

NEWSLETTER  
of the  
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

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Cambridge, Mass.

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FURTHER NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S BASKET

It is with regret that I offer the following issue of the Newsletter, since my intention had been to have the Proceedings of the last two Conferences off the press by this time. However, the quality of the tapes was such as to render transcription an almost impossible task. Nonetheless both Proceedings are off the tapes, and the first stencils are now being typed.

This issue contains a potpourri of items: old financial history kept rigorously by Bill Haag on the most amazing collection of odd bits of paper (but they balanced); a paper written by Madeline Kneberg in 1959 at the time of the last Macon Conference; a brief note on historic archaeology by Stan South; and a parenthetical piece which will let others see that we don't always take ourselves too seriously.

Stephen Williams  
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A Financial Statement of the Southeastern Archaeological  
Conference 1942-1960

Income

Collected prior to 1942	\$137. 00
Dues, September, 1951	3. 00
Redemption of War Bonds, 1952	67. 50
Dues, September, 1952	10. 00
Dues, November, 1952	12. 00
Dues, November, 1956	12. 00
Dues, November, 1957	27. 50
Dues, November, 1959	5. 00
Dues, December, 1959	46. 00
Dues, January-May, 1960	2. 00
TOTAL INCOME	<u>\$322. 00</u>

Expenses

Disbursements prior to 1942	\$79. 67
Purchase of three War Bonds, 1942	56. 25
Postage, 1942	. 71
Postage, paper, etc., 1952	18. 51
Printing, 1952	10. 27
Expenses, October, 1952	2. 49
Expenses, 1953-1954	34. 78
Expenses, 1955	29. 74
Expenses, 1956	8. 00
Expenses, 1957	4. 81
Expenses, 1959	1. 90
Expenses, 1960	. 99
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>\$248. 12</u>

Income, 1942 - 1960	\$322. 00
Expenses, 1942 - 1960	<u>248. 12</u>
BALANCE, May 2, 1960	\$73. 88

The balance of \$73. 88 was turned over to Stephen Williams by William G. Haag in May, 1960

## FOUR SOUTHEASTERN LIMESTONE-TEMPERED POTTERY COMPLEXES Madel ine Kneberg

The limestone-tempered pottery of the Tennessee Valley is associated with nearly every phase of the Woodland culture which probably lasted some fifteen hundred years in the region. Over this long period many changes took place in the complex of shapes, surface finish and decoration. Some of the changes were due to shifts in the popularity of types that were present in the earliest period. Other changes represent innovations arising through time within the culture, and still others were the result of borrowed ideas.

Pure Woodland sites are very rare in the Tennessee Valley, most of the locations having been subsequently occupied by Mississippian peoples. The disturbances by the later occupations obscured or even obliterated any stratigraphy within the Woodland period deposits. For this reason, there have been almost no published accounts of stratigraphic studies, although nearly everyone has been aware that the limestone-tempered pottery does not represent a single homogenous complex.

Six sites in eastern Tennessee have furnished some separation by levels and strata. This has made possible the determination of four complexes of types that form a chronological sequence. Two of the complexes are associated with the Early Woodland period prior to the appearance of burial mounds. The other two complexes are associated with the Middle Woodland period which is characterized by burial mounds.

Twenty components in eastern Tennessee were used in this analysis, and, as mentioned above, six provided stratigraphic sequences. Brief descriptions of these components will precede the discussion of the complexes.

### Camp Creek Site

A pure Early Woodland site on the Nolichucky River, excavated in one-foot levels. The average depth of deposit was six feet, although sherds were not sufficient in the lowest levels to permit analysis. In Figure 1, the sherds from the fourth and fifth levels (Levels C and D) are combined.

### Candy Creek Site

A relatively pure Early Woodland site on the Hiwassee River, excavated in six-inch levels. Levels 5 and 6 at the base of the deposit were combined in Figure 2.

### Upper Hampton Site, Unit 86

This was an excavation unit of a large and complex site in Rhea County which had three components. The first component was Early Woodland, the second a Hamilton occupation, and the third a Mouse Creek town of

considerable size. Unit 86 was somewhat isolated from the major portion of the site, although the plowzone produced shell tempered pottery. The two strata used in the analysis (Figure 3) were below the plowzone and were visibly separated, Stratum II representing the occupation in an old humus band, and Stratum I the main midden deposit.

#### DeArmond Site

This was a temple mound site of considerable complexity near Kingston, Tennessee. It was originally occupied by an Early Woodland group who were repeatedly driven from the site by floods. The two lower levels represent occupation periods separated from each other and from Level I by alluvial deposits. Level I was the final Woodland occupation which was followed by an early Mississippian settlement. Although the upper level was disturbed by the extensively Mississippian occupation which lasted up to a very late (probably protohistoric) time, the limestone tempered pottery furnishes a reliable unit for analysis.

#### Spivey Site

An almost pure Early Woodland site opposite Hiwassee Island. Heavy alluvial deposits were present and sherds were not numerous. However in one area three arbitrary levels furnished a sequence with some limited significance.

#### Sale Creek Site, Units 10, 62

A large temple mound site near the mouth of Sale Creek with two outlying units, 10 and 62, that represented two different Woodland components. Unit 10, the Early Woodland area, was excavated in three levels. Unit 62 was the Hamilton component which was too thin an occupation to subdivide.

#### Long Island Site

A large island in the Tennessee River near Kingston, Tennessee. The major occupation was during the period of the Dallas culture, but the first component was Early Woodland. The pottery used in this study came from an isolated unit near the foot of the island which was almost entirely devoid of Mississippian materials. The deposit was too thin for stratigraphic separation.

#### Davis Site

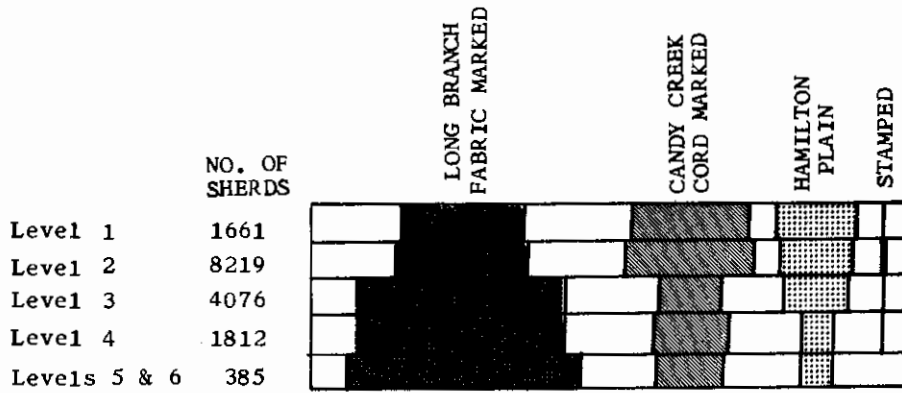
A temple mound site about three quarters of a mile from the Dallas site. The Woodland component was partly overlain by Mississippian village deposit, and no stratigraphic separation within the Woodland deposit was possible.



