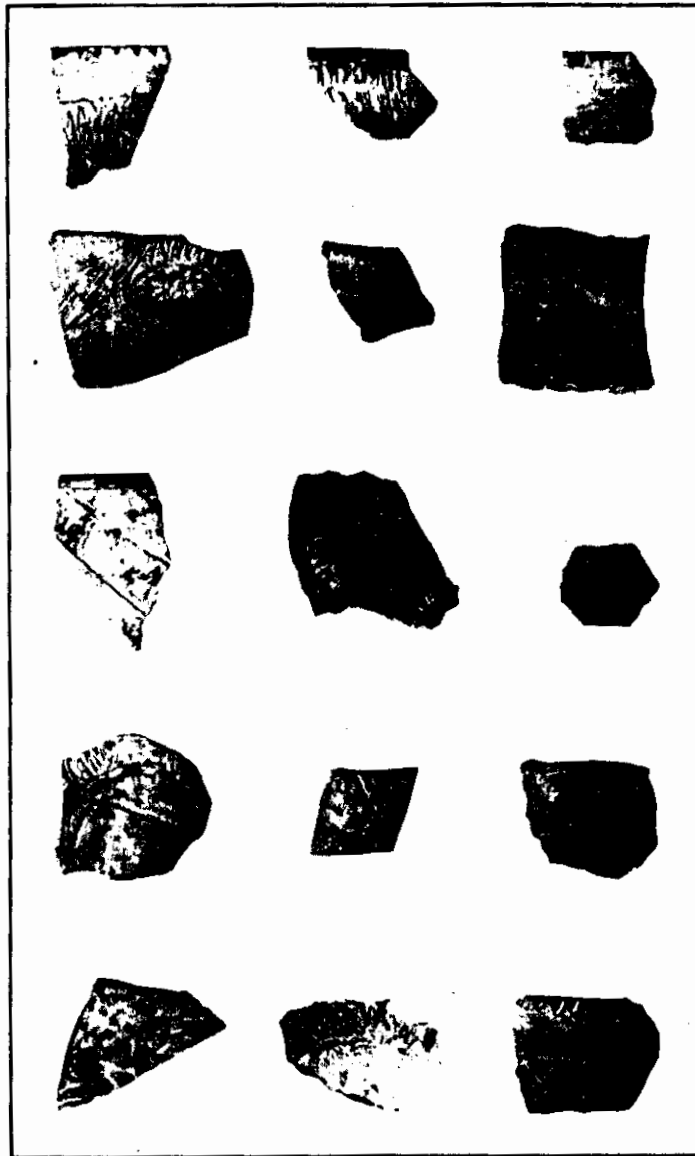
USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Louisiana, Southeastern Arkansas, and most of Western Mississippi.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Represents, as it is found at the Greenhouse Site in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, a late development of the Marksville Stamped. Late Marksville period - Early Coles Creek period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE: Obviously developed from Marksville Stamped. The principal difference is that the ware is thicker, paste and temper predominantly clay, is harder, better fired, design is cruder, more stylized and not as well executed. Dentate stamping is replaced with plain zigzag rocker stamping. Rims are direct or thickened rather than thin and cambered with cross-hatched decoration. Bears close relationship to other types in late



Troyville Stamped

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Marksville period. May be proto-type of Old River
Stamping and French Fork Incised.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Ford, J. A. Op. cit., sherd j on p. 229 and sherds h, j, and
t on p. 237.
Walker, Winslow H. Op. cit., p. 42, pl. 12 sherds e, f, i, and
k. J.A. Ford and Gordon R. Willey, New Orleans, La. 1939

TYPE NAME: PONCHARTRAIN CHECK STAMPED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.
Tempering: Clay with a little sand. Carbonized vegetal particles.
Lumps of clay visible.
Texture: Contorted, lumpy, compact.
Color: Principally gray, some buff and brown. Cross section
quite often shows brown or buff firing differential on
exterior surface. Some exterior fire retting.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Interior has been smoothed and smoothing marks
are evident. Interior has been smudged.

DECORATION:

Technique: Impressed with checked stamps to give solid checker-
ed effect in relief.
Design: Shows squares or small rectangles 2 to 3 mm. wide. In
most cases the depressed areas are larger than the inter-
secting ridges. There are a few instances where the re-
verse is true.
Distribution: Probably covers most of exterior vessel surface
with possible exception of base.

FORM:

Rim: Direct rim, unmodified. Simple, small exterior ovate fold.
Thin flat rectangular fold. Outcurved rim with slight
fold on exterior wall.
Lip: Flat. Flattened ovate. Pointed ovate. Sometimes bevelled
outside.
Body: Doubtful. Best evidence indicates small and medium sized
beckers. "Cauldron" type.
Base: Evidence of flat bases. Either square or rounded.
Thickness: Average of about 6 mm. Ranges from 7.5 to 5 mm.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

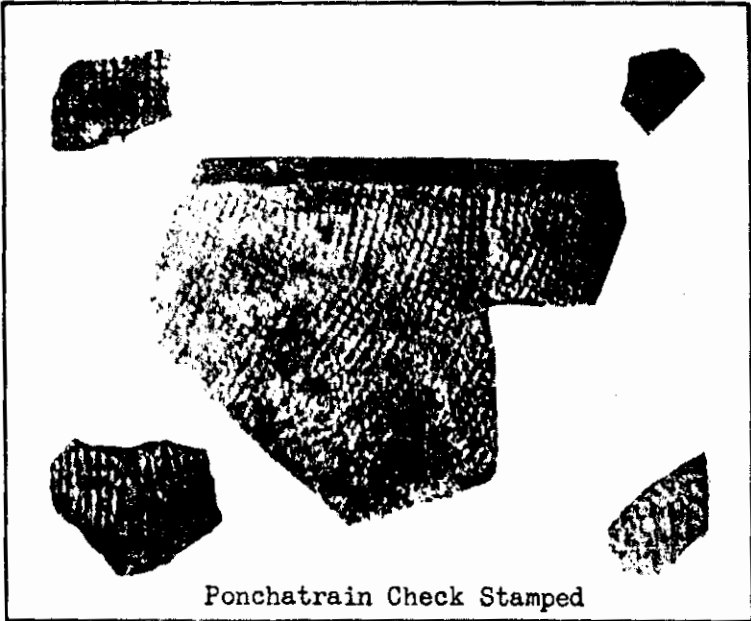
Ponchartrain Check Stamped, as it is recognized on temper, paste,
and surface decoration qualities, seems to be confined
as a major type to Southern Louisiana. It has been
found at the Greenhouse Site in Avoyelles Parish, which
is about 200 miles inland. It is very often recovered
in minority percentages on typical Coles Creek sites in
North-Central Louisiana as far North as Vicksburg,
Mississippi.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

