

NEWS LETTER
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

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University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

TYPE NAME: BIBB PLAIN

PASTE:

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 mottled and smudged.

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. Single or multiple nodes, grooves, or rarely crude animal effigies, on handles.

FORM:

Vessels 13 to 30 cm. dia., 8 to 25 cm. high.
 Rim: Slightly flaring (43%), flaring (32%), straight (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %), Surged (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %); 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, 1938. pp.272-273, fig. 75, middle row and plate 147, a,b.).
 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. 2 handles per pot. Rarely bifurcated nodes on shoulder between handles.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

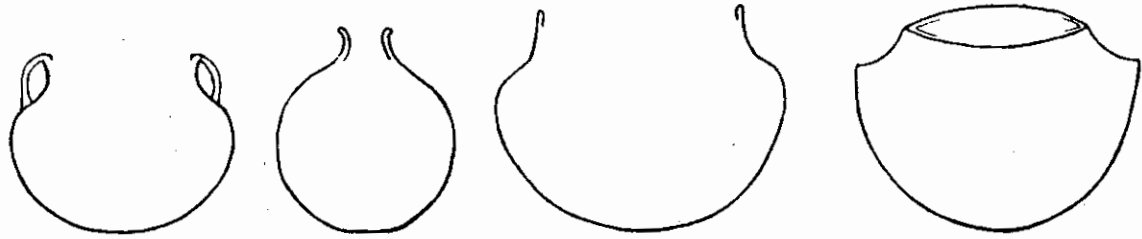
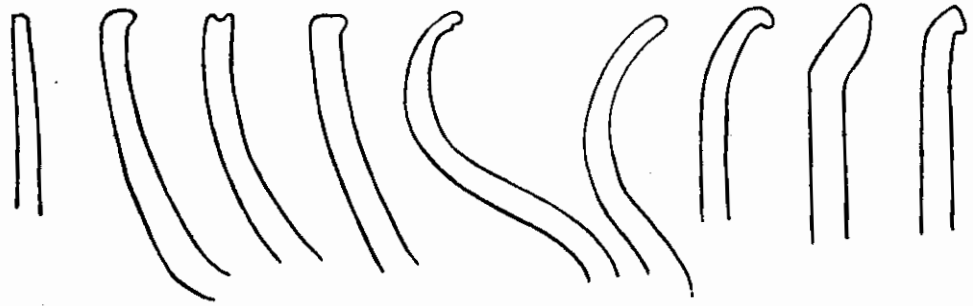
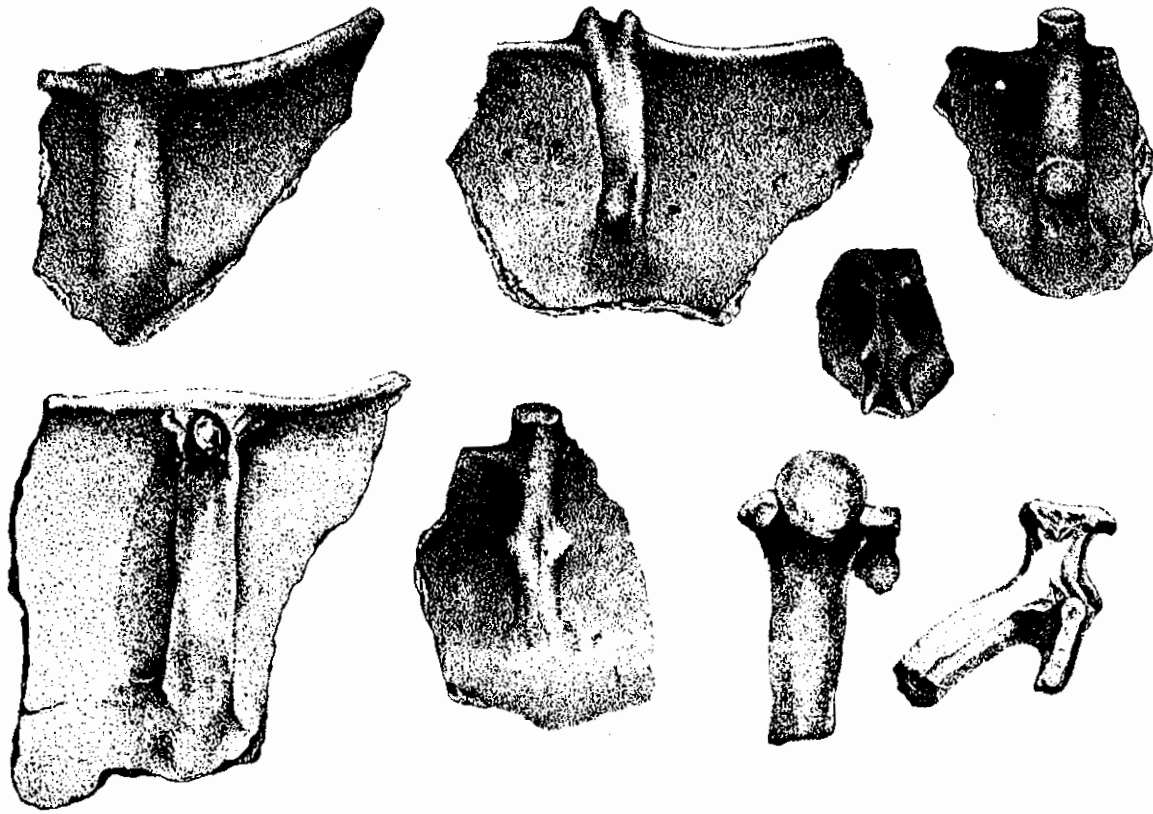
Macon Plateau, Brown's Mount. Comparable and probably related type from Small Log Town House sites in Norris Basin.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Above Swift Creek and Mossy Oak Simple Stamp. Below Lamar or upper levels contemporary with early Lamar. Earliest Middle Mississippi horizon in Central Georgia, intrusive into complicated stamp occupation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Kelly, A.R. "A Preliminary Report on Archaeological Explorations at Macon, Ga." BAE, Bull. 119, plate 11 b.
 Webb, W.S., 1933. "An Archaeological Survey of the Norris Basin in Eastern Tennessee". pp.57-58, plate 32b, upper row; p. 82, plate 45a; p. 158, plate 103a, lower left corner; pp.288, 289,291,294,295. Figure 79 (chart 38, 35 except No.94),296, plate 150a,151a,(upper row), 151b.
 Jennings, Jesse D. "Recent Excavations at the Lamar Site, Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia." Reprints of Proceedings of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Vol. 2, #2. May, 1939.



