TYPE NAME: BELLEAU INCISED

FORM:

Rim: Simple rounded exterior folds on vertical or slightly inclining or incurving rim. Direct rim. Thin, flat, rounded exterior folds. Rarely outward rolled rim with exterior folds.

Lip: Ovate, flattened-ovate, pointed ovate. Occasionally one or two inclined 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 BAYOU:

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

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

In vessel, rim, and encircling shape, as well as paste, temper and some decorative techniques, and obvious relationship to other Coles Creek period types is shown. Closer similarity, however, is noted with Harrison Bayou Incised, a Cahokia period type. Harrison Bayou does not, as a rule, have any punctuations within the incised fielded by the cross-hatched lines. However, some few Coles Creek sherds have been found which do not have the enclosed punctuations. Greatest difference is in paste. Is probably ancestral to Harrison Bayou Incised.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:

TYPE NAME: CHURUPA PUNCTATED

FABRIC:
Method of Manufacture: Coiled.
Tempering: Clay and some sand. Particles of carbonized vegetal matter.
Texture: Coarse, lumpy, but compact.
Hardness: 2.8. Range from 2 to 3.

SURFACE FINISH:
Finish: Moderately 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 meander.
Distribution: On exterior; usually in a wide band beginning below smooth rim areas and extending past way down vessel wall.

FORM:
Rim: Straight rim. Straight rim slightly incurving. Straight rim with marginal thickening both to the inside and outside.
Base: Flint, 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 soon in the early and middle Coles Creek Period.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Walker, Winlow W., Op.cit., p. 43, pl. 10, sherd h; pl. 14, sherd a, b, c, d, g, and h.
J. A. Ford
Gordon R. Willey
New Orleans, La. 1939
Chorrera 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-sloping rims; slightly outcurved rims, with interior and exterior marginal thickening. Heavy rectangular exterior fold, and slight thin exterior rectangular fold are both represented. Notching or deep incisions may be made horizontally across lip or diagonally on exterior. Generally speaking, rim development is not carried to the flamboyance 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 trickling 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 3 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 Merkville 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.
TYPE NAME: TROYVILLE STAMPED

PASTE:
Method of Manufacture: Coiled.
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 evident on both surfaces. Interior smudging quite common.

DECORATION:
Technique: Deep U-shaped incised lines made with oval or cylindrical instrument. Recessed rim 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. Denticulated stamping very rare.
Design: Curvilinear or rectilinear bands filled with rocker stamping. These contrast with smooth bands. Scrolls and other geometrical designs most common. Miniature punctuations sometimes used at terminations of the incised lines.
Distribution: On exterior body of vessel. If the rim is not decorated there is 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 rim. Rim thickened both to interior and exterior, usually with incised line on exterior about 1 to 2 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 lip.
Lip: Flat or flattened ovate. Occasional notching on top of lip.
Thickening: Average 7 mm. Ranges from 4 to 9 mm. Rim margins usually rather thick and thin down to upper vessel wall. Bass thicker than vessel wall.
Appendages: Occasionally small exo-triangular quadrilaterals 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 RANK:
Represents, as 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 vessel 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. Rim gap direct or thickened rather than thin and burned with cross-hatched decoration. Bears close relationship to other types in late
TYPE NAME: PUNCHHOLE CHECK STAMPED

PART:
Method of Manufacture: Called.
Temper: Clay with a little sand. Carbonized vegetable particles.
Texture: Coarse, mounded, compact.
Color: Primarily gray, some buff and brown. Cross section quite often shows brown or buff when differential on exterior surface. Some exterior firing splitting.

SURFACE FINISH:
Differential at interior has been smoothed and smoothing marks are evident. Interior has been matted.

DECORATION:
Technique: Impressed with checked stamps to give solid checkerboard effect in relief.
Details: Stamps appear as small rectangles 3 to 3.5 mm. wide. In most cases the depressed area is larger than the intersecting ridges. There are a few instances where the reverse is true.
Distribution: Probably covers part of exterior vessel surface with possible exception of base.

FOUR:

INTERIOR: Evidence of first break. Either unfored or rounded.

Abnormalities: None.

