

Lewis

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PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.

Tempering: Clay, small amounts of sand. Carbonized vegetal matter common.

Texture: Compact and contorted in cross section. Has a smooth, chalky, surface texture which seems to be a hall-mark of clay tempered wares in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Hardness: 2.5. Range 2 to 3.

Color: Light gray, buff, and brown most common. Core usually gray. Firing clouds common, especially dark gray and black.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Well smoothed interior and exterior surfaces.

Tooling marks are quite evident. Interior smudging fairly common. It is probable that a percentage of this material originally had a red slip which has been lost through exposure on the ground surface, before it was covered by deposits.

FORM:

- Rim: Straight walls with no modifications at rim, or straight walled vessels with small rounded exterior rim folds most common. Thin flat rectangular folds which are perfectly straight in cross section, or those which taper from the inside to a very thin lip are noted. An interior marginal fold which may be either rounded or triangular in section is another common form. These rim margin variations may be on vertical, surged, or outslanting vessel walls. There are great number of minor variations of all these characteristic rim shapes.
- Lip: The lip form is usually flat to a flattened ovate. Flattening is generally in the plane of the vessel mouth. Incised lines are often found in flattened lips. Punctates are sometimes spaced in these lines. A few notched lips are found. Pointed lips are frequently found.
- Body: Beakers with straight, vertical, outslanting, or inslanting walls are most common. The deep cauldron shape is also common. It may vary from straight walls, to straight walls with slightly incurving upper segments, or to sides which constrict slightly above the shoulders and outflare. Carinated vessels of two types are represented. One is a deep bowl with moderately deep bottom and short inslanting upper sides. Side walls and bottom are separated by a sharp angle. The other has a similar bottom and bottom-side wall angle, but the side walls extend vertically, or slant slightly outward, and are higher. There are many medium deep bowls with slightly incurved sides.
- Base: Usually flat. Infrequently convex. The flat bases are either round or square with well marked corners.
- Thickness: 6 to 8 mm. Vessel bases and lower portions of vessel walls are usually thicker than rims or upper walls.
- Appendages: Appendages usually number four and give a quadrated appearance to beaker or bowl. They may be ovate or ovate-triangular ears which protrude outward and upward at about a 45 degree angle from the rim margin. In this case they are manufactured as part of the vessel body and no line or juncture is discernible. Another very common type of quadrated appendage is a horizontal flange which extends from rim as a triangle. Coles Creek decorations may be found on the top or the sides of this appendage type. One small ladle or dipper handle was found at the Greenhouse site.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Central and Southern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi. Shape in body and rim show relationship to some Gulf Coast material to the eastward, although temper and paste are different.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Marks time horizon following Marksville and preceding proto-historic and historic horizons.

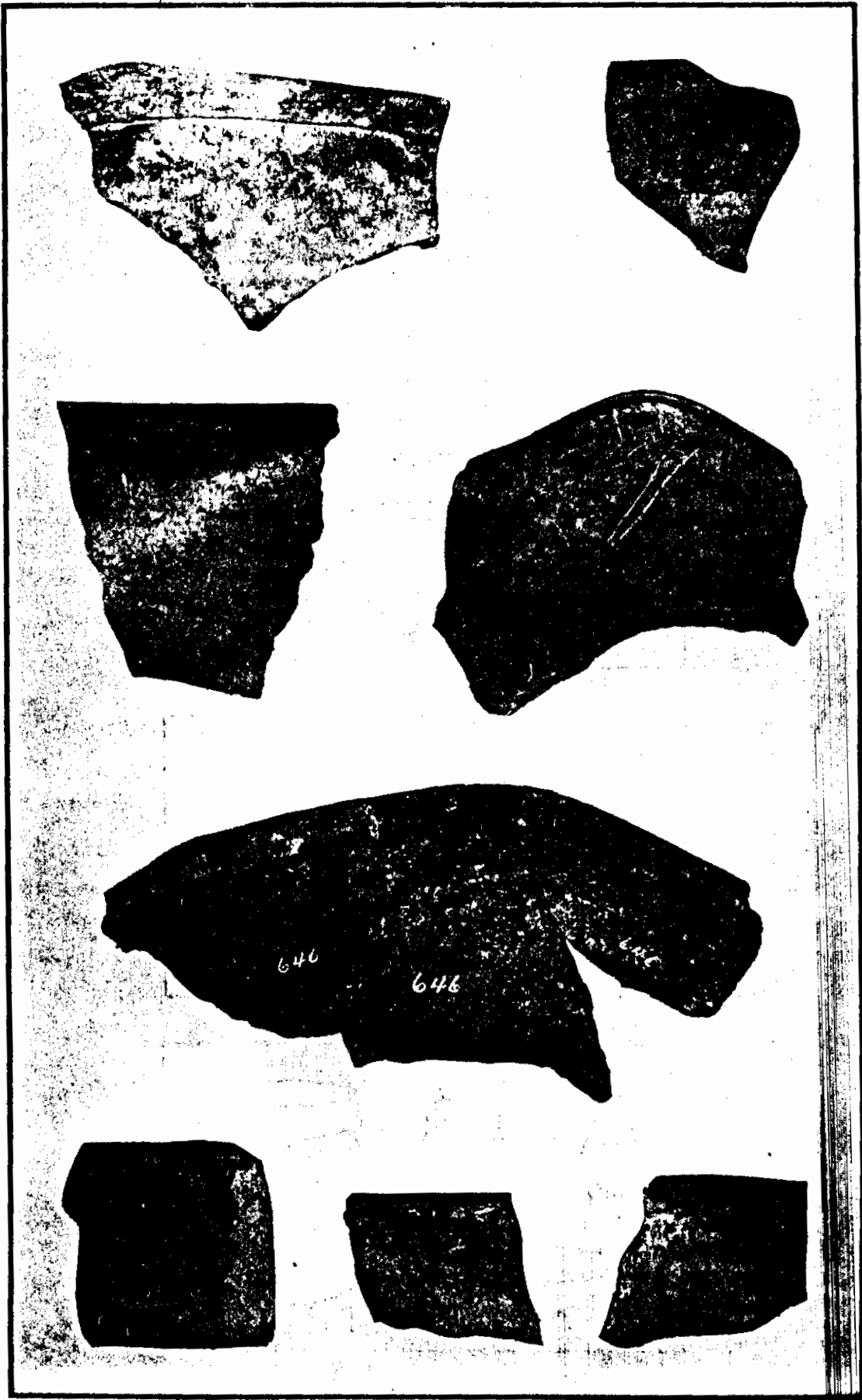
PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

