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Wm. C. Haag, Editor
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky
TYPE NAME: RIBB PLAIN

PAGE:
Method of Manufacture: Coil fractures occur.
Temper: Generally shell and grit mixed, rarely shell or grit alone. Grit temper is medium to coarse; sand, crushed limestone (or dolomite), quartz, moderate to abundant, Shell, often leached, coarse, abundant. Mixed temper sherds, shell usually predominate over grit.
Texture: Slightly gritty when grit temper. Clay fine texture. Some diagonal laminations.
Hardness: 2.5 - 5.0.
Color: Core black to dark brown, rarely buff. Surfaces red brown to chocolate, rarely buff. Exterior notched and emulated.

SURFACE FINISH:
Modifications: Smooth, rarely polished, usually eroded and showing gritty core.

DEcoration:
Technique: Molded nodes, simple or bifurcated.
Distribution: Bifurcated nodes on shoulder between handles. Simple or multiple nodes, grooved, or rarely crude animal effigies, on handles.

FORM:
Vessels 13 to 30 cm. dia., 8 to 26 cm. high.
Rim: Slightly flaring (43%), flaring (32%), straight (25%). Surged (8%); generally short. Surged rim is actually shoulder area, true rim being absent.
Lip: Generally rounded, or flattened; rarely squared, narrowed and rounded, or slightly extruded. Very rarely interior beveled rim. (See Griffin in Webb, 1936, pp. 272-273, fig. 76, middle row and plate 147, a, b, c.)
Body: Globular, slight shoulder; with surged rim, shoulder is sharply angled.
Base: Generally rounded, simple; flattened in large water bottles.
Thickness: Lip 3 to 6 mm., body 4 to 9 mm.
Appendages: Loop handles, welded to lip, riveted to shoulder, cross section average 17 x 14 mm., often with raised boss above lip, nodes on handle or longitudinal groove. 3 handles per pot. Rarely bifurcated nodes on shoulder between handles.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:
Macon Plateau, Brown's Mount. Comparable and probably related type from Small Low Town House sites in Norris Basin.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:
Above Swift Creek and Bossy Oak Simple Stump, Below Lamar or upper levels contemporaneous with early Lamar. Earliest Middle Mississippi horizon in Central Georgia, intrusive into complicated stump occupation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Webb, W.S., 1933, "An Archaeological Survey of the Norris Basin in Echols County, Georgia", pp. 47-58, plate 32a, upper row; p. 52, plate 45e; p. 158, plate 103a, lower left corner; pp. 298, 299, 304, 305, figure 79 (chart 35, 35 except No. 54), 299, plate 150a, 151a, (upper row), 152b.
TYPE NAME: HALSTEAD PLAIN

PASTE:
- Method of Manufacture: Coil fractures rare.
- Tempering: Fine shell, rare, often lacking.
- Texture: Fine, some diagonal laminations.
- Hardness: 4.5 to 4.6.
- Color: Core generally gray; buff; surface tan to brown; mottled black; some gray, rarely black.

SURFACE FINISH:
- Modifications: Smoothed, often polished, some crazing.
- Filming: Rarely red or white (fugitive) paint.

DECORATION:
- Technique: Narrowed incised lines, applique modeling, paint.
- Design: As details of effigy, incised hair, applique ears, etc., paint on body or face of effigy.
- Perhaps all over paint (rare).
- Distribution: Usually head of effigy, simple bottles not decorated.

FORM:
- Rim: Straight, short, on simple bottles, rarely flaring or slightly flaring. Rim on effigy bottles tapers from body.
- Lip: Narrowed and rounded, rounded.
- Body: Globular, somewhat flattened in both forms; effigy form rare.
- Base: Simple, Rounded.
- Thickness: Lip, 2-4 mm., body and rim, 3-6 mm., base, 5 mm.; thickest at junction of rim and body.
- Appendages: Modeled applique on effigy bottles to form ears, hair crest, etc.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:
- Bacon Plateau, especially Mound "A", with burials.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:
- Contemporary with other Bacon Plateau Types, later than Swift Creek, earlier than Lower.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
- None found.
TYPE NAME: MAICON THICK.