TOTAL 1005

GREENEVILLE COMPLEX  
CAMP CREEK SITE

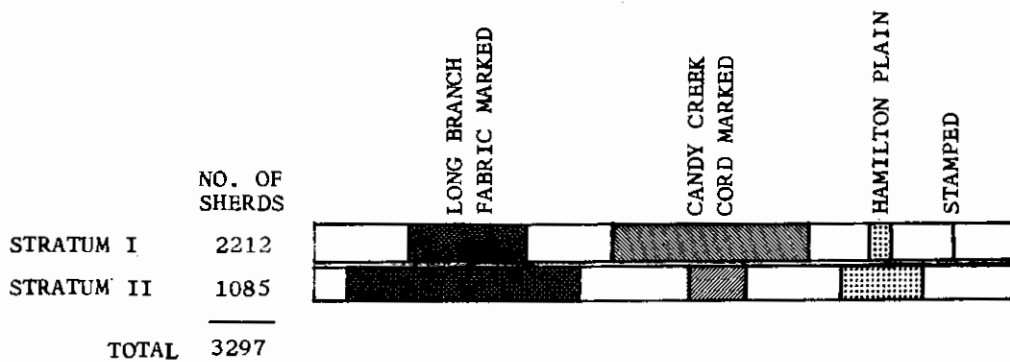
FIGURE 1



TOTAL 16,153

CANDY CREEK SITE

FIGURE 2



UPPER HAMPTON SITE UNIT 86

FIGURE 3

### Ocoee Site

An Early Woodland component on an historic Cherokee site on the Ocoee River. The Early Woodland refuse pits provided interesting associations of types, but no stratigraphy was possible in the general deposits. Although the pits can be seriated on the basis of their contents, the Woodland component is treated as a single unit in the charts.

### Dallas Site

A late temple mound site that had two Woodland components. The Early Woodland occupation was restricted to a limited area in the old humus beneath the temple mound, Unit 8. An Early Hamilton occupation was present on Unit 63 a short distance away, and a later Hamilton component was present in the old humus of Unit 7, the village area of the Dallas occupation. In Chart 5 all of the sherds from Units 7 and 8 are pooled for the Hamilton component, although the 3% (162 sherds) of Long Branch Fabric Marked might well have been omitted.

### Hiwassee Island Site

Units 112, and 46 were strictly Hamilton components, 112 being habitation area, and 46 a burial mound. Unit 38, the major Mississippian village area produced a considerable number of limestone tempered sherds. Variations in proportions of type may be due to time changes, since the Hamilton occupation on Hiwassee Island was a lengthy one, based upon the numerous burial mounds and the number of burials contained in them.

### Upper Hampton Site, Units 85 and VT2

Unit VT2 was a Hamilton burial mound and occupation area near the concentrated Mouse Creek village, Unit 85. The Hamilton occupation also extended into the area of the later occupation in Unit 85. Long Branch Fabric marked sherds included in Chart 5 for these units should not be considered as associated with the Hamilton component, since they were widely scattered and were derived from the Early Woodland component, Unit 86.

### Wilson, Alford and Montgomery Sites

These are all Hamilton burial mounds located several miles apart in Roane Country. The sherds were inclusive in the mounds.

The four ceramic complexes of limestone-tempered pottery which are based upon the data from the foregoing sites are named rather than numbered.

### The Greeneville Complex

The complex is named for the area near Greeneville, Tennessee where

a number of early Woodland sites have been identified. This is the earliest complex in eastern Tennessee and is characterized by 67% to 99% Long Branch Fabric Marked; Candy Creek Cord Marked and Hamilton Plain are present in minor amounts. To illustrate this complex, Figure 1 presents the stratigraphic sequence on the Camp Creek site where each arbitrary level was one foot in thickness.

While this paper is concerned only with limestone-tempered pottery, it should be noted at the outset that quartzite-tempered pottery occurs in eastern Tennessee, and is involved in the total picture of the ceramics, especially of the earliest complex.

The proportions of the types in the quartzite-tempered pottery differ which may be significant since we believe it is earlier. Watts Bar Fabric Marked represents only 45% of the quartzite-tempered in the lowest levels, the balance being mainly Watts Bar Cord Marked (52%). However, in Level B, Watts Bar Fabric Marked increases to 70%, and in Level A to 83%. This suggests that cord marking may have been far more frequent in the earliest Woodland to appear in the upper Tennessee Valley. Since this problem lies outside the scope of this paper, it will be ignored except to call attention to it briefly.

The radiocarbon date for Level C of the Camp Creek site is 93 B. C.  $\pm$  250 years (M 516:2050  $\pm$  250 years). This, I believe, represents a very late date in the Greeneville complex, and may imply that this complex persisted in the remote valleys of upper eastern Tennessee while elsewhere the ceramic picture had already been modified.

Figure 2 and Figure 3 illustrate two other stratigraphic sequences that show the Greeneville complex in the lowest levels. In the Candy Creek site, Figure 2, where the divisions were six-inch arbitrary levels, Levels 3, 4, 5 and 6 represent the Greeneville complex. Watts Bar Fabric Marked and Cord Marked types were also present. On the Upper Hampton (Unit 86) site, Stratum II represents another Greeneville complex in which the Watts Bar types were present.

The Greeneville complex is defined by the predominance of Long Branch Fabric Marked over Candy Creek Cord Marked and Hamilton Plain. Stamped types are absent from the complex; the few sherds shown for Levels 3 and 4 on the Candy Creek site were unquestionably intrusive from Level 2. For additional confirmation, a Chi Square test was run. The results showed that only in Level 2 was stamped pottery present in sufficient quantity to justify the conclusion that it was a part of the ceramic complex. That is, the frequency was what would be expected if the types were made during the period of Level 2.