USUAL HEIGHTS OF TYPE:
Punchholc (Check Stamped), as it is reckoned in length, grade, and surface condition quality, seems to be confined externally to Southern Louisiana. It has been found at the Greenhouse Site, in Averyville Parish, which is about 200 miles inland. It is very often recovered in minor percentages in typical Coler Creek sites in North-Central Louisiana as far North as Vicksburg, Mississippi.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE:
Stratigraphically, the Greenhouse site shows that it is probably earlier than Coler Creek. It is possible that it is earlier than this further south in what seems to be its native horizon.

PROBABLE TEMPESTRAYS OF TYPE:
Very specifically, Punchholes (Check Stamped) may be related to another check along the Gulf Coast and South into Florida. In the Southeast this interior will reach inland to regions as remote from the coast as Tennessee.
It is, however, an alien type with the Coles Creek period from the Mississippi River Basin.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Ford, Jack, Jr., ed., pp. 243-244; chart 1 on p. 133.
J. A. Ford and Mard A. Tilley
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939

GOODWILL RED FILLED POTTERY

Red of manufacture: Coiled.
Tempering: Clay with small amounts of sand and grit. Coarsened ventral particles.
Texture: Vary, coarse, but compact.
Burnish: Average 2.5. Ranges from 0 to 3.

SURFACE TEXTURE:
Modifications: Smooth to both interior and exterior surfaces. Kiln marks are faintly evident on both surfaces.
Piloting: Red fill or completely covers interior of vessel, or may be punctuated to certain areas or wells which are set off with incised lines. Pigment is a brick colored red. In many cases it has failed to light red or has been semi-burnished by metalling.

DECORATION:
Technique: Incised lines usually made with a pointed instrument. Incised lines, usually trim, are located on the pot, or are used in, or are confined, incised lines.
Design: Curvilinear or rectilinear patterns which are not completely known. Incised lines are used in border bands of red slip with contrasts with unincised areas. Portions of the design are often filled in with fine lines incised incised bands.

Distribution: Confinned to vessel interiors. May occur as a red filled border outlined by incised lines just below the lip. Incised joining this basic design are placed in an arc across interior vessel surfaces.

USES:
Hair: Outstanding use direct and unmodified. Outstanding rim with slight rounded exterior thickening.
Lip: Curve or flattened curve, but usually be hooked.
Body: Straight, or with outslanting called and small flat base.
Pocket: Deep bowl with outslanting sides and small flat base.
Base: Probably small, circular, and flat.
Thickness: Average 1.0 cm. Range from 0.8 to 0.7 cm.
Appellation: Small triangular base extending upward and outward from rim.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:
Southern Louisiana and Southeastern Mississippi.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN REGIONS:
Late Fernsville, Transyville, and early Coles Creek periods.

PROBABLY RELATED TYPES OF POTTERY:
Is obviously very closely related to similar types extending Southeast along the Gulf Coast as for Southeast of Tampa, Florida. Goodwill Red Filmed is distinguished from this variant by being clay tempered. May have
relationship to some earlyadic forms in Northern Louisiana and Southwestern Arkansas.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
J.A. Ford and Gordon P. Tilley
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939

TYPE: C.M.E. OCCURS INCISED

PAST:
Method of Manufacture: Coiled.
Texture: Texture is usually coarse and lumpy but compact. Surface texture is soft and has a chalky feel.
Hardness: Average 2 to 4. Range from 2 to 3.
Locality gray or buff. Some dark brown. In cross section shows light buff and gray. Firing produces gray, black, and white motting.

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

DECORATION:
Technique: Incised lines made with a rounded blunt instrument. They are of medium depth and sharpened in cross section.
Design: Principally curvilinear elements. They are supplemented with some straight lines and arcs. Consecutively circles and evidence of inter-locking scrolls. Hard conical 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 rim with marginal thickening. Heavy folded rim extending 2 cm. 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 leveled on the inside. Tendency toward corroning.
Li: Flat or ovate. Often flattened in horizontal plane.
Base: Flat or concave or rounded in shape. Side walls form distinct neck with base.
Thickness: Range 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: Correl with other types of the Troyville period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE: Related by shape, paste, and design technique to other Troyville period types. Shows resemblance in design and arrangement. Has the presence of in Lakeville Incised of the Parkville period. Chief differences are in paste and execution, the latter being partially grit-tempered and more carefully decorated.
ibliography:
Ford, J. A., On cit., pp. 223-224; sherds i, n, p, and s on p. 223; sherds c, j, k, and h on page 233; and sherds a, b, l, m, o, p, q, r, and s on p. 237.
Walker, William L., Op. cit., p. 41; pl. 10, sherds e and f; pl. 11, sherds h, j, k, and l; and pl. 16, sherds f and h.
J. A. Ford
Gordon R. Willey
New Orleans, La. 1939