BIBB PLAIN

TYPE NAME: HALSTEAD PLAIN**PASTE:**

Method of Manufacture: Coil fractures rare.
Tempering: Fine shell, rare, often lacking.
Texture: Fine, some diagonal laminations.
Hardness: 2.5 to 4.0.
Color: Core generally gray; buff; surface tan to brown mottled black, some gray, rarely black.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Smoothed, often polished, some crackling.
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, 6 mm., thickest at junction of rim and body.
Appendages: Modeled applique on effigy bottles to form ears, hair crest, etc.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

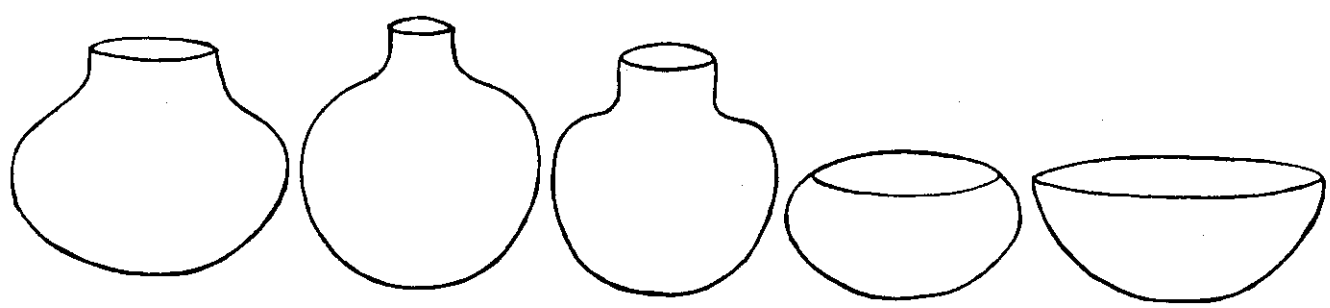
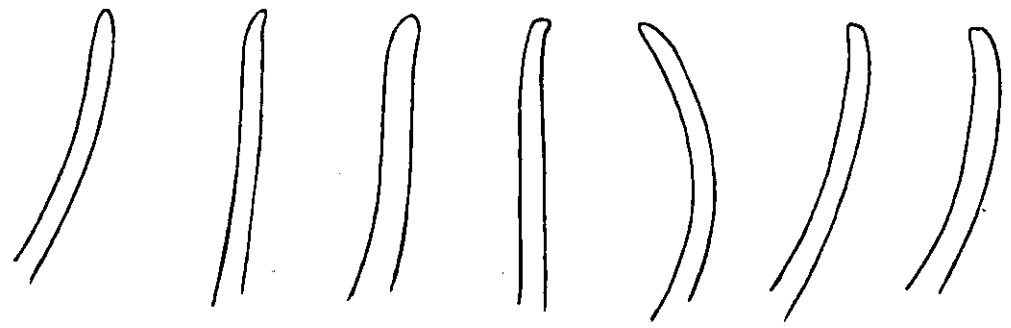
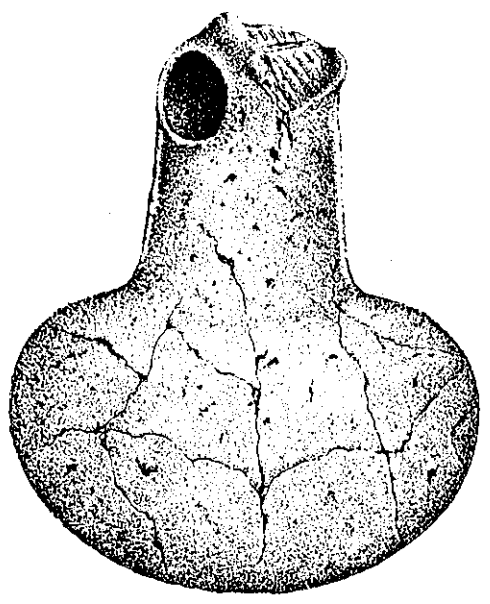
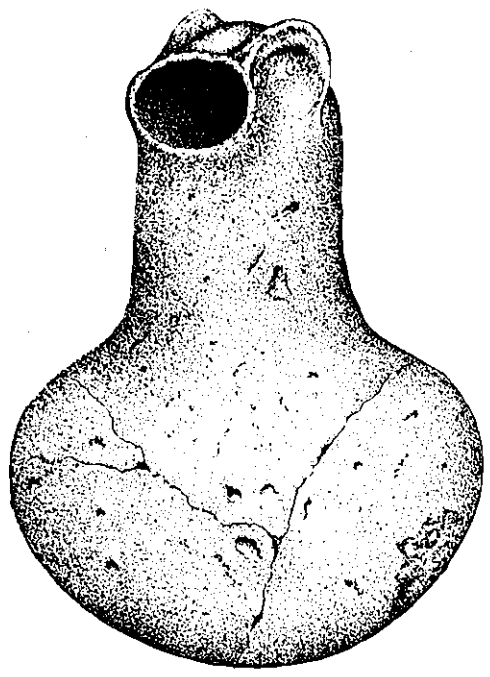
Macon Plateau, especially Mound "C", with burials.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Contemporary with other Macon Plateau Types. Later than Swift Creek, earlier than Lamar.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

None found.



HALSTEAD PLAIN

TYPE NAME: MACON 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 surged at right angle, frequently rounded, some flattened, or expanded and flattened.

Body: Walls straight; rarely very slightly convex. Cylindrical jars with small orifice. Height about twice diameter, or more.

Base: Flat, rarely rounded; possibly flared.

Thickness: Lip 6-20 mm; body 13-20 mm.

Appendages: None.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Macon Plateau, Brown's Mount, possibly similar type occurs along the Northwest coast of Florida.