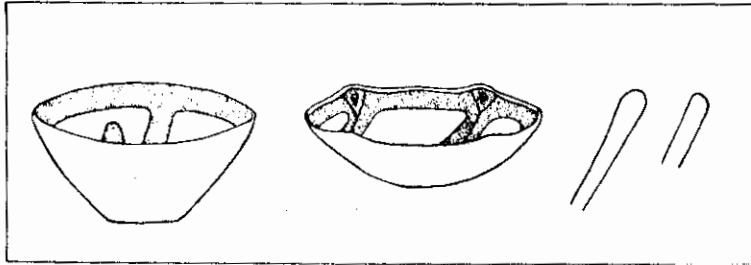
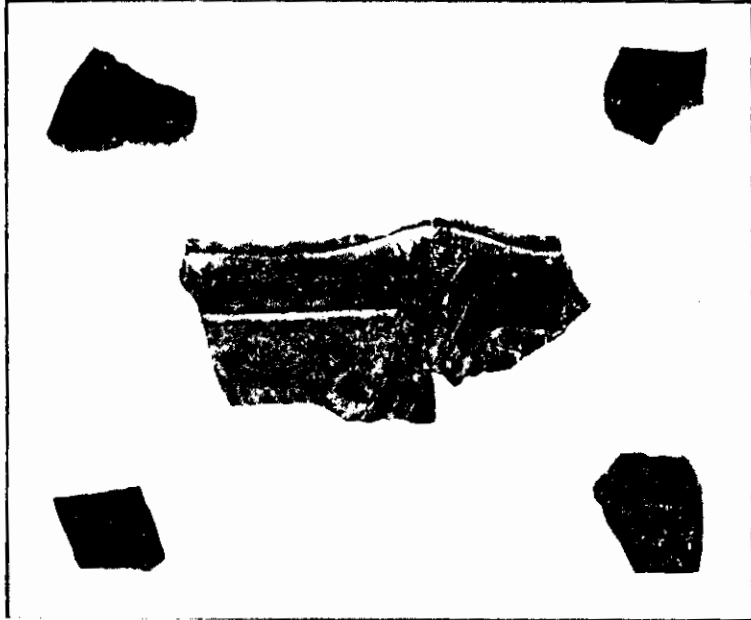
Stratigraphy from the Greenhouse site shows that it is
probably middle or late Coles Creek. It is possible that
it is earlier than this farther south in what seems to
be its native horizon.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

Very specifically, Ponchartrain Check, may be related to
similar checking along the Gulf Coast and South into
Florida. In the Southeast this material will reach
inland to regions as remote from the coast as Tennessee.



Ponchatrain Check Stamped



Woodville Red Filmed

It is, however, an alien type with the Coles Creek period as recognized at Greenhouse.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford, J.A., Op.cit., pp. 243-244; sherd 1 on p. 135.

J. A. Ford and Gordon R. Willey

New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939

TYPE NAME: WOODVILLE RED FILMED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.

Tempering: Clay with small amounts of sand and grit. Carbonized vegetal particles.

Texture: Lumpy, coarse, but compact.

Hardness: Average 2.5. Ranges from 2 to 3.

Color: Buff and gray. Paste core usually gray. Shows exterior fire mottling.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Smoothed on both interior and exterior surfaces. Tooling marks are faintly evident on both surfaces.

Filming: Red film may completely cover interior of vessel, or may be restricted to certain zones or bands which are set off with incised lines. Pigment is a brick colored red. In many cases it has faded to light red or has been semi-obiterated by weathering.

DECORATION:

Technique: Incised lines usually made with a pointed instrument. Punctations, usually triangular, may decorate backgrounds or may be used in, or to terminate, incised lines.

Design: Curvilinear or rectilinear patterns which are not completely known. Incised lines are used to border bands of red slip which contrasts with unslipped areas. Portions of the design are often filled in with fine lined incised hachure.

Distribution: Confined to vessel interiors. May occur as a red filled border outlined by incised lines just below the lip. Usually joining this band designs are placed in and across interior vessel surfaces.

FORM:

Rim: Outslanting rims direct and unmodified. Outslanting rims with slight rounded exterior thickening.

Lip: Ovate or flattened ovate. May rarely be notched.

Body: Shallow bowl with outslanting sides and small flat base. Medium deep bowls with outslanting sides and small flat base.

Base: Probably small, circular, and flat.

Thickness: Average 6.5 mm. Ranges from 5.5 to 7 mm.

Appendages: Small triangular ears extending upward and outward from rim.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Southern Louisiana and Southeastern Mississippi.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Late Marksville, Troyville, and early Coles Creek periods.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

Is obviously very closely related to similar type extending Eastward along the Gulf Coast as far Southeast as Tampa, Florida. Woodville Red Filmed is distinguished from this variant by being clay tempered. May have

relationship to some early caddoan forms in Northern Louisiana and Southwestern Arkansas.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford, J.A., Op.cit., p.174 and sherd h on p.197.

J.A.Ford and Gordon R. Willey
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939

TYPE NAME: YOKENA INCISED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.

Tempering: Usually clay. Small amounts of sand and grit. Carbonized particles.

Texture: Texture is usually coarse and lumpy but compact. Surface texture is soft and has a chalky feel.

Hardness: Average 2 to 2.5. Range from 2 to 3. Mostly gray or buff. Some dark browns. In cross section shows light buff and gray. Firing produces gray, black, and white mottling.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Moderate smoothing on both interior and exterior surfaces. Tooling marks apparent. Interiors sometimes smudged.

DECORATION:

Technique: Incised lines made with a rounded blunt instrument. They are of medium depth and U-shaped in cross section.