Type Name: Iazique Incised

Paste:
Listed of Manufacture: Colored.
Temporizing: Clay. Small amount of sand.
Texture: Contorted, lumpy, but compact.
Hardness: 2.5 with range of 2 to 3.
Color: Buff and buff with occasional gray. Thin buff firing differential shows plainly as opposed to gray paste core.
Some exterior spotting due to firing.

Surface Finish:
Indications: Smooth on both surfaces and above 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 cm. in width which separates zone of design from lip. These lines are placed diagonally they may be arranged to form alternating triangles, sometimes they are divided into small sub-units, being separated by single incised lines which are vertically placed.
Iazique incised lines may be terminating in deep triangular punctuations or left plain.

Form:
Rim: Simple straight rims. Medium shank exterior rounded flared is common. Some have rectangular flared. Exterior triangular thinning with broad flat lip. Notched rim.
Lip: Flattened ovate most common. Some notching.
Body: Curved shape most common. This shape has slight shoulder and vertical rim or collar. The variation of this is noted when upper well segments or collars plats slightly outward. Flat shallow bowl with outcurved rim.
Base: Flat.
Thickness: Range from 3 to 6 mm. Average 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 L Ranges:
The Colusa Creek period.

Probable Relationships of Type:
May be a development of creased hatched rim design of Janville period. The Horizontal Colusa Creek Incised. Shows greatest design similarity to Cadico types, such as Stono Incised or Catahoula Incised. Principal differences are in paste, incised technique or minor variations in arrangement.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:
J.A. Ford and Gordon A. Alley
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1936.

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 conorted and very compact.
Hardness: Average 6 1/2. Range 2 to 3.
Color: Usually gray or buff. Ranges from black to reddish brown.
Is sometimes marked with firing clouds. Interiors are often smoothed.

SURFACE FINISH:
Modifications: Usually smooth and glossy 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 appear to be the contrasting of rounded with smooth bands and areas. This rounding is achieved in several ways. Overhanging incised lines usually run parallel to the rim and often are in deep punctates; rows of triangular punctates; concentric triangular punctates; arrangements of four 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 reorder. The reorder is usually brought out in the negative by means of a rounded background. Chevy or unilinear bands are another frequent motif. Usually the design motif is repeated over and over again around the vessel.

Distribution: Usually 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.
Lips: 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 cannon 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 seen this neck that decoration is found on this vessel type. In a number of cases this vertical neck shows a suggestion of similar wiring which is reminiscent of the Harquille 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 inclusion 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: Bases seem to show the only cases of convex bases found with this decoration. The predominant form is a flat base with a pointed 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 6 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 Included in its typical form seems to be confined to Southwest Mississippi and the Tchoutacabouftouacks Valley area of Central and Northern Louisiana. It has been found in the Red River as far as the Canebrake Site in Southeastern Arkansas.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN PARISH:
Stratigraphic studies at the Greenhouse Site show that this type belongs to the early and middle stages of the Chouteau Creek occupation of the lower Mississippi Valley. Stratigraphic results from the Greenhouse Site verify this.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIP OF TYPE:
French Fork appears to have evolved from the body decoration of Harquille types. It is true that features indicating relationship to nearly all of the types of the Harquille complex. The use of negative and positive ways to form an image in a feature which it holds with Harquille Stamped and Chopped Punctated. The use of punctates at the ends of incised lines appear punctates in Yokom. Indeed. Of course, these earlier types used semi-covalent punctates whereas those on French Fork are nearly always triangular. The incised lines appearing in French Fork are sometimes round bottomed and suggest Harquille incising very strongly. The use of a very delicate dentate stamp, as it is sometimes found bridged the gap between Harquille stamped and the rows of triangular punctates used to mark the background of French Fork.
Stamping with unotted rasso as it is found in late Harpoon vessels may have developed into the close spaced incised lines which are another type of French Folk background. The relationship in vessel form is not always so obvious, however the large conoid shaped vessel with vertical neck might be interpreted as an outgrowth of the typical vessel shape of the Harpoon period. The frequent occurrence 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 past.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Tilley, W. Op. cit., p. 14, 9 cordas 4, i, h, and J; pl. 18, 9 cordas c, d, and e.

