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Mark Williams and Victor Thompson

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A Guide to Georgia Indian Pottery Types

Mark Williams
University of Georgia

Victor Thompson
University of Kentucky

This publication is the culmination of hundreds of hours of work by us and tens of thousands of hours of work by the many people referred to herein, as well as the effort of hundreds of other unnamed people. It has been created to serve the needs of professionals and amateurs for the identification of newly found Indian pottery sherds from Georgia (and some adjacent areas). Another purpose is to put into one source information that is available, for the most part, in exceedingly rare documents and places. Indeed, many of these documents exist in fewer than a half dozen yellowing copies that have been in the hands of aging professionals since the 1960s or earlier. The authors share a genuine concern that much of this hard-won data, primarily gathered in the 1930s through 1950s, would be lost to the future of Georgia archaeology if the effort was not made now to compile this guide. The senior author has been actively involved for 30 years with this information, much of which must be considered folk-knowledge.

It is appropriate that a brief history of the development of the data and this document be outlined. The classification of pottery into formal types in Georgia was a direct product of the WPA excavations in the southeastern United States during the 1930s. The massive excavations in the South produced huge quantities of sherds, and archaeologists learned that this material, if used properly, could provide the first tool available for arranging past archaeological sites and cultures into chronological sequences. This effort was led in the late 1930s by a small number of excited young 20-something professionals who got the break of a lifetime leading major excavations. These people founded the still active Southeastern Archaeological Conference in 1938, primarily as a vehicle for sharing their new awareness and discoveries about pottery. The SEAC newsletters from the pre-war years were devoted to publishing their new ceramic type descriptions. And many of these were from types found in Georgia.

The major individuals involved in the original definitions of Georgia ceramic types were: Charles Fairbanks, Joseph Caldwell, Robert Wauchope,
Jesse Jennings, Antonio Waring, and Arthur Kelly. In Florida the work was led by John Goggin, John Griffin, and Gordon Willey. In Tennessee Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg were the leaders, while in Alabama David DeJarnette, Stephen Wimberly, Bill Haag, and Marion Heimlich were busily naming types. No work was conducted in South Carolina, but Joffre Coe was busy working at the Town Creek site in North Carolina. With the exception of Willey and Coe all these initial definers of the ceramic types of the deep South are now deceased. After World War II, William Sears, Carl Miller, and David Chase joined the game in Georgia, as did Hale Smith and Ripley Bullen in Florida. Chase is the lone survivor of this second group.

By the 1960s several new young professionals were working in Georgia, including Lewis Larson, David Hally, and Frank Schnell. A new generation of post World War II baby boomers studied under the aforementioned scholars, including Chester DePratter, Mark Williams, Marvin Smith, Pat Garrow, Ray Crook, Karl Steinen, and Frankie Snow. By the late 1960s most of the currently defined ceramic types had been recognized and defined, indeed, the majority of these were recognized by the late 1950s.

To our knowledge, the first (and perhaps only!) formal confab designed to study, summarize, and discuss the ceramics of Georgia since the late 1930s was conducted by Joseph Caldwell as a Graduate Seminar at the University of Georgia in the Fall quarter of 1969. The students of that class (including Williams, Chester DePratter, Gail Schnell, Kent Schneider, and others) put together under Caldwell’s close direction and guidance a list of 254 ceramic types known or thought to have been in Georgia. Caldwell probably named or was involved in the naming of as many types as any other researcher, thus his guidance in this endeavor was critical. That list was used as the beginning point for the types presented in the present publication. It is likely that some on that list should not have been included. We have not completely dropped them, however, because Caldwell had a massive knowledge of Georgia ceramics, and put his general stamp of approval on the list. Certainly he is the person who should have created the present work, but his early death at age 57 in 1973 precluded this possibility.

The 1969 list was put together with much help from the 1967 *Bibliography of Pottery Type Descriptions* published by the Southeast Archaeological Conference as Bulletin 4 and edited by Bettye Broyles. This rare publication, though not complete, has proved valuable for creating the reference section for the present volume. Most of the rare publications were available in the first author’s collection or from colleagues in the Athens area. Copies of all these are being placed at the Georgia Archaeological Site File for future curation and use by 21st century archaeologists. A few of the rare documents have yet to be located, however.

We subsequently have found many more types in obscure locations.
Further, we have included many types that were referred to only in unpublished notes, because many of these have become part of the folk knowledge of long-time practitioners of Georgia archaeology. Some completely obsolete types have been listed simply to be as complete as possible.

This publication is a guide book, not a one-stop reference. We have not tried to include all possible information about each and every type in this publication, and the reader is still referred to the original publications. Many of the publications referred to here have extensive discussions of types that may be important to readers.

We have presented the types in a simple alphabetical order, rather than a chronological one because many overlap or the dates are uncertain. The simple quick-key at the end of this publication should help individuallocate appropriate type names, or at least get started with the identification process. Incidentally, one of us (Williams) suggested in 1978 (Williams 1978) that Georgia ceramics could benefit from a reorganization based upon the so-called Type-Variety system. While we believe this may still be a worthy goal, Georgia archaeologists have shown no desire for such a system, and in order to minimize controversy, and to increase the general use of this document we have not pushed that here.

There are 405 types listed herein. This is certainly a massive and perhaps irrational number of named types, perhaps more than in any other state in the U.S. Certainly no one needs to know all these. Probably 60 percent of them are of no real value at the present time. But there is another truth here—Georgia is centered on an area of the South with an incredible diversity of prehistoric ceramic styles. Located at the southern extreme of the Appalachians, it was the crossroads for many people and ideas for many centuries. This may contribute to the diversity in recognized ceramic styles.

The format of the presentation here is borrowed directly from the format used by Philip Phillips in his monumental 1970 study of the Yazoo Basin in northwestern Mississippi (Phillips 1970). It is more concise and ultimately more useful than the style used by most Georgia researchers in the 1930s-1950s. Researchers in the Carolinas have also recognized this in their recent publication (Anderson 1996).

For every type the Background section lists the who, what, and where of the original definition of the type. The Sorting Criteria section lists the major defining characteristics, not every known characteristic. The number of illustrations in the text (64) is not great considering the huge number of types. They do cover the range of surface treatments, however, by reference to related types in most cases. The information from the original type descriptions has usually been paraphrased, and the sections on Chronological and Geographical Ranges have been updated based upon the best current estimates.
of the first author.

For most of the types we have simply listed the *Chronological Range* by period name. Although archaeologists will forever joyfully argue about the exact dates for these periods, Table 1 will provide a useful guide for these dates (Williams 1994:76).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>DATE RANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late Archaic</td>
<td>3000-1000 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Woodland</td>
<td>1000-300 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Woodland</td>
<td>300 B.C.-600 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Woodland</td>
<td>600-900 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Mississippian</td>
<td>900-1200 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Mississippian</td>
<td>1200-1350 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Mississippian</td>
<td>1350-1600 A.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Date Estimates for Periods.

The *References* section for each type is not intended to be complete, but is merely a starting point. We may well have missed some important references, as well as some types. Perhaps a future update is already in order!

We acknowledge the editorial help and formatting advice of Steve Kowalewski, editor of *Early Georgia*. We thank Chester DePratter for contributing some of the information included herein. We also thank Kim Lewis, Debbie Rose, Ryan Ross, and Caroline Wardlaw for quickly providing the Quick Key. Thompson scanned the images and typed the first rough draft of most of the type descriptions, as well as the initial list of references. Williams dreamed up the project, wrote the Introduction, provided guidance to the references for Thompson, heavily edited the entire text adding many new types, and formatted the entire *Guide*. We collectively are responsible for the mistakes that are included herein.

The information in this *Guide* hopefully will continue to be corrected and modified by better data well into the next century. For now, however, we hope this summary will be useful to a wide audience, and the hard-won information it contains will not have to be recreated as the original rare documents and researchers slowly disappear and become part of Georgia’s archaeological record.
Finally, we also wish to make a special acknowledgment to our fathers, Woody Williams and the late Emory Thompson, who gave both of us the joy of learning and loving encouragement to follow our interests in Native American studies.
ABERCROMBIE INCISED

Background: Defined by Wesley Hurt from his work in east-central Alabama as part of the Walter F. George Reservoir survey. Named after the Abercrombie Mound site. Related to Fort Walton Incised and Lamar Bold Incised.

Sorting Criteria: Bold Incising on sand / grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian.

Geographical Range: Central Chattahoochee River valley.


ABERCROMBIE PLAIN

Background: Defined by Wesley Hurt from his work in east-central Alabama as part of the Walter F. George Reservoir survey. Named after the Abercrombie Mound site.

Sorting Criteria: Plain sand / grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian.

Geographical Range: Central Chattahoochee River valley.


ALACHUA COB MARKED

Background: Named by John Goggin after Alachua County, Florida, where Gainesville is located. Worth includes this as part of his Suwanee Valley series.

Sorting Criteria: Corncob impressions on the surface of medium sand-tempered pottery. The markings may be in rows or randomly placed on the surface.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian into the Historic period.

Geographical Range: North central-Florida and south-central Georgia.


ALACHUA PLAIN

Background: Named by John Goggin after Alachua County, Florida, where Gainesville is located. Probably can’t be identified separately in the absence of the Alachua Cob Marked pottery in a collection. Worth includes this as part of his Suwanee Valley series.

Sorting Criteria: Plain medium sand-tempered pottery associated with Alachua Cob Marked.
Chronological Range: Late Mississippian into the Historic period.
Geographical Range: North central-Florida and south-central Georgia.

ALLENDALE PUNCTATED
Background: Named for Allendale County, South Carolina, by James Stoltman based upon his work at the Groton Plantation.
Sorting Criteria: Many closely-space, randomly oriented punctuations on sand-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Middle-Late Woodland?
Geographical Range: Coastal Plain South Carolina and Lower Savannah River area in Georgia.
References: Stoltman 1974:90, 276-277.

ALLIGATOR BAYOU STAMPED

Background: This type was named by Gordon Willey from the Florida Gulf Coast. Named after the Alligator Bayou site, 8By18, in Bay County, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Elaborate zoned rocker stamping on clay-tempered pottery. Known vessel forms include flattened-globular bowls, squared flattened-globular bowls, collared globular bowls, cylindrical beakers, squared beakers, and multiple-orifice vessels. Rims are incurved with exterior folds or with marginal thickening on the direct, unmodified out-slanting rims. Lips are flat, round-flat, and round-pointed. Bases are round and flat.
Chronological Range: Middle to Late Woodland. This type is included in the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period. Vessels have also been found in Weeden Island period context.
Geographical Range: Most common in northwestern Florida, but is present in southern Georgia and particularly prevalent in southwestern Georgia.
ALTAMAHA CHECK STAMPED
Background: This type was defined at Fort King George at Darien, Georgia by Sheila Kelly Caldwell in the 1950s. Named after the Altamaha River and based upon King George Check Stamped (see) with the blessings of her husband Joseph Caldwell who dug at the site in the late 1930s and who named the King George series. Sheila Caldwell also toyed with the name Pine Harbor Check Stamped for this material.
Sorting Criteria: Check stamped pottery with a heavy grit-tempered paste.
Chronological Range: This is a 17th century historic pottery type.
Geographical Range: Only known on the Georgia Coast around the mouth of the Altamaha River.
References: Caldwell, Sheila K. n.d.

ALTAMAHA COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: Generic term for Altamaha Line Blocked, Altamaha Malleated, and Altamaha Cross Simple Stamped. See each of these types. Sheila Kelly initially called this type Creighton Island Complicated Stamped.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping, usually of rectilinear design, on grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological range: 17th century A.D.
Geographical Range: Central Georgia Coast.
References: Caldwell, Sheila K. n.d.

ALTAMAHA CROSS SIMPLE STAMPED
Background: Named after the Altamaha River. This was originally King George Malleated (see), was changed to Altamaha Malleated (see) and then to Altamaha Complicated Stamped (see). By 1969 it was clear to Caldwell that the design was made by successive application of a simple stamped paddle. He used this term at that time for the type, and this actually makes more sense than the Line Block name, although the former is quite common in the literature now.
Sorting Criteria: Simple stamping at angles ranging from 90 degrees to ca. 30 degrees on grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: This is a 17th century historic pottery type.
Geographical Range: This type is only known on the Georgia Coast, most likely around the mouth of the Altamaha River.
References: Caldwell 1969.

ALTAMAHA INCISED
Background: See King George Incised. Sheila Caldwell based this on Joseph Caldwell’s earlier work at Fort King George, when she was conducting (unpublished) excavations there in the early 1950s. She initially named
another incised type, Darien Incised, but apparently intended to collapse this into her Altamaha Incised. See McIntosh Incised also.

**Sorting Criteria:** Incising on fine grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** 17th century A.D.

**Geographical Range:** Central Georgia Coast.

**References:** Caldwell, Sheila Kelly n.d.

**ALTAMAH A LINE BLOCKED**

**Background:** Named after the Altamaha River. The type name was originally called King George Malleated in Joseph Caldwell’s Master’s thesis, but was changed to the present name by his wife Sheila based upon her excavations at Fort King George in the early 1950s.

**Sorting Criteria:** A line block design on grit-tempered pottery. Actually is a series of cross simple stamps. See Altamaha Cross Simple Stamped.

**Chronological Range:** This is a 17th century historic pottery type.

**Geographical Range:** This type is only known on the Georgia Coast most likely around the mouth of the Altamaha River.

**References:** Caldwell, Sheila K n.d.

**ALTAMAH A MALLEATED**

**Background:** Part of the same series as Altamaha Check Stamped that Sheila Kelly Caldwell defined based on pottery at Fort King George at Darien. See King George Malleated. It is far less known and used than Altamaha Check Stamped. Named after the Altamaha River. See Altamaha Complicated Stamped.

**Sorting Criteria:** Badly overstamped complicated stamping on sand/grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** This is a 17th century historic pottery type.

**Geographical Range:** This type is only known on the Georgia Coast most likely around the mouth of the Altamaha River.

**References:** Caldwell, Sheila Kelly n.d.

**ALTAMAH A PLAIN**

**Background:** See King George Plain. Sheila Caldwell apparently intended to split this into two types for a “gritty” plain and a “temperless” plain in her unpublished data on her excavations at Fort King George. She initially toyed with the names Creighton Island Plain and Belleville Plain for this material.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** 17th century A.D.

**Geographical Range:** Central Georgia Coast.

**References:** Caldwell, Sheila Kelly n.d.
ALTAMAH RA RED FILMED

Background: See King George Red Filmed. Sheila Caldwell toyed with the name Talaxa Red Filmed also in her work at Fort King George. Talaxa was the name of the probable Spanish mission at the where Fort King George later was located. Altamaha is obviously named for the river.

Sorting Criteria: Red filming on virtually temperless pottery.

Chronological Range: 17th century A.D.

Geographical Range: Central Georgia Coast.

References: Caldwell, Sheila Kelly n.d.

ANDREWS DECORATED

Background: Named by Frank Schnell, Jim Knight, and Gail Schnell after their work at the Cemochechobee site in Clay County. These are special “ceremonial” vessels from the mound at the site. The beaker shape is the primary defining characteristic.

Sorting Criteria: Beaker shaped vessels with sand temper, and various styles of incising and punctating.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippi period.

Geographical Range: Lower Chattahooche River valley.

References: Schnell, Knight, & Schnell 1981:175-177.

ANDREWS PLAIN

Background: Named by Frank Schnell, Jim Knight, and Gail Schnell after their work at the Cemochechobee site in Clay County. These are special “ceremonial” vessels from the mound at the site. The beaker shape is the primary defining characteristic.

Sorting Criteria: Plain beaker-shaped vessels with sand temper.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippi period.

Geographical Range: Lower Chattahooche River valley.

References: Schnell, Knight, & Schnell 1981:175.

AUCILLA INCISED

Background: Defined by Hale Smith from excavations in the Tallahassee, Florida area. Named after the Aucilla River. This is historic Apalachee Indian incised pottery. It is somewhat related to Ocmulgee Fields Incised.

Sorting Criteria: Incising on sand / grit-tempered pottery. May be descended from point Washington Incised.

Chronological Range: Historic 17th century A.D.

Geographical Range: Tallahassee, Florida area in northwestern Florida, and perhaps into southwestern Georgia.

References: Smith 1951:172-173.
**AVERETT BRUSHED**

*Background:* This type was defined by David Chase. Named after the Averett site.

*Sorting Criteria:* Brushing on grit-tempered pottery. Brushed strokes typically parallel the rim. Vessels may be inverted rim globular vessels or everted rim, semi-conoidal. Lips are pinched, slightly rounded or neatly squared. The squared lip most often occurs on the globular vessels. Tool marking may appear on the interior of some vessels. Applique nodes or bumps may be observed on the rims of the semi-conoidal vessels and on the shoulder of the globular type.

*Chronological Range:* Late Woodland Averett phase.

*Geographical Range:* West-central Georgia.


**AVERETT INCISED**

*Background:* This type was defined by David Chase. Named after the Averett site.

*Sorting Criteria:* Incising on grit-tempered pottery. Incising is applied to the rim and shoulder areas of vessels. Known motifs include stab and drag technique, parallel incised lines near the rim, and diagonal incised lines applied to the shoulder. Vessel shape may be either inverted rim globular vessels or everted rim, semi-conoidal vessels. Lips are pinched, slightly rounded or neatly squared. The squared lips most often occurs on the globular vessels. Tool marking may appear on the interior of some vessels. Applique nodes or bumps may be observed on the rims of the semi-conoidal vessels and on the shoulder of the globular type.

*Chronological Range:* Late Woodland Averett phase.

*Geographical Range:* This type is found in west-central Georgia. The middle Chattahoochee Valley.

*References:* Chase 1959a:5; Ledbetter 1996:160-166.

**AVERETT PLAIN**

*Background:* This type was defined by David Chase. Named after the Averett site.

*Sorting Criteria:* Plain grit-tempered pottery. Vessel shapes may be either inverted rim globular vessels or everted rim, semi-conoidal vessels. Lips are pinched, slightly rounded or neatly squared. The squared lip most often occurs on the globular vessels. Tool marking may appear on the interior of some vessels. Applique nodes or bumps may be observed on the rims of the semi-conoidal vessels and on the shoulder of the globular type.

*Chronological Range:* Late Woodland Averett phase.

*Geographical Range:* The middle Chattahoochee Valley and west central-
Background: Eugene Waddell defined this as a young amateur in South Carolina. Chester DePratter reports that sites with this usually have only this type of pottery on them, and reports one such site near Savannah. The material is very similar to Thom’s Creek Punctated and Refuge Punctated. Named after Awendaw Creek or the town of Awendaw in Charleston County, northeast of Charleston, South Carolina.

