GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALABAMA

WALTER B. JONES, STATE GEOLOGIST

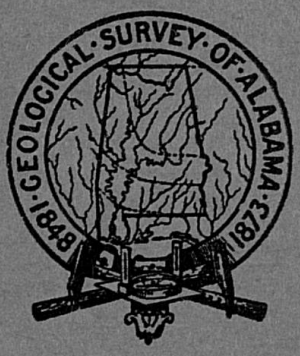
ALABAMA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
MUSEUM PAPER 36

PREPARED THROUGH A GRANT OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA RESEARCH COMMITTEE

INDIAN POTTERY from CLARKE COUNTY and MOBILE COUNTY, SOUTHERN ALABAMA

by
STEVE B. WIMBERLY
Research Associate, University of Alabama

with
"The Geographic and Historic Background" by Christine Wimberly
"The Lithic Material" by Daniel W. Josselyn
and
"A Study of Indian Skeletal Material from Clarke and Mobile Counties"
by
MARSHALL T. NEWMAN, Associate Curator
Division of Physical Anthropology
United States National Museum
Washington, D. C.



University, Alabama
1960

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1961

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

University, Alabama

July 16, 1960

The Honorable John Patterson

Governor of Alabama,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the manuscript of a report on "Indian Pottery from Clarke County and Mobile County, Southern Alabama," by Steve B. Wimberly. It is requested that this be printed as Museum Paper 36 of the Alabama Museum of Natural History.

Respectfully,

WALTER B. JONES,

State Geologist.

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PREFACE

This paper deals primarily with the classification of pottery sherds obtained from Indian village middens and mounds in the southern portion of Clarke County, Alabama, and the lower west portion of the Mobile Bay region, Mobile County, Alabama. Included in the paper are brief descriptions of the archaeological sites where the material was obtained, a physical anthropological study of the Indian skeletons excavated, and studies of the lithic and other non-pottery materials found at the sites.

The study by no means presumes to be a complete archaeological study of each of the Indian sites represented. It was conducted principally as a pottery study of representative pottery collections from certain of the sites and of the entire pottery collections from the remainder of the sites.

The pottery and other material described in this paper were recovered through archaeological surface surveys and excavations carried out during 1940 and 1941 by the Alabama Museum of Natural History. The Federal Works Progress Administration furnished labor for the excavations.

Carl F. Miller, Harry A. Tourtelot, and Theodore L. Johansen were the archaeologists in charge of the excavations. The data concerning location of the sites and physical descriptions of the sites and excavations are based on their field notes.

The Research Committee of the University of Alabama granted funds making this study possible. The study was conducted as Research Project No. 160.

Dr. Walter B. Jones, State Geologist and Director of the Alabama Museum of Natural History, was recipient and administrator of the grant. The Museum furnished laboratory space and material at Mound State Monument, Moundville, Alabama.

Professor David L. DeJarnette, University of Alabama, furnished technical aid.

Dr. Marshall T. Newman, Associate Curator, Division of

Physical Anthropology, United States National Museum, wrote the skeletal study which is included as a special section of this report.

Daniel W. Josselyn, Birmingham, Alabama, made the study of the lithic material and made the drawings of pottery and other artifacts included in the paper.

Christine Wimberly, Birmingham, Alabama, wrote the geographic and historic background, which includes a discussion of the historic Indians of the area.

Dr. Gordon Willey, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, sent comparative data for the ceramic study.

Dr. Roland M. Harper, Geographer, Geological Survey of Alabama, furnished data on the topography and flora of the region studied.

Tom DeJarnette, Jr., Photographer, Geological Survey of Alabama, assisted with the laboratory photography.

Mrs. W. K. E. James, Secretary of the University Research Committee, was responsible for administrative matters relative to the study.

Stephanie Wimberly and Lowry Charles Wimberly, II, assisted in preparing the pottery illustrations.

Carl Wolsoncroft, of the Outlook Publishing Company, gave valuable editorial assistance.

The author's indebtedness to all these individuals and institutions is gratefully acknowledged.

CHAPTER I—GEOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

by Christine Wimberly

Location of the Investigations

Described on the following pages are field and laboratory studies of eighteen sites showing aboriginal occupancy. Fourteen were "village" sites, seven of these being shell banks. Four were earth or sand mounds. The sites were located in the southwestern portion of Alabama, in Clarke and Mobile Counties.

Physiography

Southwest Alabama lies in the East Gulf Coastal Plain province (young to mature belted coastal plain) of the Southeastern United States.

The Clarke County sites were located along terraces and flood plains of the Tombigbee River, and were bordered by calcareous and alluvial swamplands. The Tombigbee River drains approximately 19,000 square miles in western Alabama and eastern Mississippi. It unites with the Alabama River at the southern tip of Clarke County —about 35 miles above Mobile Bay— to form the Mobile River emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. Although the gradient is low here and the Tombigbee is consequently broad and sluggish, there is rugged, considerably dissected terrain in the immediate vicinity of the Clarke County sites. An anticlinal upwarp near by (Hatchetigbee), with associated faults, causes relatively great relief.

The Mobile County sites were along the western shore of Mobile Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico. Here the pine hills give way to salt marshes, hammocks, swamps, and damp, sandy pine flats.

Geology

Geology. The **Citronelle** (Pliocene) formation and the **Wilcox**

(lower Eocene) group contributed the greatest quantities of sand and silt to the lowlands in which these archaeological sites are located.[1]

The **Citronelle** formation covers the uplands of this region and fine sands derived from it have been spread along the stream courses below. The sand is mixed with sandy clay. Most of the sand is weathered to a bright red, though some of it is white.

There are many outcrops of **Mariana** limestone (Oligocene) in the Clarke County area.[2] This is a soft limestone called "chimney rock" and it is quarried for local building.

Fireclay, bentonite, mica and lignite are also found in Clarke County. Salt has been produced commercially in the Jackson Fault area of the Hatchetigbee anticline in the immediate vicinity of the archaeological sites described in this report. A salt lick here was used by historic Indians[3] and was said to be the only source of natural salt between the areas of Florida and Mississippi. (Just before De Soto's men reached this part of the country in 1540 the Spaniards were losing many from their ranks for want of salt.[4]) There are also several sulphur springs near here.

Giant fossil bones of an extinct whale, the **Zeuglodon,** were once very numerous in this part of Clarke County. Sir Charles Lyell, the famous nineteenth century English geologist, visited this part of the United States for the purpose of examining a **Zeuglodon** bed here.[5]

Climate and Soil Fertility

Mean annual temperature of this region is 66° F. The growing season is approximately 300 days of the year. Snow occurs rarely. The average annual rainfall is around 50 inches in Clarke County and 63 inches on Mobile Bay. South winds prevail in the spring, southwest winds in the summer, and north winds in the winter. The soil is moderately fertile.

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[1]Toulmin, 1940, p. 102
[2]Cooke, 1926, p. 282
[3]Swanton, 1922, Plate 5
[4]Swanton, 1946, p. 303
[5]Ball, 1882, p. 638

Flora

The flora of the region is luxuriant. Spanish moss cloaks many of the trees. Longleaf pine was formerly the characteristic tree of the uplands, though the lumber industry has depleted the original stand and shortleaf pine has now replaced the longleaf. The pitcher plant grows here in great numbers. Cypress, ironwood, sweet gum, black gum, spruce pine, cane and several varieties of oak are among the dense growth of the lowlands. Near the Bay these give way to coarse grasses, sedges, rushes and palmetto.[1]

Other plants native to this region are: black walnut, swamp chestnut oak, persimmon, chestnut, chinquapin, red mulberry, huckleberry, strawberry, muscadine, smilax, and cane, all of these having been used by historic Indians as a source of food.[2]

Yaupon, or cassena, from which the Indian "black drink" was made, grows in this area. Yucca and pawpaw, used by historic Indians for cord fibre, is also native to this region.

Fauna

In 1879 wild animals "as known for a hundred years"[3] in Clarke County were: "black bear, black and gray wolves, panthers, wild cats or catamounts, deer, wild turkeys, raccoons, opossum, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, beaver, mink, alligators, rattlesnakes, moccasin, coachwhip snake, fish of many kinds." To this list might be added the game birds: mourning dove, passenger pigeon (now extinct), quail, woodcock, wild duck and geese. Black bear was said to have been particularly numerous in dense canebrakes of the southern part of Clarke County. The region still shelters a great variety of wild life and there are noted game preserves in Clarke County today.

Mobile County, adjoining Clarke County, boasts the same variety of wildlife and adds also the bounty of the sea: fish, oysters, crabs, shrimp, turtle. The most common varieties of fish

[1]Information taken from Harper, 1928, and Ball, 1882
[2]Swanton, 1946, p. 293
[3]Ball, 1882, p. 120

here are mullet, channel bass, catfish, squeteague (the common weakfish, called also "sand trout" and "white trout") and the deep-sea red snapper.

Previous Archaeological Work in Southwest Alabama

In the year 1890 Cyrus Thomas of the Bureau of American Ethnology investigated a village area in southeastern Clarke County, recovering a small amount of pottery and five burials "in compact bundles".[1]

Clarence B. Moore, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, investigated sixteen mounds and one village site in Clarke County in the years 1899 and 1905.[2] During the same period he also investigated mounds and shell banks near Mobile Bay. Some of Moore's excavations were very near those with which the present study is concerned.

In 1940 the Alabama Museum of Natural History in cooperation with the National Park Service excavated a shell bank on the eastern side of Mobile Bay.[3]

The Alabama Anthropological Society has made archaeological investigations in Southwest Alabama for a number of years, those in Clarke County being made with special emphasis on a search for **Mabila,** the sixteenth century Indian town where the Spanish explorer De Soto and his forces met bloody resistance from the natives. J. Y. Brame of the Society has been particularly active in the search for **Mabila.** Mr. Brame kept in close touch with the field operations described in this present study, lending them the benefit of his years of research in the area.

The United States De Soto Expedition Commission, through its chairman, Dr. John R. Swanton, surveyed parts of Clarke County in 1940 in the hope of identifying the remains of **Mabila.** The Commission's final report termed the want of evidence regarding the location of **Mabila** "the most disappointing section"

[1]Thomas, 1894, p. 289
[2]Moore, 1900, p. 296, and 1905, p. 246 ff.
[3]DeJarnette, Andersen and Wimberly, 1941

of its work, stating that "the only thing that seems certain is that it **(Mabila)** was between the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers and in the present Clarke County or possibly the southern edge of Marengo."[1]

In spite of circumstances that would seem to make **Mabila** easily identifiable —the Spaniards are said to have slain at least two thousand Indians there— and in spite of constant search made for it throughout the 1940-1941 investigations described in this report, the site of Mabila has not yet been found.

Historic Indians in Southwest Alabama

First Caucasion Contacts. In 1519, while Cortez was destroying the Aztec civilization of Old Mexico, the Spanish navigator Pineda visited Mobile Bay. The account of his visit contains the first description we have of Indians in the area with which this report deals.

During the next fifty years three more Spanish adventure parties recorded descriptions of Indians in the area that was to become Southwest Alabama. These were the Narvaez expedition nine years after Pineda's (1528); the De Soto expedition twelve years later (1540); and the DeLuna expedition nineteen years after De Soto's (1559).

Then, for a hundred and fifty years (days of Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, New Amsterdam in the eastern United States) contact with this area is blacked out. There are no more accounts of this section until 1702 when the French established the present city of Mobile. From that date until 1830, when most of the Indians here were removed to Oklahoma, the aborigines of this area were well documented by such writers as the French Penicaut, Jean Bossu and LeClerc Milfort, the English James Adair, the American Bernard Romans, William Bartram and others. Much valuable documentation was accomplished after 1830 (among the Indians not removed to Oklahoma) by H. B. Cushman and Henry S. Halbert. The comments of all these men are assem-

[1]Swanton, 1939, p. 216

bled in three of Dr. John R. Swanton's books[1] from which information was taken for the following generalized summary.

General Traits. Indians living in the Southwest Alabama area in the sixteenth century were closely related to the Choctaw division of the Muskhogean family, Hokan-Siouan linquistic stock. They were the **Mobile,** the **Tohome** and **Naniaba** tribes. In later years these three tribes lost their identity within the Choctaw division. The name **Mobile** is possibly derived from the Choctaw word meaning "to paddle"; **Tohome** is said to come from Choctaw "white" or "shining"; and **Naniaba** is a Choctaw term for "fish-eaters".

The Narvaez expedition in 1528 described the Indians of Mobile Bay as wearing their hair "loose and very long."[2] The De Soto expedition, believed to have marched directly through the area with which this report deals, asserted (twelve years after Narvaez) that this part of the country was then known as the province of **Pafallaya,** which, Swanton says, was undoubtedly intended for **Pansfalaya,** meaning "Long Hairs", an ancient name for the Choctaw Indians.[3]

The Choctaws were quite different from their eastern neighbors, the Creeks (who were nevertheless fellow Muskhogeans) and they were usually on bad terms with these Creek neighbors. "The tall, athletic Creek warrior was a striking contrast to his heavy, thick-set Choctaw farmer cousin!"[4] The Choctaws had slightly more in common with their northwestern neighbors, the Chickasaws (who were also Muskhogeans), though the Chickasaws were allies of the English while the Choctaws usually favored the French.

Choctaws were credited with a good disposition and were inclined to fight only defensive wars. The Choctaw nation was never at war with the United States.

Their chiefs' powers were limited and chiefdom was attained not by inheritance but by merit. They were the most democratic

[1]Swanton, 1922, 1931, 1946
[2]Swanton, 1946, p. 38
[3]Swanton, 1946, p. 51
[4]Weer, 1939, p. 248

of all the southern tribes. There were no totemic clans, but there were moieties which determined marriage relationships, partnership in ball games, and participation in ceremonial matters.

Women were severely punished for adultery and after being punished were usually relegated to prostitute class.

The Choctaw physique is said to have been slight, as a general rule, though the **Mobile** chief Tascalusa, who accompanied De Soto to **Mabila,** is described as a giant. Both men and women wore their hair long, except during mourning. The Choctaws had broader heads and faces than the Creeks, and their practice of fronto-occipital deformation caused them to be called "Flat Heads" by eighteenth century Europeans. They had a good reputation as ball players and were energetic and industrious in everything they undertook, notwithstanding the "filthiness" ascribed them by some of the European traders.

They were skilled agriculturists and not overly dependent on hunting. They traded corn to the less thrifty Chickasaws and, in later times, often supplied European colonists with produce.

Circular "clayed-up" buildings were their winter houses. Oblong or oval structures with two smoke holes, usually, were their summer dwellings.

Their burial rites included placing the deceased on a scaffold where the flesh, after it decayed, was removed from the bones —there were professional bone-pickers who allowed their fingernails to grow long for this purpose. The bones were then placed in a chest or hamper, the chests being retained in a special house until a considerable number of them had accumulated, whereupon at some appointed time all the families in the neighborhood carried the bones to a mound for burial. The Tombigbee River is said to have derived its name from the Choctaw burial custom, with **Tombigbee** coming from **itombi** meaning "chest", and **ikbi** meaning "maker", thus "chest-maker", an important profession.

It is estimated that there were 15,000 Choctaws in the year 1650. One hundred years earlier the **Mobile** tribe, directly in the Clarke County area, had numbered at least 6,000. In 1758, how-

ever, there were only "about a hundred warriors"[1] in the **Mobile, Tohome** and **Naniaba** tribes combined. Swanton states that a body of Choctaws which settled early in the nineteenth century on Bayou Boeuf in Louisiana near the Biloxi and Pascagoula Indians, may have been composed of remnants of the **Tohome** and **Mobile.**

Origin Legends. Swanton has presented Choctaw origin legends from eighteen sources.[2] These eighteen versions are of two general types, twelve of them being "migration" stories and six maintaining the belief of "indigenous creation" within the Southeast.

The twelve migration stories state that the Choctaw people came into the Southeast after journeying a far distance, with nine of these specifying the West as the point of origin, and one specifying the Gulf of Mexico (west of the Mississippi), saying the people had followed the coast eastward. The two other migration stories do not mention a direction.

After arriving in the Southeast the Choctaws encountered a race of men "tall in stature and of fair complexion, who had emigrated from the sun rise," alleges one of the migration stories.[3] These people, it is stated, were tillers of the soil, and peaceable. They had once been a mighty people, but were few in number when the Choctaws arrived, and they soon disappeared.

Also living in the Southeast when the Choctaws appeared, according to this same legend, were giants who feasted on their enemies and herded mammoths for burden bearers. These cannibals and mammoths vanished, the story says, because of a great epidemic in which both man and beast perished.

The six "indigenous creation" stories assert that the Choctaws sprang from a hole in the ground at **Nanih Waiya** ("Leaning Hill") located in what is now east-central Mississippi and where remains of Indian earthworks may be seen today.[4]

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[1]Swanton, 1946, p. 197
[2]Swanton, 1935, p. 5 ff.
[3]Swanton, 1931, p. 32
[4]In the southern part of Winston County about 10 miles south of the town of Noxapater and 400 yards north of the Neshoba County line.

Choctaw headquarters in the Southeast were at **Nanih Waiya,** according to sixteen of the eighteen stories presented — and the stories contain this **Nanih Waiya** reference regardless of whether they ascribe Choctaw presence there to immigration or indigenous creation.

Appraisal of the Legends. The eighteen legends presented by Swanton hand down conflicting opinions on only two significant questions: —(1) Whether the nation was immigrant or indigenous to the historic Choctaw area, and (2) Whether the earthworks at **Nanih Waiya** were there before the Choctaws appeared or were built by the Choctaws themselves.

As for the first question, the theory of immigrancy into the Southeast as opposed to creation there, an examination of the sequence in which these opposing theories appeared shows that the migration version is the oldest and most frequently recurring origin explanation, with the indigenous creation version creeping in gradually —first as a frank fabricaton— and not embraced by the Choctaws until after 1880. The earliest origin legend collected, one published by Du Pratz in 1758, is a migration story which pictures the Choctaws as having arrived suddenly in the Southeast after passing "rapidly from one land to another."[1] According to this story, the Choctaws, in order to express the suddenness of their arrival, stated that they had "come out from under the earth," intending the declaration to be a figurative one. Thirteen years later, in 1771, Bernard Romans collected the first "indigenous creation" legend wherein the Choctaws are claiming to have sprung from the earth supernaturally at **Nanih Waiya.** During the next one hundred years eight legends were collected and all of these, without exception, were strict migration legends with no insinuation of supernatural creation at **Nanih Waiya.** One story, collected in 1828, attempts to "explain away" the **Nanih Waiya** creation legend by suggesting that it may have been fabricated in order to erase from Choctaw memory the fact that the nation had obtained possession of its southeastern home by force, driving out former inhabitants. In 1880 a hybrid version containing elements of both the migration and creation stories was collected, and after that date only creation

[1]Swanton, 1931, p. 5

versions appeared, the migration version completely disappearing.

As for the second contradictory elements appearing in the origin legends —whether the earthworks at **Nanih Waiya** were there before the Choctaws appeared or were built by the Choctaws themselves— the version that some of the earthworks, at least, were already there when the Choctaws arrived is the stronger version, appearing earlier and recurring more frequently than its opposing version. Thirteen of the eighteen origin explanations presented imply that some of the earthworks at **Nanih Waiya** were there when the Choctaws arrived. Results of James A. Ford's studies of pottery collected from the surface at **Nanih Waiya** are in agreement with this version.[1] Ford found that not only were historic Choctaw types present at **Nanih Waiya** but the older pottery types were also there.

Thus the strongest elements of Choctaw origin legends appear to imply that:

(1) The Indians who lived in the Clarke County area in the sixteenth century, and greeted the Europeans Pineda, Narvaez, and De Soto, were descendants of people who had migrated into the Southeast from a westerly direction.

(2) These ancestors of the sixteenth century Choctaws had found, when they first arrived in the Southeast, a peaceable, soil-tilling people, and another people who practiced cannibalism.

(3) These people vanished soon after the first Choctaws arrived. Some of them were driven out by the Choctaws; some perished in an epidemic.

(4) The custom of mound building had already been introduced when the first Choctaws arrived in the Southeast.

It is possible that the studies which appear on the following pages deal, in part, with the legendary people whom the Choctaws found in the Southeast.

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[1]Ford, 1936, p. 45 ff.

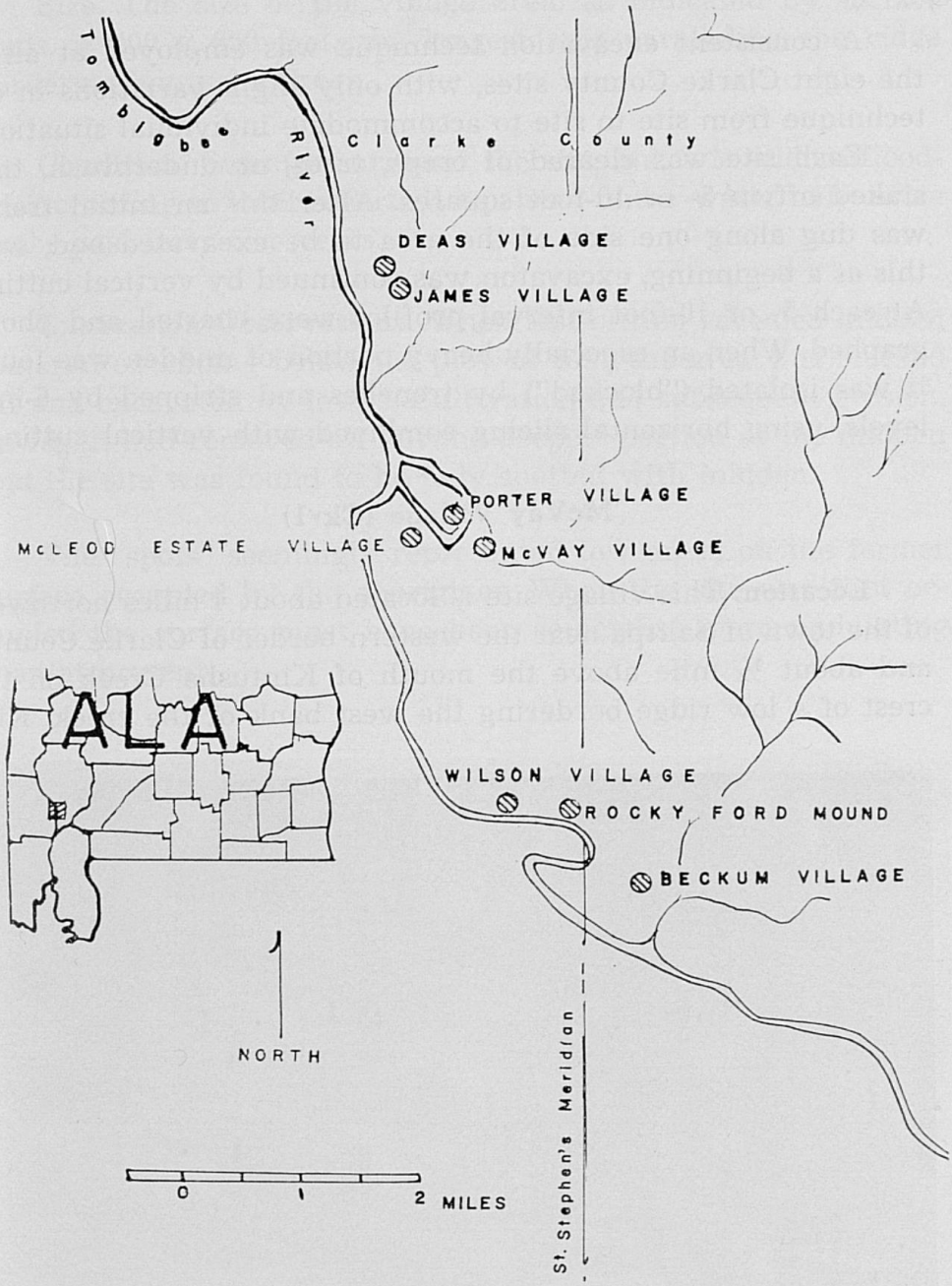

Figure 1. Location of Clarke County, Alabama, archaeological sites described in this paper.

CHAPTER II—CLARKE COUNTY EXCAVATIONS

General Method of Excavation

A consistent excavation technique was employed at all of the eight Clarke County sites, with only slight variations in the technique from site to site to accommodate individual situations.

Each site was cleared of crops, trees, or underbrush, then staked off in 5- or 10-foot squares. After this an initial trench was dug along one side of the area to be excavated and, with this as a beginning, excavaton was continued by vertical cutting. At each 5- or 10-foot interval profiles were charted and photographed. When an especially heavy portion of midden was found it was isolated ("blocked") by trenches and stripped by 6-inch levels, using horizontal slicing combined with vertical cutting.

McVay Village (Ckv1)

Location. This village site is located about 4 miles northwest of the town of Salitpa near the western border of Clarke County, and about ½ mile above the mouth of Kintusha Creek on the crest of a low ridge bordering the west bank of the creek. Kin-

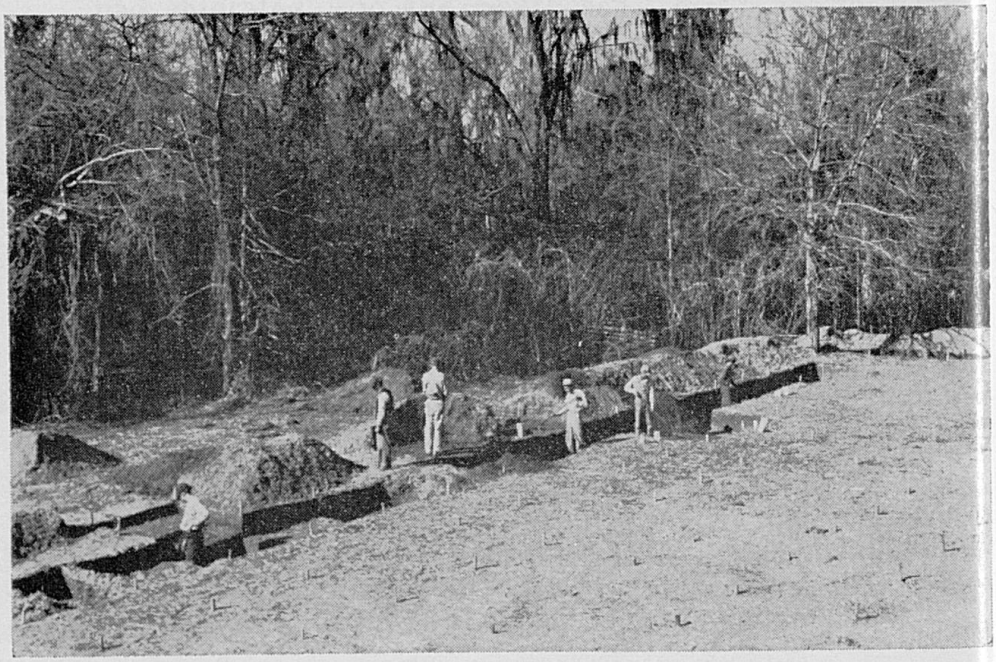

Figure 2. Beginning excavation of the McVay Village. Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, December 30, 1940

tusha Creek empties into Horseshoe Lake, an ox-bow channel of the Tombigbee River.

Size. The size of the village area, as indicated by surface finds, is 400 x 650 feet, the longest axis paralleling the ridge bordering Kintusha Creek.

Condition. Swamps surround the site, but it is seldom flooded. According to local reports it has been under water only twice in the past forty-five years.

Excavation Observations. When test-pitting revealed midden material extending below the plowed zone the area was blocked off and excavated by levels. Cultivation and subsequent erosion, however, had removed all but the deepest portion of the midden and the site was found to be only spotted with midden.

The "spots" seemingly represented low areas on the former surface occupied by the aborigines. When the site was first occupied the surface must have been somewhat more undulating than at present.

Figure 3. Excavation of McVay Village showing method of collecting material by 6-inch levels. —Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, January 23, 1941

Summary of Archaeological Findings at McVay Village Site. Except for material found on the surface and in the plowed zone, the midden "spots" made up the only archaeological material uncovered. They included 8 shallow, bowl-shaped refuse pits containing animal bone, charcoal, pottery sherds and a few shells. Both fresh-water mussel and gastropod shells were scattered in small amounts through the site.

McLeod Estate Village (Ck^{v}2)

Location. This village site lies on the natural levee running along the south side of Horseshoe Lake. It is much closer to the present channel of the Tombigbee River than McVay Village just described.

Size. McLeod Estate Village occupies an area approximately ¼ acre square.

Condition. In places the midden had been completely removed by erosion and cultivation.

Excavation Observations. Vertical stratigraphy was charac-

Figure 4. McLeod Estate Vilage. The two men are on the crest of the natural levee running along Horseshoe Lake. —Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, May 2, 1941.

terized by a plowed zone overlying a sand layer interspersed with shell lenses and containing pottery sherds, animal bone and other midden material. The thickest portion of the midden, including the plowed zone, did not exceed two feet in depth, and the upper one-foot portion of this consisted of redeposit by erosion. The midden overlay sterile yellow sand.

The shell lenses were made up nearly wholly of fresh-water mussel shells and contained only a few gastropods.

Summary of Archaeological Findings at McLeod Estate Village Site. Several post holes, shallow midden pits, and one burial were found.

Post Holes. The post holes, which were scattered throughout the site, were of an average diameter of 0.4 foot and an average depth of 1.0 foot. They extended through the midden into the underlying sand layer. Three groups of post holes formed portions of crude structure patterns. These are shown in outline in **Figure 6.**

Midden Pits. Midden pits, as stated in the **Excavation Observations,** contained pottery sherds, animal bone, fragments of charcoal, and other midden material.

Figure 5. Excavating McLeod Estate Village by "block and level" technique. —Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, May 22, 1941.

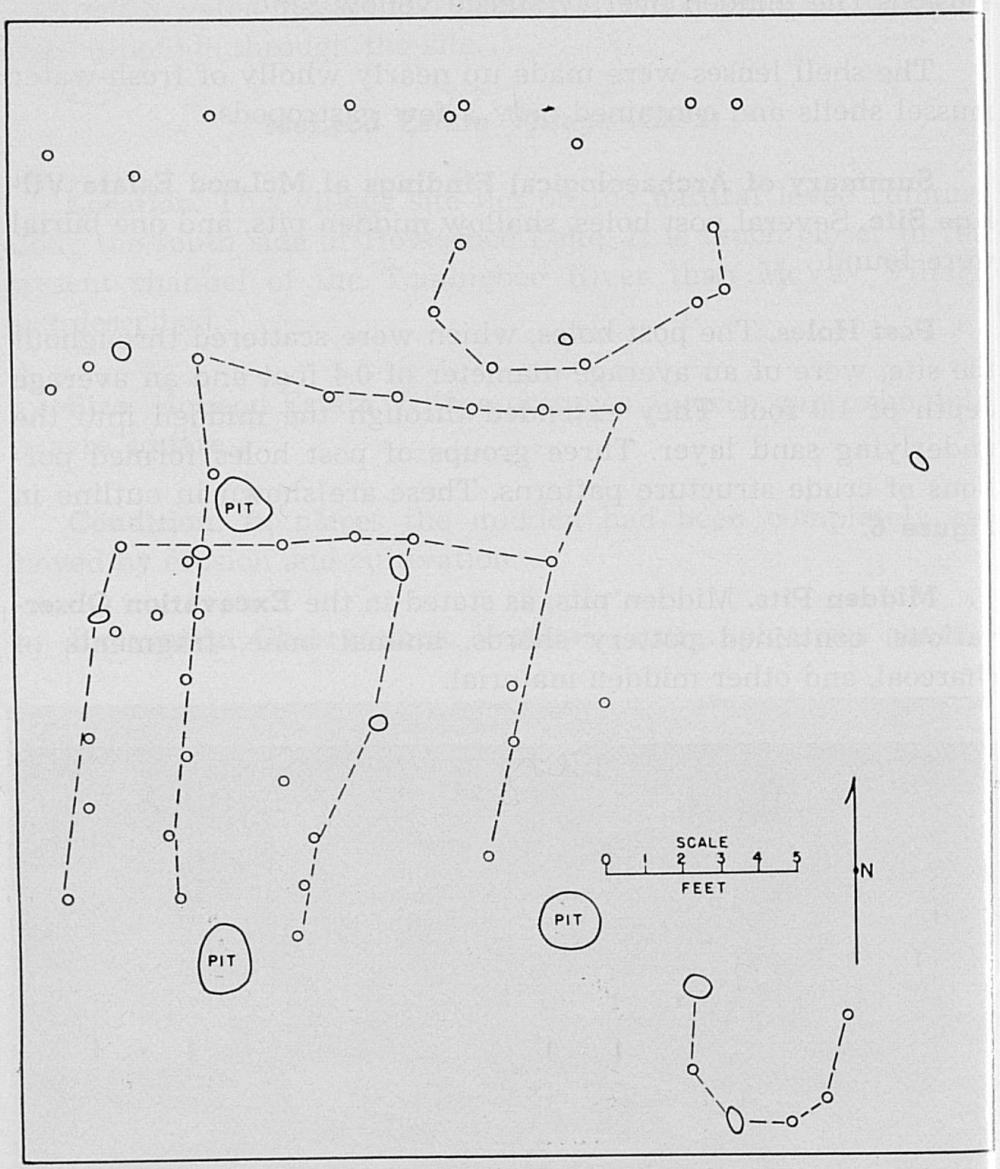

Figure 6. Post holes of aboriginal structures, McLeod Estate Village in Clarke County, Alabama.

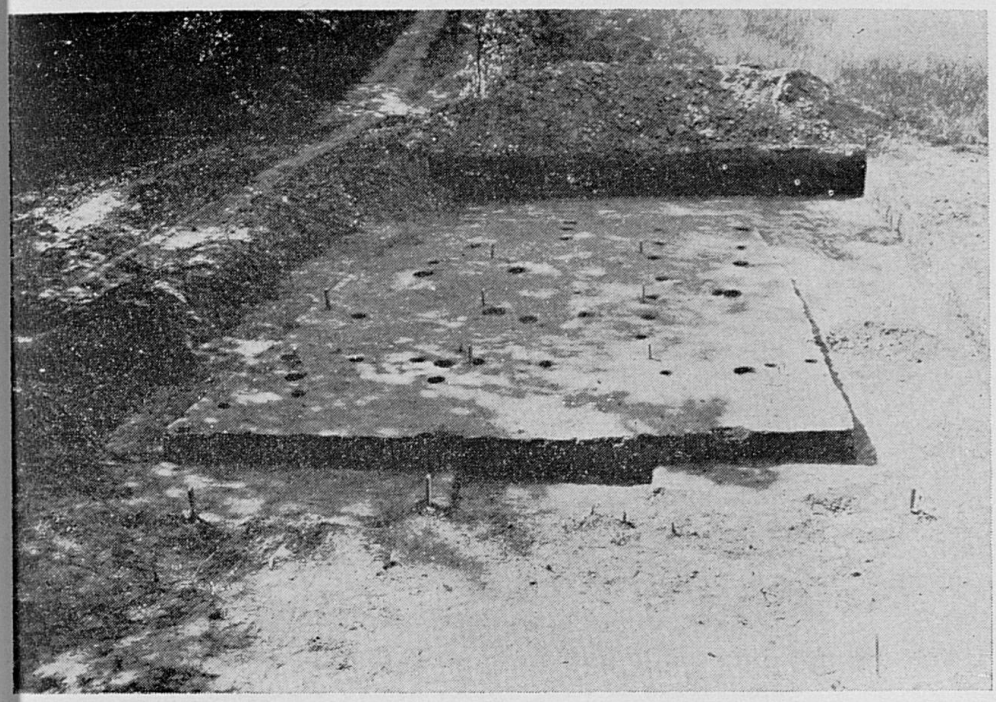

Figure 7. An excavated area at McLeod Estate Village, showing aboriginal post holes. —Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, May 23, 1941.

The Burial. Excavation data for the one burial uncovered at McLeod Estate Village may be summarized as follows:

Pit	Position Body Had Occupied	Age, Sex, Remarks
Circular; 2.5 feet in diameter, 1.2 feet in depth. Traced to plowed zone.	Partly flexed, on back. Knees drawn up on either side of lower thorax, an elbow touching either knee; right hand over chest and left hand beside left shoulder. Head oriented to southeast.	Adult female, 35-40 years old; right radius and ulna broken and healed. Skull trephined.

The burial is shown in **Figure 8.**

James Village (Ck^{v}5)

Location. This site of an extensive aboriginal village lies on a natural levee of the Tombigbee River about 800 feet east of the present channel of the river and about 3 miles upstream from Horseshoe Lake. Between the levee and the river is an area that may be an abandoned river bed. Thus in aboriginal times the village site may have been much nearer the river than it is at present.

Size. James Village covers an area approximately 250 feet square.

Condition. Although the site has been under water only twice in the past fifty years, according to local reports one of these floods removed an estimated two feet of soil from the crest of the site.

At the time of excavation the thickness of the midden had been reduced by intensive cultivation.

Excavation Observations. In several portions of the site cultural material was confined to the surface and plowed zone. The only deep portion of the midden lay along the slope of the terrace and was made up of erosive material from the terrace crest. Those deeper parts of the midden other than this talus material did not exceed 1.5 feet in depth, including the plowed zone.

Summary of Archaeological Findings at James Village. Midden material, a few post holes, twelve human burials and five dog burials were uncovered at this site.

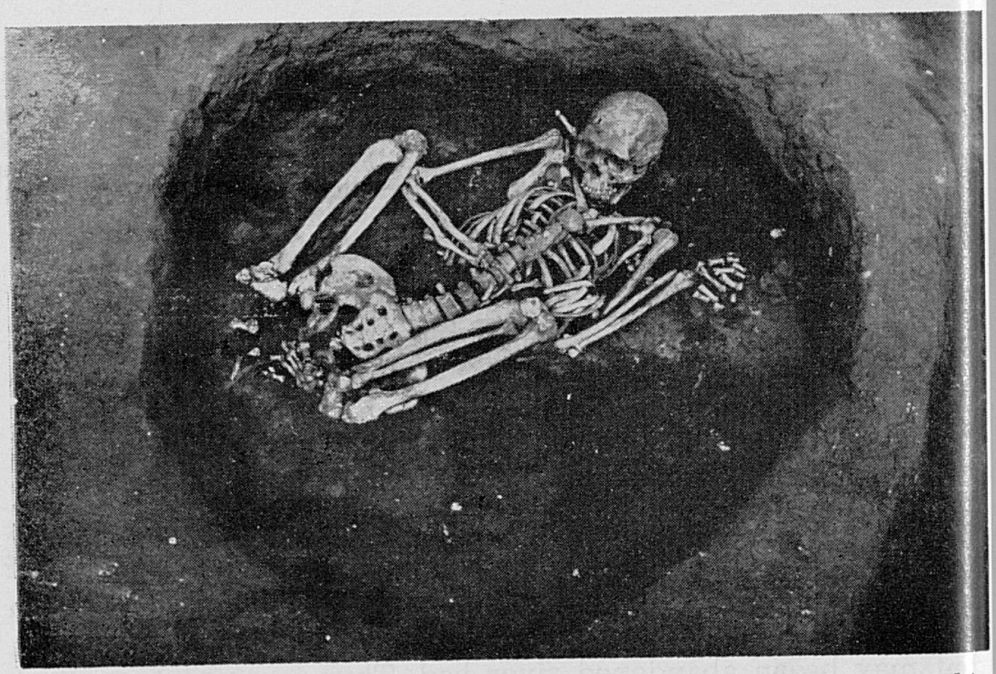

Figure 8. The one burial uncovered at McLeod Estate Village. The right forearm had been broken and healed. Hole in skull could have been cause of death, or it may have been made after death. Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, May 21, 1941.

Figure 9. James Village prior to excavation.
Photograph by Carl F. Miller, April 13, 1940

Figure 10. Excavating some of the many midden pits at James Village.
Photograph by Carl F. Miller, May 4, 1940.

Post Holes. Post holes at James Village were 0.3 to 0.5 foot in diameter and 0.6 foot to 1.3 feet in depth. Few of them contributed to any discernible pattern. Two structure patterns, however, were indicated. One of these was roughly rectangular in shape and the other was elliptical. A shallow fire basin was in the center of the rectangular pattern. (See **Figure 11.**)

Midden Pits. The pits contained typical midden material such as pottery sherds, charcoal, animal bone.

The Burials. No burial plan was in evidence. Burial had been made indiscriminately throughout the area. Five of the twelve burials found were contained in a single large pit, the bodies

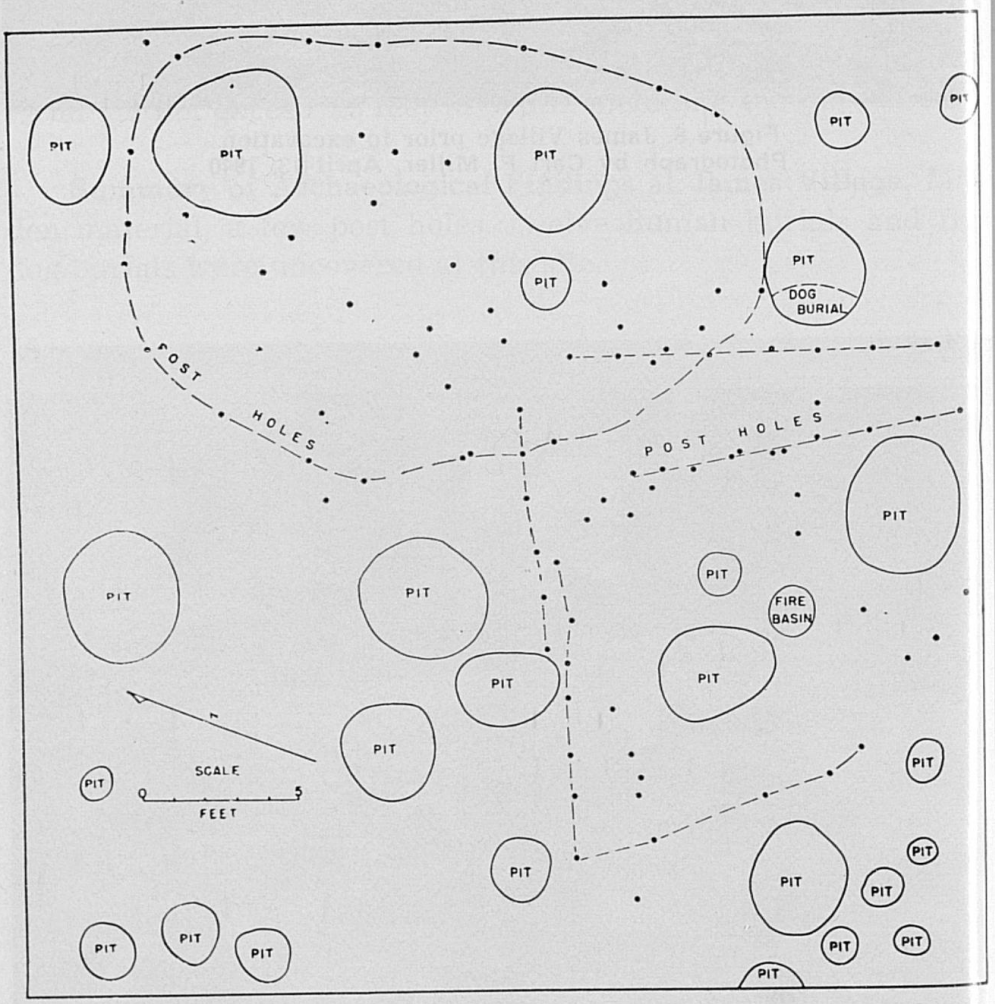

Figure 11. Outline of an excavated area at James Village in Clarke County, Alabama, showing midden pits and post holes, a fire basin, a dog burial.

evidently having been tossed in without ceremony. Their haphazard positions are shown in Figure 12. The other seven burials were found in separate pits.

A handful of water-worn, white pebbles at the right side of the pelvis, **Burial No. 11** in the following summarized data, and shell beads at the neck of **Burial No. 12** were the only objects found as burial associations at James Village.

Excavation data for the twelve burials is as follows:

Burial No.	Pit	Position Body Had Occupied	Age, Sex, Remarks
1	Contained Burial Nos. 1-5. Circular, 4.5 feet in diameter, 3 feet in depth. Extended through midden. Was filled with soil containing midden debris. Traced to plowed zone.	Extended, on back. Legs bent slightly to left from hips. Face turned to left. Head oriented to north. Last body placed in pit with Nos. 1-5. Partly overlay all burials except Burial No. 5.	Adult male
2	Same as for Burial No. 1 above.	Partly flexed on back. Left leg extended, right leg slightly flexed. Head oriented to north. Laid on top of Burials 3 and 4.	Young adolescent
3	Same as for Burial No. 1 above.	Extended on back, face turned to left. Head oriented to north. First of 5 burials (Burial Nos. 1-5) to have been laid in pit.	Child
4	Same as for Burial No. 1.	Partly flexed on left side. Head oriented to north. Second of five burials (Burial Nos. 1-5) to have been laid in pit.	Adult female
5		Partly flexed on right side. Head oriented to north. Close to Burial No. 4. Left arm of Burial No. 4 had been placed around shoulder of this child and faces of the two individuals had lain close together in pit containing five burials Burial Nos. 1-5).	Child

Excavation Data, Burials from James Village —Continued

Burial No.	Pit	Position Body Had Occupied	Age, Sex, Remarks
6	Evidence destroyed by plow.	Position not discernible. Portion of left foot found articulated, so probably a flesh burial.	Only few fragments of long bones found
7	Circular; 3.3 feet in diameter, 1.5 feet in depth. Traced to plowed zone.	Partly flexed on back. Face turned downward and to the left. Knees drawn up to the left side, right hand laid over abdomen and left hand clutching right elbow. Head oriented to north.	Adult male
8	Oval; 2.0 feet in diameter, 0.4 foot in depth. Cut by plow.	Position not discernible. Right femur and tibia articulated.	Child. Most of burial destroyed by plow.
9	Oval; 1.2 feet in diameter, 0.5 foot in depth. Traced to plowed zone.	Flexed position indicated by traces of bone.	Child. Only fragments of skull and traces of long bones found.
10	Oval; 2.0 feet in diameter, 0.8 foot in depth. Traced to plowed zone.	Partly flexed. Face downward, knees drawn up under right side and hands placed beneath neck. Head oriented west.	Infant
11	Oval; 5.0 x 3.0 feet in diameter, 0.9 foot in depth. Traced to plowed zone.	Partly flexed, on back. Face turned to right, knees slightly toward right, and hands crossed over breast. Head oriented to west.	
12	Oval; 3.0 feet in diameter, 1.4 feet in depth. Traced to plowed zone.	Extended on back. Face turned to right.	Child

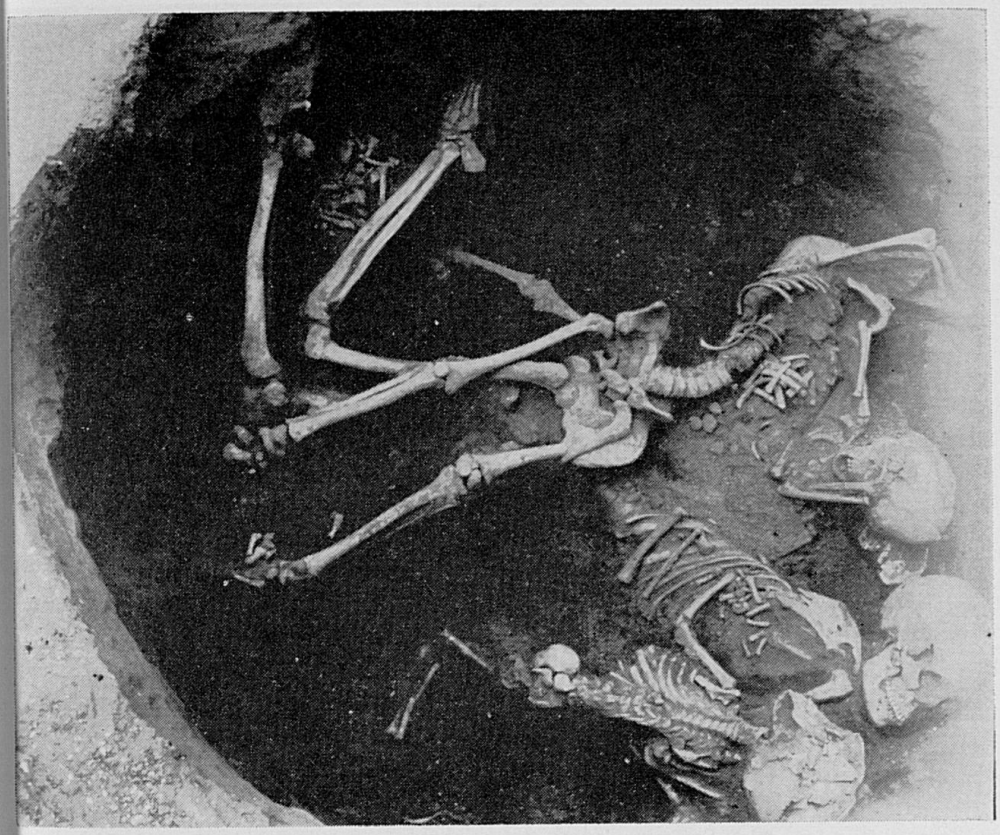

Figure 12. Large pit containing five burials (Burial Nos. 1-5, James Village). —Photograph by Carl F. Miller, June 8, 1940.

Dog Burials. The five dog burials were in pits roughly circular in shape. The pits were approximately 3.0 feet in diameter and 3.0 feet in depth.

Dog Burial No. 1. Near the western limits of the village area was an almost decomposed skeleton of a dog lying in a pit extending down from the plowed zone to a depth of 4.0 feet. The dog had been placed on its left side. The body had been left intact but the head had been taken off and placed near the pelvis.

Dog Burial No. 2. Near the eastern limit of the village area was another almost decomposed skeleton of a dog. The dog had been placed on its right side in the top portion of a midden pit. The pit could be traced to the plowed zone.

Dog Burial No. 3. Dog Burial No. 3 was that of a dog which had been placed on its right side inclusive in the midden just over pits containing Dog Burial Nos. 4 and 5.

Dog Burial No. 4 overlay Dog Burial No. 5, both burials having been made in a small, round pit 2.5 feet in diameter and 1.5 feet deep. Each dog had been plaecd on its right side.

No skeletal studies of the dogs have been made as yet.

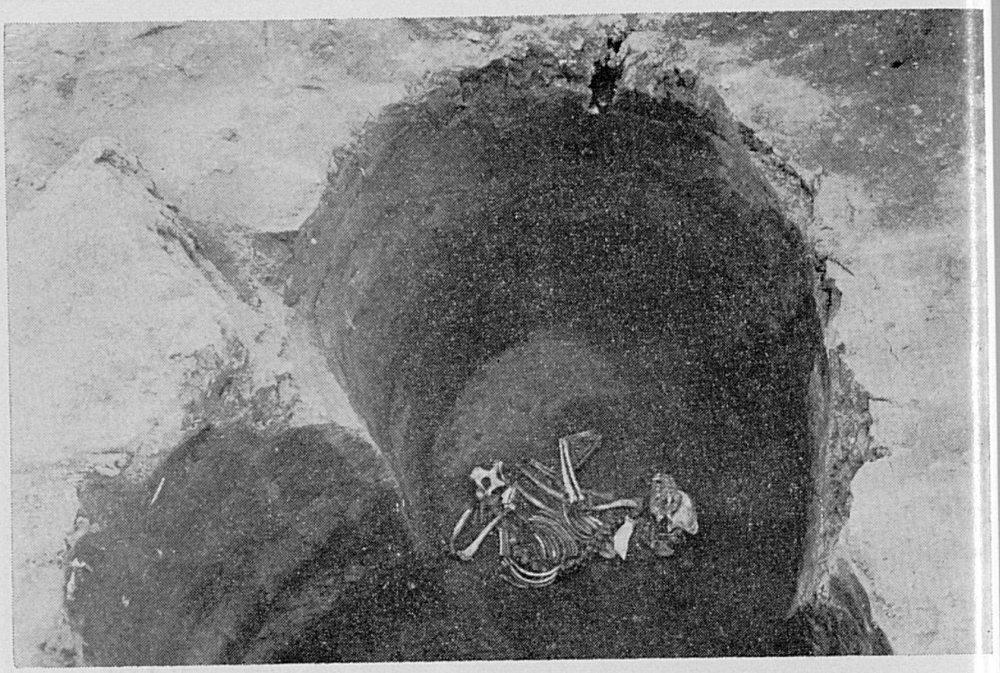

Figure 13. One of the five dog burials uncovered at James Village. Dog Burial No. 5. —Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, December 4, 1940.

Deas Village (Ckv16)

Location. This village site, which is ½ mile north of James Village (Ckv5), lies, as does James Village, on the natural levee of the Tombigbee River and is about 300 feet from the east bank of the river.

Size. Deas Village covers an area approximately 130 feet square.

Condition. At the time of excavation the area had been under cultivation for some time. Annual plowing and accompanying erosion had reduced the thickness of the midden deposit.

Excavation Observations. The midden material was contained in loam and shell lenses interspersed through sterile sand and silt. These lenses were 0.3 to 0.6 foot thick and overlapped one another. The lenses seemed to represent small midden deposits indicative of sporadic settlement of the site between flood periods represented by silt and sand depositions.

Summary of Archaeological Findings at Deas Village. Mid-

Figure 14. A Typical profile of James Village (Ckv5) in Clarke County, Alabama.

Figure 15. Clearing Deas Village. —Photograph by Carl F. Miller, September 13, 1940.

Figure 16. Shell midden deposits at Deas Village. —Photograph by Carl F. Miller, October 13, 1940.

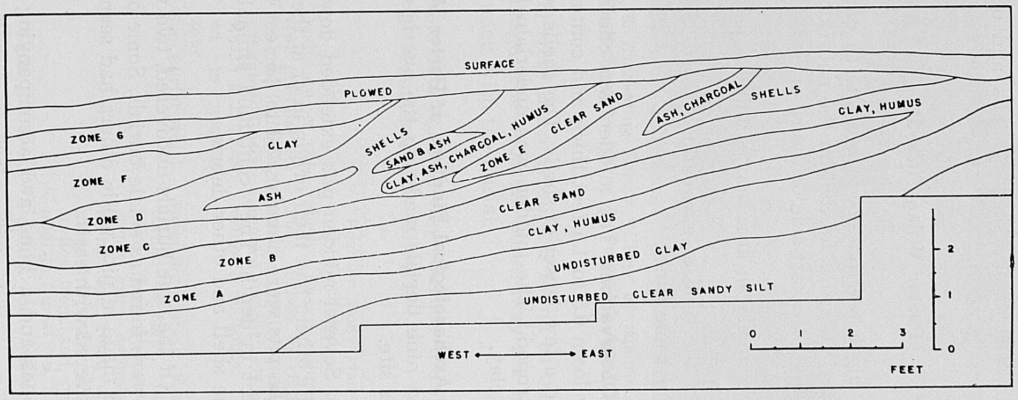

Figure 17. A typical profile of Deas Village (Ck×16) in Clarke County, Ala.

den material, including four midden pits, was all that was uncovered at this site. The pits were circular, 3 to 4 feet in diameter and 2 to 3.5 feet deep. They extended down from the midden layers and contained pottery sherds, shells and other midden debris.

Porter Village (Ckv21)

Location. Lying a few hundred yards north of McVay Village (Ckv1), Porter Village is located on the natural levee of the Tombigbee and along the east side of the river.

Size. The site covers an area approximately 150 x 200 feet.

Condition. At the time of excavation the site had been under cultivation for some time.

Excavation Observations. The midden was characterized by a layer of sandy loam 0.5 to 1.5 feet thick and containing lenses of dark loam and a few lenses of shells. The shells were mainly fresh-water gastropod.[1] The midden was underlain by a sterile subsoil of sandy clay.

Summary of Archaeological Findings at Porter Village. Midden material and nine burials made up the aboriginal remains uncovered at this site.

Midden Pits. Several midden pits extended down from the plowed zone while others had their origin in or at the base of the midden layer. The pits were circular, 2.0 to 3.5 feet in diameter and 1.0 to 3.5 feet in depth. They contained animal bone, pottery sherds, some shell and other debris.

The Burials. Of the nine burials uncovered, two were in one pit and the rest were found as single burials. Some of the single burials had been made in pits while others had seemingly been laid down and covered with earth.

Opossum bones and a bone awl accompanying one burial

[1]Fresh-water mussel made up most of the shells at all the other Clarke County sites.

Figure 18. Excavating Porter Village by squares and levels. —Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, April 29, 1941.

(**Burial No. 3**) were the only objects found as burial associations at Porter Village. The opossum bones may not have been intentionally included with the burial.

Excavation data for the nine burials uncovered at Porter Village may be summarized as follows:

Burial No.	Pit	Position Body Had Occupied	Age & Condition
1	Oval; 4.0 x 3.5 feet in diameter, 1.0 foot in depth. Contained **Burial Nos. 1 & 2.** Traced to plowed zone.	Partly flexed, dorsal. Face turned to right. Knees slightly flexed toward right. Head oriented to south.	Child. Badly decomposed.
2	See **Burial No. 1.**	Extended dorsal. Face turned to right, left hand over abdomen, right arm extended along side. Head oriented to south. Few inches from and parallel to **Burial No. 1.**	Adult female.
3	No pit. Burial inclusive in midden about 0.8 foot below surface.	Position not discernible.	Child. Only a mandible and long bone fragment found.

Excavation data for the nine burials uncovered at Porter Village—Continued

Burial No.	Pit	Position Body Had Occupied	Age & Condition
4	Oval; 3.5 x 2.5 feet in diameter, 1.1 feet in depth. Traced to plowed zone.	Partly flexed, dorsal. Face turned slightly to right, knees drawn up to right and hands crossed over abdomen. Head oriented to southwest.	Adult male.
5	No. pit. Burial inclusive in midden about 0.8 foot below surface.	Leg flexed. Close to Burial No. 6.	Adult. Only leg bones found. Rest destroyed by plow.
6	No pit. Burial inclusive in midden 1.5 feet below surface.	Flexed. Lying near abdominal region of Burial No. 5.	Infant or foetus.
7	No pit. Burial inclusive at base of midden.	Skull burial. Laid on right side.	Child.
8	No pit. Burial on sand at base of midden.	Flexed, on right side. Head oriented to south.	Adult. Badly decomposed.
9	No pit. Burial on sand at base of midden.	Partly flexed, dorsal. Face turned slightly to right, knees drawn to right and hands placed at either side of head. Head oriented to south.	Adolescent. Badly decomposed.

Beckum Village (Ck^{v}24)

Location. This village site lies farther south than any of the other Clarke County sites described in this report. It is located ½ mile from the east bank of the Tombigbee River, on the west and inside slope of the levee. Salt-water springs seeping into the swamps of this area were probably responsible for Indian occupancy of the site.

Size. The site covers an area approximately 100 x 200 feet.

Condition. At the time of excavation the site had been under intensive cultivation for some time. During the War between the States an extensive salt works was located here.[1] Building foundations and broiler fires connected with this industry, as well as erosion following cultivation, had destroyed much of the midden.

[1]Ball, 1882, p. 638 ff.

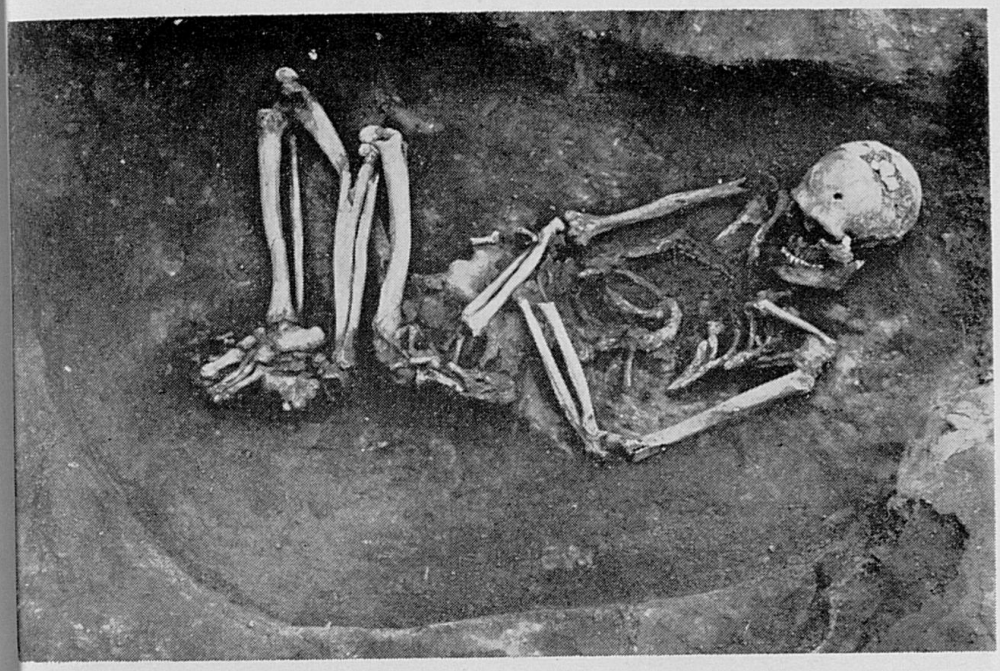

Figure 19. One of the nine burials uncovered at Porter Village. Burial No. 4, an adult male. —Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, March 26, 1941.

Figure 20. Excavating Beckum Village by 6-inch levels. —Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, June 25, 1941.

Excavation Observations. That portion of the village area which was on the levee crest had suffered greatly from erosion. Here the midden was only 0.1 to 0.3 foot thick.

The portion of the village area lying on the levee slope was well protected by scattered bricks, mortar, and ash from the former salt works. Here the midden was 1.0 to 1.5 feet thick and was characterized by sandy loam interspersed with lenses of flood silt.

Summary of Archaeological Findings at Beckum Village. Midden material and one burial made up the aboriginal remains uncovered at Beckum Village.

Midden Pits. The midden material included animal bone, pottery sherds and other debris. Twelve midden pits were uncovered. Eleven of these extended down from the plowed zone. The other pit seemingly extended down from the base of the midden layer. The pits were circular, 2.0 to 3.0 feet in diameter nd from 1.0 to 2.5 feet deep. They contained nothing significantly different from the midden layer covering the site.

The Burial. Excavation data for the one burial uncovered at Beckum Village may be summarized as follows:

Burial No.	Pit	Position Body Had Occupied	Age, Sex, Remarks
1	Oval, 2.5 feet in diameter, 1.5 feet in depth. Traced to plowed zone.	Partly flexed, on left side. Feet drawn up behind thighs and hands clasped beneath chin. Head oriented to north.	Child

Wilson Village (Ckv26)

Location. This small village site is situated on a small point extending out into the Tombigbee swamp.

Size. The site covers an area approximately 40 x 60 feet.

Condition. The midden is eroded away, almost entirely, exposing sand subsoil.

Excavation Observations. No excavating, other than removing a burial exposed by flood waters, was done at this site.

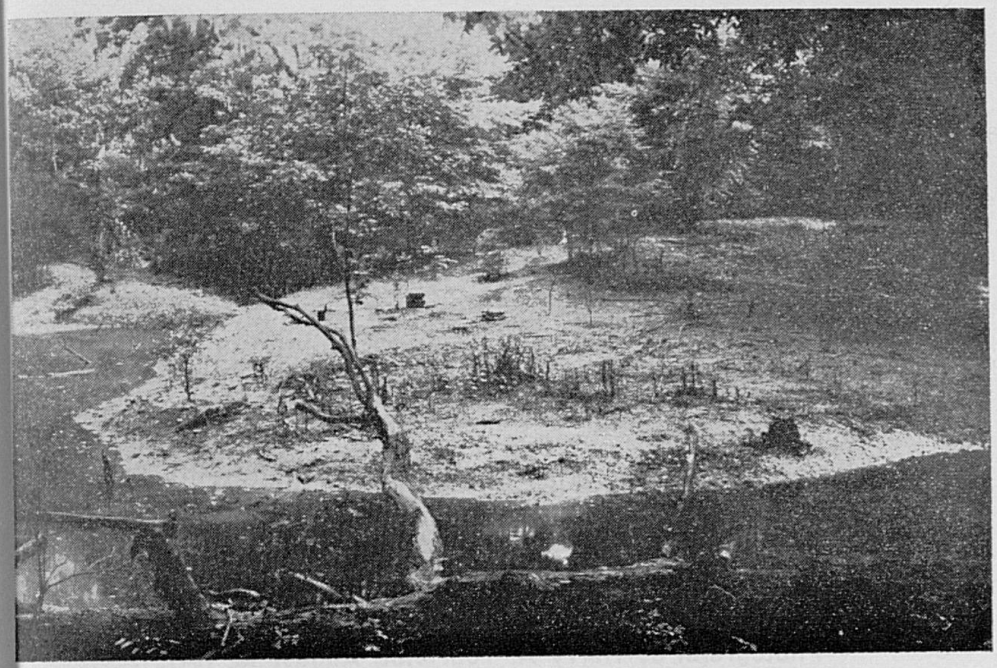

Figure 21. Wilson Village located on a small point extending out into the Tombigbee swamp. No excavating, other than removing a burial exposed by flood waters, was done at this site. —Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, August 18, 1941.

Summary of Archaeological Findings at Wilson Village. A few pottery sherds (collected from the surface) and one burial made up the archaeological remains found at this site. Excavation data for the burial may be summarized as follows:

Burial No.	Pit	Position Body Had Occupied	Age, Sex, Remarks
1	Burial exposed by erosion of surrounding soil. No pit lines discernible.	Partly flexed on right side. Knees slightly drawn up, lower arms extended upward at right angles from elbows which were at either side of the body. Head oriented to north.	Adult

This burial is shown in **Figure 23.**

Rocky Ford Mound (Ck°27)

Location. This small mound is located on the crest of the natural levee along the east bank of the Tombigbee River.

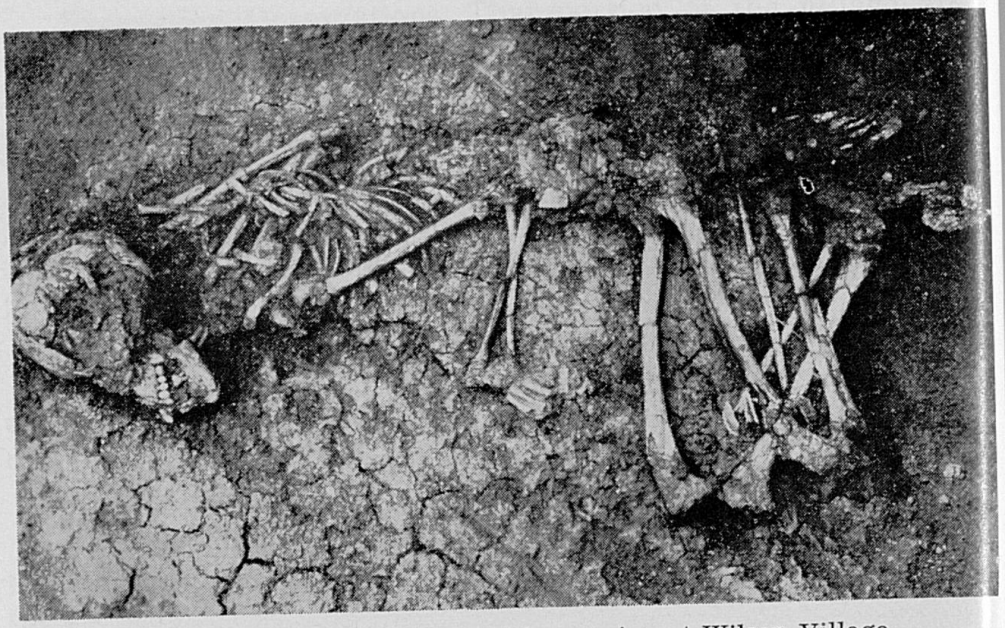

Figure 22. The burial exposed by erosion at Wilson Village. —Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, August 18, 1941.

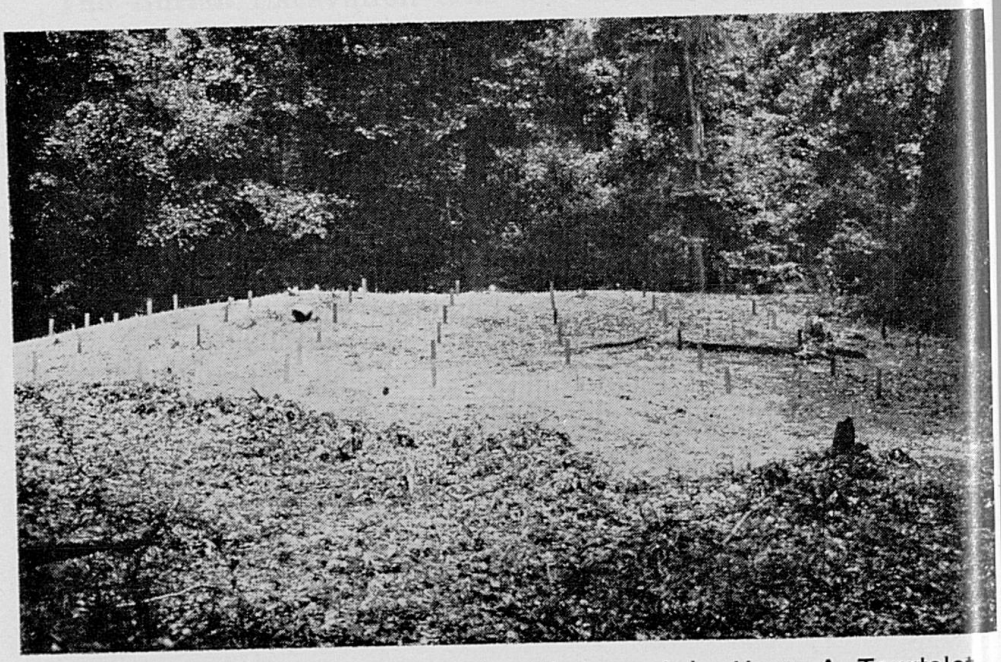

Figure 23. The Rocky Ford Mound. —Photograph by Harry A. Tourtelot, August 18, 1941

Size. The mound is three feet high, but must have been considerably higher originally. The mound has a diameter of approximately 45 feet.