This is the most numerous type in the Coles Creek complex. It is found associated with all Coles Creek decoration types. It bears paste, temper, surface finish and shape similarity to Troyville plain. The principal distinguishing features are that Coles Creek plain is thinner, harder, smoother, has been subject to more intense firing, and has different rims and vessel shape. Stratigraphic evidence as well as typological resemblance seems to indicate an evolutionary development here. Is very similar to McKelvey Plain, a type found in Pickwick, Wilson, and Wheeler Basins in Northern Alabama (Haag). Southeastern Conference Newsletter Vol. 1, No. 1.

Note: Many of the body sherds that are classified as Coles Creek Plain doubtless were derived from lower parts of vessels which bore decoration in a band near the rim.

J. A. Ford and Gordon R. Willey

New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939.



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Coles Creek Plain

TYPE NAME: RHINEHARDT PUNCTATED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.

Temper: Clay, small amounts of sand. Carbonized vegetal matter.

Texture: Compact, contorted, slightly lumpy.

Hardness: Average 2.5. Range from 2 to 3.

Color: Buff, gray, brown. Thin buff firing differential sometimes shows on both surfaces as opposed to gray core.

Exterior surface sometimes fire-clouded.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Moderate exterior and interior smoothing.

Smoothing evident, especially on interior. Some interior smudging.

Technique: Triangular punctations made with the sharp corner of a rectangular instrument. These vary from 2mm. to 1 cm. in width. Occasionally shows circular punctations made with hollow reed. These will vary from 2 mm. to 1 cm. in diameter. Usually punctations are made in full round, but have been observed as only partially impressed or semi-lunar.

Design and Distribution: Placed at random on vessel exterior. Placed in band beneath rim. This band or zone bordered by incised lines. Placed in triangles (apex down) coming down from the rim. Reed punctations used in conjunction. Placed in bands or zones formed by incised lines which run diagonally down the upper wall of vessel from rim.

FORM:

Rim: Simple straight. Straight with small exterior rounded folds. Rounded exterior fold which has been pinched at top. Upper segment outslanting above slight out-bulge or camber.

Lip: Ovate or flattened ovate.

Body: Straight wall cauldron with slight shoulder indentation and straight rim. Barrel-shaped vessel. Carinated bowls with deep bottoms and rather high sharp angled medium deep bowls with outslanting sides and rims.

Thickness: Ranges from 5 to 10 mm. Average about 6.5 mm.

Appendages: Ovate triangular ears diagonally placed in reference to rim. Triangular flange, horizontal to rim.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Central and Southern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Within the Coles Creek period. Is probably in early Coles Creek with considerable time extension into entire Coles Creek interval.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

Is obviously related to similar decoration types occurring on the sandy paste in the Gulf region of Alabama and Florida.

May quite possibly have developed from Churupa Punctated of the Marksville horizon. Within the Coles Creek period it is most closely related to French Fork Incised, the difference being in design arrangement rather than in techniques.