Sorting Criteria: Punctates on grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Early Woodland.

Geographical Range: Lower South Carolina to the mouth of the Savannah River.

References: Waddell 1965:82-84.

BASIN BAYOU INCISED

Background: This type was defined by Gordon Willey in his 1949 report. This type is directly associated with Alligator Bayou Stamped. The difference between these two types is that the Alligator Bayou Stamped has rocker stamping associated with bold incised lines. Basin Bayou Incised has just the bold lines without the rocker stamping. It was named after the Basin Bayou sites, 8W113 and 8W114 in Walton County, Florida.

Sorting Criteria: Bold incised lines on sand-tempered pottery. Rectilinear and curvilinear motifs are present. Combinations of both motifs on the same vessel are represented. The lines average 2 to 3 millimeters in width. Arrangements of parallel, diagonal lines, concentric rectangles, concentric triangles, meandering scrolls, and complex and highly stylized life figures make up the designs. Bird designs are also present. These designs frequently depict wings, tails, heads, and other bird parts on different sides of these vessels. Deep hemiconical terminal punctuations mark the ends or junctures of the incised designs.
The rims of these vessels are offset from area of decoration by a single bordering incised line. Known vessel forms include flattened-globular bowls and straight-sided beakers. Rims are incurved with and without exterior marginal folds or thickenings, straight or slightly out-slanted, and lack a marginal fold. Lips are scalloped or notched, round-flattened, or round-pointed.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland Santa-Rosa-Swift Creek period.

**Geographical Range:** This ceramic is found on the northwestern Florida Coast coming up the Chattahoochee River at sites like Hares Landing and Fairchilds Landing. We do not think that this type, like the Alligator Bayou, is found up to the Fall Line. There is a site called the Shelley site, a burial mound on the Flint River in Houston County, Georgia, excavated by Jack Walker in 1969 or 1970 that has ever been written up. There many vessels there that are presently located at West Georgia University. There might be some Alligator Bayou or Basin Bayou Stamped on these vessels, but it is mostly plain pottery.

**References:** Willey 1949:375-376; Wimberly 1960:93-98.

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**BELLEVILLE PLAIN**

**Background:** An early name considered by Sheila Caldwell for what eventually became Altamaha Plain.

**Sorting Criteria:** See Altamaha Plain.

**Chronological Range:** See Altamaha Plain.

**Geographical Range:** See Altamaha Plain.

**References:** Caldwell, Sheila Kelly: n.d.

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**BIBB PLAIN**

**Background:** This ceramic is associated with the Macon Plateau site (9Bi1) at Macon, Georgia, and was defined in the 1930s as part of the massive WPA excavations there. It is one of several plain pottery types associated with the Macon Plateau period. Named after Bibb County.

**Sorting Criteria:** This is plain pottery on an orange paste that is sand tempered, with occasional shell included. This is a rough crude pottery type, which frequently has white dolomite inclusions in it. Vessel form is a globular body, reminiscent of a gourd, with slight shoulders. Rims are slightly flaring, straight, or surged. Lips are rounded, flattened, rarely squared, narrowed and rounded, or slightly extruded. This is the most common of the Macon Plateau pottery types.

**Chronological Range:** Early Mississippian, Macon Plateau period.

**Geographical Range:** This ceramic occurs in a exceedingly small area around the Macon Plateau site, 9Bi1. This type probably does not occur outside a 10-12 mile radius around the site.
References: Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:2; Fairbanks 1946:97-98; Fairbanks 1956a:79.

BILBO INCISED

Background: Name used by Antonio Waring for incised fiber tempered pottery in Chatham County on the northern Georgia Coast. Named after the Bilbo site in Chatham County. This material is the same as Stallings material (and as St. Simons material). Stephen Williams gives a good description of the confusion / politics associated with this triple naming in the Waring volume (Williams 1967:103-105).

Sorting Criteria: See Stallings Incised.

Chronological Range: See Stallings Incised.

Geographical Range: See Stallings Incised.


BILBO PLAIN

Background: Name used by Antonio Waring for plain fiber tempered pottery in Chatham County on the northern Georgia Coast. Named after the Bilbo site in Chatham County. This material is the same as Stallings material (and as St. Simons material). Stephen Williams gives a good description of the confusion / politics associated with this triple naming in the Waring volume (Williams 1967:103-105).

Sorting Criteria: See Stallings Plain.

Chronological Range: See Stallings Plain.

Geographical Range: See Stallings Plain.


BLAKELY CHECK STAMPED

Background: This type was defined by Sears at Kolomoki and he was perhaps the only person to use this name. Most people considered it Deptford Check Stamped and by the 1960s the name was no longer used at all. This name might make some sense in a type-variety system to speak of the Kolomoki variant of Deptford as Blakely, but we don't know it can be separately identified. Named after the town of Blakely, Georgia.

Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on grit-tempered pottery. The grit in these ceramics is moderately course. Designs are heavy and bold. Vessel forms range from vertical walled beakers to high shouldered flat-based jars. Globular bodied jars with convex bases, slight necks, and slight flaring rims also may occur. Rims are flaring and may have notched or a serrated lips.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland Kolomoki period.

Geographical Range: Near the lower Chattahoochee River and the lower Flint River valleys.
BOOGER BOTTOM CHECK STAMPED

**Background:** This type was defined by Joseph Caldwell after work at the Booger Bottom site in the Buford Reservoir (Lake Lanier) of northern Georgia. Presumably a local variety of Cartersville Check Stamped with little to recommend it. Probably should not be used again.

**Sorting Criteria:** Check stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** The problem with the geographical range of this ceramic is that for the rest of northern Georgia we use the name Cartersville Check Stamped for Middle Woodland ceramics that are check stamped and grit-tempered.

**References:** Caldwell, Thompson, and Caldwell 1952:323.

BOOGER BOTTOM LINEAR CHECK STAMPED

**Background:** This type was defined by Joseph Caldwell in the Buford Reservoir (Lake Lanier) in northern Georgia. Named after the Booger Bottom site. Presumably a local variety of Cartersville Linear Check Stamped with little to recommend it. Probably should not be used again.

**Sorting Criteria:** Linear check stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** This ceramic occurs slightly earlier in the Middle Woodland period than the regular check stamping.

**Geographical Range:** The problem with the geographical range of this ceramic is that for the rest of northern Georgia we use the name Cartersville Linear Check Stamped for Middle Woodland ceramics that are linear check stamped and grit-tempered.

**References:** Caldwell, Thompson, and Caldwell 1952:325.

BOYD CHECK STAMPED

**Background:** This type was named by Joseph Caldwell based upon work in the Allatoona Reservoir. This is a historic Cherokee pottery style.

**Sorting Criteria:** This is check stamped pottery with a medium grit-tempered paste. The stamping is usually fairly deeply applied. The sherds are a little thicker and usually have a grayish to blackish color indicating that they were probably fired in a reducing atmosphere rather than in an oxidizing atmosphere. The color of these sherds is very diagnostic, because at no other period do you have gray to black to white check-stamped pottery. After the stamping a notched, applique rim strip was added to the vessel. Vessel form is globular with flattened bottoms and slightly flaring rims.

**Chronological Range:** 18th-19th century A.D.

**Geographical Range:** This type is found in northwestern Georgia. The
Cherokee were very late moving into northwestern Georgia. It was after 1770, during the American Revolution when their homeland was broken up, particularly northwestern South Carolina and northeastern Georgia. There is similar material found in northeastern Georgia that occurred before the 18th century, but most people have not called this pottery Boyd Check Stamped. There is a question of what we should call Cherokee check stamped pottery from northeastern Georgia. Perhaps a new name is needed! Boyd Check Stamped as a pottery type applies to northwestern Georgia.


BREWTON HILL COMPLICATED STAMPED

Background: This is Swift Creek Complicated Stamped from Chatham County on the Georgia Coast. This type was named by Caldwell and Waring in the late 1930s. The name Brewton Hill Complicated Stamped has been used only on the Georgia Coast and nowhere else, nor has it been used much since it has been named. See Deptford Complicated Stamped.

Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Designs are finely made, and lands are low and distinct. Design elements include: spiral interlocking scrolls, concentric circles, and figure eights. The figure-eight motifs are generally more elaborate in the Brewton Hill stamping than in Savannah period complicated stamping. Generally Brewton Hill stamping is more finely executed and exhibits a greater number of design elements than Savannah complicated stamping. Vessel forms are cylindrical with flaring sides and conical or round bases. Rims are straight. Lips are squared.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland, part of the Deptford complex.

Geographical Range: This type is found on the northern Georgia Coast.

References: Caldwell and
BREWTON HILL ZONED PUNCTATE
Background: This was used, but never formally defined by Antonio Waring in several of his papers that were eventually published in 1967. It is a type related to types of the Gulf Coast, with connections to the west. Perhaps related to Crystal River Zoned Red.
Sorting Criteria: Incised zones filled with punctates on sand or grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Middle Woodland Deptford period.
Geographical Range: Chatham County, thus far known only from the Deptford site, 9Ch2. Perhaps as far north as the Fall Line along the Savannah River.
References: Williams 1967:140-143.

BROWN’S MOUNT PLAIN
Background: This is a useless name created by Charles Fairbanks in the mid 1950s for certain Macon Plateau period sherds found at the Brown’s Mount site, 9B15, east of Macon. Brown’s Mount Plain is essentially Bibb Plain in the form of little owl effigies that are perched on the lips of Bibb Plain bowls. The excavators found several of these bowls at the Brown's Mount site in a pure Macon Plateau context in the 1930s and Fairbanks thought they were noteworthy enough that he should call them Brown's Mount to recognize this characteristic. This type has little reason to exist in our judgment. Use Bibb Plain as a type name instead.
Sorting Criteria: Plain pottery tempered with either grit, shell, or mixed shell and grit. Vessels are hemispherical bowls. Rims are straight or slightly curved. Lips are usually rounded, narrowed and rounded, and rarely square. Owl effigies are the defining characteristic.
Chronological Range: Early Missippian Macon Plateau period.
Geographical Range: Macon Plateau and vicinity in central Georgia.
References: Fairbanks 1956a:60; Williams 1993.

CALLOWAY PLAIN
Background: This is a David Chase type. Not sure what it is named for.
Sorting Criteria: Plain sand/grit-tempered pottery. Known vessels forms are straight sided with a rounded base and thin walls.
Chronological Range: Early to Middle Woodland, earlier than Weeden Island and Swift Creek.
Geographical Range: Central Alabama. Does it go into west-central Georgia?
Not recommended for use in Georgia
References: Chase 1966:100.
CANDY CREEK CORD MARKED

Background: This type was defined by Lewis and Kneberg in the Hiwassee Island report.

Sorting Criteria: Cord marking on crushed limestone-tempered pottery. Sherds are frequently porous due to the leaching of the limestone from the sherds in the years since they went into the ground. The cord impressions are usually vertical to rim, and are made from fine, tightly-twisted cords that were 1 to 3 millimeters in diameter. Vessel forms are elongated with a constricted or pseudo-conoidal base. Rims are folded frequently and are usually vertical. Lips are slightly flattened and rounded.

Chronological Range: Early Woodland.

Geographical Range: Rare in northern Georgia, but is found in the entire valley of the Tennessee River in eastern Tennessee.


CANDY CREEK FABRIC MARKED

Background: Lewis and Kneberg apparently named this in the 1930s. Name no longer in use according to Broyles.

Sorting Criteria: Fabric marking on crushed limestone-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Early Woodland?

Geographical Range: Eastern Tennessee?


CARRABELLE INCISED

Background: This type was defined by Gordon Willey in 1949. Named after the Carrabelle site, 8Fr2, in Franklin County, Florida.

Sorting Criteria: Medium to fine incised patterns on grit-tempered pottery. Patterns include simple row arrangement, herringbone fashion, and nested triangles. The distribution of the decoration is usually confined to the upper one-third of the vessel. Known vessel forms include flattened-globular bowls, collared globular bowls, jars, collared jars, and beakers. Rims are incurving, direct, and outslanting with a flattened shelf lip. Most rims have exterior folds, but may be thickened when not folded. Some vessels have a incised line encircling the vessel on the top of the lip.
**CARRABELLE PUNCTATED**

*Background:* This type was defined by Gordon Willey in 1949. Named after the Carrabelle site, 8Fr2, in Franklin County, Florida.

*Sorting Criteria:* Punctations on grit-tempered pottery. The surface treatment occurs in the upper portion of the vessel, below the rim. The type of punctations used on this type varies greatly. These include: fingernail, rectangular and triangular stick made, hollow reed, and double-row fingernail punctations. The punctations may be underlined with an incised line. Known vessel forms include globular bowls with flared orifices, flattened-globular bowls, short-collared jars, and jars with cambered rims. Rims are direct or incurving, are slightly thickened near the margin, and thin, flat exterior folds are common. Lips are flat-round to pointed-round.

*Chronological Range:* Weeden Island I and II periods.

*Geographical Range:* This type is found primarily in southwestern Georgia and the central Florida Gulf Coast. While it may come to the Piedmont, avoid using this type name in the Piedmont.


**CARTERSVILLE CHECK STAMPED**

*Background:* This type was defined by Joseph Caldwell based upon his excavations in the Allatoona Reservoir. It is the equivalent of Deptford Check Stamped from northwestern Georgia, and it has become the standard type name for all of northern Georgia and even inland Georgia for Middle Woodland check stamped pottery. In general the northern Georgia Cartersville pottery is a little thinner and sandier than similar pottery from the Deptford site and the Georgia coast. Named after Cartersville, Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on sandy-grit-tempered pottery. The most common vessel form is the jar, although regular bowls and shallow bowls occur as well. Rims are straight or flaring. Bases are round and subconoidal frequently with tetrapod supports.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.

Geographical Range: This type is found in northern Georgia.

References: Caldwell, Joseph R. n.d. 174-175.

CARTERSVILLE LINEAR CHECK STAMPED

Background: This type was defined by Joseph Caldwell based upon his excavation in the Allatoona Reservoir. It is the equivalent of Deptford Linear Check Stamped, and has become the standard type for all of northern Georgia and even inland Georgia for the Middle Woodland linear check stamped pottery. In general the northern Georgia Cartersville pottery is a little thinner and sandier than similar pottery from the Deptford site and southern Georgia. Named after Cartersville, Georgia.

Sorting Criteria: Linear check stamping on sandy-grit-tempered pottery. The most common vessel form is the jar, although regular bowls and shallow bowls occur as well. Rims are straight or flaring. Bases are round and subconoidal usually with tetrapodal supports.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.

Geographical Range: This type is found in northern Georgia.

References: Caldwell, Joseph R. n.d. 174-175.

CARTERSVILLE SIMPLE STAMPED

Background: This type was defined by Joseph Caldwell based upon his excavations in the Allatoona Reservoir. It is the equivalent of Deptford Simple Stamped and it has become the standard type for all of northern Georgia and even inland Georgia for the Middle Woodland simple stamped pottery. In general the northern Georgia Cartersville pottery is a little thinner and sandier than similar pottery from the Deptford site and southern Georgia. Named after Cartersville, Georgia.

Sorting Criteria: Simple stamping on sandy-grit-tempered pottery. Overstamping, producing a cris-crossed effect, frequently occurs. The most common vessel form is the jar, although regular bowls and shallow bowls occur as well. Rims are straight or flaring. Bases are round and subconoidal, frequently with tetrapodal supports.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.

Geographical Range: This type is found in northern Georgia.


CAT CAVE CREEK CORN COB ROUGHENDED
Background: Named after the Cat Cave Creek site, 9Cy28, in Clay County, Georgia, excavated by Arthur Kelly and colleagues.

Sorting Criteria: Roughened pottery. Not sure how this is made, but legend has it that it is by corncob. The type was never formally defined, and is simply mentioned in the brief report.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland, Late Weeden Island period.

Geographical Range: Lower Chattahoochee River valley.


CHATTAHOOCHEE BRUSHED

Background: This type was defined by Ripley Bullen in the 1950s. This type is the standard for historic period brushed pottery on the Chattahoochee River. Walnut Roughened in the Macon area is the same thing, only on shell-tempered pottery.

Sorting Criteria: Brushing on fine to medium sand / grit-tempered pottery. Temper particles may protrude from both surfaces.

Chronological Range: Contemporary with Ocmulgee Fields pottery of the Historic period.

Geographical Range: Found in Georgia from the lower Chattahoochee Valley up into the Piedmont for some distance.


CHATTAHOOCHEE ROUGHENED

Background: Jim Knight says that this is the equivalent to Bullen’s 1950 Chattahoochee Brushed. Not sure why the name was changed.

Sorting Criteria: Brushing on sand / grit-tempered pottery. The most typical vessel shape is a deep jar, but it also occurs on carinated and hemispherical bowls.

Chronological Range: 17th and 18th centuries A.D.

Geographical Range: This type appears earliest in eastern Alabama, and soon spread to the rest of the Creek occupied area. Knight say that this type, by the end of the 17th century, is a widespread horizon marker that correlates with the Creek Confederacy.

References: Knight 1985:187.

CHAUGA FINGERNAIL PUNCTATED

Background: No one has used this name excepted for on the Chauga site, 38OC47, on the Tugalo River under Lake Hartwell.

Sorting Criteria: Fingernail punctations on sand / grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Not listed in type description.

Geographical Range: Lake Hartwell.
References: Kelly and Neitzel 1961:37.

CHAUGA INCISED

**Background:** This type is basically identical to Lamar Incised and was named from excavations at the Chauga site in the 1950s.

**Sorting Criteria:** Incising on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Kelly and Neitzel defined this type on the basis of cambered rims, a distinctive incised decoration with chevrons and herringbone designs. We do not recommend the use of this name, and suggest Lamar Bold Incised instead.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian.

**Geographical Range:** Lake Hartwell.

**References:** Kelly and Neitzel 1961:37.

CHESTUA PLAIN

**Background:** We have not discovered where this name came from. It supposedly is a historic Cherokee ware according to the Bettye Broyles note in 1967. We certainly do not recommend its use in Georgia at the present time.

**Sorting Criteria:** Presumably plain grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Historic Cherokee?

**Geographical Range:** Presumably eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and northern Georgia.

**References:** Broyles 1967:23.

CHILDERSBURG INCISED

**Background:** Defined by David DeJarnette at the Childersburg site in east-central Alabama. Clearly related to Lamar Bold Incised.

**Sorting Criteria:** Incising on sand-tempered pottery. This type is the same as McKee Island Incised, the difference being tempered with sand instead of shell.

**Chronological Range:** Historic, 17th century.

**Geographical Range:** It is uncertain if this type is found in Georgia. The name probably should not be used here.

**References:** DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:39-40.

CHILDERSBURG PLAIN

**Background:** Defined by David DeJarnette at the Childersburg site in east-central Alabama.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain sand-tempered pottery. Similar in form and surface treatment to the McKee Island series. Related to Lamar Plain.