PASTE:
Method of Manufacture: Some coil fractures, some vessels possibly moulded.
Tempering: Grit, medium to fine; scarce to moderate, coarse clay frequent.
Texture: Fine, even.
Hardness: 2.0 - 4.0, generally 2.0.
Color: Core red to buff, surface buff, red, brown. Little difference between core and surface, surface color partly due to weathering.

SURFACE FINISH:
Modifications: Surface fairly smooth, matte, some temper appears on surface.

DECORATION:
Technique: Broad, deep incising, lines triangular in cross section, Cord impressed, Stamped. Plain. Some punctate.
Design: Horizontal incised lines; diagonal incised lines; combinations of diagonal and vertical incised lines; some curvilinear incised designs - all simple, widely spaced. Punctate combined with incising or cord impression. Cord impressions vertical. Some simple, concentric circle stamp.
Distribution: Sides of vessel, on lip surface rarely.

FORM:
Rim: Vertical, not differentiated from walls.
Lip: Frequently curved at right angle, frequently rounded, some flattened, or expanded and flattened.
Body: Walls straight; rarely very slightly convex. Cylindrical jar with small orifice. Height about twice diameter, or more.
Base: Flat, rarely rounded; possibly flared.
Thickness: Lip 6-20 mm; body 12-50 mm.
Appendages: None.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:
Maicon Plateau, Brown's Mount, possibly similar type occurs along the Northwest coast of Florida.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:
First levels at Maicon Plateau. An early type associated with Macon Plateau Component.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Profiles of Rim Sherds with inside to left

MACON THICK
TYPE NAME: HAWKINS FABRIC MARKED.

PASTE:
Method of Manufacture: Cell fractures occur rarely.
Tempor: Generally abundant, coarse shell. Rarely abundant, coarse grit or sand.
Texture: Laminated, not greatly contorted.
Hardness: 2.0 - 4.0, average 2.0 - 2.6.
Color: Core red, chocolate, rarely tan or black, usually but slightly darker than red, chocolate gray-brown surface. Some smudging.

SURFACE FINISH:
Modification: Impressed with plain twined openwork fabric over entire surface up to lip. Rarely twilled twined fabric (Webb's "Banded", see Webb, 1933, fig. 66-b). Interior smooth. Fabric: Cord, double strand, 1.2 mm. dia., wet spaced 4-14 mm., warp spaced 103 mm., cord and weaving clockwise twist (1 case of counter-clockwise twisted warp), very rarely plain twined close-woven resembling "basketry".

FORM:
Rim: Straight, slightly tilted outward from base.
Lip: Plain (57%) thickened (43%), more commonly rounded than flat, rarely longitudinal groove.
Body: Large open circular basin, slightly flaring to flaring sides.
Base: Flattened.
Thickness: Wall 8-13 mm., lip 8-21 mm.
Appendages: None.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:
Hawkins Fabric Marked at Mason Plateau and Brown's Mount, comparable types throughout Middle Mississippi area.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:
Part of Mason Plateau pottery complex; later than Swift Creek, earlier than Lamar. Belongs to Early Middle Mississippi Complex.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
For comparable types see:
1931 The Tulu Site in Crittenden County, Ky, University of Kentucky Publications in Anthropology and Archaeology, Vol. 1, #6, pp. 37-392, figs. 89-21.
HAWKINS FABRIC MARKED
TYPE NAME: MCDOWELL PLAIN.

FACTORS:
Method of Manufacture: Coil fractures occur rarely.
Temper: Generally abundant, coarse shell, some coarse sand or grit, rarely mixed shell and grit.
Texture: Generally laminated, rarely contorted.
Hardness: 3.0 - 4.0, average 2.0 - 2.5.
Color: Core red, chocolate, rarely tan or black, usually a little darker than red or chocolate surface. Rarely smudged.