Design: Principally curvilinear elements. They are supplemented with some straight lines and angles. Concentric circles and evidence of inter-locking scroll. Hemiconical punctations very often terminate U-shaped incised lines in Yokena Incised or are found in lines.

Distribution: Usually upper vessel body. Usually begins about a centimeter below lip on exterior.

FORM:

Rim: Straight rims with marginal thickening. Heavy folded rims extending 2 cms. or more down the vessel exterior. The folds usually are rounded rectangular in cross-section. Rims which are thickened to the inside and flattened or bevelled on the inside. Tendency toward cambering.

Lip: Flat or ovate. Often flattened in horizontal plane.

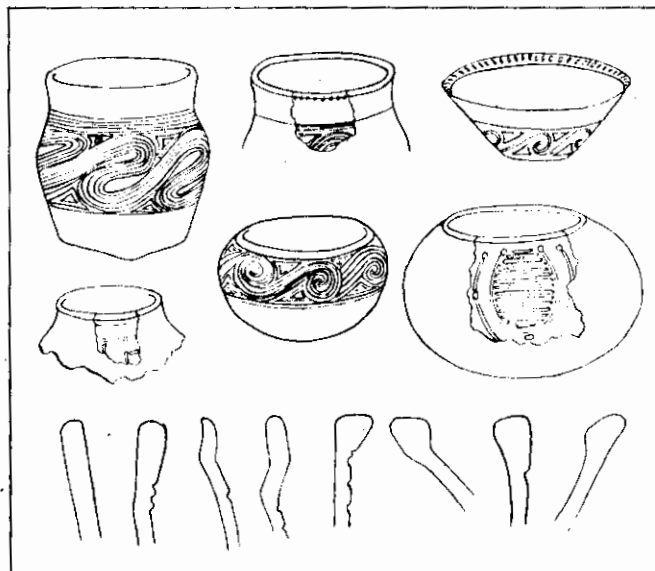
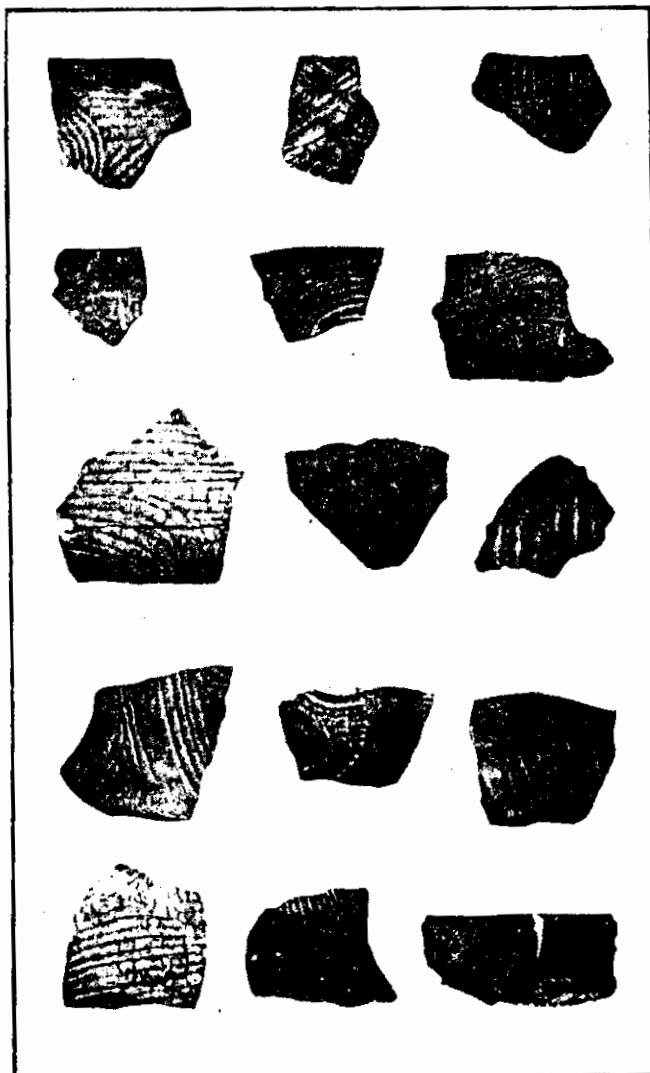
Base: Flat, square or round in shape. Side walls form distinct angle with base.

Thickness: Ranges from 5 to 10 mm. Bases and bottoms much thicker than vessel walls.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE: Central and Southern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE: Coeval with other types of the Troyville period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE: Related by shape, paste, and design techniques to other Troyville period types. Shows resemblance in design and arrangement. Has its prototype in Marksville Incised of the Marksville period. Chief differences are in paste and execution, the latter being partially grit-tempered and more carefully decorated.



Yokena Incised

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BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford, J. A., Op.cit.pp.223-224; sherds l, n, p, and s on p.229; sherds g, j, k, and n on page 233; and sherds a, k, l, m, o, p, q, r, and s on p. 237.

Walker, Winslow K., Op. cit., p. 41, pl.10, sherds e and k; pl. 11, sherds h, j, k, and l; and pl. 15, sherds f and h.

J. A. Ford
 Gordon R. Willey
 New Orleans, La. 1939

TYPE NAME: MAZIQUE INCISED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.
 Tempering: Clay. Small amount of sand.
 Texture: Contorted, lumpy, but compact.
 Hardness: 2.5 with range of 2 to 3.
 Color: Brown and buff with occasional gray. Thin buff firing differential shows plainly as opposed to gray paste core. Some exterior mottling due to firing.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Smooth on both surfaces and shows tooling marks particularly on interior. Occasional interior smudging.

DECORATIONS:

Technique: Medium deep incised lines, usually overhanging, which are placed diagonally to vertical axis of vessel. Are also placed vertically, but diagonal arrangement is more common.

Design and Distribution: Band or zone of incised lines diagonally or vertically placed. Zone is usually immediately below lip. Zones vary as to width from 2 to 8 cm. Often there is a plain band one-half cm. to 2 cms. in width which separates zone of design from lip. When lines are placed diagonally they may be arranged to form alternating triangles, sometimes they are divided into small sub-panels, being separated by single incised lines which are vertically placed. Mazique incised lines may be terminated in deep triangular punctations or be left plain.