**Chronological Range:** Historic, 17th century.

**Geographical Range:** It is uncertain if this type is found in Georgia. The name probably should not be used here.

CHURUPA PUNCTATED
Background: Name used by Antonio Waring in reference to sherds that are probably Brewton Hill Zoned Punctate. The name Churupa is a Marksville type name from Louisiana, and certainly should not be used in Georgia again, although there may be some distant relationship between the two.
Sorting Criteria: Round bottom punctates on clay-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.
Geographical Range: Lower Mississippi River valley.

CLARK HILL BROAD LINE STAMPED
Background: Named after the Clark Hill Reservoir on the Savannah River by Carl Miller.
Sorting Criteria: Broad line stamping on unknown paste. This type is essentially unknown, and should not be used again.
Chronological Range: Unknown.
Geographical Range: Clark Hill Reservoir on central Savannah River.
References: Miller 1950:352.

CLARK HILL COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: Named by Carl Miller after the Clark Hill Reservoir on the Savannah River. Not recommended for use now.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on pottery with unknown paste.
Chronological Range: Unknown.
Geographical Range: Clark Hill area on the central Savannah River.

CLARK HILL CORNCOB IMPRESSED
Background: Named after the lake on the Savannah River by Carl Miller. This type is not much known, but presumably it represents the necks of Savannah period jars. This type is essentially unknown and probably should not be reused.
Sorting Criteria: Cob marking on presumably grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian Savannah period?
Geographical Range: Clarks Hill Reservoir on central Savannah River.

CLAY WASH PLAIN
Background: See Walnut Roughened. This type was never used by anyone after its first mention by Arthur Kelly in 1938, although Carol Mason says that
a clay wash filming was present on 11 percent of the Walnut Roughened sherds. We are not even sure what this treatment is referring to ceramically. Do not use this term.

**Sorting Criteria:** See Walnut Roughened.

**Chronological Range:** See Walnut Roughened.

**Geographical Range:** Macon area.

**References:** Kelly 1938:56-57; Mason 1963:312-314.

**COBB ISLAND COMPLICATED STAMPED**

*Background:* Named by Richard Polhemus and James Polhemus, Jr. A very distinctive early Mississippian type in upper eastern Tennessee. Probably a name that should not be used in Georgia. Roy Dickens equated it with Pisgah Complicated Stamped.

**Sorting Criteria:** Complicated stamping on grit-tempered? paste.

**Chronological Range:** Early to Middle Mississippian.

**Geographical Range:** Eastern Tennessee.


**COLUMBIA INCISED**

*Background:* Defined by Wesley Hurt from his work in east-central Alabama as part of the Walter F. George Reservoir survey. Named after the town of Columbia, Alabama in Houston County.

**Sorting Criteria:** Medium incising in angular designs on sand / grit-tempered pottery, usually on the inside of flaring-rim bowls.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Mississippian.

**Geographical Range:** Central Chattahoochee River valley, and sporadically at other places in interior Georgia.

**References:** Hurt 1975:68; Schnell, Knight, & Schnell 1981:173-175.

**COLUMBIA UTILITY**

*Background:* Defined by Wesley Hurt from his work in east-central Alabama as part of the Walter F. George Reservoir survey. Named after the town of Columbia, Alabama in Houston County. Used as a general category for most plain potteries found in the region. Not recommended.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain sand / grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Woodland through Mississippian.

**Geographical Range:** Central Chattahoochee River valley.

**References:** Hurt 1975:68

**COLUMBUS PUNCTATED**

*Background:* This type was defined by Marion Heimlich in northeastern
Alabama based upon WPA excavations in the Guntersville Reservoir on the Tennessee River. Named after the town of Columbus, Alabama, in Marshall County.

**Sorting Criteria:** Vertical or oblique punctations on sand-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Not noted in type description.

**Geographical Range:** Not noted in type description.

**References:** Heimlich 1952:12.

**COMER CORD MARKED**

**Background:** This type was used in ceramic tables by Wesley Hurt as part of his analysis of pottery from the Walter F. George Reservoir as reported by Edward Kurjack. No other information is available about this type. Its use is obviously not advised. Presumably named after the town of Comer in Barbour County, Alabama.

**Sorting Criteria:** Cord marking on pottery of unknown paste.

**Chronological Range:** Unknown?

**Geographical Range:** Central Chattahoochee River Valley?

**References:** Kurjack 1975:168, 170.

**COMER PUNCTATED**

**Background:** This type was used in table by Wesley Hurt as part of his analysis of pottery from the Walter F. George Reservoir. No other information is available about this type. Its use is obviously not advised. Presumably named after the town of Comer in Barbour County, Alabama.

**Sorting Criteria:** Punctates on pottery with paste of unknown temper.

**Chronological Range:** Unknown?

**Geographical Range:** Central Chattahoochee River Valley?

**References:** Hurt 1975:33, 36.

**CONNESTEE BRUSHED**

**Background:** The Connestee series was named by Bennie Keel from excavations in western North Carolina, particularly the Tuckasegee site. This material is almost identical to Middle Woodland material from northern Georgia. Named after Connestee Falls?

**Sorting Criteria:** Brushing on sand-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

**References:** Keel 1976:247-255.

**CONNESTEE CORD MARKED**

**Background:** The Connestee series was named by Bennie Keel from
excavations in western North Carolina, particularly the Tuckasegee site. This material is almost identical to Middle Woodland material from northern Georgia. We believe that these names are better avoided in Georgia, but might be used near the North Carolina border. Named after Connestee Falls?

**Sorting Criteria:** Fine to medium cord marking on sand-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

**References:** Keel 1976:247-255.

**CONNESTEE CHECK STAMPED**

**Background:** The Connestee series was named by Bennie Keel from excavations in western North Carolina, particularly the Tuckasegee site. This material is almost identical to Middle Woodland material from northern Georgia. This type, for example, is the same as Cartersville Check Stamped. We believe that these names are better avoided in Georgia, but might be used near the North Carolina border. Named after Connestee Falls?

**Sorting Criteria:** Check stamping on sand-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

**References:** Keel 1976:247-255.

**CONNESTEE FABRIC IMPRESSED**

**Background:** The Connestee series was named by Bennie Keel from excavations in western North Carolina, particularly the Tuckasegee site. This material is almost identical to Middle Woodland material from northern Georgia. We believe that these names are better avoided in Georgia, but might be used near the North Carolina border. Named after Connestee Falls?

**Sorting Criteria:** Fabric marking on sand-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

**References:** Keel 1976:247-255.

**CONNESTEE PLAIN**

**Background:** The Connestee series was named by Bennie Keel from excavations in western North Carolina, particularly the Tuckasegee site. This material is almost identical to Middle Woodland material from northern Georgia. We believe that these names are better avoided in Georgia, but might be used near the North Carolina border. Named after Connestee Falls?

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain sand-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.
References: Keel 1976:247-255.

CONNESTEESUMPLESTAMPED
Background: The Connestee series was named by Bennie Keel from excavations in western North Carolina, particularly the Tuckasegee site. This material is almost identical to Middle Woodland material from northern Georgia. This type is the same as Cartersville Simple Stamped. We believe that these names are better avoided in Georgia, but might be used near the North Carolina border. Named after Connestee Falls?
Sorting Criteria: Medium to large simple stamping on sand-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.
References: Keel 1976:247-255.

COOL BRANCH INCISED
Background: Recognized by Harold Huscher at the Cool Branch site in Quitman County, Georgia, and defined by William Sears based upon excavation at the Tierra verde site in Florida. See discussion by Frank Schnell, Jim Knight, and Gail Schnell.
Sorting Criteria: Arcading parallel incised lines on grit-tempered collared bowls, usually with strap handles.
Chronological Range: Middle to Late Mississippian.
Geographical Range: Lower Chattahoochee River valley and northwestern Florida.

COWETAMICACEOUSUTILITY
Background: This was defined by Wesley Hurt as part of his work in the Walter F. George Reservoir. The publication of the type description is flawed by printing (page 70 in the publication) so that the data are mixed with the description of Seale Plain. This type is not recommended for use. Presumably named after Coweta County or Creek.
Sorting Criteria: Presumably plain pottery with a sandy paste with much mica included.
Chronological Range: Unknown.
Geographical Range: Central Chattahoochee River valley.
CREIGHTON ISLAND COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: A name used for a time by Sheila Caldwell before she adopted Altamaha Complicated Stamped. Named after Creighton Island.
Sorting Criteria: See Altamaha Complicated Stamped.
Chronological Range: See Altamaha Complicated Stamped.
Geographical Range: See Altamaha Complicated Stamped.
References: Caldwell, Sheila Kelly: n.d.

CREIGHTON ISLAND PLAIN
Background: A name used for a time by Sheila Caldwell before she adopted Altamaha Plain. Named after Creighton Island.
Sorting Criteria: See Altamaha Plain.
Chronological Range: See Altamaha Plain.
Geographical Range: See Altamaha Plain.
References: Caldwell, Sheila Kelly: n.d.

CROOKED RIVER COMPLICATED STAMPED, Early Variety
Background: Named by Gordon Willey in 1949. This seems to be just a single motif within the broad category of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. Therefore it does not seem necessary to separate Crooked River as a separate type.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on sand-tempered pottery. The designs are rectilinear zigzag lines or chevrons in a herringbone-like manner. The chevrons are continuous down the sides or around the body of the vessel. This is an early Swift Creek type with the marker notched and/or scalloped rims—thus the type name. The interiors of the vessels are smooth. Vessels are straight-sided pot forms with rounded bases.
Chronological Range: Middle Woodland Santa-Rosa, Swift Creek period. Early Swift Creek period.
Geographical Range: Found in northwestern Florida and southwestern Georgia.
CROOKED RIVER COMPLICATED STAMPED, Late Variety

*Background:* Named by Gordon Willey in 1949. This seems to be just a single motif within the broad category of Swift Creek. He implies it is later, as part of his Weeden Island period, but the only difference noted from the Early Variety is the coarser paste and finish. Whether this distinction is true or not in Georgia (or Florida) is probably an open question.

*Sorting Criteria:* Complicated stamping on coarser sand or heavy grit-tempered pottery with a contorted paste. The designs are rectilinear zigzag lines or chevrons in a herringbone like manner. This type is unillustrated by Willey, and he doesn’t say what the rim form is, but it may included unmodified folded rims, typical of later Swift Creek types.

*Chronological Range:* Weeden Island I period.

*Geographical Range:* Occurs in the northwestern Florida Gulf Coast and is presumed to be present in southwestern Georgia.


CRYSTAL RIVER INCISED

*Background:* This type was named by Gordon Willey in 1949. It part of the Crystal River series, and thus presumably ancestral to the Weeden Island series. Named after the Crystal River site, 8C1, in Citrus County, Florida.

*Sorting Criteria:* Deep incising with round punctations on sand-tempered pottery. Designs include rectilinear and curvilinear flags, cruciform and starlike points attached to lobate or circular elements, and pendant loops. These designs are occasionally filled in with dot punctations. Simpler designs are sometimes combined to form very complicated patterns. These patterns may represent naturalistic forms such as: hands, human faces, birds, and so on. Known vessel forms are flattened-globular bowls, cylindrical beakers, double-globed vessels, collared jars, and composite-silhouette jars. The interior and exterior of the vessels are smoothed and occasionally polished. The rims of these vessels are unmodified or have a fold or flange.

*Chronological Range:* Middle Woodland, Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period.

*Geographical Range:* Florida Gulf Coast. There might be some of this at
Kolomoki and a few other sites in southwestern Georgia.

References: Willey 1949:389.

CRYSTAL RIVER NEGATIVE PAINTED

**Background:** This type was named by Gordon Willey and Philip Phillips. Named after the Crystal River site, 8Ci1, in Citrus County, Florida.

**Sorting Criteria:** Negative painting on fine sand-tempered pottery. The vessels are thin and well polished. The decoration on this type of pottery is brought out in the natural buff color of the vessel by the application of a black dye that fills in the background. Known vessel forms include small flattened-globular bowls, large flattened-globular bowls, and globular bowls with out-flaring rims and a rounded base. Rims often have flanges. Scalloped rims and unmodified rims also occur.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period.

**Geographical Range:** Gulf Coast of Florida from Franklin to Citrus counties. Maybe into southwestern Georgia.


CRYSTAL RIVER PUNCTATED

**Background:** Not discussed by Gordon Willey in his 1949 report. Ripley Bullen suggested that this might be a type in Florida. Named after the Crystal River site, 8Ci1, in Citrus County, Florida. Seems unlikely that this is present in Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Punctations on micaceous-tempered pottery. The punctations are counter sunk from the surface of the vessel.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period.

**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Florida and perhaps southwestern Georgia.

References: Bullen 1966:11.

CRYSTAL RIVER ZONED RED

**Background:** Named after the Crystal River site, 8Ci1, in Citrus County, Florida by Gordon Willey in 1949.

**Sorting Criteria:** Deep incisions and dot punctations with red pigment applied in zones not filled with fields of punctations on sand-tempered pottery. The paste is the same as Crystal River Incised. Designs include horizontal bands and curvilinear rosettes. Known vessel forms include composite-silhouette jars and cylindrical beakers.
Chronological Range: This is a Middle Woodland Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period type.
Geographical Range: Florida Gulf Coast, perhaps into southwestern Georgia.

DALLAS DECORATED
Background: This is named after the old town of Dallas, Tennessee, now at the bottom of Chickamauga Lake on the Tennessee River. Obviously not a normal type name, and this approach is not recommended for use in Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: Decorated pottery tempered with crushed shell, fine to medium particles. Color is light to dark gray, light and dark brown, and brick red. Known vessel forms include shallow bowls and small globular jars. There are four sub-types of Dallas Decorated: decorated, modeled, noded, and notched.
Chronological Range: Late Mississippi period associated with the Dallas and Mouse Creek phases.
Geographical Range: Found in eastern Tennessee and perhaps northwestern Georgia.

DALLAS FILLETED
Background: This is named after the old town of Dallas, Tennessee, now at the bottom of Chickamauga Lake on the Tennessee River. This name refers just to the rime form and is not a recommended type name for Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: Decorated pottery tempered with crushed shell, fine to medium particles. Color is light to dark gray, light and dark brown, and brick red. Known vessel forms include shallow bowls and small globular jars. This type pot has applique fillets attached to the exterior rims of bowls which have been notched with a sharp tool or fingernail.
Chronological Range: Late Mississippi period associated with the Dallas and Mouse Creek phases.
Geographical Range: Found in eastern Tennessee, and perhaps northwestern Georgia.

DALLAS INCISED
Background: This is named after the old town of Dallas, Tennessee, now at the bottom of Chickamauga Lake on the Tennessee River.
Sorting Criteria: Narrow and sharp incising on shell-tempered pottery. Designs include hachured triangles or angular guilloches on the rims of jars. Interlocking scrolls and southern Appalachian motifs are represented. Punctations sometimes accompany the incised motifs. Known vessel forms include shallow bowls and small globular jars. Clearly related to Lamar Bold Incised, but the incising is perhaps not as well executed.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippi period associated with the Dallas and Mouse Creek phases, and Barnett phase in northwestern Georgia.

Geographical Range: Found in Tennessee, northwestern Georgia, and surrounding areas.


DALLAS MODELED

Background: This type was defined by Lewis and Kneberg as a sub-type of Dallas Decorated. This is named after the old town of Dallas, Tennessee, now at the bottom of Chickamauga Lake on the Tennessee River. This type is not recommended for use in Georgia.

Sorting Criteria: Decorated pottery tempered with crushed shell, fine to medium particles. Color is light to dark gray, light and dark brown, and brick red. Known vessel forms include shallow bowls and small globular jars. This pottery is decorated with effigies. The effigies are mainly four human heads spaced on the rims of bowls. When animal effigy heads are used, only one head is attached, with an opposing affixment representing the tail. Some animal effigy elements consist of head, legs, and tail applied to exterior of the bowls. In the case of fish effigies, elements include head, dorsal and ventral fins and tail.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippi period associated with the Dallas and
Mouse Creek phases.

Geographical Range: Found in the state of Tennessee, northwestern Georgia, and surrounding areas.

DALLAS NODED

Background: This is named after the old town of Dallas, Tennessee, now at the bottom of Chickamauga Lake. Not a traditional type and not really recommended for use in Georgia.

Sorting Criteria: Decorated pottery tempered with crushed shell, fine to medium particles. Color is light to dark gray, light and dark brown, and brick red. Known vessel forms include shallow bowls and small globular jars. This type pot has applique fillets (small lumps of clay) that are attached to the exterior rims of bowls.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippi period associated with the Dallas and Mouse Creek phases.

Geographical Range: Found in Tennessee, northwestern Georgia, and surrounding areas.
References: Lewis and Kneberg 1946:95, 105.

DALLAS NOTCHED

Background: This is named after the old town of Dallas, Tennessee, now at the bottom of Chickamauga Lake. Not a traditional type designation and not recommended for use in Georgia.

Sorting Criteria: Decorated pottery tempered with crushed shell, fine to medium particles. Color is light to dark gray, light and dark brown, and brick red. Known vessel forms include shallow bowls and small globular jars. This type of pot has applique fillets attached to the exterior rims of bowls which have been notched with a sharp tool or fingernail.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippi period associated with the Dallas and Mouse Creek phases.

Geographical Range: Found in Tennessee, northwestern Georgia, and surrounding areas.
References: Lewis and Kneberg 1946:95, 105.

DALLAS NEGATIVE PAINTED

Background: This is named after the old town of Dallas, Tennessee, now at the bottom of Chickamauga Lake.

Sorting Criteria: Negative painting on shell-tempered pottery. The decoration on this type of pottery is brought out in the natural buff color of the
vessel by the application of a black dye that filled in the background. Color is light to dark gray, light and dark brown, and brick red. Known vessel forms are shallow bowls and small globular jars.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippi period associated with the Dallas and Mouse Creek phase.

**Geographical Range:** Found in Tennessee, northwestern Georgia, and surrounding areas.

**References:** Lewis and Kneberg 1946:96; Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951:174.

**DALLAS PLAIN**

**Background:** This is named after the old town of Dallas, Tennessee, now at the bottom of Chickamauga Lake.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain pottery tempered with crushed shell of fine to medium sized particles.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippi period associated with the Dallas and Mouse Creek phases.

**Geographical Range:** Found in Tennessee, northwestern Georgia, and surrounding areas.

**References:** Lewis and Kneberg 1946:95.

**DALLAS PUNCTATED**

**Background:** This is named after the old town of Dallas, Tennessee, now at the bottom of Chickamauga Lake.

**Sorting Criteria:** Punctuations on shell-tempered pottery. The punctuations are found usually on the shoulders of jars. This type of decoration rarely occurs alone. Color is light to dark gray, light and dark brown, and brick red. Known vessel forms include shallow bowls and small globular jars.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippi period associated with the Dallas and Mouse Creek phases.