SURFACE FINISH:
Modifications: Poorly smoothed, generally area below lip for about 10 cm. is smoother than basal portion.

FORM:
Rim: Straight, rarely thickened below lip (either rounded or flattened thickened area below lip).
Lip: Flat, less commonly rounded, rarely ridged or longitudinal-grooved.
Body: Large circular basin with slightly sloped sides.
Base: Flat, rarely rounded.
Thickness: 6-15 mm.; lip 8-20 mm.
Appendages: None.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:
Macon Plateau and Brown's Mount, comparable types up through Eastern Tennessee to southern part of Ft. Ancient area and west to Mississippi River (Cahokia).

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:
Part of Macon Plateau pottery complex; later than Swift Creek, earlier than Lamar.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
A comparable type is reported by Griffin: "The Ceramic remains from Norris Basin, Tennessee", pp. 266, 250, 286.
McDOUGAL PLAIN
TYPE NAME: DUNLAP FABRIC MARKED.

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coil fractures occur.
Temper: Medium to coarse sand, usually abundant, very rarely coarse shell.
Texture: Core has slight diagonal lamination, surface sandy.
Hardness: 2-3-5, average 3.0-3.5.
Color: Core black or brown, surfaces black, brown or rust, some surface smudging.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Impressed with plain plaited fabric composed of large, stiff warp and pliable, small, rather widely spaced weft. Generally called basketry although none impressions seem to be of cord wrapped twig. Surfaces usually eroded.

FORM:

Rim: Generally slightly flaring, also flaring or straight; rarely simple bowl rims.
Body: Deep simple tar or cup.
Base: Conoidal, slightly flattened when legs are present. Thickness: 4-0 mm, base 6-15 mm.
Appendages: Feet, pointed, elongate; probably tetra-podal.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Early sites through Central Georgia. Probably represents trade sherds in Macon Plateau Component. Similar and related types widespread in Eastern United States from Alabama to New England.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Generally contemporary with Simple Stamp of Basso Oak type. Often associated with Check Stamp; rarely with Middle Mississippi.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:


For Comparable Types see:


TYPE NAME: NAPIER COMPLICATED STAMP.

PASTE:
Method of Manufacture: Some coil fractures.
Tempering: Fine grit, large pieces of sand occur rarely, clay probably had some mix, medium to abundant.
Texture: Granular; fine, even.
Hardness: 2.0-6.5, average 3; interior frequently harder than exterior.

Color: Core dark brown or black, exterior, light buff to black.

SURFACE FINISH:
Interior: Buff to black, matte.
Exterior: Spotted, speckled, or splashed, or very smooth.

Modifications:
Interior smooth but dull or matte; rarely very smooth.
Exterior scraped, somewhat smoothed, stumped.

Filming: Absent.

DECORATION:
Technique: Complicated stamp.
Design: Rectilinear lines; very rarely circles and combined curvilinear and rectilinear. Enclosed squares, herringbone, parallel lines, crosses, combination of these. Some designs suggest faint reflection of Swift Creek (?) lines narrow and generally neat.

Distribution: Interior of vessel, more frequently everted rim area.

FORM:
Rim: Some folded, plain. Plain bands at rim rarely and rim verticill or slightly flaring.
Lip: Generally tapered, some rounded.
Body: Apparently elongated forms with very slight shoulders.
Some lack shoulders.

Base: Rounded probably.
Thickness: Lip 1.5 - 4.8 mm; Folded Rim 4.7 - 8.3 mm.

Body 4.5 mm.

Appendages: None.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:
Central Georgia - Bibb County - small amounts at Swift Creek: Macon Plateau, Napiers Village Site, Elsberry and Peachtree, perhaps show late types, extend to Chattahoochee Bay, Florida.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:
Early - Lower levels in Stetished Village Site on Macon Plateau. Approximately contemporary with Swift Creek.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Kelly, A. R., "A Preliminary Report on Archaeological Ex-
PLORATIONS AT MACON, Ga.," pp. 30-51, 45, Plate 10, Bull. 110, BAE, 1939.
Holman, W. H., "Aboriginal Pottery of the Eastern United States," SOUTHERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL Sketches, 1929, Annual Report, BAE 1929, Fig. 52.
TYPE NAME: KASITA RED FILMED.