FORM:

Rim: Simple straight rims. Medium and small exterior rounded folds are common. Some heavy rectangular folds. Exterior triangular thickening with broad flat lip. Notched rim.

Lip: Flattened ovate most common. Some notching.

Body: Cauldron shape most common. This shape has slight shoulder and vertical rim or collar. The variation of this is noted when upper wall segments or collars slant slightly outward. Flat shallow bowl with outcurved rim.

Base: Flat.

Thickness: Range from 9 to 5 mm. Averages 7 mm.

Appendages: Small triangular ears. Four to a vessel.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

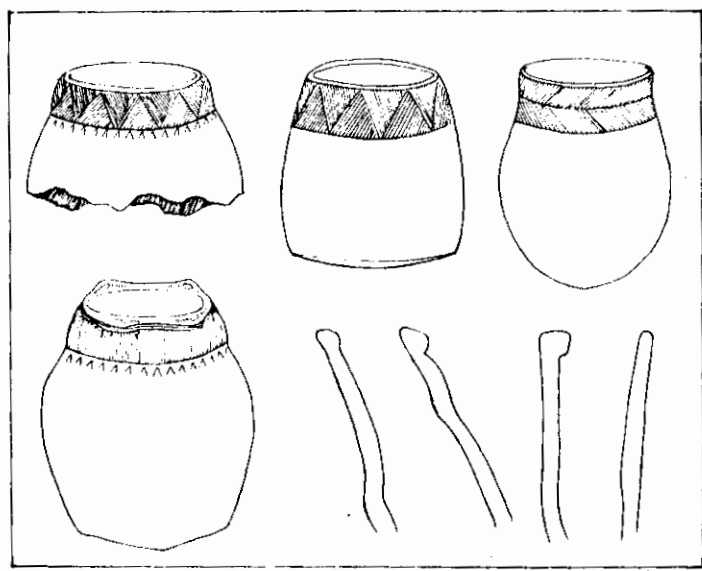
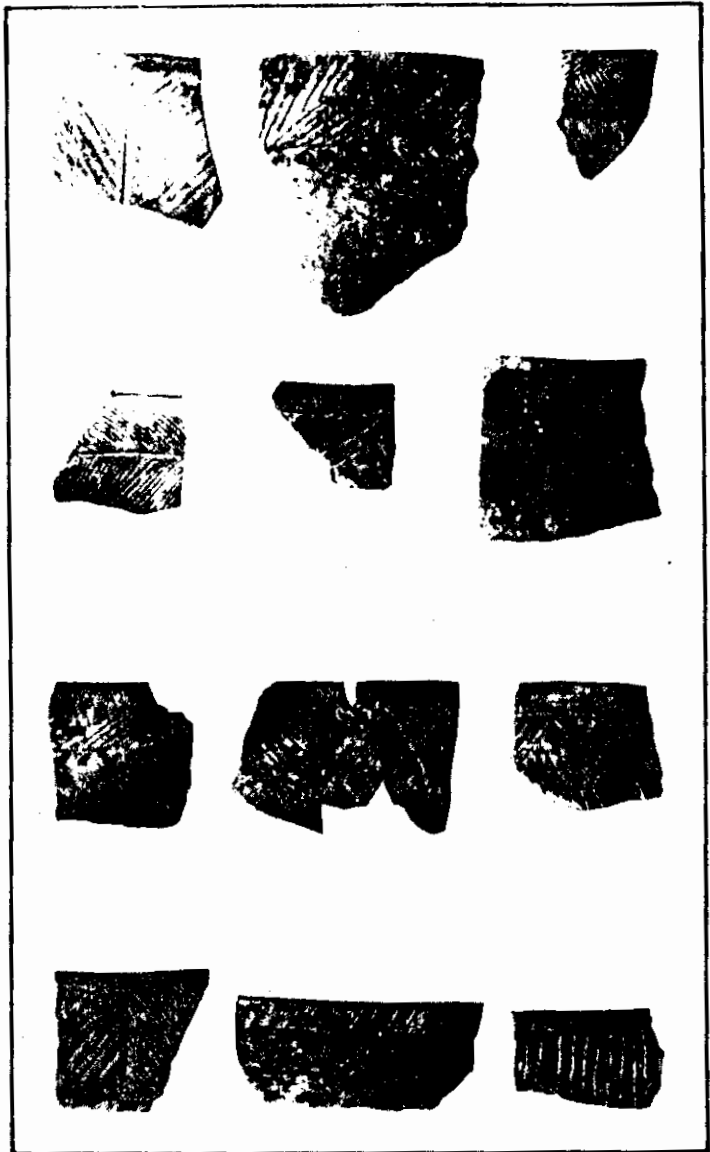
Central and Southern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

The Coles Creek period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

May be a development of a cross hatched rim design of Marksville period, the Horizontal Coles Creek Incised. Shows greatest design similarity to Caddo types, such as Sanson Incised or Catahoula Incised. Principal differences are in paste, incised technique or minor variations in arrangement.



Mazique Incised

Mazique Incised

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford, J.A., Op.cit., p.177, sherds l and j and n on p.195,
 and sherds f, o, q, and r on p.201.
 Walker, Winslow H., Op.cit., pl.15, sherd i.

J.A.Ford and Gordon R.Willey
 New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939.

TYPE NAME: FRENCH FORK INCISED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.
 Tempering: Large particles of clay and small particles of carbonized matter, which show as very black dots, and a small amount of sand.
 Texture: Fine. Paste is contorted and very compact.
 Hardness: Averages 2.5. Range 2 to 3.
 Color: Usually gray or buff. Ranges from black to reddish brown. Is sometimes marked with firing clouds. Interiors are often smudged.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Usually smooth and soapy to the touch. Shows marks of a polishing stone. Polishing marks run parallel to the rim. Finish is fairly smooth and in exceptional cases a rather high polish has been achieved. In some cases the surface is rough and tempering material shows. This may be due to erosion.

Filming: In very few cases the interior shows a red slip.