Condition. A farm house has, at one time, been built on this mound. In laying the foundation for the farm house the crest of the mound was leveled and the earth redeposited around the sides.

Excavation Observations. No excavating was done on the mound proper. An initial trench was dug on the east side. From this trench it was seen that the mound had been considerably eroded.

Summary of Archaeological Findings at Rocky Ford Mound. Pottery sherds were the only cultural material found at Rocky Ford Mound.

Figure 24. Location of Mobile County, Alabama, archaeological sites described in this paper.

CHAPTER III—MOBILE COUNTY EXCAVATIONS

In this chapter ten sites are described, all of them located in the general area of the present towns of Coden and Bayou La Batre.

Seven of the sites are shell middens while the remaining three are sand mounds either standing alone or constructed over a shell midden.

Excavation of the shell midden sites was carried out either by a combination of trench and block excavation or, for test sites only, by trench excavation only.

Following are generalized descriptions of each site. Descriptions and analyses of material from the sites are contained in Chapters 4, 5, 6 & 7.

Andrews' Place Shell Midden (Mb°1)

Location. This extensive shell midden is located inside the southeast limits of the present town of Coden, Alabama, and rises out of a grassy marsh bordering Portersville Bay. The legal description is T8S, R3W, central South ½ of Section 1.

Size. The area covered by the shell midden is approximately 1000 by 400 feet, the longer axis running east-west and paralleling the shore line of Portersville Bay.

Condition. The height of the midden was reduced considerably through commercial removal of shell by a shell crushing company during the period 1919-1922 and by further removal of shell for road and sea wall construction by the county of Mobile in 1935.

From local reports and early photographs it seems probable that the shell midden was 10 to 12 feet high prior to removal of shell by commercial operations. At the time of excavation the remaining midden was approximately 2½ feet thick except that in the southern, bay side, portion of the site a remnant 8 feet high and 35 feet in basal diameter remained undisturbed because

Figure 24. Location of Mobile County, Alabama, archaeological sites described in this paper.

Figure 25. Large oak tree on remnant of Andrews Place Shell Midden. —Photograph by T. L. Johansen.

of a large oak tree. It was possible to excavate only the edges of this remnant as the property owners requested that the tree be left standing with its root structure undisturbed.

Excavation Observations. The midden, averaging 2 to 2½ feet in thickness throughout the major portion of the site, consists of shell deposits interspersed with lenses of sand and containing pottery sherds, animal bone and other evidence of aboriginal occupation. Lenses made up entirely of oyster shells and lenses of fish bones represent, probably, piles of refuse heaped up during aboriginal meals and then leveled by unusually high waters. The lenses of sand were probably deposited by high waters. There is no evidence that the sand was placed there manually.

Clean beach sand underlies most of the midden. Beneath the central portion of the midden, however, is an elongated layer of gray muck representing the bed of an old bayou. The articulated skeletons of two alligators were found sealed in the muck. Only the pottery from one block of excavation, Block "K", is included in the pottery study, Chapter IV, of this paper.

Summary of Archaeological Findings at Andrews Place Shell Midden. Midden material and nine human burials make up the

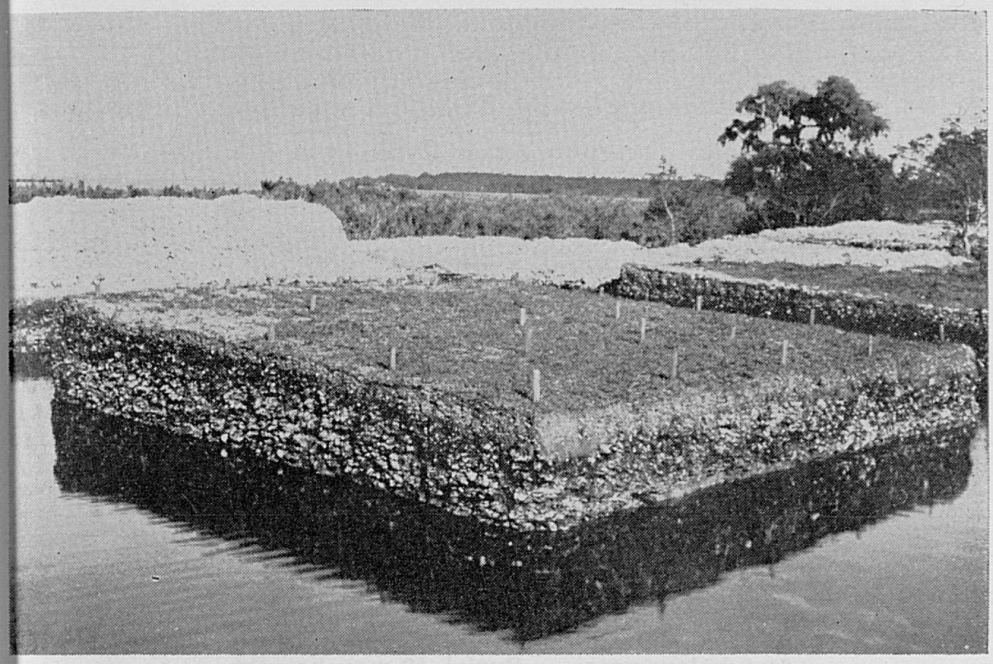

Figure 26. Andrews Place Shell Midden showing an excavation "block" surrounded by water which constantly seeped into the excavations.

aboriginal remains recovered from this site. The pottery from the site is discussed in Chapter 4 of this paper and the artifacts in Chapter 5. Following, in tabular form, are descriptions of the burials.

Excavation Data, Burials from Andrews Place Shell Midden

Burial No.	Stratigraphy	Position Body Had Occupied	Age and Condition
1	No pit discernible. Burial made in loose shell at bottom of midden 3 feet below present surface.	Partly flexed, ventral. Face down, hands beneath pelvis and legs slightly flexed with feet to the left. Head oriented to southeast.	Adult. Bones soft and friable.
2	Burial made 4 feet east of B#1. No pit discernible. Burial made in loose shell at bottom of midden 3 feet below present surface.	Extended, dorsal. Feet and hands tending to right. Head oriented to southeast.	Adult. Bones broken as if loose shell had shifted.

Excavation Data, Burials from Andrews' Place Shell Midden—Continued

Burial No.	Stratigraphy	Position Body Had Occupied	Age and Condition
3	No pit discernible. Burial made in loose shell at bottom of midden 2½ feet below present surface.	Either a reburial with a crude attempt at arranging the bones in anatomical order or a burial disturbed, after the flesh had decayed, either by human hands or by shifting shells during high waters. Orientation southeast.	Same as for Burial #2.
4	No pit discernible.	Same as for Burial #3. Orientation southeast.	Same as for Burial #2.
5 & 9	No pits discernible. Burials made in loose shell at bottom of midden 2½ feet below present surface.	Burial #5 consists of two legs with articulated feet suggesting an extended burial. Orientation southeast. Burial #9 may be part of some individual that lay three feet southeast of the articulated legs and consists of fragments of skull, arm and body bones not in anatomical order.	Same as for Burial #2.
6	No pit discernible. Burial made in loose shell 1½ feet below present surface.	Partly flexed, dorsal. Body on back with knees drawn up to right side. Left arm extended to pelvis. Right hand on left elbow. Orientation southeast.	Same as for Burial #2.
7	No pit discernible.	Partly flexed. Burial consists only of fragments of lower leg in anatomical order.	Same as for Burial #2.
8	No pit discernible. Burial made in loose shell 1½ feet below present surface.	Partly flexed, dorsal tending toward right side. Head on right side. Arms extended to pelvis region, legs bent at pelvis and at knees but knees not drawn up into body region.	Adult male, 23 years. Skeleton complete and in fair state of preservation.

Vague local reports indicate that "a few" to "several" burials were removed when the site was exploited commercially for its shell content.

Figure 27. Burial No. 8, Andrews Place Shell Midden. Photo 27Mb°1. —Photograph by T. L. Johansen.

Copeland Bayou Shell Middens [Mb°3 (Midden "A") and Mb°4 (Midden "B")]

Location. This twin shell midden is located approximately 2½ miles east of the town of Coden, Alabama. The site actually consists of two shell heaps, one (Midden "A") on the east side of Copeland Bayou which bisects the site, and a shell heap on the west side of the bayou (Midden "B"). Only a test trench was put into Midden "A". Major excavation was carried out in Midden "B" on the opposite side of the bayou. The site is situated on Copeland Bayou just above the point where the bayou enters a salt marsh. The salt marsh borders and is continuous with the gulf, and is inundated during very high tides. High tide seeps into the lower layers of the midden and open excavation trenches were continually flooded by high tide seepage.

Size. The shell middens on each side of the bayou are oblong in shape with the larger axis paralleling the bank of Copeland Bayou. They are approximately 600 feet long and 100 feet wide. The average thickness of the midden deposit is 2 feet, although the surface is undulating and in some places the midden is 4 feet thick. These high spots probably represent individual heaps of shells at one time much higher and much smaller in diameter

Figure 28. Copeland Bayou Shell Midden (Midden "B") cleaned of underbrush. Photo 2Mb°4. —Photograph by T. L. Johansen.

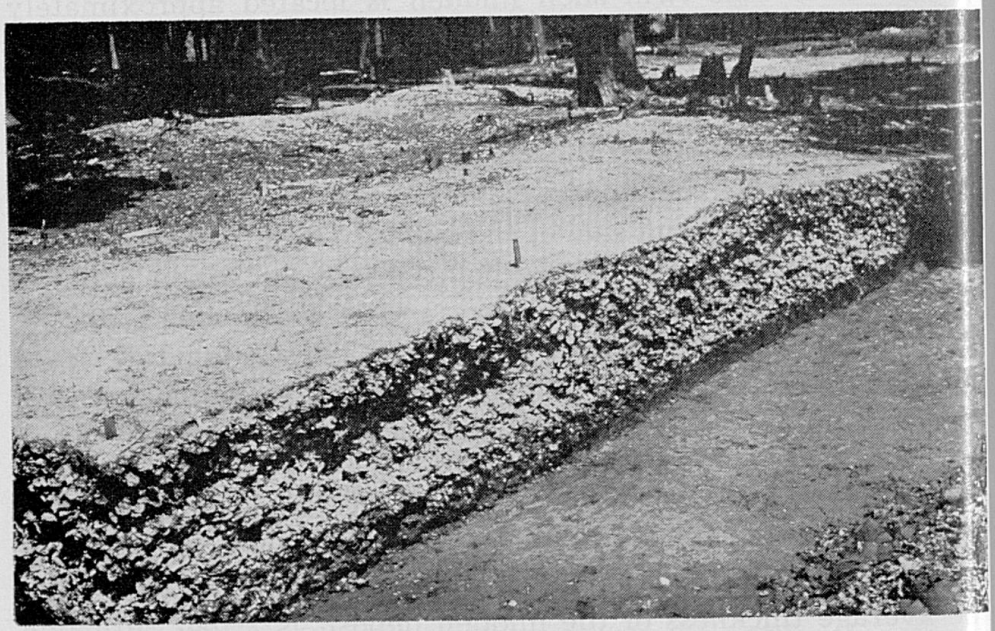

Figure 29. Profile through Copeland Bayou Shell Midden (Midden "B") (Mb°4). Photo 4Mb°4. —Photograph by T. L. Johansen.

Figure 30. Burial No. 1, Copeland Bayou Shell Midden (Midden "B"). Photo 7Mb°4. —Photograph by T. L. Johansen.

than at present. At present these high spots rise 2 feet above the surrounding midden and are fifteen to twenty feet in diameter.

Excavation Observations. The major portion of both middens is made up almost wholly of oyster shells with a sprinkling of sand and at the surface a small amount of sandy loam. The humus content of the soil evidently is due to the heavy growth of trees on the site. Sherds, animal bones and other cultural debris are scattered evenly throughout the midden with the exception that the high spots of almost pure shell contain very little material. Then, too, excavations made in the central portion of the midden yielded more material than excavation made along the periphery.

Summary of Archaeological Findings at the Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B". Midden material, a fire pit, and 19 burials made up the findings at this site. The fire pit extended down from just below the surface near the center of the site and was 2½ feet deep. It was oval, measuring 3 x 4 feet. The pit was made through the shell midden down into sterile sand. Both the walls and floor of the pit were fired. Burned animal bone and shell together with ashes filled the pit.

Burials. Following, in tabular form, are descriptions of the burials.

Excavation Data —Burials From Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B"

Burial No.	Stratigraphy	Position Body Had Occupied	Age and Condition
1	No pit discernible. Burial made in loose shell 1½' below the present surface.	Fully flexed except that right knee is not drawn up tightly against body. Lying on left side with hands at face. Head oriented to the east.	Adult? Bones badly broken due perhaps to shifting of loose shell in which the burial lay. Arm bones disturbed.
2	Same as #1 except 2' below the present surface.	Partly flexed on back. Knees to right but face turned to left. Hands on pelvis. Head oriented to the south.	Adult? Bones badly broken due perhaps to, etc. (see #1).
3	Same as #1.	Partly flexed, on back. Knees drawn to right (lower legs shattered). Head oriented south. Body of infant cradled in left arm (see Burial #4).	Adult? Bones bady broken. Arms - legs shattered perhaps by shifting of loose shell, etc.
4	Same as #1.	Partly flexed on back. Head oriented south. Body cradled in left arm of Burial #3.	Infant. Bones badly broken, probably by shifting shell.
5	No pit discernible. Burial found just 4" beneath present surface.	Skull only remaining, face up, fragmentary. Top of head oriented south. Remainder of skeleton probably disintegrated due to excessive moisture and to shifting shell.	Child. Skull only, fragmentary.
6	None discernible. Burial found just 4" below present surface.	Skull only remaining, fragmentary, face up, top of head oriented south, etc. Same as #5.	Adult? Same condition as #5.
7	None discernible. Burial made in loose shell 1 foot below present surface.	Extended foot down. Arms extended to pelvis region. Legs crossed at ankles. Left foot crossed over right. Head oriented southwest.	Adult? Bones badly broken and some remained as traces only. Broken condition perhaps due to shifting shell.

Excavation Data —Burials From Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B"—Cont.

Burial No.	Stratigraphy	Position Body Had Occupied	Age and Condition
8	None discernible. Burial made in loose shell 1 foot below present surface.	Partly flexed, on right side. Face turned to right. Body extended to knees, feet, knees acutely bent, feet drawn up behind pelvis region. Head oriented northeast.	Adult? Bones badly broken and some remained as traces only. Broken condition perhaps due to shifting shell.
9	Same as #8.	Head and upper body only remaining, on back, upper arms extended along sides.	Adult? Lower arms, pelvis and legs missing. Digging by recent fortune seekers may have removed these parts of the skeleton. Remaining bones are shattered and badly decayed. Since midden is made up almost entirely of shell, refilled previous excavation would leave little if any evidence of excavation pits. Shifting shell perhaps is responsible for shattered condition.
10	Same as #8 except 6" below surface.	Extended to pelvis. Face down. Legs missing, lower right arm and entire left arm missing. Head oriented southeast.	Adult? Bones badly broken due perhaps to shifting shell.
11	Same as #10.	Extended to pelvis, on back. Pelvis missing. Entire right leg missing. Lower right arm missing. Head oriented southeast.	Adult? Same as #10.
12	Same as #10.	Extended to knees, on back. Skull, right arm and lower legs missing. Left elbow acutely bent with left hand resting on left shoulder.	Adult? Same as #10.

Excavation Data —Burials From Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B"—Cont.

Burial No.	Stratigraphy	Position Body Had Occupied	Age and Condition
13	Same as #12 except 9" beneath surface.	Face down, Skull only uncovered, since burial extended beneath roots of large oak tree. Head oriented south.	Adult? Skull badly crushed.
14	Same as #10.	Extended. Face down. Thorax, upper arms, and skull missing. Oriented east.	Adult? Same as #10.
15	No pit discernible. Burial lay at the surface in loose shell. Skull and long bones partially exposed on surface when site was first investigated.	Partly flexed. On face. Hands under face. Upper legs extended, lower legs bent back with both feet lying on right hip. Head oriented southeast.	Adult? Same as #10.
16	No pit discernible. Burial lay just 4" below the surface in loose shell.	Partly flexed, on face. Hands at head, upper legs extended, lower legs bent back with feet along side pelvis. Head oriented southwest.	Adult? Same as #10.
17	No pit discernible. Burial made in loose shell 6" below the surface.	Partly flexed, on back. Face turned to left, arms extended along sides. Knees bent, feet together near right hip. Head oriented southwest.	Adult? Same as #10.
18	No pit discernible. Same as #17.	Partly flexed, on right side. Arms and lower legs missing. Head oriented northeast.	Adult? Same as #10.
19	No pit discernible. Same as #17.	Partly flexed, on right side. Knees drawn up to chest. Hands on knees. Except that elbows are not acutely bent, this would be a fully flexed burial. Head oriented northeast.	Adult? Same as #10.

Marsh Island Shell Midden (Mb°5)

Location. This small shell midden forms an "island" in the salt marsh near the mouth of Copeland Bayou. It lies about 250 yards Southeast of the mouth of the bayou where Copeland Bayou Shell Middens (Mb°3, Mb°4) are located. Normal high tides

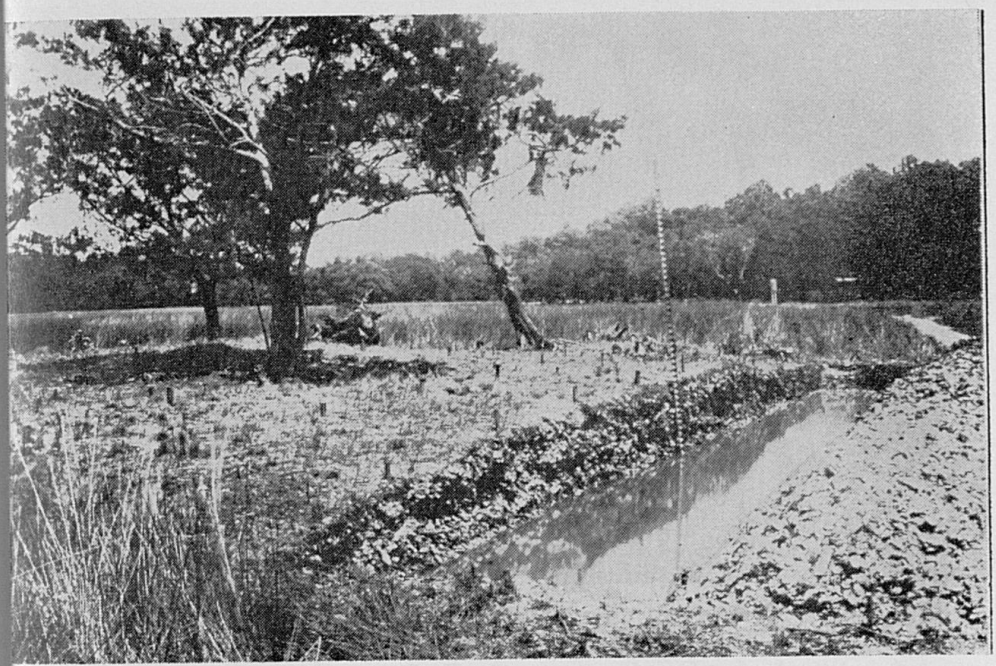

Figure 31. Trench through central portion of Marsh Island Shell Midden. —Photograph by T. L. Johansen.

often surround this island and unusually high tides nearly cover it.

Size. The shell midden is roughly circular, approximately 70 feet in diameter and 6 feet thick at the highest point. The base of the shell midden is lower than the general elevation of the salt marsh in which the midden is located. During excavation water was encountered at the depth of 3 feet. Thus it was possible to excavate in the lower 3 feet of midden only by working in water and never obtaining a view of the lower 3 feet of midden. During a period of high water the water level rose to within 18" of the top of the midden, halting altogether excavation at this site.

Excavation Observations. The midden is made up almost wholly of oyster shells with a scattering of loamy sand on the surface. The loamy sand is sprinkled with brick dust and other evidence of an old **salt kiln** that was once operated on this heap.

Throughout the midden are found pottery sherds and animal bone.

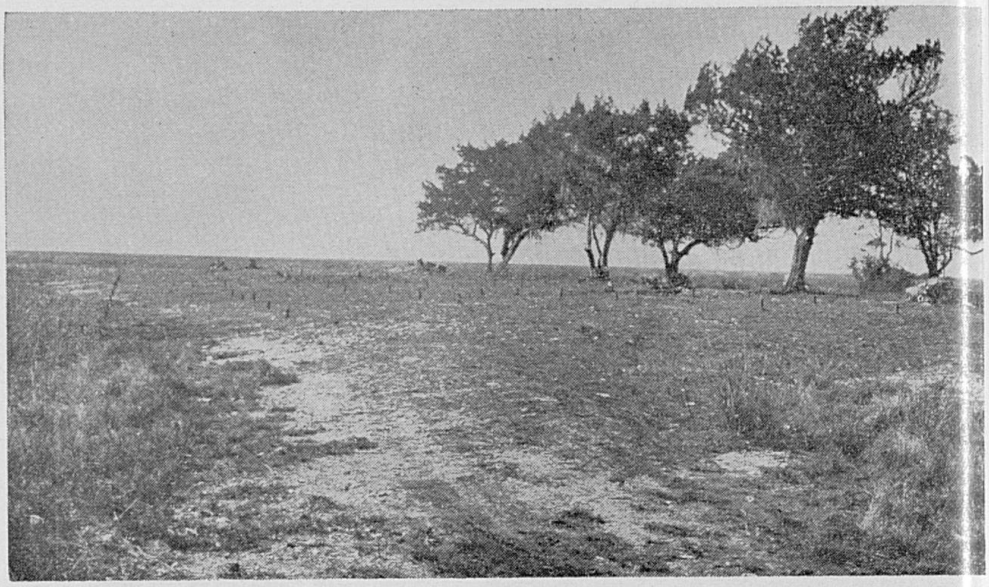

Figure 32. General view of West Fowl River Shell Midden.
—Photograph by T. L. Johansen.

Summary of Archaeological Findings at the Marsh Island Shell Midden

Pottery sherds and animal bone constitute the only material found at this site.

West Fowl River Shell Midden (Mb°7)

Location. This shell midden lies directly on the west bank of West Fowl River a quarter of a mile north of the river mouth. It is located about 3½ miles east of the town of Coden.

Size. The midden extends along the river bank for about 400 feet. It is approximately 100 feet wide and is 4 feet thick at the highest point. A constricted and depressed area approximately in the center of the site divides the heap actually into two heaps joined by a thin layer of shells. Old salt kilns had left a deposit of brick dust and debris on the surface of much of the site. Some surface areas showed effects of intense heat evidently due to the salt kiln operation.

Excavation Observations. The midden is composed almost entirely of oyster shells with a superficial layer of sandy loam

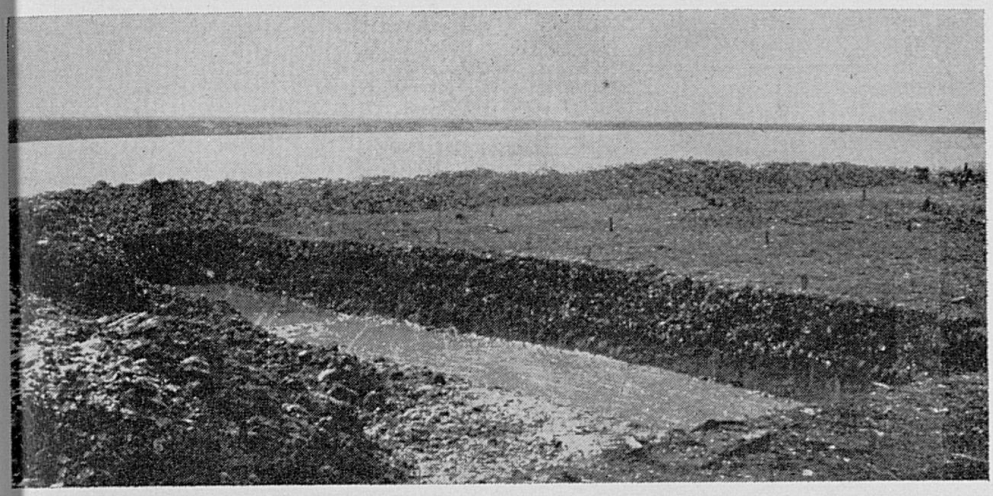

Figure 33. Profile of West Fowl River Shell Midden. Photo 8Mb°7.
—Photograph by T. L. Johansen.

on the surface. A few pockets or lenses of gastropod shells break the layer of pure oyster shell. Pottery sherds and animal bone are sprinkled throughout the midden, pottery sherds, generously so. Five burials were found during the excavating.

Summary of Archaeological Findings at the West Fowl River Shell Midden. Midden material and 5 burials make up the findings at this shell midden.

Following, in tabular form, are descriptions of the burials.

Excavation Data—Burials from the West Fowl River Shell Heap

Burial No.	Stratigraphy	Position Body Had Occupied	Age and Condition
1	No pit discernible. Burial in loose shell 2 feet below the present surface.	Partly flexed, on back. Hands on chest. Face turned to left. Legs flexed to left with feet at pelvis. Head oriented east.	Adolescent? All bones shattered and badly decayed. Broken condition due perhaps to shifting of shell.
2	No pit discernible. Burial in loose shell 20" below the present surface.	Torso and a few teeth only remaining. On left side. Head oriented east.	? ? Remaining bones shattered and badly decayed. Broken condition due perhaps to shifting of shell.

Excavation Data—Burials from the West Fowl River Shell Heap—continued

Burial No.	Stratigraphy	Position Body Had Occupied	Age and Condition
3	No pit discernible. Burial in loose shell 8" below present surface.	Partly flexed. Face down. Burial disturbed and bones scattered. Lower left leg articulated. Pelvis and vertebrae articulated. Orientation indeterminable.	Adolescent? Bones broken and scattered, badly decayed. Broken condition due perhaps to shifting shell and probably somewhat to digging by aboriginal or recent fortune seekers.
4	No pit discernible. Burial scattered in surface debris layed down by salt kiln operations.	Burial scattered in recent times.	Adult? Bones broken and scattered in surface debris.
5	No pit discernible. Burial made in loose shell 2-3" beneath present surface. Stratigraphy disturbed by large cedar among the roots of which the burial was found.	Upper body and skull only articulated at time burial was uncovered. On back. Head oriented north.	Bones broken and badly decayed, due probably to shifting loose shell and the penetration into the grave of roots of a large cedar.

Coden Bayou Mound (Mb°8)

Location. This small sand mound, built over a smaller shell midden, is located on the west bank of Coden Bayou about three quarters of a mile from the bayou mouth where the bayou empties into Portersville Bay. The legal description is T8S, R3W. NW¼ of Section 1.

Size. The site consists of a two foot layer of sand 85 feet in diameter constructed over a small shell midden. The shell midden was a foot thick and roughly 60' in diameter. The sand layer over the shell being 2 feet thick brought the final level of the mound to 3 feet above the former ground level.

Condition. The sand layer of the mound had no doubt suf-

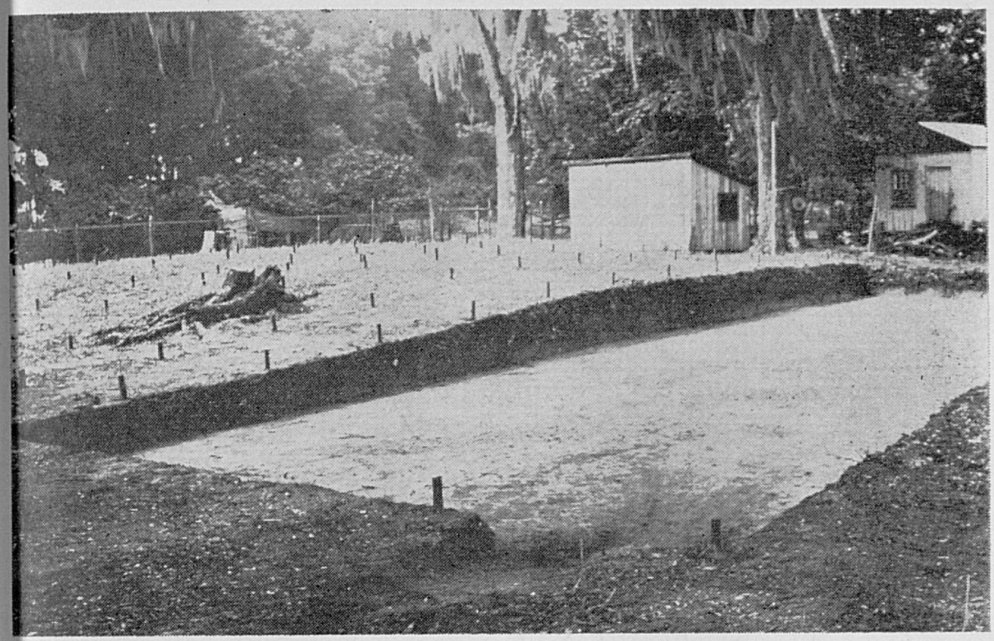

Figure 34. Coden Bayou Mound. —Photograph by T. L. Johansen

fered from erosion since aboriginal times and the mound must have been higher at one time. The mound surface was penetrated at several places by recent pits of treasure seekers. A large oak and much underbrush grew on the mound at the start of investigation.

Excavation Observations. The shell midden underlying the sand layer was made up of oyster shells through which were scattered pottery sherds, animal bone and other midden material. A sparse humus layer had formed over the shell midden. The sand layer contained sherds and very few animal bones. The sand was laid down in two stages. First an uneven layer of light tan sand approximately 15 inches thick was spread over the shell midden. Before a humus layer could form on this sand layer another layer of sand 9 inches thick was added, this sand being darker than the underlying sand layer and containing a few oyster shells along with about the same ratio of sherds and animal bones as contained in the lower sand level. Other than the setting apart of these two sand layers on the basis of color and oyster shell content there was no structural evidence seen, no loading or packing of the sand. The cleaner light colored lower layer of sand had been taken from a bed of sand containing no humus while the upper dark layer evidently was scraped from a surface containing humus.

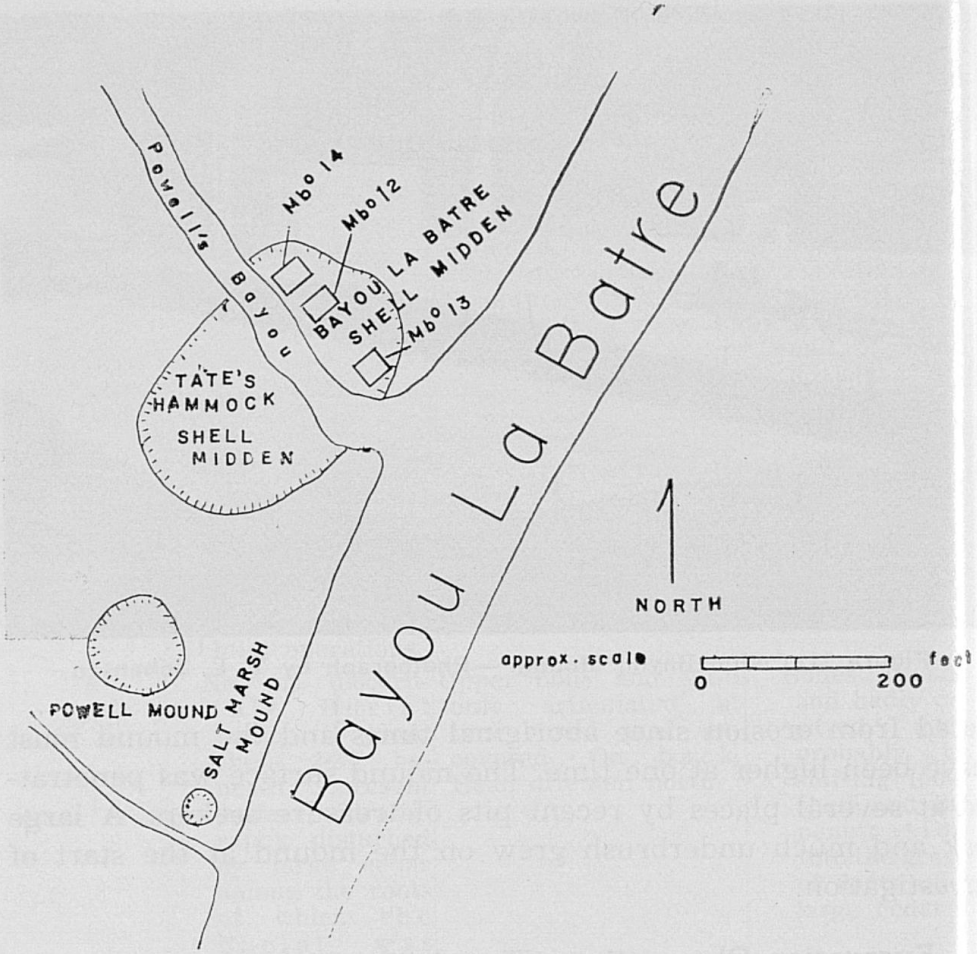

Figure 35—Field sketch showing location of Powell Mound, Salt Marsh Mound, Tate's Hammock Shell Midden and Bayou La Batre Shell Midden. Mb°12, Mb°13 and Mb°14 identify the three excavation units at Bayou La Batre Shell Midden. Reproduced from field sketch made by Theodore L. Johansen.

Summary of Archaeological Findings

Pottery sherds, animal bone and other midden material represent the only cultural material collected at this site. The shell heap underlying the sand was structurally similar to the shell middens so common to the area. It differed only in having been covered with sand.

The sand layer gave no evidence of the reason for its having been constructed.

There was no evidence of burial and none of domiciliary features.

Powell Mound (Mb°9)

Salt Marsh Mound (Mb°10)

Tates' Hammock Shell Midden (Mb°11)

Bayou La Batre Shell Midden (Mb°12, 13 and 14)

Location. These sites, made up of two sand mounds and adjacent shell middens, are located along the west side of Bayou La Batre at the point where Powell's Bayou enters Bayou La Batre. This location is approximately ½ mile southwest of the town of Bayou La Batre, Alabama. The legal description is T7S, R3W, NE¼ of Section 34.

Size. The sites are made up of a large sand mound (Powell Mound), a smaller sand mound (Salt Marsh Mound), and two extensive but low shell middens (Tates' Hammock Shell Midden and Bayou La Batre Shell Midden).

The two shell middens, lying on opposite sides of the mouth of Powell's Bayou are separated only by the bayou. Each extends along Powell's Bayou for a distance of approximately 200 feet and each has an average thickness of 2 feet. The shell midden on the north side of the bayou (Bayou La Batre Shell Midden), is approximately 100 feet wide. Three separate "block" excavations were made at the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden. Two "blocks" were excavated in the northwest portion of the midden and one identified as Mb°14 and Mb°12 with a third block, Mb°13, excavated in the southeast portion of the midden. The shell midden on the south side of this bayou (Tates' Hammock Shell Midden), is much wider, approximately 200 feet. In addition a shallow midden made up mainly of surface debris extends South from Tates' Hammock Shell Midden a distance of 300 feet until it meets another bayou, unnamed, which also empties into Bayou La Batre.

Powell Mound. This conoidal sand mound was roughly circular and approximately 100 feet in diameter. Its height at the time of investigation was 8 feet. It was situated about 100 feet south of the west extension of Tates' Hammock Shell Midden. Three borrow pits were located just west of the mound.

Salt Marsh Mound. This conoidal sand mound was roughly

Figure 36. Excavation profile through Powell Mound.

circular and was 35 feet in diameter and 2½' high. It was located approximately 150 feet south and a little east of Powell Mound, and was situated on the north bank, and near the mouth of an unnamed bayou that flows into the bayou known as Bayou La Batre.

Excavation Observations. The larger sand mound (Powell Mound) was composed of sand taken most likely from three nearby borrow pits. It was constructed over a thin midden confined in an old humus level containing only a faint amount of humus. The mound was constructed in two major stages. First a layer of light greyish buff sand, 2 to 2½ feet thick, was spread over a circular area 65' in diameter. The surface of the layer was undulating and could hardly be called a platform. This layer acquired a faint amount of humus before the next layer was added. This next layer consisted of brown sand similar to the sand of the first level in color. This second layer was 5½ feet thick at the central portion of the mound. A thin layer of humus covered the mound except at its center where a large pit intruded through the mound, probably dug in recent times by treasure seekers.

Pottery sherds were scattered throughout the mound. The

humus line below the mound was undulating and since it was only faintly marked off from the mound by humus content it was impossible to make a field separation of the material in the lower part of the mound and that in the old humus layer.

Following, in tabular form, are descriptions of the burials from these adjacent sites.

Excavation Data—Burials from Salt Marsh Mound

Burial No.	Stratigraphy	Position Body Had Occupied	Age and Condition
1	Burial made in shallow pit extending down 10" below original ground surface underlying the mound. This burial was probably precedent to mound construction. The pit was oblong, five feet long and 18 inches wide.	Skull and upper arms only remaining. On back, face up. Arms apparently extended along sides. Head oriented to east.	Adult? Very fragmentary and badly decayed.

Tates' Hammock Shell Midden Burials

Burial No.	Stratigraphy	Position Body Had Occupied	Age and Condition
1 *	No pit discernible. Burial made in sandy loam and shell 1' below present surface.	Partly flexed, on back. Left hand at pelvis, right hand on chest. Upper legs extended in line with body, knees bent, feet to right. Head oriented northeast.	Adult? All bones badly broken because of a mass of roots of a large oak surrounding the burial.

*The burial was accompanied by an adult femur and tibia, these two bones being crossed in "cross-bow" fashion just under the chin and on the chest of Burial #1.

2	No pit discernible. Accompanying Burial #1.	Burial consisted of a femur and tibia crossed over the chest of Burial #1.	Adult? Both bones broken, probably by roots of large oak.
3	No pit discernible. Burial in shell and sand.	Probably extended. Traces of bone indicate burial lying on back. No trace of arms or left leg. Traces of right leg indicate extended position. Head oriented to west.	Child. All bones decayed until only a few teeth and a few traces of bone observable.

Bayou La Batre Shell Midden Burials

Burial No.	Stratigraphy	Position Body Had Occupied	Age and Condition
1	Oblong shallow pit extending from surface into loose shell. 6 inches deep, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide.	Partly flexed, on back, face to right. Arms extended along sides. Left hand on lower abdomen. Knees to left. Feet doubled back to a position below pelvis region. Head oriented west.	Adult? Fragmentary, all bones broken. This condition probably due to the body having been buried so near the surface.
2	No pit discernible. Burial made in loose shell 8" below present surface.	Partly flexed, on back. Fully flexed except that upper body is twisted so that it lies on its back and the right elbow is thrown out from body. Head oriented to the east.	Adult? Skull crushed and badly decayed. Other skeletal parts in fair state of preservation.

CHAPTER IV—POTTERY STUDY

Pottery Associations. At none of the sites described in this paper was pottery found in any apparent intentional association with other aboriginal remains. None of the burials uncovered in the excavations were accompanied by pottery vessels and the few restorable pottery vessels which were found were crushed within the midden as though they had been left lying after accidental breakage.

Pottery Classification. In this study, pottery types have been set up employing methods similar to those generally followed in the classification of pottery from the Southeastern United States. This is the grouping together, as a type, pottery having a significant degree of similarity, and the separating of pottery types from each other on the basis of a significant degree of dissimilarity. Pottery characteristics recognized as bases for lumping certain pottery sherds together as a type or for separating groups of sherds from one another are those put forth by Benjamin March.[1] The outline followed in presenting these characteristics of each pottery type is based on the outline proposed and utilized by the **Southeastern News Letter** of the Southeastern Archaeological Conferences.[2]

The pottery in this study is for the most part assignable to cultural periods already established by Ford, Quimby and Willey for the Florida Gulf Coast and Louisiana.[3] Cultural periods designated for the Clarke and Mobile County areas of Alabama are shown below with corresponding periods of Florida and Louisiana:

Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama	Florida Gulf Coast	Louisiana
Bayou La Batre	Tchefuncte	Tchefuncte
Porter	Marksville	Marksville
McLeod	Deptford	?
Weeden Island-Coles Creek	Weeden Island	Coles Creek
Fort Walton	Fort Walton	Plaquemine
	Leon-Jefferson	Natchez

[1]March, 1934
[2]Haag, 1939
[3]Ford and Quimby, 1945. Ford and Willey, 1940. Ford, 1951. Willey, 1949. Ford, 1952.

In correlating the Clarke and Mobile County pottery with the terms "Woodland" and "Mississippian" as utilized by Griffin[1] the following correlation is proposed:

Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama	Griffin
Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte	Early to Middle Woodland
Porter Marksville	Middle Woodland
MeLeod Deptford	Early to Middle Woodland?[2]
Weeden Island-Coles Creek	Early Mississippian
Middle Mississippian	Late Mississippian

Pottery types have been placed under the Clarke and Mobile County, Alabama, cultural periods both through typological correlation with pottery of corresponding periods of Florida and Louisiana and through association with one another at sites described in this paper. The reader will note that in some cases separation of pottery types has been made solely on the basis of tempering material used in manufacturing the pottery. Such has been done particularly for the reason that the geographic area under study lies between the Louisiana area and the coastal area of Florida where tempering materials generally differ in "clay" for Louisiana and "sand" for Florida; and the relative frequency of the occurrence of a specific tempering material in the Clarke and Mobile County, Alabama, area may indicate the direction of influence on the pottery of the area.

Pottery type placement within the various periods is as follows for the Clarke and Mobile County, Alabama sites described in this paper:

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[1]Griffin, 1946.

[2]Trickey, 1958, suggests a placement later than Weeden Island for McLeod Deptford pottery types and aligns McLeod Deptford, in part, with a Middle Mississippian context through seriation techniques. The present writer must admit a rather nebulous placement at present for McLeod Deptford, since admittedly the assignment of Early to Middle Woodland is based only on the occurrence of McLeod Deptford with Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte sherds in the McQuorquodale Mound (Wimberly and Tourtelot, 1941); and the possibility that McLeod Deptford sherds were a late intrusion at the McQuorquodale Mound does exist since a restudy by the present writer at the pottery from the McQuorquodale Mound indicates a higher percentage figure for Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte pottery in the lower levels of the mound than for McLeod Deptford pottery. However, at McLeod Estate Village, Clarke County, Alabama, stratigraphic evidence for McLeod Deptford to precede the Weeden Island type, Wakulla Check Stamped, is fairly convincing.

BAYOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNCTE

"Fiber-Tempered Plain"
Bayou La Batre Stamped
Bayou La Batre Scallop-Impressed
Bayou La Batre Cord-Wrapped Dowell-Impressed
Bayou La Batre Plain
Santa Rosa Stamped
Tchefuncte Stamped
Tchefuncte Incised
Tchefuncte Plain
Alexander Incised
Dunlap Fabric-Marked
Withers Fabric-Impressed
Deptford Bold Check Stamped
Deptford Linear Check Stamped

PORTER MARKSVILLE

Crooks Stamped
Alligator Bayou Stamped
Basin Bayou Incised
Porter Zone Incised
Franklin Plain
Santa Rosa Punctated
Churupa Punctated
Marksville Stamped
Marksville Incised
Marksville Plain
"Marksville Rim"
Troyville Stamped
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Early Variety)
St. Andrews Complicated Stamped (Early Variety)
Crooked River Complicated Stamped (Early Variety)
McVay Brushed
West Florida Cord Marked (Early Variety)
"Bone-Tempered Sherds"

McLEOD DEPTFORD

McLeod Check Stamped
McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Early Variety)

McLeod Simple Stamped (Early Variety)
McLeod Plain

RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED

(The term "Residual" as used in this paper indicates sherds which probably belong to a formal pottery type, but which cannot for various reasons be definitely assigned to a formal type or to a "variety" of a formal type. For instance, McLeod Linear Check Stamped is divided into "Early" and "Late" varieties in this paper on the basis of rim treatment and "Residual McLeod Linear Check Stamped" represents body and base sherds which cannot with any degree of assurity whatever be assigned either to "Early" or "Late." The term "Unclassified" relates to sherds which cannot at this time be related to formal types either as "Early", "Late", or "Residual", and which are not found definitely enough in context to warrant a new type name.)

Residual Check Stamped (Sand-Tempered)
Residual McLeod Linear Check Stamped
Residual McLeod Simple Stamped
Residual Plain (Sand-Tempered)
Residual Plain (Clay-Tempered)
Residual West Florida Cord-Marked
Residual Swift Creek Complicated Stamped
Unclassified Simple Stamped (Clay-Tempered)
Unclassified Net-Marked (Clay-Tempered)
Unclassified Ridge Pinched (Clay-Tempered)
Unclassified Red Filmed (Sand-Tempered)
Unclassified Red Filmed (Clay-Tempered)
Unclassified Incised (Clay-Tempered)
Unclassified Punctated (Clay-Tempered
Unclassified Punctated (Sand-Tempered)
Unclassified Hemiconical Punctated
Unclassified Gash Punctated
Unclassified Pinched (Sand-Tempered)
Unclassified Incised (Sand-Tempered)
Unclassified Comb-Incised
Unclassified Red Filmed Incised
Unclassified Red Filmed Cord-Impressed

Unclassified Zone Punctated
Unclassified Pottery Graver
Unclassified Eroded (Sand-Tempered)
Unclassified Eroded (Clay-Tempered)

WEEDEN ISLAND-COLES CREEK

Wakulla Check Stamped
Weeden Island Plain
Weeden Island Punctated
Weeden Island Incised
Weeden Island Zone Red
Carrabelle Punctated
Carrabelle Incised
Mound Field Net-Marked
Keith Incised
Indian Pass Incised
West Florida Cord-Marked (Late Variety)
Andrews' Place Stamped
Deas Pinched
Deas Punctated
James Cord-Fabric-Impressed
Coles Creek Incised
Pontchartrain Check Stamped
Beldeau Incised
Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked
Sauty Incised
Flint River Brushed
McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Late Variety)
McLeod Simple Stamped (Late Variety)
Tucker Ridge Pinched
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Late Variety)
French Fork Incised
Mazique Incised

FORT WALTON

Pensacola Plain
Pensacola Incised
Pensacola Red
Moundville Incised
Moundville Filmed Engraved

Langston Fabric-Marked
Beckum Plain
Fort Walton Incised
Lake Jackson Plain
Ocmulgee Fields Incised
Unclassified Effigy Forms (Shell-Tempered)

BAYOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNCTE POTTERY

Pottery types assigned to Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte in this paper are mainly those defined as "Tchefuncte" by Ford and Quimby[1] for Louisiana, "Deptford" for the Florida coastal area by Willey[2], and the Bayou La Batre pottery series[3] for Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama. The type Santa Rosa Stamped is included herein as Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte pottery because of its typological similarity to Bayou La Batre Stamped and Tchefuncte Stamped, and by its rather consistent association with Bayou La Batre Stamped at sites where the latter type occurs. This is not to say that Santa Rosa Stamped has been placed improperly in the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period of Florida as defined by Willey[4], but is designated as Bayou La Batre in the present paper to point up the probability that it originated prior to or in the developmental stage of Santa Rosa-Swift Creek. The pottery types Dunlap Fabric-Marked, Withers Fabric-Impressed, and Alexander Incised, found in very limited numbers in the Clarke and Mobile County pottery collections described in this paper, are assigned to Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte solely on the basis of their having an "Early Woodland" assignment elsewhere in the Southeast, and not because of any stratigraphic or associative evidence at the sites described in this paper.

"FIBER-TEMPERED PLAIN"

At Bayou La Batre Shell Midden were found one large rim sherd, two base sherds and eight body sherds of plain fiber-tempered pottery. One of the base sherds and the rim sherd appear to be from the same vessel, six of the body sherds and the

[1]Ford and Quimby, 1945.
[2]Willey, 1949.
[3]Wimberly, 1953.
[4]Willey, 1949.

other base sherd probably represent a second vessel and the two remaining body sherds, a third vessel, or perhaps also a fourth. The two last-mentioned sherds are heavily packed with fiber and contain a small mount of fine sand. The rim and base sherd first-mentioned contain less fiber and more fine sand, while the remaining base and body sherds are quite sandy but are still predominantly fiber-tempered.

It is likely that all sherds are from vessels constructed by coiling or by some annular method.

Paste texture is fine and considerably contorted due to the presence of vegetal fibers. The paste core is dark gray, while both surfaces are orange, the surface color penetrating the paste core to a depth of 1 mm. or so. Fire-clouding is present on the exterior surface only. Surfaces are well smoothed nearly to a low polish, with horizontal smoothing lines faintly discernible. Surfaces of the sandier sherds are abrasive, although well smoothed. Both surfaces of all sherds show occasional pores and vermiculations left by burned or decayed fiber. Hardness averages 2 to 2.5 and tensile strength is medium to medium-poor. Thickness measurements are 6 mm. for vessel walls, and 1 cm. for bases.

The rim sherd, which is large and displays the rim, shoulder and upper body portions, suggests a medium-sized, moderately deep, open jar form. The vertical, straight rim 3 cm. tall, bends very gradually from the extremely sloping shoulder area and terminates in a round-pointed lip. The rim is thinned from 6 mm. at its greatest thickness to 3 mm. at the lip. The thinning was accomplished by both interior and exterior beveling and commences at a point 1.5 cm. below the lip. The orifice of the vessel was 12 or 13 cm. in diameter while the greatest diameter of the body probably did not exceed that diameter by more than 3 or 4 cm. Each of the base sherds indicates a round-flattened base which begins thickening at the point where the base bends in an abrupt curve beneath the body wall.

No type name has been assigned to these fiber-tempered sherds because form suggested by the rim does not fit known types and the sample is too small to warrant a new type name. Form is suggestive of Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper, and

even more so of a Tchefuncte vessel form as illustrated in **The Tchefuncte Culture,** Figure 17c,[1] if the podal supports and the thickening of the rim of the Tchefuncte vessel are disregarded. They are sandier, probably, and of a finer ware than most Florida and Georgia fiber-tempered pottery.

These sherds from the lower levels of Bayou La Batre shell midden could well provide a link between the earliest pottery of the Southeast (fiber-tempered) and pottery of the Tchefuncte culture. Their stratigraphic position at Bayou La Batre Shell midden indicates that they are early at that site, although the sample is too small to warrant definite conclusions in this direction.

BAYOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNCTE POTTERY SERIES

This pottery series includes four pottery types: Bayou La Batre Stamped, Bayou La Batre Scallop Impressed, Bayou La Batre Cord Wrapped Dowel Impressed, and Bayou La Batre Plain. The type site is the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden. The series is linked with the Louisiana Tchefuncte[2] pottery complex mainly on the basis of vessel form. The similarities are particularly apparent in base features, such as wedge-shaped podal supports, and thick, annular-form bases. Another pottery characteristic, strengthening the tie with Tchefuncte, is the use of unzoned rocker stamping. The numerically dominant decorated pottery type of the series, Bayou La Batre Stamped, may have a much wider distribution than the other types, since it is possible that many pottery sherds from the southeast classified as "dentate" and "linear check" stamped are from vessels decorated by manipulating the crenated edge of a scallop shell over the vessel surface and might therefore fall into the type range of Bayou La Batre Stamped.

BAYOU LA BATRE STAMPED

DEFINITION:

A pottery type of the Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte Pottery Series.[3]

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[1]Ford and Quimby, 1945.
[2]Ford and Quimby, 1945.
[3]Originally described by Wimberly in Prehistoric Pottery, Eastern United States, April, 1953.

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Vessels constructed of strips of clay placed horizontally either by coiling or by some annular method as indicated by horizontal fractures occurring where adjacent clay strips were not firmly welded together. The vessel base was formed as a unit upon which the vessel wall was then built.

Temper: Moderate amounts of medium-coarse sand, often with granule gravel additions represented by particles 3 to 4 mm. in diameter. Sherds with fine sand are rare as also are those containing lumps of clay together with fine sand as tempering material.

Texture: Fine, compact, slightly contorted. Cross sections slightly to moderately abrasive.

Hardness: 2-3. Average more commonly 2-2.5.

Color: About one-half of the total number of sherds are fired completely through, the resultant color being buff to dull orange. Sherds not fired completely through have dark gray cores. The color of the exterior surface ranges from buff through dull orange to medium brown, with dull orange being the most common. The interior surface may be continuous in color with the dark gray of the core; when not, it is the same color as the exterior surface. Fire-clouding of the exterior surface is common. Some sherds show smudging on the interior surface.

SURFACE FINISH:

Surfaces were floated, bringing finer particles to the surface, but tempering particles nevertheless extrude to give a characteristic granular surface. Interior surfaces show horizontal smoothing lines.

DECORATION:

Bands of stamping were impressed on the exterior surface of the vessel by rocking —or more often by dragging and punching— the crenated edge of a scallop shell over the vessel surface. Usually the shell stamping implement was impressed at

very close intervals and, depending on the angle at which it was held, left either rectanguloid or crescent-shaped indentations. The bands of stamping vary in width from 2 to 4 cm. and are separated by a plain, undecorated strip 1 to 1.5 cm. wide. Occasionally the bands of stamping overlap. Usually they run horizontally, encircling the vessel, less often vertically. In rare instances the bands run at right angles to each other and, being widely spaced, form sprawling rectilinear patterns. A few rim sherds show a single row of stamping encircling the vessel just below the lip, possibly representing the only decorated area on the entire vessel. Vessel bases possessing podal supports were usually given a special decorative treatment, accomplished by applying not the edge but the outside ridged body of the shell to the vessel surface, producing a multiple-grooved pattern suggestive of simple stamping. The grooved stamping may extend 1 to 2 cm. up the vessel wall from the vessel bottom and sometimes covers the podal supports. In general, decoration begins just short of the lip and extends downward over the vessel base. Exceptions to this are some undecorated podal supports, the undecorated bottoms of vessels having annular-type bases or flat circular bases, and a few rim sherds showing a single band of decoration just below the lip.

FORM AND SIZE:

Total Vessel: No entire vessels known. Vessels probably represented are medium-small to medium-large, deep, truncate-conoidal open bowls, and perhaps a hemispherical bowl form. The truncate-conoidal bowls range in diameter from 18 to 30 cm. at the orifice, which represents the maximum vessel diameter. Vessel height measures perhaps three-fourths of the diameter. The hemispherical bowl form, suggested by a few sherds, is estimated to have a maximum diameter of 18 cm. and a height of 12 cm.

Rim: Rims could be termed direct except that they turn slightly outward, accentuating the general conical outline of the vessel. All such rims are outslanting, with some straight and others slightly outcurved. The rim bends away from the body about 3 cm. below the lip and is usually thinned, tapering toward the lip. Crack-lacing holes occur occasionally, are conical in cross section, and were drilled from the outside only.

Lip: Usually flat, and flattened-rounded. Some less neatly finished lips bear a slight extrusion of paste either on the exterior or interior edge and sometimes on both edges. Some flattened lips are notched. The notching is crude and is sometimes barely perceptible, being less than 1 mm. deep. The notches, closely spaced and 1 to 2 mm. wide, could have been made with a small stick and were usually impressed transversely across the flat surface of the lip, but occasionally were diagonally impressed.

Body: Truncate-conoidal, occasionally globular.

Base: Bases are relatively small in diameter, and the total vessel would have a top-heavy appearance. Base types represented are: tetrapodal in either wedge or mammiform style, flat circular, semiannular, and annular. The diameter of most bases is 5 or 6 cm., with a small annular base measuring only 3 cm. in diameter. Podal supports are 1 to 2 cm. tall and are solid.

Appendages: Podal supports, both mammiform and wedge-shaped.

Thickness: Vessel walls are 4 to 6 mm. thick; bases 8 mm. to 1 cm. thick.

VARIATIONS WITHIN TYPE:

A "late" variety for this type is suggested by two rim sherds, one from McVay Village, this paper, the other from Copeland Bayou Shell Midden No. 4, this paper. Each of these sherds is from a jar form having a definite rounded shoulder and a vertical recurved rim which is not thinned toward the lip.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

The Mobile Bay region and up the Mobile and Tombigbee rivers into Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Occupies a position within the Early Woodland period along with Tchefuncte pottery types. Its occurrence at the McQuorquodale Mound suggests a time position between Early and Middle

Woodland.[1] Its survival well into the Middle Woodland period is suggested by its presence in appreciable numbers both at Porter Village and McVay Village, this paper.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related typologically to Tchefuncte Stamped[2], Santa Rosa Stamped[3], and less concretely to various dentate stamped pottery types of the Southeast. Provides a stamping technique which may have been borrowed by the makers of certain pottery types of the southern Hopewellian complex: Marksville Stamped and Alligator Bayou Stamped.

BAYOU LA BATRE SCALLOP IMPRESSED

DEFINITION:

A pottery type of the Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte Pottery Series.[4]

PASTE AND SURFACE FINISH:

Same as that described for Bayou La Batre Stamped, even to diversity of tempering materials utilized.

DECORATION:

Individual parallel impressions of the crenated edge of a scallop shell were impressed on the exterior surface of the vessel by rocking, but not walking, the edge of the scallop shell. Usually an over-all design of parallel impressions is indicated. In a few cases two to four parallel impressions were used, either to encircle the vessel just below the lip or to form vertical or oblique longitudinal bands of decoration. In general, decoration extends from the lip to the base and may cover the base.

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[1]Wimberly and Tourtelot, 1941. Some of the sherds classified as Columbus Punctated, and an "unclassified incised sherd" from the McQuorquodale Mound, have since been reclassified as Bayou La Batre Stamped. See Figure 15, bottom row, third sherd from right, in Wimberly and Tourtelot.

[2]Ford and Quimby, 1945.

[3]Willey, 1949.

[4]Originally described in Prehistoric Pottery, Eastern United States April, 1953.

FORM:

Total Vessel: Limited data suggest the occurrence of only the dominant vessel form described for Bayou La Batre Stamped, the deep, truncate-conoidal open bowl having a small base platform.

Rim: Direct, except for a slight outslanting; either straight or slightly outcurving. Thinned slightly toward the lip.

Lip: Flat to flattened-rounded. One flat lip displays a single, continuous impression of the crenated edge of a scallop shell, impressed into the lip longitudinally.

Body: Truncate-conoidal.

Base: The one base form known for this type is tetrapodal with thin wedge-shaped podal supports.

Appendages: Wedge-shaped podal supports.

Thickness: Vessel walls are 4 to 6 mm. thick, the base 1.2 cm. thick.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

The Mobile Bay region and Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

The Early Woodland period along with Bayou La Batre Stamped. Its survival into the Middle Woodland period is suggested by its occurrence at Porter Village, this paper.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Only difference between this pottery type and Bayou La Batre Stamped is in stamping technique. In the scallop-impressed type the scallop shell stamping implement was rocked only and not rocked and walked nor dragged and punched as in Bayou La Batre Stamped. Appears to be typologically linked with Crooks Stamped, in that stamping techniques are identical, even to the occasional stamping of a flat lip.[1] At the Bayou La

[1]Ford and Willey, 1940, page 81 and Fig. 39, b.

Batre Shell Midden the pottery types Bayou La Batre Scallop Impressed and Crooks Stamped occur together, the latter as a minority type.

BAYOU LA BATRE CORD WRAPPED DOWEL IMPRESSED

DEFINITION:

A pottery type of the Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte Pottery Series.[1] Description based on twelve sherds.

PASTE AND SURFACE FINISH:

Same as that described for Bayou La Batre Stamped, and even though the sample is limited to twelve sherds, there occurs the same diversity of tempering material.

DECORATION:

Individual parallel impressions of a cord-wrapped dowel, running vertically, sometimes diagonally, or horizontally, cover the exterior surface of the vessel from the lip downward for an undetermined distance toward the base, perhaps to or over the base. The impressions were each applied separately, rarely overlap, and are spaced 2 mm. to 1 cm. apart.

FORM:

Data limited, but suggest the dominant vessel form described for Bayou La Batre Stamped —the deep, truncate— conoidal open bowl. Rims are direct and thinned gradually toward the lip. Lips are flattened-rounded. One lip bears a single impression of a cord-wrapped dowel impressed longitudinally along the crest of the lip. Base form is not known. Thickness of vessel walls varies from 4 to 6 mm.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

The Mobile Bay region, Alabama. Identified so far only at the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden.

[1]Originally described in Prehistoric Pottery, Eastern United States, April, 1953.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

The Early Woodland period along with Bayou La Batre Stamped. There are no data to indicate survival of this pottery type into the Middle Woodland period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

The technique of decoration for this pottery type could well have been borrowed by the makers of such pottery as the variant of Marksville Stamped[1] obtaining from the Crooks site, since similar zoned sherds occur at the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden along with the unzoned type, Bayou La Batre Cord Wrapped Dowel Impressed. (Note the parallel between this association and the similar association of Crooks Stamped and Bayou La Batre Scallop Impressed, described in this paper under the latter pottery type.)

BAYOU LA BATRE PLAIN

DEFINITION:

A pottery type of the Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte Pottery Series.[2]

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Vessels constructed of strips of clay placed horizontally, either by coiling or by some annular method.

Temper: Moderate amounts of medium-coarse sand, often with granule gravel additions represented by particles 3 to 4 mm. in diameter. Sherds tempered with fine sand and fine sand together with minor amounts of clay lumps are much more common than in Bayou La Batre Stamped.

Texture: Fine, compact, slightly contorted. Cross sections slightly to moderately abrasive.

Hardness: 2-3. Average is 2.5

[1]Ford and Willey, 1940, Fig. 34.
[2]Originally described in Prehistoric Pottery, Eastern United States, April, 1953.

Color: A few of the sherds are fired completely through to give a buff to dull orange color throughout the sherd. Cores are usually dark gray. The color of the exterior surface ranges from orange-brown to gray-brown, occasionally is dark gray, and rarely buff. The interior surface is usually dark gray, continuous in color with the core, but may be the same color as the exterior surface. Fire-clouding is common.

SURFACE FINISH:

Surfaces were floated, bringing finer particles to the surface, although sherds containing granule gravel usually have granular surfaces. Surfaces have a characteristic matte finish, no polishing. Horizontal smoothing lines are sometimes present on the interior surface, occasionally on both surfaces, with some exterior surfaces bearing vertical smoothing marks.

FORM AND SIZE:

Total Vessel: No entire vessels known. The dominant vessel form is that described for Bayou La Batre Stamped, the deep truncate-conoidal open bowl resting on a small base platform. Two minority forms occur. One is a hemispherical bowl form having a slightly constricted mouth. The other is a globular jar form having a short rim. The truncate-conoidal bowl form has a diameter of 20 to 30 cm. at the orifice, which represents the maximum vessel diameter, and has a vessel height measuring perhaps three-fourths the diameter. The hemispherical bowl has a body diameter of 15 to 20 cm., with one exceptionally small vessel having an indicated diameter of only 8 cm. The globular jar form is estimated to have a body diameter of 15 to 20 cm. and a vessel height measuring about three-fourths of the diameter.

Rim: Direct on the truncate-conoidal bowl form, except that the rim turns outward slightly. Such rims are usually thinned, gradually tapering toward the lip. Rims of the hemispherical bowls are direct and turn inward only slightly. Rims of the globular jars are short, 8 mm. to 1.5 cm. tall; they either emerge straight and vertically from a gently sloping shoulder or curve rather abruptly outward from the shoulder to give an outwardly curved rim, flaring at about a 30-degree angle as measured from the vertical.

Lip: Flattened-rounded, rounded, and pointed-rounded. Lip notches similar to those described for Bayou La Batre Stamped sometimes occur. Infrequently minor ragged exterior folds and flanges and slight, ragged interior folds are present, by-products of lip flattening.

Body: Truncate-conoidal, hemispherical, or globular.

Base: Base types represented are: tetrapodal in either wedge or mammiform style (One example only); semiannular, pseudoannular, and rounded. All base types except the rounded type apparently accompany the truncate-conoidal bowl form, whereas the rounded bases most likely accompany the hemispherical bowls and globular jars. The podal supports vary from 5 mm. to 2 cm. in height and are solid. The septempodal base is made up of a disc 5 cm. in diameter and bears seven separate supports spaced about the perimeter. Annular and pseudoannular bases range from 7 to 11 cm. in diameter. A pseudoannular base is indistinguishable, when viewed in profile, from a semiannular base. Each shows a constricted base 1 to 2 cm. in height, tapered slightly to pronouncedly downward. The semiannular base, however, rests on only its outer edge, whereas the pseudoannular base is flat, giving a level support over the entire bottom face of the base. Rounded bases were formed continuously with the curve of the lower vessel wall.

Appendages: Podal supports, both mammiform and wedge-shaped.

Thickness: Vessel walls are 4 to 6 mm. thick, bases of truncate-conoidal bowls 8 mm. to 2 cm. thick, and rounded bases 8 mm. or so thick.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

The Mobile Bay region and up the Mobile and Tombigbee rivers into Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Occupies a position within the Early Woodland period along

with Tchefuncte pottery types.[1] Its occurrence at the McQuorquodale Mound suggests a time position between Early and Middle Woodland.[2]

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related typologically to Tchefuncte Plain. At the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden both types were present, with Tchefuncte Plain—by far in the minority— separated from Bayou La Batre Plain only on the basis of temper; the sherds containing the greater amounts of clay particles being classified as Tchefuncte Plain, and the sherds containing no clay particles or with only minor clay additions classified as Bayou La Batre Plain. Bayou La Batre Plain could well be ancestral to Franklin Plain[3], of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek pottery complex.

SANTA ROSA STAMPED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey.[4]

PASTE:

Same as described for Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper, except that tempering material is confined to medium-coarse sand occasionally with granule gravel additions.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft the design was impressed on the exterior surface of the vessel using a very small scallop shell, a similar but uncrenated shell, or perhaps a curved, unnotched blade of some sort. The stamping implement was moved along the surface of the vessel with a rocking and walking motion. The use of a roulette seems improbable since, at both ends of each unit of stamping, there is usually a terminal pit

[1]Ford and Quimby, 1945.
[2]Wimberly and Tourtelot, 1941. See Figure 13 in Wimberly and Tourtelot. Some of the sherds classified as O'Neal Plain from the McQuorquodale Mound have since been reclassified as Bayou La Batre Plain.
[3]Willey, 1949.
[4]Willey, 1949.

where the stamping tool was pivoted as it was walked along. The stamping tool was not dragged as it was walked as in the case of most examples of Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper. Instead it was manipulated in such a manner as to leave clean-cut impressions.

Design: The design consists of rows of zig-zag stampings, running parallel to each other and usually, but not always, overlapping slightly. The rows of stamping run vertically in most, if not all, cases. When the rows of stamping do not overlap they are usually spaced about as far apart as each row of stamping is wide. Width of rows varies from 1 to 2.5 cm., with rows of stamping made by small scallop shell rarely exceeding 1.5 cm. in width.

Distribution: Decoration appears only on the exterior surface of the vessel. Probably the entire exterior surface was usually covered by stamping except for plain areas between rows of stamping and occasionally an undecorated area extending from the lip downward a few cm. Usually the stamping extends to the lip.

FORM AND SIZE:

Total Vessel: Limited data suggest medium-sized globular bowls with orifices only slightly constricted. There are no data on bases. Vessel orifices have estimated diameters of 12 to 15 cm., bodies 18 to 20 cm.

Rim: Rims are direct and follow the gradual inward curve of the upper body wall. Rims are thinned gradually toward the lip, the thinning accomplished either by interior or exterior beveling. One rim sherd from McVay Village bears a sharply incised cross-hatched rim similar to the Marksville rims described by Ford and Willey[1] from the Crooks Site except the rim is not cambered and it bears no punctations.

Lip: Flattened to round-flattened.

Body: Globular.

Base: No data.

[1]Ford and Willey, 1940.

Thickness: Vessel walls are 4 to 6 mm. thick.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

The Florida Gulf Coast; and the Mobile Bay Region and Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early to Middle Woodland periods. Considered by Willey[1] to be confined in the Florida area to the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek pottery complex, while at the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden, this paper, it occurred along with Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte pottery types (Early Woodland). It is entirely possible, then, that it represents a pottery type transitional from Early to Middle Woodland together with Bayou La Batre Stamped and Tchefuncte Stamped both of which types it resembles closely.

TCHEFUNCTE STAMPED

One rim sherd and nine body sherds from Bayou La Batre Shell Midden, six body sherds from McVay Village, two body sherds from Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B", and two body sherds from Salt Marsh Mound are classified as Tchefuncte Stamped.[2] They are clay-tempered with only slight amounts of sand being present. The paste is more contorted and the surfaces are lumpy and less well smoothed than described for Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper. The technique of decoration is identical with that described for the rocker stamping of Santa Rosa Stamped, this paper, except that stamping more often runs horizontally and there are no examples of a scallop shell having been used as a stamping implement. The rows of decoration were made with a thin curved unnotched, implement, perhaps a small unnotched shell. The rim sherd displays a single row of stamping, 8 mm. wide, which encircled the vessel a distance of 1 cm. below the lip. The rim is thinned by gradual interior beveling, and bears a round-flattened lip.