**Geographical Range:** Found in Tennessee, northwestern Georgia, and surrounding areas.

**References:** Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105.

**DARIEN INCISED**

**Background:** Name used by Sheila Kelly for a time for an incised pottery that she eventually included in / renamed as Altamaha Incised.

**Sorting Criteria:** See Altamaha Incised.

**Chronological Range:** See Altamaha Incised.

**Geographical Range:** See Altamaha Incised.

**References:** Caldwell, Sheila Kelly: n.d.
DE ARMOND INCISED

*Background:* Named after DeArmond, a small town near the head of Watt’s Bar Reservoir. An undescribed variant of Dallas Decorated, like Lamar Bold and Irene Incised. Mentioned by Broyles in 1967.

*Sorting Criteria:* This is a specific incised design.

*Chronological Range:* Late Mississippian?

*Geographical Range:* Eastern Tennessee, northwestern Georgia?


DECATUR CHECK STAMPED

*Background:* Named after the town of Decatur in Meigs County, Tennessee. Not sure if this name is relevant in Georgia, but probably not.

*Sorting Criteria:* Check stamping on unknown paste.

*Chronological Range:*

*Geographical Range:* Eastern Tennessee, northwestern Georgia?


DECATUR CORD MARKED

*Background:* Named after the town of Decatur in Meigs County, Tennessee. Not sure if this name is relevant in Georgia, but probably not.

*Sorting Criteria:* Cord marking on unknown paste.

*Chronological Range:*

*Geographical Range:* Eastern Tennessee, northwestern Georgia?


DECATUR FABRIC MARKED

*Background:* Named after the town of Decatur in Meigs County, Tennessee. Not sure if this name is relevant in Georgia, but probably not.

*Sorting Criteria:* Fabric marking on unknown paste.

*Chronological Range:*

*Geographical Range:* Eastern Tennessee, northwestern Georgia?


DELTA CLASS STAMPED WARE

*Background:* Arthur Kelly’s original (ca. 1935) name for what became known as Napier Complicated Stamped (see). One of the first pottery types in Georgia, this name is now completely obsolete.

*Sorting Criteria:* See Napier Complicated Stamped.

*Chronological Range:* See Napier Complicated Stamped.

*Geographical Range:* See Napier Complicated Stamped.

*References:* Kelly 1938:59.
DEPTFORD BOLD CHECK STAMPED

**Background:** Joseph Caldwell and Antonio Waring named this type based upon the 1930s WPA work at the Deptford site, 9Ch2, in Chatham County on the Georgia Coast. Deptford Bold Check Stamped and Deptford Check Stamped are the same type. By the 1960s Wauchope was using the name Deptford Check Stamped for the non-linear check stamped pottery.

**Sorting Criteria:** This is a fine to medium quartz grit-tempered check stamped pottery. Shapes of the checks include squares, rectangles, rhomboids, and triangles. The exteriors of the vessels are entirely covered with checks and are orange buff or dark grey to black in color. The interior of the vessels are gritty, often having marks from smoothing implements visible. The body of the vessel is cylindrical with a slight shoulder and a round or conoidal base. Rims are straight to slightly flared. Some vessels have tetrapod supports.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** The distribution of this type ranges from the St. Johns River in northeastern Florida well into South Carolina. It is also to be found inland up the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers. Past the Fall Line it is more commonly called Cartersville Check Stamped.

**References:** Caldwell and Waring 1939b:1; Willey 1949:357; Griffin and Sears 1950; Goggin 1952:105; Wimberly 1960:83-86; DePratter 1991:170-171.

DEPTFORD CHECK STAMPED

**Background:** Joseph Caldwell and Antonio Waring named this type based upon work at the Deptford site, 9Ch2, in Chatham County on the Georgia Coast. Deptford Bold Check Stamped and Deptford Check Stamped are the same type. By the 1960s Wauchope was using the name Deptford Check Stamped for the non-linear check stamped pottery.

**Sorting Criteria:** This is a fine to medium quartz grit-tempered check stamped pottery type. Shapes of the checks include squares, rectangles, rhomboids, and triangles. The exteriors of the vessels are entirely covered with checks and are orange, buff, or dark grey to black in color. The interiors of the vessels are gritty often having marks from smoothing implements visible. The body of the vessel is cylindrical with slight shoulders and a round or conoidal base. Rims are
straight to slightly flared. Some vessels have tetrapod supports.  

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland.  

**Geographical Range:** The distribution of this type ranges from the St. Johns River in northeastern Florida well into South Carolina. It is also to be found inland up the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers. Past the Fall Line it is more commonly called Cartersville Check Stamped.  


### DEPTFORD COMPLICATED STAMPED  

**Background:** This is Swift Creek Complicated Stamped from the Deptford site. Caldwell used the term in 1952, without much comment or formal description and DePratter continued to use this as a part of the Deptford series in his work. This type is also the same as Brewton Hill Complicated Stamped (see).  

**Sorting Criteria:** Fine and distinct complicated stamping on fine grit and sand tempered pottery. Designs include spiral interlocking scrolls, concentric circles, snowshoes, swirls, figure-sixes, and figure-eights. The exterior color ranges from yellow to black. Interior colors range from buff to black. The core color ranges from dark gray to black. Known vessel forms include cylindrical with out-flaring sides that taper at the base. The lips of the vessels are squared, sometimes rounded, and rims are straight.  

**Chronological Range:** Occurs in Deptford II in the Middle Woodland period.  

**Geographical Range:** Chatham County and the northern Georgia Coast.  


### DEPTFORD CORD MARKED  

**Background:** Goggin referred to this in 1952. Also see comments in Deptford Heavy Cord Marked description.  

**Sorting Criteria:** Cord marking on fine to medium grit-tempered pottery. The exteriors of the vessels are cord marked in the zone just below the rim or over the entire vessel surface. Cord marking is usually vertical to the rim. The interiors of the vessels are gritty, often having marks from smoothing implements visible. Rims are straight to slightly flared. The bodies of the vessels are cylindrical with slight shoulders and round or conoidal bases. Some vessels have tetrapod supports.  

**Chronological Range:** Occurs in Middle Woodland context in Deptford phases I and II.  

**Geographical Range:** The distribution of this type ranges from the St. Johns River in northeastern Florida well into South Carolina.  

**References:** Goggin 1952:106; DePratter 1991:172.
DEPTFORD CROSS STAMPED
Background: Formerly Wacissa Cross Simple Stamped. No formal type description is given by David Phelps, who defined it. This is related to Refuge Simple Stamped
Sorting Criteria: 30 degree angle simple stamping on grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Early Woodland.
Geographical Range: Florida, between the Appalachicola and Suwanee Rivers, and the connecting portion of southern Georgia. Possible connects with related Refuge material in Savannah region.

DEPTFORD HEAVY CORD MARKED
Background: This was used by Caldwell, but was not formally defined. See and use Deptford Cord Marked instead.
Sorting Criteria: Heavy cord marking on grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.
Geographical Range: The northern Georgia Coast.
References: Caldwell 1941:15.

DEPTFORD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED
Background: Joseph Caldwell and Antonio Waring named this type based upon work at the Deptford site, 9Ch2, in Chatham County.
Sorting Criteria: Linear check stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. The temper is fine to medium quartz grit. Vessels are cylindrical with a shoulder

![Image of Deptford Cross Stamped Pottery](image-url)
that tapers to a conoidal or rounded base. The rims of these vessels are straight to slightly flaring. Oval folded rims occur sometimes.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland period. This type occurs in the late in Refuge period or early in the Deptford period.

**Geographical Range:** This type occurs all over Georgia, except that in northern Georgia it is called Cartersville Linear Check Stamped.


**DEPTFORD PLAIN**

**Background:** Original name was Franklin Plain (named after Franklin County, Florida) by Gordon Willey for Florida. Waring and Caldwell never defined the plain pottery from the Deptford site in the late 1930s. This was defined later by implication for Middle Woodland plain pottery. The term Cartersville is used for similar plain pottery in northern Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain pottery that is sand-tempered and associated with a Deptford site or component.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland period.

**Geographical Range:** The Georgia Coast and southern Georgia as well as adjacent Florida.

**References:** Wauchope 1966:52-54.

**DEPTFORD SIMPLE STAMPED**

**Background:** Joseph Caldwell and Antonio Waring named this type based upon work at the Deptford site, 9Ch2 in Chatham County.

**Sorting Criteria:** Simple parallel linear grooves stamped on sand-tempered pottery. The grooves are 2 to 5 millimeters in width and usually cover the complete exterior of the vessel. Interiors range from smooth to abrasive with smoothing marks visible. Known vessel forms include: pot form, deep bowl, and flattened-globular bowl. The rims are direct or outflaring and lips are rounded. Podal supports do occur
on some vessels.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland period.

**Geographical Range:** Occurs all the way into the interior of the Southeast, but is called Cartersville Simple Stamped in northern Georgia.

**References:** Caldwell and Waring 1939a:4; Willey 1949:357-358; Griffin and Sears 1950; Goggin 1952:105; Wauchope 1966:47-48.

**DEPTFORD SHELL SCRAPED**

**Background:** Recognized recently from a reanalysis of sherds from the Deptford site conducted at the University of Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Scraping by the edge of an arc shell on the surface of grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Presumably Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Only known from Deptford site (9Ch2) on the Georgia Coast at present.

**References:**

**DUNLAP FABRIC MARKED**


**Sorting Criteria:** Fabric impressions on sand-tempered pottery. The walls of this type are thin and the fabric that was impressed upon these pots was made of heavy twisted cord. Some people have suggested that the Dunlap design was a basket impression. Known vessel forms are cylindrical or barrel-shaped deep beakers. Lips are mostly flat, but are occasionally rounded. Rims are generally slightly flaring, but straight bowl rims occur.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland period.


Geographical Range: This type occurs in northern Georgia.
References: Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:7; Wauchope 1948:201-209; Sears and Griffin 1950b; Wimberly 1960:80-82; Wauchope 1966:46.

ENGLEWOOD INCISED

Background: Named by Gordon Willey for incised material from the Englewood Mound, 8So1, in Sarasota County, Florida. We doubt that this type occurs in Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: Medium incising and punctating on fine sand-tempered pottery. Incisions are rectilinear designs, occasionally accompanied by interlocking curvilinear elements. Designs include rectangles in which incisions are alternately filled with teardrop-shaped punctations. Also includes continuous cris-cross or diamond elements with the background filled with teardrop or dot punctations. Zigzag incised bands or connected chevrons with the background filled in with punctations also occur. Rectangle panels with diagonal bands with backgrounds filled with punctations occur. Continuous curvilinear plain bands arranged in S-shapes with punctated backgrounds occur. Curvilinear bands with backgrounds punctated, vertical and diagonal bands, alternately filled with punctations also occur. Known vessel forms include cylinders, short-collared jars, simple jars, bowls, beaker-bowls, and open bowls. Rims are unmodified and lips are flat or flat-round.
Chronological Range: Between Weeden Island II and Safety Harbor periods of Late Woodland to Mississippi periods.
Geographical Range: Sarasota County and surrounding region. We doubt that this comes into southern Georgia
ENGLWOOD PLAIN
Background: Named by Gordon Willey for material from the Englewood Mound, 8So1, in Sarasota County, Florida. In Bullen (1967) the type is said to be “not a useful type, should be discarded”. No one to our knowledge has used this name in Georgia, but it may occur in extreme southern Georgia. It probably is a type that can be ignored and is listed here simply for completeness.

Sorting Criteria: Plain sand-tempered pottery. Vessel forms include boat-shaped bowls, simple open bowls, and ollas or jars with short out-flared collars. Rim forms are direct, incurved, and may have marginal thickening.

Chronological Range: Overlapping Weeden Island II and Safety Harbor periods.

Geographical Range: Sarasota County, Florida, and surrounding regions.

References: Willey 1949:474.

ETOWAH BRUSHED
Background: Named after the Etowah site (9Br1) by Robert Wauchope.

Sorting Criteria: Brushing on grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian.

Geographical Range: This type is centered in northwestern Georgia.


ETOWAH BURNISHED PLAIN
Background: Named after the Etowah site or valley by William Sears.

Sorting Criteria: Burnished plain on sand-tempered pottery. Some bowls have notched added rim strips or applique human faces. Vessel forms are compressed globular bowls and open bowls.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.

Geographical Range: The Piedmont of Georgia as far south as Macon and Milledgeville into the center to the state.


ETOWAH COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: A wide variety of designs, but the diamonds predominate. Robert Wauchope tried to separate the motifs into four groups Etowah I, II, III, and IV, but most people are happy to have it in just as an early and late Etowah.
**Sorting Criteria:** Complicated stamped pottery on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Motifs include nested diamonds, lined-blocks, filfot crosses, nested squares, and a wide variety of less frequently occurring motifs. Known vessel forms include wide-mouth conoidal jars, globular jars, rounded bowls, and cylindrical or barrel-shaped vases. Rim forms include flaring, vertical, out-curved, and in-sloping.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.

**Geographical Range:** This type originated in northwestern Georgia and is found in small quantities throughout the state, presumably because at this time the first powerful chiefdom was set up over the whole state of Georgia.


**ETOWAH CORD MARKED**

**Background:** Robert Wauchope believed that this type was an unintentional decoration. He believed that the pots received these impressions while being hung in nets to dry. The evidence for this view is that some of the cord marked vessels were over-smeared with clay to hide the cord impressions and that cord impressions are found over other Etowah designs.

**Sorting Criteria:** Cord marking on grit-tempered pottery. Sometime the cord impression are found to be over other stamped Etowah designs Known vessel forms include deep conoidal open-mouth jars with slight shoulders and restricted necks.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.

**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Georgia.

**References:** Wauchope 1966:71.

**ETOWAH CORNCOB MARKED**
**ETOWAH FINGERNAIL MARKED**

*Background:* Named after the Etowah site by Robert Wauchope.

*Sorting Criteria:* Fingernail marking on grit-tempered pottery.

*Chronological Range:* Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.

*Geographical Range:* Northwestern Georgia.


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**ETOWAH INCISED**

*Background:* Named after the Etowah site (9Br1) by Robert Wauchope.

*Sorting Criteria:* Incising on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Incisions are relatively wide and shallow, and designs are usually undulating lines. Also fluting, modeling, punctating, and appliques sometimes appears with the incising. A number of vessel forms are known, the most common of which are: rounded bowls with in-sloping rims, bowls with vertical rounded sides, bowls with out-curved and straight or out-curved rims, jars with pronounced collars, cylindrical beakers, angled bowls, globular jars with flaring necks, plates or shallow dishes, hooded water bottles, and human effigy vessels.

*Chronological Range:* Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.

*Geographical Range:* Northwestern Georgia.


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**ETOWAH LINE BLOCK STAMPED**

*Background:* Joseph Caldwell defined this in his Allatoona Reservoir report based upon his excavations there in the late 1940s. This is a specific complicated stamped motif that is quite common during the Etowah period.

*Sorting Criteria:* A line block design on what otherwise would be called Etowah Complicated Stamped pottery. This is grit-tempered pottery.

*Chronological Range:* Middle Mississippian period.

*Geographical Range:* Northwest Georgia primarily, but occurs over most of the state.

*References:* Caldwell n.d.:15a.

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**ETOWAH NET MARKED**

*Background:* Robert Wauchope believed, as with Etowah Cord Marked, that this type is a unintentional decoration. He believed that the pots received these impressions while being hung in nets to dry before firing. The evidence that
he gave him is that some of the cord marked vessels were over smeared with clay apparently to hide the cord impressions, and that cord impressions are found over other Etowah designs.

Sorting Criteria: Net marking on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Sometime the cord impressions are found to be stamped over other Etowah designs. Known vessel forms include deep conoidal open-mouth jars with slight shouldered and restricted necks.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.

Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia.


ETOWAH PAINTED

Background: Named after the Etowah site by Robert Wauchope.

Sorting Criteria: This type comes in a variety of painted designs: red-on-white, red-on-tan, black-on-cream, red-and-white-on-tan, and negative painted. All varieties of Etowah Painted are fine sand-tempered pottery, except red-on-white which is limestone-tempered.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.

Geographical Range: This type is centered in northwestern Georgia.

References: Wauchope 1966:75.

ETOWAH PLAIN

Background: Named after the Etowah site by Robert Wauchope.

Sorting Criteria: Plain sand-tempered pottery associated with the Etowah site. Vessel forms are elongated jars, that narrow toward the rounded bases from moderately sloping shoulders. A small number of open bowls have also been noted. Rims are flared and lips are rounded.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.

Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia.


ETOWAH PLAIN SMOOTHEAD

Background: Named after the Etowah site by Robert Wauchope.

Sorting Criteria: Smoothed plain fine sand-tempered pottery. A number of vessel forms are known including: rounded bowls with in-sloping rims, bowls with vertical rounded sides, bowls with out-curved and straight or out-curved rims, jars with pronounced collars, cylindrical beakers, angled bowls, globular jars with flaring necks, plates or shallow dishes, hooded water bottles, and human effigy vessels.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.

Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia.

ETOWAH POLISHED BLACK

*Background:* Named after the Etowah site by William Sears.

*Sorting Criteria:* Polished black paint on fine sand-tempered pottery. Rims are sometimes notched, and effigies are sometimes attached. Known vessel forms include bottles, jars, plates, and bowls with flaring rims. Other elaborate shapes also occur. Horizontal lugs are present.

*Chronological Range:* Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.

*Geographical Range:* Northwestern Georgia.


ETOWAH RED

*Background:* Named after the Etowah site or series by Arthur Kelly and Stu Neitzel based upon their excavations at the Chauga site (380C47) in Oconee County, South Carolina.

*Sorting Criteria:* Kelly and Neitzel describe this type as a red painted ware that occurs in attenuated degrees along with other Etowah elements. Presumably the same as Etowah Red Filmed. Use that term instead.

*Chronological Range:* Presumably Middle Mississippian.

*Geographical Range:* Not listed in type description.

*References:* Kelly and Neitzel 1961:38.

ETOWAH RED FILMED

*Background:* Named after the Etowah site by William Sears.

*Sorting Criteria:* Red filming on fine sand-tempered pottery. Known vessel forms include bowls, bottles, plates, compressed globular bowls, and open bowls. Vertical lugs are also present.

*Chronological Range:* Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.

*Geographical Range:* Northwestern Georgia.


ETOWAH ROUGH

*Background:* Named after the Etowah site (9Br1) by Arthur Kelly and Stu Neitzel based upon their excavations at the Chauga site (380C47) in Oconee County, South Carolina.