DECORATION:

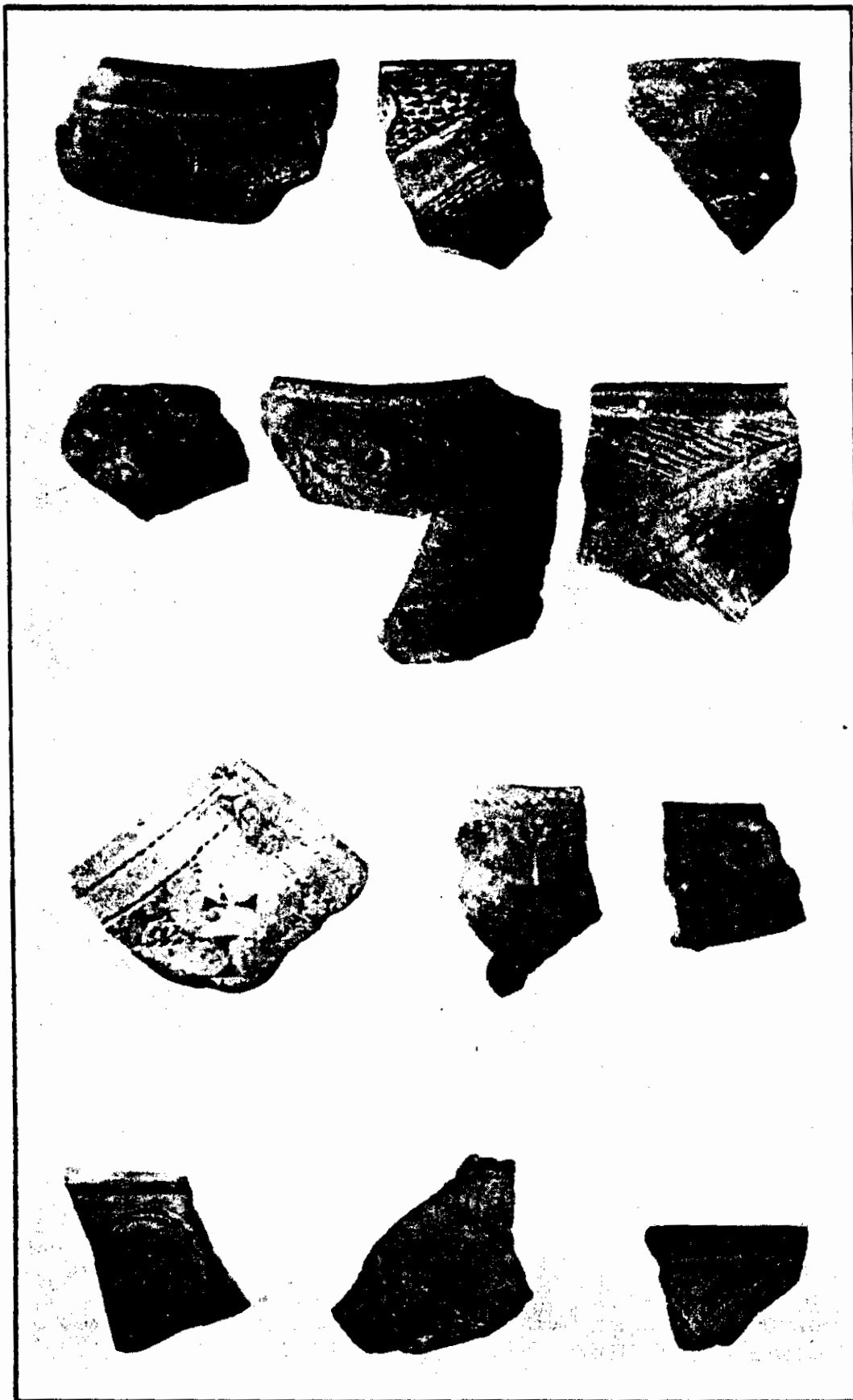
Technique: A number of techniques are noted in French Fork Incised. The designs are outlined by overhanging incised lines with punctates spaced on them, or wide incised lines. Large triangular punctates, or punctates made with a hollow reed are found in and at the ends of the lines.

Design: The fundamental principles of the design appears to be the contrasting of roughened with smooth bands and areas. This roughening is achieved in several ways. Overhanging incised lines usually running parallel to the rim and often ending in deep punctates; rows of triangular punctates; scattered triangular punctates; arrangements of tear drop-shaped punctates; delicate dentate stamping; cross-hatching made with fine lines; or in exceptional cases red pigment. This background is often depressed below the surrounding vessel surface. The usual design is the curving meander. The meander is usually brought out in this negative by means of a roughened background. Waving or undulating bands are another frequent motif. Usually the design motif is repeated over and over again around the vessel.

Distribution: Nearly always confined to a band encircling the upper part of the vessel. On vessels which show an incipient neck, this neck bears the band of decoration.

FORM:

Rim: Various treatments of folded rim strap mark this type. Rims are very often thickened by turning over a strap of clay to the outside and around the lip. Interior thickening, triangular in cross section is fairly frequent. Occasionally one or more incised lines are inscribed in the thickened rim.



French Fork Incised

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10.

Lip: Lips are either rounded or flattened in the plane of the vessel mouth. In the latter case there may be one or more incised lines inscribed in the lip.

Body: There are three major body forms. The most common of these seems to be a globular vessel with gently incurving shoulder and a small aperture. In a few cases the vessel body has four lobes. The second very common form is much larger, usually ten or fifteen inches in diameter. The body is shaped very much like a cauldron and generally has a flat bottom. The upper walls curve slightly inward and there is a neck which extends vertically from one to three inches high, according to the size of the vessel. It is upon this neck that decoration is found on this vessel shape. In a number of cases this vertical neck shows a suggestion of cambering which is reminiscent of the Marksville rim. The third vessel shape noted is a shallow concaved bottom bowl which has four large triangular shaped ears extending almost horizontally from its rim. These ears are arranged so that although the mouth of the bowl is round, the extreme edges of the ears form a square. Small ears suggestive of the influence of this type are occasionally found on the rims of the two vessel shapes described above. In all cases four ears seem to have been used.

Base: Bowls seem to show the only cases of convex bases found with this decoration. The predominant form is a flat base with a marked angle between the base and the vessel walls. These bases are usually square or rounded in shape.