#### The Candy Creek Complex

Figure 4 illustrates the data from seven sites, including the upper four levels of the Candy Creek sequence. Allowing for the distortions that result

		SITES	NO. OF SHERDS	LONG BRANCH FABRIC MARKED	CANDY CREEK CORD MARKED	HAMILTON PLAIN	STAMPED
Levels		LONG ISLAND	1661				
		DAVIS	5265				
		DE ARMOND 1	658				
		" 2	377				
		" 3	92				
		SPIVEY 1	149				
		" 2	912				
		" 3	479				
		SALE CREEK UNIT 10	562				
		" " 2	1485				
	" " 3	916					
	OCORE	3598					
Levels		CANDY CREEK 1	1661				
		" " 2	8219				
		" " 3	4076				
		" " 4	1812				

CANDY CREEK COMPLEX  
EARLY WOODLAND SITES

FIGURE 4

		SITES	NO. OF SHERDS	LONG BRANCH FABRIC MARKED	CANDY CREEK CORD MARKED	HAMILTON PLAIN	STAMPED	HAMILTON SCRAPED
Levels		WILSON, UNIT 17	109					
		ALFORD, UNIT 4	611					
		MONTGOMERY, UNIT 73	147					
		UPPER HAMPTON, UNIT VT2	2051					
		" " , UNIT 85	975					
		HIWASSEE IS., UNIT 46	1855					
		" " , UNIT 38	1001					
		SALE CREEK, UNIT 62	1972					
		HIWASSEE IS., UNIT 112	1267					
		DALLAS, UNITS 7 & 8	5465					
	" " , UNIT 63	972						

HAMILTON SITES

FIGURE 5



from including several levels from four of the sites, certain trends are apparent. First, there is a marked decrease in Long Branch Fabric Marked from site to site, and from level to level within sites. Second, Candy Creek Cord Marked increased over fabric marking in most of the sites. The exceptions are the Davis and Long Island sites where stamping is strong; in those two sites Hamilton Plain is predominant. Finally, there is a marked increase in stamped pottery. (All types of stamping are pooled in Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10, but are separately analyzed in Figures 6, 7, 9 and 11.) All of the sites and components in Figure 4 are Early Woodland, but are later than those of the Greeneville complex.

### The Hamilton Complex

Figure 5 illustrates the frequencies of limestone-tempered types on eleven components of the Hamilton burial mound culture. The six components at the bottom of the chart show the typical Hamilton complex.

The complex is defined by the absence of Long Branch Fabric Marked and the predominance of Cord Marked pottery. The few fabric marked sherds recorded for the components can be attributed to Early Woodland components on the sites or adjacent to them. In order to simplify the chart, all cord-marked pottery is included under the Candy Creek heading. Actually, Hamilton Cord Marked forms one-half to two-thirds of the total cord-marked on Hamilton sites.

An additional type is found in this complex. It is a variety of plain which we have designated as Hamilton Scraped. While Hamilton Plain is definitely stone polished on the exterior, Hamilton Scraped shows narrow, parallel, scraping marks. A similar type has been called Flint River Brushed by Heimlich, and has a high frequency in Gunter'sville Basin sites.

Some stamping seems to persist in this complex, but is of minor importance.

Attention is called to the component, Unit 63 on the Dallas site. This is placed at the bottom of the chart, Figure 5, because it is the most deviant of the Hamilton components. It consisted of a typical series of small, Hamilton, shell midden areas. Its closest ceramic resemblance is to the Davis site, shown in Figure 4, which had a significant frequency of stamped pottery. The Davis site is located about three-quarters of a mile north of the Dallas site. It had typical Early Woodland pits, lined at the bottom with large water-worn rocks. The presence of these pits and the absence of shell refuse identifies the component as Early Woodland. It is possible that the area of the Dallas and Davis sites represents a continuity of Woodland occupation that began during the period of the Candy Creek complex and lasted up through that of the Hamilton complex. Slight shifts in location through time would be reflected by the different complexes in the three components. Thus, the first occupation

would have been restricted to the area beneath the temple mound on the Dallas site, Unit 8. Later, the occupation shifted to the Davis site, and still later returned to the Dallas site, Unit 63. The final occupation spread over Units 7 and 8. Such shifting would easily occur if the area was occupied for a long period by Woodland groups.

#### The Roane-Rhea Complex

The upper five components shown on the chart, Figure 5, illustrate the latest Woodland phase in eastern Tennessee. Since the sites are especially well represented in Roane and Rhea Counties, the combination name has been used to designate the complex.

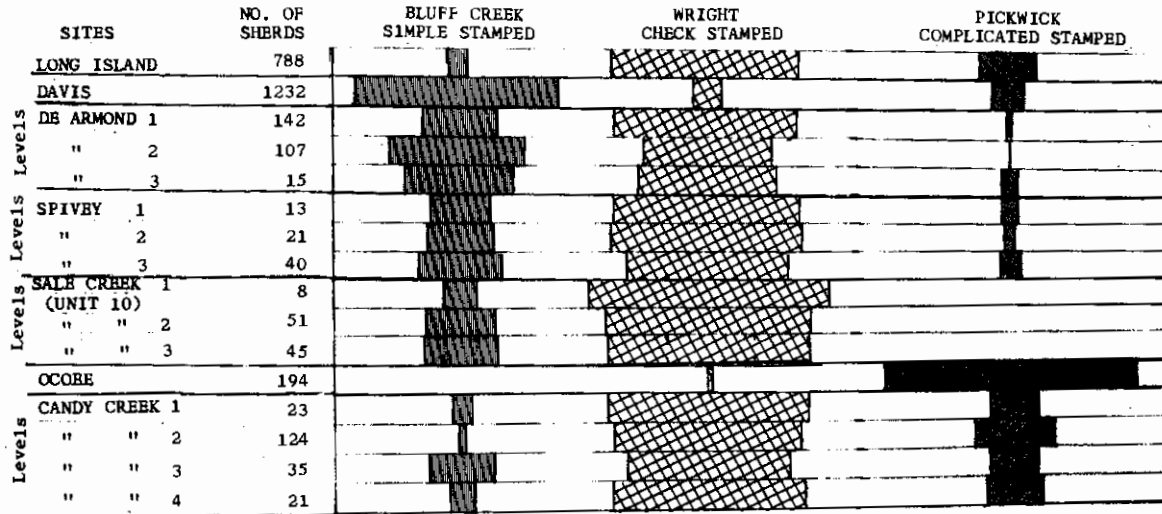
This complex is dominated by Hamilton Plain which forms 53% to 90% of the total sherds. Occasionally, simple incised and punctate decoration was applied near the rims of vessels. Vessel forms tend to show globular bases in contrast to the conoidal and tetrapodal bases present in the earlier complexes. Shallow bowls and jars with constricted necks appeared, and such vessels were occasionally placed with burials. The changes in shape may have resulted from contact with early Mississippian peoples who probably appeared in the area about 1000 A. D. Stamped pottery was no longer made; the occasional sherds found were undoubtedly from older occupations.