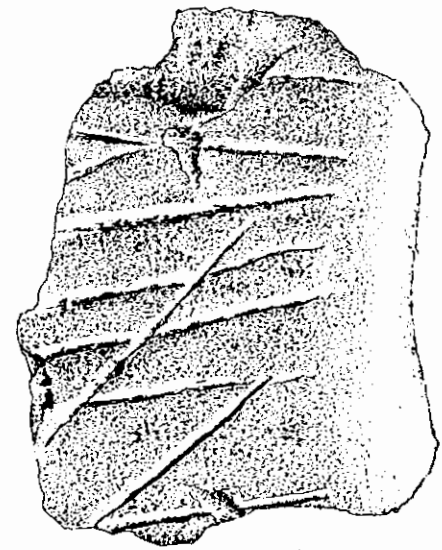
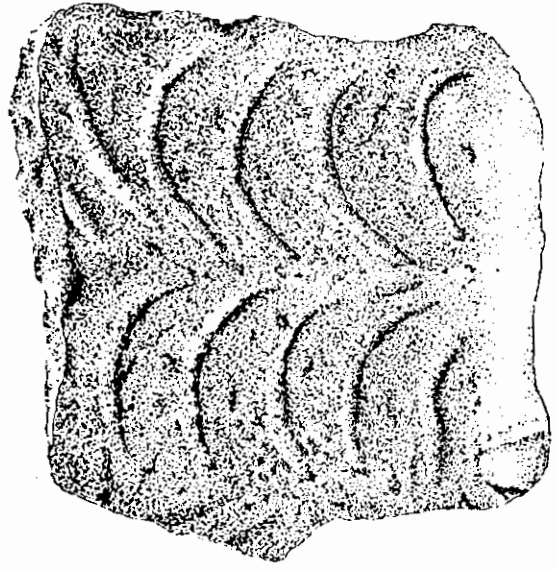
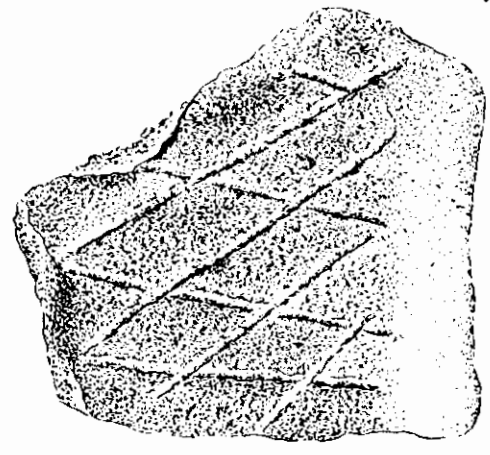
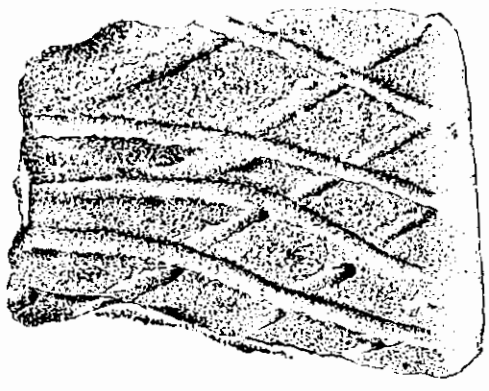
CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

First levels at Macon Plateau. An early type associated with Macon Plateau Component.

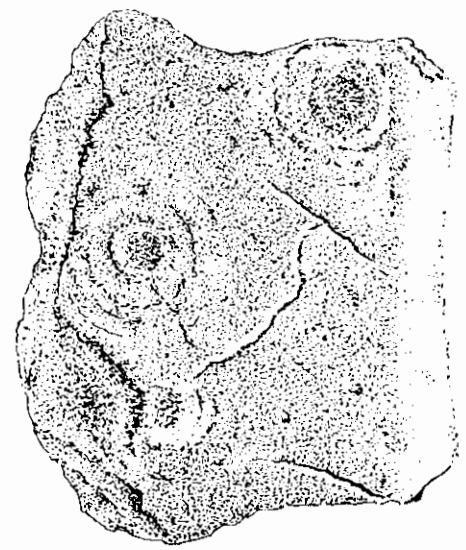
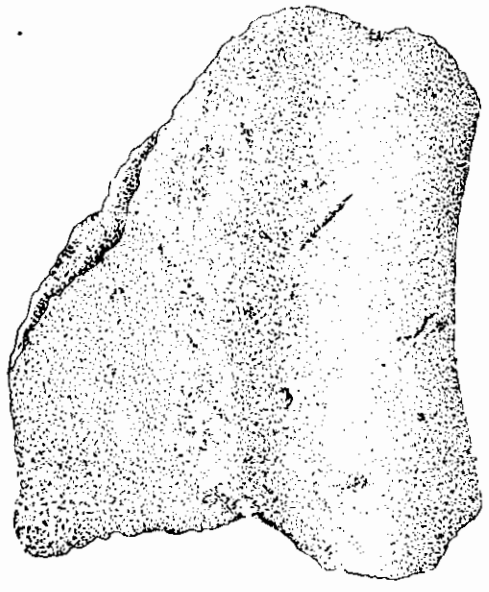
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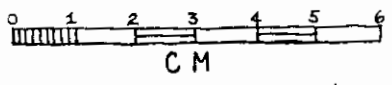
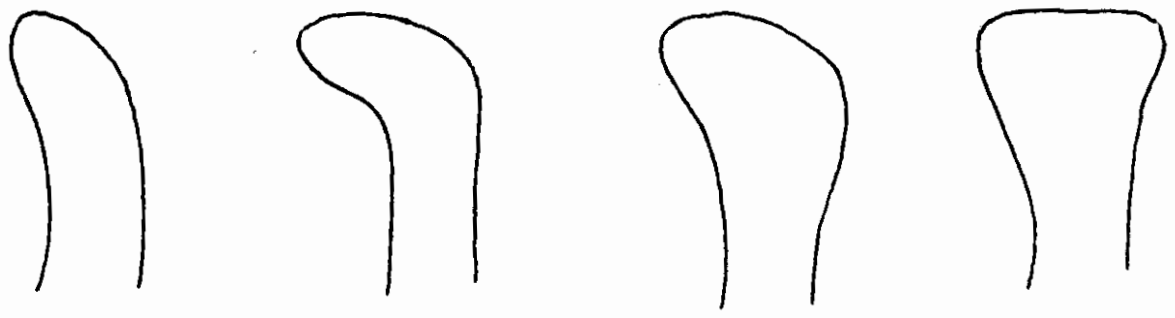
Kelly, A.R. "A Preliminary Report on Archaeological Investigations at Macon, Ga." pp. 22, 24, 66, plate 11 b middle row, 3rd. sherd from left.

A somewhat comparable type is shown in Holmes, W.H. "Aboriginal Pottery of the Eastern United States" 20th Annual Report, BAE, Washington, D.C., 1903. Plate XC III d. with restricted orifice but more rounded base. Similar form is shown in "Mounds on the Lower Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers." C. B. Moore, Journal Academy Natural Science, Philadelphia. 2nd series. Volume 13, part 3, 1907, Figure 22.