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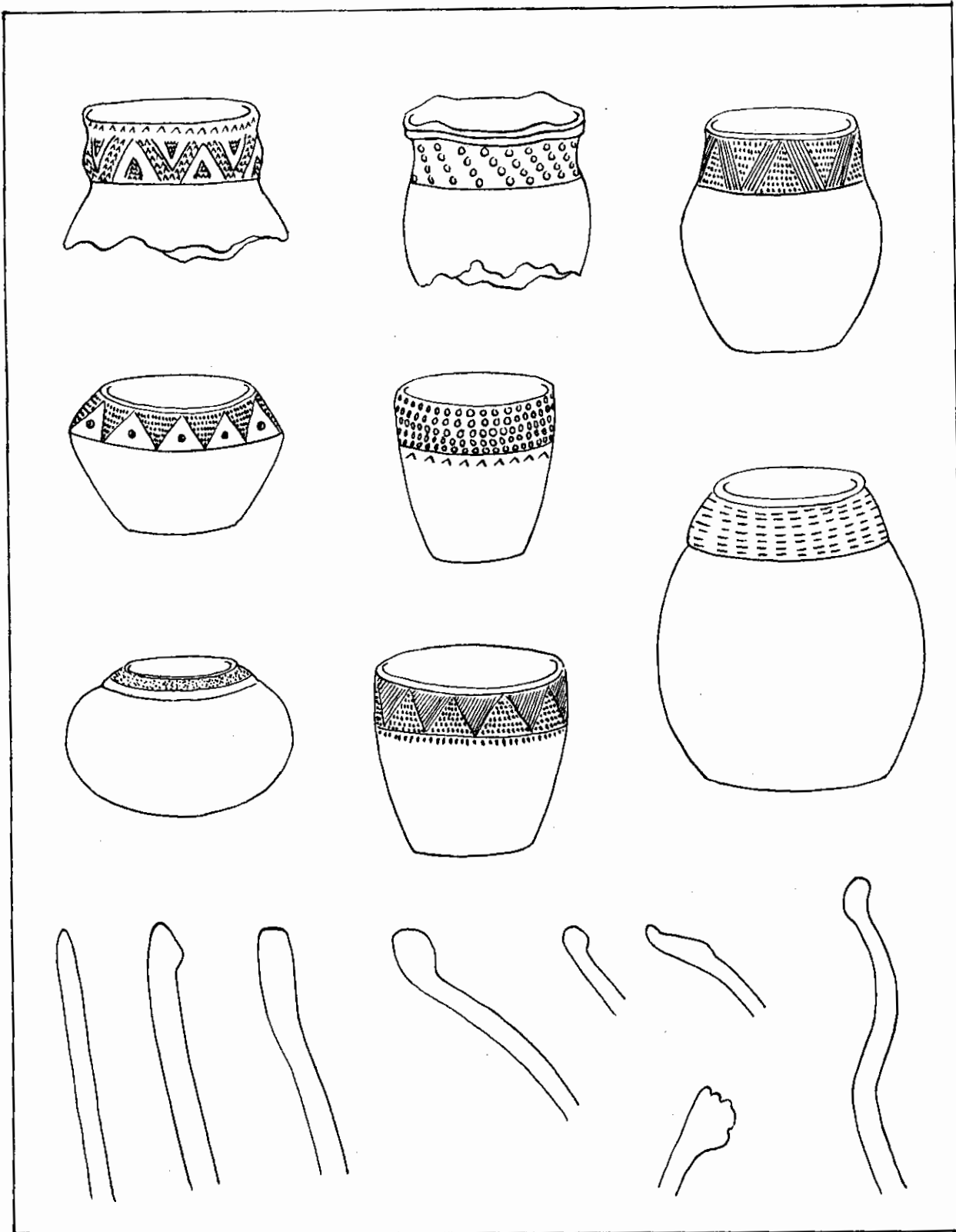
J. A. Ford and Gordon R. Willey

New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939



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Rhinehardt Punctated



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Rhinehardt Punctated

TYPE NAME: CHEVALIER STAMPED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.
 Tempering: Clay. Some sand. Carbonized vegetal matter.
 Texture: Lumpy in cross-section and contorted. Compact.
 Hardness: 2.5, range 2 to 3.
 Color: Buff, brown and gray. Core usually gray. Firing variations give clouded exterior surface. Occasional interior smudging.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Smoothed on interior and exterior. Tooling striations visible.

DECORATION:

Technique: Zigzag stamping applied by rocking a single unit stamp as it was moved sideways down the vessel surface. The stamp impressions vary from 1/2 to 2 cm. in length, are about 1 cm. wide and are impressed to a depth of about 1 mm. The stamp was smooth - never dentated.

Design: The rows of zigzagged stamping are placed vertically, side by side to form a decorated band about the upper part of the vessels. The band of decoration is often bordered by incised lines at the top and at the bottom of the area. In some cases a single row of triangular punctates is placed below the band.

Distribution: Restricted to upper portion of vessel in a single band or zone. In the case of shouldered vessels the decoration band is terminated at the neck-shoulder juncture. In beaker forms it is terminated 1/3 to 1/2 the way down the wall of the vessel.

FORM:

Rim: Usually direct with decoration extending to lip. Some folded rims, usually rounded, of varying widths and thickness. The fold is usually to the outside. Folds rarely may be decorated with an incised line running horizontal to the rim. Quite often a single incised line defines the termination of the fold. The fold generally forms an undecorated band above the stamped design varying in width from 1/2 to 1 cm.