[1]Willey, 1949, page 372.
[2]Ford and Quimby, 1945. Described as a pottery type of the Tchefuncte culture by Ford and Quimby.

The sherd suggests medium-sized vessels. The rim sherd indicates a globular bowl form such as described for Santa Rosa Stamped, this paper.

TCHEFUNCTE INCISED

Two rim sherds and one body sherd from Bayou La Batre Shell Midden, tempered with lumps of clay, are assigned to the type Tchefuncte Incised.

One rim sherd bears a thick, rounded rim strip 1.8 cm. wide firmly welded to the rim and underlined by a moderately deep incised line 2 mm. wide and 1 mm. deep, V-shaped in cross section. The rim strip bears a row of herringbone incising, sharply cut. The incising covers the entire rim fold. The incised lines are spaced about 3 mm. apart. The interior surface of the rim is concave, resulting in a thickened cambered rim.

The other rim sherd is quite different in that it is direct, no rim strip is present, the rim is plain, 3 cm. wide, and is actually a "pseudo-rim" in that it is differentiated from the body only by being plain, while the portion of the vessel adjacent to the pseudo-rim is incised. The incised design is rectilinear, and made up of triangular areas appended to a single incised line encircling the base of the pseudo-rim, and containing parallel lines of incising running at angles to the lines of adjacent triangular areas. The incised lines are shallow, but made with a relatively sharp instrument, leaving a narrow line. The lines are spaced about 3 mm. apart. The lip of this sherd is round-flattened. A deep bowl form is suggested. The orifice diameter is estimated at 22 cm. For comparison see Tchefuncte Incised in **The Tchefuncte Culture.**[1]

TCHEFUNCTE PLAIN

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Tchefuncte Culture by Ford

[1]Ford and Quimby, 1945, Plate 3 e. f. Described as a type of the Tchefuncte Culture by Ford and Quimby.

and Quimby.[1] The following description is based on sherds from Bayou La Batre Shell Midden.

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Vessels constructed of strips of clay placed horizontally either by coiling or by some annular method. The vessel base was formed as a unit upon which the vessel wall was then built.

Temper: Large amounts of angular lumps of clay usually with additions of small to medium amounts of fine to medium-coarse sand. The clay lumps in some cases could be particles of crushed sherds.

Texture: Fine, not very compact, and moderately contorted due to the large angular lumps of clay added as tempering material and probably also to poor wedging. Lumpy in cross section.

Hardness: 2 to 2.5

Color: About one-half of the total number of sherds are fired completely through, giving the paste of the core a pinkish-buff color, continuous in color with that of both surfaces. Other sherds have cores dark gray in color. Surface colors range from pinkish-buff to dark brown and gray. The exterior surface is often darker in color than the interior surface. Some sherds are dark gray throughout. Fire-clouding occurs frequently.

SURFACE FINISH:

Both interior and exterior surfaces are smoothed and floated but are often bumpy due to the angular lumps of clay in the paste. Smoothing lines on either or both the interior and exterior surfaces are sometimes observable and are most often vertical.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel: No entire vessels known from Alabama. Description based on sherds. Most sherds indicate the vessel form described as the dominant form for Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper, a deep conoidal bowl having a small base, often bear-

[1]Ford and Quimby, 1945.

ing podal supports. A minority form appears, from rim sherds, to be a hemispherical bowl with straight sides and having a diameter of 15 to 25 cm.

Rim: Same as for Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper, except that the rim bends away from the body at a point only 5 mm. to 1 cm. below the lip instead of the 3 cm. described for Bayou La Batre Stamped. One rim sherd has an exterior rounded rim fold 1.2 cm. wide, firmly welded to the rim area. Welding of the fold has resulted in a shallow flute 6 mm. wide immediately below the fold. Identical with rims described by Ford and Quimby for Tchefuncte Plain.[1]

Lip: Lips are rounded to round-flattened and often are thinned, as described for Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper. Sometimes a slight exterior fold-like extrusion is present, a by-product of lip-flattening. This gives a faint flanged effect.

Body: Truncate-conoidal as described for Bayou La Batre Stamped, with a few hemispherical bowls probably represented.

Base: Bases represented are: Tetrapodal in either wedge (one example only) or mammiform style; semiannular; and pseudo-annular. The wedge-shaped podal support is 1 cm. tall, and 1.5 x 2 cm. where it attaches to the base. Mammiform podal supports may be circular and flattened but are often conical in shape. They are 1 to 2 cm. in diameter where they attach to the base, and are from 7 mm. to 2 cm. in height. They are attached to, or molded from, a flattened, sub-square base 5 or 6 cm. in diameter and 5 to 8 mm. thick. Semi-annular and pseudo-annular bases are similar to those described for Bayou La Batre Plain, this paper, except that the pseudo-annular bases are usually small in diameter (3 to 5 cm.), yet apparently are from vessels which had orifice diameters at least as great as 15 or 20 cm.

Thickness: Vessel walls are 4 to 7 mm. thick and bases 5 mm. to 1.5 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Identified so far in Alabama only at the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden.

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[1]Ford and Quimby, 1945, Figure 16d.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION: Early Woodland period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related by paste and vessel form directly to Tchefuncte Plain or Louisiana. Separated from the pottery type Bayou La Batre Plain only on the basis of temper, the more clayey sherds from Bayou La Batre Shell Midden being classified as Tchefuncte Plain, with sandier sherds classified as Bayou La Batre Plain. The pottery type Marksville Plain, this paper, could well be a development out of Tchefuncte Plain.

ALEXANDER INCISED

One rim sherd from McVay Village tempered with abundant fine sand, is classified as Alexander Incised.[1] Paste core is dark gray, surfaces gray to buff, with interior surface somewhat smudged. Thickness 5 mm., hardness 2.5, tensile strength medium. The rim is encircled just below the lip by a single row of pinched indented crescents and alternate ridges. Immediately below this row of pinching, and also encircling the rim is a series of three or perhaps four, shallow, narrow incised lines, each 1 mm. wide, .5 mm. deep and spaced 5 mm. apart. The rim is evidently from a medium-sized deep bowl or open-mouth jar. The rim is 25 mm. tall, slightly flaring, and rises from a sloping shoulder. The lip is rounded. The sherd is somewhat sandier than most examples of Alexander Incised and the usual nodes are replaced by pinching. It would be difficult, however, to refrain from allying this sherd with the Alexander Pottery series.

DUNLAP FABRIC MARKED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of Georgia.[2]

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Method of Manufacture: Vessels constructed by coiling or some annular method.

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[1]Originally described from Northern Alabama shell mounds in Southeastern Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 1, February 1939.

[2]Sears and Griffin, 1950, in Prehistoric Pottery of the Eastern United States.

Temper: Abundant medium-coarse to medium-fine sand, often micaceous.

Paste Texture and Color: Fine, compact. Cross sections abrasive. Cores dark gray except for sherds fired completely through, then gray-buff, continuous in color with both surfaces.

Surface Texture, Finish and Color: All of exterior surface covered with impressions of fabric marking except lip and base. Interior surfaces well smoothed with faint horizontal smoothing lines occasionaly observable. Both surfaces of sherds fired completely through are gray-buff. On sherds not fired completely through, exterior surface is dark gray, orange or gray-buff, interior surface gray. Fire clouding appears on exterior surfaces of some sherds.

Hardness: 2 to 2.5. Medium to medium-good tensile strength.

Thickness: Vessel walls 4 to 7 mm. thick, averaging near 5 mm. The one base sherd recovered is 5 mm. thick.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft, the design was impressed on the exterior surface by the repeated application of a fabric covered paddle or cylinder, the fabric having a heavy warp and fine weft.

Design: An overall fabric marking of the exterior surface of the vessel.

Distribution: Entire exterior surface except lip and base.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel: Sherds suggest medium-sized deep bowl or jar forms with slight shoulders if shoulders present at all.

Rim: Vertical to slightly outslanting, occasionally bearing a slight, exterior, crude fold.

Lip: Rounded to round-flattened, and sometimes flattened.

Body: Rounded.

Base: The one base sherd was recovered from McVay Village and bears two small, rounded, podal supports of the mammiform style. Their position on the sherd indicates a tetrapodal base. The podal supports are 2.3 cm. apart, are 8 mm. in diameter where they attach to the slightly flattened base, and are 7 mm. tall. Neither the podal supports nor the base platform are decorated, but the ascending body portion is decorated.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Georgia; and Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Transitional Archaic to Early Woodland Period in Georgia and in Clarke County, Alabama, appears on scant evidence that it occurs there into the Middle Woodland Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Probably related to the many fabric-marked pottery manifestations of the Southeast wherein a fabric having a heavy warp and fine weft was utilized in impressing the exterior surface of the vessel. See Sears and Griffin for a discussion of the many fabric-marked pottery types of the Southeast.

WITHERS FABRIC-IMPRESSED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Tchula Period of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley.[1]

Two rim sherds from McVay Village are similar to Dunlap Fabric Marked except that they are tempered with lumps of clay together with small amounts of medium-fine sand. One rim sherd has a flattened plain lip, the other a rounded plain lip. Both rims are slightly outslanting and appear to be from jars.

[1]Phillips, Ford and Griffin, 1951, find this pottery type to have a maximum occurrence during the Tchula Period, the same period to which these authors assign the Tchefuncte Period pottery types.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Louisiana, Mississippi, eastern Arkansas, southeastern Missouri; and Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Apparently assignable to the Early Woodland Period in the Lower Mississippi Valley Region. Its presence at McVay Village in Clarke County, Alabama, could suggest assignment to the Middle Woodland period for this area.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Probably related to the many fabric-marked pottery manifestations of the Southeast wherein a fabric having a heavy warp and fine weft was utilized in impressing the exterior surface of the vessel. For a discussion of the many fabric-marked pottery types of the Southeast see Sears and Griffin.[1]

DEPTFORD BOLD CHECK STAMPED

DEFINITION:

A pottery type of the Deptford Complex as defined by Caldwell and Waring for Georgia[2], and by Willey for Florida[3]. The following description is based on a few pottery sherds from Mobile and Clarke Counties, Alabama.

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Data limited but vessels probably constructed by coiling or some annular method.

Temper: Abundant fine to medium-fine sand, usually micaceous. Sandiest sherds of any described in this paper.

Texture: Fine, compact. Cross sections very abrasive.

Hardness: 2.5 to 3.

[1]Sears and Griffin, 1950, in Prehistoric Pottery of the Eastern United States.

[2]Caldwell and Waring, 1939. See also Prehistoric Pottery Eastern United States, June, 1950.

[3]Willey, 1949.

Color: Core dark gray in color except when fired completely through, then buff-brown, continuous in color with both surfaces.

SURFACE FINISH:

Surfaces are usually eroded and very abrasive. Sherds which are the least eroded display well-smoothed surfaces. No smoothing marks observable. Both surfaces buff-brown to dark grayish brown. Fire-clouding sometimes present.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was still soft, the design was impressed upon the exterior surface of the vessel with a carved instrument.

Design: An overall design of depressed checks, each check separated from adjacent checks by heavy, sharply defined lands. Checks are 3 to 4 mm. square, and 1 mm. or so deep. Lands are 2 mm. or so in width. Inspection of the stamping indicates that the stamping instrument was carved with square-cut lines, was probably four or five squares wide, and of undetermined length. There is little overlapping of the design. The two rim sherds show stamping applied at an angle to the rim. Other sherds give no evidence as to orientation of stamping.

Distribution: Entire exterior surface, probably, except podal supports.

FORM AND SIZE:

Total Vessel: Limited data suggest medium-sized vessels having conoidal bodies and bases bearing podal supports.

Rim: Only two rim sherds found. Both are direct, vertical, slightly outcurving, thinned by gradual interior beveling, about 4 cm. tall, and merge gradually from steeply sloping, nearly vertical shoulders.

Lip: Round-pointed or flattened.

Body: Conoidal.

Base: Data limited to three fragmentary round-flattened bases, each bearing a podal support. Two of the podal supports are knob-like mammiform in shape, are 1 cm. in diameter and 8 mm. in height. The third podal support is wedge-shaped, 3 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, and 7 mm. in height.

Thickness: Vessel walls 6 to 8 mm. thick, bases 1 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Willey[1] summarizes the distribution of this type along with Deptford Linear Check Stamped, and lists the type as occurring in Georgia and Florida, and extending into South Carolina and Tennessee. So far in Alabama this pottery type has been identified in limited amounts in Mobile and Clarke Counties, and Wesley Hurt has found it to occur along the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee River on the eastern border of Alabama.[2]

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early Woodland period. Meager evidence suggests that it may have survived into the Middle Woodland period since sherds of this type were found at McVay Village, this paper, which site shows well-developed Hopewellian pottery. At this site, however, the types Bayou La Batre Stamped and Santa Rosa Stamped occurred in some number and these two types together with the Deptford sherds may represent an earlier occupation of this site although there is no good stratigraphic evidence to support such hypothesis.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

It will be noted that the three podal supports described above (one wedge-shaped and two mammiform) are not stamped, whereas the podal supports appearing on this type elsewhere are stamped, according to the literature. Also, a smaller-than-average check is noted for the few sherds of this type herein described. These shifts away from classic Deptford characteristics could have culminated in the establishment of McLeod Check Stamped in the areas of Mobile and Clarke Counties, Alabama.

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[1]Willey, 1949.
[2]Hurt, n. d.

See remarks in this connection under the pottery type McLeod Check Stamped.

DEPTFORD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED

One body sherd from Bayou La Batre Shell Midden is classified as Deptford Linear Check Stamped. The sherd is heavily tempered with fine sand, is dark gray in color throughout, is 9 mm. thick and bears a linear check stamped decoration on its exterior surface. The stamping is much bolder and more sharply cut than the stamping described for McLeod Linear Check Stamped, this paper. The sherd fits into the type Deptford Linear Check Stamped as defined by Willey[1] except that its dark gray color is perhaps in minor conflict with that definition. This pottery type may be ancestral to McLeod Linear Check Stamped described in this paper.

PORTER MARKSVILLE POTTERY

Pottery types designated as Porter Marksville are principally those which have been identified with the Marksville Period of Louisiana or the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Period of the Florida Gulf Coast. Many of the Porter Marksville pottery types could have been developed, in part at least, from pottery of the Tchefuncte Period of Louisiana and from the Bayou La Batre Pottery Series. The scant amounts of complicated stamped pottery found in the Clarke and Mobile County portion of Alabama would suggest that Georgia influences on the pottery of this area are indeed slight. Certain trends of development within Porter Marksville pottery types are indicated by certain differences in design detail between pottery from McVay Village and Porter Village. At Porter Village, sherds of Alligator Bayou Stamped and Basin Bayou Incised often bear a decorative detail consisting of a large punctation terminating the end of an incised line. The incised line may either be U-shaped in cross section or sharply cut, and the terminal punctation in a few cases is trianguloid rather than circular. Those familiar with design detail of Weeden Island Incised and Weeden Island Punctated will recog-

[1]Willey, 1949.

nize the incised line terminated by a punctation as a familiar design detail of these Weeden Island pottery types.[1] Such design detail does not occur on Alligator Bayou Stamped and Basin Bayou Incised sherds from McVay Village which is located only a short distance from Porter Village. Assuming that the Porter Marksville sherds at McVay Village are earlier than Porter Marksville sherds from Porter Village, the design detail of an incised line terminated by a punctation would appear to show Alligator Bayou Stamped and Basin Bayou Incised developing design details of the later, Weeden Island, period. Also at Porter Village the pottery type Porter Zone Incised suggests a transition from classic Zone Stamped pottery of Porter Marksville to the zone incised designs occurring in Weeden Island Incised.[2] The pottery type Porter Zone Incised does not occur at McVay Village. If the assumption is correct that Porter Village represents a later expression of Porter Marksville than McVay Village, then a parallel can be drawn between "early" and "late" Porter Marksville and Marksville and Troyville of Louisiana.[3] The only Troyville Stamped sherds which can be identified as such from Clarke and Mobile County sites come from Porter Village, further indication that Porter Marksville at Porter Village is later than at McVay Village.

CROOKS STAMPED

DEFINITION:

A pottery type of the Marksville Complex as defined by Ford and Willey.[4] Ford and Willey consider the Crooks Site to be early Marksville. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Mobile and Clarke Counties, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

In this paper two wares are recognized for this type. One

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[1]Willey, 1949. Figures 36 and 40, and Plate 28 in Willey show this design detail on Weeden Island Period pottery.

[2]Willey, 1949. Figures 35 and 36 show Weeden Island vessels decorated with zone incising resembling designs occurring on Porter Zone Incised.

[3]Ford, 1952, page 334. Ford consistently places Troyville later than Marksville in Louisiana and suggests that the Florida type, Alligator Bayou Stamped, is to be aligned with Louisiana type Troyville Stamped, rather than with the earlier Louisiana type Marksville Stamped.

[4]Ford and Willey, 1940.

is a clay-tempered ware identical with that described for Marksville Stamped, this paper, and agreeing with the ware description given for Crooks Stamped pottery from the Crooks Site. The other ware is sand-tempered and is the same as that described for Alligator Bayou Stamped, this paper.

DECORATION:

Shallow incised lines, U-shaped in cross section, 2 to 3 mm. wide and approximately 1 mm. deep, outline flowing designs combining rectilinear and curvilinear lines. Alternate areas between incised lines are filled with stamped impressions made with the crenated edge of a small to medium-sized scallop shell. The edge of the shell was applied transversely in the zoned areas at intervals of from 2 to 5 mm. The shell was not walked or dragged as in the case of Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper, but was applied individually for each stamped impression as described for Bayou La Batre Scallop Impressed, this paper. Limited data suggest that most of the exterior surface of the vessel was decorated.

VESSEL FORM:

Limited data. Medium-sized vessels, perhaps 15 to 20 cm. in diameter, are suggested. Two rim sherds are available for description in this paper. One is clay-tempered and indicates a jar having a direct, straight rim. An incised line, encircling the vessel 12 mm. below the lip, gives the vessel an undecorated pseudo-rim. The rim thickens slightly toward a round-flattened lip. The other rim sherd is sand-tempered and indicates a bowl form slightly constricted at the mouth. A pseuod-rim 2.5 cm. wide is decorated by transverse scallop-shell stamping. The lip is round-flattened. There are no data on bases.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Southern and Central Louisiana; and Mobile and Clarke Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early to Middle Woodland, perhaps transitional between Tchefuncte and Marksville.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related by technique of stamping to Bayou La Batre Scallop Impressed and may be descended from that pottery type. Related by technique of incising to incised and zoned stamped pottery types of southern Hopewellian pottery complexes such as Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, and Marksville.

ALLIGATOR BAYOU STAMPED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Period by Willey.[1] The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Vessels constructed by coiling or some annular method as indicated by frequently occurring fractures where adjacent strips of clay were not firmly welded.

Temper: Moderately abundant medium-fine sand, sometimes micaceous. Sand makes up perhaps 20 to 25 per cent of the paste content.

Texture: Medium-fine, compact, only slightly contorted. Cross sections abrasive. Surfaces of weathered sherds abrasive.

Hardness: 2.5-3.

Color: The paste core is medium-gray to dark gray in color except that on sherds fired completely through, the core is continuous in color with the surfaces. Surface colors range from buff through gray-brown to dark gray. Gray-brown is the predominant color. The color of the interior surface is usually the same as that of the exterior, but sometimes is of a lighter shade. Surfaces are occasionally darker in color than the paste core. Fire-clouding is common.

SURFACE FINISH:

Surfaces are well floated, well smoothed and infrequently

[1]Willey, 1949.

have a low polish. The interior surface is usually carelessly smoothed and bears occasional horizontal smoothing lines.

DECORATION:

Technique: On the exterior surface, in the soft unfired clay, designs were outlined by incising. The incising tool may have been a cylindrical tool held at an angle or a blunt-ended tool held either at an angle or perpendicular to the vessel surface. After the design was laid out by incising, certain areas were stamped by walking and rocking a moderately thin bladed tool over the vessel surface. (A small scallop shell manipulated at the proper angle would give the resultant effect in most cases as described for the pottery type Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper.) There is no definite evidence of a roulette having been used as a stamping tool. In fact many stamped patterns could not have been accomplished by rouletting since they present terminal pits where the stamping tool was pivoted as it was walked along. After the stamping was accomplished, certain incised lines, distorted by the stamping operation, were retraced. See Marksville Stamped, this paper, for a discussion of an identical situation. The stamping tool was slightly curved, usually, and was most often notched. Less frequently a stamping tool with a slightly curved plain edge was used and rarely the plain tool was straight. There are no examples showing the use of a straight, notched tool.

Design: Some designs are made up of sweeping curvilinear bands and may represent conventionalized bird figures, although definite evidence for this motif is lacking. Large lobate and triangloid areas filled with stamping may similarly indicate this motif. Other designs are concentric circles, nested triangles, nested squares, alternating plain and stamped vertical bands, and one example of a sprawling interlocking S-scroll. In most cases the design is depicted by plain bands with backgrounds being stamped. Sometimes the opposite is evident. In general, the incised lines used to outline the designs of this pottery type are U-shaped in cross section, 2 to 3 mm. wide and rarely over 1 mm. in depth. Smoothed bands and bands of stamping outlined by incising range from 7 mm. to 2 cm. in width, averaging about 1.2 to 1.5 cm. Design details are small circular, or sometimes ovoid, plain or stamped areas outlined by incising. These

circles or ovals may or may not contain a central punctation. Punctations are used in other situations also toward the end of a loop or lobate figure, or as a terminal point of an incised line. Punctations not forming a terminal point of a line are usually small, circular and round bottomed, being 2 to 3 mm. in diameter and 2 mm. deep. A few are hemiconical in shape. Punctations serving as terminal points to an incised line are usually circular also but are larger, 4 to 8 mm. in diameter, 12 mm. deep, and were formed by 2 or more punches of the punctation tool, leaving moderately ragged contours. One punctation terminating an incised line is trianguloid in shape, 1 cm. in maximum width and 2 mm. deep. It terminates an incised line, shallow U-shaped in cross section, whereas the circular punctate, while sometimes terminating a similarly incised line, is usually at the end of a narrow, sharply cut line.

Distribution: Decoration seems usually to extend from an incised line (encircling the vessel one or two centimeters below the lip) over the body to within a short distance of the base. In a few instances, notably on the vessel portion exhibiting a large S-scroll design, the decoration extends downward only a short distance past the shoulder area, leaving the lower half of the vessel plain.

FORM AND SIZE:

Total Vessel: Sherds indicate medium-sized to medium-large vessels. The dominant forms are jars with moderately tall, straight rims, vertical or inslanting, and globular bowls with moderately constricted mouths. Some flattened globular bowls are probably represented. Minority forms are hemispherical bowls, shallower bowls representing less than a half of a sphere, a jar or globular bowl form having a short vertical rim, and a beaker form suggesting a flower pot, assuming it to have a flat base. Jars are estimated to range in diameter from 15 to 35 cm. with most examples about 20 to 25 cm. Globular bowls have a similar range in diameter but more examples would approach 30 to 35 cm. with a few reaching 40 cm. The constricted mouth of the globular bowl form ranges from 12 to 20 cm. in diameter. Globular bowls or jars with short vertical rims appear to have about the same size range as the globular bowls. The "flower pot" form has an orifice diameter of about 15 cm. Rim sherds

from hemispherical bowls indicate orifices 20 to 25 cm. in diameter. One rim sherd suggests a small bowl, oval in shape, with outslanting sides.

Rim: All rims are direct except on the jar forms and on the globular jar or bowl having a short vertical rim. Jars have rims 3.5 to 7 cm. tall which are usually straight but may be slightly outcurved. They are vertical to moderately inslanting. Combined with this form is a "pseudo-rim" set off from the rest of the rim by encircling incised line 7 mm. to 3.5 cm. below the lip. The pseudo-rim is smoothed, undecorated, and thickened, usually. The thickening results from either an interior or exterior fold, rarely from both on the same vessel. Where such folding is not apparent there is usually some thickening anyway, most often to the interior and concentrated nearer the lip. Thickening by folding or by other means increases the thickness of the pseudo-rim from 1 to 3 mm. over that of the lower rim area and vessel wall. Globular bowls and hemispherical bowls have similar pseudo-rims except that the thickening is nearly always to the interior and less obviously a fold. On the globular jar or bowl having a short vertical rim there is no pseudo-rim, but instead a vertical straight rim 2 cm. tall rises abruptly above the sloping shoulder.

Lip: Most lips are rounded to round-flattened with a number being round-pointed. Flattened lips occur sporadically on all vessel forms.

Body: Globular bodies, both for jars and bowls are dominant, with the body having a greater diameter than that of the orifice. Minority body forms are represented by the hemispherical bowl form and a few examples suggesting a "flower pot" form with straight, outslanting walls.

Base: Moderately small flat circular bases 6 to 8 cm. in diameter and larger flat square bases having a diameter perhaps as great as 10 cm.

Thickness: Vessel walls range in thickness from 4 to 7 mm. with most examples about 5 mm. Vessel bases are usually of the same thickness as the vessel wall but sometimes are one or two mm. thicker.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast, Mobile Bay Region of Alabama, and Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Middle Woodland period, being intimately a part of the Hopewellian context of that period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

A marker of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek pottery complex. Perhaps an outgrowth of pottery types such as Bayou La Batre Stamped, Tchefuncte Stamped, and Santa Rosa Stamped of the Early to Middle Woodland Periods. Related to zone stamped pottery types of Marksville and Troyville as well as to zoned-stamped pottery of Hopewellian complexes to the north. Is separated in this paper from the pottery type Marksville Stamped solely on the basis of tempering material, Alligator Bayou Stamped being sand-tempered and Marksville Stamped being clay-tempered.

BASIN BAYOU INCISED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey[1]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as for Alligator Bayou Stamped, this paper, except that surfaces are predominantly buff to brown in color rather than gray-brown.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the clay was still soft, designs were in-

[1]Willey, 1949.

cised on the exterior surface of the vessel. The incising tool may have been cylindrical in shape and held at an angle or blunt-ended and held either at an angle or perpendicular to the vessel surface. Punctations were made with a blunt-ended tool, perhaps the incising tool. The few examples of notched lips were evidently notched with a similar tool.

Design: Widely spaced incised lines forming flowing curvilinear patterns suggest the conventionalized bird figure but positive identification of this figure is lacking. Other widely spaced parallel lines form a simple pattern made up of straight lines diagonal to an incised line encircling the vessel at the base of the rim or "pseudo" rim. Lines more closely spaced form concentric circles, concentric ovals, concentric festoons, concentric triangles, triangles filled with horizontal hatching nested triangles appended to an encircling incised line, truncated triangles with oblique hatching, and on the flat base of one vessel a curvilinear meander combined with a single scroll element. Incised lines making up flowing patterns are from 1 to 1.5 cm. apart while the more confined designs are made up of incised lines spaced 5 mm. to 1 cm. apart, and rarely as close together as 3 mm. Incised lines are U-shaped in cross section, 1.5 to 4 mm. wide and 1 to 1.5 mm. deep. Designs are sometimes detailed by circles, squares, ovate figures and small horseshoe-shaped figures filled with transverse hatching. A punctation may be isolated within an incised circular, square or ovate area, or many terminate an incised line. Punctations range from small circular punctations 2.5 mm. in diameter through elongate hemiconical punctations to large circular punctations made by punching the punctating instrument more than once to form a single round-bottomed pit 5 to 7 mm. in diameter. These large circular punctations usually terminate an incised line either U-shaped in cross section or narrow and sharply cut. One short incised line has a hemiconical punctation at one end and a trianguloid punctation at the other end. The trianguloid punctation was made by a combination of punching and excavating and measures 9 mm. wide. There are two examples of a narrow crescent shaped punctation made perhaps with the end of a split reed. In another instance two elongate punctations or short incisions form an inverted T. A special exception to designs made up of widely spaced lines is represented by a group of sherds incised perhaps unconsciously to resemble complicated stamping. Such designs are made up of closely

spaced parallel, curvilinear incised lines, often in conjunction with a series of straight, parallel incised lines. Loops curvilinear scrolls, and horse-shoe shaped areas filled with transverse incised lines are design elements represented. Small, circular punctations sometimes appear singly to terminate an incised line, or may occur as a series of dots to fill in a space too narrow for incised detail. Incised lines are U-shaped in cross section, 2 mm. wide, 1 mm. deep, and spaced 2 to 2.5 mm. apart. Punctations are 2 mm. in diameter and 1 mm. deep. The incising is exceptionally neat, and together with the close spacing of the incising and the manner in which the design is made up of small detailed elements, arouses a first impression that the design was stamped rather than incised. Close inspection of the sherds, however, reveals that the design was accomplished by incising. The "imitation complicated stamped" design is confined to the exterior surface of the vessel, and extends downward from a plain rim strip. The few body sherds found show the design extending downward only to the upper body area where a single incised line borders the design.

Distribution: In a few instances the decoration is confined to the upper half of the vessel but most often covers the entire vessel exterior from a short distance below the lip to within a centimeter or two of the base. The bottom surface of one square flat base is covered with incising. In one instance decoration appears on the interior and consists simply of an incised line encircling the interior of the vessel 1.2 cm. below the lip. The vessel represented is probably a jar. Notching appears on lips in a few cases. The "pseudo-rims" of two vessels are decorated with incising, one displaying a curvilinear meander and the other a row of truncated triangles with oblique hatching.

VESSEL FORM

Total Vessel and Size: Sherds indicate medium-sized to medium-large vessels. The dominant forms are jars with moderately tall straight rims, vertical or inslanting, and globular bowls with moderately constricted mouths. Flattened globular bowls are probably present. A form less often represented is a jar with a globular body and a moderately short straight vertical rim. Minority forms are hemispherical bowls and similar bowls forming less than a half of a sphere. Jars are estimated

to range in diameter from 15 to 30 cm., averaging somewhere between 20 to 25 cm. Globular bowls have a similar range in estimated diameter. The constricted mouth of the globular bowl form ranges from 10 to 15 cm. in diameter. Jars with moderately short vertical rims have an estimated diameter of 20 to 30 cm. and have orifices 15 to 20 cm. in diameter. Hemispherical bowls range from 15 to 20 cm. in maximum diameter. One nearly complete miniature vessel is a hemispherical bowl 6 cm. in diameter have a "pseudo-rim" 1 cm. wide, and is decorated with nested triangles and a two-line curvilinear meander. Decoration covers the entire exterior surface of this vessel except the "pseudo-rim".

Rim: Rims are direct except on the jar forms or on a few globular bowls having slightly upturned to abruptly upturned short rims. Rims of jars are usually straight but may be slightly outcurved, are vertical to moderately inslanting, and range in height from 3.5 to 6 cm. Globular jars with sharply upturned rims, forming a definite angle with the shoulder, have rim heights ranging from 1.5 to 4 cm. "Pseudo-rims" appear on all forms except on the globular jar just described and the globular bowl with an upturned rim. The pseudo-rim is set off by an incised line and is usually an undecorated band adjacent to the lip. It varies in height from 7 to 3 cm. and is usually thickened. The thickening is sometimes the result of an interior or exterior rim fold, rarely both on the same vessel. When rim folding is not apparent, there is often a thickening anyway, at the lip or slightly below. The thickening may give the pseudo-rim a thickness of 1 cm., but usually less. Unthickened rims are usually constant in thickness but are sometimes tapered slightly toward the lip. Globular bowls sometimes have upturned rims 5 to 8 mm. high in cases of vertical rims. When not vertical, but only slightly upturned, rims are of the same height as the pseudo-rim. One vertical rim from a globular bowl is 1.5 cm. tall and have a pronounced camber. Two rim sherds from jars have horizontal exterior flanges. One flange consists of a small fold extending outward only 2 mm. The other is not so apparently a fold and extends outward 1.1 cm.

Lip: Rounded to round-flattened. Round-pointed lips are rare and appear on jars having tapered rims. Flattened lips occur sporadically on all forms. Lips are notched but rarely. The notches are shallow, extend transversely across the lip and are

spaced slightly farther apart than the width of the notches. The notches are about 2 mm. in width, either round-bottomed or squarely cut and are slightly over 1 mm. in depth. One rim sherd displays notches on the outer edge of the lip only and extending 4 mm. down the rim. Another rim sherd has a lip which bears a row of diagonal hemiconical punctations. Notched lips occur both on jars and on globular bowls, with the punctated lip occurring on a globular bowl having a short vertical rim. One unusual rim has a scalloped flange 1 cm. wide extending outward at right angles to the vertical rim. The scallops are 2.5 cm. wide and are separated by pointed segments of the flange.

Body: Globular bodies are dominant with a minority body form represented by the hemispherical bowls.

Base: Flat bases, either circular or square. Square bases are about 10 cm. in diameter while circular bases are somewhat smaller. The flat, square base bearing an incised decoration is 9 mm. in diameter. The surface bearing this decoration is slightly concave. One circular base is not flat but is round-flattened and measures approximately 15 cm. in diameter. It differs from other circular bases by not having a sharp angle where the vessel wall meets the base.

Appendages: Small ears projecting above the lip for a height of 7 or 8 mm., perhaps four to the vessel. A horizontal flange in the form of a bird's head with incised face detail, projects about 2.5 cm. out from the rim and measures about 7 cm. in length. Another rim projection is a fragment of an effigy head of some mammal. It projects above and outward from a hemispherical bowl with the head facing the bowl. Incised lines U-shaped in cross section and a circular eye punctation form the face detail. A biconically drilled "crack-lacing hole" appears just below the throat position.

Thickness: Same as described for Alligator Bayou Stamped, this paper.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast; and Clarke and Mobile Counties Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Middle Woodland, with its presence in the McQuorquodale Mound suggesting its extension back into the latter part of Early Woodland.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related by technique of incising and design elements to Hopewellian incised and zone-stamped pottery types in general.

PORTER ZONE INCISED

DEFINITION:

Originally described in this paper. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Two wares are recognized for this type. One is a sand tempered ware analogous in ware characteristics with Alligator Bayou Stamped, this paper. The other ware represented is identical in ware characteristics with the less clayey variants of Marksville Stamped, this paper; a slight difference being that some Porter Zone Incised ware is smoothed to a slightly higher polish.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the clay was still soft, designs were incised on the exterior surface of the vessel. The incising tool may have been cylindrical in shape and held at an angle or may have been a blunt-ended tool held either perpendicular or at an angle to the surface being incised. Some of the finer lines were made with a pointed instrument or a blade while others were either made with a tool having a small blunt end or in some cases, a toothed tool such a small scallop shell, giving a combed appearance. Punctations were made with a blunt-ended tool which in some cases obviously was the incising tool employed for the broader-line incising. In general it is apparent that designs were laid out by broad-line incising and then finer-line incising or comb-incising was added to embellish the design or to serve as a background treatment.

Design: Designs are predominantly curvilinear, are moderately sweeping to somewhat restricted, and are usually expressed by plain bands with background areas filled with closely spaced incising. Loops, single scrolls and curvilinear meanders define most of the design elements leaving circular, trianguloid and lobate figures as background areas. The conventionalized bird figure may be represented but positive evidence for the presence of this motif is lacking. Shallow incised lines, U-shaped in cross section outline the design. These lines vary in width from 2.5 to 4 mm. and are from .5 to 1.5 mm. deep. Background areas are sometimes filled with similar but narrower incised lines, some of which appear to have been applied in series by a comb-like instrument. The combed effect is very similar to that expressed by certain examples of dentate stamping on the background areas of designs of the pottery types Alligator Bayou Stamped and Marksville Stamped, this paper. The main differences are that in Porter Zone Incised, rarely was the comb-like tool dragged and punched, was never walked or rocked, and was almost universally dragged **transversely** across an elongate area. In some instances a sharply pointed tool or a blade was used to incise the background areas. This narrow-line incising was haphazardly applied and contrasts sharply with the deftly executed broad line incising outlining the design on the same vessel. The end product, however, is nevertheless attractive. Designs are sometimes detailed by punctations. Punctations are usually circular and are from 3 to 7 mm. in diameter and 1 to 2 mm. deep. The punctating tool was often punched two or three times to form a single punctate giving a punctation somewhat ragged in outline. Trianguloid punctations appear in rare instances (3 occurrences) and serve to terminate a short incised line, shallow U-shaped in cross sections. Small circular punctations usually appear singly in a design element and are isolated within incised circular and avoid figures. Larger circular punctations terminate incised lines usually U-shaped in cross sections but sometimes narrow and sharply cut.

Distribution: Decoration is confined to the exterior surface and usually extends from an incised line encircling the vessel exterior 1 or 2 cm. below the lip downward to the base. A few sherds suggest that sometimes designs were cinfined to the upper half of the vessel, such vessels appearing to be moderately large globular forms. Rarely there is no encircling incised line

below the lip in which cases the decoration extends to the lip.

VESSEL FORM

Total Vessel and Size: Sherds indicate moderately small to medium-sized vessels. The predominant form is a jar having a moderately tall rim. A popular smaller form is a beaker having vertical to slightly outslanting sides and presumably a flat base. The beakers with outslanting sides suggest that flower pot form. Globular bowls occur as a minority form. There is one example of a shallow bowl having vertical sides and a square orifice with the vessel represented having an estimated diameter of 15 to 20 cm. with mouth constricted to 8 to 12 cm. in diameter.

Rim: Rims are direct except on the jar forms. The jars have straight rims, either vertical or slightly inslanting and measuring 4 or 5 cm. in height. There is no abrupt angle where the rim departs from the shoulder. All vessel forms, including the jars, have "pseudo-rims" in most cases. The pseudo-rim is a plain area between the lip and an incised line encircling the vessel 7 mm. to 2 cm. below the lip. Usually this pseudo-rim is thickened, either by interior or exterior folding, but rarely by both on the same vessel. Short pseudo-rims are thickened by a rounded interior fold whereas taller pseudo-rims have an elongated thin fold. Folding is not always apparent but there is usually some thickening anyway, most often toward the lip and rarely at the base of the pseudo-rim. In the rare cases where the pseudo-rim is absent there is no thickening of the rim area. The square bowl has a pseudo-rim thickened on the interior while at each rounded corner there is exterior thickening also forming a barely perceptible "ear". One rim sherd from a globular bowl is perforated by a conically drilled crack-lacing hole 2.5 cm. from the lip. The hole is drilled from the outside only and measures 7 mm. in diameter constricted to 3.5 mm.

Lip: Lips are rounded to round-flattened with flattened lips confined to some beakers and the square bowl. Round-pointed lips occur rarely.

Body: Globular bodies are dominant with cylindrical or truncated conical bodies represented by the beaker forms.

Base: Limited data indicate flat bases, circular and square

Bases are of the same thickness as the body wall, 4 to 5 mm. The circular base is 7 cm. in diameter and the square base is larger having a diameter perhaps more than twice that of the circular base.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Middle Woodland, with indications that it may have developed during the latter part of such period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

By design elements and technique of incising (incised lines U-shaped in cross section) and by "zoning" of design, is related to Hopewellian (Marksville and Santa Rosa-Swift Creek) incised and zone stamped pottery types in general. May be transitional between such pottery types and Weeden Island Incised since a close relative is apparent in certain Weeden Island Incised vessels from Florida reproduced from Moore by Willey[1]. Porter Zone Incised may qualify also as a transitioned type between Hopewellian incised and zone-stamped pottery types and French Fork Incised of the Coles Creek Period of Louisiana.[2]

FRANKLIN PLAIN

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Period of the Florida Gulf Coast. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as those described for Alligator Bayou Stamped, this paper. Both surfaces are well smoothed but not to a polish. Smoothing lines are horizontal and are rarely observed on ex-

[1]Willey, 1949, Figures 35 and 36, pages 414, 415, respectively.
[2]Ford, 1951, Plate 12, A-N.

terior surfaces and only on interior surfaces of vessels having constricted mouths.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: Sherds indicate medium-sized to medium-large vessels. The dominate form is an open jar or deep bowl, truncated-conoidal in outline, the truncation being at the vessel base. A common form is a globular to flattened-globular bowl, having a mouth slightly to pronouncedly constricted. A less common form is a globular jar or bowl having a constricted mouth and a short thickened vertical rim. Minority forms are hemispherical bowls and jars with moderately tall rims and globular bodies.

The conoidal jar and deep bowl forms range in estimated diameter from 20 to 30 cm., and their height is probably somewhat greater than their diameter. Globular bowls range in estimated diameter from 20 to 35 cm. and have orifice diameters ranging from 10 to 20 cm. The globular jar or bowl has an estimated diameter of from 20 to 30 cm. Hemispherical bowls are 15 to 25 cm. in diameter.

Rim: Rims are direct except on conoidal jar forms and on the globular jar or bowl form having a short vertical rim. Conoidal jars have vertical rims 3 to 5 cm. tall which may be straight but are most often slightly outcurved. Rarely such rims are as tall as 8 cm. and may be from vessels having globular rather than conoidal bodies. These taller rims are unmodified but those 3 to 5 cm. tall are sometimes set off from the shoulder area or the body by an incised line encircling the vessel. This incised line is U-shaped in cross section, 2 to 3 mm. wide and rarely over 1 mm. deep. A few rims from conoidal jars bear slight exterior rim folds, probably the product of lip finishing, the excess paste having been smeared over the rim exterior for a distance of 5 to 6 mm. below the lip. This folding rarely adds as much as 1 mm. to the thickness of the rim. A few rims have definite ovoid exterior folds, neatly finished, 1 to 1.5 mm. wide. The fold adds 2 to 3 mm. to the thicknes of the rims. Other rims with no definite evidence of folding are sometimes slightly thickened exteriorly for a distance of 5 to 6 mm. below the lip and may represent a firm welding to the rim of a slight fold. Frequently unmodified rims are thinned, tapering toward the lip.

It is on globular jars or bowls having short vertical rims 1 to 3 mm. tall, that rims express a greater variety of form. Usually rims from globular jars or bowls are thickened by folding, the edge of the folds having been subsequently smoothed over so that they are recognizable as folds only in cross sections. The thickening is either to the interior or the exterior or sometimes both on the same vessel. The thickening results sometimes in a rim ovoid in cross section and 2 or 3 mm. thicker than the vessel wall; less often in a rim wedge-shaped in cross section, the lip forming the base of the wedge; and rarely in a thicker rim rectanguloid in cross section but slightly thicker at the rim base than at the top. All these rims may be set off by a single incised line or the exterior surface although sometimes the line is on the upper shoulder area a short distance down from the rim base. The incised line is U-shaped in cross section and shallow. A few rims are cambered and are not otherwise modified. From the exterior such a cambered rim appears to be a massive collar but actually it is no thicker than the vessel wall. A minority rim form of the short variety is curved sharply outward and combined with the upper shoulder area, forms in cross section a nearly true semicircle.

Rims of globular and flattened globular bowl forms are direct and often unmodified but sometimes bear moderately thin exterior or interior ovoid rim folds neatly welded to the vessel wall. Frequently a "pseudo-rim" is present, defined as the plain area between the lip and an incised line on the vessel exterior, 1.5 to 2.5 mm. away from the lip and parallel to it. The incised line is U-shaped in cross section and shallow.

Rims of hemispherical bowls and shallower bowls are direct and are often thickened at the lip, tapering gradually downward, forming inverted wedges in cross section. Occasionally an incised line on the vessel exterior defines the base of a pseudo-rim 1.5 to 2 mm. wide. The incised line is U-shaped in cross section and shallow.

Crack-lacing holes, biconically drilled, and located about 1.5 cm. below the lip, are noted for this type by two occurrences. The holes are about 1 cm. in diameter, constricted to 4 mm.

Lip: Lips on unmodified rims or rims with ovoid folds are

usually rounded, often flattened and less often round-pointed. Lips are flat on rims wedge-shaped in cross section, the flat lip forming the base of the wedge. Lip notching occurs frequently and is confined mainly to lips of unmodified rims. Notching occurs but rarely on the rims bearing a pseudo-rim defined by an incised line. Notching varies from shallow to deep and from narrow to moderately wide, the deeper, wider notches giving a scalloped effect. The notches are relatively close-spaced, the intervening spaces measuring from 3 to 5 mm. Individual notches vary from 1 mm. to 5 mm. in width and 1.5 mm. to 4 mm. in depth, with the wide notches usually being the deeper. Notches are most often impressed directly on the horizontal face of the lip but sometimes are on the exterior bevel of a round-pointed lip and less often on the interior bevel of such a lip. There is about an equal number of occurrences of notches which run diagonally across the lip to those which transverse the lip at right angles. Narrower notches apparently were formed by the use of a blade-like instrument with wider notches formed by a tool cylindrical in shape or having at least one rounded edge. The round-flattened lip of one rim sherd is decorated, not with notches, but with circular round-bottomed punctations 2 to 2.5 mm. in diameter and spaced 1 to 1.5 cm. apart. The punctations were formed by impressing the end of a round-ended tool vertically into the lip, forming a single row of punctation.

Body: Conoidal bodies and globular bodies are dominant. The conoidal body is greatest in diameter at the base of the shoulder area. Minority body forms are represented by the hemispherical bowl and the bowl making up a portion of a sphere less than that formed by a hemisphere.

Base: A considerable number of base sherds representing a variety of base forms have been assigned to this pottery type. Some of the base sherds and some of the less common base forms may not actually belong to this pottery type but may represent undecorated portions of decorated vessels, belonging to pottery types having the same ware characteristics.

The dominant base form is flat either circular or square. Linked with this form but occuring only rarely are pseudo-annular and semiannular bases. Occurring much less often than the dominant base form are rounded and round-flattened bases.

Conoidal bases are rare. Tetrapodal supports occur occasionally, slightly less frequently than rounded and round-flattened bases.

The flat, circular bases are moderately small, measuring much less in diameter than the orifices of the vessels they are assumed to accompany. Their diameters range from 4 to 8 cm., with the majority averaging about 6 cm. The base has usually the same thickness as that of the body wall but is sometimes 1 to 2 mm. thicker. The lower body wall meets the base at an appreciable angle, but rarely so sharply as 45 degrees as measured from the horizontal. An angle of about 35 degrees is the most common, similarly measured. The lowest such angle noted is about 33 degrees.

The flat, square bases are similar in most respects to the flat, circular bases except that there are a few which have a greater diameter, 9 to 10 cm. On the other hand there are more bases having small diameters, 4 to 5 cm. The majority would average about 5 to 5.5 cm. in diameter. The relationship of the base to the lower body wall is about the same as the described for flat, circular bases except that the angle of junction more often approaches 45 degrees and sometimes exceeds it, there being a few having angles as sharp as 60 degrees, as measured from the horizontal.

While all the square bases have slightly rounded corners a few have corners which are slightly bulbous causing the sides of the square to appear incurving. On some vessels having flat, square bases, the lower body wall is squared and quite definitely angular for a short distance upward from the base.

The pseudo-annular base form is represented by three sherds from different vessels. These bases are flat and circular but differ from the flat, circular base form described above in being disc-shaped platforms about 8 mm. tall. There is no corresponding thickening of the base, for the lower extremity of the body wall is shaped so as to become part of the base structure.. This base form is termed pseudo-annular because of its superficial similarity to an annular base, the difference being that the pseudo-annular base is a flat base, whereas the annular base, as the term implies, supports the vessel on a hoop-like rest providing the vessel with a "false bottom". Two of the sherds represent-

ing the pseudo-annular base indicate basal diameters of approximately 6 cm.

A semi-annular base is represented by one sherd. It resembles the pseudo-annular base form described above except that not being flat it approaches more nearly a true annular base. Instead the greater central portion of the circle is slightly arched, raising the mid-point of the base 1 or 2 mm. above the resting surface. A vessel with such a base would rest only on a narrow, circular, sloped ridge. The sherd representing this base form indicates a base approximately 11 cm. in diameter.

The rounded base and the conoidal base forms appear to be from medium large vessels having globular bodies and are of the same thickness as that of the body wall. The round-flattened base form apparently is from similar vessels but is 3 or 4 mm. thicker than the body wall.

Tetrapodal supports are of two varieties, mammiform and semi-wedge shaped. Both are of solid construction and are attached to moderately small, rounded to flattened bases which may or may not be slightly thickened. The mammiform supports are sometimes pointed or may be knob-like. They usually measure about 1 cm. in height with one base sherd bearing low knobs only 3 mm. in height and spaced over an area measuring 3.5 cm. in diameter. Usually the mammiform supports are spaced over an area measuring from 5 to 7 cm. in diameter. The semi-wedge shaped podal supports are similar to the mammiform supports except that they are elongated somewhat and are affixed to bases which are generally flatter. They are spaced over an area 4.5 to 5 cm. in diameter and are shorter than most of the mammiform supports, measuring 4 or 5 mm. in height. In horizontal cross section they are oval and measure 1 to 2 cm. in length by 7 mm. to 1 cm. in width respectively.

Appendages: Appendages other than podal supports are rare and on the basis of present data are apparently confined to two single types of rim projections: (1) a single trianguloid ear extending out horizontally or rising at a slight angle from the lip, and (2) a single short node to an elongate knob extending

vertically above the lip either single or in series[1]. The elongate knob (1 example) is 2 cm. tall and is 1.5 cm. in diameter where it greets the lip. The nodes are 6 mm. tall. The trianguloid ears mentioned above, are to approximately 2.5 cm. wide where they attach to the lip and extend outward from the lip a distance of 1 cm. or so. It is possible that the single elongate knob and the trianguloid ears may represent tail effigies perhaps accompanying effigy heads such as that described for Basin Bayou Incised, this paper.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast; and Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Middle Woodland, with a suggestion by its presence in the McQuorquodale Mound that it extended back into the latter part of Early Woodland.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

By vessel form, and incising U-shaped in cross section, is related to Santa Rosa-Swift Creek and Marksville decorated pottery types.

SANTA ROSA PUNCTATED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey[2]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as for Alligator Bayou Stamped, this paper.

[1]Wimberly and Tourtelot, 1941. Figure 12 illustrates a small pottery vessel from the McQuorquodale Mound (Clarke County, Alabama) having a series of low knob projections above the lip. This vessel originally classified as O'Neal Plain is herein reclassified as Franklin Plain.

[2]Willey, 1949.

DECORATION:

Technique: Incised lines were made with a blunt-ended tool or a cylindrical tool held at an angle. Hemiconical punctations were made with a cylindrical tool.

Design: Widely spaced incised lines form curvilinear figures in combination with concentric squares and concentric triangles. The incised lines are 2 to 3 mm. wide, about 1 mm. deep and U-shaped in cross section. Alternate areas between incised lines are filled with punctations. Either a single row of punctations or punctations closely spaced at random fill the zones forming the design. There are some indications that the design was sometimes left plain and the background punctated. Punctations are hemiconical pits 2 to 4 mm. in diameter.

Distribution: Decoration is occasionally confined to the upper half of the vessel but usually extends from an incised line encircling the vessel, 1 to 2 cm. below the lip, to the base.

VESSEL FORM

Total Vessel and Size: Sherds indicate moderately small to medium-size vessels. Limited data suggest that jars are the most common form, with globular bowls occasionally represented. Vessels are estimated to range from 12 to 20 cm. in diameter. One sherd suggests a small deep square vessel having a small "ear" at each corner.

Rim: Rims are direct on both jars and globular bowls except that some jars have short, slightly out-flared rims. A "pseudo-rim" is usually present and is defined as an undecorated strip encircling the vessel between the lip and an incised line 8 mm. to 2.5 cm. below the lip. Short, slightly out-flared rims are 7 to 9 mm. tall and are bordered at the base by an incised line.

Lip: Lips are rounded to round-flattened.

Body: Globular bodies are dominant with the beaker represented as a minority form. The sherd probably representing a square vessel is a single occurrence.

Base: Limited data suggest flat bases. One flat, circular base 14 cm. in diameter, is represented.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast; and Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Middle Woodland.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

By technique of incising and design elements is related to Hopewellian incised and zone-stamped pottery types in general. Bears close resemblance to the pottery type Churupa Punctated[1], of the Marksville Period of Louisiana.

CHURUPA PUNCTATED[2]

A few pottery sherds representing perhaps 7 separate vessels are assigned to this pottery type. Ware characteristics are the same as described for Marksville Stamped, this paper. A beaker form and a hemispherical bowl form are represented. Lips are flat and broad, the broadness due to an interior rim fold that rapidly thins downward giving a semi-wedge-shaped cross section. This type is very similar to Santa Rosa Punctated, this paper, except in paste qualities. Broad incised lines, shallow, U-shaped in cross section, outline sweeping designs having alternate spaces filled with hemiconical punctations.

MARKSVILLE STAMPED

DEFINITION:

Described by Setzler[3] and defined as a type of the Marksville period by Ford and Willey.[4] The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

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[1]See Churupa Punctated described by Ford and Willey in Haag, April 1939.

[2]Ford and Willey, 1939. Churupa Punctated is defined as a pottery type of the middle to late Marksville Period by Ford and Willey.

[3]Setzler, 1933.

[4]Ford and Willey, 1940.

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Vessels constructed by coiling or some annular method is indicated by a few sherds showing horizontal fractures where adjacent strips of clay were not firmly welded.

Temper: Moderate amounts of clay particles, usually distinguishable from the general paste color in being of a lighter shade, together with small to moderate amounts of fine sand, rarely micaceous. The clay particles are slightly less than 2 mm. in diameter and appear to represent a prepared tempering material made of sun-dried clay rather than crushed sherds. The clay particles weather at about the same rate as the remainder of the paste. In sherds which have been fired completely through, the clay particles are undistinguishable except as clayey spots in a slightly sandy to moderately sandy paste.

Texture: Medium-fine, compact, and but slightly contorted. Cross sections moderately abrasive on sherds having a maximum amount of sand and slightly chalky in texture on sherds containing less sand.

Hardness: 2-2.5.

Color: In color the paste core ranges from medium to dark gray with cores of sherds fired completely through being buff through medium brown, continuous in color with the vessel surfaces. Surface colors range from light buff, often pinkish, to reddish brown, and rarely, dark gray. The color of the interior surface is usually the same as the exterior surface and when different, tends toward the darker color of the paste core. Fire-clouding is common.

Surface Finish: Surfaces are well floated, giving a slightly chalky feel even to some sherds containing a maximum amount of sand. Interior surfaces may display smoothing lines and are usually carelessly smoothed. Exterior surfaces are well smoothed, sometimes to a low polish.

DECORATION:

Technique: In the soft unfired paste of the exterior surface,

designs were probably first laid out by incising with a cylindrical tool held at an angle or a blunt-ended tool held either at an angle or perpendicularly to the surface. Subsequent to the incising, certain areas between incised lines were stamped by applying a moderately thin dentate tool with a rocking and walking movement, or less likely by rouletting. (A small scallop shell manipulated at the proper angle would give the resultant effect as demonstrated for the pottery type Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper). In a few instances the stamping tool was a plain curved implement, not a dentate tool. On some sherds it is apparent that incised lines immediately adjoining stamped areas were retraced after the stamping was accomplished, probably because the stamping distorted or partially obliterated portions of the lines previously laid out. A doubtful alternative would be that the designs were first laid out in stamping which was then later bordered by incising. This alternative is especially doubtful in that some sherds show incised lines which were not retraced but which were left distorted by the stamping process. Infrequent punctations, detailing the design, were made with a blunt-ended tool, probably the incising tool.

Design: The design is made up usually of sweeping curvilinear bands, each alternate band being stamped, contrasting with adjacent smoothed, unstamped bands. Shallow to moderately deep incised lines, U-shaped in cross section, outline and define the limits of the design. The incised lines are about 1 mm. deep and 2 to 4 mm. wide. Incised lines encircling the vessel, set off the decorated area from the "rim" and the base. The stamped and unstamped bands vary in width from 8 mm. to 2 cm. with most being about 1.5 cm. wide. The designs in most cases are represented by plain bands with design backgrounds made up of the stamped bands. Sometimes the opposite is true. The stamping varies from curved zig-zag dentate lines, on areas where the stamping tool was rocked and walked also but with dragging steps. Sometimes 2 or more parallel rows of stamping appear in a zoned area. Many sherds could well be from vessels upon which the bird motif was represented, but absolute evidence for the presence of the bird motif is lacking. Other sherds show concentric circles, concentric triangles, and in one instance, a single stamped band encircling the vessel just below the lip. Designs are sometimes detailed with small oval or circular plain areas outlined by an incised line. Such circular areas

may or may not contain a single, centrally located, punctation. When present the punctations are 1 to 2 mm. deep, are round bottomed and are from 3 to 4 mm. in diameter. Larger punctations, 5 to 7 mm. in diameter, were made by punching more than once with the punctating tool, leaving a depression circular in shape but with ragged contours. These larger punctations are not confined in circular areas but occur singly toward one end of large oblate, plain areas. In fewer instances a punctation, usually a large one, is used to terminate a curving incised line, broad U-shaped in cross sections usually, but narrow and sharply cut in some instances. In a single instance a punctation in this position is large and trianguloid instead of circular, while on the same sherd a punctation in a similar position is circular.

Distribution: Decoration appears only on the exterior surface of the vessel and apparently extends from the upper rim area downward, stopping just short of the base. In the one instance mentioned above, decoration is confined to a stamped area, 2 cm. wide and bordered by parallel incised lines encircling the vessel just below the lip.

FORM AND SIZE:

Total Vessel: Sherds suggest medium-small to medium-large vessels. Forms range from jars with vertical or inslanting rims through globular bowls to flattened globular bowls. One hemispherical bowl is represented and one jar or globular bowl having a short vertical rim. Jar forms range in estimated diameter from approximately 15 to 20 cm. The height of such vessels would probably be slightly less than their diameter. The largest vessels apparently are represented by a globular bowl form which has an orifice diameter of 15 to 20 cm. and an estimated maximum diameter of perhaps 30 to 35 cm. The hemispherical bowl has an approximate diameter of 20 cm.

Rim: All rims are direct except on the jar forms. Rims of jars are vertical to slightly inslanting, rise about 4 to 6 cm. above the shoulder area and are undifferentiated except that they slightly relieve the inturning contour of the shoulder. On vessels having this type of rim there is a "pseudo-rim" most often bearing a short rounded rim fold about 8 mm. to 1 cm. wide and adding 2 or 3 mm. to the thickness of the rim at the orifice. An

incised line, limiting the uppermost reaches of the decoration, encircles the vessel at the bottom of the fold. Sometimes this pseudo-rim is not thickened but is apparent only as a plain area between the lip and the encircling incised line below. Usually such pseudo-rims are narrow, but one example is 3.3 cm. wide. The hemispherical bowl has a pseudo-rim with a slight exterior thickening and an interior horizontal flange resulting from a narrow thick fold extending about 5 mm. toward the interior of the bowl. The inward sloping upper wall of the globular bowl forms terminates in a pseudo-rim which is usually wider than for other forms. It too is a plain area bounded by the lip and an encircling incised line, and may be slightly thickened to the interior or exterior or both on the same vessel. This pseudo-rim is 1.5 to 3 cm. wide. Sometimes a series of encircling parallel incised lines, closely spaced, separates the "rim" from the stamped area. The jar or globular bowl having a short, straight, vertical rim 1.5 cm. tall bounded at the bottom by an encircling incised line, presents the only rim form sharply differentiated from the vessel body.

Lip: Rounded to round-pointed. Only the vessel with the short vertical rim has a flattened lip.

Body: Limited data suggest that all bodies are globular or slightly flattened globular. The hemispherical bowl has a shape similar to that of the lower portion of a globular bowl.

Base: Limited data. Two sherds represent flat circular bases about 8 to 10 cm. in diameter and of the same thickness as that of the vessel wall.

Thickness: Vessel walls range in thickness from 3.5 to 6 mm. with most examples 4 to 5 mm. Limited data indicate vessel bases to be of the same thickness as the vessel walls.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Louisiana, Mississippi; and Mobile and Clarke Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Middle Woodland Period, and belonging to the Hopewellian context of that Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

A marker of the Marksville pottery complex. See discussion under pottery description for Alligator Bayou Stamped. In this paper the pottery types Marksville Stamped and Alligator Bayou Stamped are separated solely on the basis of tempering material.

MARKSVILLE INCISED

DEFINITION:

Described by Setzler[1] and defined as a pottery type of the Marksville Period by Ford and Willey.[2]

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama. Same as for Marksville Stamped, this paper, except that there are a few sherds light gray in color and containing less sand as tempering material than described for Marksville Stamped.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the clay was still soft, designs were incised on the exterior surface of the vessel. The incising tool either was cylindrical in shape and held at an angle or was a blunt-ended instrument held either at an angle or perpendicular to the surface being incised. Punctations when present, were made with a blunt-ended tool.

Design: In general the designs are less flowing than in Marksville Stamped (this paper). A few sherds suggesting the bird motif, however, do have sweeping designs made up of widely spaced incised lines. One large sherd shows quite definitely a portion of a conventionalized bird figure. Other sherds, with incised lines more closely spaced, display concentric circles, concentric squares or concentric triangles. Concentric ovals and loops are suggested. The S-scroll is represented as a rim decoration in one instance. Incised lines are U-shaped in cross sec-

[1]Setzler, 1933.
[2]Ford and Willey, 1940.

tion, 2 to 4 mm. in width and 1 to 1.5 mm. in depth. Designs are sometimes detailed with punctations, with a punctation most often appearing singly in a design element. Usually the punctation is made by a double application of the punctating tool giving a punctation circular in outline but having definite tool marks down the sides of the depression. Such punctations vary in diameter from 4 to 6 mm. and are 2 to 3 mm. deep. This type of punctation appears in one instance as a terminal point on a thin, sharply incised line, and in another instance as part of a rim design made up of small incised S-scrolls lying horizontally with a punctation located inside each loop of the scroll. The second type of punctation represented is hemiconical in shape, made with a cylindrical tool about 3 mm. in diameter applied singly and occurs in the center of an incised circle.

Distribution: The design is usually appended to an incised line encircling the vessel a short distance below the lip and extends downward to within a short distance of the base.

VESSEL FORM

Total Vessel and Size: Sherds indicate medium-sized to medium-large vessels. The predominant form is a jar having a vertical or inslanting straight rim. The only other form represented is a globular bowl, or perhaps a slightly flattened globular bowl. Jars have an estimated diameter of 15 to 25 cm. Globular bowls are larger usually and are estimated at 20 to 30 cm. in diameter. The constricted orifice of this globular bowl form ranges from 15 to 20 cm. in diameter.

Rim: Rims are direct on globular bowls except that one sherd displays a short vertical rim on a globular bowl. Jars have straight rims, vertical to inslanting. Such rims are 4 to 6 cm. tall and turn gradually away from the shoulder. "Pseudo-rims" occur both on jars and on globular bowls as a plain area between the lip and an incised line encircling the vessel from 6 mm. to 3 cm. below the lip. In some cases this pseudo-rim is of the same thicknes as the vessel wall. The globular bowl having a short vertical rim differs in that the rim is not direct but is turned upward to form a thickened rim 6 mm. tall.

Lip: Rounded to round-pointed with a few round-flattened

lips represented. One rim sherd bears deep rounded notches or scallops like those described for Franklin Plain, this paper.

Body: Limited data suggest globular bodies.

Base: Limited data. The one large sherd bearing a conventionalized bird figure represents a vessel having a flat square base at least 11 cm. in diameter.

Appendages: The only evidence of appendage is one rim sherd bearing an outwardly turned pointed ear 2 cm. wide and extending out 5 mm. from the lip.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Louisiana, west-central Mississippi; and Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Middle Woodland, with its presence in the McQuorquodale Mound suggesting its extension back into the latter part of Early Woodland.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related by technique of incising and design elements to Hopewellian incised and zone-stamped pottery types in general.

MARKSVILLE PLAIN

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Marksville Period by Ford and Willey[1]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as described for Marksville Stamped, this paper, except that there is, for Marksville Plain, more data on base thickness. Base thickness is sometimes the same as body thickness,

[1]Ford and Willey, 1940.

but more often is considerably greater than the body thickness.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: Sherds suggest medium-sized to medium-large vessels. The dominant form is a simple, medium-deep bowl with rounded, vertical sides, having a slightly constricted mouth on taller bowl forms, and resting on a flattened base. A form occurring less frequently is a jar-bowl, similar to the simple bowl just described, but having the rim slightly everted.

Rim: Rims are direct except for those on the jar-bowl form. Narrow, rounded, exterior rim folds, 8 mm. wide, and firmly welded to the rim, occur on some rims, while others there appear wider rounded exterior folds, almost flange-like; some rims have exterior and interior folds combined to form thicker rims at the lip; other rim styles are (1) wedge shaped with broad flattened lips; (2) one example of a cambered rim. Occurring frequently is an incised line, shallow U-shaped in cross section delimiting a "pseudo-rim."

Lip: Flattened, round-flattened, rounded and round-pointed.

Body: Rounded.

Base: Bases are flattened, either circular or sub-square in shape. One circular base may be termed semi-annular since the interior portion of the platform is depressed upward, allowing the vessel to rest on a circular ridge. Pseudo-annular bases occur. Bases are often considerably thicker than the body wall, but may be of the same thickness. The thickest base is 1.5 cm. thick. Others grade downward from that figure to 6 mm. or so as a minimum thickness. Estimated basal diameters are: 6 to 9 cm, for sub-square bases, 4 to 9 cm. for circular bases, and 8 cm. for the single semi-annular base.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Louisiana, Mississippi; and Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Middle Woodland.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related by ware characteristics and vessel form to Marksville Incised, Marksville Stamped and Churupa Punctated.

"MARKSVILLE RIM"[1]

From the Porter Village three rim sherds from the same vessel may be classed as representing a "Marksville Rim". The sherds are clay-tempered with a small addition of fine micaceous sand. The rim is slightly cambered, has a flattened lip, and on its exterior surface, bears closely spaced cross-hatching made up of sharply cut lines. The lines are less than 1 mm. wide, 1 mm. or so deep and are unevenly spaced 2 to 3 mm. apart. Both sets of parallel lines forming the cross-hatching are arranged obliquely to the lip and form diamond-shaped interspaces. There is no evidence as to whether the vessel was otherwise decorated. The ware matches that of Marksville Stamped, this paper.

TROYVILLE STAMPED[2]

Fourteen sherds from Porter Village in Clarke County, Alabama, having ware characteristics similar to the more clayey sherds described for Marksville Stamped, this paper, are assigned to this pottery type. The sherds represent at least three separate pottery vessels. They differ from Marksville Stamped, this paper, in being of a uniform gray color, in having chalky-feeling surfaces and in being stamped consistently with a plain, not a dentate, tool. The designs are made up of flowing curvilinear bands of alternate plain and stamped areas. The one rim sherd indicates a globular bowl having a "pseudo-rim" thickened to the exterior and bearing a rounded lip. While it may be "splitting hairs" to classify these sherds from Porter Village as Troyville

[1]See discussion of the "Marksville Period rim" by Ford and Willey, 1949, pages 85-86.

[2]See Ford, J. A. 1951 —Troyville Stamped Sherds from the Greenhouse Site Plate 7, D-L closely resemble the Troyville Stamped sherds from Clarke County, Alabama. Ford has personally examined Troyville Stamped Sherds from Clarke County described in the present paper and concurs that they are practically identical with Louisiana specimens.

Stamped instead of lumping them with Marksville Stamped, such classification division has been made in the paper to be consistent with the similar distinction between Troyville Stamped and Marksville Stamped in Louisiana.

SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED

(EARLY VARIETY)

DEFINITION AS A TYPE:

Described from Georgia by Kelly[1], Willey[2], Jennings and Fairbanks[3]. Described from the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey[4]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as for Alligator Bayou Stamped, this paper, except that there are no data on thickness of bases.

DECORATION:

Technique: On the exterior surface of the vessel, in the soft unfired clay, designs were stamped by impressing a carved implement, which may have been a paddle, a rocker or a cylinder. Lips were transversely notched by a stick or small cane impressed at short intervals.

Design: Designs are made up of narrow, curvilinear, parallel raised lands corresponding to the carved-out portions of the stamping instrument. Concentric circles and ovals constitute the only design units represented. The circular units are sometimes interspaced with and joined by a series of parallel straight lines. .The two design units, circles and ovals, do not appear together on the same sherd. The oval unit is the smaller being made up of four concentric ovals forming a figure 3 to 3 cm. long and half as wide. Each land is 2 mm. wide, only slightly wider than the adjacent depressed areas on either side. The circular unit consists of three concentric circles having as a com-

[1]Kelly, 1938, pp. 25-31.
[2]Willey, 1939.
[3]Jennings and Fairbanks, 1939.
[4]Willey, 1949, page 378.

mon axis a single raised dot. The figure measures 4 to 5 cm. in diameter and is made up of lands 3 to 4 mm. wide, with adjacent depressed areas slightly narrower. The raised dot measures 6 to 7 mm. in diameter. All stamping indicates that the stamping implement was carved with lines shallow, U-shaped in cross section resulting in the stamped lands being rounded except where abraded or smeared. Although the stamping is shallow, usually less than 1 mm. deep, the designs are clear-cut.

Distribution: Data limited since no base sherds found. The stamped design is confined to the exterior surface of the vessel and extends from the lip downward. There is no evidence that the design did not cover the entire exterior surface of the vessel.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: Sherds indicate medium-sized to medium-large vessels. No vessel form other than the jar is definitely represented. Limited data suggest jars with bodies swelling gently below a moderately tall vertical rim, which is recurved to a slight flare.

Rim: Vertical, slightly recurved. Thinned gradually toward the lip. The rim emerges very gradually from the shoulder and is esimated to be 6 to 7 cm. tall measured from the lip downward to the point of greatest constriction at the vessel neck.