#### Stamped Types

The Candy Creek complex owes much of its distinctiveness to the presence of stamped pottery.

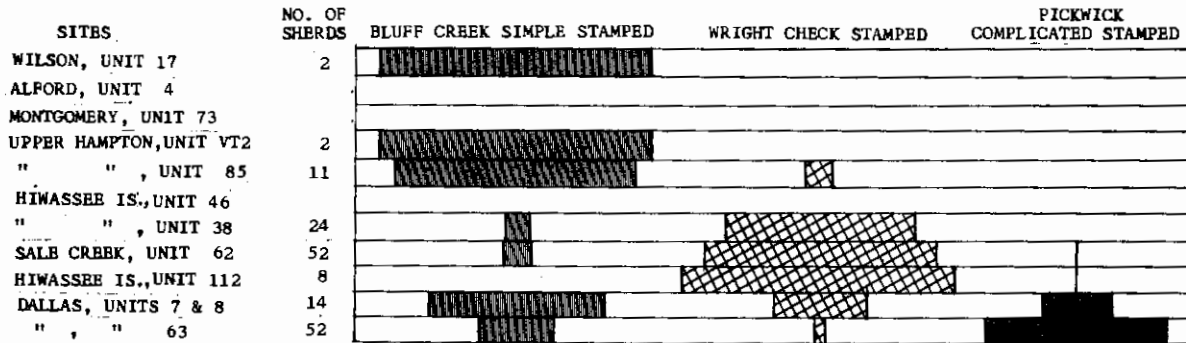
In Figures 6, 7, 9, and 11, three stamped types have been separately analyzed, their total for each site being considered as 100%. The purpose of this was to check for any consistent difference in the proportions of the types in the areas and complexes where they occur. The stamped types are Bluff Creek Simple Stamped, Wright Check Stamped and Pickwick Complicated Stamped. They are roughly equivalent to certain sand-tempered types recognized in Georgia. Bluff Creek is similar to Mossy Oak Simple Stamped. Wright Check Stamped resembles Deptford Check Stamped, including the tetrapodal bases. Pickwick Complicated Stamped is more difficult to equate since it has design elements traceable in Early Swift Creek and up through Napier Complicated Stamped.

In Georgia, these types cover a period of hundreds of years, yet the equivalent limestone-tempered types show no clear-cut chronological sequence. Furthermore, sherds of the several Georgia types are found in the same context as the limestone-tempered ones--in the same levels and in the same refuse pits. Significant departures from random frequencies are shown by Chi Square tests. These were run on the stamped sherds by levels on the Candy Creek site, by refuse pits on the Ocoee site, and between the Davis, Ocoee, and Long Island sites. The Chi Square tests were



EARLY WOODLAND SITES

FIGURE 6



HAMILTON SITES

FIGURE 7

equally significant for both limestone-tempered and sand-tempered types. The obvious interpretation of the Chi Square tests is that there is a chronological difference in the occurrence of the types. However, such tests give no clues as to just how much time might be involved or what the sequence of types might be.

The stratigraphic sequences are not too satisfactory because of the small number of sherds involved. However, comparison of site totals from the Davis and Ocoee sites show significant differences. The Davis site not only had a high proportion of stamped pottery but a great preponderance of Bluff Creek Simple Stamped (77%). Furthermore Mossy Oak Simple Stamped formed 93% of 220 sand-tempered stamped sherds, 2 Deptford Check Stamped and 14 Swift Creek Complicated Stamped making up the balance.

By contrast, the Ocoee site had 98% Pickwick Complicated Stamped, no Bluff Creek Simple Stamped, and only four Wright Check Stamped sherds.

Sand-tempered Georgia sherds from this site include the following types:

Dunlap Fabric Marked	79
Mossy Oak Simple Stamped	2
Deptford Check Stamped	9
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	39
Napier Complicated Stamped	2

An adjacent excavation unit, whose main component was a Mouse Creek village, showed almost no limestone-tempered sherds (49 Hamilton Plain). However, 139 Mossy Oak Simple Stamped, 26 Deptford Check Stamped and 2 Napier Complicated Stamped sherds were present.

The other site, Long Island, which had a considerable amount of stamped pottery of all three limestone-tempered types, also had a fair representation of Georgia sherds. Among the 110 sand-tempered sherds were: 2 Mossy Oak Simple Stamped, 57 Deptford Check Stamped, and 51 Swift Creek Complicated Stamped.

Considering the evidence of the stamped pottery as a whole, it is significantly associated only with the Candy Creek complex of the Early Woodland period. However, a carry-over of Wright Check Stamped into the Hamilton complex is indicated. I believe that Bluff Creek Simple Stamped and Wright Check Stamped were made earlier than Pickwick Complicated Stamped but

both continued to be made throughout the period of the Candy Creek Complex. I can find no basis for considering Bluff Creek to have been earlier than Wright. Typologically, Bluff Creek is closer to Cartersville Simple Stamped than to Mossy Oak.

In the absence of radiocarbon dates for the appearance of stamping on limestone--tempered pottery in eastern Tennessee, I would estimate 200 B. C. as the greatest possible maximum age. The duration is still more difficult to estimate, but I would guess that most stamping disappeared by 400 A. D. or at most 600 A. D. The date from Russell Cave in the lowest ceramic level indicates a persistence of all limestone-tempered types in northern Alabama up to 847 A. D.  $\pm$  200 years (Broyles 1958), if not considerably later. However, the great amount of aboriginal disturbance of earlier levels by the digging of refuse pits and graves may have somewhat obscured the sequence of types.

#### Guntersville Basin Sites

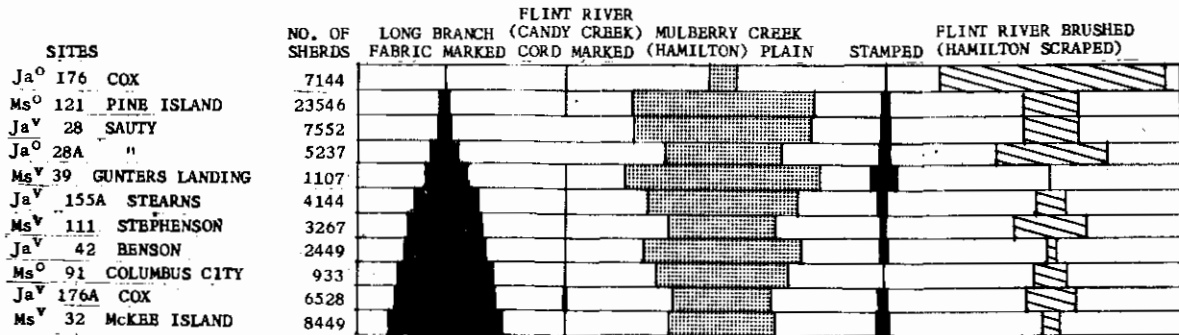
Figures 8 and 9 represent the pottery type frequencies on eleven Guntersville Basin sites, the site percentages having been taken from Heimlich, 1952, pp. 52-57. The arrangement of sites on the chart is based upon the decreasing frequencies of Long Branch Fabric Marked.