Lip: When the rim is thickened by a rounded fold it is usually ovate in cross-section. Direct rims very often become quite thin as they approach the lip and terminate in a rounded point.

Body: Barrel-shaped beaker, fig. a, c. Cauldron, fig. b, c, and d.

Base: Round-flat and square flat. Distinct angle between side walls and bottom.

Thickness: Average 5 to 7 mm. Upper wall and rim thinner than the lower wall or base.

Appendages: Occasional small horizontal flange appendages. Usually four occur on vessel.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Restricted to Southern and Central Louisiana and Southern Mississippi.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Coles Creek period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

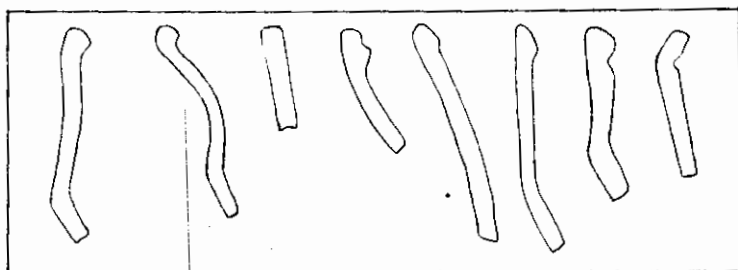
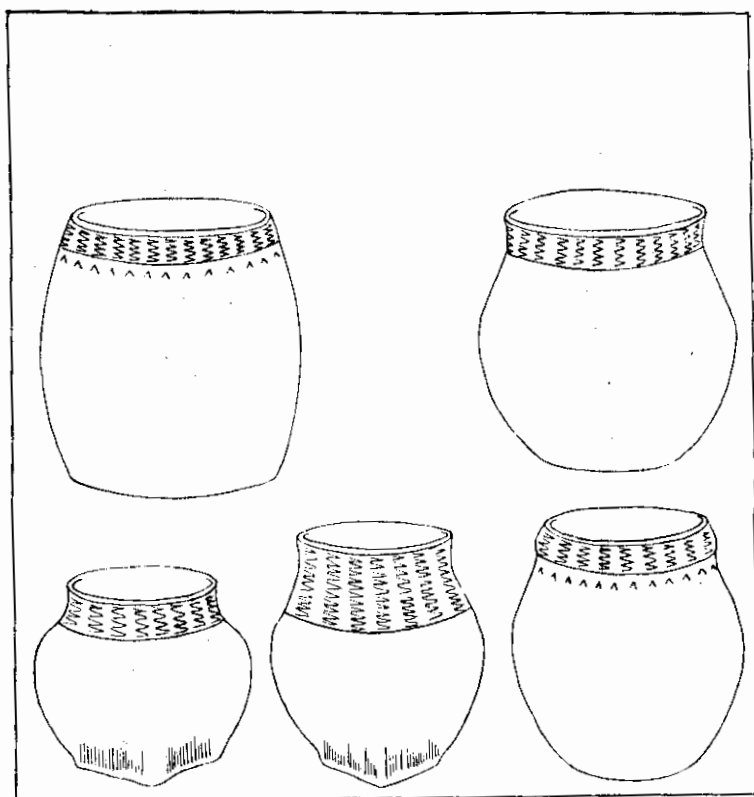
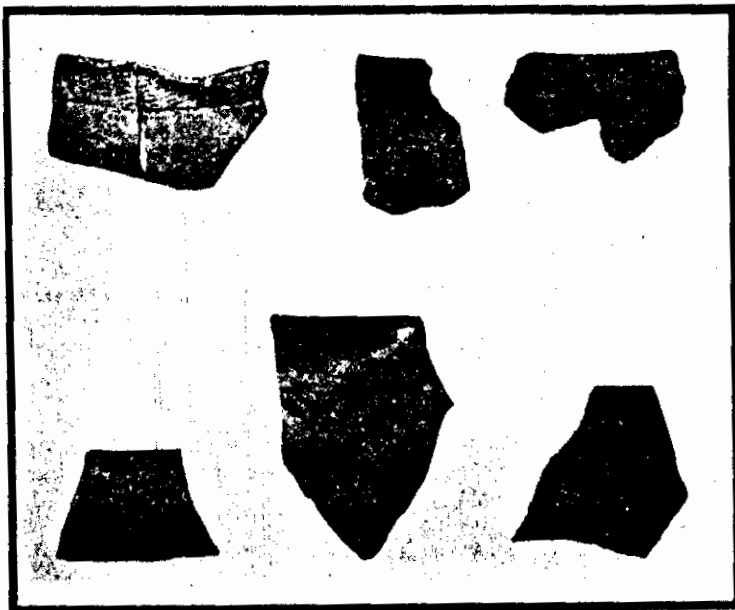
Has evolved from zigzag stamping as it was used in Marksville period.

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- Walker, Winslow M. The Troyville mounds Catahoula Parish, La., Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 113, p. 42, pl. 12, sherd g.