Note: Drill holes showing conicity from both sides of the cord 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. Tilley
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939.

TYPE NAME: COLES CREEK: INCISED
Paste: Coiled
Tempering: Predominantly clay, Ssmall amounts of sand, Small particles of carbonized vegetable matter.
Texture: Compact, contorted and slightly lumpy.
Hardness: 2.5, range from 2 to 3.
Color: Buff, grey, or brown. Core generally grey. Fire settling on exterior surface.

SURFACE FINISH:
Modification: Moderate smoothing on both exterior and interior surfaces showing marks of smoothing tool especially on interior. Smudging of interior cores.

DECORATION:
Technique: Overlapping 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 an 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 1 to 3 cm. of undecorated rim. Quite often rather large triangular punctate arc 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 incising, cut-outting, in-curving, and out-curving rims. Strong, slightly incurving and incising rims are most common. A few rims slant outward. A rim with slight thickening on interior just below the lip is fairly common.

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

**Body:** Bottle, barrel-shaped bottles, "cauldrons", and bowl. See cut.

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

**Thickness:** 0.8 mm. average.

**USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:**

This is the horizon marker for classical Colca Creek as it is found in central and southern Louisiana and southern Mississippi. It does not seem to have relationship to the west along the Gulf as does French Port Incised or Rhinehardt Punctated.

**CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:**

The Colca Creek horizon, follows Parkavilla and precedes protohistoric horizons. Is undoubtedly coeval with part of Bonaventure.

**PROBABLE RELATIONSHIP OF TYPE:**

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

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**


J. A. Ford and Gordon R. Willey,

New Orleans, La. 1939.
POTTERY STAMPS

At Oculegs we have been doing some exploratory work beneath the site of a house which is soon to be built around the Locus Site at Oculegs. 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. 39-514/3 Ht. 11) evidently used for marking "envelope-palles" stamped wares. This fragmentary paddle evidently possessed a slight-ly convex or rounded head or paddle portion, 1 1/8 in. elongated handle, which was elliptical in cross-section. The working face of the paddle carried deep, sharply incised lines which seem to form a part of one of the most Longan type decorative motifs — the Plaited (see Southeastern Archaeological Conference Notes Letter, No. 2, Vol. 1).

Paste: House gray, compact, flaky fracture.

Temper: Red sand, coarse (1.0 or less); medium quantity
(cn. 201.)

Texture: Exterior smooth.

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

Incising: Hinges 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 Iroquois Round in Georgia, by Hoye, Hodge, and Popper, Contr. from the Mus. of Amer. Indian, Hoye Foundation, New York, Vol. IV, No. 3, Pl. XXXII) or are stamps, shaped like a pottery tead, to be used as a die rather than a paddle. Both these types are figured by Krieger (see Plate 36, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and Plate 36, Bull. 156, U.S. Iloc.)., Aboriginal Indian Pottery of the Dominican Republic; also Plate 17, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of Bulletin 147, U.S. Iloc., Archaeological and Historical Investigations in Susana Dominican Republic, Which is the same as Plate 36, Bull. 156. These stamps Dr. Krieger has identified as pottery or textile stamps.

On exhibition in the Hoye Foundation, Museum of the American Indian, New York City, but not illustrated in the Iroquois report, are two oval paddle-shaped objects with the handle broken off which bear upon one of their flat surfaces an incised rectilinear design. The museum number is 5/194. They are very probably the same type object as described herein.

Mr. L. H. Solomon and Dr. C. C. Barrold, 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 one of their various surfaces (18 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 J. Jennings,
Charles H. Fairbanks,

Ocmulgee National Monument