*Sorting Criteria:* Kelly and Neitzel describe this as roughening of the vessel surface. This occurs when the surface of a vessel is rubbed or smeared over the area had been previously stamped. We believe this is simply badly overstamped complicated stamped pottery.

*Chronological Range:* Not listed in type description. Presumably the Middle Mississippian Etowah period.

*Geographical Range:* Not listed in type description.

*References:* Kelly and Neitzel 1961:36, 38.
ETOWAH STAMPED  
**Background:** This is presumably the same as Etowah Complicated Stamped. Use the name Etowah Complicated Stamped instead.  
**Sorting Criteria:** See Etowah Complicated Stamped.  
**Chronological Range:** Middle Mississippian, Etowah period.  
**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Georgia primarily, but much of northern and even central Georgia.  
**References:** Wauchope 1948:207; Wauchope 1966:64, 69.

FAIRCHILDS COMPLICATED STAMPED  
**Background:** The Fairchilds Landing site, 9Se14, was a shell midden on the bank of the Chattahoochee River in Seminole County. This site is presently under Lake Seminole. Joseph Caldwell wrote a draft of the report of this site. Betty Smith edited it, but it has never been published to date. It is unknown if anyone has used this type name anywhere except Caldwell at the Fairchilds Landing site. He used the name for a late variety of Swift Creek that he saw there.  
**Sorting Criteria:** This type is an equivalent of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, but the designs have poorer impressions, the rim folds are wider, and there are fewer designs.  
**Chronological Range:** Late-Middle Woodland, Late Swift Creek period .  
**Geographical Range:** Lower Chattahoochee River valley.  
**References:** Caldwell, Joseph R. n.d.

FAIRCHILDS CORD MARKED  
**Background:** Apparently defined by Joseph Caldwell only in the 1969 ceramics seminar. Part of the Fairchild’s Landing site collection.  
**Sorting Criteria:** Widely spaced vertically oriented cord marked impressions on sand-tempered pottery.  
**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland.  
**Geographical Range:** Lower Chattahoochee River valley.  
**References:** Caldwell 1969.

FIG SPRINGS INCISED  
**Background:** Named by John Worth from excavations at the Fig Springs site in northern Florida. Part of Worth’s Suwanee Valley series.  
**Sorting Criteria:** Sloppily applied incised lines on grit-tempered pottery. Related to Keith Incised.  
**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland.  
**Geographical Range:** Suwanee River drainage of northern Florida, probably into south-central Georgia.  
**References:** Worth n.d.
FIG SPRINGS ROUGHENED

**Background:** Named by John Worth based upon excavation at Fig Springs site in northern Florida. Part of Worth's Suwanee Valley series.

**Sorting Criteria:** Scraping or brushing on grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Suwanee River drainage of northern Florida, probably into south-central Georgia.

**References:** Worth 1992; n.d.

FLINT RIVER BRUSHED

**Background:** This is a type named by Marion Heimlich for the Flint River in north-central Alabama, not the Georgia river of the same name. Don't know anyone in Georgia that has used this type name.

**Sorting Criteria:** Limestone-tempered vessels brushed or roughened horizontally with twigs about the body. Vertical markings occurs on the base and rim. Incising occasionally occurs over the brushing and the exterior was sometimes stamped and the interior was roughened or brushed.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland to Early Mississippian.

**Geographical Range:** Similar to limestone-tempered pottery types of the Tennessee River valley region.

**References:** Heimlich 1952:20; Wimberly 1960:177.

FLINT RIVER CORD MARKED

**Background:** This is a type named by Marion Heimlich for the Flint River in north-central Alabama, not the Georgia river of the same name. Don't know anyone in Georgia that has used this type name.

**Sorting Criteria:** Cord marking on limestone-tempered pottery. This is most notable on vertical to flaring rim jars, and some vessels have podal supports.

**Chronological Range:** Not reported in type description.

**Geographical Range:** Not reported in type description.

**References:** Heimlich 1952:19.

FLINT RIVER INCISED

**Background:** This is a type named by Marion Heimlich for the Flint River in north-central Alabama, not the Georgia river of the same name. Don't know anyone in Georgia that has used this type name.

**Sorting Criteria:** Incised triangles alternated with punctated triangle patterns or rectilinear patterns of incised parallel lines enclosing a line of punctations set off by curvilinear incised lines on limestone-tempered pottery. Vessel forms include rounded bodied bowls.

**Chronological Range:** Not reported in type description.

**Geographical Range:** Not reported in type description.
FLINT RIVER PINCHED

Background: This is a type named by Marion Heimlich for the Flint River in north-central Alabama, not the Georgia river of the same name. Don’t know anyone in Georgia that has used this type name.

Sorting Criteria: Pinched ridges on limestone-tempered pottery. This occurs on sherds that were previously check stamped.

Chronological Range: Not reported in type description.

Geographical Range: Not reported in type description.


FORT WALTON INCISED

Background: This type was named by Gordon Willey. This pottery is related to Lamar Bold Incised and Pinellas Incised, but the designs are different. Named after Fort Walton Beach, on the Florida Gulf Coast.

Sorting Criteria: Deep, wide, and rectangular incisions on grit-tempered pottery. Dots, Squares, and occasionally hollow-reed punctations decorate the pot along with the incised lines. Designs include interlocking scrolls, running scrolls, circles, trifoil figures, crescentic forms, S-shaped and reverse S-figures, rectilinear stepped figures, pendent loops, and triangles. Punctations and incised lines are sometimes used as filler for the design backgrounds. Known vessel forms include shallow bowls, cazuela bowls, collared globular bowls, short-collared jars, beaker-bowls, bottles, gourd-effigy, and flattened-globular bowls with effigies. Rims are in-slanting or in-curving. A majority of the rims exhibits thickening, except for thinning at the lip edge. The lip is rounded with notches frequently placed diagonally on the exterior of the lip. Appendages, which sometimes appear on these vessels, include lateral rim projections, bird
effigies, vertical lugs, and horizontal rim projections.

**Chronological Range:** Middle to Late Mississippian, Fort Walton period.

**Geographical Range:** This type is from the northwestern Florida Coast and enters southwestern Georgia up the Chattahoochee River and Flint Rivers.

**References:** Willey and Woodbury 1942:244; Willey 1949:460-462; Goggin 1952:110; Wimberly 1960:188.

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**GALT CHECK STAMPED**

**Background:** This type was named by Joseph Caldwell for material from the Allatoona Reservoir. Named after old Galt’s Ferry over the Etowah River in Cherokee County. It is associated with late Cherokee Indian occupation of northwestern Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Check stamping on grit-tempered pottery. The paste of Galt is gray to black in color as opposed to the tan to brown paste of other check stamped pottery. Designs and executions of the Galt period are sloppy.

**Chronological Range:** Historic Cherokee pottery of the 18th and 19th centuries.

**Geographical Range:** This type is from northwestern Georgia specifically in and around the Allatoona reservoir.

**References:** Caldwell, Joseph R. 1950:9; Caldwell 1955a:279.

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**GALT COMPLICATED STAMPED**

**Background:** This type was named by Joseph Caldwell for material from the Allatoona Reservoir. Named after old Galt’s Ferry over the Etowah River in Cherokee County.

**Sorting Criteria:** Complicated stamped pottery found with Galt Check Stamped. The paste of the Galt series is gray to black in color, as opposed to the tan to brown paste of other check stamped pottery. Designs and executions of the Galt period are sloppy.

**Chronological Range:** Historic Cherokee pottery of the 18th and 19th centuries.

**Geographical Range:** This type is from northwestern Georgia specifically in and around the Allatoona Reservoir.

**References:** Caldwell, Joseph R. 1950:9.

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**GALT PLAIN**

**Background:** This was named by Joseph Caldwell based upon his excavation in the Allatoona Reservoir. This plain pottery was a part of the historic Cherokee component from northwestern Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain pottery with grit-tempered paste that is gray to black in color—often even with a bluish cast.

**Chronological Range:** Historic period, 18th and early 19th centuries A.D.

**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Georgia.

**References:** Caldwell n.d.:15a.
GALT ROUGHENED
Background: This was named by Joseph Caldwell based upon his excavation in the Allatoona Reservoir. This plain pottery was a part of the historic Cherokee component from northwestern Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: Presumably a roughened surface from poorly stamped complicated stamped pottery. The Galt series is grit-tempered and the paste is grey to black in color, often with a bluish cast.
Chronological Range: Historic period, 18th and early 19th centuries A.D.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia

GALT SIMPLE STAMPED
Background: This type was named by Joseph Caldwell for material in the Allatoona Reservoir. Named after old Galt's Ferry over the Etowah River in Cherokee County.
Sorting Criteria: Simple stamping on dark grit-tempered pottery. The paste of Galt is gray to black in color as opposed to the tan to brown paste of the other stamps.
Chronological Range: Historic Cherokee pottery of the 18th and 19th centuries.
Geographical Range: This type is from northwestern Georgia specifically in and around the Allatoona Reservoir.

GRASSY HOLE PINCHED
Background: Named by John Worth from excavations at the Fig Springs site in north-central Florida. Related to Tucker Ridge Pinched, but the pinching is not in ridges for Grassy Hole Pinched. Part of the Suwanee Valley series as defined by Worth.
Sorting Criteria: Randomly placed pinches on the surface of grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland into Mississippian periods.
Geographical Range: North-central Florida, and presumably south-central Georgia.
References: Worth n.d.

GULF CHECK STAMPED
Background: Named by Gordon Willey in 1949. We don't think anyone has used this type in Georgia. The guess is that it is the same as Deptford Check Stamped, although a bit more recent. Presumably
this would have been an ancestor to Wakulla Check Stamped. Named after Gulf County, Florida. Name was supposedly discarded by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in 1951 or 1953 according to Bullen (1966:11). 

**Sorting Criteria:** Check stamping on fine sand-tempered pottery. Vessel shape is most likely a simple pot form. Rims are out-slanting and out-flared slightly. Lips are round-flat and unmodified. The illustration is of an early Swift Creek notched rim form.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland, Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period.

**Geographical Range:** This type is from northwestern Florida Coast and perhaps southwestern Georgia.

**References:** Willey 1949:387-388.

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**HALSTEAD PLAIN**

**Background:** One of the plain pottery types found at Macon in the 1930s. Named for the head of one of the early trading posts in that area by Jesse Jennings and Charles Fairbanks,

**Sorting Criteria:** This is plain pottery from the Macon Plateau site. There are many plain pottery types from this site in central Georgia, but Halsted is the high-quality plain pottery. This type is thinner and better finished than the others. The color is often black to gray. Effigies were usually attached to this type or they were free-form effigies. The temper consists of finely ground shell and the vessel surface is frequently well burnished. Known vessel forms also include flattened globular bowls. The rims are straight and the lips are narrowed and rounded.

**Chronological Range:** Macon Plateau period.

**Geographical Range:** This pottery occurs only at Macon Plateau sites in an area no more than 10 miles in diameter around Ocmulgee National Monument.

**References:** Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:3; Fairbanks 1956a:79.

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**HAMILTON CORD MARKED**

**Background:** This type is part of the Hamilton series named by Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg. This was named after Hamilton County, Tennessee.

**Sorting Criteria:** Shallow cord marking, vertical to rim on limestone-tempered pottery. Usually cord impressions are smoothed over. Sherds are tempered with limestone particles that are plentiful and range from 1-5 millimeters in diameter. The colors of the sherds are predominately dark to medium gray. Vessel forms include kettle or caldron shape with a faux-conoidal base. Rims are vertical and incline inward slightly. Lips are flattened or rounding.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Entire eastern Tennessee Valley. If this comes into Georgia, it would be in northwestern or north-central Georgia.

**References:** Lewis and Kneberg 1946:103.
HAMILTON PLAIN
Background: This type is part of the Hamilton series named by Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg. This was named after Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Sorting Criteria: Plain pottery, occasionally punctated and rarely incised, on limestone-tempered pottery. Sherds are tempered with limestone particles that are plentiful and range from 1-5 millimeters in diameter. The color of the sherds are predominately dark to medium gray. Vessel forms include kettle or caldron shapes with a faux-conoidal base. Rims are vertical and incline inward slightly. Lips are flattened or rounding.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland.
Geographical Range: Entire eastern Tennessee Valley. If this comes into Georgia it would be in northwestern or north-central Georgia.
References: Lewis and Kneberg 1946:103.

HAMILTON SCRAPED
Background: This type is part of the Hamilton series named by Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg, but we do not know where or if it was actually defined in print. This was named after Hamilton County, Tennessee. Broyles (1967) says the name is no longer used.
Sorting Criteria: Scraping of the surface of limestone-tempered pottery?
Chronological Range: Late Woodland.
Geographical Range: Eastern Tennessee. If this comes into Georgia it would be in northwestern or north-central Georgia.

HARES LANDING COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: Named after the Hares Landing site in Lake Seminole by Joseph Caldwell. Apparently named only in his 1969 ceramics seminar.
Sorting Criteria: The very last Swift Creek Complicated Stamped from the lower Chattahoochee Valley area. Includes larger, flatter designs, very little design variation, and very wide folded rims. See Kolomoki and Fairchilds types.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland.
Geographical Range: Lower Chattahoochee River valley.
References: Caldwell 1969.

HAVEN HOME PLAIN
Background: A name used by Joseph Caldwell in 1969 for what he soon renamed St. Catherine’s Plain. Named after the Haven Home site excavated by Antonio Waring.
Sorting Criteria: See St. Catherine’s Plain
Chronological Range: See St. Catherine’s Plain
Geographical Range: See St. Catherine’s Plain

**HAWKINS FABRIC MARKED**

*Background:* Named after Fort Hawkins, just northwest of the Macon Plateau site (9Bi1) in Macon by Jesse Jennings and Charles Fairbanks.

*Sorting Criteria:* Fabric marking on thick, coarse, shell-tempered, large diameter plates. The fabric is a double strand, 1-2 millimeters in diameter. Known vessel form is a flaring side, circular basin with a flattened base. Rims are straight and tilted out from the base. Lips are rounded, occasionally flat.

*Chronological Range:* Early Mississippian Macon Plateau period.

*Geographical Range:* This pottery occurs only at Macon Plateau sites in an area no more than 10 miles in diameter around Ocmulgee National Monument.

*References:* Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:5; Fairbanks 1956a:80.

**HIWASSEE ISLAND COMPLICATED STAMPED**

*Background:* Defined by Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg at the Hiwassee Island site on Hiwassee Island at the mouth of the Hiwassee River in eastern Tennessee. This pottery is identical to Etowah Complicated Stamped except that it is tempered with finely ground shell rather than sand or grit.

*Sorting Criteria:* Complicated stamping on fine to medium shell-tempered pottery. Designs include diamond shaped patterns formed by concentric lines bisected by transverse lines, occasionally forming a cross pattern. Known vessel forms include globular jars and bowls with rounded bases. Rims are vertical and out-curved. Lips are rounded, occasionally everted.

*Chronological Range:* Early to Middle Mississippian.

*Geographical Range:* This type occurs in eastern Tennessee and northwestern Georgia. The shell-tempered Hiwassee Island type occurs more in Tennessee while the grit-tempered Etowah is more prevalent in Georgia, but they do overlap in distribution.

*References:* Lewis and Kneberg 1946:104.
HIWASSEE ISLAND RED FILMED

Background: Defined by Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg at the Hiwassee Island site. This pottery is identical to Etowah Red Filmed except that it is tempered with finely ground shell.

Sorting Criteria: Smoothed, plain, with iron oxide paint film on fine to medium shell-tempered pottery. Known vessel forms include shallow bowls and bottles. Rims are straight or incurved, occasionally thickened by a round fold. Flared rims rising to points also exist. Long-necked bottle rims and blank face effigy bottle rims also occur. Vessels occasionally have effigies attached.

Chronological Range: Early to Middle Mississippian, Hiwassee Island phase.

Geographical Range: This type occurs in eastern Tennessee and northwestern Georgia. The shell-tempered Hiwassee Island occurs more in eastern Tennessee, while the grit-tempered Etowah is more prevalent in northwestern Georgia.

References: Lewis and Kneberg 1946:103-104.

HIWASSEE ISLAND RED ON BUFF

Background: Defined by Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg at the Hiwassee Island site in eastern Tennessee from their WPA excavations there.

Sorting Criteria: A painted design in red oxide paint on a plain buff surface background on finely ground shell-tempered pottery. Vessel forms are shallow bowl shapes. Rims are incurved or flared and lips are thickened and rounding.

Chronological Range: Middle to Late Mississippian?

Geographical Range: This type occurs in eastern Tennessee and northwestern Georgia. Probably also occurs in northeastern Alabama and western North Carolina.

References: Lewis and Kneberg 1946:104.

ICHTUCKNEE COMPLICATED STAMPED

Background: Named after the Ichtucknee River in north-central Florida. Nothing is known about this type except its mention in Broyles (1967).

Sorting Criteria: ?

Chronological Range: ?

Geographical Range: North-Central Florida, and south-central Georgia?

References: Goggin?; Broyles 1967:35.
INDIAN PASS INCISED

Background: This type was named by Gordon Willey. This type is part of the Weeden Island pottery series. Named after the Indian Pass Point site, 8Gu1, in Gulf County, Florida.

Sorting Criteria: Fine incising with multiple lines on fine sand-tempered pottery. Designs include sweeping curvilinear loops, whorls, and straight-line herringbone arrangements. Known vessel forms include flattened globular bowls, jars, open bowls, short collared jars, and cylindrical beakers. Rims are thickened, out-slanted, and have exterior folds. Lips are both flat and rounded.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland, Weeden Island period.

Geographical Range: This type occurs in northwestern Florida and enters Georgia up the Chattahoochee River into southwestern Georgia, perhaps even to the Fall Line.


INGRAM PLAIN

Background: Named by Frank Schnell, Jim Knight, and Gail Schnell for Lamar Plain pottery from the Cemochechobee site (9Cy62) in Clay County on the lower Chattahoochee River. This is defined mainly by the lip treatment.

Sorting Criteria: Plain grit-tempered pottery, usually with lip notching or nicking. Simple bowls predominate.

Chronological Range: Middle to Late Mississippian. Perhaps ancestral to Lamar Plain in the lower Chattahoochee Valley.

Geographical Range: Lower Chattahoochee River valley.

References: Schnell, Knight, & Schnell 1981:185.

IRENE BURNISHED PLAIN

Background: Named after the Irene site, 9Ch1, in the northern portion of Savannah excavated in the late 1930s. Certainly related to Lamar Plain.

Sorting Criteria: Burnished plain pottery on grit-tempered pottery. Vessels have a wide variety of forms, including bowls with incurving or straight rims, flared rim jars, and specialty forms such as boat-shaped vessels.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian Irene period.