PASTE:
Method of Manufacture: Coil fratures frequent.
Temper: Fine grit, rarely fine shell; temper always scarce or very scarce. Often carbon flecks.
Texture: Compact, fine.
Hardness: 2.5, rarely to 4.0 for core and surfaces.
Color: Light brown to gray; some sanding.

SURFACE FINISH:
Modifications: Surfaces smooth, marke of burnishing tool, no reflecting surfaces.
Firing: Light buff wash plus ferruginous red slip and rarely black paint.

DECORATION:
Technique: Filmed in solid areas between engraved lines, or simple painted areas. Often entire inner rim surface.
Sometimes in addition to incised exterior rim.
Design: Curvilinear usually, less often rectangular or triangular. Some triangular red areas with black line between on buff. Complete designs lacking. All apparent- everted rim area (interior).

FORM:
Rim: Flaring, frequently horizontal; some camisa rims.
Lip: Generally rounded, less often flattened; some notched.
When camisa form lip may be thickened as in Cemiguse.
Field: Incised.
Body: Cups and plates are, usually flattened globular body with various flaring rims, usually shallow.
Base: Rounded, some flat.
Thickness: 3-10 mm., average 5 mm.
Appendages: Ring base only appendage.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:
From Western Georgia (Kasita) and Eastern Alabama (Coweta) through Central Georgia (Macon Plateau) to Oconee River. About the area of Kasita and Hitchiti Creeks of late 17th. and Early 18th. Centuries. May extend farther west in Creek Area.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:
Latest pottery complex on Macon Plateau. Can be identified with Historic Ka Susa and Hitchiti Sites of ca. 1675-1725. Contemporary with Cemiguse Fields Incised and Walnut Bounded.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
 Unpublished manuscript.
Willey, Gordon R., "Report on the Kasita Site."
Unpublished manuscript.
KASITA RED FILMED
TYPE NAME: Walnut Roughened.

PASTT:
Method of Manufacture: Some coil fractures.
Tempering: Slight shell, moderate to abundant.
Texture: Laminated, paste thin.
Hardness: 4.0 - 2.5
Color: Core and surfaces generally buff, range to light grey or chocolate.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Interior and rim smooth, shows parallel scratches. Body generally brushed or stippled.

DECORATION:
Technique: Medium width, sharp-line incising. Punches.
Design: Widely spaced diagonal lines, incised triangles, curvilinear silhouette (rare). Punches or short vertical slashes, at base of incised band.
Distribution: Area between shoulder and lip, generally extends below greatest constriction and down to stippled or brushed body.

FORM: (22-31 cm. dia., 14-24 cm. height).
Rim: Flaring, some nearly horizontal; from straight or slightly constricted neck.
Lip: Generally rounded, rarely flattened, usually everted.
Body/ Globular, little shoulder, orifice generally not much smaller than widest part of vessel.
Base: Rounded, never flattened or conical.
Thickness: Lip, rim, body 4-6 mm. Base 5-9 mm.
Appendages: Notched or pinched applique band 5 mm, thick below or at lip. Two extremely small strap handles with upper end at or below applique strip.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:
Middle Georgia west to eastern Alabama, North to northern Georgia. May merge into Tennessee-Cumberland types.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANK:
Historic Creek (Hitchiti), about 1600-1700. Derived from Lacoche complicated stamp, brushing or stippling replaced stamping, notched applique band replaces folded notched rim, flaring rim retained, base more rounded.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

NOTE: The brushed sherds have been defined in the Lower Mississippi Valley as Arka random brushed. In Georgia, however, this surface finish is always associated with the rest of the type characteristics.
Profiles of Rim Sherds with inside to left