Thickness: Thickness ranges from 4.5 mm. to 8 mm. with an average of about 6 mm.

Appendages: The triangular ears noted above are the only appendages that appear on this type.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

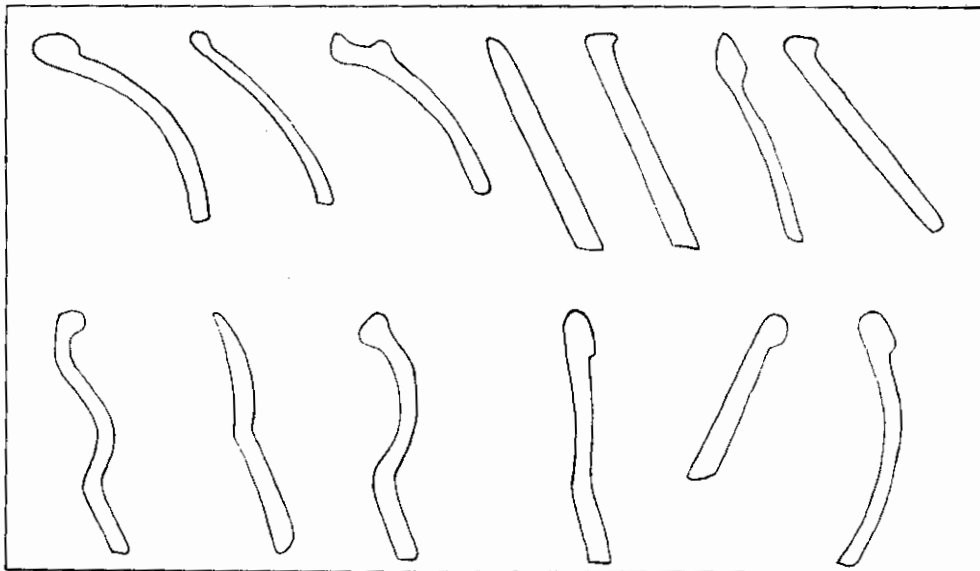
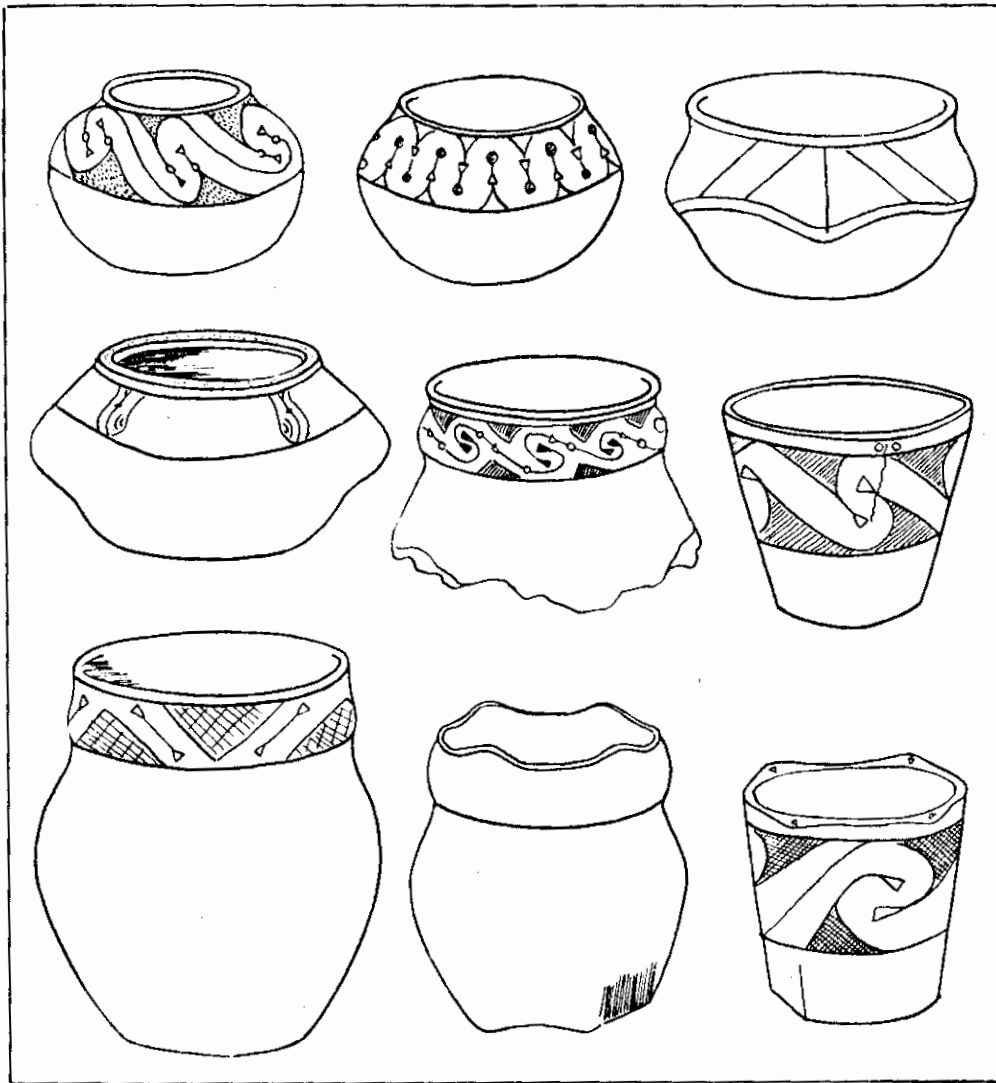
French Fork Incised in its typical form seems to be confined to Southwest Mississippi and the Mississippi Valley area of Central and Northern Louisiana. It has been found up the Red River as far as the Crenshaw Site in Southwestern Arkansas.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Stratigraphic studies at the Greenhouse Site show that this type belongs to the early and middle stages of the Coles Creek occupation of the lower Mississippi Valley. Stratigraphic results from the Greenhouse Site verify this.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

French Forks appears to have evolved from the body decoration of Marksville types. In it can be seen features indicating relationship to nearly all of the types of the Marksville complex. The use of negative and positive areas to form a design is a feature which it holds with Marksville Stamped and Churupa Punctated. The use of punctates at the ends of incised lines appears sometimes in Yokona Incised. Of course, these earlier types used hemi-conical punctates whereas those on French Fork are nearly always triangular. The incised lines appearing in French Fork are sometimes round bottomed and suggest Marksville incising very strongly. The use of a very delicate dentate stamp, as it is sometimes found bridges the gap between Marksville stamped and the rows of triangular punctates used to mark the background of French Fork.