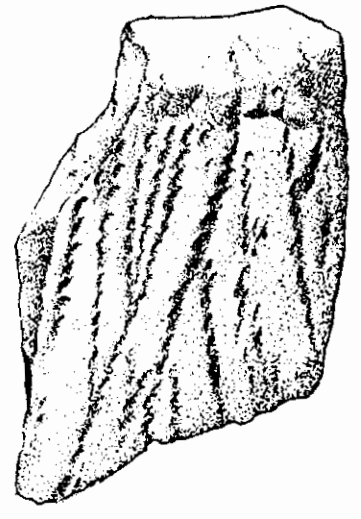
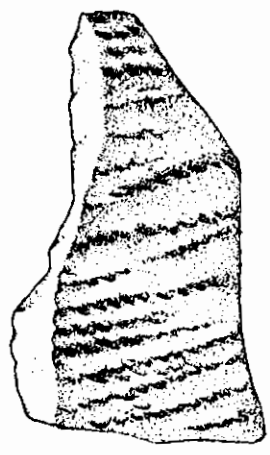
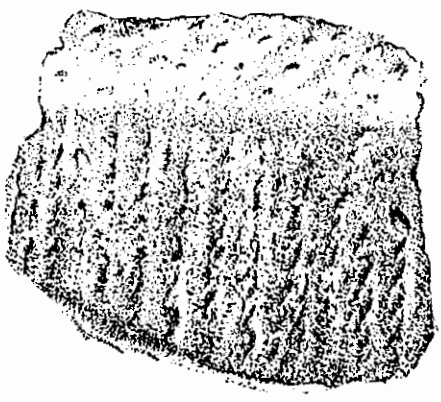


MACON THICK





Profiles of Rim Sherds with inside to left



MACON THICK

TYPE NAME: HAWKINS FABRIC MARKED.

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coil fractures occur rarely.
 Temper: Generally abundant, coarse shell. Rarely abundant,
 coarse grit or sand.
 Texture: Laminated, not greatly contorted.
 Hardness: 2.0 - 4.0, average 2.0 - 2.5.
 Color: Core red, chocolate, rarely tan or black, usually but
 slightly darker than red, chocolate gray-brown surface.
 Some smudging.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Impressed with plain twined openwork fabric
 over entire surface up to lip. Rarely twilled twined
 fabric (Webb's "Banded", see Webb, 1931, fig. 56-b).
 Interior smooth. Fabric: Cord, double strand, 1-2 mm.
 dia., weft 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 Macon Plateau and Brown's Mount,
 comparable types throughout Middle Mississippi area.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

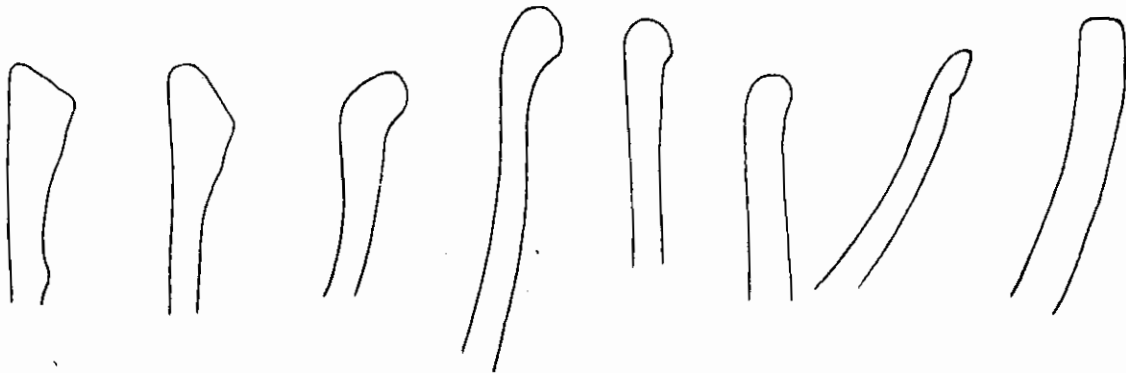
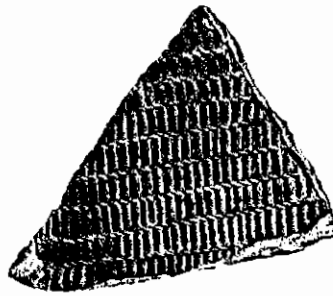
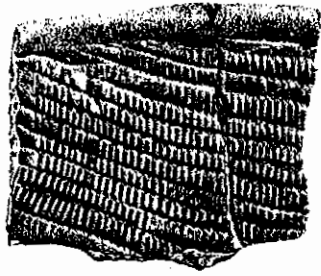
Part of Macon Plateau pottery complex; later than Swift Creek,
 earlier than Lamar. Belongs to Early Middle Mississippi
 Complex.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Kelly, A.R. "A Preliminary Report on Archaeological Explora-
 tions at Macon, Georgia", BAE Bull. #119, p. 14-61,
 plate 11 b.

For comparable types see:

- Webb, Wm.S. and Funkhouser, W. D.
 1929 "The Williams Site in Christian Co., Kentucky",
 University of Kentucky Publications in Anthropology and
 Archaeology, pp. 13-17, fig. 18-22, Vol. I, #1.
 1931 The Tolu Site in Crittendon County, Ky.
 University of Kentucky Publications in Anthropology and
 Archaeology, Vol. I, #5, pp. 374-392, figs. 49-61.
 1932. "The McLeod Bluff Site in Hickman Co., Kentucky
 University of Kentucky Publications in Anthropology and
 Archaeology. Vol. III, No. 1, pp. 23-24, fig. 10.



HAWKINS FABRIC MARKED

TYPE NAME: MCDOUGAL PLAIN.

PASTE:

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: 2.0 - 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 longitudinally grooved.

Body: Large circular basin with slightly sloped sides.

Base: Flat, rarely rounded.

Thickness: 8-13 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).