The presence of the type, Flint River Brushed, which is the same as Hamilton Scraped, clearly indicates the Hamilton complex. However, considerable amounts of Long Branch Fabric Marked on six of the sites suggest the presence of the Candy Creek complex, especially since stamped pottery is also present.

Two stratigraphic sequences for Guntersville sites were analyzed. For these, the data from Webb and Wilder, 1951 were used, although it was necessary to recalculate the percentages, since sherds of all temper groups were originally pooled for each level by Webb and Wilder.

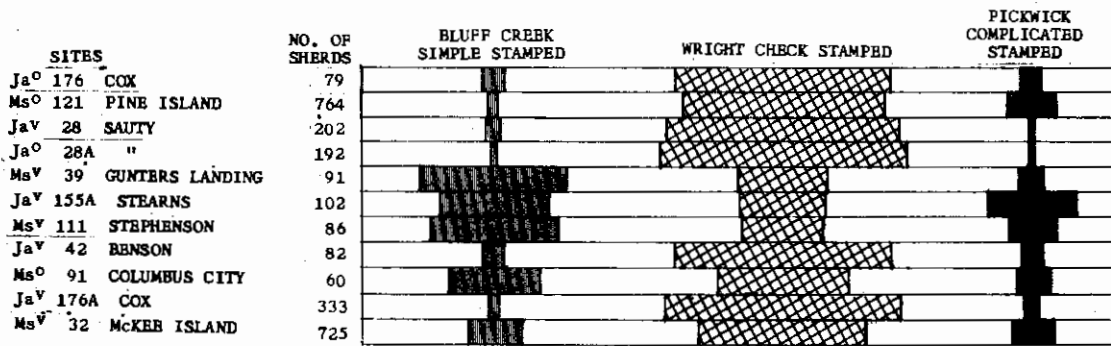
The first of these sequences was on the Cox site, Ja<sup>V</sup>176A, where Test Block 2, a rectangle twenty by one hundred feet was excavated in three-inch levels. The upper four levels showed a typical Candy Creek complex except for the unusually low percentage of cord marking. Long Branch Fabric Marked formed 65% to 72%, cord marked varied from 1% to 5%, plain from 20% to 26%, and stamped from 3% to 8%. The lower levels (which contained very few sherds) showed a much higher percentage of Long Branch Fabric Marked. However, there was considerable disturbance in the deposit as evidenced by shell tempered sherds having been found as far down as Level 9.

The second sequence came from the Stephenson site, Ms<sup>VIII</sup>, where the levels were one foot in thickness except for the top level which was



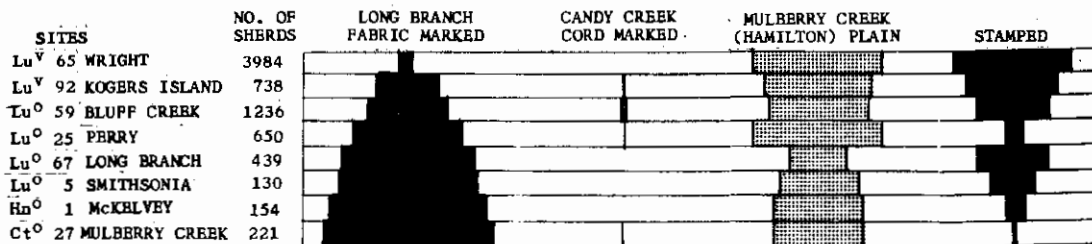
GUNTERSVILLE BASIN SITES

FIGURE 8



GUNTERSVILLE BASIN SITES

FIGURE 9



PICKWICK BASIN SITES

FIGURE 10

two feet thick. The ten by fifteen foot Right Section provided five levels with sufficient sherds to justify some conclusions. The 4' to 5' level showed 83% Long Branch Fabric Marked, and the 3' to 4' level 63%, while the 2' to 3' level showed 19% of the same type, and the 0' to 2' level, 0.4%. The two upper levels also showed 35% to 57% Flint River Brushed. Comparison with the eastern Tennessee complexes suggests that a Candy Creek complex below the 3' level was followed by a Hamilton complex in the two upper levels. The stamped pottery in this section was most clearly associated with the lower levels.

The Roane-Rhea complex cannot be identified in the Gunterville Basin. It may very well be that clay-grit tempered pottery had replaced limestone-tempered pottery by the time the Roane-Rhea complex appeared in eastern Tennessee.

Although these Alabama sites reveal principally equivalents of the Candy Creek and Hamilton complexes, I feel sure that a Greeneville type complex also existed in that area, as indicated by the lowest levels of the Cox site.

#### Pickwick Basin Sites

Figures 10 and 11 illustrate the frequencies of the various limestone-tempered types in eight Pickwick Basin sites. The sites were arranged on the basis of decreasing amounts of Long Branch Fabric Marked. The general similarity of the trends shown in Figure 4 is apparent--stamped types increasing as fabric marking decreases. The main difference is in the virtual absence of cord marking. Six of the sites are Archaic shell mounds; among these Perry and Bluff Creek produced considerable amounts of fiber-tempered pottery. Based upon data from the Southeast in general, the fiber-tempered pottery was made by late Archaic people.

The Wright site was tentatively identified by Webb and DeJarnette as a Copena village site. However, there is some evidence that an earlier Woodland component was present. This evidence consists of a circular house pattern; numerous midden pits; stemless projectile points that resemble the Candy Creek, Camp Creek, and Greeneville types; and three fully-flexed burials in small circular pits. These Early Woodland traits indicate a pre-Copena component with which some of the limestone-tempered pottery was associated.

The McKelvey site had a very small amount of limestone-tempered pottery, clay-grit-tempered types being predominant. In western Tennessee similar clay-grit tempered types are associated with a burial mound culture. This suggests the possibility that the sand mound on the site was constructed by a middle Woodland group.

Most of the Pickwick Basin sites considered here show the Candy Creek complex, but the Mulberry Creek site shows a closer similarity to the Greeneville complex. Although I shall not attempt to interpret the cultural components of these sites, the evidence points to the existence of more than one complex within the limestone-tempered pottery.