Lip: Narrow, flattened, or round-flattened and sometimes embellished with transverse notches. The notches are round-bottomed, are 4 to 5 mm. wide and 2 mm. deep. They are spaced about 3 mm. apart and paste extrudes to give a slight scalloped effect. The three rims are from at least two separate vessels. One is decorated with concentric circles, the other two with concentric ovals.

Body: Data limited but globular bodies are suggested.

Base: No definite data, but sherds from the lower wall suggest rounded bases.

Appendages: The only appendage described herein for this

pottery type is a single example of a vertical flange molded from, and extending down, the vessel wall. The flange commences 1 cm. below the lip and extends down the vessel wall a distance of 2.5 cm. It measures 7 mm. both in width and height.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, South Carolina; and in Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Middle Woodland with suggestions it extends back into Early Woodland.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Assumed to be among the earliest of the complicated stamped pottery types of the Southeast; and is defined in Clarke County, Alabama, as "early variety" on the basis of its having clear-cut stamped impressions as compared with the blurred impressions of "late variety" sherds, and also, with respect to rim sherds, in having notched lips like those described for Franklin Plain.

ST. ANDREWS COMPLICATED STAMPED

(EARLY VARIETY)

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey[1]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as for Alligator Bayou Stamped, this paper, except that there are no data on thickness of bases.

DECORATION:

Technique: Same as for Swift Creek Complicated Stamped,

[1]Willey, 1949.

this paper, except that there are no data on lip treatment.

Design: Same as for Swift Creek Complicated Stamped except that the designs are rectilinear, forming rectangular blocks of parallel lines which run at right angles to lines in adjacent blocks. The blocks are made up of 4 to 6 lands measuring 2 to 3 mm. in width with intervening depressed areas slightly wider. The blocks are 2 by 3 cm. square with the lands running lengthwise within the block.

Distribution: Data limited but there is no evidence that the stamping did not cover the entire exterior surface of the vessel.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: Body sherds indicate medium-sized to medium-large vassels.

Rim: No data.

Lip: No data.

Body: Probably globular but no definite data.

Base: No data.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast; and Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Middle Woodland with suggestions that it extends back into Early Woodland.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related in general to other southeastern complicated stamped pottery types and more specifically to Napier Complicated Stamped. Kelly indicates that Napier Complicated Stamped is one of the earliest of the Southeastern Complicated stamped pottery types in Georgia[1].

[1]Kelly, 1938, page 45; page 66, f. 97; and plate 10 (Delta Complicated ware.)

CROOKED RIVER COMPLICATED STAMPED (EARLY VARIETY)[1]

A single rim sherd and a body sherd from Porter Village with ware characteristics of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, this paper, have been assigned to the pottery type Crooked River Complicated Stamped on the basis of design detail. The stamped design is made up of parallel rectalinear zigzag lines. Although the stamping is somewhat blurred, it closely resembles the stamping shown on the sherd illustrated by Willey, 1949, Fig. 29.[2] The rim sherd suggests a deep jar having a vertical rim bearing a flattened lip which is transversed by notching spaced 1 cm. apart.

WEST FLORIDA CORD-MARKED (EARLY VARIETY)[3]

A few sherds from McVay Village and James Village are classified as "Early Variety" of West Florida Cord-Marked on the basis of having a simple rim not bearing a rim fold or strip characteristic of sherds of the "late variety" of this pottery type, or in having closely twined cord used on the stamping implement. Rims are slightly outslanting and thinned gradually toward the round-pointed lip.

"BONE-TEMPERED SHERDS"

A number of sherds from McVay Village, bearing various decorations are tempered with moderate amounts of medium-fine sand plus fair amounts of crushed bone. The crushed bone is perhaps an accidental tempering additave and in any event it is possible that the several vessels represented by the sherds of varying decoration were made from a common lump of pottery clay, even though they were scattered through the various levels of the village midden.

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[1]Willey, 1949. Defined as a pottery type of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Period of the Florida Gulf Coast.

[2]Willey, 1949.

[3]Willey, 1949, p. 388. Willey finds in Florida that a few cord marked pottery sherds occur in the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek context and has designated them tentatively as "West Florida Cord-Marked (Early Variety)".

Except for the bone tempering these sherds could readily be assigned to pottery types described in this paper, as follows:

Plain: Two rim sherds, a sub-square basal sherd, and a single body sherd are from the same vessel, a medium-deep bowl. The rim is tapered by interior beveling. The lip flattened. Considered as Franklin Plain.

Incised: One rim sherd and two body sherds. The lip bears oblique notches. Considered as Basin Bayou Incised.

Zoned Rocker Stamped: Four body sherds from the same vessel, decorated with plain-tool rocker stamping zoned within incised lines shallow U-shaped in cross section. Considered as Alligator Bayou Stamped.

Rocker Stamped: Unzoned rocker stamping, made with a plain tool, appears on on large body sherd. Considered as Santa Rosa Stamped.

Fabric Marked: One small body sherd is fabric marked, like Dunlap Fabric Marked.

Cord Marked: One rim sherd bearing a rounded lip, and several body sherds, probably representing several vessels, have their exterior surface covered with cord marking. The cord appears to have been applied with a cord-wrapped paddle or similar implement.

If, as seems possible, all of these sherds containing crushed bone were made from a common lump of pottery clay, vessels of the following pottery type were manufactured concurrently with each other at McVay Village:

Franklin Plain	Santa Rosa Stamped
Basin Bayou Incised	Dunlap Fabric Marked
Alligator Bayou Stamped	West Florida Cord Marked

McVAY BRUSHED

DEFINITION:

Defined in this paper as a pottery type of the Middle Woodland Period of Clarke County, Alabama.

One rim sherd and five body sherds, all from the same vessel, from McVay Village have their exterior surface roughened by brushing. The sherds are tempered with abundant medium-fine sand. The sherds are buff in color throughout, being fired completely through. They are 5 mm. thick. Hardness is 2.5 or so, and tensile strength is medium. The brushing is vertical, is irregularly applied with a bundle of twigs perhaps, and apparently covered most, if not all, of the vessel exterior except the lip. Vessel form appears to have been a medium-sized deep bowl having a vertical, direct rim. The lip is scalloped with shallow curved indentations, 8 mm. wide, 3 mm. deep and 4 mm. apart. The indentation could have been made by impressing a finger into the top of the lip. The rim scalloping is similar to that on certain rims of Franklin Plain.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Presently known only from McVay Village, Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

On basis of scalloped lip treatment is related to Franklin Plain and obtains probably from the Middle Woodland Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

On basis of lip treatment is related to Franklin Plain rim having scalloped lips. The brushed surface treatment may be related to Flint River Brushed, a limestone-tempered pottery type described by Heimlich[1] as a pottery type occurring in the Tennessee River Valley Region. Admittedly the type McVay Brushed is based on sherds from a single vessel, and no pottery type name would have been assigned except for significant morphological relationships of this pottery type to Franklin Plain.

[1]Heimlich, 1952.

McLEOD[1] DEPTFORD POTTERY

This pottery series includes four types: McLeod Check Stamped, McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Early Variety), McLeod Simple Stamped (Early Variety), and McLeod Plain.

The type site for the series is McLeod Estate Village, this paper.

The series is linked with the Georgia Deptford pottery complex, not on exact typological relationships, but because it appears as a parallel to the similar Georgia Deptford assemblage of three stamped pottery types.

The series expresses refinements in decoration and modeling which do not appear in the Georgia Deptford complex and which could well set the pattern for the further refinements expressed in the stamped ware of the Weeden Island period. On typological grounds, then, the McLeod Deptford pottery series provides an apparent and logical link between the Georgia Deptford pottery complex and the check-stamped and simple-stamped wares of later periods. As previously mentioned in this paper, Trickey[2], on the basis of seriation techniques, proposes a late time period for McLeod Deptford, suggesting that it developed after Wakulla Check Stamped, the check-stamped type of the Weeden Island Period. However at McLeod Estate Village, Wakulla Check Stamped and the "Late Variety" of McLeod Linear Check Stamped and Simple Stamped occurred consistently in the upper levels of the village, with McLeod Deptford "Early Variety" pottery extending to the base of the village midden.

McLEOD CHECK STAMPED

DEFINITION:

A type of the McLeod Deptford pottery series.[3]

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[1]Pronounced "mac-loud." Briefly outlined by DeJarnette, in Griffin, 1952, p. 276. See detailed pottery descriptions for series in Wimberly, 1953.

[2]Trickey, 1958.

[3]First described in detail in Wimberly, 1953.

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Vessels constructed of strips of clay placed horizontally, either by coiling or by some annular method.

Temper: Fine to medium-fine sand abundant and uniformly distributed. Inclusions of large sand particles rare.

Texture: Medium-fine, well consolidated, occasionally slightly contorted. Cross sections abrasive.

Hardness: 2.5-3.

Color: Exterior surface usually buff to dull brown, occasionally gray. Light gray to dark gray fire mottling common. Core dark gray except when fired completely through, then buff throughout, continuous with the color of both surfaces. Interior surface usually dark gray. Lip is usually continuous in color with the gray interior surface and contrasts sharply with the buff or brown exterior surface.

SURFACE FINISH:

Exterior surface smoothed prior to stamping. Interior surface smoothed, sometimes to a low polish, horizontal smoothing marks characteristic. Rim fold, when present, is well smoothed, often to a low polish.

DECORATION:

An over-all design of depressed checks was accomplished by the repeated application of a stamping implement five to seven checks wide and of undetermined length and form. Checks are usually square but occasionally are short rectangles. The individual depressions are from 3 to 4 mm. in diameter, are slightly less than 1 mm. deep, and are only moderately clear-cut. The lands outlining the checks are about 1 mm. wide and are somewhat rounding, indicating that the lines carved in the stamping implement were shallow and U-shaped in cross section. There is little overlapping of the design. Usually the stamping was diagonal to the lip of the vessel, although in some instances stamping paralleled the lip, with rare examples showing the

stamping implement to have been applied vertically. The stamped design completely covers the exterior surface of the vessel, extending beneath the rim fold when the latter is present. The fold itself, however, is never stamped. The stamping on the base areas is often partly obliterated, either by smearing prior to firing or by abrasion after firing.

FORM AND SIZE:

Total Vessel: Medium to medium-large sized globular to flattened-globular jar and bowl forms, with the most common form being a compromise between a jar and a hemispherical bowl. Such a vessel is a hemispherical bowl having an abbreviated recurved rim. Hemispherical bowls and bowls having outslanted sides occur frequently. Vessel size has been estimated to range from medium-sized open bowls 20 cm. in diameter and about half as deep to medium-large open bowls 35 cm. in diameter and half as deep, and from medium-sized jars 20 cm. both in diameter and depth to medium-large jars 30 cm. in diameter and depth. Globular to flattened-globular bowls with constricted mouths are somewhat smaller, with diameters estimated to range from 18 to 25 cm., and vessel height about two-thirds of the diameter. Such bowls with mouths only slightly constricted approach the shape of deep open bowls, but bowls with mouths constricting more vary from near-globes to globes more than slightly flattened.

Rim: Direct on open bowls and on globular to flattened-globular bowls. Straight and vertical, straight and slightly outslanting, recurved and vertical, or recurved and slightly flaring on jar forms. A small rounded exterior rim fold is usually present, although open bowl forms more often lack a rim fold. The fold is from 4 to 11 mm. wide, averaging about 7 mm. The fold was obviously formed of excess paste squeezed up during the stamping process and then folded back over the stamping while the lip was being finished. When the fold breaks away, stamping is seen beneath it. The fold is well rounded and smoothed, but its bottom edge attaches raggedly to the exterior surface of the vessel with little attempt having been made to finish off the bottom edge of the fold. Rims of medium-large jars are 25 to 45 mm. tall, with a few as tall as 50 mm. Rims of medium-sized jars vary from 15 to 30 mm. in height.

Lip: Round-pointed, usually; rounded frequently, with flat lips confined to open bowls. Lip usually shaped by exterior and interior beveling. When this beveling is less pronounced, the lip is rounded in an arc continuous with the curve of the rim fold.

Body: Rounded to flattened-rounded.

Base: Flattened-rounded more often than rounded, rarely conoidal. The base is thicker than the vessel wall, with its thickest point being at its apex. Since the extra thickness of the base is gained by leveling the interior surface, the result is not usually a conoidal base but one which remains flattened-rounded or rounded on the exterior surface.

Appendages: None.

Thickness: Vessel walls 6 to 8 mm. thick. Bases are usually 1 to 2 mm. thicker than the vessel wall, but may be as thick as 1.2 to 1.7 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Present data suggest that this pottery type centers along the Tombigbee River in Clarke County, southwest Alabama. It is represented as a minority type in the Mobile Bay region of Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Intermediate, probably, between the Early and Middle Woodland periods, as determined by its occurrence in the McQuorquodale Mound.[1] Its survival through the Middle Woodland period and on into the Early Mississippian period is apparent at sites in the Clarke County area where it is found unchanged in small quantities at Hopewellian village sites, and in large quantities at Weeden Island sites.

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[1] Wimberly and Tourtelot, 1941. The 24 sherds listed as Sauty Check Stamped in the pottery table on page 20 have since been reclassified as McLeod Check Stamped (7), McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Early Variety) (14), and McLeod Simple Stamped (Early Variety) (3).

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Apparently a development out of Deptford Bold Check Stamped,[1] with refinements over the latter pottery type, such as more careful modeling, neater and finer stamping, greater variety of vessel forms, and the more frequent use of a rim fold. An important difference is the lack of podal supports in McLeod Check Stamped. Close relationship to Wakulla Check Stamped[2] of the Weeden Island Culture is shown at the type site, the McLeod Estate Village. In the upper levels of this site there were found several check-stamped sherds with refinements not appearing in the lower levels, refinements such as widened and flattened rim folds, plain rim areas underscored by an incised line, and neat modeling of rounded rim folds. The stamping on these sherds, however, remains typically McLeod and does not become the neat Wakulla stamping. These "late McLeod" sherds are to be considered as Wakulla Check Stamped since points of difference are too minor to justify establishing a "Late Variety" for McLeod Check Stamped. On typological grounds and on fairly convincing stratigraphic evidence at McLeod Estate Village an excellent case for development from Deptford to McLeod to Weeden Island stamped ware is presented by McLeod Check Stamped along with other pottery types of the McLeod Deptford pottery series.[3]

McLEOD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED (EARLY VARIETY)

DEFINITION:

A type of the McLeod Deptford Pottery Series.[4]

PASTE AND SURFACE FINISH:

Same as described for McLeod Check Stamped.

DECORATION:

An over-all design of alternate lands and valleys with the

[1]Griffin and Sears, 1950.
[2]Willey, 1949.
[3]For summarized comments of the interrelationship of various check stamped pottery types, see Phillips, Ford and Griffin, 1951, p. 88, and Willey, 1949, p. 438.
[4]First described in detail in Wimberly, 1953.

latter transversed at right angles by thinner, lower lands. The design was accomplished by the repeated application of a stamping implement five or six valleys wide, of undetermined length, and carved longitudinally with relatively deep U-shaped grooves, transversed by grooves which were shallower, narrower, and more sharply cut. This implement, applied to the damp paste, left rows of rectangular depressions bounded on two sides by wide lands and on the two ends by narrow lands. The individual depressions are 4 to 6 mm. long, 1.5 to 3 mm. wide, and slightly less than 1 mm. deep. The heavy lands are 1.5 to 2 mm. wide, and the lighter transverse lands are about 0.5 mm. wide. Details of the linear check stamped pattern vary as follows: (1) heavy lands closely spaced with thread-like transverse lands widely spaced, (2) heavy lands closely spaced with threadlike transverse lands closely spaced, (3) moderately heavy lands widely spaced, with threadlike to medium-fine lands also widely spaced, closely bordering on check-stamping. The stamping implement was usually applied parallel to the lip, diagonally occasionally, vertically but rarely, and infrequently crisscrossed. The stamped design completely covers the exterior surface of the vessel, extending beneath the rim fold when the latter is present. The fold itself, however, is never stamped on the early variety. The stamping on the base areas is often partly obliterated, either by smearing prior to firing or by abrasion after firing. There is more overlapping of design units than in McLeod Check Stamped.

FORM:

Same as described for McLeod Check Stamped.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Same as defined for McLeod Check Stamped.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Same as defined for McLeod Check Stamped —intermediate between the Early and Middle Woodland periods (McQuorquodale Mound[1]) and surviving through the Early Woodland period

[1]See McLeod Check Stamped for note regarding reclassification of certain sherds from the McQuorquodale Mound.

(small amounts in Hopewellian village sites) into the Early Mississippi period (Weeden Island sites).

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related to Deptford Linear Check Stamped.[1] Same history of development as suggested in McLeod Check Stamped with rim, stamping, and modeling refinements appearing late and establishing an apparent sequence of Deptford to McLeod to Weeden Island for linear check stamped pottery. McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Late Variety) appears in the upper levels of McLeod Estate Village. In the linear check-stamped line of development the late variety of McLeod Linear Check Stamped bears the same relationship to the early variety as does Wakulla Check Stamped[2] to McLeod Check Stamped in the check-stamped line of development.

McLEOD SIMPLE STAMPED (EARLY VARIETY)[3]

DEFINITION:

A type of the McLeod Deptford pottery series.

PASTE AND SURFACE FINISH:

Same as described for McLeod Check Stamped.

DECORATION:

An over-all design of parallel grooves was accomplished by the repeated application of a stamping implement six to nine grooves wide and of undetermined length. The grooves and intervening lands are of approximately the same width, 1.5 mm. The grooves are slightly less than 1 mm. deep. The lands are round to round-pointed, and the grooves are U-shaped to slightly squared. Usually the stamping was diagonal to the lip, with horizontal and vertical stamping occurring frequently. The stamping sometimes crisscrossed. The stamped design completely covers the exterior surface of the vessel, extending beneath the rim fold when the latter is present. The fold itself, however, is never stamped on the Early Variety. The stamping on the

[1]Griffin and Sears, 1950.
[2]Willey, 1949.
[3]First described in detail in Wimberly, 1953.

base areas is often partly obliterated either by smearing prior to firing or by abrasion after firing. There is more overlapping of design units than in McLeod Check Stamped.

FORM: Same as described for McLeod Check Stamped.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Along the Tombigbee River in Clarke County, southwestern Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Same as defined for McLeod Check Stamped —intermediate between Early and Middle Woodland periods (McQuorquodale Mound[1]) and surviving through the Middle Woodland period (small amounts in Hopewellian village sites) into the Early Mississippi period (Weeden Island sites).

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related to Deptford Simple Stamped.[2] Same history of development as suggested in McLeod Check Stamped and McLeod Linear Check Stamped, with rim and modeling refinements appearing late and establishing an apparent sequence of Deptford to McLeod to Weeden Island for simple-stamped pottery. In the McLeod Deptford pottery series the simple-stamped pottery underwent refinements at about the same tempo as did the check-stamped pottery and the linear check-stamped pottery, but with less intensity; that is, at Weeden Island villages in Clarke County, Alabama, only an occasional sherd of late variety simple-stamped pottery appears, accompanied by several sherds of late variety check-stamped pottery (Wakulla Check Stamped), late variety of linear check-stamped pottery, and "early" simple-stamped sherds.

[1]See McLeod Check Stamped for note regarding reclassification of certain sherds from the McQuorquodale Mound.
[2]Griffin and Sears, 1950.

McLEOD PLAIN

DEFINITION:

A pottery type of the McLeod Deptford pottery series.[1]

PASTE AND SURFACE FINISH:

Same as described for McLeod Check Stamped.

DECORATION:

A single, sharply cut, incised line sometimes encircles the exterior of the vessel below the lip.

FORM:

Total Vessel: Bowls, ranging in form from flattened-globular bowls with constricted mouths, through hemispherical bowls, to shallow bowls with straight or slightly rounded outslanting sides.

Rim: Direct. Rims of globular bowls usually terminate in a simple lip, but a minority carry a small, rounded exterior rim fold like the raggedly finished rim fold described for McLeod Check Stamped. Hemispherical bowls without rim folds and bowls having outslanting sides often have a single incised line encircling the exterior of the vessel from 1 to 3 cm. below the lip. The incised line is V-shaped in cross section, is about 2 mm. wide and about 1 mm. deep. The incising is crude, resulting in a line irregularly drawn, almost wavy in some instances. The incised line does not appear on a vessel having a rim fold. One rim sherd from a hemispherical bowl displays interior thickening by folding, resulting in a broad, flat lip and a thickened upper rim area.

Lip: Round-pointed, rounded and flattened.

Body: Globular, flattened-globular, or shallow basin-like.

Base: Flattened-rounded or rounded.

[1]First described in Wimberly, 1953.

Appendages: None. Occurring infrequently are simple ovate "ears" (rim projections), perhaps four to the vessel, emerging from the lip of hemispherical bowls and slanting slightly outward from the rim. Ears are 2 cm. to 4 cm. wide and 4 mm. to 6 mm. tall.

Thickness: Vessel walls are 4 to 7 mm. thick with an average thickness estimated at 5 mm. Bases are 1 to 2 mm. thicker than the walls.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Definitely identified only at the McLeod Estate Village, Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Intermediate between the Early and Middle Woodland periods, if the lower levels of the McLeod Estate Village are to be equated with the McQuorquodale Mound.[1] Probably persists into Early Mississippi (Weeden Island sites), but would be difficult if not impossible to distinguish from certain vessel styles of Weeden Island Plain.[2]

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related by paste and certain vessel forms to the stamped pottery types of the McLeod Deptford pottery series. Evidently has no ancestor in the Deptford complex of pottery types as apparently do the stamped pottery types of the McLeod Deptford pottery series. Its nearest relative is found in Weeden Island Plain, although only in the simple vessel styles of the latter pottery type.[3] The "eared" rim sherds appear also to provide a link between McLeod Plain and Weeden Island Plain. The incised line on the exterior of the rim area occurs on Weeden Island Plain.

[1]Wimberly and Tourtelot, 1941.

[2]Willey, 1949, Figure 34. Rim style similar to those shown in top row, second row, and the three in the bottom row left appear in McLeod Plain, except that thickening of the rim at the lip rarely occurs in McLeod Plain.

[3]Ibid.

RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED POTTERY

As previously stated, pottery placed in a "residual" category has been so placed because for various reasons it cannot be assigned to an established formal pottery type. "Unclassified" pottery sherds are those which cannot be assigned either to an "early", "late", or "residual" category of an established pottery type, or which have not been found definitely enough in association to warant establishing a new pottery type.

RESIDUAL CHECK STAMPED (SAND TEMPERED)

Sherds listed as Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered) are body and base sherds which probably belong either to the type McLeod Check Stamped or Wakulla Check Stamped. The check stamping on these sherds is like that described for McLeod Check Stamped since sand tempered body and base sherds having smaller, neater square-cut checks have been placed in Wakulla Check Stamped. It is possible that a few of the residual check stamped sherds belong to the type Gulf Check Stamped,[1] although no sherds definitely of this type were observed in the pottery from Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama. Ware characteristics of the residual check stamped sherds fall within the range of both McLeod Check Stamped and Wakulla Check Stamped, with body sherds suggesting medium-sized to medium-large rounded vessels, and base sherds indicating conoidal, rounded and round-flattened bases bearing no podal supports.

RESIDUAL McLEOD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED

Since "Early" and "Late' varieties of McLeod Linear Check Stamped are based on differences in rim treatment, body and base sherds of McLeod Linear Check Stamped have been placed in a "residual" category.

RESIDUAL McLEOD SIMPLE STAMPED

"Early" and "Late" varieties of McLeod Simple Stamped

[1]Willey, 1949. Willey defines Gulf Check Stamped as a pottery type of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Period of Florida.

being differentiated on the basis of rim differences, body and base sherds have been assigned to "residual."

RESIDUAL PLAIN (SAND TEMPERED)

A "catch-all" designation for plain sand tempered sherds which for the present cannot be assigned with any degree of confidence to formally established pottery types. Ware characteristics range from the less coarse ware of Bayou La Batre Plain through the smooth ware of Weeden Island Plain.

RESIDUAL PLAIN (CLAY TEMPERED)

Plain clay-tempered sherds not readily assignable to established types have been assigned to "residual."

WEST FLORIDA CORD MARKED

Inasmuch as "early" and "late" varieties of West Florida Cord Marked have in this paper been differentiated mainly on the basis of rim treatment, cord marked sand tempered body and base sherds have been assigned to "residual."

RESIDUAL SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED

Sand tempered sherds having curvilinear complicated stamped decorations and which are not readily assignable as "Early" or "Late" Swift Creek Complicated Stamped have been placed in a "residual" category.

UNCLASSIFIED SIMPLE STAMPED (CLAY TEMPERED)

A single clay tempered body sherd from Andrews' Place Shell Midden having ware characteristics like those described for Mulberry Creek Cord Marked has the exterior surface decorated with simple stamping like that described for McLeod Simple Stamped.

UNCLASSIFIED NET MARKED (CLAY TEMPERED)

Two clay-tempered body sherds from Andrews' Place Shell

Midden are identical with sherds of Mound Field Net Marked except for the clay tempering. Ware characteristics are like those described for Mulberry Creek Cord Marked.

UNCLASSIFIED RIDGE PINCHED (CLAY TEMPERED)

A body sherd from the Andrews' Place Shell Midden having ware characteristics like those of Mulberry Creek Cord Marked is decorated with rows of ridge pinching as described for Deas Pinched, except there is no simple stamping on the sherds as in the case of Deas Pinched.

UNCLASSIFIED RED FILMED (SAND TEMPERED)

Sand tempered plain sherds having red filming on the exterior surface or sometimes both surfaces. Limited data suggest hemispherical bowls.

UNCLASSIFIED RED FILMED (CLAY TEMPERED)

Clay tempered plain sherds having red filming on the exterior or sometimes both surfaces. Hemispherical bowls to bowls having slightly outslanting sides are suggested.

UNCLASSIFIED INCISED (CLAY TEMPERED)

A single rim sherd tempered with clay and having a slightly thickened rim decorated on the exterior surface with parallel sharply incised lines came from Powell Mound. The sherd is 6 mm. thick with the thickening of the rim giving the upper rim area a thickness of 8 mm. The thickened rim area is approximately 2 cm. wide and is underscored by a sharply incised line. Sharply incised parallel lines, spaced 8 mm. apart, run vertically from the round-flattened lip to the horizontal incised line encircling the vessel at the base of the thickened portion of the rim. The rim suggests an open bowl having a vertical rim. This sherd may fall into the range of Mazique Incised[1] and has been excluded from such type principally because the vertical incised lines are spaced more widely apart than so far described for Mazique Incised.

[1]Haag, April, 1939.

UNCLASSIFIED PUNCTATED (CLAY TEMPERED)

One clay-tempered rim sherd from Salt Marsh Mound represents a jar form having a recurved rim. The sherd is 6 mm. thick and the round-pointed lip is indented with evenly spaced relatively deep (6 mm.) rounded scallops, 6 mm. wide and 6 mm. apart. At the point where the rim recurves outwardly, 2.5 cm. below the lip, an incised line, U-shaped in cross section, encircles the rim. Paralleling either side of this incised line is a single row of hemiconical punctations spaced 4 or 5 mm. apart a distance of 4 mm. from the incised line. Except for the incising and punctations, and the clay tempering, the sherd would be classified as Franklin Plain.

UNCLASSIFIED PUNCTATED (SAND TEMPERED)

From McVay Village there are two, and from Porter Village there are several, sand-tempered sherds related to punctated types of the Porter-Marksville pottery series but which vary from those types to the extent that they are not classified as yet. Following are brief descriptions of the sherds:

McVay Village:

(1) A punctated sherd on which the punctations, made by a hollow cylindrical tool, are arranged in straight rows intersecting at right angles. No incising appears on the sherd. Ware characteristics are similar to those described for Alligator Bayou Stamped except that more and larger sand is present in the paste.

(2) A sherd punctated with semi-lunar markings made perhaps with the fingernail. The punctations are roughly in rows. Ware characteristics are like those described for Alligator Bayou Stamped. No incised lines appear on the sherd.

Porter Village:

(1) Zone punctated sherds on which the punctations are small and triangular. In other respects the sherds are like those assigned to Santa Rosa Punctated. One large base sherd is from a flat-square base 9.5 mm. in diameter. Two rim sherds indicate globular bowls.

(2) A group of zone punctated sherds (3 sherds plus several fragments of a single vessel), which display punctations made by a hollow cylindrical tool, a small cane section perhaps. Ware characteristics and designs are similar to those described for Santa Rosa Punctated. A jar form with a straight vertical rim is represented and several sherds from a single vessel indicate a small globular jar having a moderately constricted neck, an outward-flaring rim and a lip decorated with shallow scallops most likely made by pinching. The small jar is less expertly decorated than is usual for the pottery it accompanies.

(3) A rim sherd from a globular bowl having a pseudo-rim. Appended to the pseudo-rim are areas of punctations bounded by curvilinear incised lines, U-shaped in cross section. The punctations are dot-punctations closely spaced. May be related both to Santa Rosa Punctated and Weeden Island Punctated.

(4) A single body sherd bearing widely scattered dot punctations confined within curvilinear incised lines, U-shaped in cross section. May be related to Santa Rosa Punctated or Weeden Island Punctated.

(5) Six body sherds displaying a single row of rectanguloid punctations confined between curvilinear, incised lines U-shaped in cross section. May be related to Santa Rosa Stamped and also to Carrabelle Punctated (rectanguloid punctations).

(6) Two rim sherds from the same vessel which are decorated with crudely applied, elongate, gash punctations. The vessel represented is a jar form having an outcurving rim and a rounded lip. The punctations are roughly 1 cm. long and 1 to 1.5 mm. wide, spaced 3 to 4 mm. apart, and are arranged roughly in rows. The rows encircle the vessel slightly diagonally to the lip.

UNCLASSIFIED HEMICONICAL PUNCTATED

Two rim sherds and ten body sherds from the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden are decorated with hemiconical punctations appearing on the exterior surface of the vessel. The sherds are tempered with moderate amounts of medium-fine sand with additions of granule gravel. Ware characteristics are the same as

those described for Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper, except that there are no data on thickness of the base. The sherds indicate deep conoidal bowls as described for the dominant form of Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper. The punctations were made with some sort of tool having a small crescent shaped tip in some cases, or in other cases, a cylindrical tool held at a low angle may have been used. Sometimes the punctations are randomly spaced. Usually they are evenly spaced in definite rows. One of the rim sherds is gradually thinned by interior beveling and bears a flattened lip. There is an undecorated area extending from the lip downward for a distance of 1.3 cm. The other rim is decorated to the lip. The lip is lightly marked with narrow, shallow transverse notches. The rim, which is not thinned, bears a round-flattened lip. The punctations on the sherds, punctated perhaps with a cylindrical tool held at a low angle resemble punctations appearing on the type Santa Rosa Punctated.

UNCLASSIFIED GASH PUNCTATED

Three body sherds from the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden are decorated with haphazardly applied gash punctations. The ware of two sherds is like the more clayey examples of Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper. The third sherd is tempered with sand plus granule gravel and suggests the dominant deep conoidal bowl form of Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper.

On the exterior surface are haphazardly placed gashes 6 mm. to 1 cm. long, made with a blade-like implement. One clayey sherd from the shoulder and lower rim area suggests a rim having a greater outward curve than described for Bayou La Batre Stamped, this paper. The punctating is similar to the simple stamping described for Wheeler Simple Stamped (formerly Pickwick Simple Stamped).[1]

UNCLASSIFIED PINCHED (SAND TEMPERED)

One large body sherd, from the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden is tempered with abundant medium-coarse sand, and the

[1]Griffin and Sears, 1950 and Haag, 1939.

exterior surface is covered with evenly spaced markings made by pinching the damp paste between the thumb and forefinger. The sherd is well fired, 7 mm. thick and suggests a deep bowl form. The sherd resembles some examples of Alexander Pinched[1], but may belong to another pottery type bearing finger-pinched decorations such as Carrabelle Punctated as defined from Florida[2].

UNCLASSIFIED INCISED (SAND TEMPERED)

From the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden is a group of unclassified pottery sherds variously incised as follows:

A. One rim sherd, tempered with sand plus granule gravel, bears a flange decorated with narrow incised, criss-crossed lines. The sherd is light red throughout, is 5 mm. thick, and suggests a globular bowl having a slightly constricted orifice. The flange is well made, is continuous with the lip, and is 1.2 cm. wide across the lip. Its top, or lip, surface is lightly criss-crossed with narrow, shallow incised lines spaced 4 mm. apart. The lines give a diamond pattern. The sherd was found in the 0.5' level of the Mb°13 portion of the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden.

B. One rim sherd, tempered with moderate amounts of medium-coarse micaceous sand, bears a shallow, square-cut incised line encircling the exterior of the vessel 3 cm. below the lip. The paste is dark gray, as are the surfaces. Both surfaces are smoothed to a low polish. The sherd is 4 mm. thick, except at the lip where it thickens to 6 mm. The rim is direct and vertical, and bears a round-flattened lip. Narrow, shallow notches transverse the lip. The notches are spaced 3 mm. apart, are 1.5 mm. wide and 1 mm. deep. The incised line is 4 mm. wide and less than 0.5 mm. deep. The incised line has a level striated bottom, square-cut sides, and could have been made with a splinter of cane. Its nearest relatives are probably Franklin Plain and Basin Bayou Incised, this paper, and it is separated from Basin Bayou Incised on the basis of the square-cut incising as opposed to incising U-shaped in cross section. This sherd obtains from

[1]Haag, 1939.
[2]Willey, 1949, page 425.

the 2.0' level of the Mb°12 portion of the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden.

C. Eleven body sherds, tempered with fine sand are decorated with narrow incised lines. The sherds are buff to brown throughout. They range in thickness from 5 mm. to 1 cm., with most about 8 mm. thick.

The incised lines are V-shaped in cross section, 1 to 2 mm. wide and 1 mm. or so deep. They are straight and appear usually to encircle the vessel horizontally, although some are diagonally placed. Usually there is only one incised line on a sherd but there are variations. One has three diagonal, parallel lines spaced 1 cm. apart. Another has 2 parallel lines spaced 2.3 cm. apart. These appear to have encircled the vessel horizontally. A third bears two lines which converge to form a 45 degree angle. These sherds occurred as follows at the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden:

Provenience	Number of sherds
Mb°12 Portion, Trench Excavation, 1.0' Level	1
Mb°12 Portion, Trench Excavation, 2.0' Level	1
Mb°13 Portion, 0.5' Level	2
Mb°13 Portion, Trench Excavation, 0.5' Level	1
Mb°14 Portion, 0.5' Level	2
Mb°14 Portion, 1.0' Level	1
Mb°14 Portion, 1.5' Level	3

UNCLASSIFIED COMB INCISED

A. A small number of sherds from three separate sites:

McVay Village

Porter Village

James Village,

are decorated on both the exterior and interior surfaces with over-all haphazardly applied comb-incising made evidently with a fine-toothed implement having 5 to 8 teeth. The lines are less than 1 mm. wide, less than 0.5 mm. deep, and are spaced 0.5 mm.

apart. Ware characteristics fall within the range described for Alligator Bayou Stamped, this paper.

B. Two rim sherds and four body sherds from the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden bear comb-incising similar to that described above, and the ware characteristics fall within the range of the more clayey variety described for Bayou La Batre Stamped. Both the exterior and interior surfaces of the body sherds are covered with haphazardly applied comb-incising while only the exterior surface of one rim sherd is comb-incised and only the interior surface of the other rim sherd. The one sherd having exterior comb-incising only is from a hemispherical bowl having a direct rim and a rounded lip. The comb-incising on the rim sherd was not haphazardly applied but was applied to form a geometric pattern consisting of eight parallel lines encircling the rim just below the lip to which triangles of comb-incising lines are appended. The design is similar in general to the design on some examples of Alexander Incised;[1] although comb-incising is not known in such pottery type. The other rim sherd has its interior surface covered by haphazardly applied comb-incising. On its exterior surface the sherd is decorated with a pair of undulating parallel incised lines which evidently encircled the rim of a small jar having a slightly outcurved short rim. The pair of incised lines are V-shaped in cross section and are spaced 6 mm. apart. At the rounded lip, which is notched, there is a slight exterior fold. The lip notches are V-shaped in cross section, are 1.5 mm. wide, 1 mm. deep, and are spaced 2 to 3 mm. apart.

UNCLASSIFIED RED-FILMED INCISED

One rim sherd and one body sherd from the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden are decorated with broad-line incising together with red filming. Both sherds are tempered with moderate amounts of medium-coarse sand, and the body sherd contains in addition a moderate amount of granule gravel. The rim sherd is dark gray throughout while the body sherd has a buff exterior surface and a dark gray interior surface.

Both sherds are 5 mm. thick. The incising on the body sherd

[1]Haag, 1939.

is shallow and U-shaped in cross section. Two straight parallel lines appear on the sherd. They are spaced 1.2 cm. apart, are 4 mm. wide and less than 1 mm. deep. The red filming is readily observable within the incised lines but has eroded from the remainder of the exterior surface, leaving only red specks. The interior surface was not red-filmed.

The rim sherd is similar in that red filming is apparent within the incised lines, but differs in that there are no remnants of red filming on the rest of the sherd. Incised lines are broad (4 mm.) and relatively deep (2 mm.) and were made with an implement leaving square-cut sides and a level, striated bottom. A broad splinter of cane would cut such a line. One incised line encircles the rim 5 mm. below the round-pointed lip. Straight parallel lines, spaced 1.2 cm. apart depart from this encircling line at right angles and descend downward. The rim sherd suggests a medium-small, globular bowl having a direct rim, and a moderately constricted orifice. The lip bears transverse V-cut notches, 3 mm. wide, 1.5 mm. deep, and spaced 4 or 5 mm. apart.

UNCLASSIFIED RED-FILMED CORD IMPRESSED

One vessel, represented by a rim sherd, a base sherd and seven body sherds, from the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden, was decorated on the exterior rim area by cord impressing and on both the exterior and interior surfaces by red filming. The tempering material is abundant, fine, micaceous sand. The rim is direct on a hemispherical bowl form. A pseudo-rim, 3.5 cm. wide is differentiated from the smoothed body and base areas by being decorated with a single herringbone pattern made up of diagonally opposed lines of cord impressing. The implement was perhaps a small oblong tool about which cord had been wound, longitudinally. The impressions are not like those produced by the use of a cord-wrapped dowel. Instead the end result resembles cord marking as produced by a large paddle, except that a definite geometric pattern has been achieved. The single herringbone pattern is contained within two rows of closely spaced oblong punctations, one line at the lip, the other bordering the bottom edge of the cord impressed area. The punctations may have been made with the end of a small blunt

stick. The rim is gradually thinned toward the round-pointed lip. The vessel wall is 5 mm. thick while the round-flattened base is thickened to 9 mm. The sherds have broken very readily along horizontal planes, indicating coiling or some annular method as the method of manufacture. The rim sherd suggests an orifice diameter of about 22 cm. The red filming is of a dark red, and has mostly eroded from the exterior surface leaving only spots of red.

UNCLASSIFIED ZONED PUNCTATED

One body sherd, from the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden, is tempered with a moderate amount of medium-fine sand, and is decorated on the exterior surface with punctations zoned between incised lines. The sherd is orange-red throughout, and is 5 mm. thick. Both surfaces are well-smoothed, but not to a polish. Two narrow, curving parallel incised lines, V-shaped in cross section, 1.5 mm. wide, less than 1 mm. deep, and spaced 1.2 cm. apart, outline a band of very small "hollow-reed" punctations. The punctations are 1.5 mm. in diameter, and are closely and neatly spaced. This sherd may be Orleans Punctated.[1]

UNCLASSIFIED POTTERY GRAVER

Two body sherds, perhaps Franklin Plain, from Porter Village each have a small ovate projection, the result of the sherds having been carved. The projections, if dragged along the soft surface of a vessel to be decorated would produce incised lines U-shaped in cross section. These "gravers" may have been used to incise lines like those described for Basin Bayou Incised, Alligator Bayou Stamped, and incised lines for other pottery types having incised lines U-shaped in cross section, appearing at Porter Village.

UNCLASSIFIABLE (ERODED) (SAND-TEMPERED)

Sand tempered sherds with surfaces eroded to the extent that surface treatment cannot be discerned are listed as "unclassifiable."

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[1]Ford and Quimby, 1945. Described by Ford and Quimby as a pottery type of the Tchefuncte Period.

UNCLASSIFIABLE (ERODED) (CLAY-TEMPERED)

Sherds, tempered with clay, having surfaces obliterated by erosion of the vessel surface are listed as "unclassifiable."

WEEDEN ISLAND-COLES CREEK POTTERY

The pottery types grouped under "Weeden Island-Coles Creek" in the pottery tables are principally those assigned to the Weeden Island Period by Willey for the Florida Gulf Coast and by Ford for the Coles Creek Period of Louisiana. Certain minority new types have been placed under this category based on findings at Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama. Some of the established Florida and Louisiana pottery types are differentiated in the Clarke and Mobile area only on the basis of tempering material, as for instance Weeden Island Incised and Punctated are separated from French Fork Incised in this paper only on the basis of clay tempering for French Fork and sand tempering for Weeden Island. Here, as in the case of other pottery periods described for Clarke and Mobile Counties, such separation of pottery types based solely on tempering material may have no local cultural significance, but may be helpful in determining the degree and direction of influence of one regional culture of the Southeast on another.

WAKULLA CHECK STAMPED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey[1]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Method of Manufacture: Vessels constructed by coiling or some annular method as indicated by horizontal fractures where adjacent strips of clay were not firmly welded.

Temper: Medium-fine micaceous sand moderately abundant, approximately 20 to 25 per cent, and uniformly distributed.

[1]Willey, 1949.

Large sand particles rare, but medium-coarse sand with particles measuring up to 1 mm. in diameter occurs frequently. Compared with McLeod Check Stamped, this paper, Wakulla Check Stamped contains slightly less and slightly coarser sand.

Paste, Texture and Color: Fine, well consolidated, with little contortion. Cross section abrasive. Dark gray core except where fired completely through, then buff in color throughout.

Surface Texture, Finish and Color: All of exterior surface covered with stamping with the exception that some of the various styles of rim folds and strips are not stamped but are well smoothed, sometimes to a low polish. The stamping does not, however, conceal that the exterior surface was smoothed prior to stamping, since the exterior surface is only moderately abrasive. Interior surface smoothed, sometimes to a low polish. Horizontal smoothing marks on the interior surface are characteristic, and are more pronounced on the less accessible interior surface of the upper wall of vessels having a marked constriction of the orifice. The interior surface of most open bowls is well smoothed, often to a low polish, with no smoothing marks apparent. Exterior surface usually buff to brown with light to dark gray fire-mottling common. Interior surface most often gray, although frequently buff, especially on vessel portions fired completely through. The vessel lip is usually gray, continuous with the color of the interior surface, and the rim fold or strip, when present, is sometimes gray, especially its upper half or so.

Hardness: 2.5 to 3.0. Medium to good tensile strength.

Thickness: Vessel walls 4 to 8 mm. thick, averaging slightly over 6 mm. Bases are 2 mm. or so thicker than the walls. The walls of most open bowls are from 1 to 2 mm. thicker than the walls of other vessel forms.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft, the design was impressed upon the exterior surface of the vessel with a carved instrument having a flat or curved face or less likely with a carved cylinder.

Design: An overall design of depressed checks was accomplished by the repeated application of a stamping implement five to eight, or perhaps more, checks wide and of undetermined length. Checks are usually square, infrequently diamond-shaped and rarely rectangular. The individual depressions are from 1.5 to 4 mm. in diameter, usually less than 1 mm. deep and are moderately clear-cut to well-defined. The ridges or lands outlining the checks are 0.5 to 1 mm. wide and are often somewhat squared and well-defined in contrast to the rounded lands described for McLeod Check Stamped, this paper. The lands of each direction are of equal size. Stamping was neatly applied usually, with little overlapping of stamped units. Usually the stamping was applied diagonally to the lip of the vessel with horizontal and vertical stamping rare.

Distribution: The checked design covers the entire exterior surface of the vessel with the exception that some rim folds and strips are smoothed although underlain by stamping applied before the fold or strip had been fashioned. Infrequently on open bowl forms the interior surface is decorated by a single line of dragged punctates encircling the vessel interior 1 or 2 cm. below the lip. The punctation is identical with that described for Weeden Island Punctated and Weeden Island Plain, this paper.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel: Description based on large sherds, some representing portions of the rim, vessel wall and base of the same vessel. The dominant form is a jar having a globular body and a relatively short rim. Globular and flattened globular bowls are common, and hemispherical bowls occur frequently. Occurring less frequently are jars having globular bodies and taller rims, and shallow bowls having outslanting sides and representing less than a hemisphere. Jar forms vary in size from those having a diameter of 15 cm. to medium-large vessels having a diameter as great, perhaps, as 35 cm. The height of most jar forms would measure approximately the same as would the diameter of the same vessel. The greatest number of jar forms would approximate 25 cm. in diameter and height. Globular to flattened globular bowl forms are on the average smaller than jar forms and would range in diameter from 15 to 25 cm. aver-

aging about 22 cm. Globular bowls are approximately two-thirds as tall as they are wide. Open bowls range in diameter from 20 to 35 cm. with vessel height estimated at somewhere around one-half of the diameter, with the shallowest bowls being perhaps one-third as tall as they are wide.

Rims: Rims are direct on bowl forms and slightly inslanting to moderately recurved and somewhat flaring on jar forms. Rims of jars vary in height from 3 to 7 cm., with most rims being 3 to 4 cm. tall. Rims of nearly all jars have a rim fold[1] or rim strip whereas only about one-half of the bowls have rim folds and only a few have rim strips. Rim folds are rounded, usually measuring less than 12 mm. in width with narrow examples only 4 mm. wide. Such rim folds appear both on jars and on bowls. The base of the fold may be left ragged where it attaches to the rim but most often is neatly welded to the rim by smoothing with a blunt instrument. The fold is not stamped, or if so, has become indistinguishable from a rim strip. The characteristic and identifying rim treatment for Wakulla Check Stamped, however, is the addition of a rim strip forming a collar 2 to 3 cm. wide and infrequently as wide as 4.5 cm. The strip is firmly welded to a rim which was stamped prior to the addition of the strip. The strip itself is usually stamped, although about one-third of the strips are plain and smoothed. The strip usually adds only 1 or 2 mm. to the thickness of the rim but in some cases the base of the strip is thicker and overhanging, adding 3 to 4 mm. to the thickness of the rim in the area of the strip base, giving in cross section a wedge-shaped "pseudo rim" having the base of the wedge corresponding to the base of the strip. The rim strips described above appear both on jars and on a few bowls, although the wedge-shaped "pseudo-rim" only rarely appears on bowls. A rim strip often appearing on jar forms and rarely on bowls is identical with those described above except that it is recurved, giving the upper limits of the rim a decided outward flare. This outward bending of the rim in the region of the rim strip was accomplished after the strip

[1]In this description a rim fold is defined as being apparently made up of excess paste folded outward and attached to the exterior surface of the rim. A rim strip is similar except that it is usually wide and was apparently, but perhaps not always, added to the exterior surface of the rim as a separate strip. Such a rim strip is synonomous with the collar of a "collared rim".

was otherwise completely fashioned as evidenced by the distortion of the checks on stamped strips. Only rarely does the strip extend over the entire height of the rim but usually forms a "pseudo rim" terminating a taller rim rising gradually above a rounded shoulder. Where a rim strip does extend over the entire height of the rim, and especially in cases where such a rim is recurved, there is usually an abrupt angle on the vessel interior where the rim departs from the shoulder. Biconically drilled crack-lacing holes occasionally appear on rims 2 or 3 cm. below the lip.

Lip: Lips are flat to round pointed with flat lips usually accompanying rim strips and rounded to round-pointed lips accompanying rim folds and rims having neither a fold nor a strip.

Body: Globular for jar forms and globular to flattened-globular for most bowl forms. Shallower bowls have hemispherical bodies or bodies forming less than a hemisphere.

Base: Round to round-flattened with some tending toward being sub-conoidal. Stamping covers the entire base but is usually less well defined on the base than on other vessel portions and frequently the stamping on the base is overlapping.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida; Chattahoochee River Area of Alabama and Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early Mississippian; or Transitioned Woodland; more specifically the Weeden Island Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

A pottery type of the Weeden Island Period derived probably from earlier check stamped pottery types such as McLeod Check Stamped. Directly related to Weeden Island Punctated on the basis of a line of dragged-punctations, typical of Weeden Island Punctated, occurring on the interior surface of some Wakulla Check Stamped Pottery sherds.

WEEDEN ISLAND PLAIN

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey[1]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Method of Manufacture: Vessels constructed by coiling or some annular method as indicated by frequently occurring horizontal fractures where edges of adjacent strips of clay were not firmly welded.

Temper: Sand, same as described for Wakulla Check Stamped, this paper, except that most sherds contain slightly less sand.

Paste Texture and Color: Fine, well consolidated, with little contortion. Cross sections abrasive. Dark gray core except where fired completely through, then buff in color throughout.

Surface Texture, Finish and Color: Both exterior and interior surfaces well smoothed, often to a low polish, especially on shallow bowl forms where all surfaces were easily accessible to the smoothing implement. Less accessible areas, such as the upper interior walls of vessels having constricted mouths, show horizontal smoothing marks. A few show a well polished exterior surface. Surfaces are buff to medium-gray with an intermediate grey-buff most common. Fire-clouding frequent. As a rule vessel walls were not fired completely through so that the lighter surface color penetrates only 1 mm. or so into the dark grey core. In a few cases surfaces show traces of having been treated with a red film. Sometimes only the interior surface or exterior surface appears to have been filmed, and in other cases, both surfaces.

Hardness: 2.5 to 3. Medium to good tensile strength.

Thickness: Vessel walls range in thickness from 5 to 8 mm. with most averaging around 6 mm. Rims may be of the same

[1]Willey, 1949.

thickness as the walls but usually are from 1 to 5 mm. thicker. Bases are 1 or 2 mm. thicker than the walls.

ACCOMPANYING DECORATIVE FEATURES:

Single incised lines made in the soft clay of the unfired vessel with an implement having a moderately short point; linear punctations, individually cuneiform in shape, made perhaps with the corner of a triangular-ended or square-ended implement punched at close intervals as it was dragged along the still plastic vessel surface at a low angle; rows of closely spaced parallel gash-punctations or short incisions, and infrequently a row of large hemispherical punctations; and modeling in the form of small widely spaced knob-like rim projections to medium-large flaring ears trianguloid to ovate-trianguloid in shape, and infrequently occurring square to ovate-square lateral appendages projecting outward from beneath the rim and which possibly may represent tail appendages of otherwise unrecognized effigy forms.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: The dominant form is a medium-large shallow open bowl representing less than a hemisphere and measuring from 20 to 35 cm. in diameter. Next in popularity are globular to flattened globular bowls with constricted mouths and having vessel diameters ranging from 18 to 30 cm. Represented by fewer examples are bowl forms ranging from those hemispherical in form but with sides nearly vertical and straight, to those which are deeper and tending toward being globular in form. Jar forms are decidedly in the minority, are of medium size, and bear short vertical rims. Diameters of jars are estimated as ranging from 15 to 25 cm. with heights measuring somewhat less than the diameter of the vessels. Small deep bowls having vertical sides are infrequently indicated.

Rim: Direct on bowl forms, straight and vertical on jars. Rims are commonly thickened with the greatest thickening usually at the lip. The thickening was accomplished either by the addition of an exterior rim fold, or less often by an interior rim fold. In some cases of rim thickening there is on definite evidence of a fold. Exterior rim folds are ovoid to rectanguloid in cross section while interior folds are ovoid only. The bottom

edge of the fold is neatly welded to the vessel wall and most examples show that a blunt-ended tool was used to square off the bottom of a rectanguloid rim fold or to give a shallow depressed area (flute) at the bottom edge of an ovate rim fold. Where a sharp tool was used this treatment gave an incised line at the bottom edge of the rim fold. Rim folds vary in width from 8 to 25 mm. and are usually about 15 mm. wide. They give the rim area an additional thickness of 2 to 5 mm. over that of the vessel wall. The rim of the dominant vessel form, the shallow open bowl, most often is encircled by an incised line on the exterior, rarely on the interior, but sometimes by both on the same vessel. More often the interior line is not incised but linear-punctated. A single line of linear punctates sometimes replaces the exterior line as well. Globular bowl forms usually have less complex rims and ordinarily have only a small ovoid exterior rim fold, neatly finished. Ears and ovate exterior folds bearing linear punctating and gash-incising occur both on shallow bowls and globular bowls. Rims of jars have simple rounded exterior rim folds, and are often not thickened by a fold but, in cross section, appear as a short vertical flange on a body identical with that of the globular bowl. The tail-like appendages are too fragmentary to assign to any particular vessel form. Biconically drilled crack-lacing holes occur, usually 1 cm. or so below the lip.

Lip: Rounded or flat, rarely round-pointed. Open bowls have rounded or flat lips, the flat lips often being bevelled either to the inside or outside. Flat lips are sometimes decorated with linear punctating or with large punctations hemispherical in shape and bulging the walls of the vessel. Such punctations are 8 mm. or so in diameter and 5 mm. or so deep. Transverse gash-incisions occur infrequently as lip embellishments. Lips of globular bowls are usually rounded and simple although occasionally a lip bears linear punctating or transverse gash-incising. Jars have rounded to round-pointed lips.

Base: Rounded to round-flattened and only 1 or 2 mm. thicker than the accompanying vessel wall.

Appendages: Briefly described under "Accompanying Decorative Features" are certain appendages. Some are ears which flare out horizontally from the vessel orifice or may turn upward

at a slight angle. Other ears are smaller and appear as trianguloid thickened areas of rim folds. These usually accompany rims having decorated lips. In one instance a "knob" extends down the vessel wall as a round-ended applique ridge, ovoid in cross section and measuring 35 mm. in length and 15 mm. in width. It is possible that this appendage represents a conventionalized head of a bird and can be compared with lower portions of head illustrated by Moore (1903:74) and reproduced by Willey (1949, Fig. 37, b). Other appendages appear to be tail appendages of effigy forms and are squared or ovate-squared in horizontal outline. One such appendage, ovoid in horizontal outline, has a corresponding depressed area on the interior of the vessel wall.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast; Chattahoochee River Area of Alabama and Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early Mississippian or Transitional Woodland; more specifically, the Weeden Island Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

The simpler vessel forms of this pottery type may have developed from certain earlier pottery types such as McLeod Plain. Related to plain pottery types of Troyville and Coles Creek Periods of Louisiana.

WEEDEN ISLAND PUNCTATED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey[1]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as described for Wakulla Check Stamped, this paper,

[1]Willey, 1949.

except that there are no data on thickness of bases, and Weeden Island Punctated sherds occasionally show traces of red filming on the exterior surface.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft, punctations were impressed into the vessel surface sometimes by punching with an implement having a small rounded tip leaving a small dot punctation or more often by punching at an angle or dragging and punching at an angle, an implement having an angular tip, either square or trianguloid in shape but always leaving a trianguloid impression. Hollow-reed punctating and incising by the use of a pointed tool occur infrequently and then only as supplementary to punctated design accomplished by tools suggested previously.

Design: The design is curvilinear and consists of widely spaced trianguloid, oval, circular, or lobate forms or combinations of these forms. Design details are deep trianguloid punctations terminating lines of dragged punctates, or centering a design element or flanking in pairs, a design element. Sometimes "hollow-reed" punctations or excavated circles were used to embellish a design made up of dot punctations. On one sherd a trianguloid area, outlined by dragged punctates is hatchured with incised lines made with a pointed tool. Design elements are often connected by a straight or curving line of dragged punctates. Trianguloid punctations are usually 1 to 2.5 mm. in diameter and 1 mm. or so deep but the larger trianguloid punctations applied usually signly for detailing the design, are 5 to 6 mm. in diameter and 2 mm. or so deep. Dot punctations are 1 mm. or so in diameter and less than 1 mm. deep. Hollow reed punctations and excavated circles are 1.2 cm. in diameter. Incised lines are 1.5 mm. wide and less than 1 mm. deep.

Distribution: The design appears either on the exterior or interior surface of the vessel, but not on both surfaces of the same vessel, except in the sense that a marginal incised line encircling the vessel just below the lip may occur on the exterior surface of a vessel, having designs on the interior surface. There are no data on bases, but designs appear on all other areas of the vessel. Rims usually have a marginal decoration made up

of a single, encircling incised line which may or may not be paralleled by a line of dragged punctates or sometimes a band of dragged punctates.

Total Vessel and Size: The most common form is a shallow bowl or plate, bearing horizontal trianguloid ears, probably four to a vessel and having the interior surface, including the horizontal rim, decorated with punctations. These shallow bowls are estimated to range from 25 to 35 cm. in diameter, and 4 or 5 cm. in depth. Other less common forms are globular bowls having moderately constricted mouths and hemispherical bowls. Both of these bowl forms have their exterior surfaces decorated. Both bowl forms are estimated as having diameters ranging from 15 to 20 cm. A rare form is a deep, almost cylindrical bowl having a tall straight rim and an almost imperceptible sloping shoulder. The one rim sherd representing this form indicates a vessel diameter of 15 cm. or so.

Rim: Rims are horizontally flaring on shallow bowl or plate forms, and are 3 to 5 cm. wide exclusive of the ears. The ears project outward from 5 mm. to 2 cm. Rims are direct on most globular bowls and direct on hemispherical bowls. One globular bowl has a short (1 cm. tall), vertical rim turned abruptly upward from the globular body. The rim of the deep bowl nearly cylindrical in shape, is straight, slightly inslanting and about 4 cm. tall as measured from the region where it gradually emerges from the gently sloping shoulder. Rims of globular bowls often bear an exterior fold, which is sometimes complex. The complex fold may be trianguloid in cross section, or may be ovoid or double-ovoid in cross section. Sometimes the bottom edge of the lower ovoid fold is wavy, intentionally so modeled to give a pleasing petaled effect. The folds bear a line of dragged punctates often accompanied by an incised line made with a pointed implement. One trianguloid fold is decorated with transverse trianguloid punctations on its upper face. Certain rim sherds having no body area attached, assigned to the type, Weeden Island Punctated, may perhaps belong to Weeden Island Plain.

Lip: Round-flattened, rounded or round-pointed. Sometimes the lip bears a row of linear punctate.

Body: Rounded.

Appendages: Trianguloid ears extend out horizontally from shallow bowl or plate forms. On one rim sherd from a hemispherical bowl, a short, vertical trianguloid knob extends 5 mm. above the lip.

Base: No direct data, but the curvature of sherds from the lower body wall suggests rounded bases.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast; and Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Transitional Woodland or Early Mississippian; more specifically the Weeden Island Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related to French Fork Incised of the Louisiana area.

WEEDEN ISLAND INCISED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey[1]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama. Weeden Island Incised is similar in all respects to Weeden Island Punctated, this paper, except for variations in design and frequency of various vessel forms. Red filming occasionally occurs and when evident is confined to the interior surface.

Design: Areas of dot or trianguloid punctations confined within incised lines made with a pointed instrument. Flowing curvilinear bands, which are smoothed and undecorated, form a continuous design with background areas, trianguloid or oblate in form, filled with closely spaced punctations. Infrequently

[1]Willey, 1949, page 411.

the background areas are filled in with hatchured or cross-hatched incising instead of with punctations. Three body sherds, all from the same vessel, have series of straight, parallel incised lines, and between each pair of lines is a row of large trianguloid punctations. A similar sherd is illustrated in SE News Letter as Rhinehart Punctated[1]. From Deas Village is a similar design on a body sherd and rim sherd from a medium-small hemispherical bowl. Larger, single, trianguloid punctations supplement the design. Sometimes these large trianguloid punctations occur widely spaced along, and penetrating through an incised line. A similar use of punctations occurs on one body sherd from McLeod Estate Village. The hollow-reed punctations, present in Weeden Island Punctated do not occur. The design is confined to the exterior surface except on shallow bowls or plates.

VESSEL FORM:

The globular bowl is the most popular form, with shallow bowls or plates, hemispherical bowls, and deep open bowls having slightly flaring straight rims, being minority forms. Rim styles noted for Weeden Island Punctated, this paper, are all present except for the rim turned abruptly upward from the mouth of a globular bowl form.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast; and Mobile and Clarke Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Transitional Woodland or Early Mississippian; more specifically, the Weeden Island Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related to French Fork Incised of the Louisiana area.

[1]Ford and Willey, 1939, photograph of Rhinehart Punctated second sherd from bottom in right column.

WEEDEN ISLAND ZONED RED[1]

These pottery sherds would be assigned to Weeden Island Incised except that alternate bands of background area are colored by a red film, resulting in a zoned film effect. Because of the zoned filming these sherds are assigned to the pottery type Weeden Island Zoned Red.

CARRABELLE PUNCTATED[2]

The paste qualities of pottery sherds assigned to this type approximate those described for Wakulla Check Stamped, this paper, except that sometimes there is a tempering addition of coarser sand, ranging to granule gravel. Vessel forms represented are medium-large globular bowls, straight-sided deep bowls, and jars having moderately tall rims. Rims are direct to slightly outcurving and either taper toward the lip or are thickened slightly. Notched lips occur sometimes. The sherds are decorated either rectanguloid or circular punctations as follows:

Rectanguloid Punctations: Shallow, slanting, rectanguloid punctations sometimes occur in a single row between parallel incised lines, encircling the upper portion of the exterior surface of the vessel. The incised lines are shallow rectanguloid in cross section and were evidently made with the same implement used in punctating the vessel. The incised lines are 3 mm. wide and the punctations are of the same width as the incised lines and are 4 to 7 mm. long. In some cases, there is more than one pair of incised lines, but in such cases punctations occur only between one pair of incised lines. In some cases decoration consists only of a single incised line, shallow and U-shaped in cross section, forming a lower boundary to a single row of rectanguloid punctations encircling the exterior of the upper portion of the vessel. One sherd of this pottery type from Deas Village is from a globular bowl having no incised lines but having a single row of closely-spaced rectanguloid punctations encircling the exterior surface of the vessel just below the lip.

[1]Willey, 1949, p. 422. Willey assigns this pottery type to the Weeden Island Period.

[2]Willey, 1949, page 425. Willey assigns the pottery type Carrabelle Punctated to the Weeden Island Period.

Circular Punctations: Circular, dimple, punctations 4 or 5 mm. in diameter are arranged in horizontal rows beginning at the lip and extending downward a distance of four or five rows. An incised line, sometimes shallow U-shaped in cross section, but more often square-cut, occasionally bounds the punctations either at the bottom of the punctated area, or at the top, where it leaves an undecorated area above, providing a pseudo-rim. In some cases, the dimple punctations are applied at a slight angle, and when closely spaced, may be termed dragged punctate.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Transitional Woodland or Early Mississippian; more specifically, the Weeden Island Period.

CARRABELLE INCISED

DEFINITION:

Described as a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey.[1]

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as described for Weeden Island Plain, this paper, except there are no data on thickness of bases.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft, the vessel surface was incised with a pointed implement. Oval, oblique punctations, when present, were made with the end of a blunt implement applied at an angle.

Design: Parallel incised lines extend downward, diagonally or vertically, from the rim area to form a simple overall pattern of parallel lines or to form a herringbone pattern. The design usually is appended to a single incised line encircling the rim 2 to 3 cm. below the lip. Infrequently a row of oblique, oval punctations supplant this encircling incised line. The lines vary

[1]Willey, 1949, page 422.

from 0.5 to 2 mm. in width and are spaced in parallel position from 3 to 8 mm. apart.

Distribution: Decoration covers most of the exterior surface except that usually the rim is left plain and smoothed.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: Medium-small to medium sized globular jars with short rims are most common. Less common are globular bowls having moderately constricted mouths. Most vessels are estimated to have a maximum diameter of 20 cm.

Rim: Direct on globular bowls with the plain, undecorated area serving as a pseudo-rim, and one example of a short (5 mm. tall) sharply upturned flange. On jars, rims vary from short, recurved rims, through taller recurved rims to moderately tall inslanting rims. The short rims are from 1 to 2.5 cm. tall, with the inslanting rims approaching 4 cm. in height. Only on these taller rims does the decoration begin at the lip.

Lip: Flat, round-flattened, rounded and round-pointed.

Body: Globular with some jars having moderately high shoulders.

Base: Limited data suggest rounded bases.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast; and the Mobile Bay region and Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Willey assigns the pottery sherds of this type to the Weeden Island period and therefore assignment to a transitional period between Middle Woodland and Early Mississippian is appropriate for Florida. In Alabama, a few sherds of this type from the McLeod Estate Village, suggest an extension of the chronological range of this type backwards, well into the Middle Woodland Period, although the pottery type usually accompanies Weeden Island material in Alabama. The chronological position for this

pottery type in South Alabama is, therefore, Middle Woodland to Early Mississippian.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

This sand-tempered pottery type of Florida and Alabama finds a counterpart in a clay-tempered pottery type, Mazique Incised; assigned by Ford to the Troyville Period, a late Hopewellian manifestation of Middle Woodland[1].

MOUND FIELD NET-MARKED

DEFINITION:

Described as a pottery type of the Weeden Island period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey[2]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as described for Wakulla Check Stamped, this paper, except there are no data on base thickness.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft, the design was impressed upon the exterior surface of the vessel with a net-wrapped paddle or perhaps with a section of net held in the hand. The net was well made of tightly twined cord.

Design: An over-all design of net impressions. The mesh impressions are usually diamond-shaped, sometimes square. At each intersection of the cord impressions is a deep pit representing an impression of a knot. The impressions are usually clear, although sometimes they overlap or were smeared over in spots. The mesh size ranges from 7 mm. to 1 cm. in length and 4 mm. to 7 mm. in width if diamond shaped, or 7 mm. along the side if square. The impressions of individual cords range from approximately 0.3 mm. to 1 mm. in width.

Distribution: The net impressions cover the entire exterior

[1]Ford, 1951, page 57.
[2]Willey, 1949, page 440.

surface of the vessel except the lip and some plain rim areas and perhaps the base, since there are no data on bases.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel: Description based on sherds, some of which are large enough to show the rim, shoulder and body form of the same vessel. The dominant form is a medium-large jar having a globular body and a relatively short rim which may or may not be collared. A minority form is a medium-small globular bowl having a moderately constricted mouth. Jars range from 30 to 35 cm. in maximum diameter, which is at the central body portion of the vessel, with orifices ranging from 25 to 30 cm. Globular bowls are perhaps 20 cm. or so in diameter.

Rim: Rims are direct on the globular bowl form, and on jar forms, straight and inslanting or vertical, or more often slightly recurved to slightly flaring. Rim heights on jars range from 2.5 to 5 cm. as measured from the approximate point where the rim gradually emerges from the sloping shoulder. Wide, flat, exterior rim folds are common on jars. The folds add little to the thickness of the rim in some cases but in other cases give a collared effect. The folds are usually about 2 cm. wide, and were applied over an area already impressed with net marking. The folds are usually decorated with net marking but in some cases are smoothed and plain. They are very similar to the folds described for Wakulla Check Stamped except that none are bent to form a short flaring rim. One rim sherd from a jar bears a narrow, ragged, rounded fold such as those described for McLeod Check Stamped.

Lip: Flattened to round flattened on folded rims. Round pointed to pointed on rims not having folds.

Body: Globular.

Base: No data, although sherds from lower body areas suggest rounded bases.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast; and Mobile and Clarke Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Transitional between Middle Woodland and Early Mississippian and extends well into Early Mississippian; more specifically, the Weeden Island Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Probably related to cord-marked pottery types such as Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked and West Florida Cord-Marked.

KEITH INCISED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey[1]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as described for Weeden Island Plain, this paper, except there are no data on thickness of bases.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft the design was incised, using a pointed implement.

Design: The design consists of cross-hatched incised lines forming small to large diamond-shaped areas between the sets of parallel incised lines. The lines are usually narrow and sharply cut, but may be shallow V-shaped in cross section. The size of the diamond-shaped areas range from 8 mm. in length and 4 mm. wide, to 3 cm. x 1.5 cm.

Distribution: Limited data suggest that the entire exterior surface except the lip may have been decorated; although on one is limited by sherd the decoration is confined to the rim and shoulder areas and a single incised line bordering the bottom of the decorated area.

[1]Willey, 1949, page 427.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: Medium-sized to medium-large globular bowl having moderately constricted mouths.

Rim: Direct, and slightly thickened by an exterior folding which is underscored by a shallow groove welding the short fold to the rim.

Lip: Rounded. Transverse incisions or gash punctations appear on the lip of one rim sherd. The gashes are spaced 4 mm. apart and may have been made with the incising implement.

Body: Globular.

Base: No definite data, but body sherds from lower wall sections suggest rounded bases.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast; and Mobile and Clarke Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Transitional Woodland or Early Mississippian; more specifically, the Weeden Island Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related to Beldeau Incised of Louisiana.

INDIAN PASS INCISED[1]

Pottery of this type has ware characteristics like those described for Weeden Island Plain, this paper, and is decorated with sharply cut, closely spaced, parallel incised lines forming curvilinear patterns. One vessel, a jar, was decorated around the rim by a series of continuous wavy lines. Short horizontal gash incisions border the band of decoration on both edges. The lip on the rim sherd of this vessel is flat. The rim is straight

[1]Willey, 1949, page 425. Defined by Willey as a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period of the Florida Gulf Coast.

and vertical and turns from the shoulder at a noticeable but not severe, angle. Other vessels represented probably are globular bowls having the shoulder area decorated with a series of concentric incomplete ovals. The bottom edge of the decoration is sometimes bordered by a single incised line.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida Gulf Coast; and Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Transitional Woodland or Early Mississippian; more specifically, the Weeden Island Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Design may have developed from the variety of Basin Bayou Incised having curvilinear designs made up of closely spaced lines.