J. A. Ford and Gordon R. Willey

New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939.



TYPE NAME: CHASE INCISED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.

Tempering: Clay, very little sand. Carbonized vegetal matter.

Texture: Lumpy, contorted but compact.

Hardness: 2 to 2.5. Ranges from 2 to 3.

Color: Brown to buff. Occasionally gray. Core usually gray.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Well smoothed to polished. Tooling marks visible, especially on interior. Occasional interior smudging. Some mottling or fire clouding on exterior. Surface rarely crackled.

DECORATION:

Technique: Incised lines which occasionally are filled with small punctations. Lines are usually overhanging and vary from 1 to 3 mm. in width.

Design and Distribution: One to three incised lines encircle vessel. These are located on a folded or thickened rim strap. Often a line underscores the fold. Occasionally one or more incised lines are placed in the lip of the vessel.

Rim: Nearly all are exterior folded rims, rounded or rectangular. Vessel walls are straight, vertical, slightly outslanting, or slightly inslanting.

Lip: Flat or flattened ovate.

Body: Variations of beaker forms most common. Deep bowl with incurving sides. Bowl with slightly outslanting sides. Small bowl with high shoulder rather inslanting and orifice considerably smaller than maximum width.

Base: Flat in most instances. Flattened bases are either round or square.

Thickness: Ranges from 3 to 5 mm. Average 6.5

Appendages: Four ears or flanges attached to rim extending horizontally or slightly upward.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Southern and Central Louisiana and Southern Mississippi.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Probably late Coles Creek period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

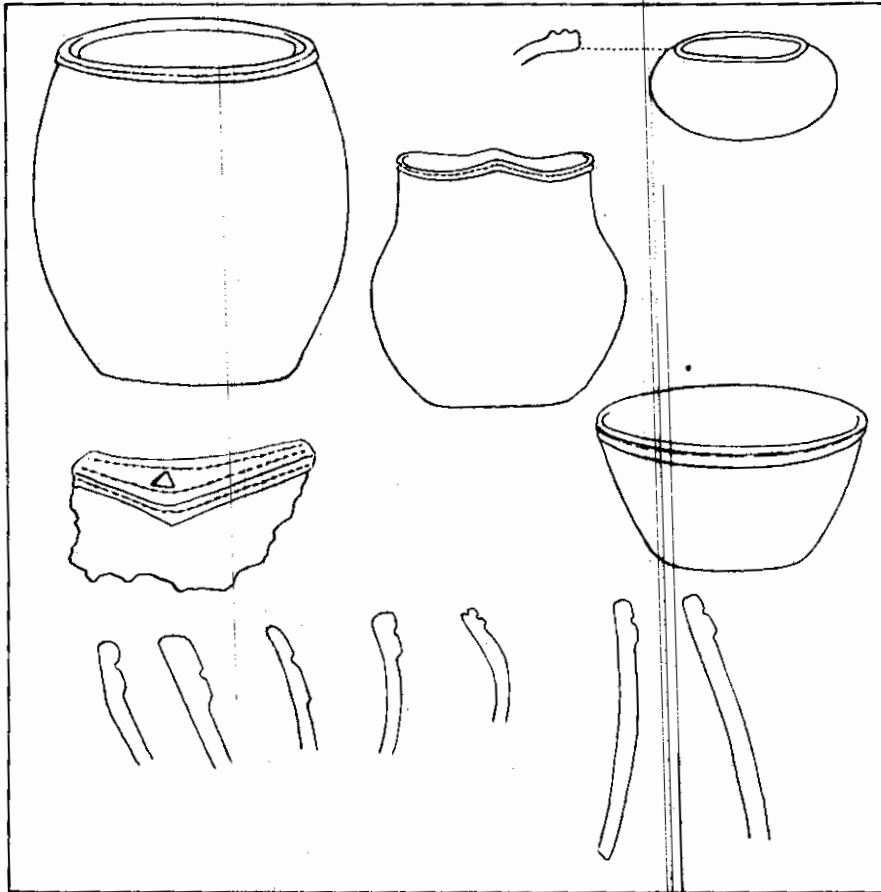
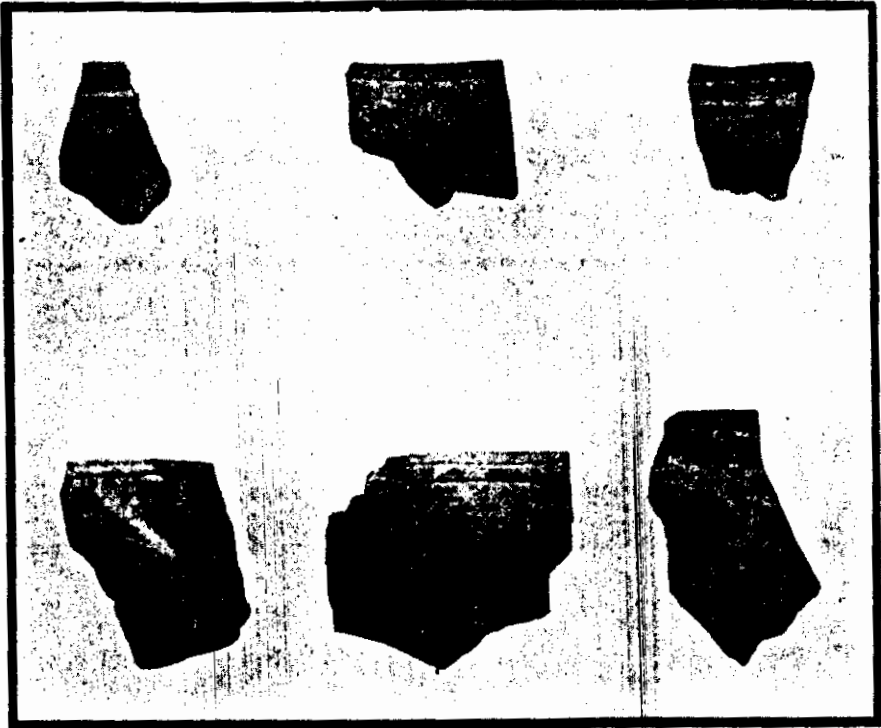
Related to Coles Creek Incised, but seems to be a specialization which may be isolated as a type.