Both the Guntersville and Pickwick Basin sites show such a predominance of Wright Check Stamped that I would consider them to be on the same time level as the Candy Creek complex except where more than one component was present.

#### Western Tennessee Archaic Sites and Limestone-Tempered Pottery

One further aspect of the limestone-tempered pottery problem deserves some consideration. That is the repeated occurrence of this pottery in the upper levels of Archaic sites in the Tennessee Valley. In western Tennessee, six phases of the Archaic culture have been distinguished. These phases have been defined in a manuscript that has been accepted for publication by American Antiquity. The two latest phases, Big Sandy and Ledbetter, are partly coeval and are later than 1630 B. C.  $\pm$  250 years (radiocarbon sample M-356 which dates an earlier phase). Thus, components of these late phases fall within the period of pottery-making cultures in the Southeast and Northeast.

Figure 12 shows the frequencies of certain early pottery types on the components of the Big Sandy and Ledbetter phases. Baumer Fabric Marked is clearly associated with the Big Sandy phase while Long Branch Fabric Marked and related types comprise the main pottery found in the Ledbetter phase. A few fiber-tempered sherds were found on Cuba Landing and Kays Landing, and a few clay-grit tempered sherds on these and other Ledbetter sites. Since this paper is specifically concerned with the limestone-tempered pottery, no other types will be considered in detail.

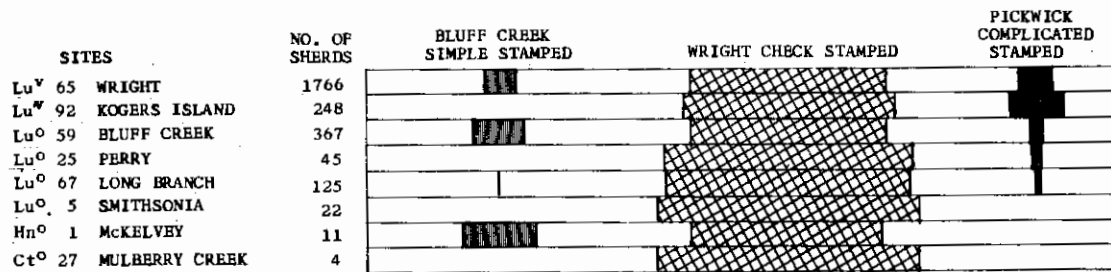
The arrangement of the sites on the chart, Figure 12, implies that Baumer types have temporal priority over Long Branch and associated types. A number of factors, discussed in the article mentioned above, support the idea that the Big Sandy phase may have begun earlier than the

Ledbetter.

An underlying hypothesis is that the late Archaic peoples acquired pottery by trade from pottery-making Woodland peoples such as those represented by the Baumer and Adena cultures and the Greeneville complex.

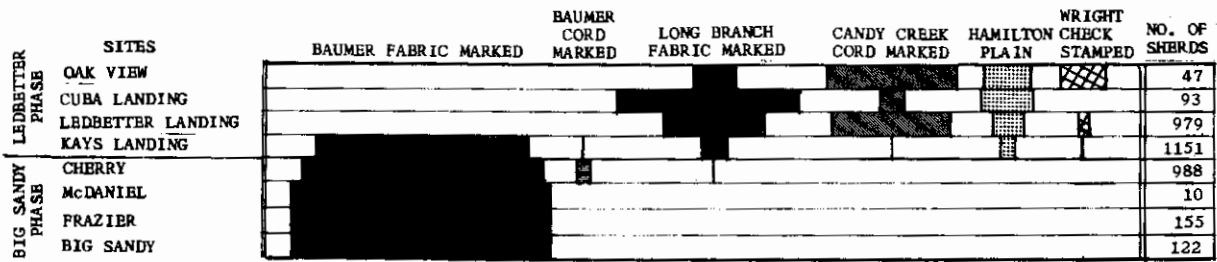
In addition to the pottery found on the late Archaic sites, there are sporadic occurrences of other artifacts usually associated with Woodland cultures. Among these are: Adena type projectile points; two-hole stone gorgets of the expanded center and reel-shaped types; tubular stone pipies; cut animal





PICKWICK BASIN SITES

FIGURE 11



WESTERN TENNESSEE ARCHAIC SITES

FIGURE 12

jaws; spherical copper beads; disk-shaped marine shell beads; and oval shell gorgets that resemble those associated with the Glacial Kame culture. Most of these objects were found with typical Archaic burials, and evidence was lacking for any actual Woodland components on the sites. In fact, the total quantity of sherds is so small that only a few vessels are represented.

Several of the sites had been occupied over a very long period during which gradual change took place. Two and even three phases could be distinguished on the deepest sites, yet the culture was distinctly Archaic from bottom to top. This, I feel sure, justifies the conclusion that trade or some other form of interaction between Archaic and early Woodland peoples prevailed during the millennium preceding the Christian era. Such contacts seem to have taken place first with people of the Baumer culture to the north, and later with those to the south and east who made Long Branch and other Tennessee Valley limestone-tempered pottery.

Although this paper deals principally with limestone-tempered pottery, a few observations concerning clay-grit tempered are pertinent. Withers Fabric Marked, Mulberry Creek Cord Marked and Wheeler Check Stamped, which were present on some of the late Archaic components, may also have been involved in trade among Archaic peoples and their neighbors. The cord marked and check stamped types are associated with the Decatur phase in western Tennessee, a Middle Woodland culture characterized by small dome-shaped burial mounds similar to those of the Copena culture. Some limestone-tempered types are also present on such sites, the grouping of types being closest to the Candy Creek complex.

A situation similar to that of western Tennessee may have prevailed in the Pickwick Basin where Archaic sites show both limestone-tempered and clay-grit tempered pottery. Sites such as Koger's Island and McKelvey reveal sufficient quantities of clay-grit tempered pottery to justify the assumption of an occupation by early Middle Woodland groups who may have been contemporaries of late Archaic peoples, for example, those who lived at the Wright site.

#### Ceramic Systems in the Southeast

After this paper had been prepared, Phillips' paper on Eastern Ceramic Taxonomy appeared. Had I seen it sooner, it might have modified my approach to the limestone-tempered pottery problem. As Phillips suggested, the concept of ceramic systems as adapted by him from Wheat, Gifford and Wasley, can be very effectively applied to a number of pottery types in the Southeast.

As an additional example, a model for a Woodland Fabric Marked ceramic system is suggested in Figure 13. Several other ceramic systems might be set up for southeastern types and variants. A Woodland Cord Marked system might clarify the relationship between such types as Candy Creek, Hamilton,

Mulberry Creek, Flint River, Rudder, Sauty, Wilmington, etc. A Woodland Check Stamped system would be equally helpful in clarifying the problems, and certainly the various early simple stamped and complicated stamped types would be more clearly understood by organizing them into systems.