WEST FLORIDA CORD-MARKED (LATE VARIETY)

DEFINITION:

Described as a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period of the Florida Gulf Coast by Willey[1]. The following description is based on pottery sherds from Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as described for Weeden Island Plain, this paper, except there are no data on thickness of bases.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft, the decoration was impressed into the surface by repeated applications of a cord-wrapped paddle of some sort. Incised lines when present, were made with a pointed implement.

Design: An overall design made up of parallel impressions of cord which was twined moderately tightly. The rows of cord

[1]Willey, 1949, page 440.

marking usually run diagonally to the lip but may run vertically. Each cord impression is 1 to 1.5 mm. in diameter and are often very clear-cut. They are spaced 2 to 4 mm. apart.

Distribution: The cord marking covers the entire exterior surface of the vessel except for the lip, for certain smoothed rims, and perhaps the apex of the base.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: The most common vessel form by far is a medium-sized globular jar having a short, straight rim which may either be vertical or slightly inslanting. The form is sometimes referred to as a "jar-bowl" form. A minority form is a jar with a taller rim emerging from a gently sloping shoulder.

Rim: Rims emerge gradually from the shoulder area. They are usually short, measuring 1 to 2 cm. in height. The rim of the minority jar form is 3.5 cm. or so tall. Exterior rim folds are nearly always present and are 1 to 2 cm. wide, and neatly finished at the bottom edge. The rim folds are thin and flat adding only 1 or 2 mm. to the thickness of the rim. The rim fold may be plain and smoothed or it may be cord marked. Sometimes the cord marking on the fold is partially obliterated by smoothing. When the fold is broken away from the rim, cord marking is seen beneath it. Infrequently, an incised line borders the bottom edge of the fold. The single rim not bearing a fold is smoothed for a distance of 1 cm. below the lip.

Lip: Flattened or round-flattened.

Body: Globular.

Base: Limited data. Body sherds from the lower wall area suggest rounded or round-flattened bases.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Northwest Florida; and Mobile and Clarke Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Transitional Woodland or Early Middle Mississippian; more specifically, the Weeden Island Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related to cord-marked pottery types from the Southeast in general. Differentiated from the early variety on the basis that the late variety has stamped rim strips and certain rim treatments not present in the early variety, and having been impressed with a relatively loosely twined cord.

ANDREWS' PLACE STAMPED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Weeden Island-Coles Creek Period of the Mobile Bay Region, this paper.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as described for Wakulla Check Stamped, this paper, except there are no data on vessel bases.

DECORATION:

The exterior surface of the vessel was decorated by haphazardly applying the toothed edge of a scallop shell to the soft paste of the vessel, leaving rows of indentations running in all directions. Occasionally the exterior, convex, surface of the scallop shell was applied to the vessel surface leaving irregular patches of parallel stamped lines. Apparently the entire exterior surface of the vessel was decorated except for some undecorated lip areas, and there are no data on the vessel base.

VESSEL FORM:

Limited data suggest medium-sized globular bowls and hemisherical bowls with slightly outslanting sides. Rims are not differentiated from the vessel walls except occasionally a rim of a globular bowl is bent slightly outward. Lips are rounded.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

The Mobile Bay Region of Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early Mississippian or Transitional Woodland; more specifically the Weeden Island-Coles Creek Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Similar to the pottery types Hillsborough Shell Stamped and Ruskin Dentate Stamped described by Willey[1], as obtaining from the Weeden Island Period of the Florida Gulf Coast. Technique of decoration resembles that of the pottery type Bayou La Batre Scallop Impressed of the Bayou La Batre-Tchefuncte Period, except that Andrews' Place Stamped shows a decided haphazard application of the stamping implement.

DEAS PINCHED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period in Clarke County, Alabama, this paper.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as described for Wakulla Check Stamped, this paper, except that the ware often contains more and coarser sand, including granule gravel sometimes, is more abrasive to the touch, has poorer tensile strength and has a greater thickness range. Thickness of the body sherds vary from 5 to 9 mm., and bases are 2 or 3 mm. thicker.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft the exterior surface of the vessel was first simple stamped with a grooved or wrapped paddle of some sort, and then the major decoration was accomplished by pinching up paste into individual peaks or into continuous ridges, using the thumb and forefinger probably.

[1]Willey, 1949, pages 440-441.

Design: The design consists of an overall simple stamping, like that described for McLeod Simple Stamped, this paper, obliterated in part by vertical or diagonal rows of pinched-up peaks or continuous ridges. A variety of patterns of pinched decoration are represented, although all are concerned with rows of pinched peaks or ridges. The rows may be closely spaced and parallel, may be widely spaced and parallel, may be long or short, or frequently an individual row may curve in a slight arc until it intersects another ridge diagonally or at right angles.

Distribution: In all cases it seems that the entire exterior surface except the lip was simple stamped. In most cases the pinched decoration appears to cover the entire exterior except for the lip and usually the upper portion of the rim. In some cases the pinched decoration is confined to a band encircling the vessel at the shoulder area.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: The dominant form is a medium-sized jar having a vertical, straight or recurved rim. The other, less common, form is a globular medium-sized bowl having a moderately constricted mouth. Jars are estimated to range from 20 to 30 cm. in maximum diameter. Globular bowls are estimated to have a body diameter of 20 cm. or so and a mouth diameter of 12 to 15 cm.

Rim: Rims on globular bowls are direct, following the same arc as the body. Rims of jars emerge gradually from gently sloping shoulders, are vertical either straight or recurved slightly, and measure from 2 to 3.5 cm. in height.

Lip: Round-flattened, rounded, and round-pointed.

Body: Globular.

Base: Rounded to round-flattened.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Presently known only from Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Transitional Woodland or Early Mississippian; more specifically, the Weeden Island Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Closely related to Tucker Ridge Pinched of Florida.

DEAS PUNCTATED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period in Clarke County, Alabama, this paper.

Certain pottery sherds are similar in all respects to Deas Pinched except that rows of deep trianguloid punctations supplant the pinchings. The arrangement of the rows is similar to that described for Deas Pinched even to the rows of punctations intersecting each other. The trianguloid punctations apparently were made with the corner of an implement having a rectangular tip and applied at an angle. Often beside an individual punctation is a piled-up area, stimulating the valley and ridge of a pinched technique. The trianguloid punctations are 3 to 5 mm. in diameter. In all cases the punctations were applied after the vessel surface was simple-stamped.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Presently known only from Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Same as Deas Pinched.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Identical with Deas Pinched except punctations supplant the pinchings of Deas Pinched.

JAMES CORD-FABRIC-IMPRESSED

DEFINITION:

Defined in this paper as a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period in Clarke County, Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as described for Wakulla Check Stamped, this paper, except there are no data on thickness of bases.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft a fabric design was impressed either by repeated application of a fabric wrapped paddle or less likely with fabric wrapped around the hand.

Design: An over-all design of impressions of a fabric having a fine weft and an equally fine, but loosely applied warp. The weaving technique is not plain plaiting since the warp is so widely separated. It is possible that a twining technique is involved. The design does not have the "rippled" effect characteristic of well-known Southeastern fabric-marked pottery types such as Long Branch Fabric Marked and Dunlap Fabric Marked. Rather, it resembles neatly and closely spaced cord-marking transversed by a loose net-work of cords. The cords are twined moderately tightly and are 1.5 mm. in diameter. The loosely applied cords are similar but are spaced 1 to 1.5 cm. apart in a crude curvilinear net pattern.

Distribution: Probably the entire exterior surface of the vessel except for the lip and the small rim fold when the latter is present. No data on bases.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: Limited data suggest medium-large open jars having straight, vertical or slightly out-slanting rims gradually emerging from gently sloping shoulders.

Rim: Vertical or slightly out-slanting and measuring 3 to 4 cm. in height. A small ragged rim fold was formed probably as a by-product to lip finishing.

Lip: Rounded to round-pointed.

Body: Globular.

Base: No data.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Presently known only from James Village, Clarke County, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Early Mississippian or Transitional Woodland; more specifically the Weeden Island Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

No close relatives known. More closely related to cord-marking than fabric-marking, and in fact may represent cord marking applied with a paddle and followed by the impressing of a loose net over the cord marking.

COLES CREEK INCISED[1]

A large rim sherd from Porter Village, this paper, is assigned to this type. The sherd is tempered with lumps of clay together with a small amount of micaceous fine sand. The exterior surface is gray-brown, the paste core dark gray and the interior surface splotched gray and tan, markedly fire-clouded. The surfaces are chalky to the touch and the interior surface is crackled. The vessel represented appears to have been deep and straight-sided. The lip is round-pointed. Decoration consists of parallel incised lines encircling the vessel. The incised lines, twenty-seven in number, were made with a pointed tool, are shallow, 1 mm. or so in width, are spaced 2 to 3 mm. apart and cover an area 7.6 cm. broad. Apparently the vessel was plain below this band of incised lines. The ware is very similar to that described for Troyville Stamped, this paper.

A few Coles Creek incised sherds from Andrews' Place Shell Midden are sherds from middle and lower rim sections and bear horizontal parallel sharply incised lines encircling the vessel. These sherds are tempered with clay lumps together with small amounts of fine sand, and the surfaces are not "crackled" as described for the rim sherd from Porter Village.

[1]Ford and Willey in Haag, 1939, assign this pottery type to the Coles Creek Period. See also Ford, 1951, page 74.

PONTCHARTRAIN CHECK STAMPED[1]

In the present paper, check stamped pottery sherds are assigned to this pottery type on the basis of tempering material which consists of clay lumps. The rims are direct and are neatly smoothed providing a smooth pseudo-rim differentiated from the check stamped surface of the vessel body by a sharply cut incised line encircling the vessel 3 cm. below the lip. The check stamping on the sherds was neatly applied as in well-made examples of Wakulla Check Stamped. Checks are 2 to 2.5 mm. across and lands are 1 mm. wide. One rim sherd suggests a hemispherical bowl form, and another rim sherd a globular bowl having a constricted mouth.

BELDEAU INCISED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Coles Creek Period of Louisiana[2].

A single clay-tempered body sherd from Beckum Village and two body sherds from Andrews' Place Shell Midden are classified as Beldeau Incised. Cross-hatched incised lines form diamond-shaped areas. The incised lines were made with a pointed implement and are 4 to 5 mm. apart.

MULBERRY CREEK CORD MARKED[3]

Cord marked sherds, tempered with angular lumps of clay, are assigned to this type.

The cord impressions are distinct and indicate a tightly twined cord. The impressions are roughly parallel on some sherds and "criss-cross" on other sherds. The sherds have poor tensile strength and a hardness of approximately 2.

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[1]Ford and Willey in Haag, April 1939, assign this pottery type to the Coles Creek Period of Louisiana.

[2]Ford and Willey in Haag, April 1939.

[3]Haag, Southeastern News Letter, Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb. 1939. (Defined as a pottery type from the Tennessee River Valley area of North Alabama).

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Alabama and Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Transitional Woodland or Early Mississippian. Probably has a relatively long life span and future studies in areas where the pottery type is common could possibly lead to establishing an "early" and "late" variety, most likely on the basis of evolution in rim treatment.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related to Southeastern Cord Marked pottery types in general.

SAUTY INCISED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Tennessee River Valley Region of Alabama[1].

A single small sherd, from James Village, representing the lower region of the rim of a jar, is tempered with crushed limestone and decorated by fine-line incising. The incising consists of a single zig-zag line which apparently encircled the vessel where the rim emerged from the shoulder. The limestone particles are leached considerably, leaving angular pits both on the surfaces and on the broken edges of the sherd. The paste core is dark gray, and surfaces are buff. The sherd is 4 mm. thick. This sherd together with the two sherds of Flint River Brushed also from James Village apparently represent pottery vessels traded into South Alabama from the Tennessee River Valley Region.

[1]Heimlich, 1952, page 19.

FLINT RIVER BRUSHED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Tennessee River Valley Region of Alabama[1].

Two small limestone-tempered body sherds from James Village are apparently from the same medium-large vessel. They are tempered with crushed limestone, and the exterior surface brushed, as if with a bundle of twigs. The tempering material is abundant and well preserved, and the sherds have good tensile strength. The paste core is dark gray, and the surfaces buff with gray fire clouding. The sherds are 5 mm. thick.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

The Tennessee River Valley Region of Alabama probably represents the principal center for this pottery type. The two sherds described above from Clarke County, Alabama, apparently represent trade pottery.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Middle Woodland to Early Mississippian.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Apparently related to limestone-tempered pottery types of the Tennessee River Valley Region.

McLEOD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED (LATE VARIETY)

Ware characteristics and general vessel form for this pottery type are the same as those described for McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Early Variety). Characteristics which identify the "late variety" are widened and flattened rim folds, and neat modeling of rounded rim folds.

[1]Heimlich, 1952, page 20, Heimlich's Plate 10 suggests a Middle Woodland to Early Mississippian chronological position in the Tennessee River Valley for this pottery type.

McLEOD SIMPLE STAMPED (LATE VARIETY)

Ware characteristics and general vessel form for this pottery type are the same as for McLeod Simple Stamped (Early Variety). Characteristics which distinguish the "late variety" are widened and flattened rim folds, and neat modeling of rounded rim folds.

TUCKER RIDGE-PINCHED

Described as a pottery type of the Weeden Island period by Willey[1], this type differs from Deas Pinched, this paper, only in that there is no accompanying simple stamping on the Tucker Ridge-Pinched sherds.

SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED (LATE VARIETY)

This pottery type differs from the "early variety" of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped in that the "late variety" displays careless execution of the stamping and also more simplicity of design, the "late variety" for Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama, displaying a design consisting only of concentric circles.

FRENCH FORK INCISED

This pottery type differs from Weeden Island Incised in that the sherds are tempered with particles of clay. Otherwise the sherds would have been assigned to Weeden Island Incised. Incising plus lines of dragged punctate form designs like those described for Weeden Island Incised.

MAZIQUE INCISED

Sherds tempered with particles of clay and decorated with incised lines forming rectilinear patterns (chevrons and herringbone) have been classified as Mazique Incised.

(See Figs. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 at end of Chapter IV)

[1]Willey, 1949.

FORT WALTON POTTERY

The Fort Walton Period is represented at the sites included in this study principally by shell-tempered pottery sherds belonging to pottery types common to the Florida Gulf Coast and at one site, Beckum Village, by a sizeable collection of sherds of "Salt Pan Ware" (Langston Fabric-Marked and Beckum Plain). The pottery types McIntosh Incised, Douglas Incised and Three Rivers Plain as defined by Trickey[1] may be present in the shell-tempered sherds from sites described in this paper, but the shell-tempered sherds included in the present study were sorted and classified prior to the appearance of Trickey's 1958 paper. However, since Trickey identifies these three pottery types as being associated with "European goods", and since crockery and glass fragments found at Bayou La Batre Shell Midden are the only indications of "historic" occupation of any of the sites described in this paper, it may be that Trickey's new pottery types actually are not present in the collections described in the present paper.

The reader will note from an examination of the pottery tables in this paper that shell-tempered sherds occur often in deep levels of the site excavations. Since it is apparent from the weight of evidence concerning the relative time period for shell-tempered pottery in the Southeast that shell-tempered pottery represents "late" pottery, the present writer can only postulate that the users of shell-tempered pottery frequently and extensively dug into the earlier midden layers for various reasons such as digging graves, post holes and "midden pits" and "churned" the midden.

PENSACOLA PLAIN

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Fort Walton Period of Florida.[2]

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[1]Trickey, 1958. Trickey suggests a late, historic time period for these three pottery types.

[2]Willey, 1949, page 463.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Method of Manufacture: Limited data suggest that vessels were constricted by coiling or some annular method. No definite evidence.

Temper: Large amounts of medium-coarse ground shell to very coarse shell.

Paste Texture and Color: Paste not very compact, and contorted. Paste core is dark gray in color except for sherds fired completely through, then paste core is continuous in color with the salmon-pink surfaces.

Surface Texture, Finish and Color: Surfaces fairly well smoothed but pitted where shell particles have leached out. Horizontal smoothing lines frequently observable on both exterior and interior surfaces. Surface colors range from salmon-pink to medium brown, with some examples displaying polished, or possibly filmed, dark gray to black surfaces.

Hardness: 1.5 to 2. Poor tensile strength.

Thickness: Vessel walls range from 5 to 7 mm. in thickness with bases only slightly (1 mm. or so) thicker.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: No entire vessels available. The dominant form is a medium-sized globular jar having a short, vertical, straight or out-turned rim, slightly flaring. Other, less popular forms, are medium-sized hemispherical bowls and shallow bowls or plates.

Rim: Rims are direct on hemispherical bowls and slightly out-turned on shallow bowls or plates. Rims on jars are 2 to 4 cm. tall.

Lip: Flattened, round-flattened, or round-pointed.

Body: Globular.

Base: Rounded and round-flattened.

Appendages: A single large loop handle is known from Clarke County. It is 3.5 cm. in diameter. Effigy forms as rim ornaments occur and are described in detail under Shell-Tempered Effigy Forms, this paper.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida and South Alabama, although it probably merges with the "Plain Shell"[1] pottery of North Alabama and Moundville Black Filmed.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related to shell-tempered pottery throughout the Southeast.

PENSACOLA INCISED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Ft. Walton Period of Florida[2].

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as described for Pensacola Plain, this paper, except that ware is usually more consolidated and the shell tempering material is usually not so coarse. No data on base thickness. Polished, or possibly filmed, dark grey to black surfaces occur as in Pensacola Plain.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft the surface was incised with a pointed implement usually, although an implement having a blunt, rounded end was sometimes used; and occasionally a combination of incised lines U-shaped, and V-shaped, in cross section, appear on the same sherd indicating the use of a pointed and a blunt-end implement for incising the same vessel. Dot

[1]Heimlich, 1952, page 22.
[2]Willey, 1949, page 464.

punctations, when present in rare cases, were made with a pointed implement.

Design: The most common design is simply a series of parallel incised lines, four to twelve in number, encircling the rim of the vessel. The lines are evenly spaced 3 to 8 mm. apart and the uppermost line is usually just below the lip, but may be 2 cm. below the lip.

In addition to the above-described simple design are complex designs as follows:

1. "Cult" designs of "hand", "woodpecker" and possibly highly stylized "death's head".

2. Curvilinear designs consisting of trianguloid ovate and circular figures flowing over the vessel exterior or interior surface, such incised figures sometimes being filled with finer-line parallel incised lines or cross-hatching. On one example the cross-hatching was performed by engraving (scratching the surface after the vessel was fired).

3. Curvilinear scrolls made up of a single incised line or parallel incised lines encircling the rim areas.

Distribution: Decoration confined to the upper rim area in the case of "hand" and "death's head" motifs, scrolls, and simple parallel line designs. Other designs cover either the entire exterior or interior surface except the lip.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: The dominant form is a hemispherical bowl, with minor forms being casuela bowls, shallow rounded bowls and plates.

Rim: Usually direct, continuous in curvature with the body wall. Some shallow bowls or plates have rims bent slightly outward in a gradual curve. In a few cases rims are thickened by a rim fold or strip 2 cm. or so tall and adding 2 mm. or so to the thickness of the vessel wall. Vessels are medium-sized, to medium-large ranging from 25 to 35 cm. in diameter.

Lip: Flat to flat-rounded and occasionally rounded. Plates occasionally have notched lips, such notches being broad and shallow, as if formed by impressions of a finger tip.

Body: Rounded.

Base: Scant data indicate rounded bases.

Appendages: Effigy forms as rim ornaments occur and are described in detail under **Shell-tempered Pottery Effigy Forms,** this paper.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Florida and South Alabama. Toward Northern Alabama may merge with Moundville Black Filmed Incised ware[1].

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related to shell-tempered ware of the Southeast in general with specific relatives in Moundville Black Filmed Incised ware and Lamar Bold Incised of Georgia[2].

PENSACOLA RED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Ft. Walton Period of Florida[3].

A few shell-tempered pottery sherds having red film on both surfaces are assigned to the type Pensacola Red. They are from medium-sized plain hemispherical bowls, having direct rims and flat lips. The sherds, except for the red filming, would be described as Pensacola Plain.

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[1]Heimlich, 1952, page 29, and DeJarnette and Wimberly 1941, pages 83 and 84, (Moundville Filmed Incised).
[2]Haag, March 1939.
[3]Willey, 1949, page 466.

MOUNDVILLE INCISED

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Mississippian Period[1] in North Alabama.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Same as described for Pensacola Plain, this paper, except there are no data on base thickness.

DECORATION:

Technique: While the paste was soft the surface was incised with a pointed instrument. Punctations were made also with a pointed instrument, applied at an angle, and sometimes with a circular blunt instrument.

Design: The design consists of a single incised line forming continuous arches encircling the shoulder area, flanked by single or multiple rows of trianguloid or circular punctations.

Distribution: Decoration is confined to the exterior surface of the shoulder and lower rim area.

VESSEL FORM:

Total Vessel and Size: Medium-large jars with vertical, straight or recurved rims.

Rim: Vertical, straight or recurved, slightly flaring rims. Rim height varies from 2 to 3 cm.

Lip: Round-flattened to round-pointed.

Body: Rounded.

Base: No data, but probably rounded.

Appendages: Strap handles. Handles are welded to the rim

[1]Heimlich, 1952, pages 24 and 46.

at the lip and to the shoulder at the base of the rim. Single flattened nodes occur at the lip. Nodes are 1.5 cm. or so wide and 4 mm. or so thick.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Throughout Alabama. The pottery type is abundant at Moundville, Alabama, and at other prehistoric Mississippian Period sites in the northern half of Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related to other shell-tempered pottery types of the Southeast, particularly to prehistoric Mississippian Period pottery types. Is not known to this writer from historic Mississippian Period sites in Alabama. Trickey[1] defines what appears to be from his description practically an identical pottery type occurring with "European goods", the pottery type Douglas Incised.

MOUNDVILLE FILMED ENGRAVED

A single shell-tempered, black-filmed pottery sherd of the type Moundville Filmed Engraved was found in the 1.0 foot level at James Village. It is a rim sherd having the lip dentated by V-shaped rim notches and is from a medium-sized globular jar having a vertical, slightly recurved rim emerging gently from the globular body. A series of four straight, horizontal, engraved (executed after firing and filming) lines encircle the rim, and are spaced 5 mm. apart. This jar form is not known from other collections of this pottery type, but the technique of engraving after filming would align it with the type Moundville Filmed Engraved.

LANGSTON FABRIC MARKED (SALT PAN WARE)

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Mississippian Period of North Alabama.[2]

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[1]Trickey, 1958.
[2]Heimlich, 1952, pages 26 and 46.

WARE CHARACTERISTICS:

Method of Manufacture: Not determined. Since no coil fractures can be observed it may be that the vessels were constructed by modeling within a fabric support of some sort.

Temper: Usually abundant amounts of coarsely crushed shell.

Paste Texture and Color: Massive, contorted. The paste core is gray.

Surface Texture, Finish and Color: All of exterior surface except the lip covered with fabric impressions. Interiors are well smoothed but pitted by the breaking out of large shell particles. Surfaces are usually buff, infrequently gray-brown. Fire clouding present but rarely.

Hardness: Soft, 1.5 or so. Very poor tensile strength.

Thickness: Variable for different areas of the vessel. Rim areas are thickest and measure 1.2 to 1.8 cm. in thickness. The rim tapers downward gradually to the lower body region where the vessel well may be only 5 to 6 mm. thick. Bases appear to be no thicker than the lower body of bases wall, although only the outer or upper portions of bases have been observed.

DECORATION:

Technique: By some method, not well understood, the exterior surface was impressed by fabric. It may be that the vessel was actually supported by a basin-shaped fabric support of some kind as it was being formed.

Design: An overall fabric pattern, displaying evidence of two techniques of weaving, twining and looping (net weave). By far the most common weave is twining, with the warp cords closely spaced (1 to 2 mm. apart) and weft cords spaced much wider apart (8 mm. to 1.5 cm. with most examples near 1 cm.). Rare are examples of the same type of weaving but with the weft cords closely spaced, only 2 mm. or so apart. Cords used in this twining were moderately tightly twisted and measured 1 mm. or so in diameter. Other twined fabrics were made up much heavier cord, sometimes measuring 4 to 5 mm. in diameter.

When this heavier cord was used, the warp cords were often spaced widely apart (1 to 2 cm.) and the weft cords at random, variable distances apart (as close together as 3 mm. or as far apart as 5 cm.) on the same unit of fabric. Another variation of weaving represented is a matting of plain weave (over-one-and-under-one) the impressions of such a matting on the surface of the salt pan resulting in an over-all checkered pattern, made up of "checks" 3 to 5 mm. wide. Looping in the form of netting is represented by net impressions indicating netting made either of small cord 1.5 mm. in diameter forming diamond shaped net units 1 cm. x 8 mm. in size, or of larger cord 2.5 mm. in diameter forming diamond shaped net units 3 x 2 cm. in size.

Distribution: The entire exterior surface of the vessel except the lip.

VESSEL FORM:

The only vessel form represented is a large circular basin having outslanting sides and direct rims. Lips are flattened and beveled toward the interior, with exterior beveling often accompanying the interior beveling, giving an angular, ridged lip. The lip often is as wide as 2.5 cm. and forms a thick exterior flange. Vessel size is estimated at 45 to 60 cm. in diameter and 10 to 15 cm. in height.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Mississippian Period, particularly from prehistoric Mississippian Period sites. Not known from historic sites in Alabama.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

Related to shell-tempered pottery of the Southeast, particularly to plain salt-pan ware of the pottery type, Beckum Plain (Salt Pan Ware), defined as a pottery type from Beckum Village, Clarke County, Alabama, this paper. Beckum Village is located at a large salt spring. Bruce Trickey (1958) has separated "cane impressed" Salt Pan ware from Langston Fabric Marked and assigned the type name "Mobile Cane Impressed". In the present

pottery study, made prior to Trickey's division of the types, no statistical separation was made between "fabric marked" and "cane impressed" so in this paper the type Langston Fabric Marked includes both "fabric marked" and "cane impressed" salt pan ware.

BECKUM PLAIN (SALT PAN WARE)

DEFINITION:

Defined as a pottery type of the Ft. Walton Period of Florida[2]. Period of Clarke County, Alabama.

From the Beckum Village, Clarke County, Alabama, many plain shell-tempered sherds from large circular basins are classified as Beckum Plain. At the Beckum Village sherds of many large pottery basins of Langston Fabric Marked ("Salt Pan Ware") were found. The rims of the Beckum Plain Vessels are similar in all respects to those of Langston Fabric Marked, this paper, except that often the upper rim is less massive, having only a moderate thickening at the lip. Vessel size is frequently smaller also, except very large vessels are sometimes indicated, probably as large as the largest described for Langston Fabric Marked, this paper. Indications, then, are that some Beckum Plain vessels probably served as "salt pans" as did vessels of Langston Fabric Marked.

FORT WALTON INCISED[1]

A few sherds of this pottery type were found in some of the Mobile County sites described in this paper. None were found at the Clarke County sites (north of Mobile County) which would suggest that Fort Walton Incised is confined to the coastal region of Alabama. The casuela bowl is represented by the sherd from Bayou La Batre Shell Midden.

LAKE JACKSON PLAIN

Defined as a pottery type of the Ft. Walton Period of Florida[2].

[1]Willey, 1949, page 460. Fort Walton Incised is defined as a pottery type of the Fort Walton Period of the Florida Gulf Coast.
[2]Willey, 1949, page 458.

One rim sherd from the Bayou La Batre Shell Midden is tempered with a moderate amount of medium-coarse sand and is classified as Lake Jackson Plain. The ware is buff throughout and is 5 mm. thick. The rim sherd is from a medium-sized jar-bowl form having a short curved rim which flares outward. The lip is pointed. A strip of clay was added 4 mm. below the lip and embellished with pinched notches. Another sand-tempered pottery fragment from the Bayou La Batre Shell midden suggests a large strap handle over 6 cm. long and is assigned tentatively to this pottery type. It measures 3.5 cm. in width and is 1 cm. thick.

OCMULGEE FIELDS INCISED[1]

Two rim sherds from Bayou La Batre Shell Midden bearing sharply incised lines have been classified as Ocmulgee Fields Incised. The sherds are tempered with moderate amounts of medium-fine to medium-coarse sand. The sherds are light buff throughout and are 6 mm. thick. Surfaces are well smoothed. Horizontal smoothing lines appear on both surfaces. Lips are rounded and slightly thickened to the exterior. The sherds are from casuela bowls with decorated shoulder areas. A row of small trianguloid punctations, spaced 5 mm. apart encircle the vessel at the apex of the angular shoulder. Sharply cut incised lines form scrolls or portions of scrolls.

GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE:

Georgia, lower Chattahoochee River Region of Alabama, Mobile County, Ala., and probably much of eastern Alabama.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION:

Late Mississippian.

PROBABLE RELATIONSHIPS:

May have been derived from Lamar Bold Incised.

[1]Haag, Southeastern News Letter, Vol. 1, No. 2, March 1939. (Defined as a pottery type of a late cultural horizon in Georgia).

UNCLASSIFIED EFFIGY FORMS (SHELL TEMPERED)

Effigy heads and tails occur on some of the hemispherical bowls of the shell-tempered pottery types Pensacola Plain and Pensacola Incised.

Effigy forms represented are:

Human head
Bear
Dog or other canine form
Owl
Duck
Turkey

From the collections made from the sites described in this paper, no entire vessels are known but it is thought the tail effigies represented belong mostly to duck-effigy vessels.

Most effigy heads arise vertically above the lip although some duck effigy heads lie horizontally as a simple flange extending out from the lip. Human effigy heads appear in most, if not all, cases to face toward the vessel interior. Vertical duck effigy heads face either outward or inward and there is no definite data on the orientations of other effigy heads. Effigy tails are merely ovate horizontal flanges, one per vessel, extending out from the lip.

The effigy components were formed by a combination of modeling, excising and incising.

Table 1—McVAY VILLAGE POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	BAYOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNTE						PORTER MARKSVILLE													RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED								McLEOD DEPTFORD			WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK					FT. WALTON			TOTAL
	Bayou La Batre Stamped	Santa Rosa Stamped	Dunlap Fabric Marked	Tchefuncte Stamped	Withers Fabric Impressed	Alexander Incised	Deptford Bold Check Stamped	Crooks Stamped	Alligator Bayou Stamped	Basin Bayou Incised	Franklin Plain	Santa Rosa Punctated	"Bone-Tempered"	Marksville Stamped	Marksville Incised	Marksville Plain	Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Early Variety)	St. Andrews Complicated Stamped (Early Variety)	McVay Brushed	West Florida Cord Marked (Early Variety)	Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Residual McLeod Linear Check Stamped	Residual McLeod Simple Stamped	Residual Plain (Sand-Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay-Tempered)	Unclassified Punctated (Sand Tempered)	Unclassifiable (Sand Tempered) (Eroded)	Unclassifiable (Clay-Tempered) (Eroded)	McLeod Check Stamped	McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Early Variety)	McLeod Simple Stamped (Early Variety)	McLeod Plain	Wakulla Check Stamped	Mound Field Net Marked	Carrabelle Incised	Carrabelle Punctated	Keith Incised	Indian Pass Incised	Penasoola Incised	Pensacola Plain	
Surface	6	3	1		1	1			3	6	10	2	4	1	5		7	2	5	3			3	40	3				1			2				1				110
(%)	5.5	2.7	0.9		0.9	0.9			2.7	5.5	9.1	1.8	3.6	0.9	4.5		6.4	1.8	4.5	2.7			2.7	36.6	2.7				0.9			1.8				0.9				
Test Block No. 1																																							
0.5 Ft. Level									1															2															3
(%)									33.3															66.6															
1.0 Ft. Level					1				2				1								1			28	3														36
(%)					2.8				5.7				2.8								2.8			79.9	8.5														
1.5 Ft. Level										2				1										1															4
(%)										50.0				25.0										25.0															
2.0 Ft. Level																								4	1														5
(%)																								80.0	20.0														
Test Block No. 2																																							
0.5 Ft. Level											1		1		1									19	2														24
(%)											4.1		4.1		4.1									79.1	8.3														
1.0 Ft. Level	2	1	1						1	2			1				1	2	1				2	79	8								1				1		103
(%)	1.9	0.9	0.9						0.9	1.9			0.9				0.9	1.9	0.9				1.9	76.6	7.7								0.9				0.9		
1.5 Ft. Level									1	3	5	1			0.7								2	104	9					1								1	128
(%)									0.7	2.3	3.9	0.7			0.7								1.5	81.2	7.0					0.7								0.7	
2.0 Ft. Level	3	3							1	1	3		2				2	1		2				47	7														72
(%)	4.1	4.1							1.3	1.3	4.1		2.7				2.7	1.3		2.7				65.2	9.7														
2.5 Ft. Level												2	1					1	1					32	3														40
(%)											5.0		2.5					2.5	2.5					80.0	7.5														
3.0 Ft. Level		3							1					1										18	1														24
(%)		12.4							4.1					4.1										74.9	4.1														
Midden Pit No. 1									4	7	7	1	1	2	29	2	1							63	47								4						168
Midden Pit No. 2									15	9	5	2		10	9	1	1	1						94	6								1						154
Midden Pit No. 3									2	14	2	1		6	9								1	129	7								1						172
Midden Pit No. 4		1							5	1	3	4			1	1			1					94	1								2						114
Midden Pit No. 5										2														10															12
Midden Pit No. 6										1	3					1								42	2														49
Midden Pit No. 7										1		1	1	1			1	4			1			7															17
Midden Pt. No. 8	4	2	2						3	5	3				3	1					1			162	13														199
Miscellaneous Excavations	34	53	19	6	1		10	46	119	52	20	18	60	85	5	12	24	6	12		12	5	11	3458	318	2	28	5	2		1	7	1	1	7	3	1	2	3	1	4450
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	49	66	23	6	1	1	10	85	173	96	32	30	82	143	11	25	35	14	17		15	5	19	4433	431	2	28	5	3	1	1	17	1	1	8	4	1	2	4	2	5884
(%)	0.83	1.12	0.39	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.17	1.44	2.94	1.63	0.54	0.51	1.39	2.43	0.18	0.42	0.59	0.23	0.28		0.25	0.08	0.32	75.39	7.32	0.03	0.47	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.03	

Table 2—McLEOD ESTATE VILLAGE POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	PORTER MARKSVILLE	McLEOD DEPTFORD				RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIABLE					WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK								FT. WALTON			TOTAL
	Franklin Plain	Mceod Check Stamped	McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Early Variety)	McLeod Simple Stamped (Early Variety)	McLeod Plain	Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Residual McLeod Linear Check Stamped	Residual McLeod Simple Stamped	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Unclassifiable (Eroded) (Sand Tempered)	Wakulla Check Stamped	McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Late Variety)	McLeod Simple Stamped (Late Variety)	Mound Field Net Marked	Carrabelle Incised	Carrabelle Punctated	Keith Incised	Tucker Ridge Pinched	Penacola Plain	Pensacola Incised	Mcundville Incised	
General Exavation:																						
0.5 Ft. Level		44	99	111	36	284	566	1288	869	133	7	9	12	1	2	1		1	6	2	1	3472
(%)		1.26	2.85	3.19	1.03	8.17	16.30	37.09	25.02	3.83	0.20	0.25	0.34	0.02	0.05	0.02		0.02	0.17	0.05	0.02	
1.0 Ft. Level		31	82	151	36	114	288	1455	235	101	1	4	6		2		1		2	1		2510
(%)		1.23	3.26	6.01	1.43	4.54	11.47	57.96	9.36	4.02	0.03	0.15	0.23		0.07		0.03		0.07	0.03		
1.5 Ft. Level		3	7	7	5	27	38	117	27	10												241
(%)		1.2	2.9	2.9	2.0	11.2	15.7	48.5	11.2	4.1												
2.0 Ft. Level				3	1	4	3	3	2													16
(%)				18.7	6.2	25.0	18.7	18.7	12.5													
MAIN BLOCK:																						
0.8 Ft. Level		11	19	39	13	77	81	426	386	11	1								8	1	1	1074
(%)		1.02	1.76	3.63	1.21	7.16	7.54	39.66	35.94	1.02	0.09								0.74	0.09	0.09	
1.0 Ft. Level		1	1	12	7	11	14	59	24	11												140
(%)		0.7	0.7	8.5	4.9	7.8	9.9	42.1	17.1	7.8												
1.5 Ft. Level		13	38	4	6	53	89	427	64	25					1				4			724
(%)		1.7	5.2	0.5	0.8	7.3	12.2	58.9	8.8	3.4					0.1				0.5			
Bural No. 1 Pit	1		1			3	9	65	3													82
Midden Pit No. 2			8		1	1	10	55	7													82
Midden Pit No. 4		2				2	2	10	1										2			19
Midden Pit No. 5			1			2	9	10	1													23
Midden Pit No. 6			1			3	4	12	2													22
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	1	105	257	327	105	581	1113	3927	1621	291	9	13	18	1	5	1	1	1	22	4	2	8405
(%)	0.01	1.24	3.05	3.89	1.24	6.91	13.24	46.72	19.28	3.46	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.26	0.04	0.02	

Table 3 — JAMES VILLAGE POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	BAYOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNCTE: Dunlap Fabric Marked	PORTER MARKSVILLE: McVay Brushed	PORTER MARKSVILLE: West Florida Cord Marked (Early Variety)	McLEOD DEPTFORD: McLeod Check Stamped	McLEOD DEPTFORD: McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Early Variety)	McLEOD DEPTFORD: McLeod Simple Stamped (Early Variety)	RESIDUAL: Residual West Florida Cord Marked	RESIDUAL: Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	RESIDUAL: Residual McLeod Linear Check Stamped	RESIDUAL: Residual McLeod Simple Stamped	RESIDUAL: Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	RESIDUAL: Residual Plain (Grit Tempered)	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Weeden Island Incised	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Weeden Island Punctated	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Weeden Island Plain	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Weeden Island Zoned Red	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Wakulla Check Stamped	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Late Variety)	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Mixed Simple Stamped (Late Variety)	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Late Variety)	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: West Florida Cord Marked (Late Variety)	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Mound Field Net Marked	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Carrabelle Incised	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Carrabelle Punctated	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Keith Incised	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Indian Pass Incised	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Davis Pinched	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Tucker Ridge Pinched	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: James Cord—Fabric Marked	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Pontchartrain Check Stamped	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Mulberry Creek Cord Marked	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Flint River Brushed	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Santy Incised	FT. WALTON: Pensacola Plain	FT. WALTON: Pensacola Incised	FT. WALTON: Pensacola Red	FT. WALTON: Moundville Incised	FT. WALTON: Moundville Filmed Engraved	FT. WALTON: Langston Fabric Marked	FT. WALTON: Unclassified Effigy Forms (Shell Tempered)	TOTAL
General Excavation:																																								
1.0 Ft. Level			1	180	34	180	31	14462	195	3939	4609	2	6	9	156	1	1383	19	33	18		88	38	1	7	2	30	13	8			2	89	22	6	12	1	7	2	25400
(%)			0.003	0.708	0.220	0.708	0.129	56.936	0.767	15.507	17.358	0.001	0.023	0.035	0.614	0.003	5.444	0.039	0.129	0.070		0.345	0.149	0.003	0.027	0.007	0.118	0.051	0.031			0.007	0.350	0.086	0.023	0.047	0.003	0.027	0.007	7428
2.0 Ft. Level		2		77	14	68	22	2587	46	1804	1847		9	3	97		677	1	3	16	2	60	12				10	5	7		1		21	22	1	3		2		
(%)		0.02		1.03	0.18	0.64	0.29	34.82	0.61	24.28	24.86		0.12	0.02	1.30		9.11	0.01	0.04	0.48	0.02	0.80	0.16				0.13	0.06	0.09		0.01		0.41	0.29	0.01	0.04		0.02		5618
3.0 Ft. Level				30	3	10	3	2279	11	1245	1364		4	2	97	1	487		2	4		31	8		1		3	5					19	2		2				
(%)				0.53	0.08	0.17	0.08	40.55	0.19	22.15	24.27		0.07	0.05	1.72	0.01	8.66		0.03	0.07		0.55	0.14		0.01		0.05	0.08					0.33	0.03		0.03				5506
4.0 Ft. Level			1	39	2	7	14	2429	24	748	1708		8	4	157	2	311		4	1	9	33	9		2	1	6	1	1				12	6	1	2			3	
(%)			0.01	0.54	0.03	0.12	0.25	44.11	0.43	13.58	31.02		0.14	0.07	2.30	0.03	5.64		0.07	0.01	0.16	0.59	0.10		0.03	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01				0.21	0.10	0.01	0.03			0.05	2545
5.0 Ft. Level				13	4	2	9	980	14	341	802		7		87	1	256	1	4			8	1	1		1	5	2	1				3					2		
(%)				0.51	0.15	0.07	0.35	38.50	0.55	13.39	31.51		0.27		3.41	0.03	10.05	0.03	0.15			0.31	0.03	0.03		0.03	0.19	0.07	0.03				0.11					0.07	2347
6.0 Ft. Level				19	1		4	1040	24	170	806		6	1	78	2	168	1		2	1	11	5		3					1	0.04	2							
(%)				0.80	0.12		0.17	44.31	1.02	7.24	34.34		0.25	0.04	3.32	0.08	7.15	0.04		0.08	0.04	0.46	0.21		0.12							0.08							211
7.0 Ft. Level				4			4	80	4		84		4		6	3	21					1																	287
(%)				1.8			1.8	37.9	1.8		39.8		1.8		2.8	1.42	9.9					0.4								1									
8.0 Ft. Level				8				119	4	6	110		2		12		20					4	1							0.3									
(%)				2.7				41.4	1.3	2.0	38.3		0.6		4.1		6.9					1.3	0.3																	
Midden Pits:																																								
Intrusive From Surface:																																								
No. 21									1	6																													7
No. 25					2			13	2	44	13				1			1	1							2												79
No. 28				1	6			5	2	139	36				4				5							3												191
No. 293				2			1	10	2						2											1													18
No. 296				4	1			18	1	14	2																												40
No. 297				2				2		1	4																												12
No. 298				26	1	3	3	253	9	31	133		1	2	21		31		8			17											1						560
Total for 21-298				35	2	11	4	301	15	237	178		1	2	30		32	1	14			17					6						1	1					907
(%) for 21-298				3.8	0.2	1.2	0.4	33.1	1.6	28.3	19.6		0.1	0.2	3.3		3.5	0.1	1.5			1.8					0.6						0.1							1
Inclusive In Midden:																																								
No. 13			1	17	1			171	18	13	33						19	1	4				5										1						298
No. 289	1			6	3	3	1	262	5	70	157				6		19	1	4			2	9																532
No. 293								2		13	1		3		38		29		3							1													19
No. 344				10	1		1	193	18	38	99			1	1							1																	504
No. 345				3	1	28		27	1	294	75				4		28		5				9										1						469
No. 346				6	3			117	5	62	12			3	8		24		11																				246
No. 347					1	16		10	3	25	4				2		2		30																				74
Total for 13-347	1	1		42	11	47	2	712	47	507	302		3	4	72		106	1	42			4	23			1						1	1						1934
(%) For 13-347	0.05	0.05		2.17	0.77	2.43	0.10	36.81	2.43	26.21	15.61		0.15	0.20	3.72		5.48	0.05	2.17			0.20	1.18				0.05						0.05	0.05						
Precedent To Midden:																																								
No. 294								5	1		3																													9
No. 301				1				4		8																														13
Total for 294-301				1				9	1	8	3																													22
(%) for 294-301				4.5				40.9	4.5	36.3	13.6																													
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	1	3	2	439	102	305	97	24908	385	9025	11613	1	50	25	762	10	3461	15	302	61	12	257	97	2	13	4	61	26	17	1	1	2	1	157	54	8	19	1	9	7	52205
(%)	0.001	0.005	0.003	0.840	0.193	0.584	0.185	47.883	0.737	17.287	22.244	0.001	0.095	0.047	1.459	0.019	6.629	0.028	0.195	0.116	0.022	0.492	0.185	0.003	0.024	0.007	0.116	0.049	0.032	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.300	0.103	0.015	0.036	0.001	0.017	0.013	

Table 4—DEAS VILLAGE POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	BAYOU LA BATRE / TCHEFUNCTE: Dunlap Fabric Marked	McLEOD DEPTFORD: McLeod Check Stamped	McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Early Variety)	McLeod Simple Stamped (Early Variety)	McLeod Plain	RESIDUAL: Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Residual McLeod Linear Check Stamped	Residual McLeod Simple Stamped	Residual West Florida Cord Marked	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK: Weeden Island Incised	Weeden Island Plain	Wakulla Check Stamped	McLeod Simple Stamped (Late Variety)	Mound Field Net Marked	Carabelle Incised	Carrabelle Punctated	Deas Pinched	Tucker Ridge Pinched	Deas Punctated	Pontchartrain Check Stamped	French Fork Incised	FT. WALTON: Pensacola Plain	Pensacola Incised	Moundville Incised	TOTAL
Surface		4	2	12	3	7	1	287		146		2	1			1		7	2	3			3	4		485
(%)		0.8	0.4	2.4	0.6	1.4	0.2	59.1		30.1		0.4	0.2			0.2		1.4	0.4	0.6			0.6	0.8		
General Excavation:																										
Zone H				7	2	4		60		20																93
(%)				7.5	2.1	4.3		64.5		21.5																
Zone G		3		19	4	1	1	312		129		2						13	2				3	6		495
(%)		0.6		3.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	63.0		26.0		0.4						2.6	0.4				0.6	1.2		
Zone F	2	1		38	18	9		770	2	313	1	11				2		26	3	6			9	4	1	1216
(%)	0.16	0.08		3.12	1.48	0.74		63.3	0.16	25.74	0.09	0.90				0.16		2.13	0.24	0.49			0.74	0.32	0.08	
Zones E & D		4	2	94	29	16		1199		394	1	14		1		1	1	48	13	7	2	1	1			1828
(%)		0.21	0.10	5.14	1.58	0.87		65.59		21.55	0.05	0.76		0.05		0.05	0.05	2.62	0.71	0.38	0.10	0.05	0.05			
Zone C	3			7	10	3	1	182		150		9			1		2						1	1		670
(%)	0.8			1.8	2.7	0.8	0.2	49.1		40.5		2.4			0.2		0.5						0.2	0.2		
Zone A				1		2		7		1																11
(%)				9.0		18.1		63.6		9.0																
Midden Pit No. 1						1		79		44																124
Midden Pit No. 2								23		17																40
Midden Pit No. 3								49		19																68
Midden Pit No. 4						23		143		55																221
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	5	12	4	178	66	66	3	3111	2	1288	2	38	1	1	1	4	1	96	20	16	2	1	17	15	1	4951
(%)	0.10	0.24	0.08	3.59	1.33	1.33	0.65	62.8	0.04	25.01	0.04	0.76	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.02	1.93	0.40	0.32	0.04	0.20	0.34	0.30	0.02	

Table 5—PORTER VILLAGE POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	BAYOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNCTE				PORTER MARKSVILLE												RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED							McLEOD DEPTFORD				WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK				FT. WALTON			
	Bayou La Batre Stamped	Bayou La Batre Scallop Impressed	Santa Rosa Stamped	Dunlap Fabric Marked	Alligator Bayou Stamped	Bashi Bayou Incised	Porter Zone Incised	Franklin Plain	Santa Rosa Punctated	Marksville Stamped	Marksville Incised	Marksville Plain	Marksville Rim	Churupa Punctated	Troyville Stamped	Crooked River Complicated Stamped (Early Variety)	McVay Brushed	Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Residual McLeod Linear Check Stamped	Residual McLeod Simple Stamped	Unclassified Pottery Cover	Unclassified Punctated (Sand Tempered)	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	Deptford Bold Check Stamped	McLeod Check Stamped	McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Early Variety)	McLeod Simple Stamped (Early Variety)	Weeden Island Plain	Wakulla Check Stamped	McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Late Variety)	Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Late Variety)	Carrabelle Incised	Coles Creek Incised	Mulberry Creek Cord Marked	Pensacola Plain	Pensacola Incised	Moundville Incised	TOTAL
Surface						4																11	1												16
(%)						25.0																68.7	6.2												
Main Excavation			4	16	373	2027	30	552	18	39	16	12	1	5	1			8				20	11,741	179	1				7	1	1	11		11	2		15,072
0.5 Ft. Level	5				2,474	13,448	0.199	3.662	0.119	0.238	0.106	0.079	0.006	0.033	0.006			0.053				0.132	77.899	1.122	0.006				0.046	0.006	0.005	0.072		0.072	0.013		
(%)	0.033		0.026	0.106	410	1746	39	174	25	22	6	13	1	21	11			6	1	7	2	29	13,398	204		1	1		2			9		7		16,380
1.0 Ft. Level	30	4	26	24	2,503	10,658	0.238	1.062	0.152	0.134	0.034	0.079	0.006	0.128	0.067			0.036	0.006	0.042	0.012	0.177	81.245	1.242		0.006	0.006		0.012			0.054		0.042		5,649
(%)	0.183	0.024	0.158	0.146	162	411	17	134	7	16	10	9		5	2	1	5	8		2		20	4,660	71				1	1		1		2			
1.5 Ft. Level	34	6	24	8	2.86	7.26	0.30	2.37	0.12	0.28	0.03	0.15		0.08	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.14		0.03		0.35	82.49	1.25				0.1	0.01		0.01	0.03		0.05		576
(%)	0.60	0.10	0.60	0.14	27	61	3	49		4	11	3										2	368	34											
2.0 Ft. Level	6		6	1	4.6	10.5	0.5	8.5		0.6	1.8	0.5										0.3	63.8	5.9											
(%)	1.0		1.0	0.1																															
East Extension Excavation					10	164	5				1												1,102												1,283
0.5 Ft. Level			1		0.77	12.78	0.38				0.07												85.89												
(%)			0.07		5	91		1														1	674										2		777
1.0 Ft. Level	1		2		0.6	11.7		0.1														0.1	86.7										0.2		
(%)	0.1		0.2																																29
Burial Pit No. 2					1	3	1																24												71
Burial Pit No. 4					4	14					1												51	1											52
Burial Pit No. 5					3	6																	43												7
Burial Pit No. 7																							7												12
Burial Pit No. 8						1																	11												
Miscellaneous Excavations	1		5	4	54	266	5	6	4	7	1					1	2	3		1	2		2,056	26	1					2			1	1	8		1	2,457
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	77	10	78	53	1049	4797	109	916	54	86	33	37	2	31	14	2	7	125	1	10	4	72	34,056	695	2	1	1	1	10	2	1	2	22	1	1	31	2	1	42,381
(%)	0.181	0.023	0.184	0.125	2.475	11.318	0.235	2.161	0.127	0.207	0.08	0.087	0.004	0.073	0.033	0.004	0.016	0.058	0.002	0.023	0.009	0.169	80.356	1.639	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.023	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.051	0.002	0.002	0.073	0.004	0.002	

Table 6—BECKUM VILLAGE POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	BAYLOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNCTE	PORTER MARKSVILLE	RESIDUAL						WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK										FT. WALTON					TOTAL
	Dunlap Fabric Marked	Franklin Plain	Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Residual McLeod Linear Check Stamped	Residual McLeod Simple Stamped	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	Residual West Florida Cord Marked	Weeden Island Incised	Weeden Island Punctated	Weeden Island Plain	Wakulla Check Stamped	McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Late Variety)	McLeod Simple Stamped (Late Variety)	Mound Field Net Marked	Carrabelle Incised	Carrabelle Punctated	Deas Pinched	Beldeau Incised	Pensacola Plain	Pensacola Incised	Moundville Incised	Langston Fabric Marked	Beckum Plain	
0.5 Ft. Level	1	2	375	135	184	634	2	1		1	18	8	1	4	6	1	1			40	1		274	80	1769
(%)	0.05	0.11	21.19	7.63	10.40	35.83	0.11	0.05		0.05	1.01	0.45	0.05	0.22	0.33	0.05	0.05			2.26	0.05		15.48	4.52	
1.0 Ft. Level			545	195	126	521	5	3	1	2	13	15	6	7	9	2		4	1	91	2	5	560	271	2384
(%)			22.83	8.17	5.28	21.85	0.20	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.54	0.62	0.25	0.29	0.37	0.08		0.16	0.04	3.81	0.08	0.20	23.48	11.36	
1.5 Ft. Level			102	72	83	320	1	6			9	4	1	5		3				275			429	32	1342
(%)			7.60	5.36	6.18	23.84	0.07	0.44			0.67	0.29	0.07	0.37		0.22				20.49			31.96	2.38	
2.0 Ft. Level			14	5	9	8	7													57			27	4	131
(%)			10.6	3.8	6.8	6.1	5.3													43.5			20.6	3.0	
2.5 Ft. Level			34	5	17	28					1	1	1	2						65			39		193
(%)			17.6	2.59	8.8	14.5					0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0						33.6			20.2		
3.0 Ft. Level			4	1	1	3	1				1	1											7		19
(%)			21.0	5.2	5.2	15.7	5.2				5.2	5.2											36.8		
3.5 Ft. Level			3		2	7	1																1		14
(%)			21.4		14.2	49.9	7.1																7.1		
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	1	2	1077	413	422	1521	17	10	1	3	42	29	9	18	15	6	1	4	1	528	3	5	1337	387	5852
(%)	0.01	0.03	18.40	7.05	7.21	25.99	0.29	0.17	0.01	0.05	0.71	0.49	0.15	0.30	0.25	0.10	0.01	0.06	0.01	9.02	0.05	0.08	22.84	6.61	

Table 7—WILSON VILLAGE POTTERY

	PORTER	MARKSVILLE	RESIDUAL	FT. WALTON				
PROVENIENCE	Franklin Plain	Basin Bayou Incised	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Pensacola Plain	Pensacola Incised	Moundville Incised	Langston Fabric Marked	TOTAL
Surface	1	2	1	2049	17	1	24	2095
(%)	0.04	0.09	0.04	97.80	0.81	0.04	1.14	

Table 8—ROCKY FORD MOUND POTTERY

	PORTER MARKSVILLE		RESIDUAL					McLEOD DEPTFORD				FT. WALTON	
PROVENIENCE	Basin Bayou Incised	Franklin Plain	Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Residual McLeod Linear Check Stamped	Residual McLeod Simple Stamped	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	McLeod Check Stamped	McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Early Variety)	McLeod Simple Stamped (Early Variety)	McLeod Plain	Pensacola Plain	TOTAL
1.0 Ft. Level			7	42	37	42	1	1		1	4		135
(%)			5.1	31.1	27.4	31.1	0.7	0.7		0.7	2.9		
2.0 Ft. Level		1		15	20	33		2	1		2	1	75
(%)		1.3		20.0	26.6	43.9		2.6	1.3		2.6	1.3	
3.0 Ft. Level	1				1	2							4
(%)	25.0				25.0	50.0							
4.0 and 5.0 Ft. Level	1			2	2	20					4		29
(%)	3.4			6.8	6.8	68.9					13.7		
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	2	1	7	59	60	97	1	3	1	1	10	1	243
(%)	0.8	0.4	2.8	24.2	24.6	39.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	4.1	0.4	

Table 9—ANDREWS' PLACE SHELL MIDDEN POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	PORTER MARKSVILLE		RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED								WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK																						FT. WALTON					TOTAL
	Franklin Plain	Marksville Incised	Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Residual McLeod Linear Check Stamped	Residual McLeod Simple Stamped	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	Residual West Florida Cord Marked	Unclassified Simple Stamped (Clay Tempered)	Unclassified Net Marked (Clay Tempered)	Unclassified Ridge Pinched (Clay Tempered)	Weeden Island Incised	Weeden Island Punctated	Weeden Island Plain	Wakulla Check Stamped	McLeod Simple Stamped (Late Variety)	Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Late Variety)	West Florida Cord Marked (Late Variety)	Mound Field Net Marked	Carrabelle Incised	Carrabelle Punctated	Keith Incised	Tucker Ridge Pinched	Andrews' Place Stamped	Coles Creek Incised	Pontchartrain Check Stamped	Belleau Incised	French Fork Incised	Mazique Incised	Mulberry Creek Cord Marked	Ft. Walton Incised	Pensacola Plain	Pensacola Incised	Moundville Incised	Unclassified Effigy Forms (Shell Tempered)	
(Block "K" Only Studied)																																				
0.2 Ft. Level			31		4	23	3	1				3		3	3			1			1				2			1	1		128	7	2	1	215
(%)			14.4		1.8	10.6	1.3	0.4				1.3		1.3	1.3			0.4			0.4				0.9				0.4	0.4	59.5	3.2	0.9	0.4	
0.5 Ft. Level			2			6	4	1						1						1								1			80	7	2		105
(%)			1.9			5.7	3.8	0.9						0.9						0.9								0.9			76.1	6.6	1.9		
0.75 Ft. Level			5			8	1							1	1																91	15	4		126
(%)			3.9			6.3	0.7							0.7	0.7																72.2	11.9	3.1		
1.0 Ft. Level			9		1	17	10	2	1				1	2	3	1		1						1					1	1	190	4	16	1	262
(%)			3.4		0.3	6.4	3.8	0.7	0.3				0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3		0.3						0.3					0.3	0.3	72.5	1.5	6.1	0.3	
1.25 Ft. Level			19			17	22	6				3		1	9			2							3						259	9	22	2	378
(%)			5.0			4.4	5.8	1.5				0.7		0.2	2.3			0.5							0.7	1.0					68.5	2.3	5.8	0.5	
1.50 Ft. Level			92		2	76	36	7				1	3	4	12	1		2		2					3	3	4	2		1	217	14	27		509
(%)			18.0		0.3	14.9	7.0	1.3				0.1	0.5	0.7	2.3	0.1		0.3		0.3					0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3		0.1	42.6	2.7	5.3		
1.75 Ft. Level			162		3	189	60	15				7	10	22				3		9					1	1	26		1	6	144	9	8		677
(%)			23.8		0.4	27.8	8.8	2.2				1.0		1.4	3.2			0.4		1.3					0.1	0.1	3.8		0.1	0.8	21.2	1.3	1.1		
2.0 Ft. Level			532		2	370	64	59					3	12	33			3		8					2	38					110	1	5		1251
(%)			42.52		0.15	29.5	5.11	4.71					0.23	0.95	2.63			0.23		0.63					0.15		3.03				9		1		
2.25 Ft. Level	2		275		6	254	37	21				3	14	10	20	2	2	3		1					2		22		4	8	0.79	0.07	0.39		696
(%)	0.2		39.5		0.8	36.4	5.3	3.0				0.4	2.0	1.4	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1						0.2		3.1		0.5	1.1	1.2		0.1		
2.50 Ft. Level	9	12	347	1	8	391	147	32		2	1	20		28	21	1	3	5	1	15	2	2	1	13		72		6	2	17	4	6			1169
(%)	0.76	1.02	29.6	0.08	0.68	33.44	12.57	2.73		0.17	0.09	1.71		2.39	1.79	0.08	0.25	0.42	0.08	1.28	0.17	0.17	0.08	1.11		6.15		0.51	0.17	1.45	0.34	0.51			
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	11	12	1474	1	26	1351	384	144	1	2	1	37	21	72	124	5	8	26	1	36	3	2	1	22	7	169	2	12	3	33	6	1234	66	87	4	5388
(%)	0.20	0.22	27.35	0.01	0.48	25.06	7.12	2.67	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.68	0.33	1.33	2.30	0.09	0.14	0.48	0.01	0.66	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.40	0.12	3.13	0.03	0.22	0.05	0.61	0.11	22.89	1.22	1.61	0.07	

Table 10—COPELAND BAYOU SHELL MIDDEN "A" POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	PORTER MARKSVILLE RESIDUAL		WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK	FT. WALTON			TOTAL
	Franklin Plain	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Pontchartrain Check Stamped	Pensacola Plain	Pensacola Incised	Moundville Incied	
1.0 Ft. Level		7	1	111	13	8	140
(%)		5.000	0.714	79.285	9.285	5.714	
2.0 Ft. Level	1	2		18			21
(%)	4.761	9.523		85.714			
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	1	9	1	129	13	8	161
(%)	0.621	5.590	0.621	80.124	8.074	4.968	

Table 11—COPELAND BAYOU SHELL MIDDEN "B" POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	BAYOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNCTE			PORTER MARKSVILLE						RESIDUAL					WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK					FT. WALTON					TOTAL
	Bayou La Batre Stamped	Santa Rosa Stamped	Tchefuncte Stamped	Alligator Bayou Stamped	Basin Bayou Incised	Franklin Plain	Santa Rosa Punctated	Marksville Incised	Marksville Plain	Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Residual McLeod Simple Stamped	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	Residual West Florida Cord Marked	Weeden Island Plain	Wakulla Check Stamped	Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Late Variety)	Carrabelle Incised	Keith Incised	Pensacola Plain	Pensacola Incised	Moundville Incised	Langston Fabric Marked	Unclassified Effigy Forms (Shell Tempered)	
0. Ft. Level				3		4			1	8		114	9	1	2	1				117	31	11		1	303
(%)				0.9		1.3			0.3	2.6		37.6	2.9	0.3	0.6	0.3				38.6	10.2	3.6		0.3	
1.0 Ft. Level		2				1	4			1		61						1	1	23	3	8	2		107
(%)		1.8				0.9	3.7			0.9		57.0						0.9	0.9	21.4	2.8	7.4	1.8		
1.5 Ft. Level	3	3	1	1	1	10		1	1			91	4	3			1			6					126
(%)	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.9		0.7	0.7			72.2	3.1	2.3			0.7			4.7					
2.0 Ft. Level	1	2		2	1	6	2			1		109	4		1		2		1	25	1	2		1	161
(%)	0.6	1.2		1.2	0.6	3.7	1.2			0.6		67.7	2.4		0.6		1.2		0.6	15.5	0.6	1.2		0.6	
2.5 Ft. Level	5	1	1									15		1						9		2			34
(%)	14.7	2.9	2.9									44.1		2.9						26.4		5.8			
3.0 Ft. Level	1			1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	16		1	1					83	8	8		2	130
(%)	0.7			0.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	12.3		0.7	0.7					63.8	6.1	6.1		1.5	
3.5 Ft. Level					1							4	1							24	2	3			35
(%)					2.8							11.4	2.8							68.5	5.7	8.5			
4.0 Ft. Level												2								17					19
(%)												10.5								89.4					
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	10	8	2	7	5	22	7	2	4	11	1	412	18	6	4	1	3	1	2	304	45	34	2	4	915
(%)	1.09	0.87	0.21	0.76	0.54	2.40	0.76	0.21	0.43	1.20	0.10	45.02	1.96	0.65	0.43	0.10	0.32	0.10	0.21	33.22	4.91	3.71	0.21	0.43	

Table 12—MARSH ISLAND SHELL MIDDEN POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	PORTER MARKSVILLE			RESIDUAL		WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK			FT. WALTON		TOTAL
	Alligator Bayou Stamped	Basin Bayou Incised	Porter Zone Incised	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	Weeden Island Incised	Weeden Island Plain	Carrabelle Incised	Pensacola Plain	Pensacola Incised	
1.0 Ft. Level	1	5	1	20	1			4	18		50
(%)	2.0	10.0	2.0	40.0	2.0			8.0	36.0		
2.0 Ft. Level	3	2		26		1	2	5	19	4	62
(%)	4.8	3.2		41.9		1.6	3.2	8.0	30.6	6.4	
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	4	7	1	46	1	1	2	9	37	4	112
(%)	3.5	6.2	0.8	41.0	0.8	0.8	1.7	8.0	33.0	3.5	

Table 13—WEST FOWL RIVER SHELL MIDDEN POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	PORTER MARKSVILLE			RESIDUAL			WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK		FT. WALTON						TOTAL
	Alligator Bayou Stamped	Basin Bayou Incised	Franklin Plain	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	Residual West Florida Cord Marked	Weeden Island Punctated	Wakulla Check Stamped	Ft. Walton Incised	Pensacola Plain	Pensacola Incised	Moundville Incised	Langston Fabric Marked	Unclassified Effigy Forms (Shell Tempered)	
0:5 Ft. Level			1	27	7	10	3	21	4	84	22	8		2	189
(%)			0.5	14.2	3.7	5.2	1.5	11.1	2.1	44.4	11.6	4.2		1.0	
1.0 Ft. Level				18	2					151	31	10		3	215
(%)				8.3	0.9					70.2	14.4	4.6		1.3	
1.5 Ft. Level	2	1		9	1					150	31	7	1		202
(%)	0.9	0.4		4.4	0.4					74.2	15.3	3.4	0.4		
2.0 Ft. Level	1			2						15	5	2			25
(%)	4.0			8.0						60.0	20.0	8.0			
2.5 Ft. Level		1								3	2	1			7
(%)		14.3								43.0	28.6	14.3			
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	3	2	1	56	10	10	3	21	4	403	91	28	1	5	638
(%)	0.4	0.3	0.1	8.7	1.5	1.5	0.4	3.2	0.6	63.1	14.2	4.3	0.1	0.7	

Table 14—CODEN BAYOU MOUND POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	BAYLOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNCTE: Dunlap Fabric Marked	PORTER MARKSVILLE: Alligator Bayou Stamped	PORTER MARKSVILLE: Basin Bayou Incised	PORTER MARKSVILLE: Porter Zone Incised	PORTER MARKSVILLE: Santa Rosa Punctated	PORTER MARKSVILLE: Franklin Plain	PORTER MARKSVILLE: Marksville Incised	PORTER MARKSVILLE: Marksville Plain	RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED: Residual Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED: Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED: Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED: Unclassifiable (Eroded) (Sand Tempered)	RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED: Unclassified Red Filmed (Sand Tempered)	RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED: Unclassified Red Filmed (Clay-Tempered)	WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK: Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Late Variety)	WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK: Carrabelle Incised	WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK: Carrabelle Punctated	WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK: Indian Pass Incised	FT. WALTON: Pensacola Plain	TOTAL
South Slope of Mound Including Shell Midden																					
1.0 Ft. Level	1	1	114		14	23	2	8	8	836	65	1	4	1	1	6		2	1	1088
(%)	0.09	0.09	10.47		1.28	2.11	0.18	0.73	0.73	76.83	5.97	0.09	0.36	0.09	0.09	0.55		0.18	0.09	
2.0 Ft. Level			17	1	3	9				179	14					1	4			228
(%)			7.4	0.4	1.3	3.9				78.5	6.1					0.4	1.7			
Selected Excavated 5 Ft. Squares Central Portion of Mound																					
0.5 Ft. Level			4				3			25	3		1							36
(%)			11.1				8.3			69.4	8.3		2.7							
1.0 Ft. Level		1	4		1	2	1			39	2									50
(%)		2.0	8.0		2.0	4.0	2.0			78.0	4.0									
1.5 Ft. Level			3							17	1		1			1				23
(%)			13.0							73.9	4.3		4.3			4.3				
2.0 Ft. Level					2					6	1		1							10
(%)					20.0					60.0	10.0		10.0							
2.5 Ft. Level										2										2
(%)										100.0										
3.0 Ft. Level										13										13
(%)										100.0										
3.5 Ft. Level			2							23										25
(%)			8.0							92.0										
Selected Portions of Shell Midden At Base of Mound		2	4	1	2			2		55	4		2							72
(%)		2.7	5.5	1.3	2.7			2.7		76.3	5.55		2.7							
Miscellaneous Excavated Areas of Mound			23		6		5	8.		197	20	2	7							268
(%)			8.5		2.2		1.8	2.9		73.5	7.4	0.7	2.6							
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	1	4	171	2	28	34	11	18	8	1392	110	3	16	1	1	8	4	2	1	1815
(%)	0.05	0.22	9.42	0.11	1.54	1.87	0.60	0.99	0.44	76.69	6.06	0.16	0.88	0.05	0.05	0.44	0.22	0.11	0.05	

Table 15—POWELL MOUND POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	BAYOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNCTE	PORTER MARKSVILLE		RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED								WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK								FT. WALTON	TOTAL
	Deptford Bold Check Stamped	Alligator Bayou Stamped	Marksville Incised	Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Residual McLeod Simple Stamped	Residual West Florida Cord Marked	Residual Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	Unclassified Incised (Clay Tempered)	Unclassified Red Filmed (Clay Tempered)	Weeden Island Incised	Weeden Island Punctated	Weeden Island Plain	Wakulla Check Stamped	Mound Field Net Marked	Carabelle Incised	French Fork Incised	Mulberry Creek Cord Marked	Pensacola Plain	
Selected Excavated 5 Ft. Squares																					
At Central Portion of Mound																					
Upper Mound Fill				1		5		17	1			1	3	1	17		1				47
(%)				2.1		10.6		36.1	2.1			2.1	6.3	2.1	36.1		2.1				
Upper and Lower Mound Fills Mixed								16	9					1	11			2	1		40
(%)								40.0	22.5					2.5	27.5			5.0	2.5		
Lower Mound Fill				43	1	4	1	36	36		1	1	7	3	25		2	4			224
(%)				19.1	0.4	1.7	0.4	42.8	16.0		0.4	0.4	3.1	1.3	11.1		0.8	1.7			
Midden at Base of Mound	2	1	1	19		4		89	50			1	2	1	5		1	6	5		187
(%)	1.0	0.5	0.5	10.1		2.1		47.5	26.7			0.5	1.0	0.5	2.6		0.5	3.2	2.6		
North Slope of Mound Including Midden																					
Upper Mound Fill				5		4		24					1	3	18					1	56
(%)				8.9		7.1		42.8					1.7	5.3	32.1					1.7	
Upper and Lower Mound Fills Mixed				9		18		53	9	1			9	10	76	1	1				187
(%)				4.8		9.6		28.3	4.8	0.5			4.8	5.3	40.6	0.5	0.5				
Lower Mound Fill								2	1					1	2						6
(%)								33.3	16.6					16.6	33.3						
Midden at Base of Mound				8		3		42	5			3	3	1	20		1	1			87
(%)				9.1		3.4		48.2	5.7			3.4	3.4	1.1	22.9		1.1	1.1			
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	2	1	1	85	1	38	1	339	111	1	1	6	25	21	174	1	6	13	6	1	834
(%)	0.2	0.1	0.1	10.1	0.1	4.5	0.1	40.6	13.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.9	2.5	20.8	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.1	