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J. A. Ford and Gordon R. Willey

New Orleans, Louisiana, 1939.



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Chase Incised

TYPE NAME: LARTO RED FILMED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.

Tempering: Principally clay. Small amount of sand. Sometimes shows small amount of vegetal matter.

Texture: Contorted and lumpy, but fairly compact in cross-section. Smooth surface texture.

Hardness: 2.5. Range from 2 to 3.

Color: Buff and occasionally gray.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Well smoothed on both interior and exterior. Smoothing striations are sometimes visible on both surfaces.

Filming: Red paint which has been fired on vessel. Sometimes it covers both interior and exterior of vessel. May be applied only to interior.

FORM:

Rim: Outslanting rims. Very occasionally these will be incurving. Rim margins usually thickened either to exterior or interior or to both sides. Occasional incised lines may underline thickening on either interior or exterior.

Lip: Ovate and flat-ovate. May slope either to interior or exterior.

Body: Usually shallow platter forms. Many have quadrated rims.

Base: Probably flat.

Thickness: Approximately 6 mm.

Appendages: Quadrations very frequent. Ears are small.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Type apparently belongs to Coles Creek period and as such is centered in Lower Mississippi and Central and Lower Louisiana.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Recent stratigraphy at Greenhouse Site, near Marksville, Louisiana, shows it to be early Coles Creek and late Marksville.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

Related to red slipped wares along East Gulf Coast.