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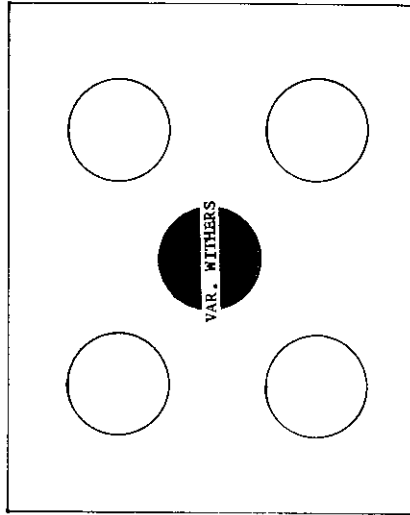
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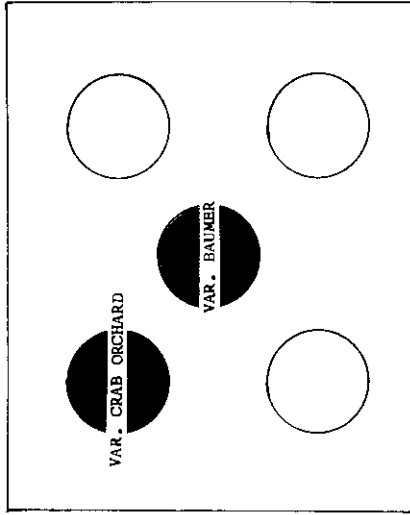
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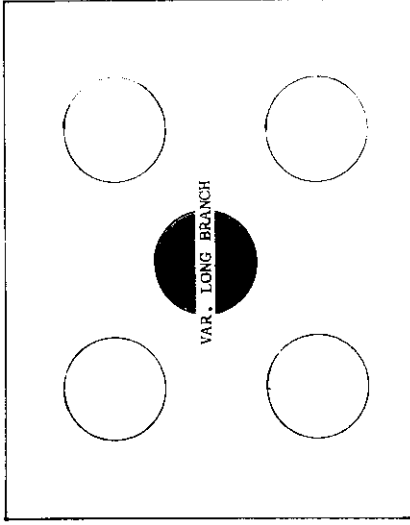
FIGURE 13  
EARLY WOODLAND FABRIC MARKED CERAMIC SYSTEM



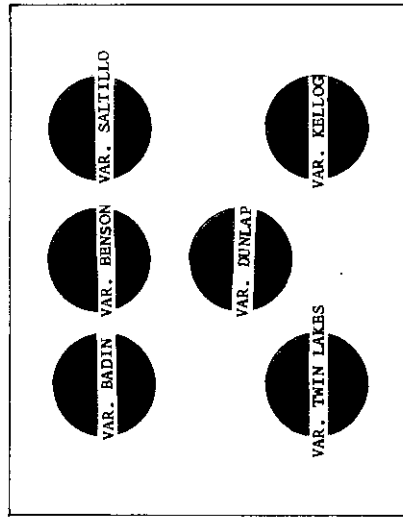
TYPE: WITHERS FABRIC MARKED  
CLAY-GRIT TEMPER  
ROUNDED BASE (?)



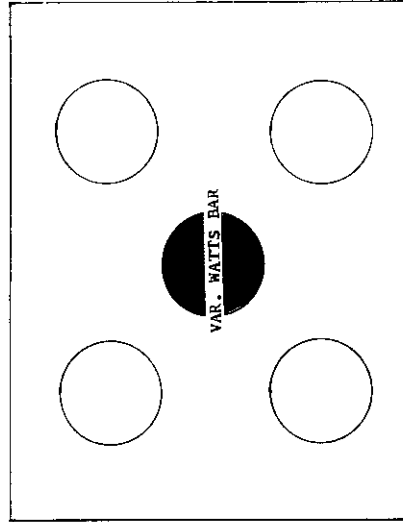
TYPE: BAUMER FABRIC MARKED  
LIMESTONE AND CLAY TEMPER  
FLAT BASE



TYPE: LONG BRANCH FABRIC MARKED  
LIMESTONE TEMPERED  
CONOIDAL BASE



TYPE: DUNLAP FABRIC MARKED  
SAND TEMPERED  
ROUNDED, CONOIDAL, AND TETRAPODAL BASES



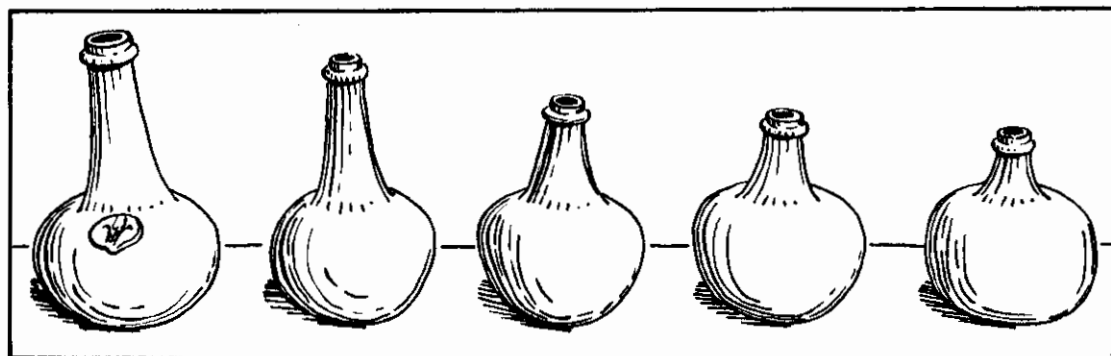
TYPE: WATTS BAR FABRIC MARKED  
CRUSHED QUARTZITE TEMPER  
CONOIDAL BASE

The First Conference on Historic Archaeology  
by Stanley South

For some time a need has been felt by archaeologists working in the field of historic site archaeology for a conference wherein papers on various aspects of historic site archaeology could be presented. Such a conference was recently arranged by Stanley South, archaeologist for the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, and held on November 3rd, 1960, the day before the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The first Conference on Historic Archaeology was held at Gainesville through the cooperation of Dr. John M. Goggin, Chairman of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The forty archaeologists, museum curators, historic site specialists, and others attending the conference heard the following papers:

- "Spanish Beads of the 16th and 17th Centuries" by John M. Goggin  
"The Ceramic Types at Brunswick Town, North Carolina"  
by Stanley South  
"English Glass Wine Bottles of the 17th and 18th Centuries"  
by J. Paul Hudson  
"Ceramics of New Echota, Georgia" by Charles H. Fairbanks  
"A Method of Cleaning Iron Artifacts" by Stanley South  
A discussion of "Mid-18th Century Glass Beads" was led by  
Dr. John Goggin

The various papers will be published by The Florida State University Department of Anthropology and Archaeology in Notes in Anthropology. The Conference on Historic Archaeology will meet again next year on the day preceding the Southeastern Archaeological Conference at Ocmulgee National Monument at Macon, Georgia. Anyone interested in presenting a paper at this conference should contact Stanley South, Archaeologist Brunswick Town State Historic Site, 225 Pine Grove Drive, Wilmington, North Carolina.