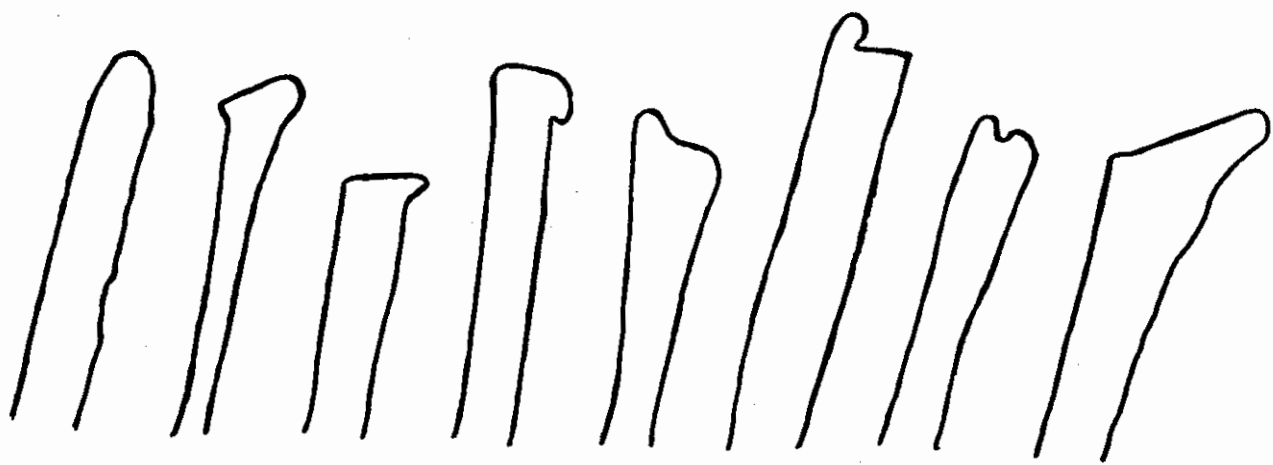
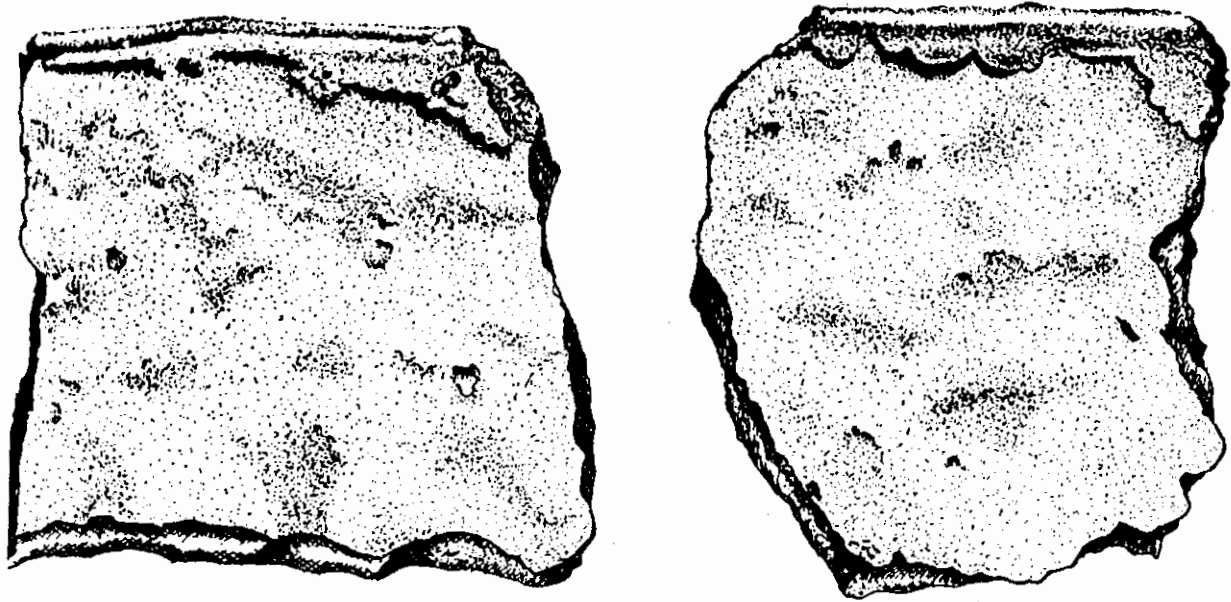
CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

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, 293, 298.

In Webb, W.S. "An Archaeological Survey of the Norris Basin in Eastern Tennessee". Bull. 118, BAE, 1938.



MCDUGAL 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: 2.5-5.0, 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 some impressions seem to be of cord-wrapped twig. Surfaces usually eroded.

FORM:

Rim: Generally slightly flaring, also flaring or straight; rarely simple bowl rims.

Lip: Rounded, flat; some showing slight extrusion. Rarely fabric impressed lip.

Body: Deep simple jar or cup.

Base: Conoidal, slightly flattened when legs are present.

Thickness: 4-9 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 Mossy Oak type.

Often associated with Check Stamp; rarely with Middle Mississippi.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1939 Kelly, A.R. "A Preliminary Report on Archaeological Exploration at Macon, Ga." BAE Bull. 119, p. 14, 16, plate 11 b.

For Comparable Types see:

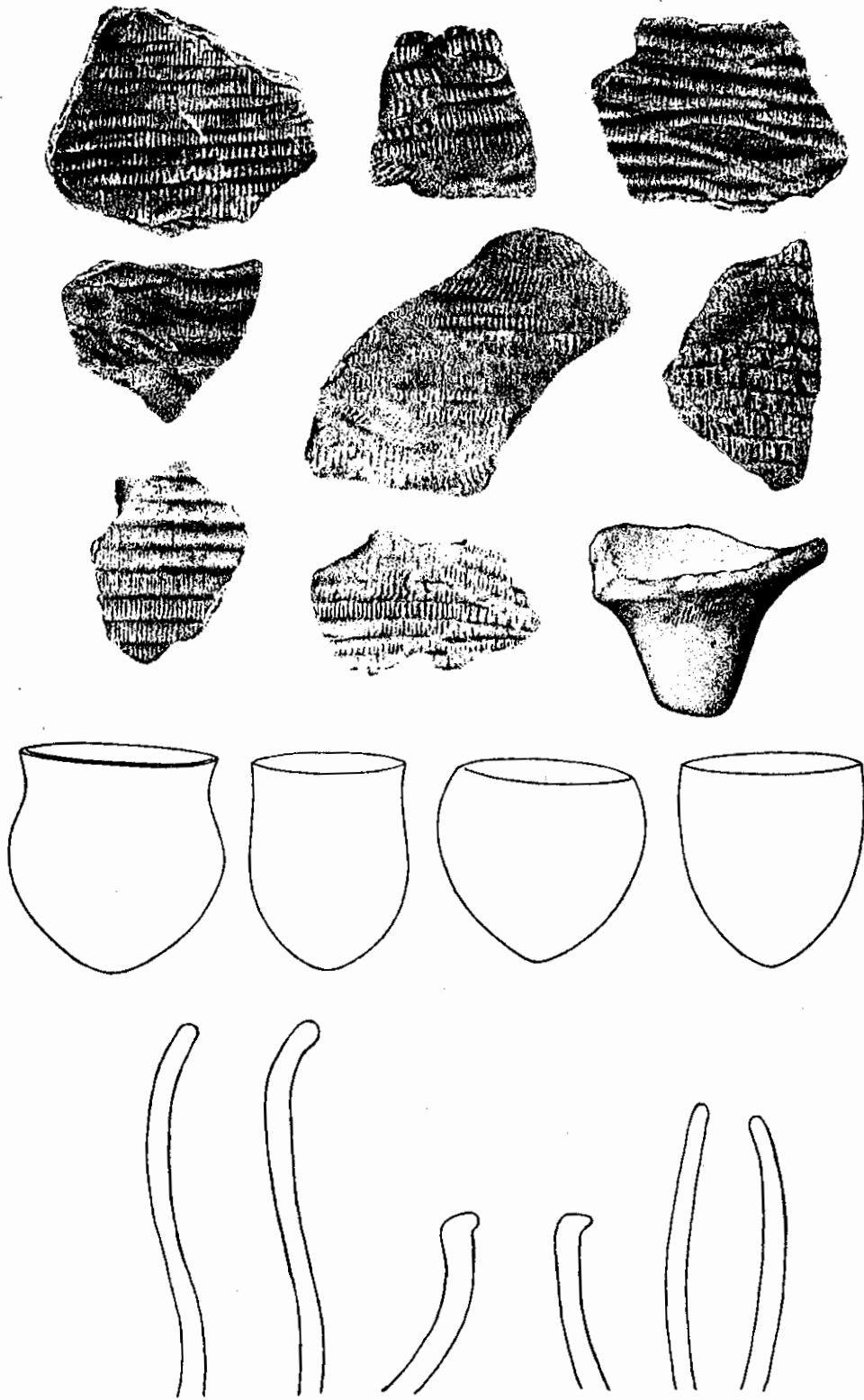
Long Branch Fabric Marked in Southeastern Archaeological Conference News Letter, Vol. 1, No. 1, February, 1939.