Table 16—SALT MARSH MOUND POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	BAYOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNCTE			PORTER MARKSVILLE					RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIED						WEEDEN ISLAND — COLES CREEK									FT. WALTON	TOTAL
	Bayou La Batre Stamped	Santa Rosa Stamped	Tchefuncte Stamped	Alligator Bayou Stamped	Basin Bayou Incised	Porter Zone Incised	Santa Rosa Punctated	Marksville Incised	Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Residual West Florida Cord Marked	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	Unclassified Red Filmed (Clay Tempered)	Unclassified Punctated (Clay Tempered)	Weeden Island Incised	Weeden Island Punctated	Weeden Island Plain	Wakulla Check Stamped	Carrabelle Incised	Carrabelle Punctated	Keith Incised	French Fork Incised	Mulberry Creek Cord Marked	Pensacola Plain	
Selected Squares																									
6" Level								1	3	2	14	3						2						2	27
(%)								3.7	11.1	7.4	51.8	11.1						7.4						7.4	
12" Level									7	1	19	2						7				2	3	3	44
(%)									15.9	2.2	43.1	4.5						15.9				4.5	6.8	6.8	
18" Level							1		9		17	6			1	1		1							36
(%)							2.7		24.9		47.2	16.6			2.7	2.7		2.7							
24" Level	1								15		16	8	1					4			1	2	2		50
(%)	2.0								30.0		32.0	16.0	2.0					8.0			2.0	4.0	4.0		
30" Level							2	2	4	1	21	14			1		1	1					1		48
(%)							4.1	4.1	8.3	2.0	47.7	29.1			2.0		2.0	2.0					2.0		
36" Level	2	2			2		4	1	13	6	103	28	1		2	1		2		1		6	5		179
(%)	1.1	1.1			1.1		2.2	0.5	7.2	3.3	57.5	15.6	0.5		1.1	0.5		1.1		0.5		3.3	2.7		
42" Level	1	2	1	2	6	1	2	1	6	6	107	23	1			1	1	2	4	1	1	3	9		181
(%)	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.1	3.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	3.3	3.3	59.1	12.7	0.5			0.5	0.5	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.5	1.6	4.9		
48" Level			1		3		2		3		30	10		1	2				3				6		61
(%)			1.6		4.9		3.2		4.9		49.1	16.3		1.6	3.2				4.9				9.8		
Square 5RI Containing Burial																									
18" Level		1									2														3
24" Level											1						1								2
Debris	1			1	5		3	1	78	11	36	8			2	14	1	26	1		3	1	10		202
TOTAL FOR SITE	5	5	2	3	16	1	14	6	138	27	366	102	3	1	8	17	4	45	8	2	5	14	36	5	833
(%)	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.1	1.6	0.7	16.5	3.2	43.9	12.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	2.0	0.4	5.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.6	4.3	0.6	

Table 17—TATE'S HAMMOCK SHELL MIDDEN POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	BAYOU LA BATRE TCHEFUNCTE			PORTER MARKSVILLE		RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIABLE					WEEDEN ISLAND—COLES CREEK									FT. WALTON				TOTAL
	Bayou La Batre Stamped	Santa Rosa Stamped	Dunlap Fabric Marked	Alligator Bayou Stamped	Marksville Incised	Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Residual West Florida Cord Marked	Residual Plain (Sand Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	Unclassifiable (Eroded) (Sand Tempered)	Weeden Island Plain	Wakulla Check Stamped	Weeden Island Incised	Carrabelle Incised	Carrabelle Punctated	Keith Incised	Weeden Island Punctated	French Fork Incised	Mulberry Creek Cord Marked	Pensacola Plain	Ft. Walton Incised	Mcintyre Incised	Pensacola Incised	
0.5' Level	1	1			1	3	6	78	40		6	37	1	1		2	2		1				2	182
(%)	0.5	0.5			0.5	1.6	3.2	42.8	21.9		3.2	20.3	0.5	0.5		1.0	1.0		0.5				1.0	
1.0' Level			1		1	2	3	69	50	1	15	40	1	2			2	2	4	1				194
(%)			0.5		0.5	1.0	1.5	35.3	25.6	0.5	7.6	20.5	0.5	1.0			1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5				
1.5' Level	1			1		1	3	58	42	1	4	16	1	1	1		4	3	3	3	1	1		145
(%)	0.6			0.6		0.6	2.0	39.9	28.9	0.6	2.7	11.0	0.6	0.6	0.6		2.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.6		
2.0' Level						1		6	2		1					1		1						12
(%)						8.3		49.9	16.6		8.3					8.3		8.3						
3.0' Level						1		1				1												3
(%)						33.3		33.3				33.3												
Debris					1	3	2	75	17		10	30	6	4			2	3	2	1	1			157
TOTAL FOR SITE	2	1	1	1	3	11	14	287	151	2	36	124	9	8	1	3	10	9	10	5	2	1	2	693
(%)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	2.0	41.3	21.7	0.2	5.1	17.8	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	

Table 18—BAYOU LA BATRE SHELL MIDDEN POTTERY

PROVENIENCE	BAYOU LA BATRE—TCHEFUNCTE													PORTER—MARKSVILLE			RESIDUAL AND UNCLASSIFIABLE															FT. WALTON						HISTORIC		TOTAL
	"Fiber-Tempered Plain"	Bayou La Batre Stamped	Bayou La Batre Scallop Impressed	Bayou La Batre Cord Wrapped Dowell Impressed	Bayou La Batre Plain	Santa Rosa Stamped	Tchefuncte Stamped	Tchefuncte Incised	Tchefuncte Plain	Dunlap Fabric Marked	Deptford Bold Check Stamped	Deptford Linear Check Stamped	Crooks Stamped	Marksville Stamped (Zoned Cord Impressed)	Marksville Stamped (Zoned Rocker Stamped)	Residual Plain (Sand-Tempered)	Residual Plain (Clay Tempered)	Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)	Unclassified Hemiconical Punctated	Unclassified Gash Punctated	Unclassified Pinched (Sand Tempered)	Unclassified Incised (Sand Tempered)	Unclassified Comb Incised	Unclassified Red Filmed Plain (Sand Tempered)	Unclassified Red Filmed Incised	Unclassified Red Filmed Cord Impressed	Unclassified Zone Punctated	Unclassifiable (Eroded) (Sand Tempered)	Pensacola Plain	Pensacola Incised	Pensacola Red	Moundville Incised	Ft. Walton Incised	Lake Jackson Plain	Ocmulgee Fields Incised	Crockery	Glass	
MB'12 Block and Surrounding Trench																																						
Block 0.5 Ft. Level		17	1	31												1	3		1																2		56
(%)		30.3	1.7	55.3												1.7	5.3		1.7																3.5		
Block 1.0 Ft. Level		43	1	99				1	3		1	1				1	12		3	1				1													169
(%)		25.4	0.5	58.5				0.5	1.7		0.5	0.5				0.5	7.1		1.7	0.5				0.5													
Block 1.5 Ft. Level		56	4	119			1		2		1		2	1			7				1	1		1			2										198
(%)		28.2	2.0	60.1			0.5		1.0		0.5		1.0	0.5			3.5				0.5	0.5		0.5			1.0										
Block 2.0 Ft. Level		44	1	95							1			1			10				2																157
(%)		28.0	0.6	60.5							0.6			0.6			6.3				1.2				0.6												
Trench 1.0 Ft. Level		1		1					1								1																				39
(%)		2.5		2.5					2.5								2.5																				
Trench 2.0 Ft. Level				45	2	1			1				1				15	1			1	2															69
(%)				65.2	2.8	1.4			1.4				1.4				21.7	1.4			1.4	2.8															
Trench 3.0 Ft. Level				74	1											1	5				1															82
(%)		1		90.2	1.2											1.2	6.0				1.2															
		10.0		7					1								1																				10
				70.0					10.0								10.0																				
MB'13 Block and Surrounding Trench																																						
Block 0.5 Ft. Level		10	1	25												2	1				1		2				1	11	1	2			1				58
(%)		17.5	1.7	43.8												3.5	1.7				1.7		3.5				1.7	19.2	1.7	3.5			1.7				
Block 1.0 Ft. Level		17		44	1				2							1	3						1				1	6	2	1							79
(%)		21.5		55.6	1.2				2.5							1.2	3.7						1.2				1.2	7.5	2.5	1.2							
Block 1.5 Ft. Level		2		16					1		1					1	5										1	2	1	1			1		2		34
(%)		5.8		47.0					2.9		2.9					2.9	14.7										1.2	5.8	2.9	2.9			2.9		5.8		
Trench 0.5 Ft. Level		2		12													1																				15
(%)		13.3		79.9													6.6																				
Trench 1.0 Ft. Level		7	0	10					1							2	2				2						1	4		1							30
(%)		23.3	3.3	33.3					3.3							6.6	6.6				6.6						1.7	13.3		3.3							
Trench 1.5 Ft. Level		20	2	69					5				1			2	7				3		2				1	12	1	1					4		130
(%)		15.3	1.5	53.0					3.8				0.7			1.5	5.3				2.3		1.5				0.7	9.2	0.7	0.7					3.0		
Trench 2.0 Ft. Level		21		52									1				3									1		4			1					84
(%)		24.9		61.9									1				3.5									1.1		4.7			1.1		1			
		1		13																								1	1				1			16
		9.2		81.2																								6.2	6.2							
MB'14 Block and Surrounding Trench																																						
Block 0.5 Ft. Level		23	4	74					2							6	2				2											1					114
(%)		20.1	3.5	64.9					1.7							5.2	1.7				1.7											0.8					
Block 1.0 Ft. Level		83	4	175	3	5			11				2	2		7	16	3				2															319
(%)		26.0	1.2	54.8	0.9	1.5			3.4				0.6	0.6		2.1	5.0	0.9				0.6														1	
Block 1.5 Ft. Level	3	112	2	291	4	1	1	10	3	1							23			1	0.2			1		1										0.3	459
(%)	0.6	24.4	0.4	63.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.2			1				5.0																				
Block 2.0 Ft. Level	2	14	1	102		2	1	9									17			1	1			1		1											152
(%)	1.3	9.0	0.6	67.1		1.3	0.6	5.9					0.6				11.1				0.6			0.6		0.6											
Block 2.5 Ft. Level	2																																				2
(%)	100.0																																				
Trench 1.0 Ft. Level		4	1	73					6							3			1																		88
(%)		4.5	1.1	82.9					6.8							3.4			1.1																		
Trench 2.0 Ft. Level	4	8		101					4							6		1	1																		125
(%)	3.2	6.4		80.8					3.2							4.8		0.8	0.8																		
Trench 3.0 Ft. Level				3																																	3
(%)				100.0																																	
TOTAL POTTERY SHERDS	11	486	23	1565	11	10	3	59	3	5	1		8	2	2	24	143	4	5	3	2	13	5	8	1	5	1	6	40	6	6	1	1	2	2	6	2	2488
(%)	0.44	19.54	0.92	62.92	0.4	0.40	0.12	2.37	0.12	0.20	0.04		0.32	0.08	0.08	0.96	5.75	0.16	0.20	0.12	0.08	0.52	0.20	0.32	0.04	0.20	0.04	0.24	1.6	0.24	0.24	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.24	0.08	

SUMMARY

At the outset of this chapter (Chapter IV) it was pointed out that the pottery from the Clarke and Mobile Counties, Alabama, sites described in this paper has been assigned to formal pottery types where possible and the types grouped under "pottery periods" as follows:

Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte
Porter Marksville
McLeod Deptford
Weeden Island-Coles Creek
Fort Walton

Readers familiar with the chronological picture of southeastern Indian pottery will probably concur that the manner in which the assignment of various Clarke and Mobile County pottery types has been made to the above-defined pottery periods is in keeping with present knowledge of the subject and closely in accord with the pottery alignments made by Willey[1] and Ford[2] for the Gulf Coast region, except of course such readers will join the present writer in wondering just where the McLeod Deptford pottery series fits into the picture. As to the McLeod Deptford pottery series it is obvious that if the series actually enjoys a general chronological assignment in the Middle Woodland period alongside Porter Marksville, two separate cultural (ethnic) groups must have been living side by side in the Clarke County area with little or no acculturation taking place between them; for the Deptford McLeod pottery series differs from the assemblage of Porter Marksville pottery types outstandingly.

The Clarke and Mobile County sites cannot be regimented into the various pottery periods defined above since none is a "pure" site, each having been occupied or utilized, if only briefly, during more than one "pottery period." However, a review of the pottery tables for the various sites will indicate that most of the sites were occupied extensively during only one or two "pottery periods" and can roughly be listed as "a Bayou La

[1]Willey, 1949.
[2]Ford, 1952.

Batre Tchefuncte site" or "a Porter Marksville and Fort Walton site," etc. The following table will assist in orienting the reader as to the principal "pottery period" represented at each of the sites.

Site Name	Principal Pottery Period(s)
Clarke County	
Wilson Village	Fort Walton
Beckum Village	Weeden Island-Coles Creek and Fort Walton ("Salt Pan site")
James Village	Weeden Island-Coles Creek
Deas Village	McLeod Deptford and Weeden Island-Coles Creek
Rocky Ford Mound	McLeod Deptford
McLeod Estate Village	McLeod Deptford
Porter Village	Porter Marksville
McVay Village	Porter Marksville
Mobile County	
Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "A"	Fort Walton
West Fowl River Shell Midden	Weeden Island-Coles Creek and Fort Walton
Andrews' Place Shell Midden	Weeden Island-Coles Creek and Fort Walton
Tate's Hammock Shell Midden	Weeden Island-Coles Creek
Powell Mound	Weeden Island-Coles Creek
Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B"	Porter Marksville and Fort Walton
Salt Marsh Mound	Porter Marksville and Weeden Island-Coles Creek
Marsh Island Shell Midden	Porter Marksville, Weeden Island-Coles-Creek and Fort Walton
Coden Bayou Mound	Porter Marksville
Bayou La Batre Shell Midden	Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte

Pottery Stratigraphy. At the outset of this paragraph it must be pointed out that the field techniques employed during 1940 and 1941 in excavating the Clarke and Mobile County Sites were apparently devised to accommodate utilizing a large group of workers (WPA) to "plane" arbitrary 6-inch or 1-foot levels from extensive areas of a midden or mound, rather than to locate, isolate and dissect smaller blocks of midden and mound-fill displaying "intact" stratigraphy, unspoiled by intrusion of midden pits, post holes and other intrusions. Therefore the pottery tables in this paper, if used for "seriation' purposes within a given site, or if used in statistically comparing the pottery of a given stratigraphic level within a site to the pottery in a level of another site, would provide frequent distortions in the "pottery picture" and extend certain older pottery types to a much higher (more recent) level than tenable and extend some later

pottery types to deeper (older) levels than could be tolerated under our general knowledge of the relative antiquity of various southeastern pottery types. For these reasons, coupled with the admission that the present writer is far from being a qualified "seriationist", no pottery seriation charts are included in this paper. It may be that seriation techniques can profitably be applied to the available information as presented in the pottery charts in this paper, and that is one of the reasons they have been included, unwieldly and bulky though they are. It should also be pointed out that the present writer in examining the thousands of pottery sherds from the sites described in this paper (all of which had been boxed in storage by level) initially examined the sherds in volume lots to become familiar with the consistencies and variations of the numerous pottery traits of the area, and then proceeded to examine each sherd in detail for classification purposes. In retrospect, it may have been rewarding to have devoted much of these hundreds of hours to resorting and grouping the sherds from a site by catalogue numbers into small segments of the site which field notes and records would indicate contained relatively intact stratigraphy; and then using these smaller collections for seriation purposes. The pottery sherds included in this study along with field records and charts are available for such resorting at the archaeological laboratory at Moundville, Alabama.

Bayou La Batre Pottery. Although the "Fiber-Tempered Plain" sherds occur only in small numbers at Bayou La Batre Shell Midden, the stratigraphic evidence for their having occurred early at that site appears reliable. (See pottery chart for Bayou La Batre Shell midden.) Further, in excavations directed by E. B. Trickey in recent years at Bryant's Landing Shell Middens on the Tensaw River about 20 miles north of the point where the river empties into Mobile Bay, plain fiber-tempered pottery was found in association with Poverty Point objects in a stratum underlying a stratum containing pottery of the Bayou La Batre Pottery Series. A radiocarbon date in the neighborhood of 3500 years (before present) (or 1540 B.C.) has been determined for the layer containing the Bryant's Landing fiber-tempered sherds and Poverty Point objects. Trickey states

that the layer containing fiber-tempered pottery was underlain by a stratum containing "pre-ceramic" material.[1]

Porter Marksville and Weeden Island-Coles Creek Pottery. At some of the sites Porter Marksville pottery appears quite clearly by stratigraphy to have preceded Weeden Island-Coles Creek pottery. An examination of the pottery charts reveals that Porter Marksville sherds occur in small but significant numbers in the lower levels of certain sites and sometimes do not occur in the upper levels, or, if they do, are outweighed percentagewise by Weeden Island-Coles Creek pottery in the upper levels. Refer to pottery tables for the following sites in this connection:

Andrews Place Shell Midden. The pottery types Franklin Plain and Marksville Incised occur only in the bottom levels of the midden with Weeden Island-Coles Creek pottery extending to the upper levels of the midden. It should be mentioned with respect to the pottery chart for this site that the "0.25-foot level (uppermost stratigraphic level)" does not represent a valid stratigraphic level content since road machinery scraped back and forth across the site in obtaining shell for sea-wall and road construction, and redeposited sherds from various levels on top of the remaining surface of the site. This can be observed in the pottery chart by noting that the percentage of shell-tempered pottery decreases in the uppermost (0.25-foot) level while sand-tempered pottery (Residual and Weeden Island-Coles Creek) increases percentagewise. This reversal is too pronounced to be attributed only to the fact that shell-tempered pottery is more friable and subject to leaching and subsequent crumbling when exposed to weather than is sand-tempered pottery. Here, as at many of the other sites described in this paper, shell-tempered pottery extends deeply into the midden, but most readers will concur with the writer that this is most likely due to some artificial disturbance of the true stratigraphy of the midden such as "churning" of the midden by the digging of midden pits, graves and by other intrusions from the upper levels.

West Fowl River Shell Midden. Porter Marksville is confined mostly to the lower levels with Weeden Island-Coles Creek confined to the uppermost level. Here, again, shell-tempered pottery sherds extend deeply into the midden.

Coden Bayou Mound. Porter Marksville pottery appears in small but significant numbers in the "midden at base of mound" unaccompanied by Weeden Island-Coles Creek pottery. It should be noted here that in the pottery study of this site as also in the case of Powell Mound and Salt Marsh Mound the writer "selected" the pottery to be studied by consulting the field charts and records and selecting for study the pottery from squares (5-foot squares) which appear to have their stratigraphy less interrupted by root holes and other intrusions than other portions of the site.

[1]Personal communication with Trickey.

McLeod Deptford and Weeden Island-Coles Creek Pottery. The McLeod Estate Village pottery chart shows the Weeden Island-Coles Creek pottery types of Wakulla Check Stamped, McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Late Variety) and McLeod Simple Stamped (Late Variety) occurring only in the upper levels (0.5-foot and 1.0-foot) of the midden with McLeod Check Stamped and the early varieties of McLeod Linear Check and Simple Stamped haing a fairly firm foothold in the lower levels.

Associative Evidence. The chipped lithic material described by Josselyn in Chapter V as occurring at McVay Village and Porter Village ties these two sites together lithically as well as they are tied together ceramically, both displaying strong Porter Marksville characteristics. The scarcity of lithic material associated with McLeod Deptford (McLeod Estate Village) would further separate McLeod Deptford from Porter Marksville culturally, as ceramic differences between the two indicate sharp cultural separation of the two groups. A fragment of a stone reel found at the 2.0 foot level in the Mb°13 portion of Bayou La Batre Shell Midden suggests some sort of relationship between Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte and Adena to the north[1]. Three Poverty Point objects (baked clay rounded or rectanguloid balls) from the 1 foot, 1.5 foot and 2.0 foot levels, respectively, of Bayou La Batre Shell Midden indicate survival of Poverty Point objects into Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte. Curiously the only other Poverty Point objects found at the sites described in this paper were six such objects found scattered through the mound fill of Powell Mound, a mound associated with an extensive shell midden containing only a slight amount of Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte pottery, the remainder of the pottery at the mound and surrounding midden being later than Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte. The post hole patterns found at James Village and McLeod Estate Village, though crude, suggest close relationships between these two villages and suggestions are, from ceramic evidence, that McLeod Estate Village and James Village are closely related through occurrence of McLeod Deptford pottery at both sites. While the few bone artifacts from the Clarke and Mobile County sites have not been examined in detail, a scanning of them reveals a few "socketed bone awls from Porter Village, a Porter

[1]Webb and Snow, 1945. The Adena People.

Marksville site, which closely resemble the socketed bone projectile points described by Ford and Quimby[1] as occurring at Tchefuncte period sites in Louisiana. The shell beads found with Burial No. 12 at James Village in Clarke County are disc, tubular and ovoid beads made from conch columnella. Similar beads are found both in early and late sites in North Alabama.

The archaeological findings at the Clarke and Mobile County sites in general can be fitted with little difficulty into the known archaeological chronology for the southeastern United States, except again the present writer joins the reader in wondering just where McLeod Deptford fits into the picture.

[1]Ford and Quimby, 1945

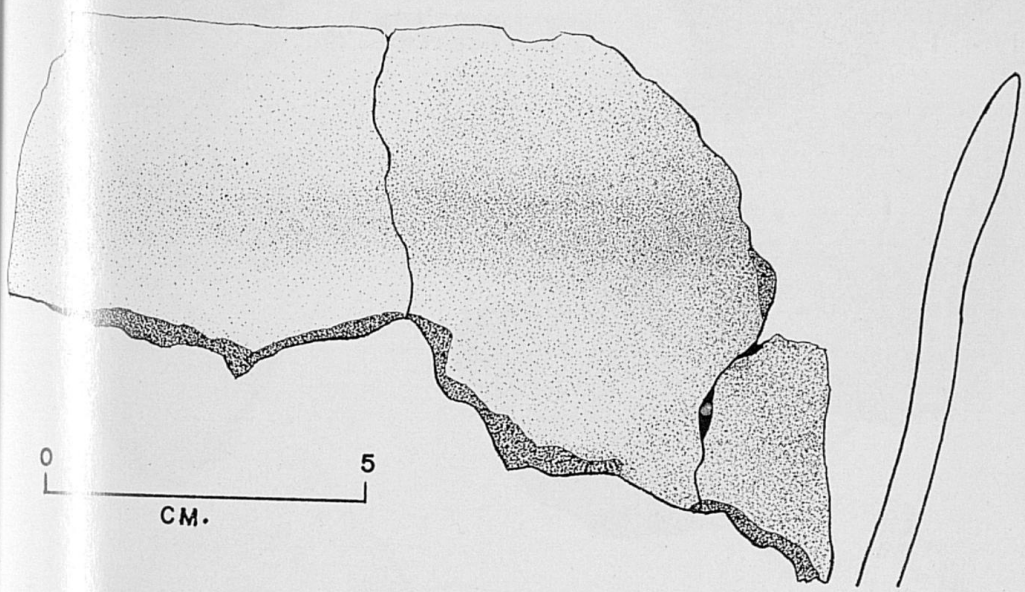


Figure 37—"Fiber-Tempered Plain" from Bayou La Batre Shell Midden. Mobile County.

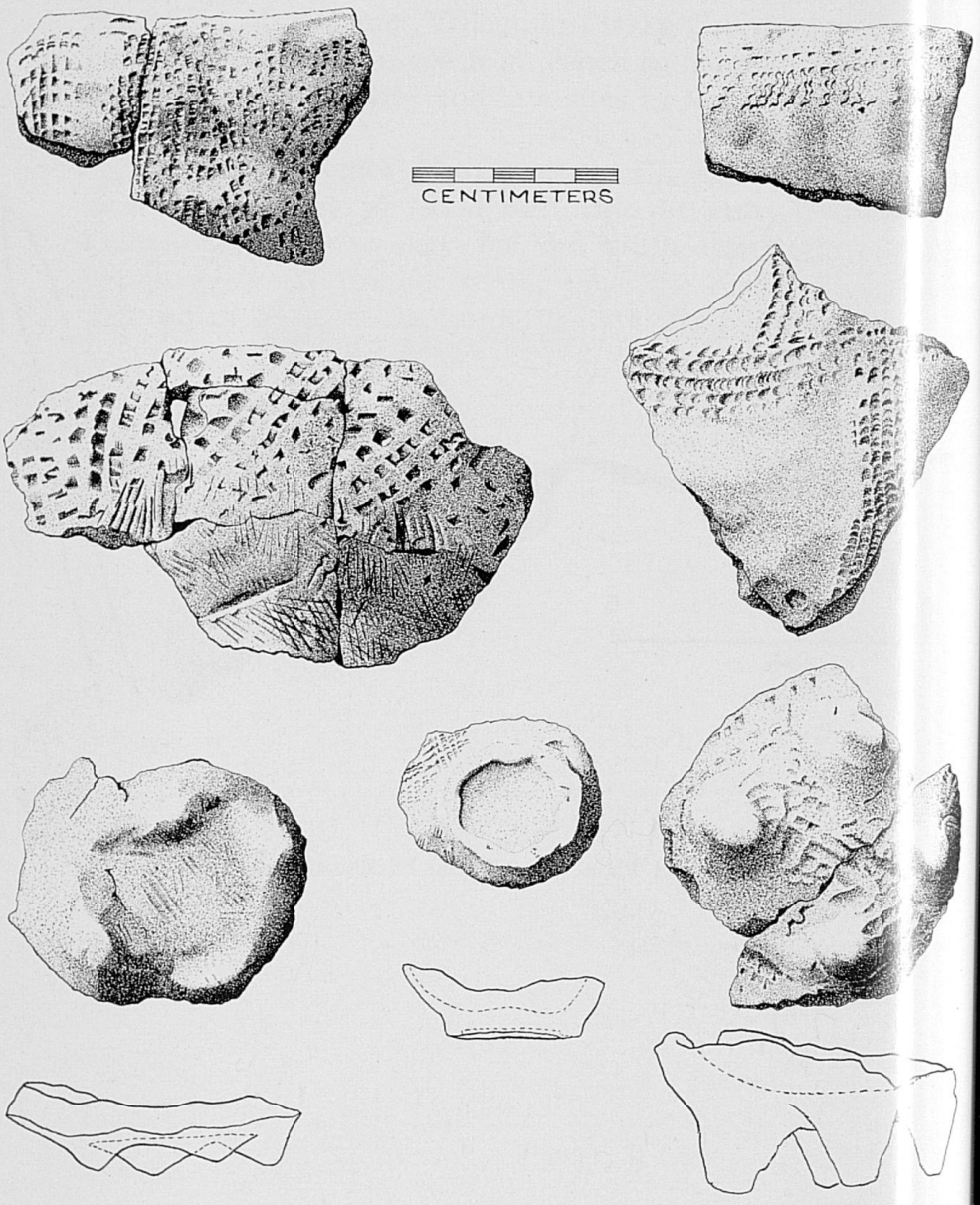


Figure 38—Bayou La Batre Stamped pottery. (Drawings by Daniel W. Josselyn)

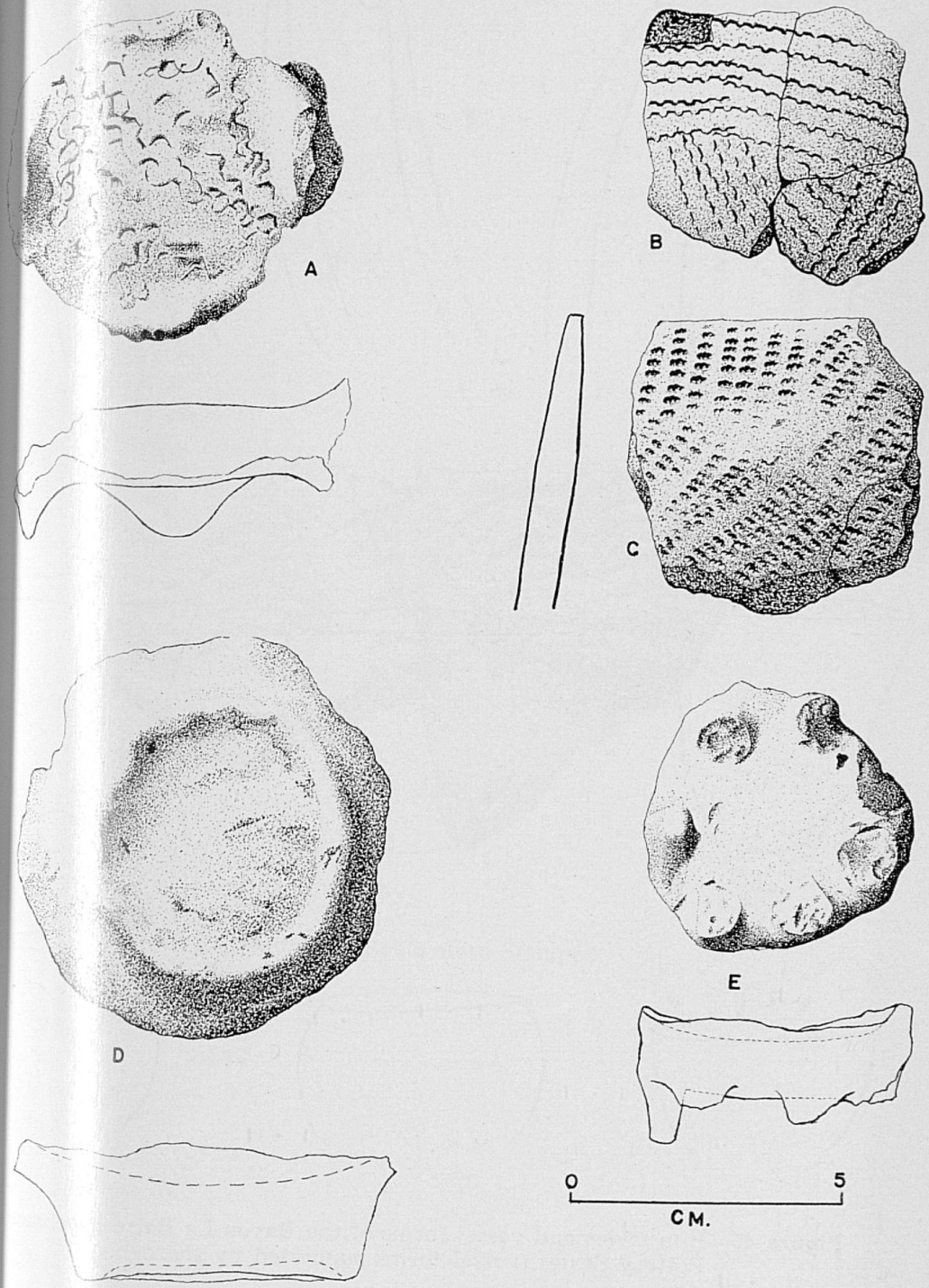


Figure 39—A and B, sherds of Bayou La Batre Scallop Impressed; C. is a rim sherd of Bayou La Batre Cord Wrapped Dowell Impressed; D and E are Bayou La Batre Plain. (Drawings by Daniel W. Josselyn)

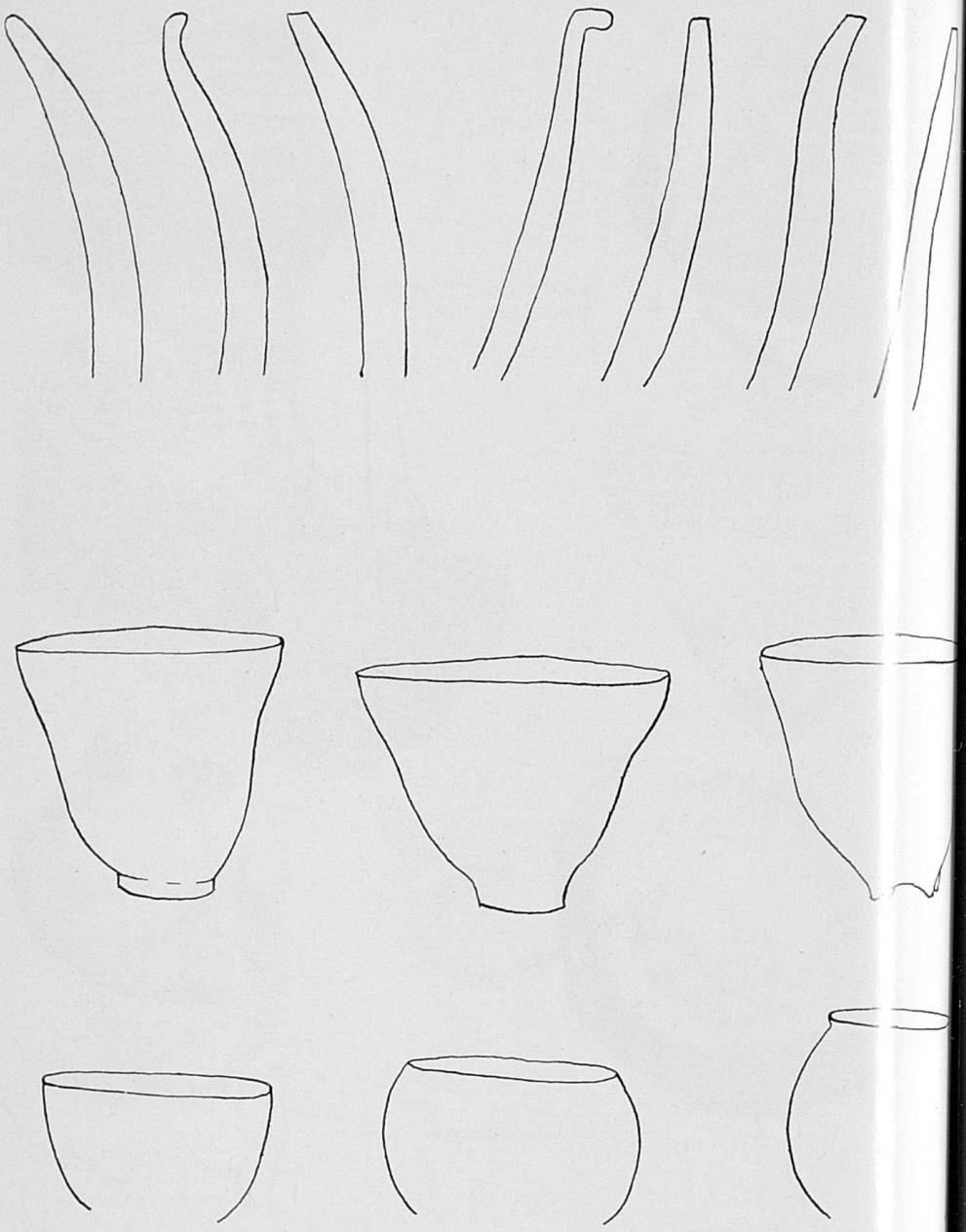


Figure 40—Rim styles and vessel forms of the Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte Pottery Series (vessel forms suggested by sherds).

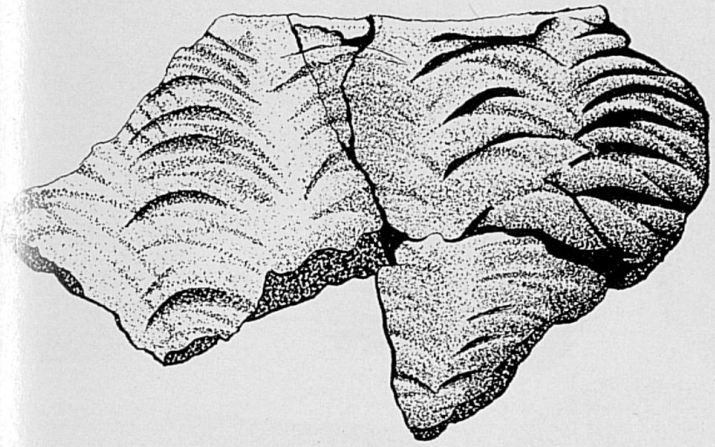


Figure 41—Santa Rosa Stamped.

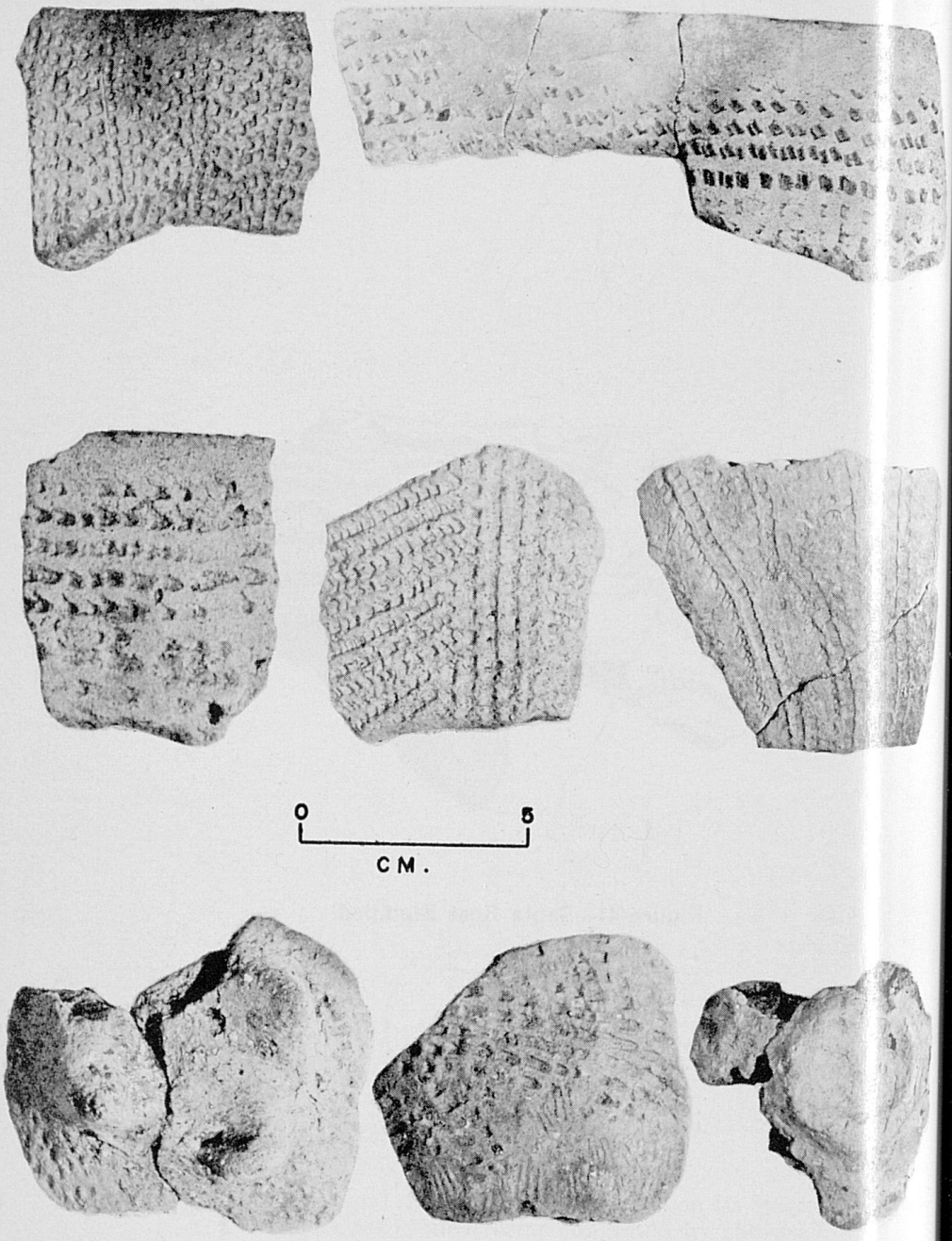


Figure 42—Bayou La Batre Stamped Pottery.

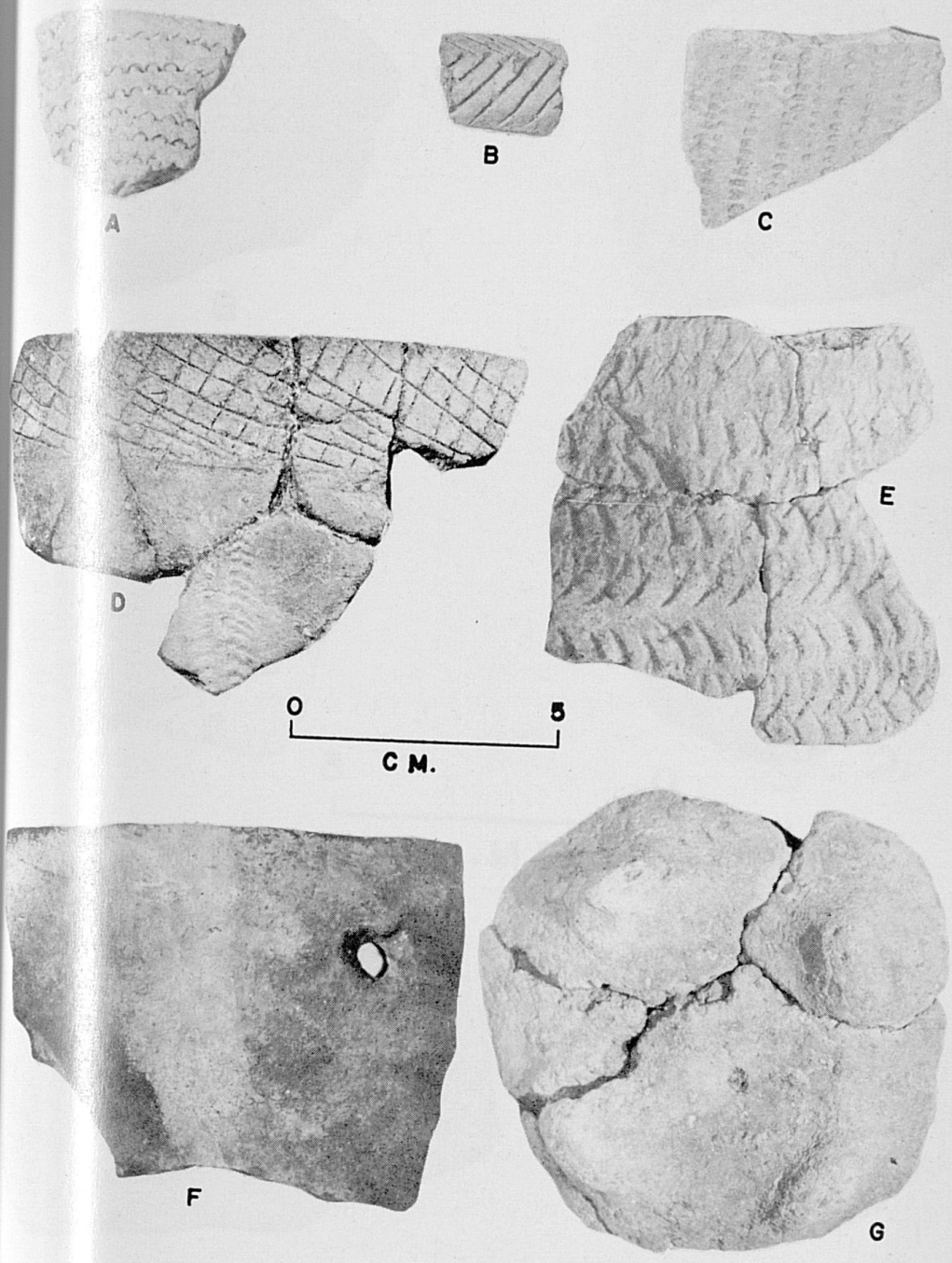
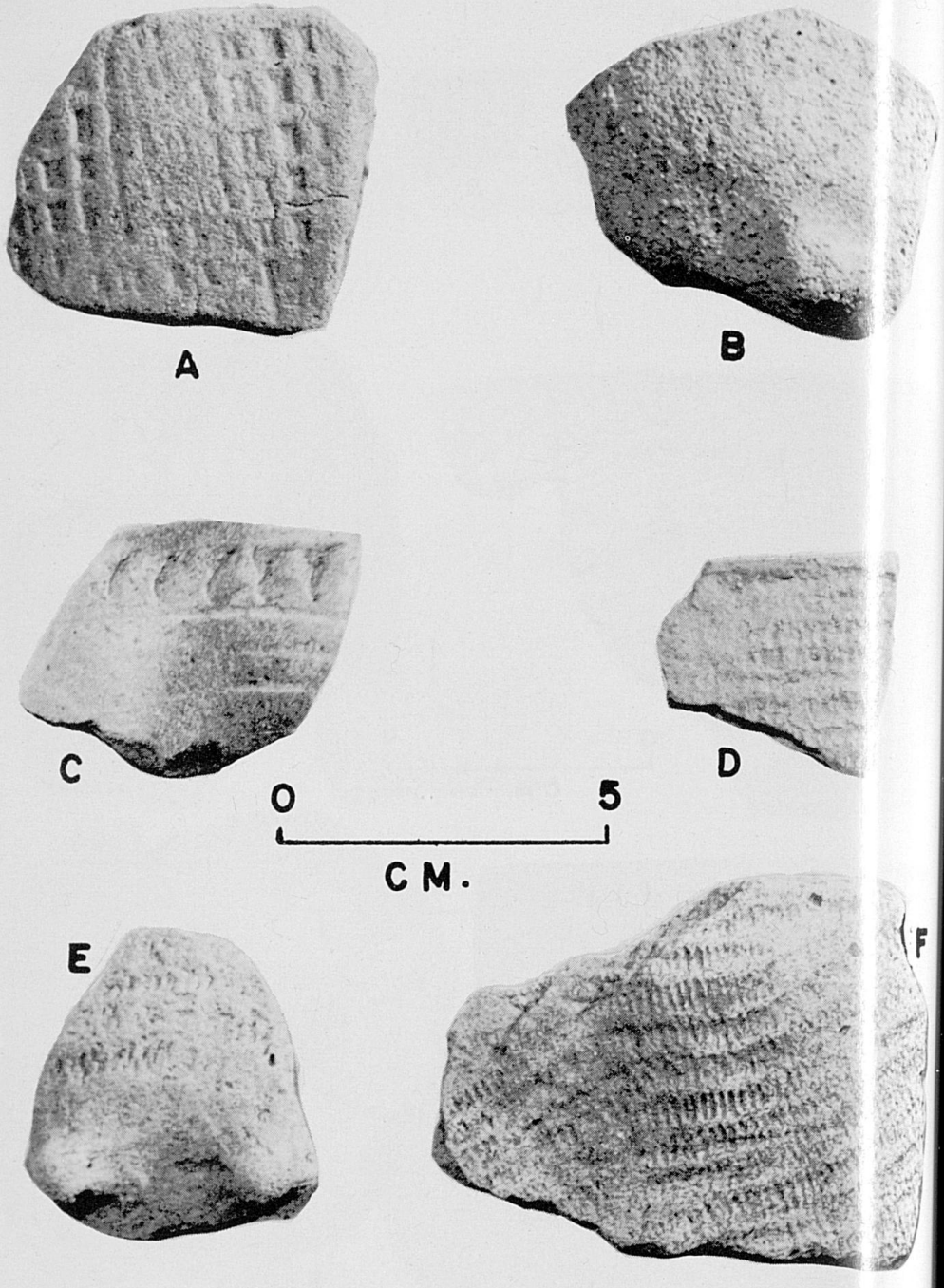


Figure 43—A, Bayou La Batre Scallop Impressed; B, Tchefuncte Incised; C, Bayou La Batre Cord wrapped Dowell Impressed; D, Santa Rosa Stamped rim sherd displaying rim treatment (cross-hatched incising) unusual for this pottery type; E, Santa Rosa Stamped; F, G, Bayou La Batre Plain.



igure 44—A, B, Deptford Bold Check Stamped; C, Alexander Incised
E. F, Dunlap Fabric Marked.

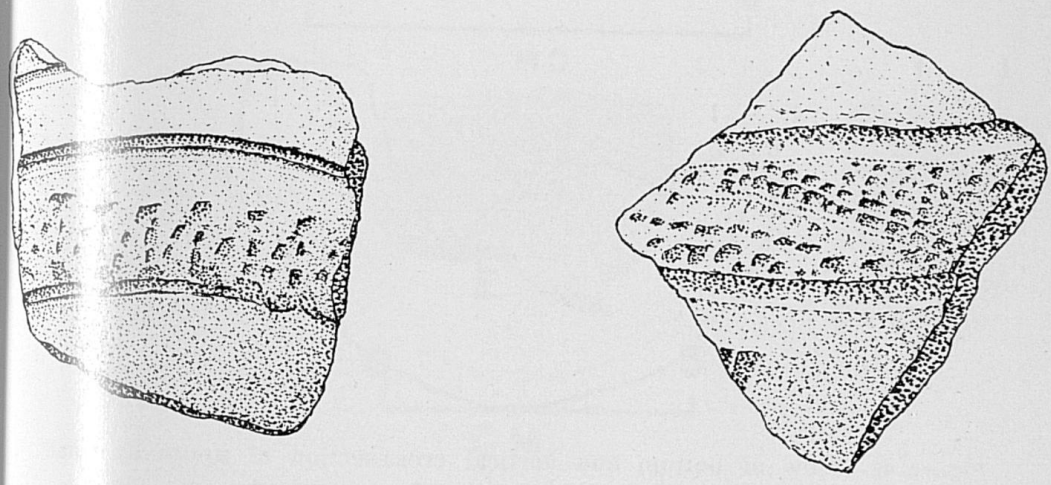


Figure 45—Pottery sherds of Alligator Bayou Stamped.

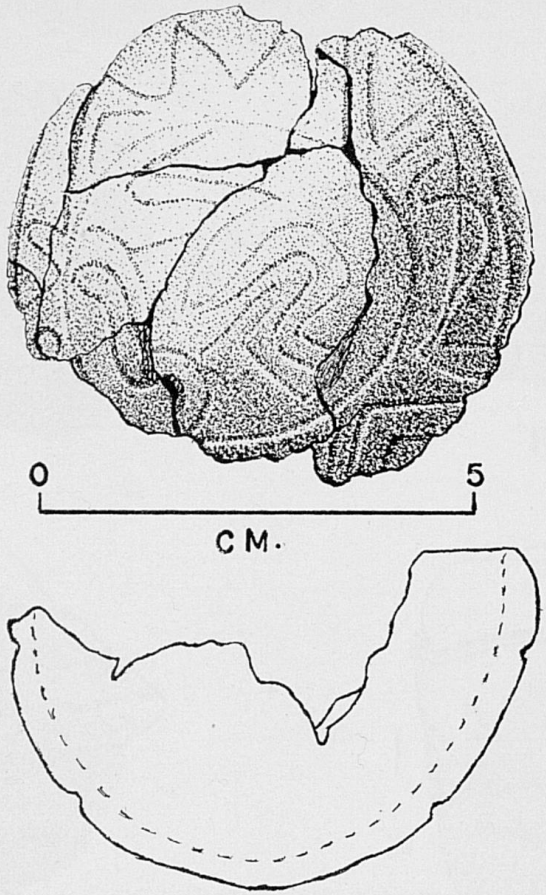


Figure 46—View of bottom and vertical cross-section of unusually sma vessel of the pottery type Basin Bayou Incised.

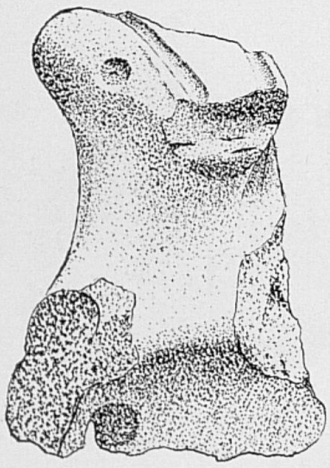


Figure 47—Effigy head incised with incising such as occurs on the pottery type Basin Bayou Incised.

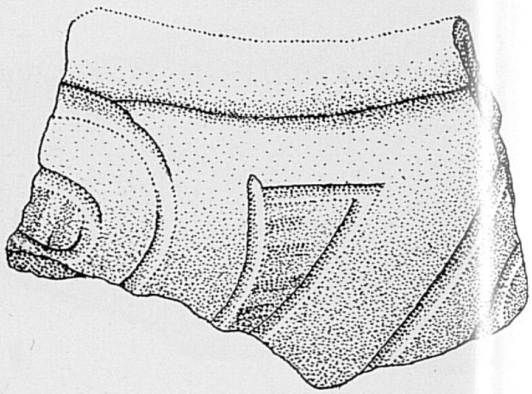


Figure 48—Rim sherd of the pottery type Porter Zone Incised.

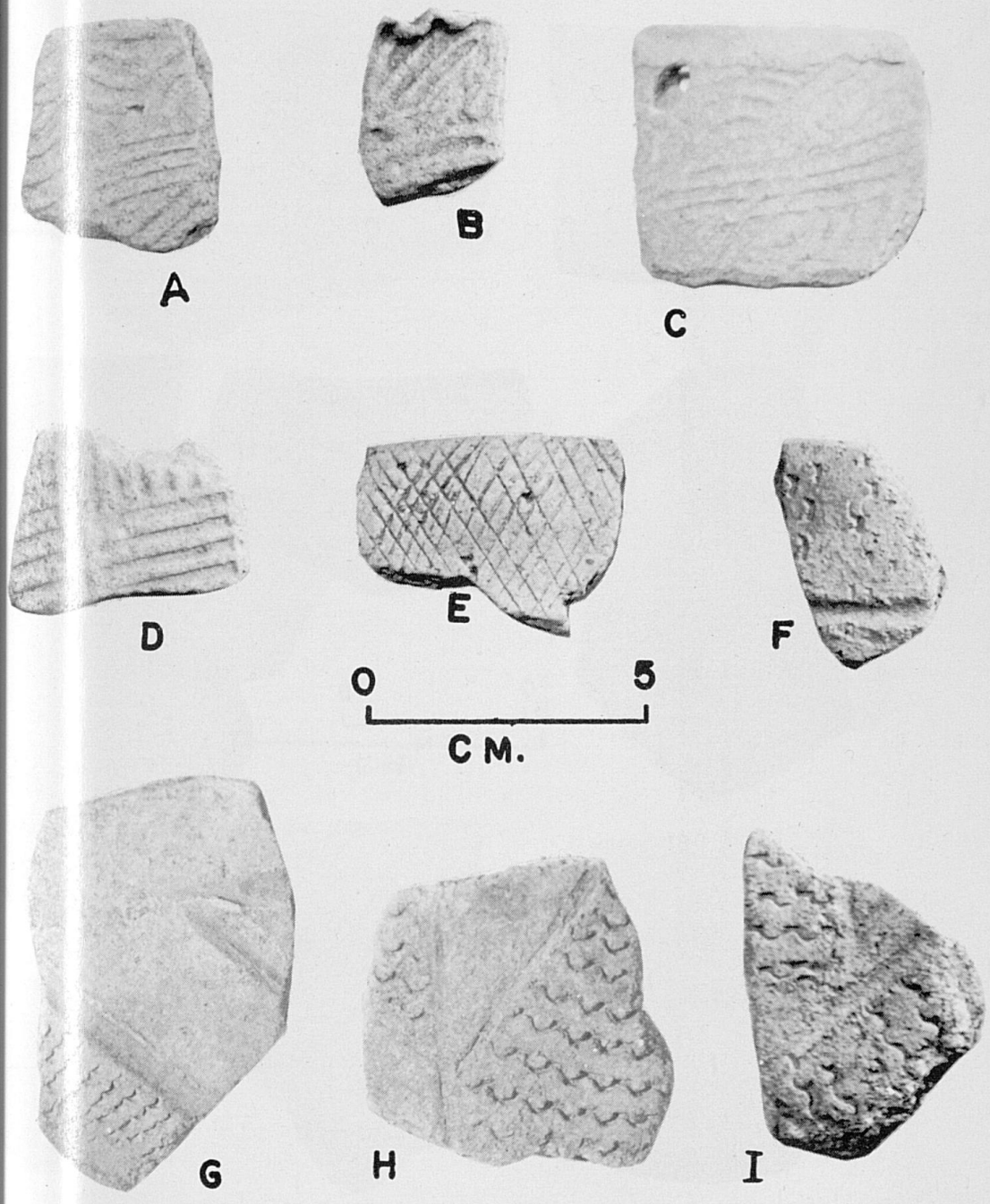


Figure 49—A, B, C, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Early Variety); I St. Andrews Complicated Stamped (Early Variety); E, "Marks ville Rim"; F, G, H, I, Crooks Stamped.

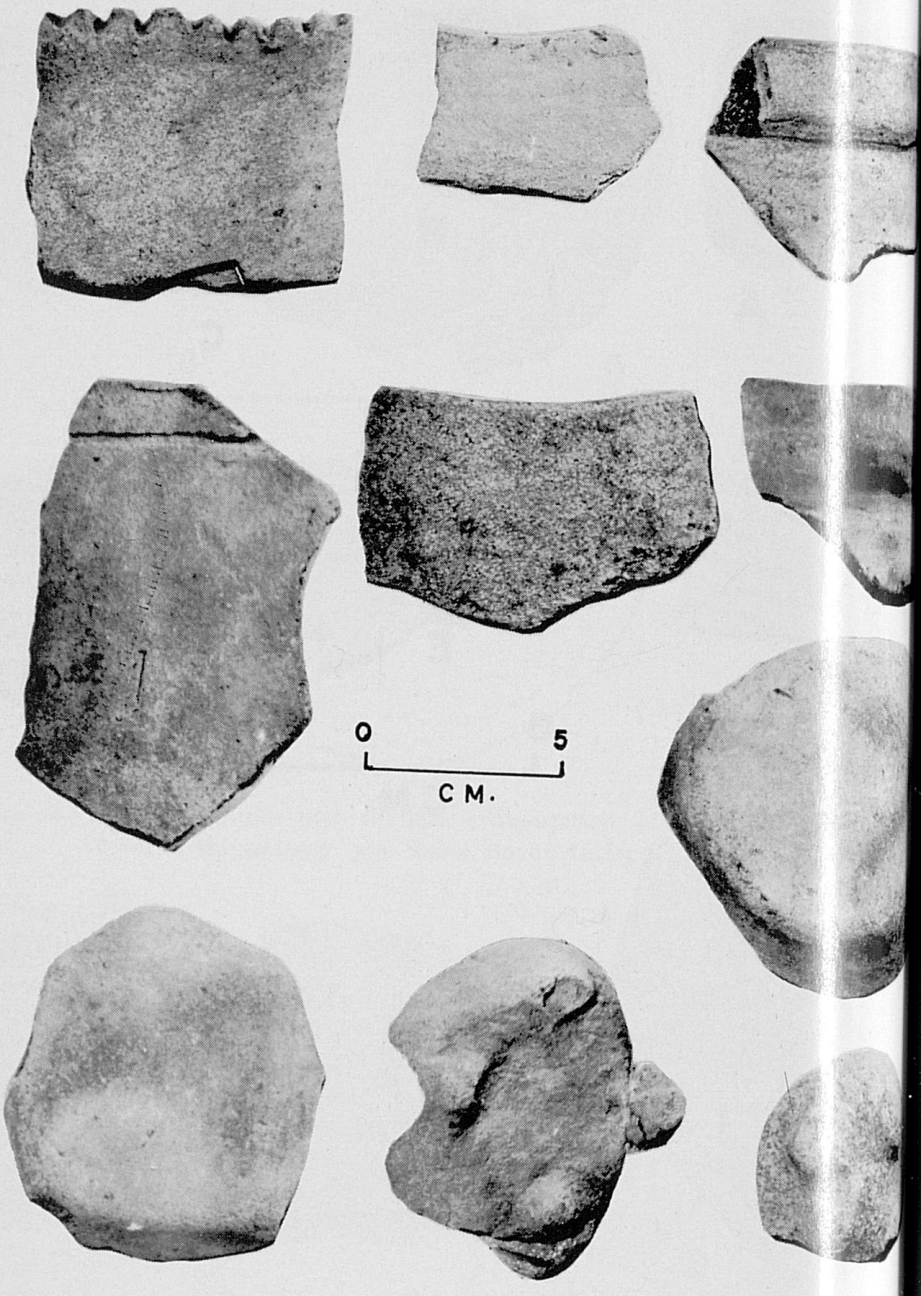


Figure 50—Rim and base sherds of Franklin Plain pottery.

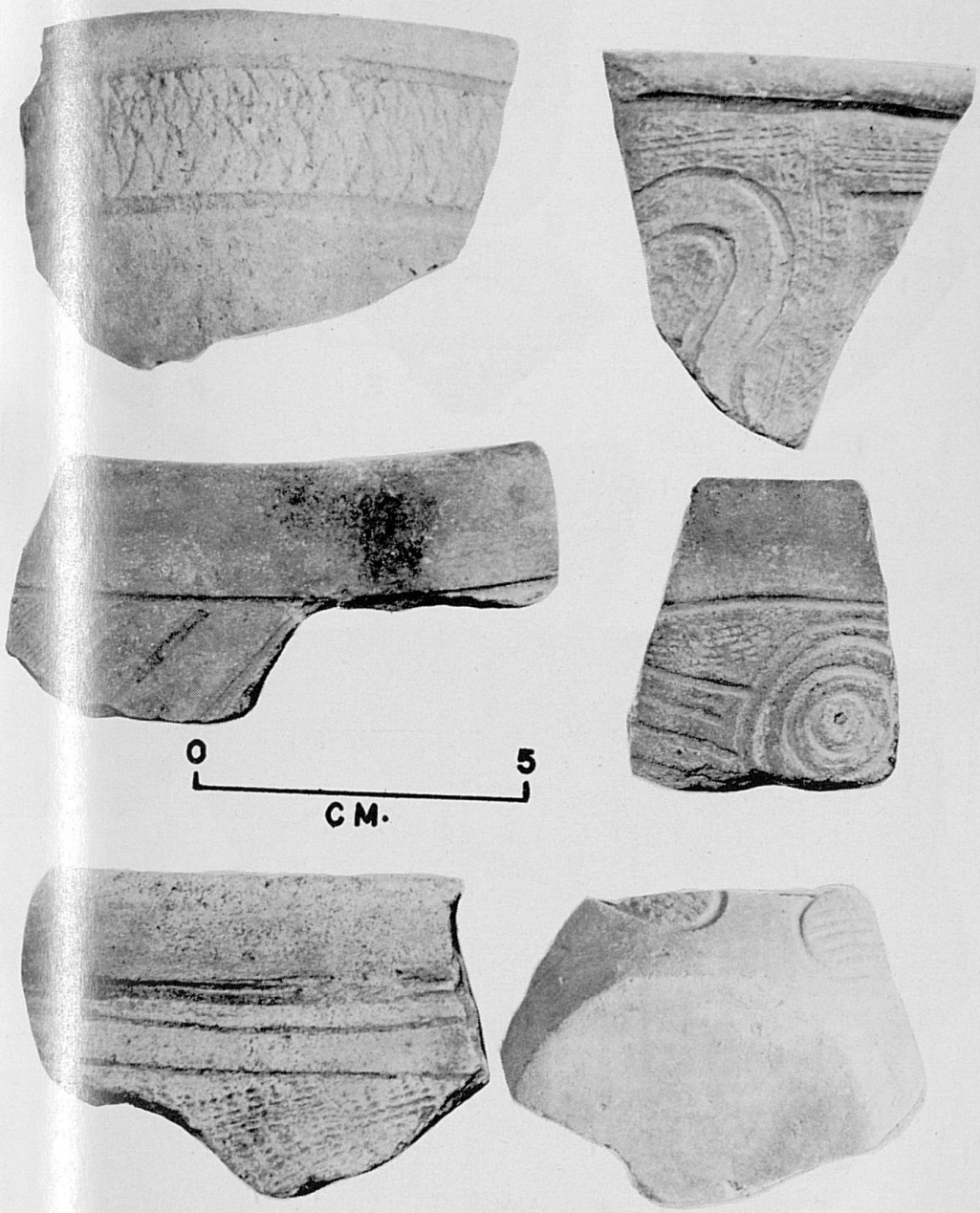
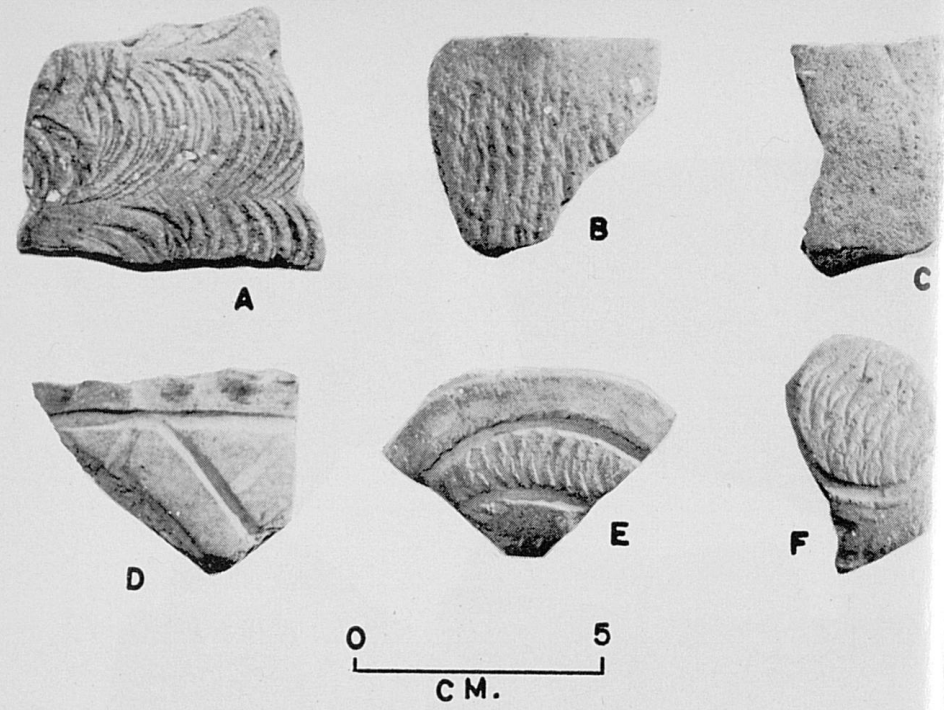


Figure 51—Alligator Bayou Stamped pottery.



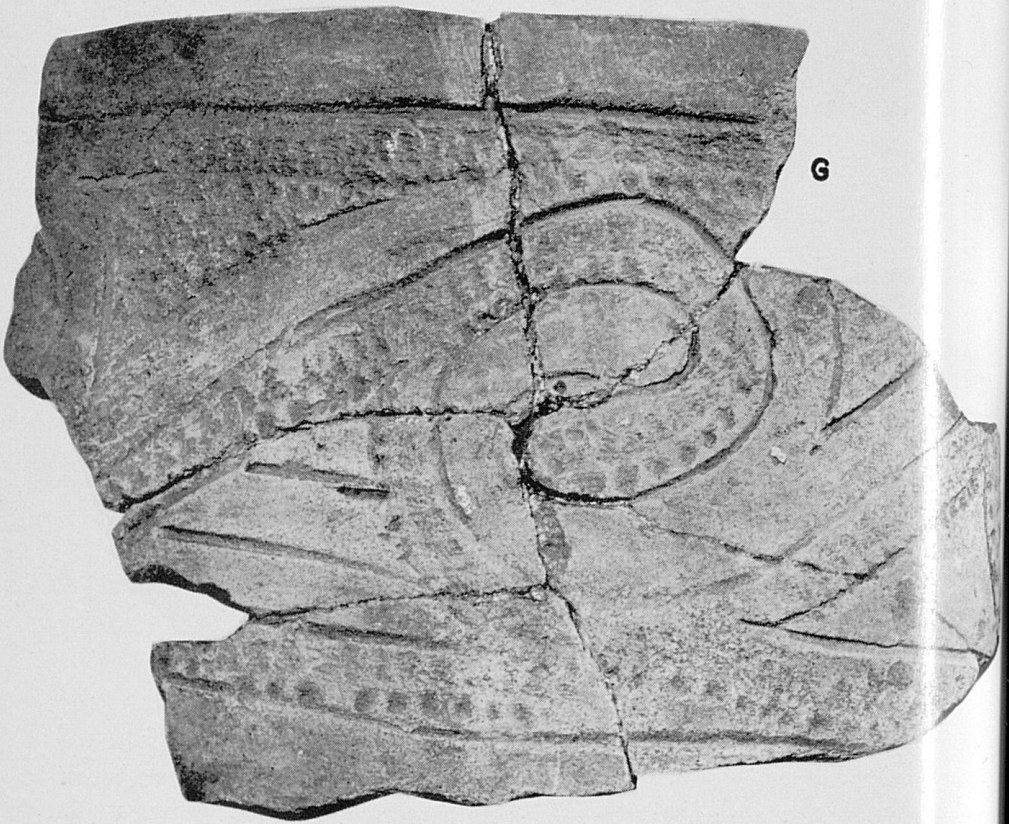


Figure 52—A-F are "bone-tempered" pottery sherds represented in the following pottery types: A, Santa Rosa Stamped; B. West Florida Cord Marked (Early Variety); C, Franklin Plain; D, Basin Bayou Incised; E, F, Alligator Bayou Stamped; G, Large sherd of Alligator Bayou Stamped pottery.