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French Fork Incised

11.

Stamping with unnotched rocker as it is found in late Marksville Stamped may have developed into the close spaced incised lines which are another type of French Fork background. The relationship in vessel form is not always so obvious, however, the large cauldron shaped vessel with vertical neck might be interpreted as an outgrowth of the typical vessel shape of the Marksville period. The frequent cambering of this neck makes such a comparison quite plausible. The relationship of this decoration to material from the Northwest Coast of Florida is obvious. The primary distinction seems to be in paste.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Ford, J.A. Op. cit., pp. 174-176, sherds a, b, f, e, g, and l on p. 197 and vessel on p. 202.
Walker, Winslow M. Op. cit., p. 43, pl. 14, sherds f, i, h, and j; pl. 15, sherds c, e, and g.

Note: Drill holes showing concavity from both sides of the sherd are sometimes found on material of this type as well as on other Coles Creek types. These holes are usually near the rim and are near a crack in the vessel. There can be little doubt but that this is evidence of crack lacing technique of repairing cracked vessels.

J.A. Ford and Gordon R. Willey
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939.

TYPE NAME: COLES CREEK INCISED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled
Tempering: Predominantly clay. Small amounts of sand. Small particles of carbonized vegetal matter.
Texture: Compact, contorted and slightly lumpy.
Hardness: 2.5, range from 2 to 3.
Color: Buff, gray, or brown. Core generally gray. Fire mottling on exterior surface.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Moderate smoothing on both exterior and interior surfaces showing marks of smoothing tool especially on interior. Smudging of interiors common.

DECORATION:

Technique: Overhanging incised lines are generally found but a few examples show lines made with a pointed tool.
Design and Distribution: These lines are placed horizontal and parallel to the rim on the upper portion of the vessel. They may vary in number from two or three to fifteen or more. Usually they are closely spaced being less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. apart; they may be as widely spaced as 2 cm. Generally they begin just below the lip, but rarely there is a margin of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 or 4 cm. of undecorated rim. Quite often rather large triangular punctates are placed in a row beneath and parallel to the lines. In many cases where a wide and folded rim or rim thickening on the exterior is found, the incised lines are confined to the rim area. Decoration usually extends only a short distance down the vessel wall.

FORM:

Rim: Vertical rims and vertical rims with small, rounded, exterior folds are the most common. There is, besides, a wide range in the variations of these folds. Folds are applied to inslanting, outslanting, incurving, and outcurving rims. Direct, slightly incurving and inslanting rims are most common. A few rims slant outward. A rim with slight thickening on interior just below the lip is fairly common.

Lip: Ovate variations predominate. Lips flattened in the plane of the vessel mouth are common.

Body: Beaker, barrel-shaped beaker, "cauldron", and bowl. See cut.

Base: Nearly always flat. In most cases there is a definite angle formed between bottom and side walls. In shape bottoms are either square or round.

Thickness: 6.5 mm. average.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

This is the horizon marker for classical Coles Creek as it is found in Central and Southern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi. It does not seem to have relationship to the east along the Gulf as does French Fork Incised or Rhinehardt Punctated.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

The Coles Creek horizon. Follows Marksville and precedes proto-historic horizons. Is undoubtedly coeval with part of Deasonville.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIP OF TYPE:

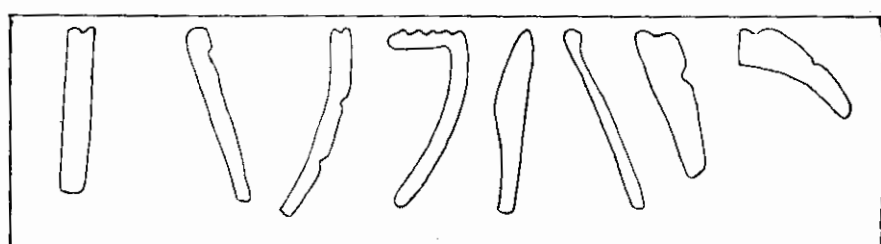
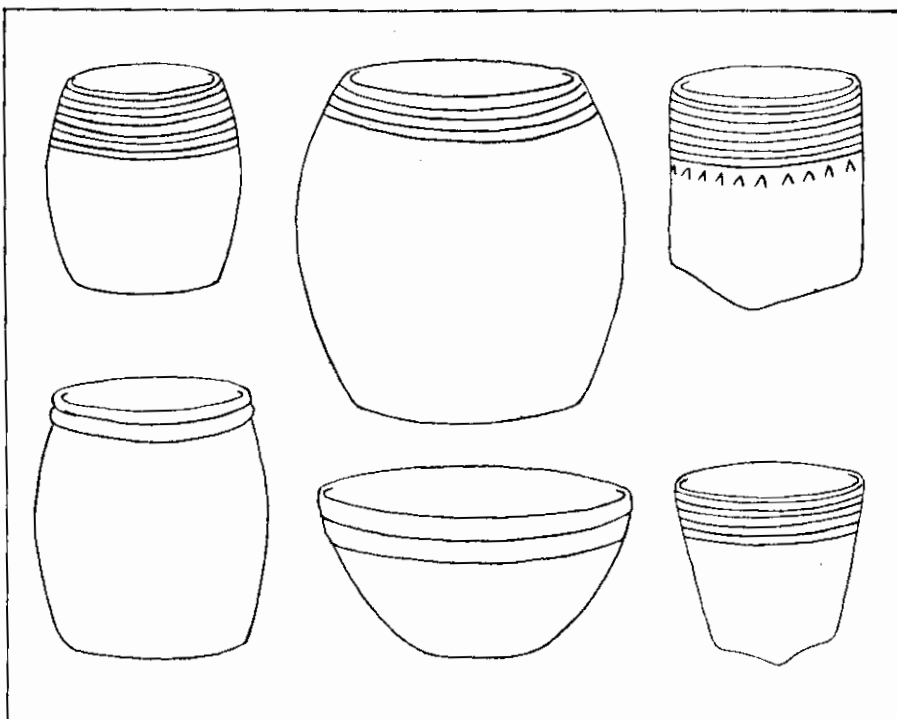
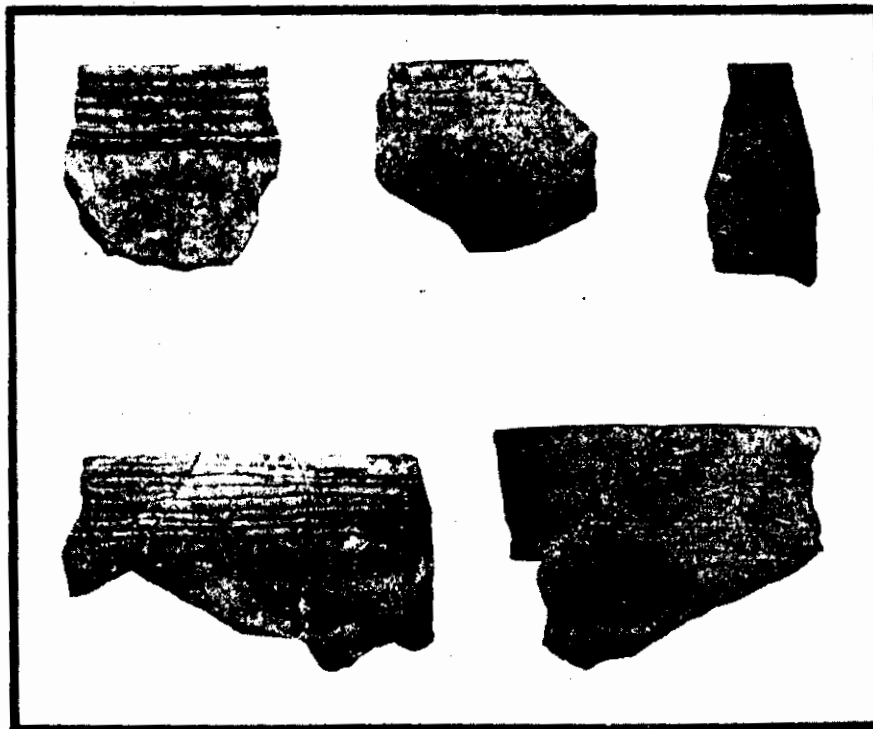
A developmental sequence of Coles Creek Incised to Hardy Incised, a Caddo type, seems very reasonable.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ford, J.A., Op.cit., pp.180-183, and sherds a, b, c, d, e, f, and h, on p.195.

Walker, Winslow H., Op.cit., p.41 and pl.11, sherd a.

J. A. Ford and Gordon R. Willey,
New Orleans, La. 1939



Coles Creek Incised

POTTERY STAMPS

At Ocmulgee we have been doing some exploratory work beneath the site of a levee which is soon to be built around the Lamar Site at Ocmulgee. These explorations have revealed some interesting features which we hope to report upon shortly.

At this time we are reporting an incised clay paddle (Catalogue No. 39-5154/2 B1 11) evidently used for marking "carved-paddle" stamped wares. This fragmentary paddle evidently possessed a slightly convex or rounded head or paddle portion, with an elongated handle, which was elliptical in cross-section. The working face of the paddle carries deep, sharply incised lines which seem to form a part of one of the most typical Lamar type decorative motifs--The Filfoot. (See Southeastern Archaeological Conference News Letter, No.2, Vol.1).

Paste: House gray, compact, flaky fracture.

Temper: Red sand, coarse (1.0 or less); medium quantity (ca. 20%).

Texture: Exterior smooth.

Color: Exterior lighter gray than core to a depth of 1.0 mm.

Incising: Ridges 2 mm.wide; grooves 2 mm.wide, 2 mm. deep.

This paddle seems worthy of mention inasmuch as no example of this type of tool has been elsewhere reported. Stamps made of pottery are not unknown; however, these are usually either disc-like stamps (see The Nacoochee Hound in Georgia, by Heye, Hodge, and Pepper, Contr. from the Mus. of Amer. Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, Vol.IV, No.3, Pl.XXXI) or are stamps, shaped like a pottery trowel to be used as a die rather than a paddle. Both these types are figured by Krieger (see Plate 35, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and Plate 36, Bull.156, U.S.N.Mus., Aboriginal Indian Pottery of the Dominican Republic; also Plate 17, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of Bulletin 147, U.S.N.Mus., Archaeological and Historical Investigations in Samana Dominican Republic, which is the same as Plate 35, Bull. 156. These stamps Mr. Krieger has identified as pottery or textile stamps.

On exhibition in the Heye Foundation Museum of the American Indian, New York City, but not illustrated in the Nacoochee report, are two oval paddle-shaped objects with the handles broken off which bear upon one of their flat surfaces an incised rectilinear design. The museum number is 5/184. They are very probably the same type object as described herein.

Plate 6, numbers 1 and 2, Archaeological Investigations of Bayou Macon in Arkansas, by Harry J. Lemley and S.D. Dickinson, Vol.9, Bull. Texas Arch. and Paleon. Soc., Sept. 1937, figures two stamps of the die type very similar to those figured by Krieger. Lemley refers to de Booy, Theodor, "Pottery from Certain Caves in Eastern Santo Domingo, West Indies", Amer. Anthr. (N.S.) Vol. XVII, No. 1, Jan-Mar., 1915, pp. 95-97, who reports similar disc-like objects which he classifies as stamps.



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Mr. L. H. Solomon and Dr. C. C. Harrold, Society for Georgia Archaeology, have in their possession some faceted, irregular lumps of fired clay which show the impression of the same carved paddle on each of their various surfaces (13 surfaces on the one complete specimen). These objects are considered pottery or fabric stamps, although this is questionable in view of the fact that all the impressions on these objects were made by the same design. These objects show paddling rather than being the paddle proper.

We are, therefore, reporting this paddle-shaped incised paddle as a unique occurrence.

Jesse D. Jennings,
Charles H. Fairbanks,

Ocmulgee National Monument