Harrington, M. R. "Cherokee and Earlier Remains on Upper Tennessee River." Indian notes and monographs, Misc. 24, 1922. pp. 154-158, plate 47.

Bushnell, David I., Jr., "The Manahoac Tribes in Virginia". Smithsonian Institute. Misc. Coll. Vol. 94, No. 8, 1935, p. 17, 28-30, plates 3d, 10b.

Webb, Wm. S., "An Archaeological Survey of the Norris Basin in Eastern Tennessee". BAE Bull. 118, 1938. pp. 126-128. "An Archaeological Survey of the Wheeler Basin on the Tennessee River in Northern Alabama". BAE Bull. 122, 1939. p. 42, plate 28a, sherds 3, 6, 16, 19, 21.

Griffin, James B. "The ceramic remains from Norris Basin, Tennessee," in Webb, 1938. pp. 260-266.



DUNLAP FABRIC MARKED

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 mica, medium to abundant.

Texture: Granular; fine, even.

Hardness: 2.5-5.5, average 3; interior frequently harder than exterior.

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

SURFACE FINISH: /Interior, buff to black, mottled.

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

Filming: Absent.

DECORATION:

Technique: Complicated stamp.

Design: Rectilinear lines; very rarely circles and combined curvilinear and rectilinear. Hachured 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, (interior)

FORM:

Rim: Some folded, plain. Plain bands at rim rarely and rims vertical 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 - 4.5 mm; Folded Rim 4.7 - 8.3 mm; Body 4.8 mm.

Appendages: None.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE:

Central Georgia; Bibb County - small amounts at Swift Creek; Macon Plateau, Napier Village Site, Etowah and Peachtree perhaps show late types, extends to Choctowhatchee Bay, Florida.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Early - lower levels in Stratified Village Site on Macon Plateau. Approximately contemporary with Swift Creek.

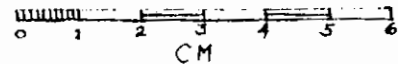
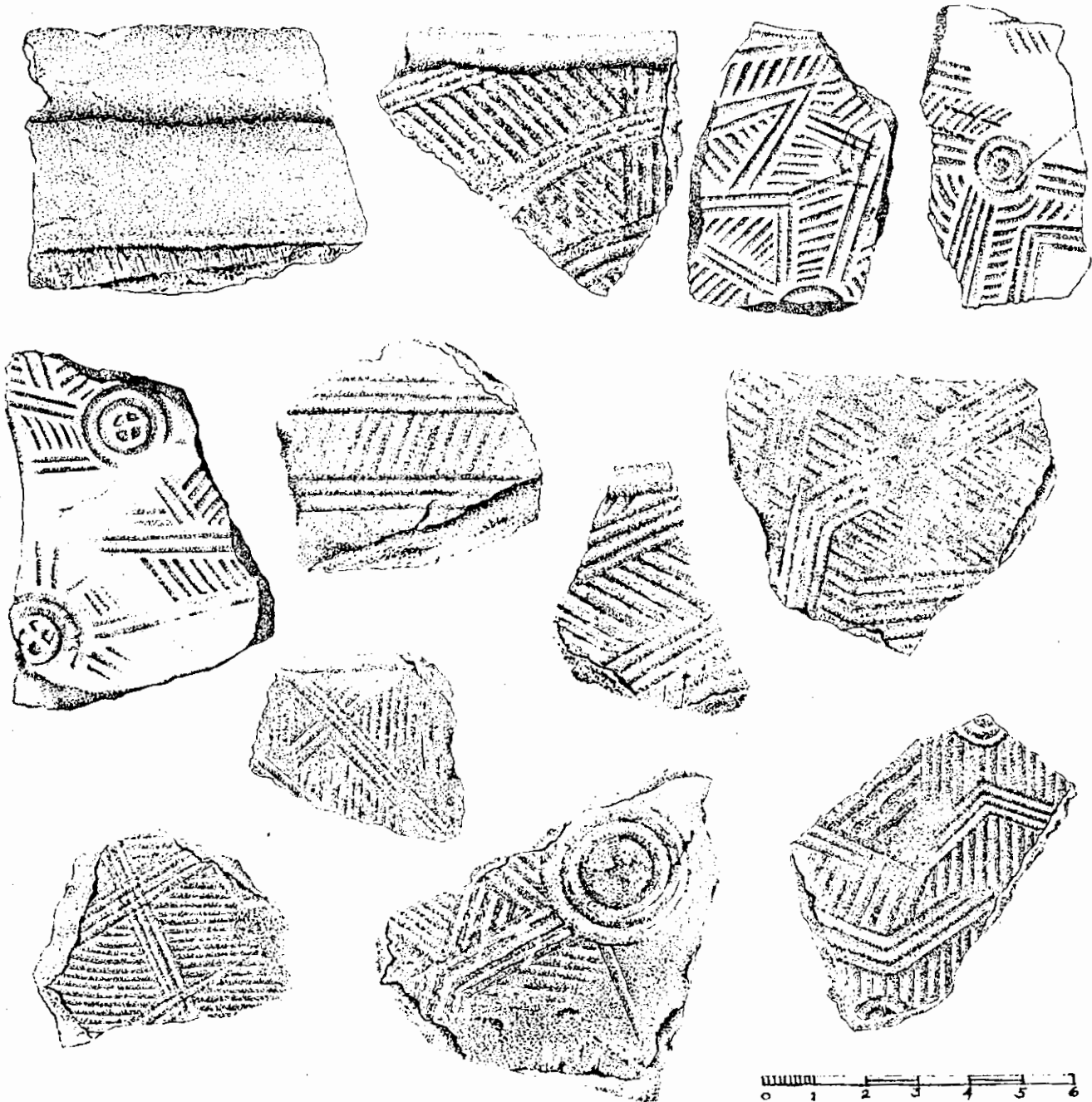
BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Kelly, A. R. "A Preliminary Report on Archaeological Explorations at Macon, Ga." pp. 30-51, 45, Plate 10. Bull. 119. BAE. 1939.