Geographical Range: The name for this type is not used anywhere except on the Georgia Coast.
IRENE COMPLICATED STAMPED

Background: Named after the Irene site, 9Ch1, in the northern portion of Savannah excavated in the late 1930s. This obvious name was never defined as such in the 1930s, but Chester DePratter formally defined in years later. Certainly related to Lamar Complicated Stamped.

Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on grit-tempered pottery. The stamping is distributed over the entire exterior of the vessel. In the Irene assemblages, the filfot cross is the most common motif. The stamping is executed carefully in this phase with little over-stamping. In the later phases of Pine Harbor and Altamaha, designs include concentric circles, figure nines, crosses, and line blocks. In these later phases stamping is less well executed. Most of the complicated stamped vessels have decorations just below the lip. These rim decorations include reed punctuations, applique strips, rosettes, lugs, and nodes. Known vessel forms include an elongated globular body with a slight shoulders and wide-mouth hemispherical bowls. Rims are flaring, straight, or incurving. Lips are rounded or square. Bases are round.

Chronological Range: This is a Early Lamar type, 1300-1400 A.D. The type occurs in the Irene, Pine Harbor, and Altamaha phases. Production ceases in the Altamaha phase.

Geographical Range: The name for this type is not used anywhere except on the Georgia Coast.


IRENE DIAMOND CHECK STAMPED

Background: Named after the Irene site, 9Ch1, in the northern portion of Savannah excavated in the late 1930s. Never formally defined, but recognized and discussed by Caldwell in his 1969 class. Related to the Lamar series.

Sorting Criteria: Diamond checks on grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Transitional from Savannah to Irene periods.

Geographical Range: Upper Georgia Coast.

References: Caldwell 1969.

IRENE FILFOT STAMPED

Background: This type was named by Joseph Caldwell and Antonio Waring after the Irene site, 9Ch1, excavated in Savannah in the late 1930s. This type name is no longer recommended–use Irene Complicated Stamped instead.
Sorting Criteria: Filfot cross stamped design on grit-tempered pottery. The rims of these pots have a high frequency of cane punctates. Vessels forms include elongated globular shaped jars and wide mouthed hemispherical bowls.

Rims are usually flaring. On hemispherical bowls, rims tend to be straight or incurving. Lips are rounded or squared.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian Early Lamar Irene period.

Geographical Range: The name for this type is not used anywhere else but on the Georgia Coast.

References: Caldwell and Waring 1939b:5; Caldwell and McCann 1941:46-47.

IRENE FINE CORD MARKED

Background: Named after the Irene site, 9Ch1, in the northern portion of Savannah excavated in the late 1930s. Never discussed apparently until the 1969 seminar. If this exits it clearly is related to Savannah Fine Cord Marked.

Sorting Criteria: Fine cord marking or grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian.

Geographical Range: The Georgia Coast and inland?

References: Caldwell 1969.

IRENE INCISED

Background: This is essentially the same as Lamar Bold Incised. Named after the Irene site, 9Ch1, in the northern portion of Savannah excavated in the late 1930s.

Sorting Criteria: Incising on grit-tempered pottery. In the Irene phase,
designs are simple, usually including no more than 3 lines, and include concentric festoons, circles, guilloches, and swirls. Punctations are rare. In the later Pine Harbor phase, designs become more complex and sometimes cover the entire exterior of the vessel. Designs include concentric circles, ovals and squares, scrolls and guilloches, interwoven with cross, hand, baton, and serpent motifs. Punctations with incising are more common in the Pine Harbor and Altamaha phases than in the Irene phase. Known vessel forms include wide-mouthed bowls and globular jars with elongated necks. Rims are generally incurving or straight. Lips are rounded or square. Bases are rounded or flat.

**Chronological Range:** This is a Early Lamar type 1300-1400 A.D. This type occurs in Irene, Pine Harbor, and Altamaha period. Production ceases in the Altamaha period.

**Geographical Range:** The name for this type is not used anywhere else but on the Georgia Coast.

**References:** Caldwell and Waring 1939b:3; Caldwell and McCann 1941:47-48; DePratter 1991:192-193.

**IRENE PLAIN**

**Background:** Named after the Irene site, 9Ch1, in the northern portion of Savannah excavated in the late 1930s.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain grit-tempered pottery. Known vessel forms include wide-mouthed bowls, hemispherical bowls and elongated globular vessels. Rims are incurving, straight, or flared. Lips are rounded or squared. Bases are
round or flat.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian early Lamar Irene period.
Geographical Range: The name for this type is not used anywhere else but on the Georgia Coast.
References: Caldwell and Waring 1939a:2; Caldwell and McCann 1941:48-49.

JEFFERSON COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: This name was used briefly by Hale Smith as the name for Historic Apalachee Indian complicated stamped pottery in the Tallahassee area. This is now called Leon-Jefferson Complicated Stamped. Named after Jefferson County, Florida.
Chronological Range: Historic period, 17th century A.D.
Geographical Range: Tallahassee, Florida area and perhaps southwestern Georgia.

JEFFERSON WARE
Background: This unusual "type" includes several historic Apalachee Indian ceramic types, but primarily is the same as what is now called Leon-Jefferson
Complicated Stamped. It was named by Hale Smith from his excavations around Tallahassee, Florida. Named after Jefferson County, Florida.

**Sorting Criteria:** See Leon-Jefferson Complicated Stamped.

**Chronological Range:** Historic period, 17th century A.D.

**Geographical Range:** Tallahassee, Florida area and perhaps southwestern Georgia.

**References:** Smith 1951:166-169.

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**KASITA RED FILMED**

**Background:** Named for the Creek Indian town of Kasita near Columbus, Georgia, by Jesse Jennings and Charles Fairbanks. See Mission Red Filmed also.

**Sorting Criteria:** Thin red-filmed pottery with grit-tempered paste. Carol Mason says some black and some white painted sherds are also included here. The design is usually curvilinear, less often rectangular or triangular. There are some triangular red areas with black line between on buff. Vessel forms are usually flattened globular bodies with flaring rims. Some plates and cups have been noted. Rims are usually flaring, frequently horizontal, and some cazuela rims occur. Lips are rounded, less often flattened, and some times notched.

**Chronological Range:** This is a 17th and early 18th century historic pottery type. It is contemporary with sites of historic Kasita and Hitchiti of ca. 1675 A.D. to 1725 A.D.

**Geographical Range:** This pottery occurs in western Georgia, eastern Alabama through central Georgia to Oconee River, and may occur anywhere Creek Indians or any other Indians associated with Spanish occupation lived before the Yamassee War.

**References:** Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:9; Mason 1963:316-317.

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**KASKINAMPO FABRIC IMPRESSED**

**Background:** Named by Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg after an old name for the Tennessee River. Like Marion Heimlich’s Langston Fabric Impressed.

**Sorting Criteria:** Fabric marking on coarse shell-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Mississippian presumably.

**Geographical Range:** Found in the Tennessee and Cumberland River drainages and perhaps in northwestern Georgia.

**References:** Lewis and Kneberg ?; Broyles 1967:37.

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**KASKINAMPO PLAIN**

**Background:** Named by Lewis and Kneberg after an old name for the Tennessee River. The Mississippi Plain of the Tennessee and Cumberland
Valleys.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain pottery with a heavy crushed shell-tempered paste.

**Chronological Range:** Mississippian presumably.

**Geographical Range:** Found in Tennessee and Cumberland River drainages perhaps in northwestern Georgia.

**References:** Lewis and Kneberg?; Broyles 1967:37.

**KEITH INCISED**

**Background:** This type was named by Gordon Willey in 1949. It also is part of the Weeden Island Series.

**Sorting Criteria:** Cross hatched fine incising forming diamonds that are 3 to 5mm in length. The tempering of this pottery is fine sand. Vessels are decorated below the lip on the exterior of the vessel. An incised line separates the decoration from the lip. Known vessel forms include flattened globular bowls and collared jars. Rim forms include incurving and out-flaring shapes. Lips are rounded.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland Weeden Island period.

**Geographical Range:** Occurs in the Florida Gulf Coast up the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers into southwestern Georgia for an unknown distance.

**References:** Willey 1949:427-428; Wimberly 1960:165-166.

**KELLOGG CORD MARKED**

**Background:** This type was named by Joseph Caldwell in the Allatoona area. Named for Kellogg Creek in Cherokee County. Also called Kellogg Cord Wrapped Stick Decorated.

**Sorting Criteria:** Cord marking on grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Georgia.

**References:** Caldwell: in Allatoona report?

**KELLOGG FABRIC MARKED**

62
Background: This type was named by Joseph Caldwell in the Allatoona area. Named for Kellogg Creek in Cherokee County. Name apparently dropped in favor of Dunlap Fabric Marked according to Caldwell.

**Sorting Criteria:** Fabric marking on grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Northern Georgia.

**References:** Caldwell: In Allatoona report?; Caldwell 1969; Broyles 1967:37.

**KELVIN COMPLICATED STAMPED**

**Background:** The Kelvin series was defined by Fred Cook for late Swift Creek ceramics on the central to lower Georgia Coast. He considered this material sufficiently unique to give it a separate series designation. The material was named after the Kelvin Grove subdivision site on St. Simons Island.

**Sorting Criteria:** Complicated stamping on fine sand or clay/sherd-tempered pottery. Small unfused rim folds. Stamping is poorly executed and badly overstamped. The interiors are poorly smoothed.

**Chronological Range:** Late Middle to Late Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Central to lower Georgia coastal region.

**References:** Cook 1979:78-84.

**KELVIN INCISED**

**Background:** The Kelvin series was defined by Fred Cook for late Swift Creek ceramics on the central to lower Georgia Coast. He considered this material sufficiently unique to warrant a separate series designation. The material was named after the Kelvin Grove subdivision site on St. Simons Island. Probably related to some of the Weeden Island types. Cook himself considered this a tentative type.

**Sorting Criteria:** A few sherds with fairly thin incised lines on paste similar to Kelvin Complicated Stamped.

**Chronological Range:** Late Middle to Late Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Central to lower Georgia coastal region.

**References:** Cook 1979:78, 84.

**KELVIN INCISED AND PUNCTATED**
**Background:** The Kelvin series was defined by Fred Cook for late Swift Creek ceramics on the central to lower Georgia Coast. He considered this material sufficiently unique to warrant a separate series designation. The material was named after the Kelvin Grove subdivision site on St. Simons Island. Cook considered this a tentative type.

**Sorting Criteria:** A few sherds with incising and punctating on paste equivalent to Kelvin Complicated Stamped.

**Chronological Range:** Late Middle to Late Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Central to lower Georgia coastal region.

**References:** Cook 1979:78, 84-85.

**KELVIN PLAIN**

**Background:** The Kelvin series was defined by Fred Cook for late Swift Creek ceramics on the central to lower Georgia Coast. He considered this material sufficiently unique to warrant a separate series designation. The material was named after the Kelvin Grove subdivision site on St. Simons Island.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain fine sand or clay/sherd-tempered pottery. The surfaces have an almost burnished finish.

**Chronological Range:** Late Middle to Late Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Central to lower Georgia coastal region.

**References:** Cook 1979:78-82.

**KING GEORGE CHECK STAMPED**

**Background:** Named by Joseph Caldwell in his Master’s thesis after WPA excavations at Fort King George at Darien in McIntosh County near the mouth of the Altamaha River. He and his wife Sheila Kelly Caldwell eventually renamed this type as Altamaha Check Stamped (see), presumable because this was an Indian pottery that definitely preceded the construction of the Fort. This term should probably not be used.

**Sorting Criteria:** Check stamping on grit-tempered pottery. Rims are wide folded, often with cane punctations.

**Chronological Range:** 17th century A.D.

**Geographical Range:** Central and perhaps northern Georgia Coast.

**References:** Caldwell 1943:41-43.

**KING GEORGE INCISED**

**Background:** Named by Joseph Caldwell in his Master’s thesis after WPA excavations at Fort King George at Darien in McIntosh County near the mouth of the Altamaha River. He and his wife Sheila Kelly Caldwell eventually renamed this type as Altamaha Incised (see), presumably because this was an Indian pottery that definitely preceded the construction of the Fort. This term
should probably not be used.

**Sorting Criteria:** Bold incising (and some punctations) made on a paste with very few sand/grit particles.

**Chronological Range:** 17th Century A.D.

**Geographical Range:** Central and possibly northern Georgia Coast.

**References:** Caldwell 1943:41.

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**KING GEORGE MALLEATED**

**Background:** Named by Joseph Caldwell in his Master’s thesis after WPA excavations at Fort King George at Darien in McIntosh County near the mouth of the Altamaha River. He and his wife Sheila Kelly Caldwell eventually renamed this type as Altamaha Line Blocked (see), presumably because this was an Indian pottery that definitely preceded the construction of the Fort. This term should probably not be used.

**Sorting Criteria:** Cross simple stamping on grit-tempered pottery. The design sometimes looks like a line block, but is actually formed by placing separate simple stamped lines at right angles on successive paddling of the vessel.

**Chronological Range:** 17th Century A.D.

**Geographical Range:** Central and perhaps northern Georgia Coast.

**References:** Caldwell 1943:39-41.

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**KING GEORGE PLAIN**

**Background:** Named by Joseph Caldwell in his Master’s thesis after WPA excavations at Fort King George at Darien in McIntosh County near the mouth of the Altamaha River. He and his wife Sheila Kelly Caldwell eventually renamed this type as Altamaha Plain (see), presumably because this was an Indian pottery that definitely preceded the construction of the Fort. This term should probably not be used.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** 17th century A.D.

**Geographical Range:** Central and perhaps northern Georgia Coast.

**References:** Caldwell: 1943:44.

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**KING GEORGE RED FILMED**

**Background:** Named by Joseph Caldwell in his Master’s thesis after WPA excavations at Fort King George at Darien in McIntosh County near the mouth of the Altamaha River. He and his wife Sheila Kelly Caldwell eventually renamed this type as Altamaha Red Filmed (see), presumably because this was an Indian pottery that definitely preceded the construction of the Fort. This term should probably not be used. Related to Mission Red Film and Kasita Red Filmed.

**Sorting Criteria:** Red filming on fine, almost temperless paste.
Chronological Range: 17th century A.D.
Geographical Range: Central and perhaps northern Georgia Coast.
References: Caldwell: 1943:41-44.

KIRBY COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: Named after a creek in Jackson County in northeastern Alabama by Marion Heimlich based upon excavation in the Guntersville Basin on the Tennessee River.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on sand-tempered pottery. Designs include diamond-shaped outlines filled in with parallel lines as well as a variety of geometric patterns. The stamping is often obliterated by over stamping and smoothing. Total vessel form indicated by sherds is a jar with a slight flaring rim. Sounds a bit like Etowah Complicated Stamped.
Chronological Range: Not reported in type description.
Geographical Range: Not reported in type description.

KIRBY INCISED
Background: Named after a creek in Jackson County in northeastern Alabama by Marion Heimlich based upon excavation in the Guntersville Basin on the Tennessee River.
Sorting Criteria: Parallel lines incised obliquely to lip on pottery tempered with pulverized grit and burned clay.
Chronological Range: Not reported in type description.
Geographical Range: Not reported in type description.

KOLOMOKI COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: This type is based upon William Sears’ excavations at the Kolomoki site in Early County, Georgia, from 1948-1951. This type is essentially a form of late Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. Sears defined a few types based upon motif, but we know now that there are so many hundreds of motifs that it would be useless to give type names to them all. Name is not recommended.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on sand-tempered pottery. Known vessel forms include small globular bodies jars with short vertical rims, small beakers, and jars with slight flaring rims.
Chronological Range: Middle Woodland, Middle to Late Swift Creek period.
Geographical Range: Southwestern Georgia.
References: Sears 1951:9-10.

KOLOMOKI PLAIN

66
Background: This type is based upon Williams Sears’ excavations at the Kolomoki site, in Early County, Georgia, from 1948-1951. This type is the plain pottery of Swift Creek. Probably should use name Swift Creek Plain instead. Named for the Kolomoki Mound site.
Sorting Criteria: Plain sand-tempered pottery. Surface and paste of this type are similar to Kolomoki Complicated Stamped. Known vessel forms are compressed globular bowls and shallow open bowls.
Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.
Geographical Range: Southwestern Georgia.
References: Sears 1951:16-17.

LAKE JACKSON DECORATED
Background: Frank Schnell, Jim Knight, and Gail Schnell created this catch-all category for three different varieties of pottery. These include Cool Branch Incised, Lake Jackson Incised, and Lake Jackson Plain. This was done based upon their work at the Cemochechobee site in Clay County, Georgia, and the reader is referred to their detailed discussion. Named after the famous Lake Jackson site in the northern city limits of Tallahassee, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Various styles of incised decoration on grit-tempered pottery defined by the authors as varieties of this general type.
Chronological Range: Middle to Late Mississippi period.
Geographical Range: Lower Chattahoochee valley into northwestern Florida.

LAKE JACKSON FINGERNAIL IMPRESSED
Background: Named by John Griffin after the Lake Jackson site in the northern city limits of Tallahassee, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Fingernail and finger punctations on coarse sand-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Not noted in the type description. Presumably Mississippian period.
Geographical Range: This type is known from the Florida Gulf Coast area and perhaps into southwestern Georgia.
References: Griffin 1950:106.

LAKE JACKSON INCISED
Background: This was defined by William Sears based upon excavations at the Tierra Verde site in Florida. Frank Schnell, Jim Knight, and Gail Schnell have included this in their Lake Jackson Decorated type (see). Named for the famous Lake Jackson site in the northern city-limits of Tallahassee, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Arcading parallel incised lines on grit-tempered collared bowls, usually with strap handles. There are incised lines on the collar also.
Chronological Range: Middle to Late Mississippian.
Geographical Range: Lower Chattahoochee River valley and northwestern Florida.

LAKE JACKSON PLAIN
Background: Named for the famous Lake Jackson site in the northern city limits of Tallahassee, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Plain pottery with sand and medium-grit temper. Known vessel forms include cazuela bowls, collared globular bowls, and frog effigy bowls. Rims exhibit a wide variety of variations. Lips are pointed, rounded pointed, and flat or squared. Appendages include vertical lugs, loop handles, and strap handles.
Chronological Range: Middle to Late Mississippian Fort Walton period, continuing into the Historic Leon-Jefferson period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Florida and southwestern Georgia.