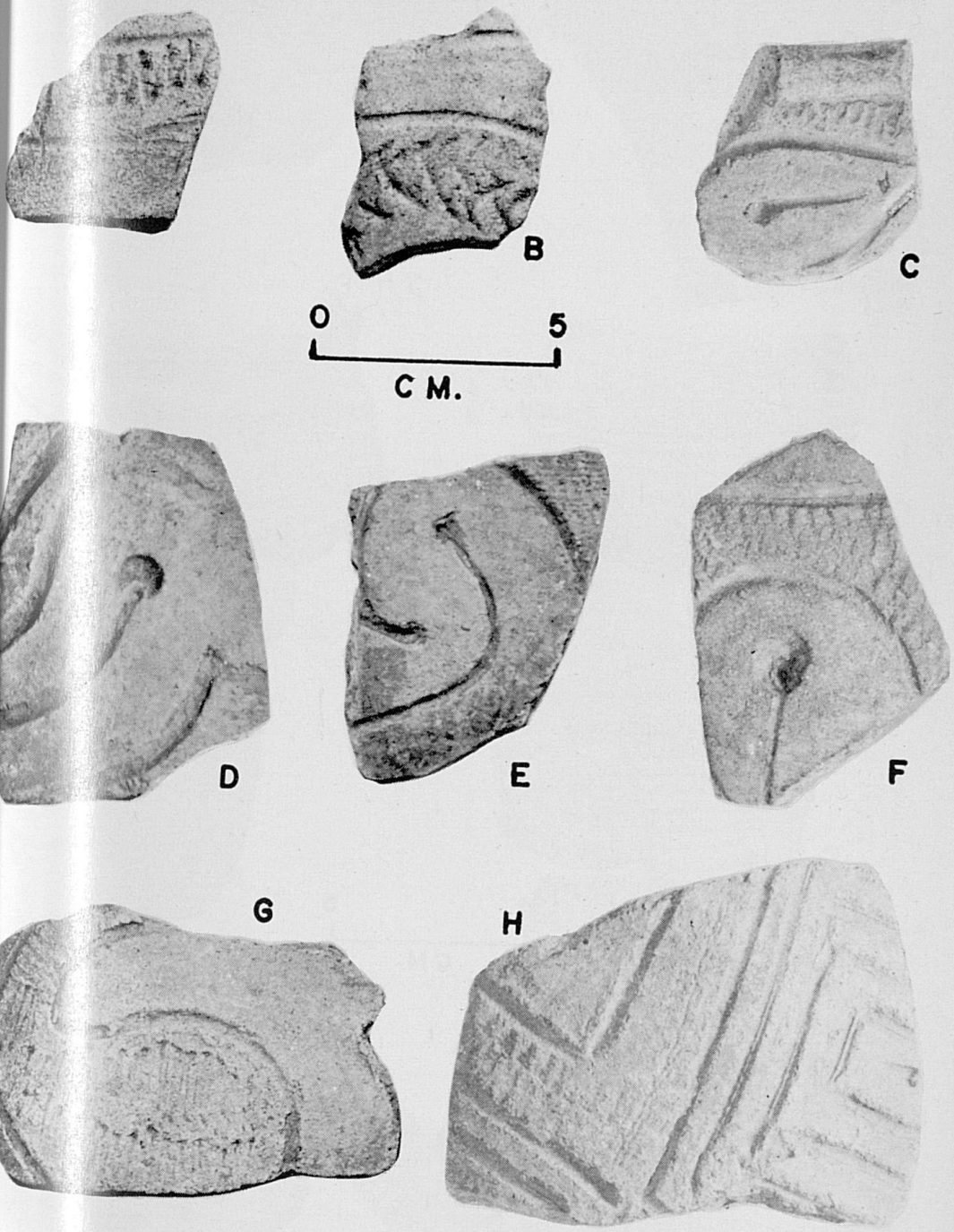


Figure 53—Alligator Bayou Stamped pottery. C-F, from Porter Village, Clarke County, show the design detail of an incised line terminated by a punctation, a design detail not occurring at the adjacent McVay Village.

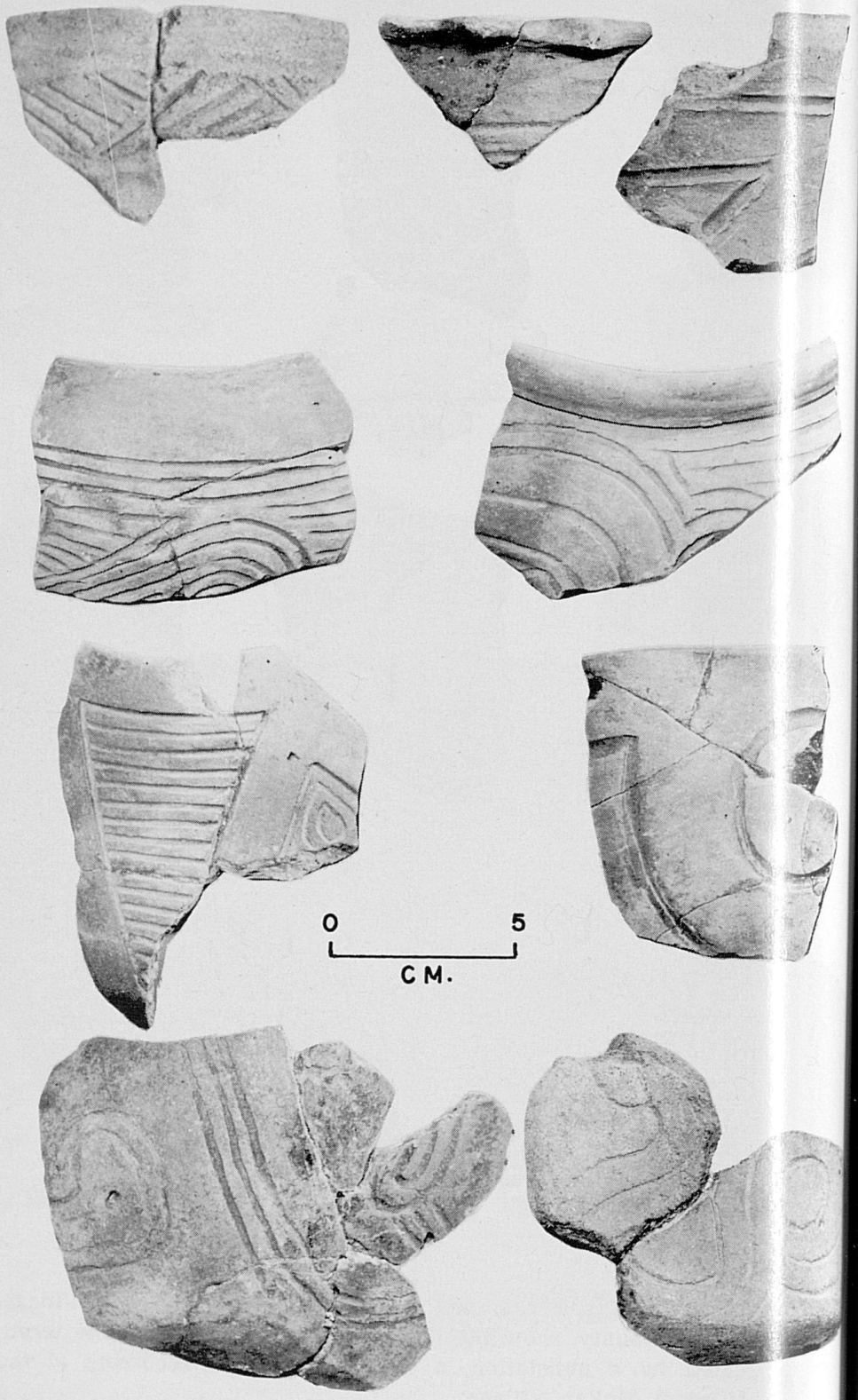


Figure 54—Rim and two base sherds of Basin Bayou Incised pottery.

Figure 55—Basin Bayou Incised pottery.

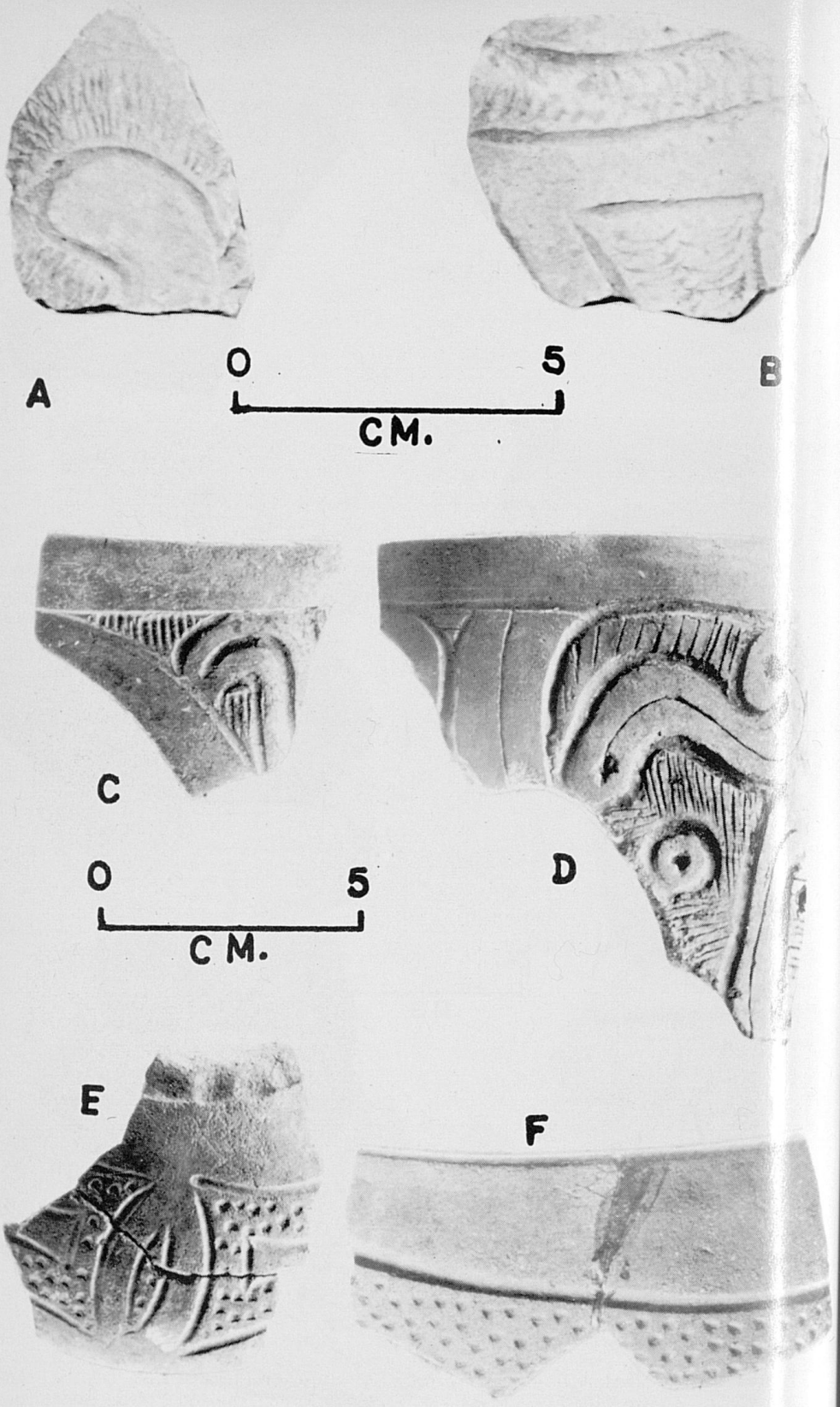


Figure 56—A,B, Troyville Stamped; C,D, Porter Zone Incised; E,F, Santa Rosa Punctated pottery.

Figure 57—

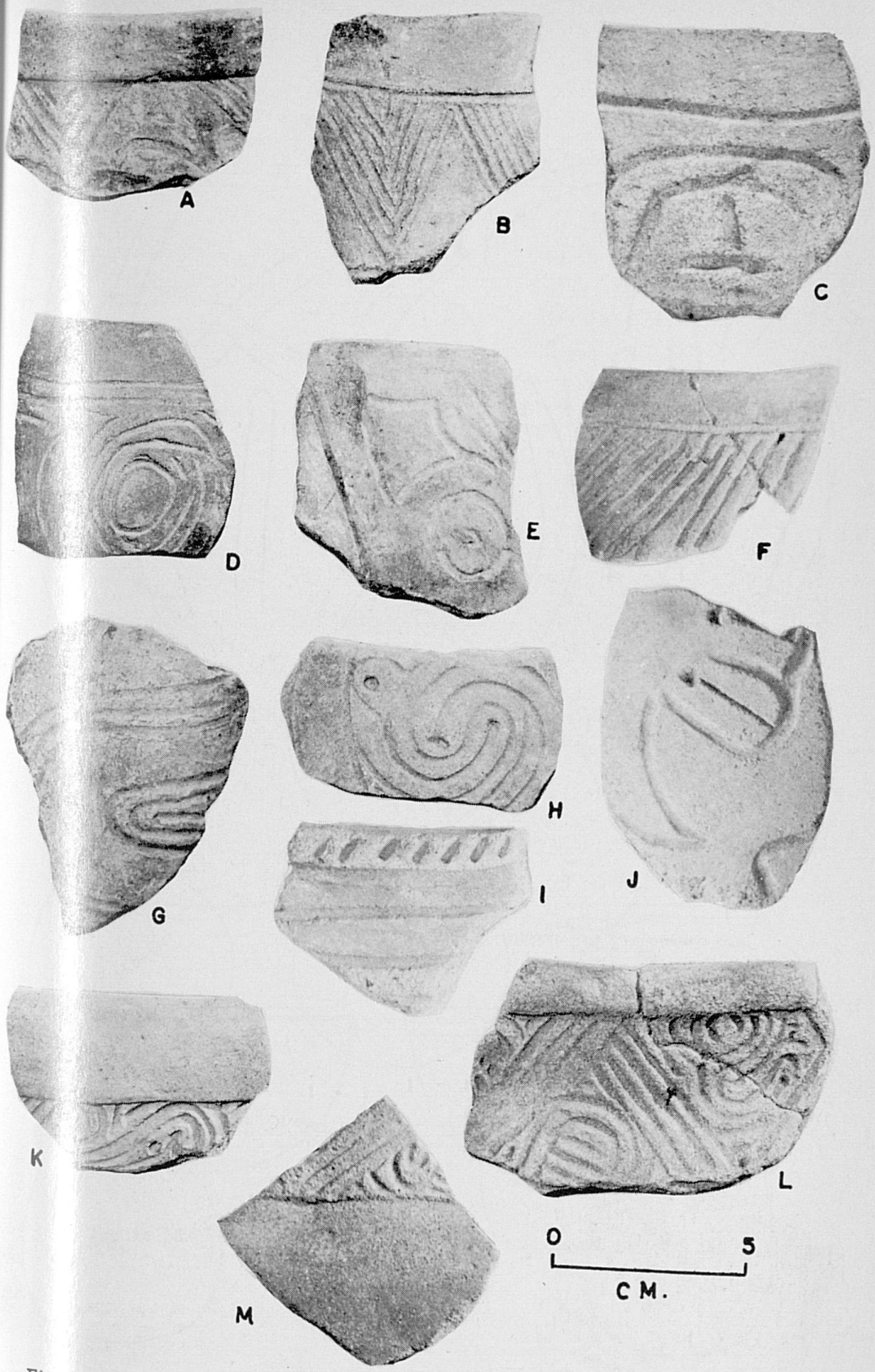


Figure 57—A, Marksville Incised (probably would be classified as Yokena Incised by J. A. Ford); B-M, Basin Bayou Incised sherds from Porter Village showing variations found there but not found at the adjacent McVay Village, Clarke County. Note crudeness of execution of incising on B, D. F resembles Carrabelle Incised. G resembles Indian Pass Incised, a pottery type of the Weeden Island Period of the Florida Gulf Coast. K, L and M resemble "complicated stamped" pottery but are incised instead of stamped.

Figure 58—McLeod Check-Stamped, McLeod Linear Check-Stamped (Early Variety), and McLeod Simple-Stamped (Early Variety) (Vessel forms suggested by sherds).

Figure 59—McLeod Plain (vessel forms suggested by sherds).

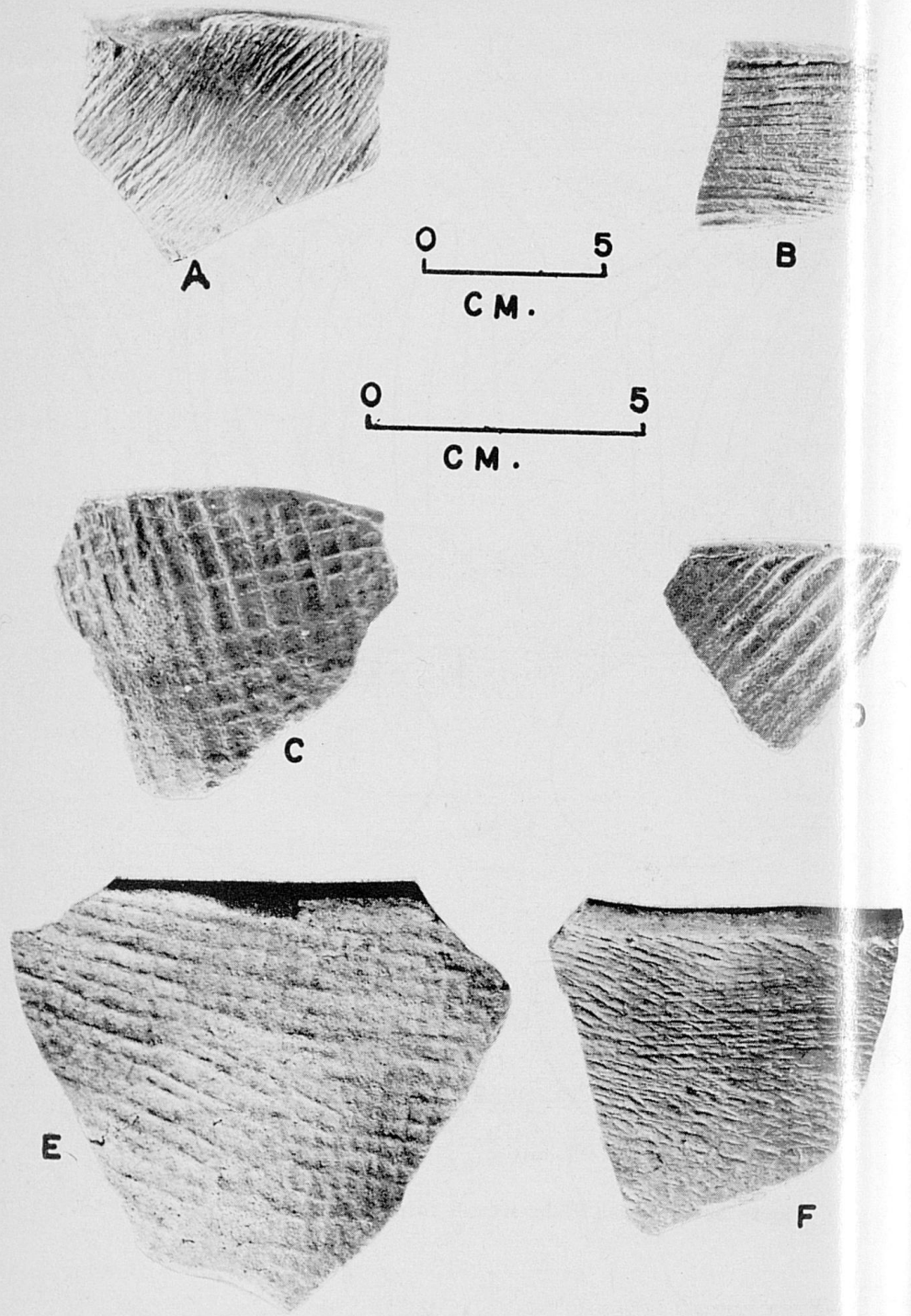


Figure 60—McLeod Deptford rim sherds. A, McLeod Simple-Stamped (Early Variety); B,D,F, McLeod Linear Check-Stamped (Early Variety); C,E, McLeod Check-Stamped.

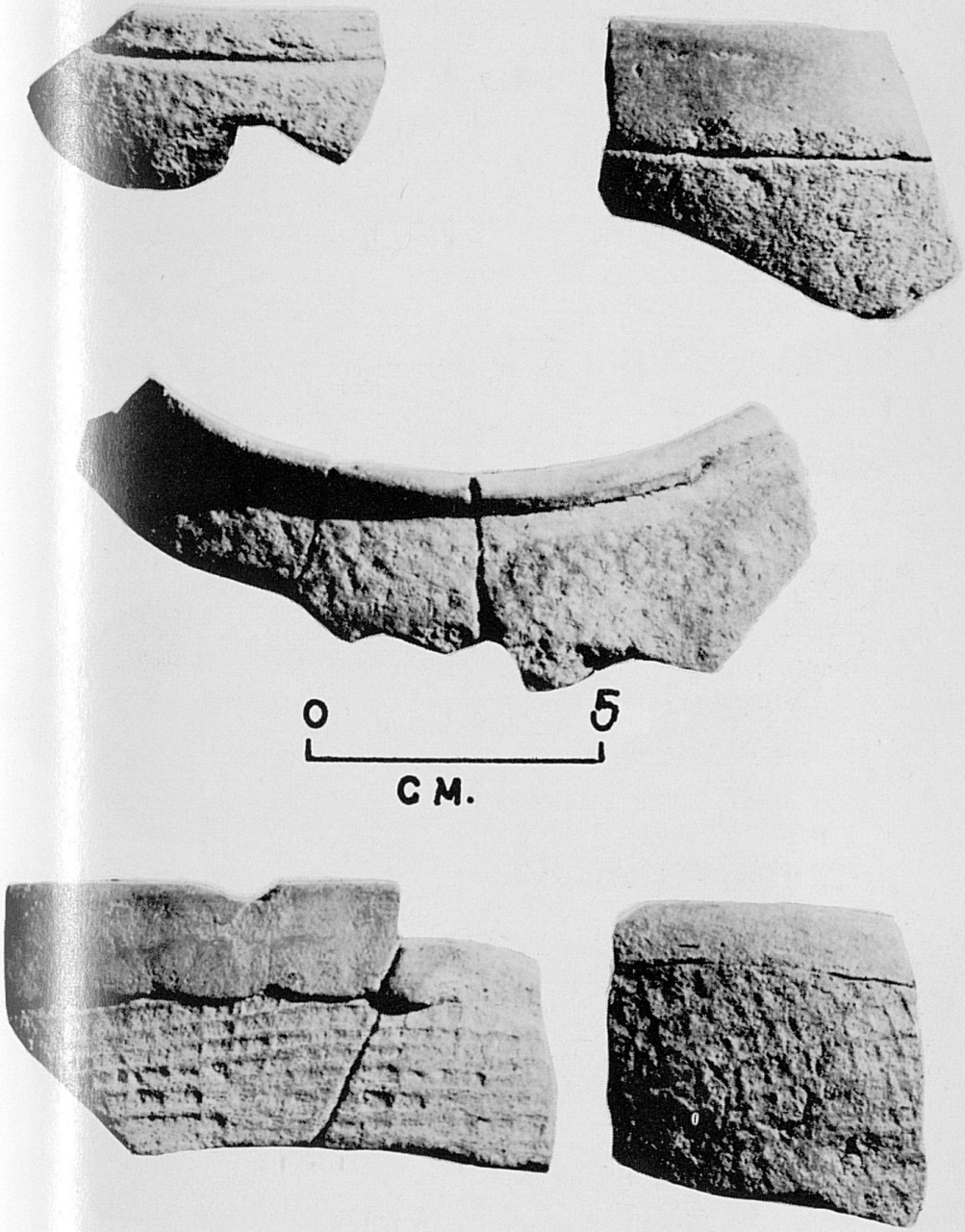


Figure 61—Five rim sherds of the variety of Wakulla Check Stamped found in the upper levels of McLeod Estate Village. Except for the rim treatment these pottery sherds would have been classified McLeod Check Stamped.

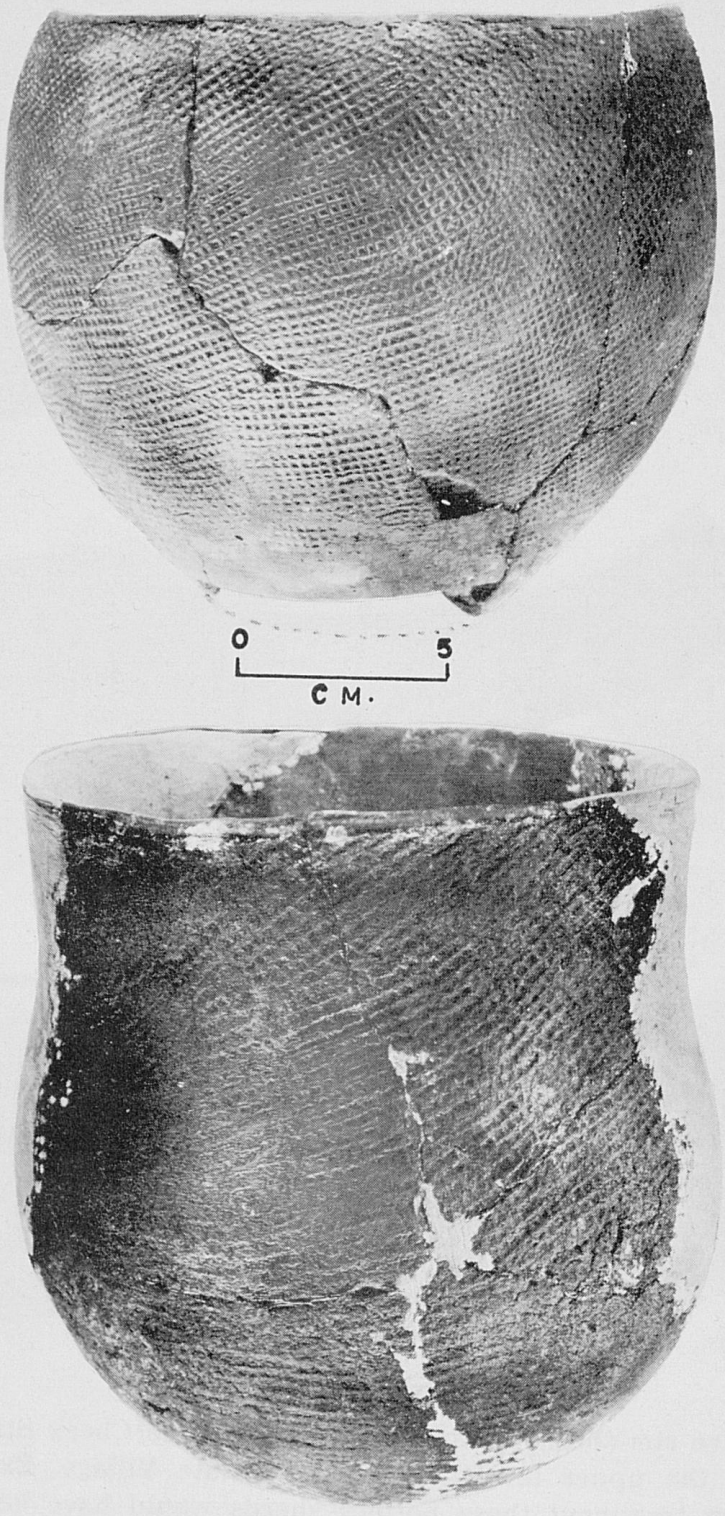


Figure 62—Two restored pottery vessels from James Village, Clarke County. Both are Wakulla Checked Stamped with the lower vessel typical of McLeod Check Stamped except for the neat treatment of the slight rim fold.

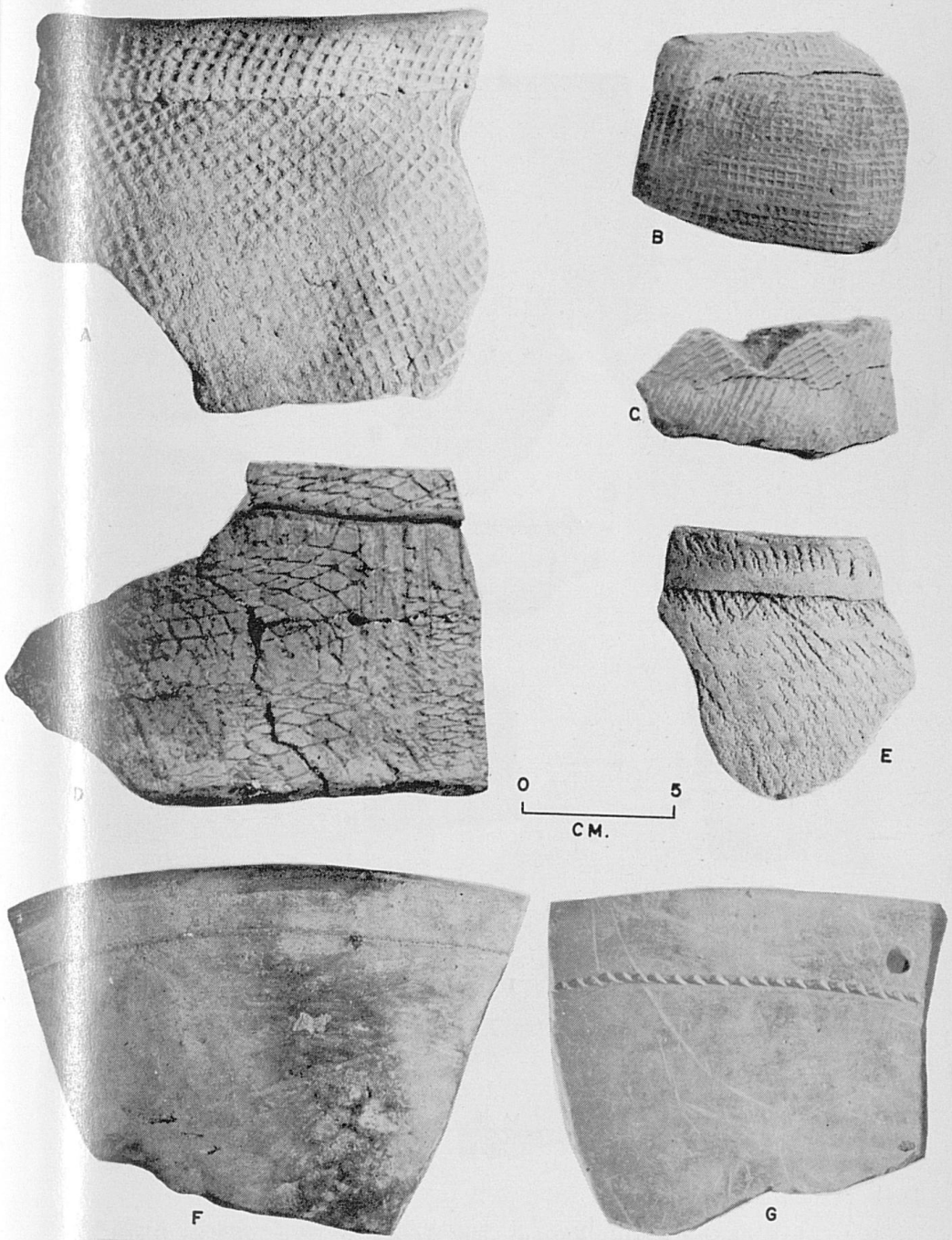


Figure 63—A, B, Wakulla Check Stamped; C, McLeod Linear Check Stamped (Late Variety) having stamped rim fold; D, Mound Field Net Marked; E, West Florida Cord Marked (Late Variety); F, G, Weeden Island Plain pottery.

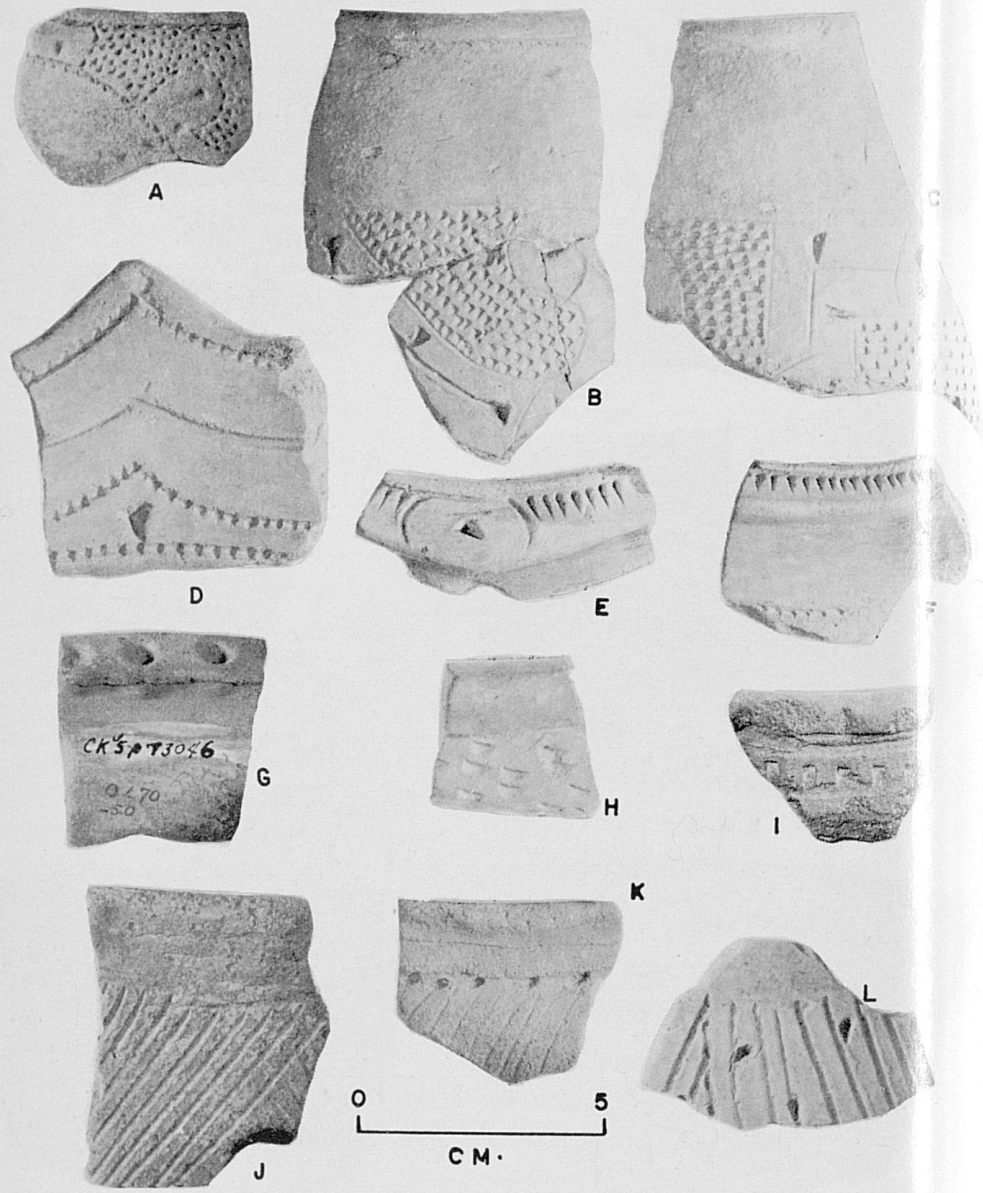


Figure 64—A, F, Weeden Island Punctated; B, C, D, Weeden Island Incised; E, ornate Weeden Island rim; G, interior view of Weeden Island Plain rim sherd having deep dimple punctations in top of lip; H, I, Carrabellé Punctated; J-L, Carrabelle Incised.

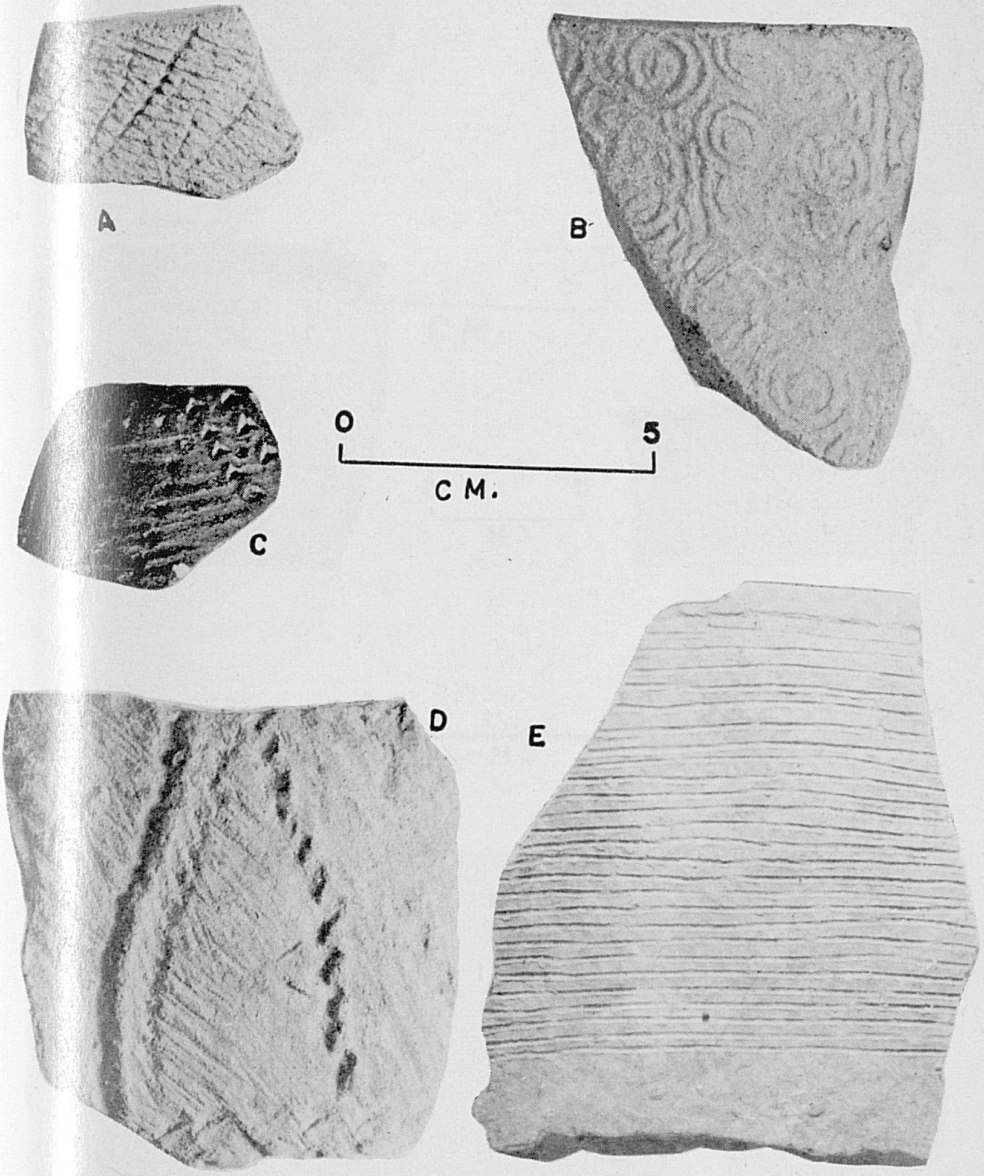


Figure 65—A, James Cord-Fabric-Impressed; B, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Late Variety) showing blurred design of concentric circles; C, Deas Punctated; D. Deas Pinched; Coles Creek Incised pottery.

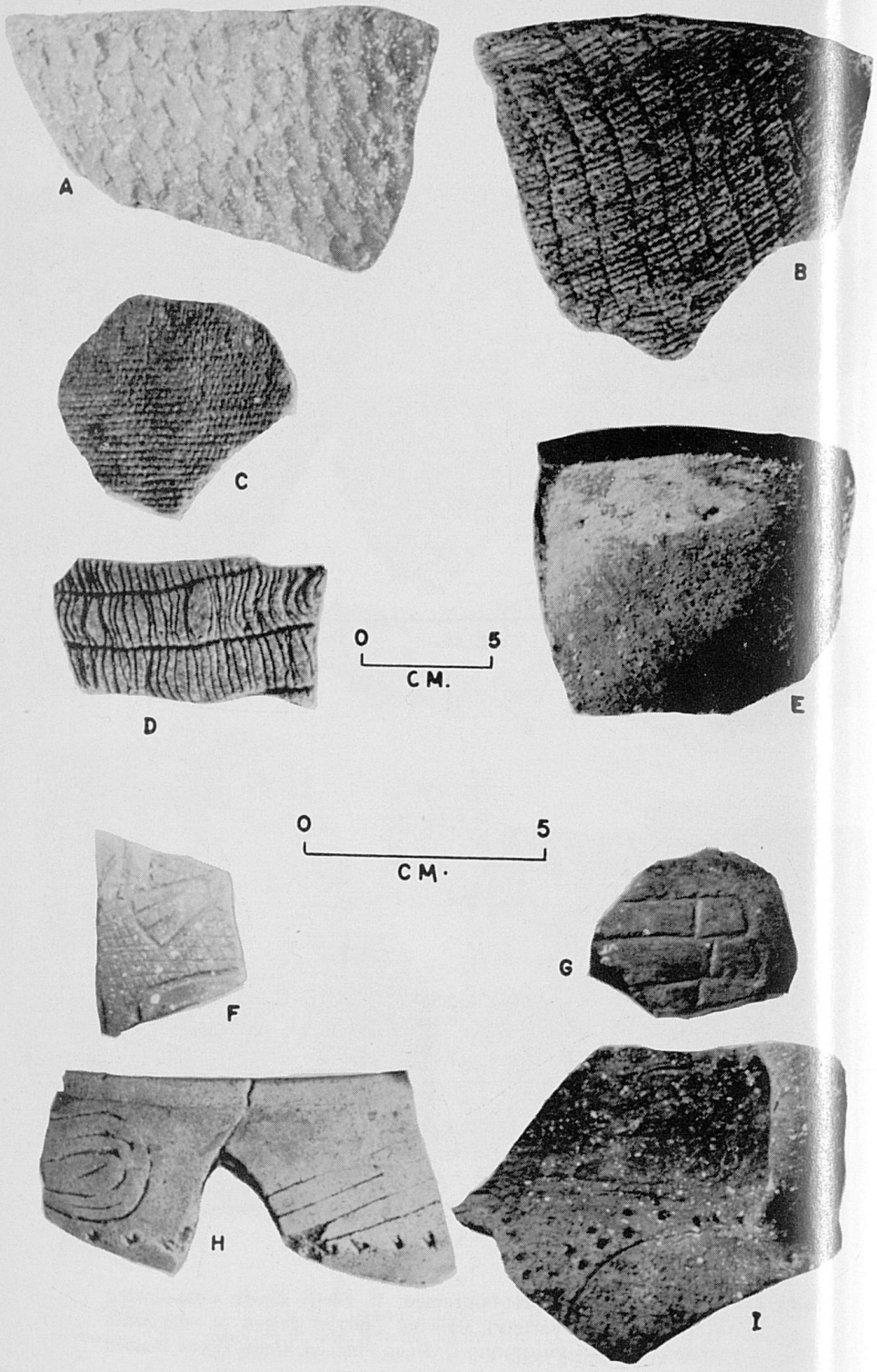


Figure 66—A-E, Langston Fabric Marked (Salt Pan Ware) with E being an interior view. As pointed out in the description for this type, E. B. Trickey would classify A as Mobile Cane Impressed. F, Moundville Filmed Engraved. G, Pensacola Incised (fragment of "hand design"; H, Ocmulgee Fields Incised; I, Moundville Incised.

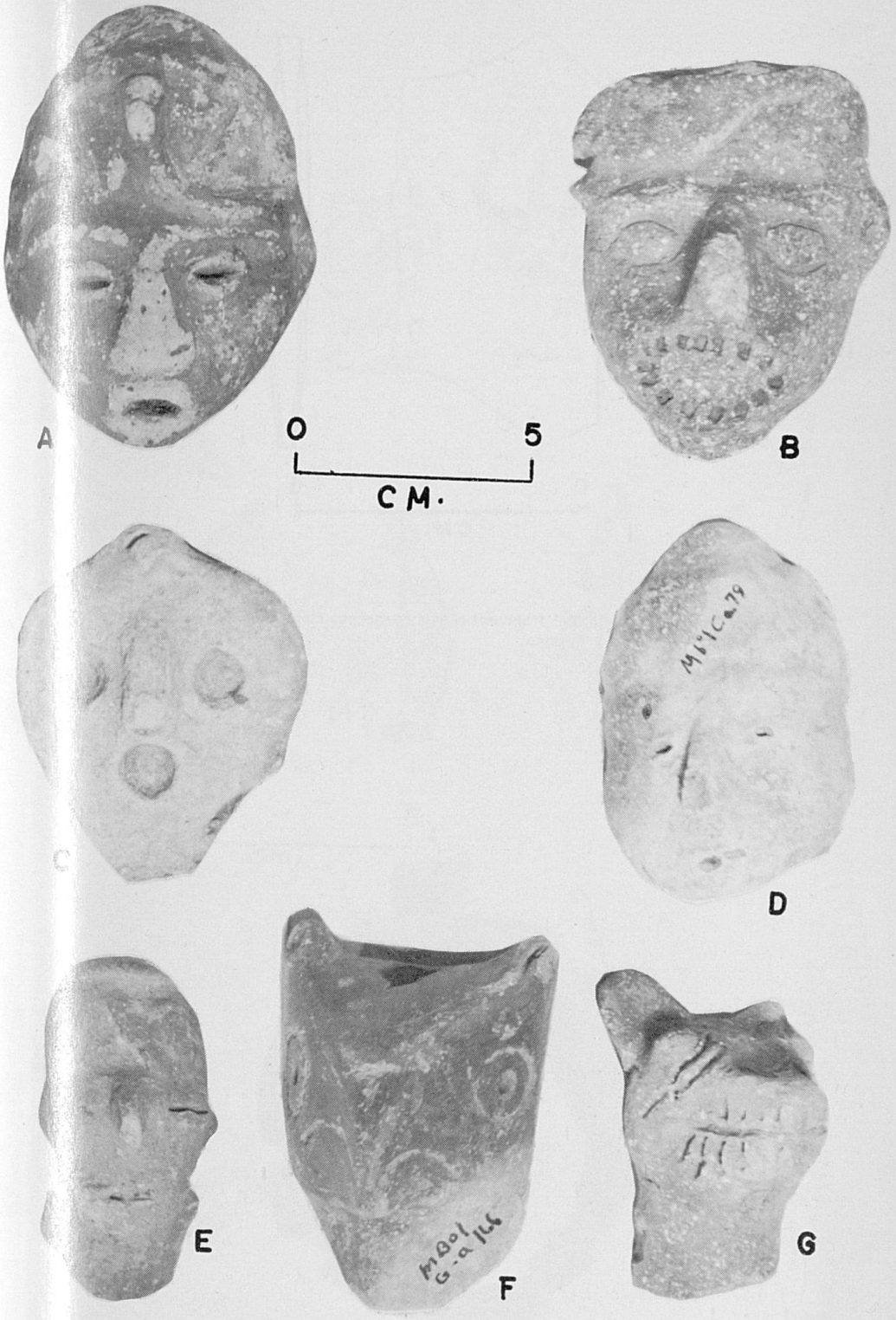


Figure 67—Effigy heads from shell-tempered pottery vessels. A-E, human F, owl; G, canine.

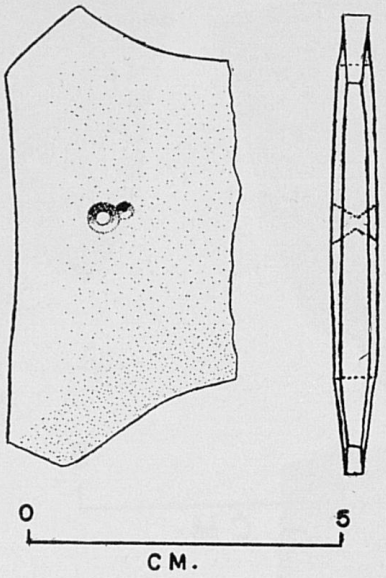


Figure 68—Stone reel fragment of red micaceous slate from Bayou La Batre Shell Midden.

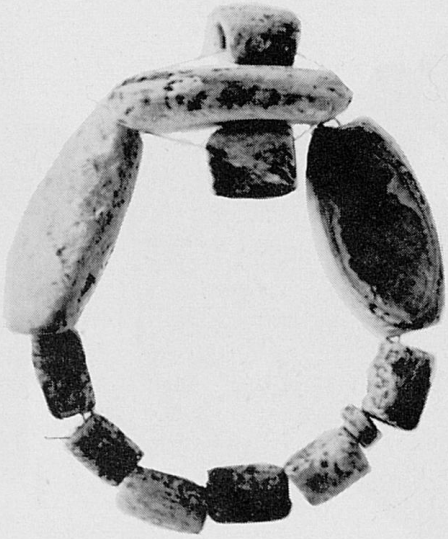


Figure 69—Shell beads found with Burial No. 12, James Village, Clarke County, Alabama.

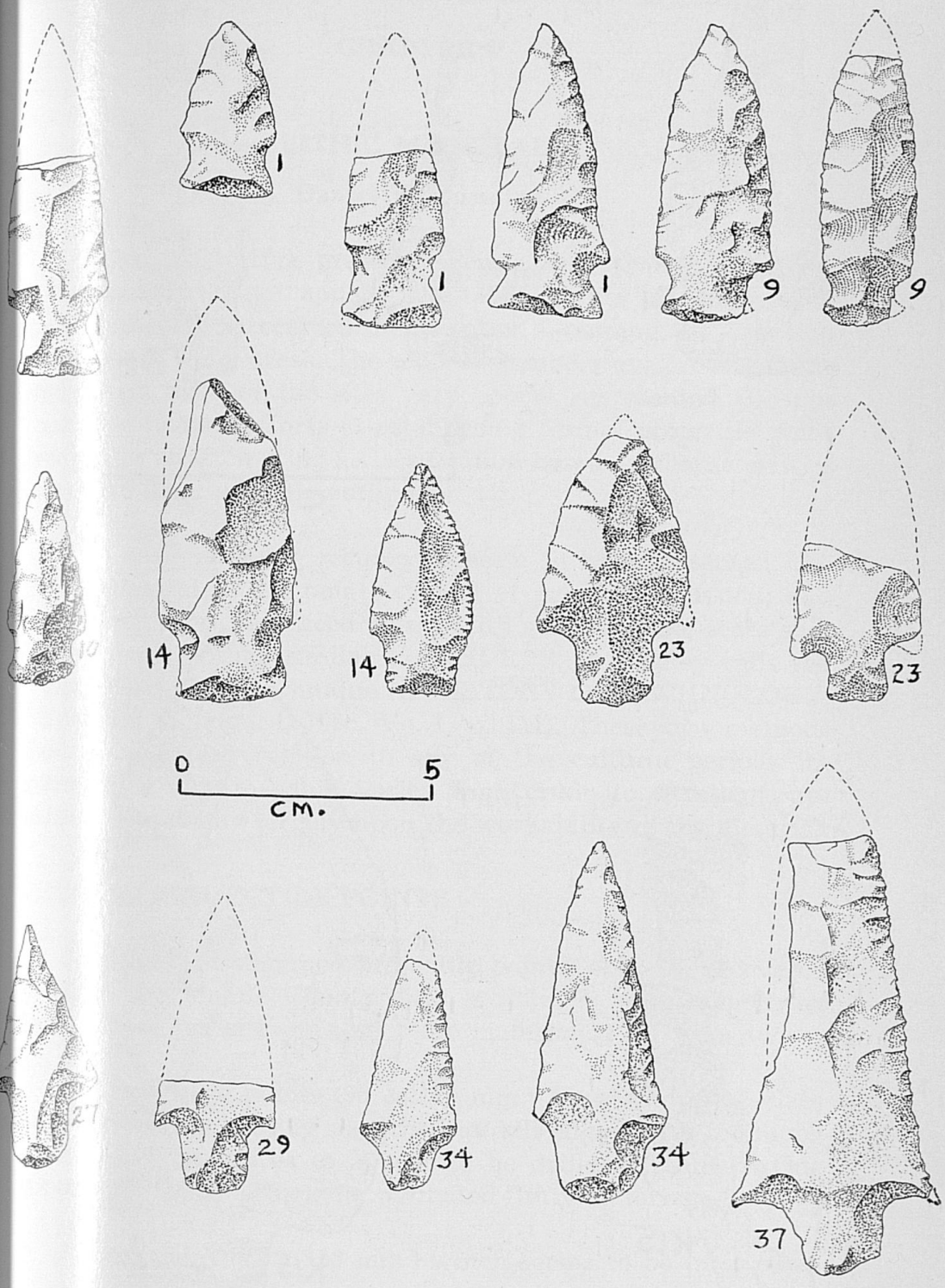


Figure 70—Stemmed Projectile Points.

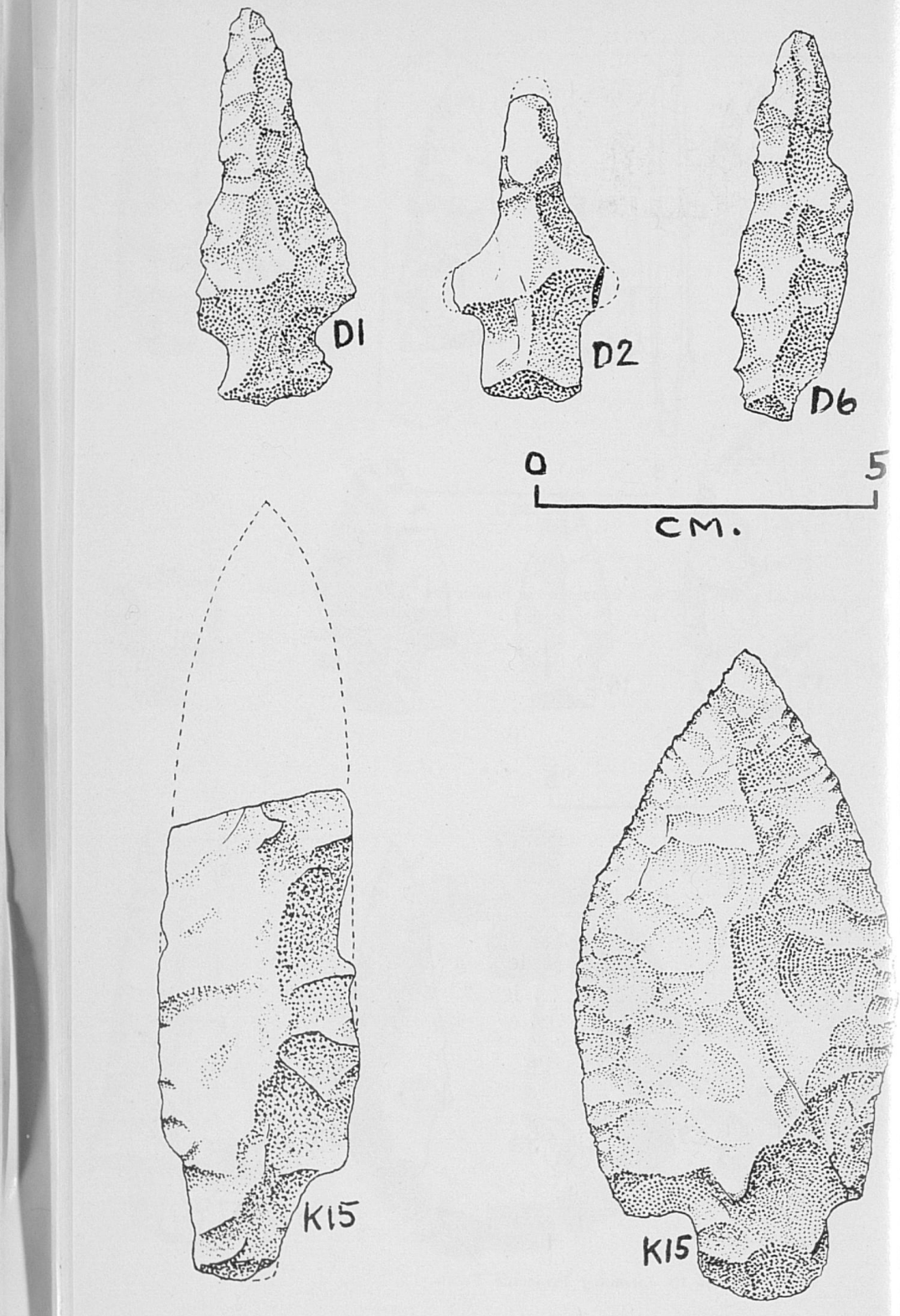


Figure 71—Drill Types, D1, D2, and D6. Knife Type K15.

CHAPTER V

LITHIC MATERIAL[1]

Daniel W. Josselyn

An attempt to type projectile points other than by diagrammatic outline did not appear profitable. Points in this area of Alabama have not received the attention —naming, etc.— which they have in some areas. The modest numbers available for this study, with most of the sites very poorly represented, did not encourage further efforts at establishing formal projectile point type names or attempting a classification based on characteristics other than diagrammatic outline.

Two basic chipping techniques seem to be represented: the thicker, central-ridged points typical of pebble percussion; and the thinner, more flat-faced points with shallow flake scars suggesting some method similar to what L. S. B. Leakey calls the "cylinder-hammer" technique (A HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY, Singer and Holmyard, 1956, Vo. I, p. 131). These two methods show no apparent relation to any of the cultural periods involved. The workmanship varies from crude to excellent, apparently depending largely upon the workability of the material.

STEMMED PROJECTILE POINTS

The rarity of stemmed projectile points, only 16, recovered from the ten Mobile County sites is notable, with none from four of these ten sites and no lithic material at all from two.

The two large points (95 & 110 mm.) from Andrews' Place Shell Midden are heavily smoothed to dull edges, with too much smoothing on the faces to appear to be drills or reamers. One is quartzite, the other heavily patinated flinty material.

A large point (41 x 158 mm.) which seems to be pink nova-

[1]This chapter describes only the chipped stone artifacts from Clarke and Mobile Counties designated as "projectile points", "knives", 'drills", "reamers" and "awls". Other stone artifacts from the sites described in this paper await further study.

culite, from Tate's Hammock Shell Midden, suggests wide trade relations. (One point from an excavated portion of the Andrews' Place Shell Midden outside of Block "K" covered by Wimberly's pottery study seems to be white novaculite.)

The materials used for stemmed projectile points at the Mobile County sites are: 8 yellow and red pebble jasper, 4 quartzite (the material which dominates the Clarke County sites), and one each of quartz, chert, flint and novaculite. None of the chalcedony, which is second in incidence at the Clarke County sites, was recovered at the Mobile County sites.

The 240 stemmed projectile points recovered from 8 Clarke County sites (no projectile points recovered from 4 of these sites, and no lithic material at all from 2) are still disproportionate to the potsherds recovered except in the case of McVay Village (173 as to 5884 potsherds), where Porter Marksville sherds predominate. James Village (Weeden Island-Coles Creek) lies at the opposite extreme with only 8 stemmed projectile points as to 53,205 sherds. It may be of interest to note that the other Porter Marksville site (Porter Village) has only 24 stemmed projectile points as to 42,381 sherds.

The types of projectile points recovered from the two Porter Marksville sites are largely identical. But the types recovered at James Village (Weeden Island-Coles Creek) and Beckum Village (Fort Walton) differ largely from the types at the two older sites, and from each other.

White quartzite greatly predominates the materials used for stemmed projectile points at the Clarke County sites (213 out of 240). This quartzite is mottled, which seems due to uneven and incomplete silification leaving more sandy, less bonded, pockets. It has weathered badly, in marked contrast with quartz, and grains of sand crumble off in handling. The absence of older surfaces, and the presence of large artifacts such as side-notched axes, suggest that this material may have been quarried.

Chalcedony points are the next most numerous (13) from the Clarke County sites, this material apparently quarried from a vein at times as thin as a projectile point and at times as thick as a large axe. The quality is poor and often schistose, the color

varying from nearly black to reds and yellows. It occurs on both early and late sites and was preferred for knives, drills and axes.

Eight stemmed projectile points are of random chert, two of more flinty material, and from McVay Village (Porter Marksville) 4 of pebble jasper such as that recovered at the Mobile County sites (these lesser and varied materials not represented at the two latest cultural sites, Weeden Island-Coles Creek and Fort Walton).

The predominance of three types (1, 14, and 33) out of 16 types represented at McVay Village is notable (56%). The percentage of these types at the other Porter Marksville site, Porter Village, is almost identical (54%).

Four of the 8 stemmed projectile points from James Village (Weeden Island-Coles Creek) are of the peculiarly diminutive types for this area. There is also one of these from Powell Mound and one from Tate's Hammock Shell Midden, Mobile County, predominantly Weeden Island-Coles Creek sites.

PLAIN PROJECTILE POINTS

Again, there were extremely few plain projectile points recovered from the Mobile County sites, only 4, three of these from Powell Mound, (predominantly Weeden Island-Coles Creek), of which two are "bird points". Again there was no chalcedony from the Mobile County sites—3 quartzite, 1 flinty.

Forty-six plain projectile points were recovered from the Clarke County sites, a few of which could be knives or other tools. Twenty-three are "bird points", 21 of which also came from a Weeden Island-Coles Creek site (James Village). Quartzite again predominates the Clarke County sites with 38 out of 46, with 5 chalcedony from the later sites, two of jasper and one of more flinty material.

BIFACE STEMMED KNIVES

Where stemmed "projectile points" have stems protruding at an angle reminiscent of corner-tanged knives; where no attempt has been made to thin stems for hafting or an arrow

shaft; where shoulders are markedly disproportionate, or one absent; and where blades are definitely asymmetrical, these artifacts have herein been classified as biface knives.

Nineteen such knives were recovered at the Mobile County sites, 42 at the Clarke County sites— in considerable disproportion to the corresponding numbers of projectile points (20 and 286, respectively).

Seven of the Mobile County biface stemmed knives are from Powell Mound (predominantly Weeden Island-Coles Creek), and 6 from Bayou La Batre Shell Midden (Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte).

Only 3 of the 19 biface knives from Mobile County sites are classified in types listed for Clarke County sites.

Materials are: 14 pebble jasper, 4 quartzite, 1 chert.

Most of the 42 biface stemmed knives from Clarke County come from three sites: McVay Village (15), Porter Village (11) which are both Porter Marksville sites, and Beckum Village (13) a Fort Walton site predominantly.

Again there is a marked similarity between types recovered at the two Clarke County Porter Marksville sites, and all but one of the chalcedony knives are from these two sites. Largely different types appear at Beckum Village (Fort Walton).

Materials from Clarke County sites are 31 quartzite, 10 chalcedony, 1 jasper.

(Six biface flakes and blades are listed as probable knives.)

UNIFACE STEMMED KNIVES

All uniface stemmed "projectile points" are herein classified as uniface stemmed knives.

Oddly, no uniface stemmed knives were recovered from the Mobile County sites.

Thirty-nine were recovered from the Clarke County sites. The numbers of biface and uniface knives from any given Clarke County site correspond rather closely, but the two categories fall largely into different types on other than uniface and biface differentiation.

Materials are: 36 quartzite, 3 chalcedony.

(Nine uniface flakes and blades are listed as probable knives. Likely a fair percentage of unclassified fragments represent knives.)

DRILLS

One is inclined to type "drills" in taxonomic quotes after puzzling over the photograph of a well-known" expanded base drill penetrating a human skull (Hodge Handbook, 1907, Vol. 1, p. 90). And Swanton quotes Garcilaso as mentioning flint arrow tips "in the form of . . . small chisels, others were rounded like a punch" ((Indians of the Southeastern United States, John R. Swanton, 1946, p. 571).

Artifacts herein classified as drills have "typical drill shapes" with the exception of type D5. In this type the stems are relatively very long, shoulders insignificant, blades often quite short and possibly reworked; and the one most likely to be classified as a projectile point is well worn at the tip as if from drilling some material hard enough to abrade. This is a rather puzzling type often encountered on Woodland sites in the Birmingham, Ala. area. In this instance all of this type are from Porter Village, a Porter Marksville site.

Fifty-seven drills typed from Porter Village (as to only 24 stemmed projectile points) would certainly seem unrealistic. However, the great majority of these proposed drills are not basally thinned for hafting on an arrow shaft, whatever their purpose.

Most of the rest of the Clarke County "drills" (11) are also from a Porter Marksville site, McVay Village, though there is no overlapping of types from the two sites.

Materials from the Clarke County sites are: 46 quartzite, 11 chalcedony, 9 chert, 5 jasper, 1 flint. It may be noted that better materials than quartzite were used in far greater proportion than in the case of projectile points.

Of the 7 drills from Mobile County sites, 4 are from Bayou La Batre Shell Midden (Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte). Four of the total are jasper, 2 quartzite, 1 chert.

REAMERS, AWLS.

Two odd artifacts from Beckum Village are typed as reamers, and 6 sharp, slender drill-like tools from James Village as awls. Both of these are relatively late Clarke County sites.

Table 19—Diagrammatic Key

STEMMED PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Stems	Bases	Shoulders	Blades Excurvate	Blades Trianguloid	Blades Sigmoid	Blades Trianguloid Shoulders Prominent	Blades Trianguloid Broad
Expanding Stems	Straight Bases	Sloping Shoulders	1	2	3	4	5
"	"	Square Shoulders	6	7			
"	"	Barbed Shoulders		8			
"	Convex Bases	Sloping Shoulders	9	10			
"	Concave Bases	"	11				
"	"	Square Shoulders	12		13		
Straight Stems	Straight Bases	Sloping Shoulders	14	15	16	17	
"	"	Square Shoulders	18	19	20	21	22
"	"	Barbed Shoulders	23	24	25		
"	Convex Bases	Sloping Shoulders	26	27			
"	"	Square Shoulders	28				
"	"	Barbed Shoulders	29	30			
Contracting Stems	Straight Bases	Sloping Shoulders	31				
"	"	Square Shoulders			32		
"	Convex Bases	Sloping Shoulders	33	34			
"	"	Barbed Shoulders	35	36	37		
Expanding Stems	Straight Bases	Corner Notched			38		
"T" Stems	"	Square Shoulders	39				

Table 20—Diagrammatic Key

PLAIN PROJECTILE POINTS

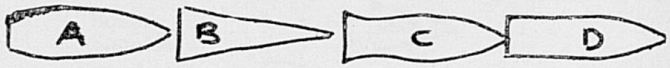
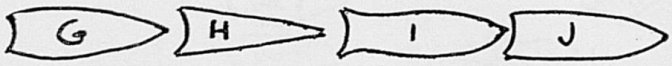
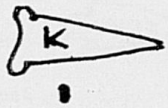
Bases	Blades Excurvate	Blades Trianguloid	Blades Sigmoid	Blades Parallel
Straight Bases				
"Bird" Points	A 2	B 2	C 2	D 2
Convex Bases				
"Bird" Points	E 2			F 2
Concave Bases				
"Bird" Points	G 2	H 2	I 2	J 2
Concave with "ears"				
"Bird" Points		K 2		

Table 21—Diagrammatic Key

UNIFACE STEMMED KNIFE TYPES

Stems	Bases	Shoulders	Blades Excurvate	Blades Trianguloid	Blades Sigmoid	Blades Trianguloid Broad
Expanding Stems	Straight Bases	Sloping Shoulders	UK 1			
"	"	Square Shoulders		UK 2		
"	Convex Bases	Sloping Shoulders	UK 3			
Straight Stems	Straight Bases	"	UK 4			
"	"	Square Shoulders			UK 5	
"	Concave Bases	"		UK 6		
Contracting Stems	Straight Bases	"	UK 7			UK 8
"	"	Barbed Shoulders	UK 9		UK 10	
"	Convex Bases	Sloping Shoulders	UK 11			
"	"	Barbed Shoulders	UK 12			
"	"	One Prominent		UK 13		
Stems At Angle	"	Barbed Shoulders	UK 14			

Table 22—Diagrammatic Key

BIFACE STEMMED KNIFE TYPES

Bases	Bases	Shoulders	Blades Excurvate	Blades Trianguloid
Expanding Stems	Straight Bases	Square Shoulders	K1	Blades asymmetrical
,,	,,	Barbed Shoulders	K2	
Straight Stems	,,	Square Shoulders	K3	
,,	,,	One Prominent	K4	K5
Contracting Stems	,,	1 Sloping 1 Barbed	K6	
Stems At Angle	,,	Sloping Shoulders	K7	K8
,,	,,	Single Shoulder		K9
,,	Convex Bases	Square Shoulders		K10
Crude, Thick	Crude Bases	Sloping Shoulders	K11	K12
,,	,,	Square Shoulders	K13	K14
,,	,,	One Prominent	K15	K16

Table 23—Diagrammatic Key

DRILLS

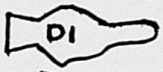
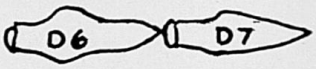
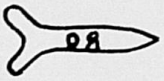
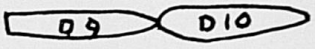
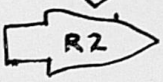
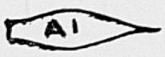
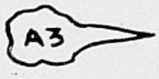
Stems	Bases	Shoulders	
Expanding Stems	Straight Bases	Sloping Shoulders	
Straight Stems	,,	Square Shoulders	
Contracting Stems	,,	,,	
,,	Convex Bases	Sloping Shoulders	
Thick Stems	Crude Bases	Crude Shoulders	
"Y" Drills			
Plain Drills			
Straight Stems	Straight Bases	Sloping Shoulders	
,,	,,	Square Shoulders	
Pentagonal			
"Y"			
Flake			

Table 24

CHIPPED LITHIC MATERIALS—Summary by Site

Clarke and Mobile County Sites	CLARKE COUNTY					MOBILE COUNTY								
	McVay Village	McLeod Estate Village	James Village	Porter Village	Beckum Village	Andrews' Place Shell Midden	Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B"	West Fowl R. Shell Midden	Powell Mound	Salt Marsh Mound	Tate's Hammock Shell Midden	Bayou La Batre Shell Midden		
												Mb°12	Mb°13	Mb°14
Stemmed Projectile Points	174		8	24	35	2		1	2	3	6	1	1	1
Plain " "	18			3	2	1			1					
"Bird" Points	1		22						2					
Biface Stemmed Knives	15		3	11	14		2	3	7		1		3	3
Uniface " "	21	1		9	8									
Drills	11		1	57	3				1		2			4
Reamers					2									
Awls			6											
UNCLASSIFIED CHIPPED MAT'L														
Large Blanks or Crude Tools	29			3	13									
Medium " " " "	6				4									
Abortive Chipped Forms	30		5	37	11									
Large Fragments	35		2		22									
Medium "	81		9	15	40									
Small "	22			14	2									
Chips "	7			3	1									
Totals	450	1	56	176	157	3	2	4	13	3	9	1	4	8

No chipped lithic material from Wilson Village, Deas Village, Rocky Ford Mound, Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "A", Marsh Island Shell Midden, and Coden Bayou Mound.