Holmes, W.H. "Aboriginal Pottery of the Eastern United States." 20th. Annual Report. BAE 1903. Fig. 53.



Profiles of Rim Sherds with inside to Left



NAPIER COMPLICATED STAMP

TYPE NAME: KASITA RED FILMED.

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coil fractures 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: Buff to light brown or grey; some smudging.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Surfaces smooth, marks of burnishing tool, no reflecting surfaces.
Filming: Light buff wash plus ferruginous red slip and rarely black paint.

DECORATION:

Technique: Filming 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 cazuela rims.
Lip: Generally rounded, less often flattened; some notched. When cazuela form lip may be thickened as in Ocmulgee Fields Incised.
Body: Cups and plates rare, 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:

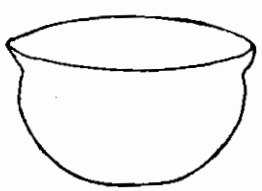
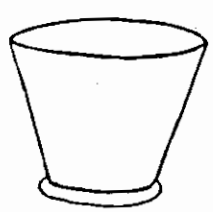
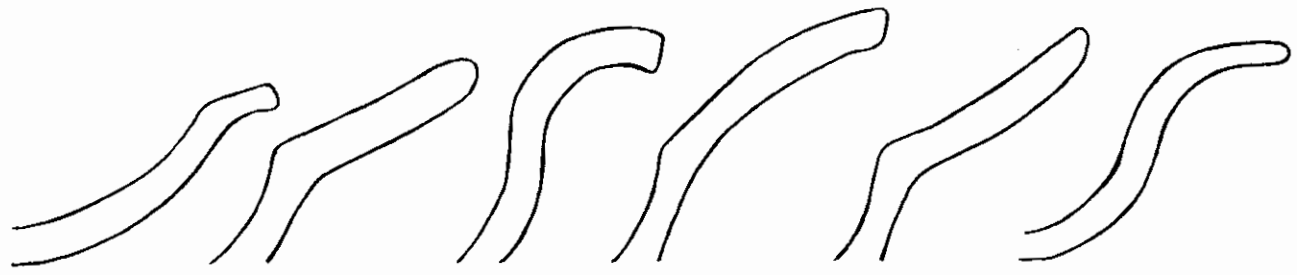
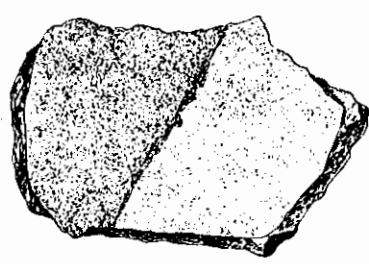
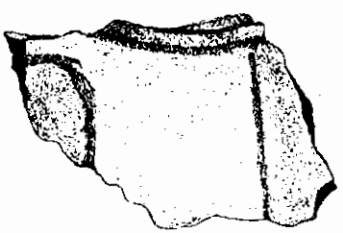
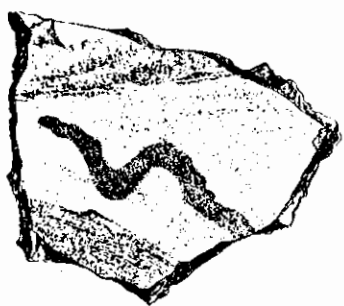
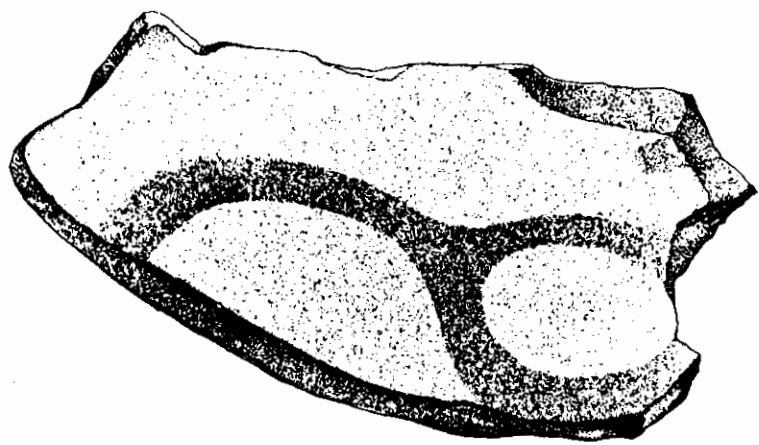
From Western Georgia (Kasita) and Eastern Alabama (Coweta) through Central Georgia (Macon Plateau) to Oconee River. About the area of Kasita and Hitchiti Creeks of Late 17th. and Early 18th. Centuries. May extend farther west in Creek Area.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Latest pottery complex on Macon Plateau. Can be identified with Historic Kasita and Hitchiti Sites of ca. 1675-1725. Contemporary with Ocmulgee Fields Incised and Walnut Roughened.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Kelly, A. R. "A Preliminary Report on Archaeological Exploration at Macon, Ga." BAE, Bull. 119, pp. 56, 65. plate 12, bottom row.
Willey, Gordon R. "Report on the Kasita Site." Unpublished manuscript.
Fairbanks, C. H. "The Excavation of Mound 'C', Macon Group." Unpublished manuscript.



KASITA RED FILMED

TYPE NAME: Walnut Roughened.

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Some coil fractures.

Tempering: Coarse shell, moderate to abundant.

Texture: Laminated, paste fine.

Hardness: 2.0 - 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. Punctates.

Design: Widely spaced diagonal lines, hachured triangles, curvilinear guilloche (rare). Punctates 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: (21-31 cm. dia., 14-24 cm. height).

Rim: Flaring, some nearly horizontal; from straight or slightly constricted neck.

Lip: Generally rounded, rarely flattened, usually everted. Some notched on outer corner.

Body: Globular, little shoulder, orifice generally not much smaller than widest part of vessel.

Base: Rounded, never flattened or conoidal.

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.