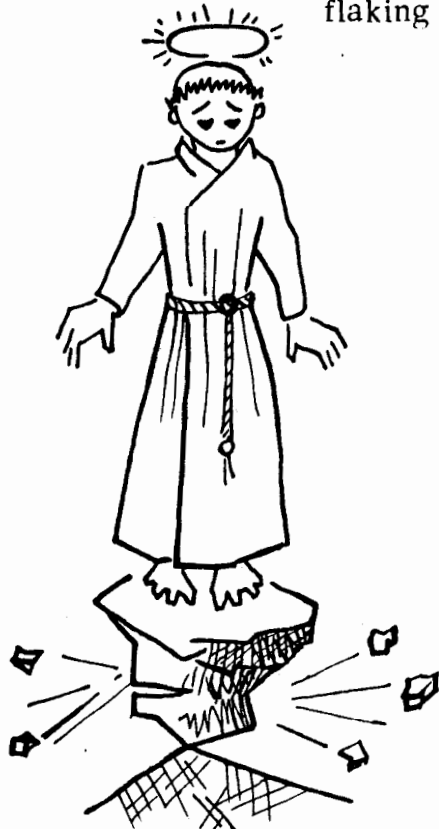
*Bottles excavated at Jamestown illustrating the evolution in shape during the second half of the 17th century.*  
(After J.P. Hudson, *Jour. Glass Studies*, Corning, 1961, Vol. III, p. 81.)

# GLOSSARY OF POTSHERD PROCESSING TERMS (GPPT)

First Organization  
by Stanley D. Sheldon\*

## Spall (S).

Tendency of sherd to chip away at point, or points, of grinding contact. Generally, any peripheral flaking near area of percussion. May be derived from vulgate--comparison of disciple St. Peter--the rock--as against identification of the less hardy St. Paul--contracted vulgarly to S' Paul--or, possibly, the simple declarative, 's Paul--to signify the approach or presence of St. Paul--viz. a less hard substance or character.



## Spall Potential (SP).

Chipping tendency of sherd measured by SP Index developed by Mue on basis of 1 - 10. (Ex. SP3 = Moderate - Low SP) = (SP3ML).

<u>Body Spall (BS)</u>	Chipping of body sherd (CBS)
<u>Rim Spall (RS)</u>	" " rim "
<u>Interior Body Spall</u>	" " body "
<u>Exterior Body Spall</u>	" " " "
<u>Interior Rim Spall</u>	" " rim "
<u>Exterior Rim Spall</u>	" " " "

These terms may be combined with term Potential (P) to form useful classification of body (B) and rim (R) characteristics:

$$SP = S(B \pm R)(1 \pm I \pm E).$$

## General Crack Spall (GCS).

Cracking of sherd preceding shattering. Not to be confused with Messiah--a common error when a GCS occurs--viz. --Jesus Christ--Shattered (GCS).

\*[Editor's Note: At the Peabody Museum West of the Assabet (Bolton Branch) sherds being prepared for profile drawing have been subjected to unique preparative processes with Mr. Sheldon's help. This manuscript is just one result of this new technology. ]

Profile (P). Not to be confused with Potential (P). Side view of a SGS (Squarely Ground Sherd) making clear the side or lateral shape of the receptacle or pot (P)--not to be confused with Profile (P) or Potential (P).

Profile Potential (PP). Not to be confused with Pot Profile (PP) or Potential Pot (PP) or others. The tendency of a sherd to produce a clear profile on grinding--based on the PPI, or PP Index by May (Z. A. May, The Sherdsman in America--A Monograph, Univ. Chicago Press, 1912)--the PPI being based on a 1 - 11 scale. Hence a sherd classified as SP8 Mue Scale (SP8MH) would index in as PP1 or PP2 May (PP2ML, or simply, PP2L)--"a useful cross-classification technique." (See footnote.)



THE SHERDSMAN IN AMERICA.

Potential Dusting Quotient (PDQ).

Based on an index of 1 - 13 by Mue and May at the University of Wyoming in 1914. Beginning with a



P D Q

rough preliminary scale of 1 - 9, Mue and May attempted to arrive at a refined standard for determining the tendency of sherds to produce--or fail to produce--fine dusts at varying RPMs with the added complexity of varying grits as summed up in an intermediate scale of 1 - 7 which they were temporarily calling the GVF, or Grit-Velocity Factor. Unfortunately both men failed to derive the PDQ scale in pure form as they simultaneously succumbed to a severe respiratory ailment apparently rare, for which there was no known treatment. (Ed.)

\* \* \* \* \*

Footnote:

From Mue and May, Cross-Classification Techniques--A Monograph, Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1913.

Paste (P).

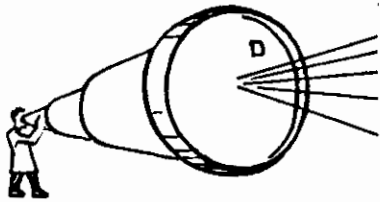
Composite of a typical--or atypical--sherd.

Paste Scrutiny (PS).

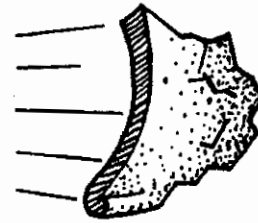
The act of regarding the paste--presumably to determine its composition.

Paste Scrutiny Proximity (PSP).

Mayo, working in 1914, arrived at the concept that the PC (or paste composition) is revealed better if the eye is brought near it, asked his students to report their analyses to him according to a standard index he derived for their convenience. Mayo's experiments proved



that at 16 feet, the observable characteristics of a potsherd were zero and at four inches maximum. His scale, the PSP, was based, therefore, on a scale of 1 - 16, and a subsidiary scale was



worked out, the Paste Scrutiny Close Proximity or PSCP, for close viewing. Mayo considered that any student who based his analysis on any index reading between PSP2 Mayo and PSCP2 Mayo, had done well. Any basis from PSP2 Mayo and PSP16 Mayo, Mayo considered mediocre.