Mobile County Sites

Table 25

STEMMED PROJECTILE POINTS

Types	Andrews' Place Shell Midden (Block K)	West Fowl River Shell Midden	Powell Mound	Salt Marsh Mound	Tate's Hammock Shell Midden	(Bayou La Batre Shell Midden) 12	13	14	Level
No. 1									
No. 2									
No. 3									
No. 4									
No. 5									
No. 6									
No. 7									
No. 8									
No. 9									
No. 10									
No. 11					1-15x33 mm.				5.0' level
No. 12									
No. 13									
No. 14									
No. 15					1-30x63 mm.				1.0' level
No. 16									
No. 17									
No. 18								1-28x est. 70 mm.	2.0' level
"			1-27x49 mm.						4.0' "
No. 19									
No. 20									
No. 21		1-52x est. 90							3.5' level
No. 22									
No. 23						1-32x54 mm.			2.5' level
No. 24					1-29x53 mm.				6.0' level
No. 25									
No. 26	2* miscellaneous						1-18x54 mm.		1.0' leevl
"					1-41x158* mm.				1.5' level
No. 27									
No. 28				1-26x49 mm.					3.0' level
No. 29				1-33x67 mm.					Debris
"					1-24x70 mm.				3.5' "
No. 30				1-31x52 mm.					3.5' "
No. 31	**								
No. 32									
No. 33									
No. 34									
No. 35									
No. 36									
No. 37									
No. 38									
No. 39			1-14x26 mm.						
Totals	2	1 (quartzite)	2	3 (jasper)	5	1 (jasper)	1 (jasper)	1 (quartzite)	4.0' level

* Miscellaneous (Blades heavily abraded 95 & 110 mm. 1 quartzite 1 patinated flint 2.0' & 3.0' levels

(1 chert 1 quartz)

(3 jasper 1 quartzite *1 novaculite ?)

**One from elsewhere on this site appears novaculite

No Stemmed Projectile Points from other Mobile Co. Sites

Table 26

PLAIN PROJECTILE POINTS

Mobile County Sites

Types	Andrews' Place Shell Midden (Block K)	Powell Mound	Levels
A			
A 2 ("Bird")			
B		1 23x50 mm.	2.0' level
B 2 (Bird")		1 W. 16 mm.	" level
" "		1 L. 21 to 22 mm.	5.0' level
C			
C 2 ("Bird")			
D			
D 2 ("Bird")			
E			
E 2 ("Bird")			
F			
F 2 ("Bird")			
G	1 18x38 mm.		1.0' level
G 2 ("Bird")			
H			
H 2 ("Bird")			
I			
I 2 "Bird")			
J			
J 2 ("Bird")			
K			
K 2 ("Bird")			
Totals	1 (quartzite)	3 (1 quartzite 1 quartz 1 flint)	

No Plain Projectile Points from other Mobile Co. Sites

Table 27

Mobile County Sites

BIFACE STEMMED KNIVES

Types	Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B"	West Fowl River Shell Midden	Powell Mound	Tate's Hammock Shell Midden	(Bayou La Batre Shell Midden) 13	14	Level
K 1			1 30x45 mm.				5.0' level
K 2							
K 3							
K 4							
K 5							
K 6							
K 7							
K 8				1 19x46 mm.			1.5' level
K 9							
K 10			1 22x48 mm.				3.0' level
K 11		1 23x45 mm.					2.5 "
K 12					W. 22 to 37 mm. L. 55 " 68 mm.		1.0' "
K 13						W.18 to 25 mm. L. 51 " 70 mm.	0.5' "
"		1 24x52 mm.	1				2.0' "
"			1				4.0' "
"			1 W. 23 to 28 mm.				5.0' "
"			1 L. 43 " 80 mm.				6.0' "
"			1				7.0' "
K 14		1 29x55 mm.					1.5' "
K 15	1 17x38 mm.						1.0' "
K 16					1 22x48 mm.		1.0' "
"	1 19x45 mm.						2.0' "
Totals	2 (jasper)	3 (jasper)	7 (5 jasper 2 quartzite)	1 (jasper)	3 (2 quartzite 1 chert)	3 (jasper)	

No Biface Stemmed Knives from other Mobile County Sites

No Uniface Stemmed Knives from Mobile County Sites

Table 28

Mobile County Sites

DRILLS

Types	Powell Mound	Tate's Hammock Shell Midden	Bayou La Batre Shell Midden Mb°14	Level
D 1				
D 2		1 26x51 mm.		1.5 level
D 3				
D 4				
D 5	1 10 x est. 48 mm.			5.0' level
D 6			2 W. 18 to 32 mm. L. 39 " 54 mm.	1.0' level
D 7				
D 8				
D 9				
D 10		1 20x56 mm.		1.5' level
"			1 14x42 mm.	2.0' "
Crude turtleback			1 19x48 mm.	
Totals 1 (quartzite)		2 (1 quartzite 1 jasper)	4 (3 jasper 1 chert)	

No Drills from other Mobile County Sites

Clarke County Sites

STEMMED PROJECTILE POINTS

Types	McVay Village	James Village	Porter Village	Beckum Village	Level
No. 1	35 W 22 to 28 mm. L. 45 to 67 mm.				Debris
,, ,,			1 } W. 10 to 17 mm.		0.5' level
,, ,,			1 } L. 55 " 57 mm.		1.0' level
No. 2	7 W. 18 to 22 mm. L. 35 " 40 mm.	4 W. 10 to 17 mm. L. 20 " est. 32 mm.			Debris
No. 3	6 W. 21 to 28 mm. L. 41 " est. 58 mm.				Debris
No. 4	1 21 x est. 43 mm.				Debris
No. 5				1 41x45 mm.	1.5' level
No. 6		1 28 x est. 50 mm.			1.0' level
No. 7				1 42 x est. 83 mm.	1.5' level
No. 8				2 } W. 28 to 40 mm.	1.0' level
,, ,,				1 } L. est. 60 to 70 mm	1.5' level
No. 9	8 W. 20 to 30 mm. L. 52 " 70 mm.				Debris
No. 10	2 W. 20 to 21 mm. L. 37 " 43 mm.				Debris
No. 11					
No. 12					
No. 13		1 34 x est. 75 mm.			Debris
,, ,,				1 49x62 mm.	1.5' level
No. 14	26 W. 20 to 29 mm. L. 43 " est. 70 mm		1		Debris
,, ,,			2 } W. 20 to 23 mm.		0.5' level
,, ,,			2 } L. 50 to est. 65 mm.		1.0' level
,, ,,			2	1 40x72 mm.	1.5' level
No. 15	8 W. 18 to 26 mm. L. 37 " 50 mm.	1 25x56 mm.			Debris
,, ,,			1		0.5' level
,, ,,			1 W. 17 to 21 mm.	3 } W. 25 to 35 mm.	1.0' level
,, ,,			1 } L. 42 " 52 mm.	3 } L. 43 " 67 mm.	1.5' level
,, ,,			1		2.0' level
No. 16			2 W. 33 to 35 mm. L. 55 " 65 mm.		1.5' level
No. 17	1 21 x est. 55 mm.				Debris
No. 18				2 } W. 24 to 35 mm.	1.0' level
,, ,,				1 } L. 48 " 75 mm.	1.5' level
No. 19				2 W. 28 to 40 mm. L. 66 " 70 mm.	1.0' level
No. 20				1 } W. 40 to 46 mm.	Surface
,, ,,				1 } L. est. 65 to 72 mm.	1.0' level
No. 21				1 W. 33 to 40 mm.	Surface
,, ,,				1 L. 41 " 70 mm.	0.5' level
,, ,,				1	1.5' level
No. 22				2 W. 43 to 45 mm. L. 54 " 56 mm.	1.5' level
No. 23	9 W. 25 to 34 mm. L. 53 " est. 70 mm.				Debris
No. 24				1 33x70 mm.	1.5' level
No. 25	9 W. 27 to 33 mm. L. est. 45 to est. 70 mm.				Debris
No. 26				2 W.33 to 34 mm. L. 51 " 56 mm.	2.5' level
No. 27				2	Surface
,, ,,				1	0.5' level
No. 28					
No. 29					
No. 30					
No. 31		1 19x51 mm.			Debris
No. 32			1 } W. 22 to 31 mm.		0.5' level
,, ,,			1 } L. est. 47 to 80 mm.		1.0' level
No. 33	36 W. 20 to 32 mm. L. 47 " 66 mm.				Debris
,, ,,			2 } W. 20 to 26 mm.		0.5' level
,, ,,			2 } L. 37 " 87 mm.		1.0' level
No. 34	4 W. 21 to 28 mm. L. 40 " 73 mm.				Debris
,, ,,			2 } W. 20 to 28 mm.		0.5' level
,, ,,			} L. 45 " 63 mm.	1 } W. 35 to 45 mm.	1.0' level
,, ,,				} L. 64 " est. 80 mm.	1.5' level
No. 35	8 W. 27 to 50 mm. L. 63 " est. 113 mm.				Debris
No. 36	1 36x50				Debris
No. 37	12 W. 20 to 43 mm. L. 45 " est. 100 mm.				Debris
No. 38				} W. 35 to 41 mm.	2.5' level
,, ,,				} L. 55 " est. 65 mm.	3.5' level
Totals	173 (155 quartzite 7 chalcedony 7 chert 4 jasper)	8 (7 quartzite 1 chalcedony)	24 (20 quartzite 2 flint 1 chalcedony 1 chert)	35 (31 quartzite 4 chalcedony)	

No Stemmed Projectile Points from McLeod Estate Village, Deas Village, Wilson Village, Rocky Ford Mound.

Table 30

Clarke County Sites

PLAIN PROJECTILE POINTS

Types	McVay Village	James Village	Porter Village	Beckum Village	Level
A	4 W. 26 to 34 mm. L. 57 " 70 mm.				Debris
"			1		0.5' level
"			1 W. 18 to 20 mm. L. 41 " 45 mm.		1.0' level
"			1		1.5' level
A 2 ("Bird")					
B	2 W. 25 to 30 mm. L. est. 55 to 65 mm.				Debris
B 2 ("Bird")	1 12x26	4			Debris
"	1	1 W. 12 to 17 mm. L. 20 " est. 36 mm.			2.0' level
"	1	1			6.0' level
D	4 W. 27 to 30 mm. L. est. 80 to 90 mm.				Debris
D 2 ("Bird")					
E	4 W. 26 to 39 mm. L. 55 " est. 100 mm.				Debris
"				1 23x55 mm.	1.5' level
E 2 ("Bird")					
F	1 30 x est. 90 mm.				Debris
F 2 ("Bird")					
G	1 21 x est. 57 mm.				Debris
G 2 ("Bird")					
H	1 19x45 mm.				Debris
H 2 ("Bird")		2 W. 12 to 14 mm.			Debris
"		2 L. 20 " 27 mm.			1.0' level
I					
I 2 ("Bird")		1 14x35 mm.			Debris
"				1 15x33 mm.	0.5' level
J	1 21 x est. 75 mm.				Debris
J 2 ("Bird")					
K					
K 2 ("Bird")		1 14x30 mm.			Debris
		3 Abortive "bird" points			
		7 Fragmentary "bird" points			
Totals	19 (all quartzite)	22 (15 quartzite 4 chalcedony 2 jasper 1 flint)	3 (all quartzite)	2(1 quartzite 1 chalcedony)	

No Plain Projectile Points from McLeod Estate Village, Deas Village, Wilson Village, Rocky Ford Mound.

Table 31

Clarke County Sites

BIFACE STEMMED KNIVES

Types	McVay Village	James Village	Porter Village	Beckum Village	Level
K 1					
K 2				1 49x60 mm.	4.0' level
K 3		1 } W. 31 to 36 mm.	1 23 x est. 67 mm.		1.0' level
"		L. 90 " 95 mm.		1 26x53 mm.	1.5' level
"		1 }			3.0' level
K 4				1 } W. 32 to 49 mm.	1.0' level
"				1 } L. 58 " 59 mm.	2.5' level
K 5				1 26 x est. 60 mm.	1.0' level
K 6			1 52x75 mm.	5 W. 24 to 45 mm. L. 50 " est. 95 mm.	1.5' level
K 7				1 30 x est. 60 mm.	2.0' level
K 8					
K 9				1 27x50 mm.	1.0' level
K 10		1 25 x est. 85 mm.			F 332
K 11	8 W. 20 to 31 mm. L. 34 " 69 mm.				Debris
"			3 } W. 21 to 25 mm.		0.5' level
"			1 } L. 47 " 56 mm.		1.0' level
K 12					
K 13					
K 14					
K 15	7 W. 21 to 49 mm. L. 30 " 96 mm.				Debris
"			4 } W. 17 to 25 mm.		0.5' level
"			1 } L. 45 " 57 mm.	1 27x50 mm.	1.5' level
Totals	15 (12 quartzite 3 chalcedony)	3 (quartzite)	11 (6 chalcedony 5 quartzite)	13 (11 quartzite 1 chalcedony 1 jasper)	

Biface Flakes and Blades Perhaps Used as Knives

	4 (2 chalcedony 1 quartzite 1 chert)	1 (quartzite		1 (chalcedony)

No Biface Stemmed Knives from McLeod Estate Village, Deas Village, Wilson Village, Rocky Ford Mound

Table 32

Clarke County Sites

UNIFACE STEMMED KNIVES

Types	McVay Village	McLeod Estate Village	Porter Village	Beckum Village	Level
UK 1	1 26 x est. 65 mm.				Debris
UK 2				1 32x55 mm.	0.5' level
UK 3	5 W. 20 to 25 mm. L. est. 50 to est. 60 mm.	1 45 x est. 110 mm.			Debris
"			1 27 x est. 68 mm.		0.5' level
UK 4	6 W. 20 to 27 mm. L. est. 45 to est. 60 mm.				Debris
UK 5			1 } 39x75 mm.		1.0' level
"			1 }	1 33 x est. 70 mm.	1.5' "
UK 6				1 43x73 mm.	1.5' "
UK 7	5 W. 19 to 25 mm. L. 38 " 70 mm.				Debris
"				1 } W. 40 mm.	0.5' level
"				1 } L. 50 to est. 75 mm.	1.0' "
UK 8			1 42x57 mm.		0.5' "
UK 9				1 35 x est. 75 mm.	2.0' "
UK 10	3 W. 27 to 45 mm. L est. 55 to est. 60 mm.				Debris
UK 11			1 }		Debris
"			1 } W. 23 to 27 mm.		
"			3 } L. 47 " 70 mm.		0.5' level 1.0' "
UK 12	1 25 x est. 50 mm.				Debris
UK 13				1 31 x est. 53 mm.	0.5 level
UK 14				1 35 x est. 75 mm.	1.0' "
Totals	21 (19 quartzite 2 chalcedony)	1 (quartzite)	9 (quartzite)	8 (7 quartzite 1 chalcedony)	

Uniface Flakes and Blades Perhaps Used as Knives

3 (quartzite) 2 (chalcedony 4 (2 quartzite 2 chalcedony)

No Uniface Stemmed Knives from James Village, Deas Village, Wilson Village, Rocky Ford Mound

No Uniface Stemmed Knives from Mobile County Sites.

Table 33

Clarke County Sites

DRILLS (occur only at Clarke County Sites

Types	McVay Village	James Village	Porter Village	Beckum Village	Level
D 1	2 W. 13 to 15 mm. L. 51 " 58 mm.				Debris
D 2	5 W. 20 to 30 mm. L. 36 " 60 mm.				Debris
D 3				1 27x61 mm.	1.5' level
D 4				1 35 x est. 55 mm.	1.0' "
D 5			4 W. 16 to 20 mm.		0.5' "
"			2 L. 34 " 53 mm.		1.0' "
D 6	4 W. 16 to 30 mm. L. 29 " 62 mm.				Debris
D 7			18		0.5' level
"			16 W. 12 to 20 mm.		1.0' "
"			7 L. 35 " 60 mm.		1.5' "
"			1		2.0' "
D 8		1 24x35 mm.			6.0' "
D 9				1 9 x est. 55 mm.	1.0' "
D 10			7		0.5' "
"			1 W. 11 to 16 mm. L. 35 " 68 mm.		1.0' "
"			1		1.5' "
Totals	11 (5 quartzite 5 chalcedony 1 flint)	1 chalcedony	57 (33 quartzite 9 chert 5 chalcedony 4 jasper)	3 (2 quartzite 1 jasper)	

REAMERS (occur only at Clarke County Sites)

R 1				1 23x40 mm.	1.0' level
R 2				1 36x56 mm.	5.0' "
Totals				2 quartzite	

AWLS (occur only at Clarke County Sites)

A 1		1 W. 10 to 16 mm.			2.0' level
"		3 L. 23 " 34 mm.			Debris
A 2		1 16x21 mm.			Debris
A 3		1 15x23 mm.			2.0' level
Totals		6 (4 quartzite 1 quartz 1 chert)			

No Drills from McLeod Estate Village, Deas Village, Wilson Village, Rocky Ford Mound

Table 34

UNCLASSIFIED CHIPPED ARTIFACTS

	Clarke County				Mobile County			
	McVay Village	James Village	Porter Village	Beckum Village	West Fowl River Shell Midden	Coden Bayou Mound	Tate's Hammock Shell Midden	Bayou La Batre Shell Midden 13
Large Chipped Blanks or Crude Tools	29 (25 quartzite 4 chalcedony)		3 (quartzite)	13 (4 quartzite 8 chalcedony 1 chert)			1 (quartzite)	
Medium Chipped Blanks or Crude Tools	6 (4 quartzite 2 chalcedony)			4 (3 chalcedony 1 quartzite)				
Abortive Chipped Forms	30 (29 quartzite 1 chalcedony)	5 (3 quartzite 1 chalcedony 1 quartz)	39 (26 quartzite 10 chalcedony 2 jasper 1 chert)	11 (6 quartzite 5 chalcedony)				
Large Chipped Fragments	35 (33 quartzite 2 chalcedony)	2 (quartzite)		22 (16 quartzite 6 chalcedony)				
Medium Chipped Fragments	81 (74 quartzite 6 chalcedony 1 jasper)	9 (5 quartzite 2 chalcedony 1 quartz 1 jasper)	15 (11 quartzite 4 chalcedony)	40 (26 quartzite 12 chalcedony 2 chert)	1 jasper)	1 (quartzite)		1 (chert)
Small Chipped Fragments	22 (20 quartzite 1 chalcedony 1 ferruginous sandstone)		14 (11 quartzite 3 chalcedony)	2 (quartzite)				
Chips	7 (6 quartzite 1 chalcedony)		3 (quartzite)	1 (chalcedony)		1 (quartzite)		
Totals	210	16	74	93	1	2	1	1

No Unclassified Chipped Artifacts from McLeod Estate Village, Deas Village, Wilson Village, Rocky Ford Mound, Andrews' Place Shell Midden, Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "A" (and "B"), Marsh Island Shell Midden, Powell Mound, Salt Marsh Mound

CHAPTER VI[1]

INDIAN SKELETAL MATERIAL FROM MOBILE COUNTY, SOUTHERN ALABAMA

Marshall T. Newman

Division of Physical Anthropology, U. S. National Museum

In the section of this chapter dealing with skeletal material from Clarke County, Alabama, it is noted that whereas the physical anthropology of the Indians once inhabiting Northern Alabama is quite well known, there is little information on those formerly in the southern part of the state. What little is known lies in Hrdlicka's[2] published measurements of six Southern Alabama skulls, four of which were identified as Choctaw. Museum records indicate that this tribal identification is correct for at least three of them.[3] Dr. T. D. Stewart and I agree that all four were probably mixed-bloods, and therefore should not be considered typical Choctaw.

The following study includes seven skeletons from four archaeological sites in Mobile County. Several of these skeletons are quite fragmentary, but the most incomplete remains were not shipped to me for study. The archaeological documentation of the skeletons was provided by Mr. Wimberly. Dr. T. D. Stewart advised me on some of the pathological manifestations and other matters. I am indebted to both for their help.

Methods

Assessment of sex was made from the entire skeleton, es-

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[1]Published with the permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Photographs courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution. Publication schedule has not allowed Dr. Newman the privilege of reading proof, nor did he have an opportunity to update his manuscript —he last saw it in 1953.

[2]Hrdlicka, 1940, pp. 402-406.

[3]U. S. N. M. 225, 247, 225, 253 243, 885 were Choctaw women who died in the U. S. Post Hospital, Mobile, in the1860's. Asst. Surg. R. H. White, U. S. A., who obtained the skulls, stated that these women were from a remnant group of about 100 Choctaws living in the vicinity of Mobile at that time. U. S. N. M. 243,884 is from a mound near Mt. Vernon Arsenal, Alabama. Old residents told Acting Asst. Surg. R. M. Reynolds, U. S. A., that this mound was the last burying place of the local Choctaw before they moved West.

pecially skull and pelvis. Age of adults was judged largely from endocranial suture closure, with additional information from the state of epiphyseal union, conformation of the public symphsis, and eruption and wear of the third molars. Age assessment for the one child (Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B"-4) was made on the basis of tooth eruption. Racial type was determined by observation, using comparable types in Northern Alabama as a guide. Names for these racial types are taken from Hrdlicka[1] and Neumann[2], although I am not satisfied with either terminology. Artificial cranial deformation was assessed according to the types defined by Neumann[3].

The cranial measurements listed in Table 36 were taken as previously described[4]. Long bone lengths were measured in standard fashion. Tibial length excludes the spine. Mid-shaft circumferences were taken with a piece of dental floss, which was then measured on a sliding caliper. These circumferences gave a more meaningful indication of robusticity than did mid-shaft diameters in our work in Northern Alabama.[5]

Descriptions

Andrews' Place Shell Midden (Mb°1). This site is a large shell midden, formerly 8-10 feet high, but reduced in most places to 2-3 feet by commercial operations. The lowest levels contained pottery coeval with Weeden Island-Coles Creek with Mississippian sherds increasing in the upper levels.

Skeleton No. 1 (see Plate 1). This burial was extended, face down. No pit outlines suggesting intrusion were discerned. The field estimate is that the burial was made in the loose shell at the very base of the midden, but it cannot be assigned with any certainty to either the pre-Mississippian or the Mississippian levels.

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[1]Hrdlicka (1927, 1940) uses the terms "Algonkin" and "Gulf," respectively, for the long-headed and round-headed aborigines of the Eastern United States.

[2]Neumann (1952) uses the names "Lenapid" and "Walcolid" for these types.

[3]Neumann, 1941.

[4]Newman and Snow, 1942, pp. 401-402. See Newman, 1947, for modifications used herein.

[5]Newman and Snow, Ms.

The skeleton belonged to a muscular, heavy boned male of 38-42 years of age. Racially, it is a probable WALCOLID (Hrdlicka's "Gulf"), although the face looks somewhat LENAPID ("Algonkin"). Deformation is of the bifronto-lambdoid variety, medium in degree, making for occipital asymmetry in favor of the left side. The artificial nature of the bifrontal planes is inescapable. The deformed length-breadth index is very high (2.72).

As with the measurements, many of the observations on the skull have been affected by the deformation. The most striking of the apparently unaffected observations are: Divided brow-ridges of medium size, medium glabellar prominence, medium-sized mastoid processes, mound-form occipital torus of medium size, thin tympanic plates, square orbits of medium inclination, slight suborbital fossae with medium infra-maxillary notches, pronounced anterior but medium lateral projection of the malars, small nasion depression, medium alveolar prognathism, parabolic palate of medium height, median chin form, slight chin projection, medium eversion of gonial angles, mediumly-developed shovel-shaped incisors.

Third degree tooth wear is present, occasioning an edge-to-edge bite. There is one small alveolar abscess, caused by the only observed case of dental caries.

The labial surfaces of the retroverted upper central incisors show grooves which may have been filed during life, or may be due to a development defect. Stewart[1] described two cases of dental mutilation from two Middle Mississippi sites in Illinois, and possibly one from a contempory site in Georgia. That this form of dental mutilation was confined to late prehistoric times is very significant in view of Stewart's belief that "tooth grooving, through its association with tooth notching, indicates contact with Middle America, where the latter practice was common."[2] Plate 4 shows the groovings in detail for Skeleton No. 1. In attempting to decide whether these grooves are artificial or are due to a development defect such as hypoplasia, there are two crucial points: 1) There are small grooves, discontinuous with the main ones, on the lateral surfaces of each central incisor. These

[1]Stewart, 1944, 1946.
[2]Stewart, 1946, p. 261.

could hardly have been made with a file. On the lingual aspects of these incisors, and at the same level, are grooves which again could hardly be artificial. These points would appear to rule out the grooves as a dental mutilation. Yet, as Stewart[1] pointed out, to explain such grooves as due to generalized hypoplasia should require the appearance of hypoplastic enamel on other teeth crowns developing at the time. In Skeleton No. 1 these show no such defects. As with Stewart's specimen from Macon,[2] the artificial nature of the grooves in this case is to be doubted.

There is a well-healed scar, probably non-traumatic, on the right frontal, as well as a small button osteoma more posteriorly located on the same bone. The centra of the lumbar vertebrae show some erosion and lipping, probably of an arthritic nature. There are slight periostitic changes and a small nodular formation on the median and posterior surfaces of the distal end of the right tibia. A small squatting facet is also present on the distal end and probably indicates habitual squatting.

Skeleton No. 8 (see Plate 2). This burial was extended on the back, with legs moderately flexed. As with Skeleton No. 1, the burial was estimated to have been made in the loose shell at the very base of the mound. Skeleton No. 8 cannot be assigned with any degree of probability to any of the ceramic levels.

The skeleton is that of a mediumly muscled male of 26-30 years of age. The vault sutures are open, yet the sternal epiphyses of the clavicles have united. The third molars have erupted, yet show only 2nd degree wear as against 4th degree for the rest of the teeth. Racial type is definitely Walcolid ("Gulf"). Deformation is the bifronto-occipital variety, medium in degree, and occasioning occipital asymmetry in favor of the left side. The artificial nature of the bifrontal planes is uncertain; they may only be due to a well-developed median frontal crest.

The most striking cranial observations least affected or wholly uninfluenced by deformation are: Divided browridges of

[1]Stewart, 1946, p. 260.
[2]Stewart, 1946.

medium size, sub-medium glabellar prominence, medium sagittal elevation, large mastoid processes, large mound-form occipital torus, oblong orbits of medium inclination, shallow suborbital fossae, submedium infraorbital notches, pronounced anterior and lateral malar projection, no nasion depression, slight eversion of gonial angles, loss of all upper incisors (see pathological description below), extreme transverse tooth wear (4th degree). The maxillary teeth were more heavily worn on the lingual aspect, the mandibular teeth on the busosal and labial aspect of the crowns.

Plate 2 shows the wide-spread pathological changes in the facial skeleton. The upper incisors were missing, and great alveolar absorption in that area took place. Attendant rounding-off of the borders of the nasal aperture occurred, coupled with proliferating changes within. Apparently even the tip of the bony nose was involved. Severe scarring of the left antrum indicates an infection there, which caused a depression in the suborbital fossa on that side. In addition the plate shows scarring and thinning. Finally there was considerable absorption of bone on the left side of the mandible, and the mandibular incisors show extreme anterior projection (see Plate 2, lateral and vertical views). The exact cause of this pathology cannot be determined. The bony absorption of maxilla and mandible, and the forward projection of the lower incisors suggest the sort of pressure exerted by a tumor. But the tumor itself could have had a traumatic origin.

Probably unrelated to this pathology, but with little doubt correlated with the extreme transverse tooth wear, is the highly arthritic condition of the right glenoid fossa and corresponding mandibular condyle. Movement of the lower jaw perhaps was both restricted and painful.

In the post-cranial skeleton, the centrum of the 5th lumbar vertebra shows superior-inferior crushing and advanced arthritic lipping. Since the 4th lumbar shows only slight inferior lipping, and the other vertebrae none at all, Dr. Stewart suggested that possibly the 5th lumbar had a separate neural arch, permitting excessive movement, which would account for the crushing and lipping. Since we could not find even fragments of a neural arch for the 5th lumbar, this supposition must remain unproved.

As additional proof of widespread arthritic manifestations, are the slight changes of this nature in the olecranon fossa of the left humerus.

Squatting facets on the distal articular surfaces of both tibiae suggest habitual squatting.

Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B" (Mb°4). This site is a shell midden 1-2 feet deep. The pottery is about evenly divided between shell-tempered Mississippian sherds and earlier sherds of Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte, Porter Marksville, and Weeden Island-Coles Creek.

Skeleton No. 2 (too fragmentary to photograph). This skeleton was buried in the base of the midden with no pit lines discerned in the field. The burial was on its back, with limbs partially flexed. Wimberly did not commit himself on the cultural assginments of Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B" burials. Purely as a guess, I would place them as Mississippian rather than earlier.

The skeleton is a probable male of 30-34 years of age. Racially it is apparently an undeformed Lenapid ("Algonkin") although the lack of a facial skeleton renders the assessment less certain. Provisionally, the length-breadth index is 74.58. Particularly striking are the unusually vertical forehead and jutting chin. Other cranial observations are: Ovoid head-form, divided browridges of submedium development, medium median crest and pronounced sagittal elevation, submedium temporal fullness, medium mastoid processes, pronounced occipital curve and low position of lambda, pronounced thickness of tympanic plates, median chin form, extreme (4th degree) transverse tooth wear, more on the lingual aspect for maxillary teeth, labial and buccal for mandibular teeth. Most of the interior teeth were lost postmortem, so the amount of caries cannot be judged. No apical abscesses were observed.

No pathology was observed on the skull, although its fragmentary condition precluded a full examination. Portions of the shafts of the right tibia and fibula, however, show extreme hypertrophy, enlargement of the medullary cavities, and thinning of the walls, best explained as syphilitic by Dr. Stewart, whose

experience in such diagnoses is much greater than mine. In Plate 4 the two bones are shown closely juxtaposed in a position where the pathological excrescences of one appear to fit those of the other. Probably the enlargement of both bones was such that they had to almost articulate. In so doing, the interosseous membrane must have been eliminated. Part of the shaft of the right femur shows some roughening along the superior part of the crista aspera and around the site of the gluteal tuberosity, but this is only slightly pathological at best. The left femur is almost wholly intact, and is normal. The portion of left tibial shaft (shown in Plate 4 for contrast) is also slightly involved, but has retained normal shape.

Stewart[1] has summarized available data on syphilis in aboriginal North America, and concluded that it made a late prehistoric appearance. In the Eastern United States, syphilis was apparently linked with Mississippian culture and cranial deformation. Skeleton No. 2, then, presents another likely case of syphilis, and may be Mississippian in time.

Skeleton No. 4 (see Plate 3). This burial was in extended position at the base of the midden with no pit lines discerned. It may be Mississippian in time, but it could be earlier. I favor a Mississippian assignment but am by no means sure.

The skeleton is that of a child 8-9 years old. The skull is fragmentary and lacks most of the occiput, but from those parts present appears to be Walcolid ("Gulf") in race. Bifrontal deformation is definitely present. Lacking the occiput, I can only assume it was flattened as well.

Measurements and morphological observations were not taken on this immature specimen. No dental caries were present on the nine observable erupted teeth. The post-cranial skeleton shows no pathology.

Skeleton No. 17 (too fragmentary to photograph). This burial was in partially flexed position only 6 inches below the surface. As such it may be Mississippian but this is only a guess. The skeleton is probably female, age 22-26 years. At far as can

[1]Stewart, 1940, pp. 31-46.

be ascertained from the fragmentary skull, racially it is a probable Centralid. Due again to the fragmentary condition, deformation cannot be assessed with certainty. The type may be fronto-vertico-occipital deformation of about medium degree.

The most striking cranial features apparently uninfluenced by deformation are: Submedium median-type browridges, medium sagittal elevation, medium mastoid processes, pronounced sphenoid depression, mound-form occipital torus of submedium development, square orbits or medium inclination, flat suborbital fossae, median chin form with submedium projection, pronounced shovel-shaped incisors, slight overbite, no antemortem tooth loss, no caries, no abscesses, and only 1st degree tooth wear.

There are two well-healed scars on the frontal, one in the center and one over the left orbit. No pathology was observed on the postcranial skeleton. There is a septal aperture in the olecranon fossa of the right humerus, permitting overextension of the forearm on the upper arm. A squatting facet is present on the distal end of the right tibia.

Tate's Hammock Shell Midden (Mb°11). This site is an extensive shell midden 3 feet deep. The pottery is largely of Weeden Island-Coles Creek affinities. Only a few Fort Walton (Mississippian) sherds were present.

Skeleton No. 1 (too fragmentary to photograph). This skeleton was buried 1 foot deep. with no pit outlines discerned in the field. Its position was partially flexed, i. e., the trunk was extended, and the legs moderately flexed. It is a male, 38-42 years of age. The fragmentary skull vault appears brachycranic, and portions of the face have a WALCOLID ("Gulf") appearance, but a definite racial assessment cannot be made. The occiput is moderately deformed, and a fragment of frontal has a slight suggestion of flattening as well.

The most striking cranial features, apparently unaffected by deformation, are: Divided browridges of medium size, medium glabellar prominence, medium temporal fullness, large mastoid processes and external occipital protuberance, large ridge-form occipital torus, parabolic palate of medium height, large mandible with a medio-bilateral chin of slight projection.

No antemortem tooth loss, no caries or apical abscesses, but extreme (4th degree) tooth wear is present.

No pathology is apparent on the fragmentary skull. On the postcranial skeleton, lipping of the articular surface of the talocalcaneus joint is present, but not in sufficient degree to be termed certainly arthritic. Squatting facets on the distal ends of both tibiae suggest habitual squatting.

Bayou La Batre Shell Midden (Mb°12, 13 and 14). This site, lying just across a bayou from Tate's Hammock Shell Midden, is an extensive shell midden two feet in depth, and the pottery is largely Bayou La Batre Tchefuncte.

Skeleton No. 1 (Plate 3) —This skeleton lay 6 inches below the surface. There was no evidence of an intrusive pit. Its position was partially flexed, i. e., trunk extended, legs moderately flexed. It is a female, 45-50 years old. The racial type is WALCOLID ("Gulf"). Slight occipital deformation is present. The most striking cranial features are: Sphenoid vault-form, divided browridges of medium development, submedium glabellar prominence, low forehead of pronounced slope with small frontal bosses, no medium crest, large parietal bosses, pronounced temporal fullness, medium mastoid processes, mound-form occipital torus of medium development, os Inca present, medium thickness of tympanic plates, median chin form with slight projection, medium eversion of gonial angles, one tooth lost antemortem, extreme (4th degree) transverse tooth wear (see Plate 3), five carious teeth, and three medium-sized apical abscesses. Apparently the rate of wear was too great to be contained by secondary deposition of dentine. This exposed the pulp cavities, killing the nerves, and causing the apical abscesses.

No pathology was observed on the skull and post-cranial skeleton. Squatting facets were present on the distal ends of both tibiae.

Conclusions

It is stated in the section of this chapter dealing with skeletal remains from Clarke County, Alabama that since the round-headed WALCOLID of "Gulf" Indian racial type was early in the Southeast, its presence in southern Alabama in pre-Missis-

sippian times should be no surprise. In the present report, Bayou La Batre Shell Midden—1 is the best case for a WALCOLID appearing in pre-Mississippian times. Cultural assignments for the two WALCOLID skeletons from Andrews' Place Shell Midden cannot safety be made since the burials were not definitely associated with either Porter Marksville, Weeden Island-Coles Creek or the Mississippian levels. For Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B" the chances are that both burials are Mississippian. If so, skeleton No. 2 represents a LENAPID or "Algonkin" racial type in late prehistoric times. A minority of these LENAPIDS occurred in Mississippian levels in Guntersville Basin, so skeleton No. 2 may be a parallel case. The other Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B" skeletons are WALCOLID or probably so.

The pathology encountered in this small group of skeletons is unusually interesting. Andrews' Place Shell Midden—1 has grooves on the upper central incisors which could be tooth mutilations, but more probably are due to hypoplasia of the enamel. Andrews' Place Shell Midden—8 has extensive pathological changes involving most of the face. It is most likely that this extremely disfiguring pathology was caused by a tumor and its attendant pressure. Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B"—2 shows an almost indubitable case of syphilis, involving the right tibia and fibula. Of all the burials reported here, those from Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B" stand the best chance of being Mississippian. If so, this case of syphilis fits with Stewart's thesis that the disease may not have appeared in North America until late prehistoric times.

TABLE 35

Crania

Sex Age	Mb°1-1 Male 38-42 y.	Mb°1-8 Male 26-30 y.	Mb°4-2 Male? 30-34 y.	Mb°4-17 Female? 22-26 y.	Mb°11-1 Male 38-42 y.	Mb°12-1 Female 45-50 y.
Glabello-occipital length	(165)*	(170)*	181	——	——	(169)*
Maximum breadth	(153)	——	(135)	——	——	(147)
Basion-bragma height	(130)	——	——	——	——	——
Auricular height	(109)	(112)	——	——	——	(114)
Minimum frontal diameter	(99)	(95)	95	95	——	93
Nasion-basion length	94	——	——	——	——	——
Basion-prosthion length	92	——	——	——	——	——
Frontal chord	(107)	(114)	104	(100)	——	114
Frontal subtense	(19)	(17)	22	(17)	——	22
Basion-poria height	22	——	——	——	——	——
Total facial breadth	——	(139)	——	——	——	——
Mid-facial breadth	103	106	——	——	——	——
Total facial height	116**	——	——	——	——	——
Upper facial height	67	——	——	——	——	——
Malar height (left)	23	25	——	25	——	——
Nasal height	49	——	——	——	——	——
Nasal breadth	27	——	——	——	25	——
Left orbital height	39	33	——	——	——	——
Left orbital breadth (mf)	(41)	44	——	——	——	——
External maxillary length	(53)	——	——	——	——	——
External maxillary breadht	——	66	——	——	——	——
Bigonial breadth	106	——	——	96	112	90
Symphysis height	(34)	——	——	——	35	——
Min. Breadth, ascending ramus	32	——	37	——	——	——
Gonial angle	117°	——	——	——	——	——
Length-breadth index	(92.72)	——	(74.59)	——	——	(86.98)
Length-height index	(78.79)	——	——	——	——	——
Breadth-height index	(84.97)	——	——	——	——	——
Length-auricular height index	(66.06)	(65.88)	——	——	——	(67.46)
Mean height inedx	(85.76)	——	——	——	——	——
Fronto-parietal index	(64.71)	——	(70.37)	——	——	(63.27)
Frontal index	(17.76)	(14.91)	21.15	(17.0)	——	(19.3)
Gnathic index	97.87	——	——	——	——	——
Midfacial index	65.05	——	——	——	——	——
Cranio-facial index	(75.82)	——	——	——	——	——
Fronto-gonial index	107.07	——	——	101.05	——	96.77
Nasal index	55.10	——	——	——	——	——
Orbital index	(95.12)	75.0	——	——	——	——
Zygo-frontal index	——	(68.35)	——	——	——	——

* Influenced by deformation
** 4 mm added

Table 36

Post-cranial skeleton*

	Mb°1-1 male		Mb°1-8 male		Mb°4-17 female?		Mb°11-1 male		Mb°12-1 female	
	right	left	right	left	right	left	right	left	right	left
Femur										
Bicondylar length	——	——	——	——	423	422?	——	——	——	——
Midshaft circumference	——	90	——	——	80	80	——	——	——	——
Tibia										
Midshaft circumference	93	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Humerus										
Maximum length	——	310	307	——	296	——	312	——	——	——
Midshaft circumference	——	75	67	——	62	——	80	——	——	——
Robustness index	——	24.19	21.82	——	20.95	——	25.64	——	——	——
Radius										
Maximum length	——	239	——	——	——	——	——	——	222	——
Midshaft circumference	——	45	——	——	——	——	——	——	44	——
Robustness index	——	18.83	——	——	——	——	——	——	19.82	——
Ulna										
Maximum length	259	260	265	267	——	——	——	——	——	——

*Measurements not taken on Mb°4-2.

INDIAN SKELETAL MATERIAL FROM CLARKE COUNTY, SOUTHERN ALABAMA[1]

Marshall T. Newman

Division of Physical Anthropology, U. S. National Museum

Through the joint efforts of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Alabama Museum of Natural History, and Work Projects Administration, the physical anthropology of the Indians once living in Northern Alabama is quite well known.[2] In contrast, the southern part of the state has received attention only from Hrdlicka[3], who published measurements on six skulls. The present report adds information on four more skulls, with their skeletons.[4] The archaeological documentation on this skeletal material, provided by Mr. Wimberly, greatly increases its value as a contribution to the aboriginal racial history of this segment of the Gulf area.

Methods

Assessment of sex was made from the entire skeleton, especially skull and pelvis. Age was judged largely from endocranial suture closure, with additional data from state of epiphyseal union, conformation of the public symphysis and eruption of the third molars. Racial type was determined by observation, using comparable types in Northern Alabama as a guide. I am not satisfied with either the type names or the descriptions

[1]Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

[2]See Funkhouser, 1939; Snow, 1941; Newman and Snow, 1942, and Newman and Snow, ms.

[3]Hrdlicka, 1940, pp. 402-406. U. S. N. M. 228,324 and 228,325 were collected by C. B. Moore from a low mound near Three Rivers Landing, Washington County. This site is just across the Tombigbee River from Clarke County. The presence of glass beads indicates that the burials were made in historic times. Both skulls show very heavy fronto-vertico-occipital deformation.

U. S. N. M. 225,247, 225,253, 243,884, 243,885 (pp. 404-405) from Mobile County, are listed as Choctaw. These skulls will be considered in a forthcoming report on Mobile County.

[4]Other Clarke County skeletal material was fragmentary and hence was not shipped to me for study.

used by Hrdlicka[1] or Neumann[2], but use them here in preference to devising new ones. Artificial cranial deformation was assessed according to the types defined by Neumann[3].

The cranial measurements listed in Table 37 were taken according to techniques previously outlined,[4] except that a Reserve head-spanner was used for auricular height, and a coordinate caliper for frontal chord and subtense. Long bone lengths were measured in standard fashion. Tibial length excludes the spine. Mid-shaft circumferences were taken with a piece of dental floss, which was then measured on a sliding caliper. These circumferences gave a more meaningful indication of robusticity than did mid-shaft diameters in our work in Northern Alabama,[5] and hence were used here.

Descriptions

McLeod Estate Village (Ckv2) **Skeleton No. 1** (See Plate 5)—This skeleton was in a burial pit extending from the plowed zone into the shallow but intensive midden. The major pottery complex of the midden according to Wimberly is McLeod Deptford and may equate with Early to Middle Woodland. Only 28 shell-tempered Mississippian sherds were found at the site as against approximately 8,000 sherds of McLeod Deptford, and there was no other evidence of Mississippian occupancy. As Wimberly says, this skeleton is more likely to belong to McLeod Deptford, but conceivably could be Mississippian.

The skeleton is assessed as Female despite the large brow-ridges (see Plate 5). The conformation of the pelvis, smallness of the skull, and shortness and gracility of the long bones are typically female. Age, as judged largely by suture closure, is 35-40 years old.

The racial type is probably LENAPID (Hrdlicka's "Algon-

[1]Hrdlicka (1917, 1940) uses the names "Algonkin" and "Gulf," respectively for the long-headed and round-headed peoples in the Eastern U. S.
[2]Neumann's (52, and various abstracted but unpublished papers) terms for the same types are "Lenapid" and "Walcolid", respectively.
[3]Nenmann, 1941.
[4]Newman and Snow, 1942, pp. 401-402.
[5]Newman and Snow, ms.

kin"), although its length-breadth index (81.18) is near the top of the Silvid range. The closest resemblance, in my experience, is to skulls from Pericho Island, Manatee County, Florida.[1] Indications of deformation were definitely lacking. For what it is worth, calculated stature is 148.3 cm. (4' 10"), using Pearson's formula **e** on the femora.[2]

In addition to being barely brachycranic, the skull vault is high. The most striking morphological features are as follows: Sphenoid vault form, large browridges of divided type, low forehead with pronounced slope and small frontal bosses, medium temporal fullness, medium parietal bosses, medium curvature of the occiput, medium-high position of lambda, square orbits of pronounced inclination, very low nasal root, slight suborbital fossae with no inframaxillary notches, pronounced anterior and medium lateral projection of the molars,, medium total facial and alveolar prognathism, medium chin form with neutral projection, slight eversion of gonial angles, edge-to-edge bite occasioned by pronounced (4th degree) tooth wear.

All teeth show secondary deposition of dentine, a response to heavy wear on the cusps. All first molars, except the lower right, apparently suffered persistent enough wear to expose their pulp cavities. This led to large apical abscesses. The abscess in the left maxilla penetrated the antrum and caused a pathological depression of the suborbital fossa on that side.

On the right frontal is an unhealed 9 x 3 mm hole which could have been the cause of death; it could, however, have been made post-mortem. Except for slight osteoporotic pitting on the posterior part of the frontals and anterior part of the parietals, the skull shows no pathology other than noted above.

Septal apertures in the olecranon fossae of both humeri are present. These permit over-extension of the lower arm. On the distal end of the right tibia, there is a large squatting facet —

[1]See Hrdlicka, 1940, pp. 342-343, 353-354, 375-377, 385-386. Range in length-breadth index for 60 females is 74.32 - 89.16. Willey has described the Pericho Island pottery in his report on the archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast. He believes the Pericho Island sites to be as old as Deptford and Santa Rosa-Swift Creek . . . See Willey, 1949, pp. 361-366.

[2]Pearson, 1898, p. 196.

simply an anterior extension of the tibio-talus articular surface. This is caused by frequent hyperflexion of the foot on the lower leg and indicates that squatting was probably habitual.

The only really debilitating pathology shown by this skeleton is an untreated fracture across the lower third of the right radius and ulna. The radius healed, with an overlapping union, consequent foreshortening of about 23 mm., and much callus formation. The ulna never healed, but developed considerable callus around the break, which was locked with little chance for movement. The distal end below the fracture was directed about 30° in an anterior direction from the rest of the shaft. Obviously, use of the right arm was much restricted. Since even improper healing was incomplete,, the fracture probably occurred only several months prior to death.

James Village (Ckv5) **Skeleton No. 4** (See Plate 6) —This skeleton was in a burial pit from the plowed zone. At this site the pottery is mainly Weeden Island-Coles Creek, with a relatively few shell-tempered Mississippian sherds present. Wimberly states that since the burial pit extended from the plowed zone, the skeleton could be attributable to either Weeden Island-Coles Creek or Mississippian.

The skeleton was assessed as a female of 26-29 years old. The racial type is definitely WALCOLID ("Gulf"). Fronto-lambdoid deformation of medium intensity is present, with some suggestion of bi-frontal planes. The vault is very asymmetrical (see Plate 6). Calculated stature is 152.9 cm (5' 0").

Many of the morphological observations were affected by deformation. Others, still striking, are: Small browridges of divided type, medium temporal fullness, high position of lambda, pronounced orbital inclination, almost flat suborbital fossae, pronounced anterior projection of the molars, no nasion depression, pronounced alveolar prognathism, small mandible with medium chin form, slight eversion of gonial angles, edge-to-edge bite caused by 4th degree wear.

Except for the lower third molars, which had erupted to the occlusal level only a few years before death, all teeth are worn and show secondary deposition of dentine. No caries

are present, other than in the upper left first molar which was worn down into the pulp cavity.

There is a well-healed fracture of the left clavicle, but no other apparent pathology. Squatting facets are present on the anterior surfaces of the distal articulations of both tibiae. As with Ckv2-1, they suggest habitual squatting.

James Village **Skeleton No. 7** (See Plate 7) —This skeleton lay as an extended burial in a pit from the plow line. As with James Village-4, it could be attributed to either the Weeden Island or Mississippian period.

The skeleton is that of a mediumly muscled male, 23 to 26 years of age. The racial type is definitely WALCOLID ("Gulf"). Probably lambdoid deformation of slight degree is present, but is not sufficient to affect the measurements and observations. Calculated stature is 166.09 cm. (5' 5").

Most striking are the following observations: Spheroid vault form, medium browridges of divided type, small glabella, medium forehead height and slope, medium frontal and large parietal bosses, pronounced temporal fullness, medium position of lambda, rhomboid orbits of pronounced inclination, pronounced lateral molar projection, no nasion depression, medium alveolar prognathism, parabolic palate of medium height, wide bilateral chin shape with neutral projection, pronounced eversion of gonial angles, slight over-bite, pronounced shovel-shaped incisors, 2nd degree wear of teeth.

Two small (developmental?) cavities are present, but otherwise all teeth are in perfect condition. No pathology on the skull is apparent. Squatting facets are present on both tibiae. For the post-cranial skeleton, only the left radius shows pathology. There is a slight scar, possibly of traumatic origin, in the middle of the shaft. At the distal end, there is a considerable depression with slight proliferating changes at the main insertion of M. pronator quadratus.

Porter Village (Ckv21) **Skeleton No. 2** —This skeleton lay extended in a pit from the plowed zone. Pottery at this site is predominantly Porter Marksville. A few shell-tempered Mis-

sissippian sherds were present, but there was no other evidence of Mississippian occupation. Presumably, although not certainly, this skeleton can be attributed to Porter Marksville.

The skeleton is that of a heavily-muscled male. Age was 25 to 35 years, but more exact determinations are prohibited by the fragmentary nature of the skull. Racially it is probably LENAPID, judging by the length and narrowness of what remains of the vault. Characteristically Silvid are its possibly pentagonoid vault shape, pronounced occipital curve, and pinched occiput. Deformation is apparently lacking, although there may be some artificial bi-frontal flattening. A more exact determination is obscured by a persistent metopic suture. Calculated stature is 166.3 cm. (5' 5").

Other observations are: Medium browridges of divided type, medium forehead height and slope, small frontal and parietal bosses, medium position of lambda, shallow hyperbolic palate, large mandible with narrow bilateral chin form, medium eversion of gonial angles, no teeth lost before death, 3rd degree tooth wear. Heavier wear on two teeth led to pulp exposure, and consequent apical abscesses. No other pathological manifestations were observed on the skull or post-cranial skeleton. Squatting facets could not be observed since the distal ends of the tibiae were missing.

Conclusions

Racially, the assignments made here are in keeping with what we know of other areas. Since Walcolids are as early as the Adena culture in the Southeast,[1] and apparently represent the major element in Copena, their appearance prior to Mississippian times in Southern Alabama should occasion no surprise. The two Walcolids reported here from James Village are probably either pre-Mississippian Weeden Island-Coles Creek or are Mississippian. Skeleton No. 1 from McLeod Estate Village is probably early McLeod Deptford or possibly later. I have assessed it as a probable Lenapid, with closest relationships to equally early Florida crania. Skeleton No. 2 from Porter Village

[1]Webb and Snow, 1945.

is another probable Lenapid, although the skull is fragmentary. It is apparently associated with Porter Marksville. Neumann,[1] Stewart,[2] and Webb and Snow[3] have pointed out the strong association of the Lenapid racial type with Hopewellian culture in Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky. If Marksville is the southern equivalent of Hopewell, Porter Village-2 is another instance of this association from a near area.

[1]Neumann, 1941a, p. 488.
[2]Stewart, 1943, pp. 258-262.
[3]Webb and Snow, 1945, pp. 295-296.

Table 37

Crania

	Ckv2-1 female 35-40 y.	Ckv5-4 female 26-29 y.	Ckv5-7 male 23-26 y.	Ckv21-2 male 25-35 y.
Glabello-occipital length	170 mm	(163)*mm	175 mm	——
Maximum breadth	138	(150)	144	——
Basion-bregma height	133	(137)	——	——
Auricular height	115	(121)	118	——
Minimum frontal diameter	91	(95)	100	——
Nasion-basion length	99	102	——	——
Basion-prosthion length	(91)	97	——	——
Frontal chord	112	(106)	116	——
Frontal subtense	21	(18.2)	24	——
Basion-poria height	19	21.0	——	——
Total facial breadth	——	——	142	——
Mid-facial breadth	98	92	——	——
Total facial height	117**	113**	——	——
Upper facial height	(67)	67	——	——
Malar height (left)	22	23	——	——
Nasal height	48.5	51.4	——	——
Nasal breadth	24	——	——	——
Left orbital height	35.2	——	——	——
Left orbital breadth (mf)	44.0	——	——	——
External maxillary length	——	53	——	——
External maxillary breadth	——	57	61	——
Condylo-symphyseal length	93	94	95	103
Bicondylar breadth	119	119	130	——
Bigonial breadth	89	92	107	109
Symphysis height	35.2	——	——	——
Minimum breadth, ascending ramus	35.0	32	32	35.2
Gonial angle	109°	118°	124°	119°
Length-breadth index	81.18	(92.02)	82.29	——
Length-height index	78.24	(84.05)	——	——
Breadth-height index	96.38	(91.33)	——	——
Length-auricular height index	67.65	(74.23)	67.43	——
Mean height index	79.71	(88.04)	——	——
Fronto-parietal index	65.94	(63.73)	68.75	——
Frontal index	18.75	(17.17)	20.69	——
Gnathic index	——	95.1	——	——
Midfacial index	68.37	72.83	——	——
Cranio-facial index	84.78	——	98.61	——
Zygo-gonial index	——	——	75.35	——
Zygo-frontal index	——	——	69.72	——
Fronto-gonial index	——	(96.84)	108.08	——
Nasal index	49.48	——	——	——
Orbital index	80.0	——	——	——
Mandibular index	78.15	78.99	73.08	——

* Influenced by deformation.
** 4 mm. added.

Table 38

Post-cranial skeleton

	Ckᵛ 2-1 female		Ckᵛ 5-4 female		Ckᵛ 5-7 male		Ckᵛ 21-2 male	
Stature, calculated*	148.31 cm (4' 10")		152.88 cm (5' 0")		166.09 cm (5' 5")		166.28 cm (5' 5")	
	right	left	right	left	right	left	right	left
Femur								
Bicondylar length	384	397	407	407	447	449	447	447
Maximum length	386	390	410	413	450	452	452	452
Midshaft circumference	73	72	73	72	81	77	81	82
Robustness index	18.91	18.46	17.80	17.43	18.0	17.04	17.92	18.14
Tibia								
Maximum length	323?	——	333	331	395	——	——	——
Midshaft circumference	67	——**	67	67	88	——	——	——
Robustness index	20.74	——	20.12	20.24	22.28	——	——	——
Tibio-femoral index	83.68	——	81.22	80.15	87.78	——	——	——
Humerus								
Maximum length	——	294	303	——	——	——	331	329
Midshaft circumference	51	52	53	51	——	——	60	60
Robustness index	——	17.69	17.49	——	——	——	18.13	18.24
Humero-femoral index	——	75.38	73.90	——	——	——	73.23	72.79
Radius								
Maximum length	——	226	219	218	253	254	260	259
Midshaft circumference	——	33	36	35	36	36	37	35
Robustness index	——	14.6	16.44	16.06	14.23	14.17	14.23	13.51
Ulna								
Maximum length	——	244?	——	——	——	270	278	——

* Calculated from maximum length of femur, using Pearson formula e.
** Pathological.

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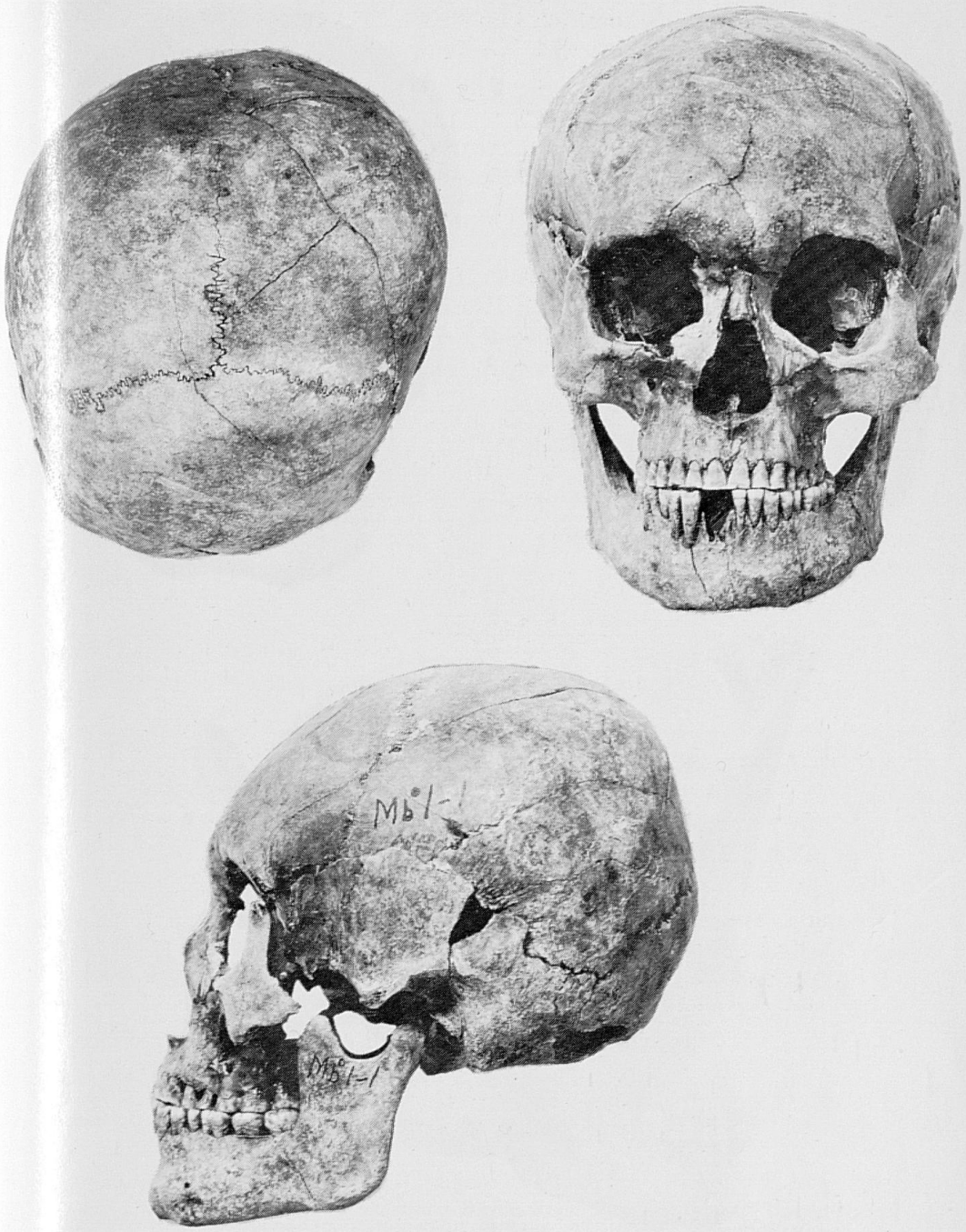

Plate 1—Vertical, facial and lateral views of Andrews' Place Shell Midden—1.

Plate 2—Vertical, facial and lateral views of Andrews' Place Shell Midden—8. Note extensive facial pathology.

Plate 3—Upper left: Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B"—4. Upper right: Bayou La Batre Shell Midden—1. Below: Mondible Bayou La Batre Shell Midden—1. Note excessive transverse tooth wear.

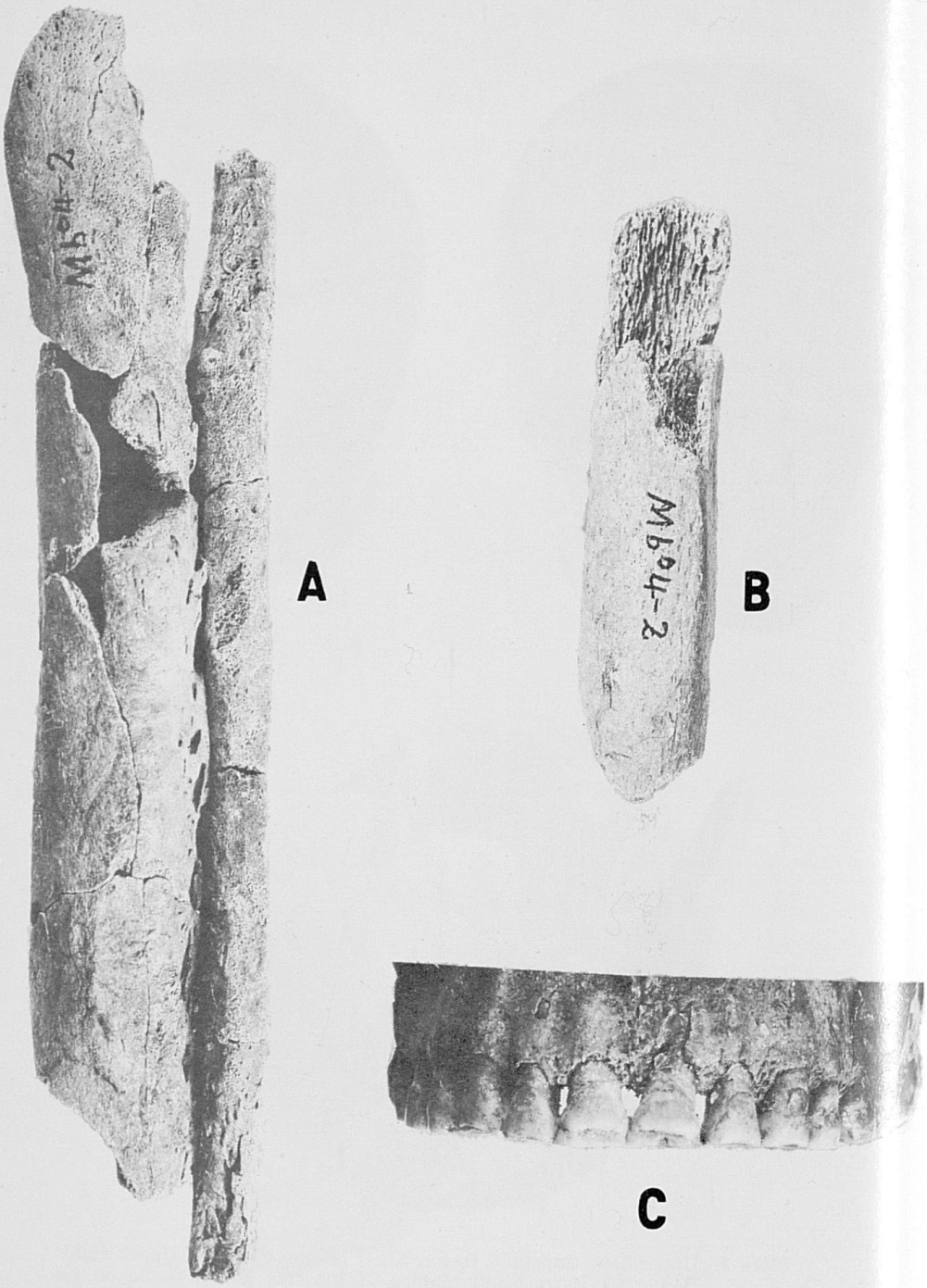

Plate 4—A. Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B"—2. Juxtaposed portions of right tibia and fibula showing probate syphilis.

B. Copeland Bayou Shell Midden "B"—2. Portion of left tibia showing normal conformation.

C. Andrews' Place Shell Midden—1. Maxilla. Grooves on central incisors probably due to development defect, but could be articicial dental mutilaion.

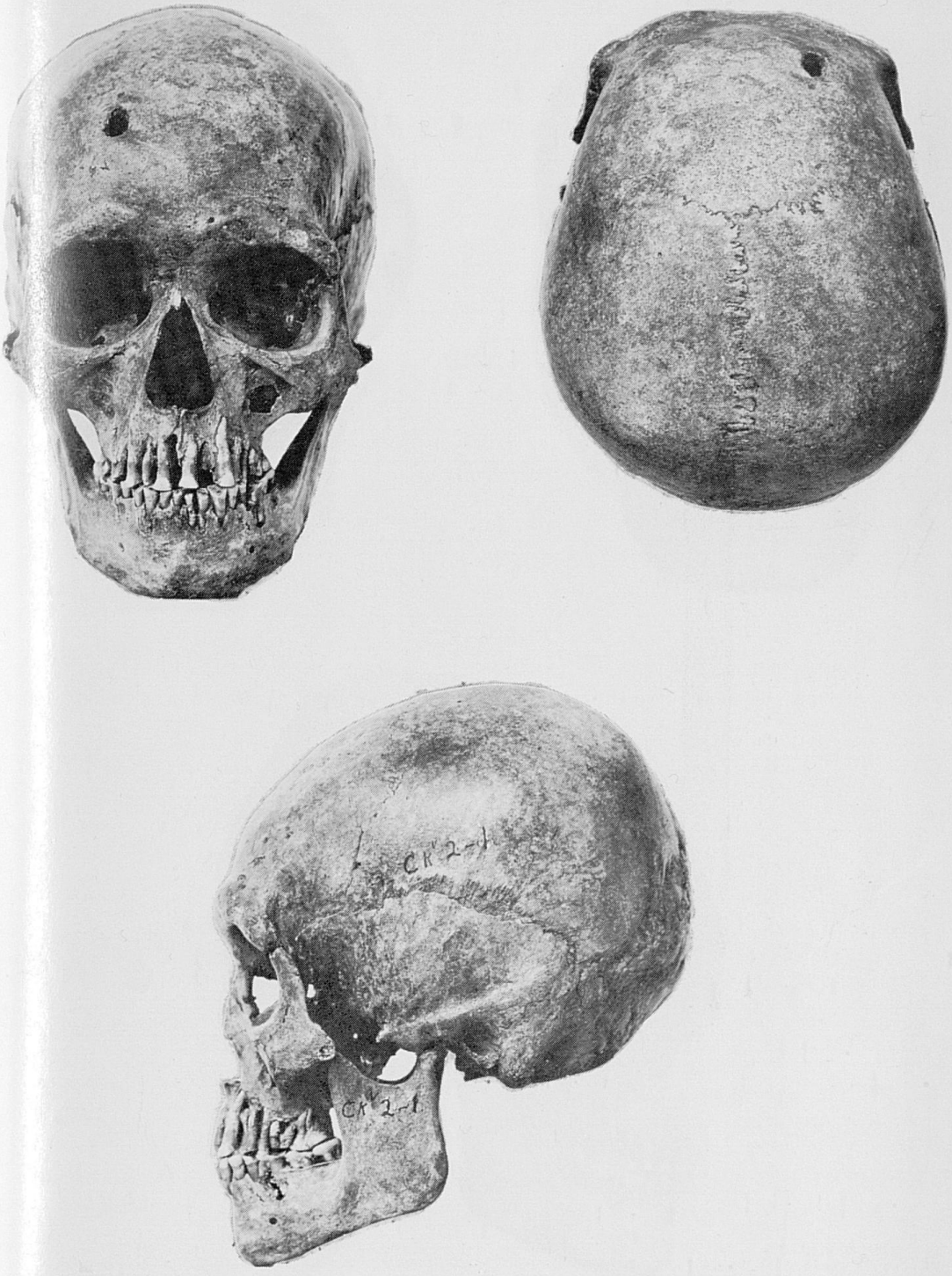

Plate 5—McLeod Estate Village—1. Female, probably Silvid. From McLeod Deptford period, or possibly later.

Plate 6—James Village—4. Female Centralid Probably from Weeden Island-Coles Creek or Mississippian period.

Plate 7—James Village—7. Male Centralid. Probably from Weeden Island-Coles Creek or Mississippian period.

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