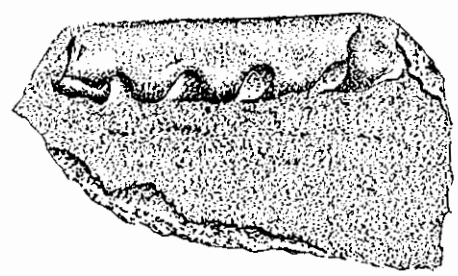
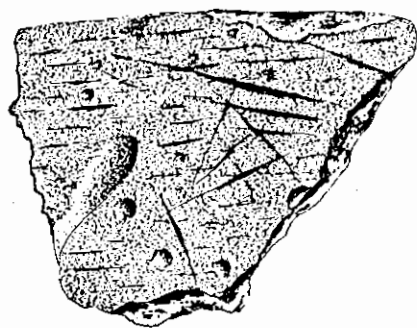
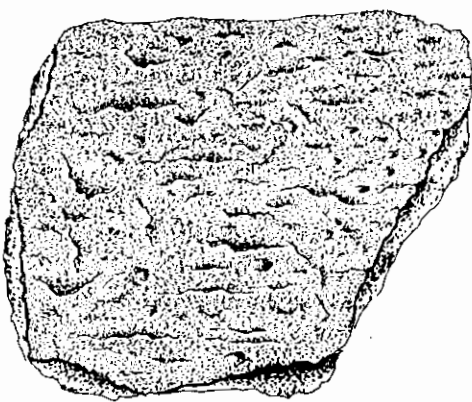
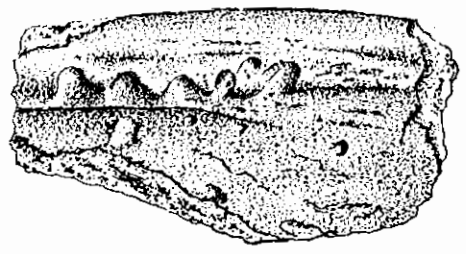
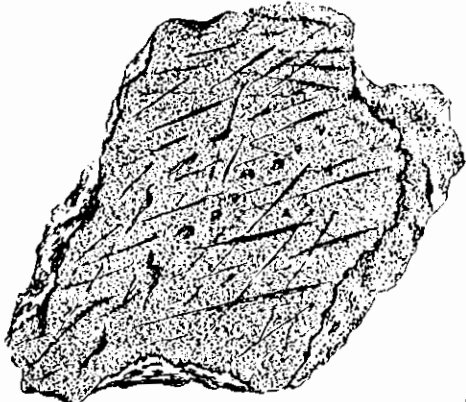
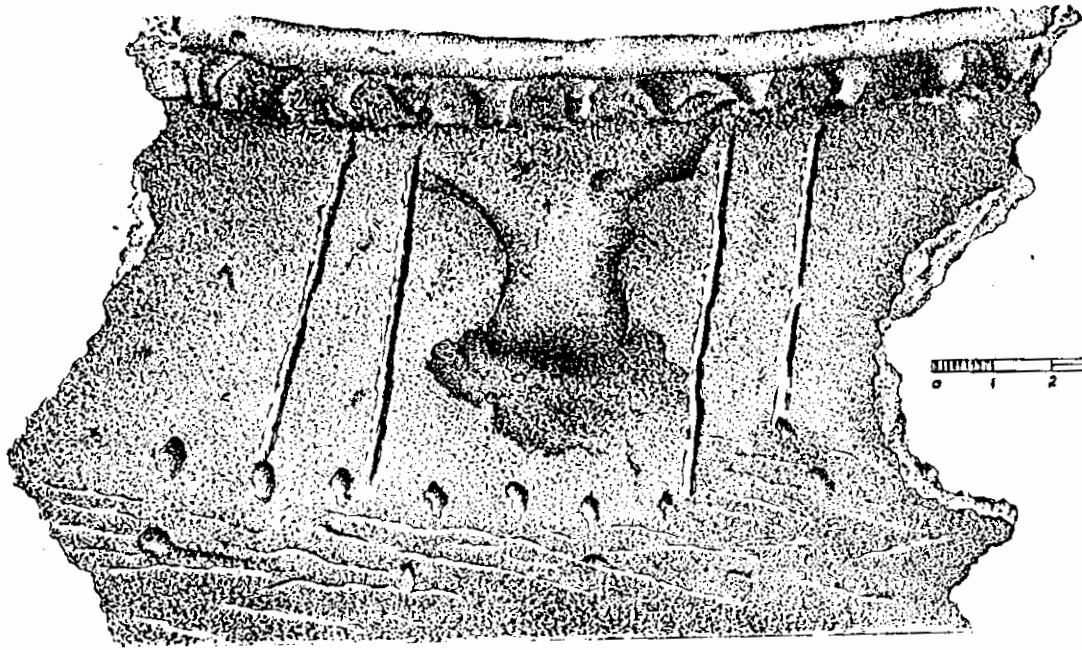
CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE:

Historic Creek (Hitchiti), about 1690-1720. Derived from Lamar complicated stamp, brushing or stippling replaces stamping, notched applique band replaces folded notched rim, flaring rim retained, base more rounded.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

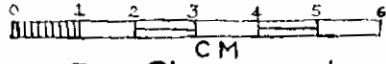
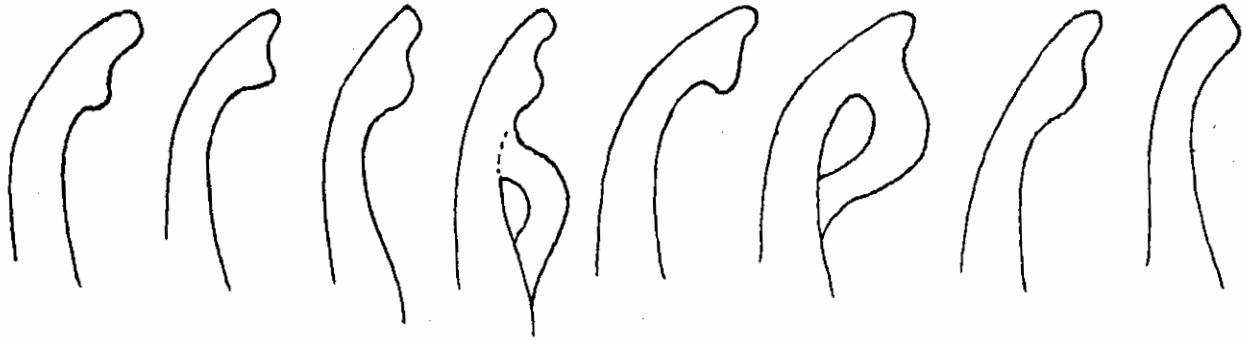
Kelly, A. R. "A Preliminary Report on Archaeological Investigations at Macon, Ga." pp. 56-57, plate 12 b., two middle sherds, middle row.

NOTE: The brushed sherds have been defined in the Lower Mississippi Valley as Anna Random Brushed. In Georgia, however, this surface finish is always associated with the rest of the type characteristics.



WALNUT ROUGHENED

WALNUT ROUGHENED



Profiles of Rim Sherds with inside to Left