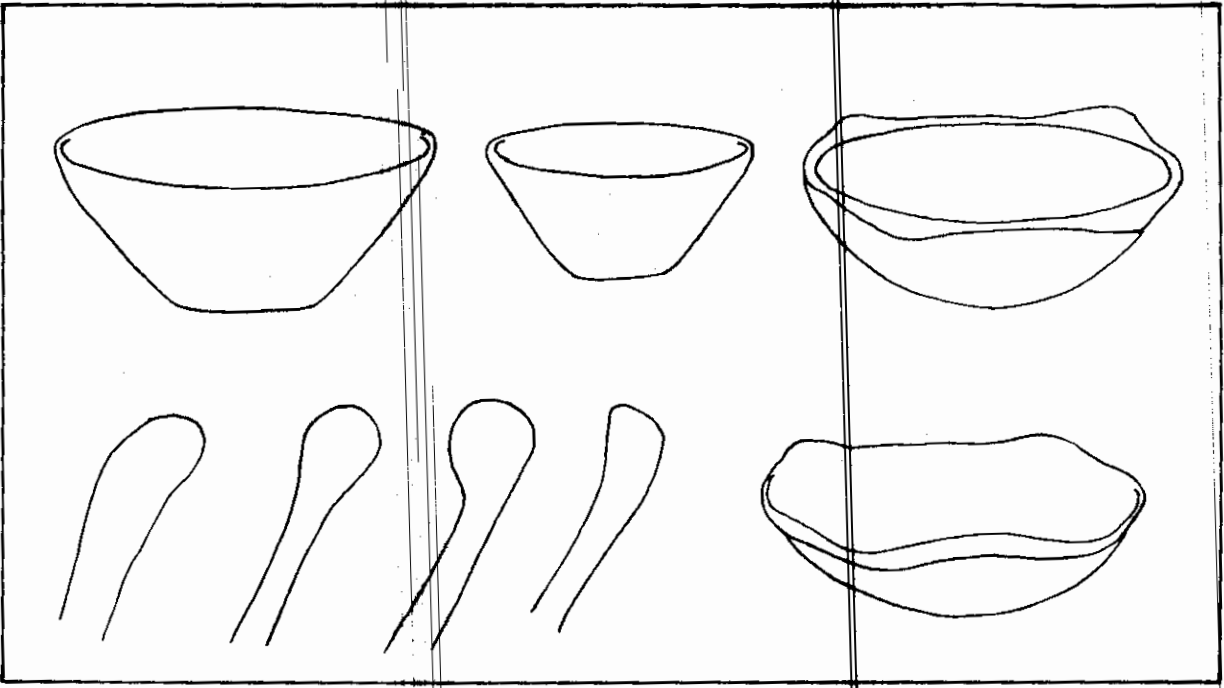
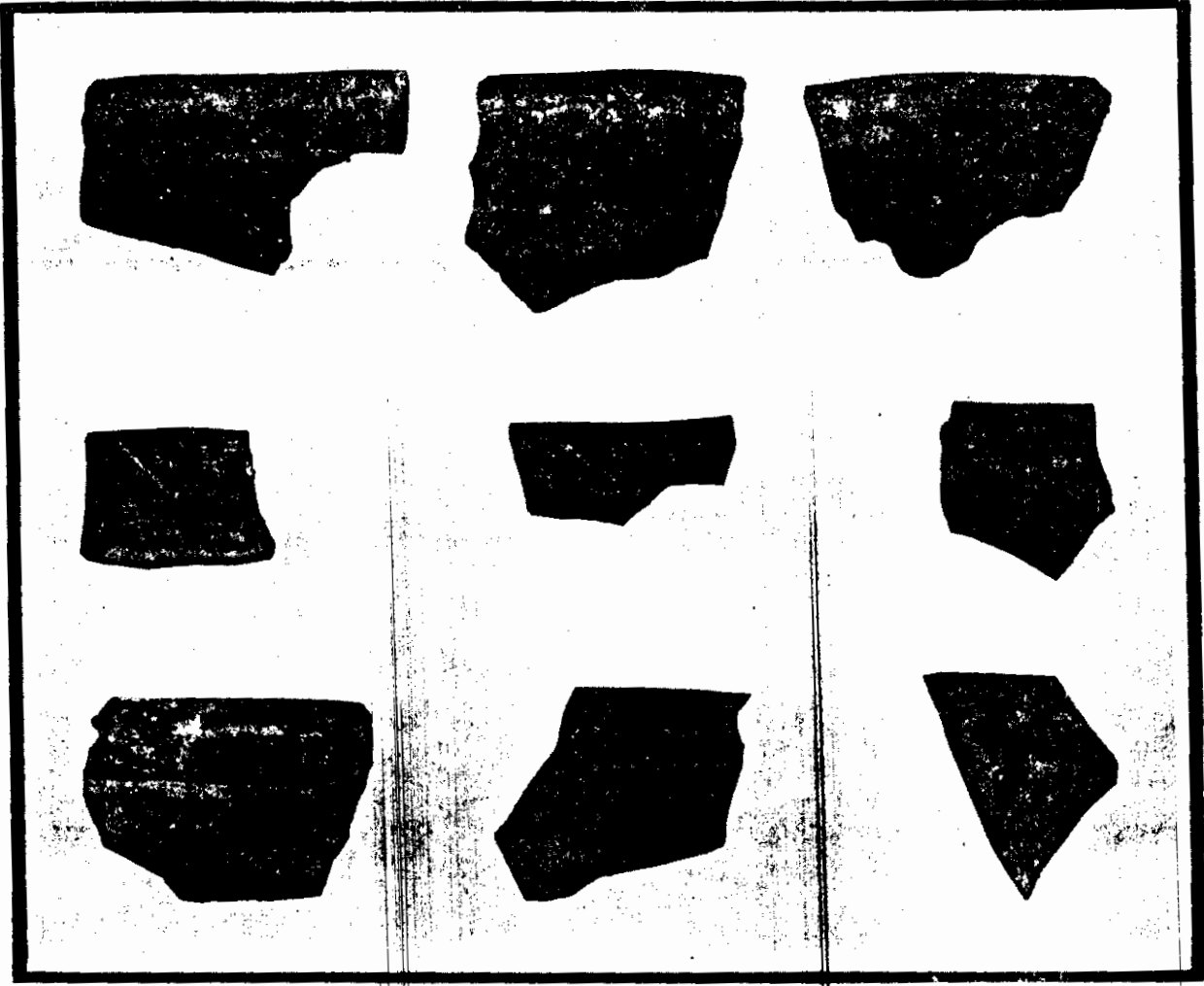
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Larto Red Filmed

TYPE NAME: DEASONVILLE CORD MARKED

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled.

Tempering: Lumpy clay with sand and grit. Carbonized particles.

Texture: Very coarse and lumpy, but compact.

Hardness: Average 2.5 mm, range from 2 to 3 mm.

Color: Brown to reddish brown. Some gray. Paste core usually the same as exterior. Interior sometimes smudged.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Interior smoothed. Exterior cord-marked. Mottled areas of black and gray caused by uneven firing are not unusually on exterior surfaces.

DECORATION:

Technique: Impression of cord-wrapped implement. Cords are medium to large. Sometimes cords may be closely placed, but more often they are from one to one-half cms. apart.