LAMAR BOLD INCISED
Background: This type is named after the Lamar site, 9Bi2, at Macon, and was formally defined by Jesse Jennings and Charles Fairbanks, although it had been recognized from 1934 on by James Ford and Arthur Kelly from their excavations at Lamar.
Sorting Criteria: Wide line incising (generally >2 millimeters) on grit-tempered pottery. Lamar pottery is well made and fired, and a bit thicker than many earlier types. Incised designs include curvilinear scrolls, sometimes combined with rectilinear elements. Occasionally rectilinear elements stand alone. Sometimes incising is accompanied by reed punctations, and rarely, dot punctations. These punctated types have never been typed separately by name (See Lamar Punctated and Incised below). Reed punctations are sometimes placed at the base of the incised band that serves as a border around the upper portion of the bowls. The number of incised lines on the vessel increases with time through the Lamar period, from two or three early up more than twenty in some late cases. The most frequent vessel shape is the angled or rounded bowl with lower flaring walls and incurving rim. Rim forms include incurved, flange-like, vertical, outcurved, and everted.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian Lamar period.

Geographical Range: Occurs over the entire state of Georgia into Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina, and northern Florida.

LAMAR COARSE PLAIN
Background: David Hally defined this from the Potts Tract site (9Mu103) in Murray County in northwestern Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: This is a rough plain pottery on grit-tempered paste. The roughness is actually caused by light or poorly executed complicated stamping. The classification is simply a recognition that specific motifs are not visible on this pottery. Few people other than Hally have used this type, and perhaps a better classification is unidentified complicated stamped.
Chronological Range: Late Mississippian Lamar period.
Geographical Range: Defined in northwestern Georgia, but occurs over entire state as defined.

LAMAR COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: Named after the Lamar site, 9Bi2, by Jesse Jennings and Charles Fairbanks, although James Ford and Arthur Kelly had recognized it since 1934.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on grit-tempered pottery. Designs are composed of curvilinear and rectilinear elements. Vessels are jar forms, slightly constricted below the orifice. Rims are out-flaring and are folded and then pinched, crimped, notched, or punctated. The width of folded rims increases through the Late Mississippian period from about 12 millimeters to 25 millimeters or more in the historic period.
Chronological Range: Late Mississippian Lamar period.
Geographical Range: Occurs over the entire state of Georgia into Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina, and northern Florida.

LAMAR INCISED
Background: This type has apparently never been defined per se. It has frequently been used as the equivalent of Lamar Bold Incised (which is the
preferred name), and is commonly seen in the literature.

**Sorting Criteria:** Incising on good quality grit-tempered pottery. Often the designs are simple scrolls.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian Lamar period.

**Geographical Range:** All of Georgia and into surrounding states.

**References:** No specific ones as noted above.

**LAMAR INCISED & PUNCTATED**

**Background:** This has never been formally defined as far as we know, but it is commonly used by archaeologists.

**Sorting Criteria:** Bold Incising and various punctations styles together on good quality grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian Lamar period.

**Geographical Range:** All of Georgia and into surrounding states.

**References:** This paper.

**LAMAR PLAIN**

**Background:** This type, strangely, was never formally defined, as best we can determine, although Caldwell almost does so in his 1953 description of the Rembert site. Robert Wauchope used the name Lamar Plain Smoothed, presumably the same thing, but which almost no one has used since him.

**Sorting Criteria:** Well made plain pottery that is grit-tempered. Folded or added rim strips are common.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian Lamar period.

**Geographical Range:** All of Georgia and into surrounding states.

**References:** Caldwell 1953:316.

**LAMAR PLAIN SMOOTHED**

**Background:** This was named by Robert Wauchope. Named for the Lamar site, 9Bi2. See Lamar Plain above.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain sand / grit-tempered pottery. Known vessel forms include conoidal open mouth jars with slightly restricted necks, and deep bowls. Lips are flat or rounded. Rims are usually specialized by the addition of clay fillets or rim strips arranged horizontally and most were either pinched or gashed.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian Lamar period.

**Geographical Range:** Occurs over the entire state of Georgia into Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina, and northern Florida.

**References:** Wauchope 1966:86-87.

**LAMAR ROUGHENED**

**Background:** Defined by Joseph Caldwell in the Allatoona Reservoir, this type
has been used by some researchers. This presumably is unsorted badly overstamped complicated stamped pottery. See Lamar Coarse Plain also.

**Sorting Criteria:** A "roughened" surface on grit-tempered pottery, as just noted. This is not just poorly smoothed plain pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian Lamar period.

**Geographical Range:** All of Georgia presumably.

**References:** Caldwell n.d.:15a.

### LAMAR STAMPED

**Background:** This is Robert Wauchope’s term for Lamar Complicated Stamped. It is not recommended—use that term instead.

**Sorting Criteria:** See Lamar Complicated Stamped.

**Chronological Range:** See Lamar Complicated Stamped.

**Geographical Range:** See LamarComplicated Stamped.

**References:** Wauchope 1966:79-82.

### LAWS RED FILMED

**Background:** Named by Marion Heimlich based upon work in the Guntersville Basin on the Tennessee River in northeastern Alabama. Not certain of origin of name.

**Sorting Criteria:** Sand-tempered red filmed pottery. Red filming occurs on the interior and exterior of vessels or just on the interior. Incising is sometimes under filming. Rims are incurving.

**Chronological Range:** Not reported in type description.

**Geographical Range:** Not reported in type description.

**References:** Heimlich 1952:14.

### LAWSON FIELD INCISED

**Background:** Gordon Willey excavated at the Lawson Field site in 1939, located on Fort Benning near Columbus, Georgia. It is uncertain if this is a useful type. A better type name for this sort of pottery might be Ocmulgee Fields Incised. Lawson Field is the name for the airport landing strip at Fort Benning.

**Sorting Criteria:** Incised pottery on grit to shell-tempered paste.

**Chronological Range:** Late 17th and 18th centuries A.D.
Geographical Range: Lawson Field is an old name for the Fort Benning Air Field.
References: Willey 1939?

LEDFORD INCISED
Background: Named apparently by Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg after Ledford Island in the Tennessee River. Not sure what this variation is.
Sorting Criteria: An undescribed variant of Dallas Decorated.
Chronological Range: Late Mississippian.
Geographical Range: Eastern Tennessee and perhaps northwestern Georgia.

LEON CHECK STAMPED
Background: Hale Smith named this type in 1948 as part of his Leon-Jefferson Complex in northwestern Florida. Named after Leon County, Florida, where Tallahassee is located. This is associated with the historic Apalachee Indians of the Mission period.
Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on grit-tempered pottery. Checks are 1 centimeter across on average, and have a square to diamond shape. Fingernail punctations on collars and smoothing of stamping have been noted on some specimens. Rims are outflared and lips are round-pointed.
Chronological Range: 17th century A.D.
Geographical Range: This type is centered in Leon County, Florida. It is uncertain how far into Georgia this type is found, if at all.

LEON-JEFFERSON COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: This type is pretty much identical to Lamar Complicated Stamped. It was named after Leon and Jefferson Counties in Florida as part of the historic Apalachee pottery complex. Hale Smith originally called this Jefferson Complicated Stamped, a part of his Jefferson Ware complex, but the term Leon-Jefferson has come to be the standard name for this type.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamped grit-tempered pottery. Known motifs include concentric circles, bull’s-eye design, nested parallelograms, herringbones,
rectilinear borders around raised dots in sets of threes, interlocking waves around a central oval, and nested crosses. Known vessel forms are flaring-rim jars and straight-neck jars. Rims are usually folded pinched.

**Chronological Range:** 17th century A.D.

**Geographical Range:** This type is found in the northwestern Florida area and perhaps into portions of southwestern Georgia.

**References:** Smith 1951:116; Weisman 1992:199; Scarry 1985:222-223

### LITTLE KOLOMOKI COMPLICATED STAMPED

**Background:** This type, named by William Sears, appears to be just a style variation of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. Named after Little Kolomoki Creek at the Kolomoki site in Early County, Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Complicated stamping on sand-tempered pottery. The surface of the pottery is not well smoothed before stamping, or the stamp is applied when the vessel is still wet. The interior is well smoothed, and tool marks are visible. The stamping is faint with narrow lands and grooves. Designs are difficult to make out usually. Common motifs are connected ovals, circles, and sometimes squares. Five to ten or more lands and grooves are used in production of each design. Vessels seem to be vertical walled large beakers. Rims are usually folded. Bases are slightly convex.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland Late Swift Creek / Weeden Island I period.

**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Florida and southwestern Georgia.

**References:** Sears 1956:15-16.

### LOCHLOOSA PUNCTATED

**Background:** Defined by John Goggin and then Jerald Milanich. This may derive from Carabelle Punctated. John Worth includes this as part of his Suwanee Valley series. Presumably named after Lochloosa Lake near Gainesville, Florida.

**Sorting Criteria:** Randomly applied punctations over the surface of grit-tempered pottery. Blank spaces between the punctations.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland to Historic period.

**Geographical Range:** North-central Florida and presumably portions of south-central Georgia.

**References:** Goggin 1953:8; Milanich 1971:33-34; Worth 1992, n.d.

### LONG SWAMP COMPLICATED STAMPED

**Background:** This type was defined by Robert Wauchope in the late 1930s. This name was dropped, according to Joseph Caldwell, in favor of Etowah Complicated Stamped, although this is uncertain.
**Sorting Criteria:** Complicated stamping on grit-tempered pottery. The stamped designs are of low relief and are difficult to see. The most common motif is a gourd or jar shaped element enclosing a rectilinear staple-shaped or three sided unit in its swollen portion. A series of these designs are arranged in lines on the vessel, alternately facing in and out. Short lines, jiggles and blobs were used as filler in between the lines. Known vessel forms include deep conoidal wide-mouth jars with slight shoulders, restricted necks, and flaring outcurved rim. The lips on these vessels was usually rounded.

**Chronological Range:** Middle to Late Mississippian.

**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Georgia in the Lake Allatoona area.

**References:** Wauchope 1948:204; Wauchope 1966:69-70; Caldwell 1969.

**MACON THICK**

**Background:** This type was defined by Jesse Jennings and Charles Fairbanks in 1940. Named for Macon, Georgia. This is a very odd pottery type, apparently associated with some unique vessel shape and function.

**Sorting Criteria:** Decorated or plain very thick grit-tempered pottery. This type is usually plain but there is also some incising and complicated stamping (these former two surface treatments have never been formally defined). Decorations include horizontal incised lines, diagonal incised lines, combinations of vertical and diagonal lines, some curvilinear incised designs, punctations combined with incising and cord impressions, and rarely a concentric circle complicated stamped. Vessels are small cylindrical jars with small orifices, perhaps with open bottoms. The sherds are up to one inch in width. The vessels for this type are small so that every sherd has curvature.

**Chronological Range:** Early Mississippian Macon Plateau period.

**Geographical Range:** The Macon Plateau area in central Georgia.

**References:** Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:4; Fairbanks 1956a:79-80.

**MCDougAL PLAIN**

**Background:** This type was defined by Jesse Jennings and Charles Fairbanks in 1940 as one of the Macon Plateau plain pottery types. Named after the McDougal Mound at the Macon Plateau site.

**Sorting Criteria:** Poorly smoothed pottery with coarse crushed shell
tempering. These sherds usually have the shell leached out of them. Vessel form is a large circular basin. Rims are straight, sometimes thickened below rim. Lips are flat, sometimes rounded. This can be difficult to sort from Bibb Plain sherds.

**Chronological Range:** Early Mississippian Macon Plateau period.

**Geographical Range:** The Macon Plateau area in central Georgia.

**References:** Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:6; Fairbanks 1956a:80.

**MCINTOSH INCISED**

**Background:** This type was defined by Lewis Larson. Named after McIntosh County on the Georgia Coast.

**Sorting Criteria:** Complicated incising on grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Historic period in the 17th century A.D.

**Geographical Range:** Central Georgia Coast.

**References:** Larson 1955.

**MCKEE ISLAND BRUSHED**

**Background:** Named after an island flooded under the waters of the Guntersville Reservoir in northeastern Alabama. Named by Marion Heimlich.

**Sorting Criteria:** Fine brushing on shell-tempered pottery. Vessel forms are bowls and jars with incurving rims.

**Chronological Range:** Historic.

**Geographical Range:** Northeastern Alabama. It is uncertain if this type is found in northwestern Georgia.

**References:** Heimlich 1952:28; Morrell 1965:29,32; DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:39.

**MCKEE ISLAND INCISED**

**Background:** Named after an island flooded under the waters of the Guntersville Reservoir in northeastern Alabama. Named by Marion Heimlich.

**Sorting Criteria:** Incised and often punctated designs on shell-tempered pottery. Designs include two to four-line guilloche, two-line interlocking scrolls, parallel straight lines alternating with concentric or half circles, and opposed parallel lines. Known vessel forms are bowls and jars with incurving rims.

**Chronological Range:** Historic.

**Geographical Range:** Northeastern Alabama. It is uncertain if this type is found in Georgia.


**MCKEE ISLAND PLAIN**
Background: Named after an island flooded under the waters of the Guntersville Reservoir in northeastern Alabama.

Sorting Criteria: Plain shell-tempered pottery. Vessel forms are globular bodied jars with constricted necks or globular jars with extended necks. Rims are high and curve slowly toward the shoulder. Shoulders of vessels are sometimes decorated with pinching or filleting.

Chronological Range: Historic.

Geographical Range: northeastern Alabama, and perhaps northwestern Georgia.


MCKEE ISLAND PUNCTATED

Background: Named after an island flooded under the waters of the Guntersville Reservoir in northeastern Alabama.

Sorting Criteria: Random punctations on shell-tempered pottery. Known vessel forms include jars and bowls.

Chronological Range: Historic.

Geographical Range: Northeastern Alabama, and perhaps northwestern Georgia.


MCLEOD BOLD CHECK STAMPED

Background: A name listed by Broyles that we have been unable to verify that anyone actually ever used. See McLeod Check Stamped.

Sorting Criteria: Presumably well-made check stamped pottery on grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.

Geographical Range:

References: Broyles 1967:42.

MCLEOD CHECK STAMPED

Background: This type is the same as Deptford Check Stamped. Named by Steve Wimberly after the McLeod Estate site in Clarke County, Alabama. This type was included on the Georgia list by Caldwell in 1969 for unknown reasons.

Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on sand-tempered pottery. Known vessel forms include globular to flattened-globular jar and bowl forms. Rims are direct on bowl forms, straight and vertical, and straight and slightly flaring on jars. Most vessels have small rim folds; however, the open bowl vessel form often does not exhibit this trait.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.

Geographical Range: The Mobile Bay area and presumably southern
Alabama. We doubt that this extends into southwestern Georgia—use the name Deptford instead.


**MCLEOD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED, Early Variety**

*Background:* This type is the same as Deptford Linear Check Stamped. Named by Steve Wimberly after the McLeod Estate site in Clarke County, Alabama. This type was included on the Georgia list by Caldwell in 1969 for unknown reasons.

*Sorting Criteria:* Linear check stamping on sand-tempered pottery. Known vessel forms include globular to flattened-globular jar and bowl forms. Rims are direct on bowl forms, straight and vertical, and straight and slightly flaring on jars. Most vessels have small rim folds, however the open bowl vessel form often does not exhibit this trait.

*Chronological Range:* Middle Woodland.

*Geographical Range:* The Mobile Bay area and presumably southern Alabama. We doubt that this extends into southwestern Georgia—use the name Deptford instead.


**MCLEOD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED, Late Variety**

*Background:* This type is the same as Deptford Linear Check Stamped. Named by Steve Wimberly after the McLeod Estate site in Clarke County, Alabama. This type was included on the Georgia list by Caldwell in 1969 for unknown reasons.

*Sorting Criteria:* Linear Checks on sand-tempered pottery. Ware characteristics for this type are the same as the early variety except that the late variety has widened and flattened rim folds, and neat modeling of rounded rim folds.

*Chronological Range:* Middle Woodland to Late Woodland?.

*Geographical Range:* The Mobile Bay area and presumably southern Alabama. We doubt that this extends into southwestern Georgia—use the name Deptford instead.


**MCLEOD PLAIN**

*Background:* Named by Steve Wimberly after the McLeod Estate site in Clarke County, Alabama. This type was included on the Georgia list by Caldwell in 1969 for unknown reasons.

*Sorting Criteria:* This is plain sand-tempered pottery. A incised line sometimes is found on the exterior of the vessel just below the lip. Known vessel forms include bowls that range from flattened globular in shape with
constricted orifices, to hemispherical bowls, to shallow bowls with straight or out-slanting rounded sides. Rims of the bowls usually are just a simple lip, but a small percentage do have an exterior rim fold. Lips are round-pointed, rounded and flattened.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.
Geographical Range: Mobile Bay and presumably southern Alabama. We doubt that this extends into southwestern Georgia—use the name Deptford instead.


MCLEOD SIMPLE STAMPED, Early Variety

Background: This type is the same as Deptford Simple Stamped. Named by Steve Wimberly after the McLeod Estate site in Clarke County, Alabama. This type was included on the Georgia list by Caldwell in 1969 for unknown reasons.

Sorting Criteria: Simple stamping on sand/ grit pottery. Known vessel forms include globular to flattened-globular jar and bowl forms. Rims are direct on bowl forms straight and vertical, or straight and slightly flaring on jars. Most vessels have small rim folds, however the open bowl vessel form often does not exhibit this trait.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.
Geographical Range: Mobile Bay and presumably southern Alabama. We doubt that this extends into southwestern Georgia—use the name Deptford instead.


MCLEOD SIMPLE STAMPED, Late Variety

Background: This type is the same as Deptford Simple Stamped. Named by Steve Wimberly after the McLeod Estate site in Clarke County, Alabama. This type was included on the Georgia list by Caldwell in 1969 for unknown reasons.

Sorting Criteria: Sorting Criteria for this type is the same as for McLeod Simple Stamped, Early Variety. Ware characteristics that distinguish the late variety are widened and flattened rim folds, and neat modeling of rounded rim folds.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland to Late Woodland?
Geographical Range: Mobile Bay and presumably southern Alabama. We doubt that this extends into southwestern Georgia—use the name Deptford instead.


MILLER PLAIN
MINERS CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED

Background: This has been named by Dave Chase for the Miner's Creek site in DeKalb County. It is Swift Creek Complicated Stamped.
Sorting Criteria: Presumably Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, a late variety.
Chronological Range: Late Middle Woodland?
Geographical Range: DeKalb County.

MISSION RED FILMED

Background: This type is the same as Kasita Red Filmed. Mission Red Filmed was first given by Hale Smith for the Leon-Jefferson Complex in the Tallahassee area because it is associated with the Apalachee Indians who became converts under the Spanish missions. The vessels may be copy ware of Spanish vessels. Gordon Willey used the type name Kasita Red Filmed for similar material up the Chattahoochee River at the Fall Line.
Sorting Criteria: Thin red-filming on fine sand-tempered pottery. Plate forms have interior red decoration zones set off by incised and broad trailed lines. Other forms are completely red slipped. Known vessel forms include plates, cups, and small globular jars. Rims are occasionally decorated with incised loops.
Chronological Range: 17th and early 18th century A.D.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Florida and into southwestern Georgia.