Distribution: There is no definite design but cord impressions cover the entire vessel exterior. The cord impressions tend toward the vertical. Some diagonal placement of cords gives criss-cross effect. There is a good deal of such overlapping. Sometimes, decoration may cover exterior rim strap. On unmodified decoration, rims may run to lip.

FORM:

Rim: Straight and direct. Folded rim strap extends from one to four cms. down vessel wall.

Lip: Pointed ovate, ovate, flat. Frequently notched on top or on outside edge. Usually very carelessly finished.

Body: Scanty evidence indicates large barrel-shaped vessels, some of which have flattened bottoms.

Base: Some sherds found which indicate flat bottoms. In cases of flat bottom vessels, no cord-marked decoration on base.

Thickness: Range from 5 to 10 mm. Average 8 mm.

Appendages: Occasional small triangular ears on rim.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Distribution seems to be restricted to Northern Louisiana, and Central and Northern Mississippi and Southeastern Arkansas.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Central Louisiana shows Deasonville coeval with early Coles Creek and late Marksville.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS OF TYPE:

Shows general similarity to all Woodland cord-marks.

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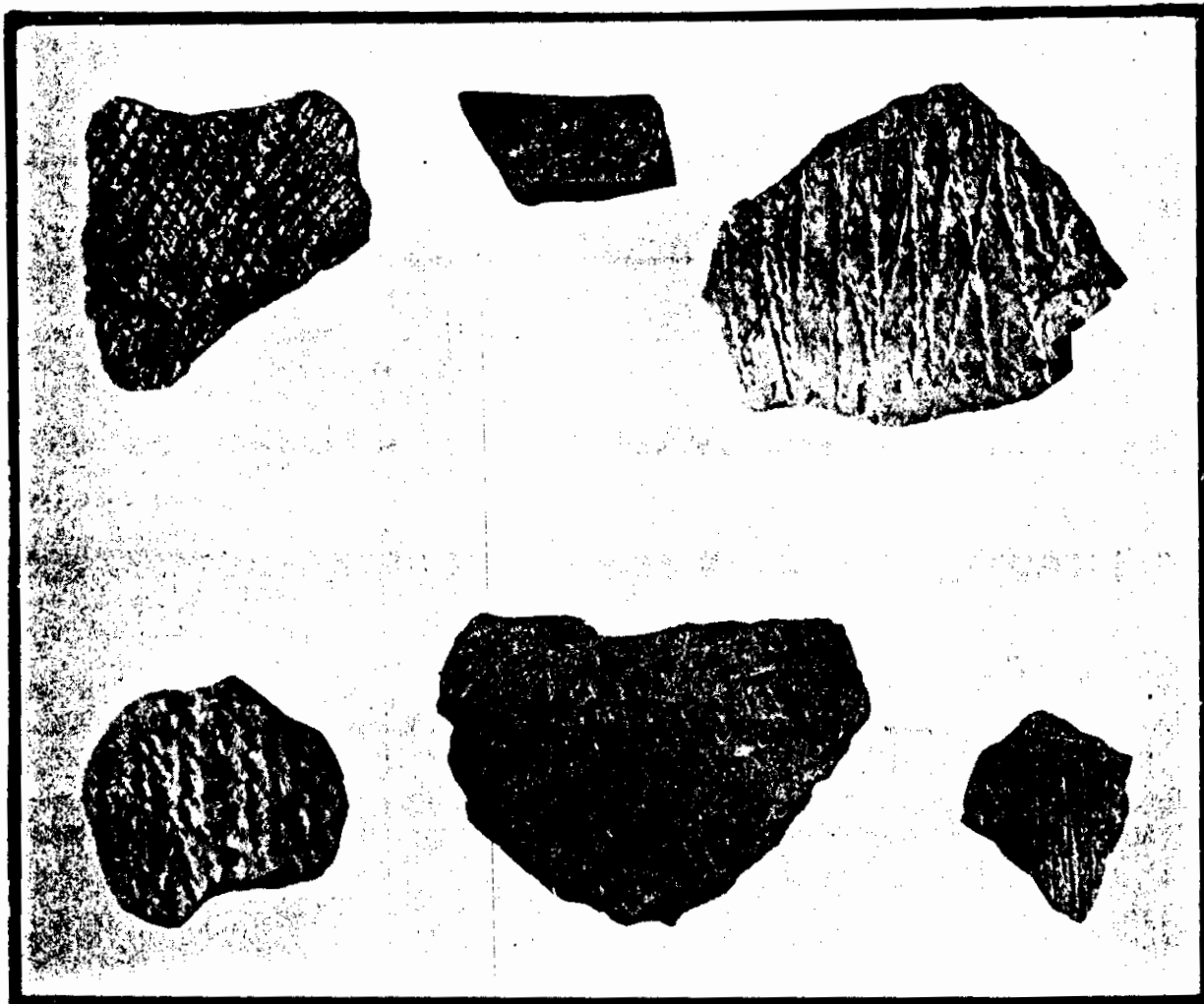
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