MORGAN INCISED

Background: Named after Morgan County, Georgia. It was first found at the Joe Bell site at the junction of the Apalachee and Oconee Rivers, now under Lake Oconee. First recognized by Mark Williams, the formal recognition of this type was by Marvin Smith at the Dyar site, 9Ge5, also now in Lake Oconee.
Sorting Criteria: Cross-hatched fine incised designs, which are frequently zoned, on grit-tempered pottery. Incised designs are usually found on the
necks of the vessels in alternating patterns of zones of cross-hatched lines followed by zones of parallel lines vertical to the neck of the vessel. Incised lines are fine, but deep and bold in execution. The designs were made when the clay of the vessel was still plastic, forming rough edges around the incisions, thus making this type easily distinguishable from Lamar Bold Incised. Vessel forms are globular bodied jars with straight necks. Rims are usually decorated with folded and hollow cane punctated rim strips. A form with four castellations or peaks has also been observed. Nodes are frequently placed around the shoulders of the vessels.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian, Lamar period, Duvall phase.

**Geographical Range:** The Piedmont Oconee River drainage.

**References:** Smith, Marvin T. 1994:133-134

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**MOSSY OAK CORD MARKED**

**Background:** named by Robert Wauchope. Nobody has used this except him and it is not recommended. Named after the Mossy Oak site just east of Macon on the banks of the Ocmulgee River.

**Sorting Criteria:** Cord marking on fine to medium grit-tempered pottery. The exteriors of the vessels were stamped in the zone just below the rim, or stamped over the entire vessel. Cord markings are usually vertical to the rim. Exteriors are orange, buff, or dark grey to black in color. The interiors of the vessels are gritty, often having marks from smoothing implements visible. The interiors are orange, buff, through dark gray to black in color. Rims are straight to slightly flared. The bodies of the vessel are cylindrical with slight shoulders and a round or conoidal bases. Some vessels have tetrapod supports.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland?

**Geographical Range:** Northern Georgia.

**References:** Wauchope 1966:52.

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**MOSSY OAK SIMPLE STAMPED**

**Background:** This type was simple stamped pottery first found in Putnam County at the Vining site by Arthur Kelly, and named Vining Simple Stamped by him. Then, in the Macon area, the Mossy Oak site was excavated, revealing Lamar materials on top of this Vining material. The type was renamed Mossy Oak based upon the new excavations. Then in the late 1930s excavations took place at the Deptford site (9Ch2) near Savannah, and much simple stamped pottery was found there. It was correctly concluded that this was Early to
Middle Woodland simple stamping. Researchers jumped to the false conclusion that Mossy Oak in the central Georgia area was also an Early to Middle Woodland type. This misconception remained until the 1980s, but we now know that this type is indeed a Late Woodland type, and that it is not the same as the simple stamping of Deptford. Because of the confusion of the name Mossy Oak, the name Vining Simple Stamped is now the preferred name.

**Sorting Criteria:** Fine simple stamping on sand-tempered pottery. Sometimes punctuations rarely occur with the stamping. Known vessel forms include deep bowls and rounded bowls. Lips of these vessels are flat, rounded, or folded.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Central Georgia.


**MOUND FIELD COMPLICATED STAMPED**

**Background:** This is a William Sears type, based upon his excavations at Kolomoki, and is probably some variety of Swift Creek. This type was set up to classify vessels in mortuary deposits. Sears himself felt that the type should be dropped since the type deals with vessel shapes that run through several levels, while the decorative aspect varies with time. Presumably named after the Mound Field site in Wakulla, County, Florida.

**Sorting Criteria:** Complicated stamping on the upper half only of Swift Creek vessels. Rims usually have with narrow folds.

**Chronological Range:** Late Swift Creek.

**Geographical Range:** Florida Gulf Coast? and southwestern Georgia.

**References:** Sears 1950. Sears 1956:18.

**MOUND FIELD NET MARKED**

**Background:** This type was originally defined by Gordon Willey in 1949. Named after the Mound Field site, 8Wa8, in Wakulla, County, Florida.

**Sorting Criteria:** Net markings on fine sand-tempered pottery. The net markings form diamond shapes that are about 1 centimeter square. Knot pits are found at the intersections of the cord impressions. Known vessel forms...
include simple jars or collared jars. Rims are outflared or incurved and recurved with exterior folds. Lips are flat and rounded. Sears variously called the type Mound City Net Marked and Mound Field Net Impressed in his writings.

**Chronological Range:** Weeden Island period.

**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Florida Coast and southwestern Georgia.

**References:** Willey 1949:440; Sears 1951; Wimberly 1960:163-165.

**MOUNDVILLE SERIES**

There is much doubt on our part about whether these Alabama types (Moundville Incised, Moundville Engraved, Warrior Plain, etc.) exist in Georgia at all. Perhaps as an extreme minority at Etowah? We list them here at all because Caldwell (1969) suggested they might.

**NAPIER COMPLICATED STAMPED**

**Background:** This type was originally defined by Jesse Jennings and Charles Fairbanks based upon sherds from the Napier site just east of Macon that had a distinctive complex style of stamping.

**Sorting Criteria:** Intricate, detailed, complicated designs on relatively thin grit-tempered pottery. The lands and grooves on the pottery are typically thinner and narrower than Swift Creek designs. Many Napier designs were observed. Designs include: (1) multiple lines which passed back and forth across each other with parallel line filler, (2) zigzagging multilne strands that form diamond-shaped enclosures with parallel line filler, (3) multilne straight bands with multilne chevrons, (4) combinations of small concentric circles with multilne diamonds, crosses, or chevrons with parallel line filler, (5) herringbone lines, (6) curving multilne X’s, bordered by rainbow bands, (7)
two curving multiline strands intertwined with parallel line filler, (8) nested diamonds, (9) multiline diamonds with short lines radiating from them and framed at the sides with multiline zigzags, (10) multiline strands crossing each other similar to a bracelet motif, (11) a looped linear L shape with multiline strands crossing behind it, (12) curvilinear hourglass shapes paired side by side with parallel line filler, (13) concentric circles set in multiline figure eights crossed by three parallel lines, (14) shield shaped line-filled motifs in pairs side by side with parallel line filler and the area between the pairs filled with cross hatching. Known vessel forms include deep beakers, globular jars and bowls with incurving lips, bowls with straight or rounded flaring sides, bowls with widely flaring slightly rounded sides, and shouldered jars with straight vertical collars.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland to Early Mississippian.

**Geographical Range:** North and northwestern Georgia.

**References:** Holmes 1903. Kelly 1938:30-31; Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:8; Fairbanks 1946:97-107; Wauchope 1966:57-60.

**NEW RIVER COMPLICATED STAMPED**

**Background:** This type is Gordon Willey’s name for a variety of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped that occurred in quantity in northwestern Florida.

**Sorting Criteria:** Complicated stamping on grit-tempered pottery, frequently with check stamping associated in the same design. Foreground designs include concentric circles, lobate figures, interlocking whorls, and rayed or star elements. The designs cover the entire exteriors of vessels. Rims are slightly outflared and lips are round-pointed and flat-round.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland, Santa-Rosa-Swift Creek period.

**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Florida Gulf Coast and presumably southern Georgia.

**References:** Willey 1949:386.

**NORWOOD PLAIN**

**Background:** This type was originally defined by David Phelps. Perhaps related to the Wheeler series of northern Alabama. Name origin is uncertain.

**Sorting Criteria:** Fiber-tempered plain.

**Chronological Range:** Late Archaic. Very late in the fiber tempered sequence, and probably equivalent to the Refuge series on the Georgia Coast.
Geographical Range: The Tallahassee area along the Florida Gulf Coast, and perhaps into southwestern Georgia.

NORWOOD SIMPLE STAMPED

Background: This type was originally defined by David Phelps. Perhaps related to Wheeler series of northern Alabama. Name origin is uncertain.
Sorting Criteria: Simple stamping on fiber-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Archaic. Very late in the fiber tempered sequence, and probably equivalent to Refuge series on the Georgia Coast in time.
Geographical Range: The Tallahassee area along the Florida Gulf Coast, and into southwestern Georgia.

NUNNALLY INCISED

Background: Defined by Frank Schnell, Jim Knight, and Gail Schnell based upon their work at the Cemochechobee site in Clay County. This pottery is defined by its fine paste and distinctive color.
Sorting Criteria: Incised pottery with distinctive grey-black paste with very fine sand temper. Perhaps related to Safety Harbour Incised.
Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian.
Geographical Range: Lower Chattahoochee River valley.

NUNNALLY PLAIN

Background: Defined by Frank Schnell, Jim Knight, and Gail Schnell based upon their work at the Cemochechobee site in Clay County. This pottery is defined by its fine paste and distinctive color.
Sorting Criteria: Plain pottery with distinctive grey-black paste with very fine sand temper.
Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian.
Geographical Range: Lower Chattahoochee River valley.
References: Schnell, Knight, & Schnell 1981:177-179.

OCMULGEE CHECK STAMPED

Background: Charles Fairbanks accidentally named this type without the word "Fields" in 1956. See Ocmulgee Fields Check Stamped, the current recommended name.
Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on grit-tempered pottery
Chronological Range: Presumably late 17th-early 18th centuries.
Geographical Range: Central Georgia around Macon?

OCMULGEE CORD MARKED I
Background: Frankie Snow set up these three types in 1977. They are defined geographically as distinct areas. The variation is in terms of proportions of rim treatments in the different area.
Sorting Criteria: Fine cord marking on sand-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland.
Geographical Range: Ocmulgee River valley in the upper portion of the Coastal Plain, but not all the way to the Fall Line
References: Snow 1977.

OCMULGEE CORD MARKED II
Background: Frankie Snow set up these three types in 1977. They are geographically distinct areas that overlap to some degree. The variation is in terms of proportions of rim treatments in the different area.
Sorting Criteria: Fine cord marking on sand-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland.
Geographical Range: Lower Ocmulgee River valley between I and III.
References: Snow 1977.

OCMULGEE CORD MARKED III
Background: Frankie Snow set up these three types in 1977. They are geographically distinct areas that overlap to some degree. The variation is in terms of proportions of rim treatments in the different area.
Sorting Criteria: Fine cord marking on sand-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland.
Geographical Range: Lowest portion of the Ocmulgee River valley and adjacent lowest Oconee River valley.
References: Snow 1977.

OCMULGEE FIELDS CHECK STAMPED
Background: Charles Fairbanks defined this type at Ocmulgee National Monument. This type is assumed to be the equivalent of Leon-Jefferson Check Stamped. This type was defined in conjunction with the discovery of the Trading Post at Ocmulgee. It was later discovered that this type is originally from Alabama and that people who were making this came over to the Macon area. This type was originally defined as Ocmulgee Check Stamped in Griffin 1953 by Charles Fairbanks. Joseph Caldwell redefined this with the word “Fields” included for consistency., and this is the recommended form.
Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on grit-tempered pottery. Vessel form is a
deep jar with slightly constricted neck and rounded shoulders. Rims are slightly flaring, and/or folded, lower edge is finger-pinched. Lips are rounded and the bases are rounded
Chronological Range: Late 17th and early 18th centuries A.D.
Geographical Range: The Macon area in central Georgia.
References: Caldwell 1969.

OCMULGEE FIELDS INCISED
Background: Named by Jesse Jennings and Charles Fairbanks. Fairbanks thought that this type evolved directly out of Lamar Bold Incised. Related to Aucilla Incised. Named after Ocmulgee Fields at Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon.
Sorting Criteria: Poorly executed incising on grit-tempered pottery. In rare occasions crushed shell tempering is used. Incised lines are usually smoothed over. Designs include scrolls, guilloches, combined scrolls and straight lines, chevrons, and horizontal lines parallel to the lip. Known vessel forms include Cazuela bowls and open bowls. On Cazuela bowls, the design is restricted to the rim area. On open bowls, the design is restricted to the upper and interior surfaces of the rims. Rim forms are insloped or incurved on cazuelas and out-flared for the open bowls.
Chronological Range: Late 17th to early 18th centuries A.D.
Geographical Range: The Macon area.

OCMULGEE FIELDS PLAIN
Background: This is the plain pottery associated with the other Ocmulgee Fields types. Named by Charles Fairbanks.
Sorting Criteria: Plain, coarse grit or shell-tempered pottery. This type is sometimes burnished.
Chronological Range: Late 17th to early 18th centuries A.D.
Geographical Range: The Macon area.

OCMULGEE FIELDS SMOOTHED
Background: Named by Robert Wauchope for material upstream from Macon. No one else has really used this type and it is not recommended.
Sorting Criteria: Smoothed fine sand-tempered pottery. Known vessel forms
include bowls with flaring and straight to out-curved sides, bowls with rounded and vertical to faintly flaring sides, rounded with incurved rims, and dishes with widely flaring straight sides.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian, Historic period.

**Geographical Range:** Central Georgia along Fall Line.

**References:** Wauchope 1966:90.

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**OCONEE VALLEY INCISED**

**Background:** First recognized at the Joe Bell site (9Mg28), by mark Williams and then seen throughout the Piedmont part of the Oconee Valley. Never formally named until now.

**Sorting Criteria:** Multiple fine-line incising on grit-tempered pottery. Execution is usually excellent. Usually on the upper portion of cazuela bowls.

**Chronological Range:** Late 16\(^{th}\) through mid 17\(^{th}\) centuries AD.

**Geographical Range:** Oconee Valley from Athens to junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, but mostly in the Piedmont.

**References:** Williams 1983; This paper.

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**OEMLER CHECK STAMPED**

**Background:** “This is an early variety of Deptford Check Stamped” according to Chester DePratter. Named after the Oemler site in Chatham County.

**Sorting Criteria:** Check stamping on sand-tempered pottery. Checks are small rhomboids, diamonds, or rectangular shapes. Rims are straight to slightly flaring; sometimes sharply everted. Lips are rounded to squared; often forming a broad flat lip. Vessel forms are cylindrical jars with rounded bases.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** The northern Georgia Coast.

**References:** DePratter 1991:174.

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**OEMLER COMPLICATED STAMPED**

**Background:** Named after the Oemler site in Chatham County by Antonio Waring.

**Sorting Criteria:** Complicated stamping on sand-tempered pottery. Designs include nested diamonds, herring bone shapes, alternating zones of triangle-filled pyramids, and rows of diamond-shaped lozenges separated by heavy lines. No curvilinear stamping is found for this type. Rims are straight to slightly flaring, sometimes sharply everted. Lips are rounded to squared, often forming a broad flat lip. Vessel forms are cylindrical jars and bases are rounded.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** The northern Georgia Coast.

OEMLER SIMPLE STAMPED

*Background:* This was used by Joseph Caldwell in his Master’s thesis, but has not been used since. Named after the Oemler site in Chatham County.


*Chronological Range:* Early Woodland.

*Geographical Range:* The northern Georgia Coast.

*References:* Caldwell 1941:25.

OLD OCONEE TOWN INCISED

*Background:* Used by Arthur Kelly and Charles Fairbanks orally, based upon their separate work at 9Bl16 in Baldwin County just south of Milledgeville. Use the name Ocmulgee Fields Incised instead.

*Sorting Criteria:* Same as Ocmulgee Fields Incised.

*Chronological Range:* Late 17th to early 18th centuries A.D.

*Geographical Range:* Oconee River at Fall Line.

*References:* We don’t think this term was ever actually used in print.

ORANGE INCISED

*Background:* Named after Orange County, Florida, by James B. Griffin.

*Sorting Criteria:* Incising on fiber-tempered pottery. Designs include nested chevrons, nested squares or diamonds, hatched oblique lines in a band, or triangular area with oblique hatching. Rims are simple and straight with a rounded or slightly flattened lip.

*Chronological Range:* Late Archaic-Early Woodland, Orange period.

*Geographical Range:* This is a Florida type, found along the St Johns River and sporadically along the coast. It occurs in extreme southeastern Georgia on Cumberland Island.

*References:* Griffin 1945:219; Sears and Griffin 1950; Ferguson 1951:19-22; Goggin 1952:98.

ORANGE PLAIN

*Background:* Named after Orange County, Florida, by James B. Griffin.

*Sorting Criteria:* Plain fiber-tempered pottery. Rims are simple and straight with a rounded or slightly flattened lip. Can’t be separated from St. Simons Plain in coastal Georgia.

*Chronological Range:* Late Archaic, Orange period.

*Geographical Range:* This is a Florida type, found along the St Johns River and sporadically along the Coast. It is uncertain if this type is found in Georgia. If so, it is predicted that it would be found in southwestern Georgia.

*References:* Griffin 1945:219; Sears and Griffin 1950; Ferguson 1951:17-19.
OVERHILL CHECK STAMPED

*Background:* This type is similar to Boyd Check Stamped and Galt Check Stamped. Named after the Overhill Cherokee of 18th century fame by Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg.

*Sorting Criteria:* Check stamping on coarsely crushed shell or occasionally coarse grit-tempered pottery. Known vessel forms include vertical jar rims and incurved or flared bowl rims. Rims are also sometimes notched.

*Chronological Range:* The shell-tempered pottery is middle 18th century Cherokee pottery. The grit temper is thought to be an earlier form, as well as contemporary with the shell-tempered form.

*Geographical Range:* The majority of this type of pottery is found in along the Little Tennessee and upper Hiwassee Rivers in eastern Tennessee. Perhaps also found in extreme northern Georgia.


OVERHILL COMPLICATED STAMPED

*Background:* This is similar to Lamar Complicated Stamped. Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg gave this name to the Lamar pottery that was in the historic Overhill Cherokee occupations in eastern Tennessee. The grit-tempered material was pulled out and named Tugalo Complicated Stamped.

*Sorting Criteria:* Complicated stamping on coarsely crushed shell or occasionally coarse grit tempered pottery. Known vessel forms are jars and shallow bowls similar to salt pans. Rim are vertical on jar forms.

*Chronological Range:* Late Mississippian. The shell-tempered pottery is middle 18th century Cherokee pottery. The grit temper is thought to be an earlier form as well as contemporaneous with the shell-tempered form.

*Geographical Range:* The majority of this type of pottery is found in along the Little Tennessee and upper Hiwassee Rivers of eastern Tennessee. Possibly also found in extreme northern Georgia.


OVERHILL SIMPLE STAMPED

*Background:* We are not sure this was ever used, although Broyles lists it without comment in her compilation.

*Sorting Criteria:* Presumably simple stamping on Overhill paste.

*Chronological Range:* Presumably Historic period.
Geographical Range: presumably eastern Tennessee.

PIEDMONT COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: This is the name that Arthur Kelly and Robert Neitzel felt should have been given to the type Savannah Complicated Stamped. "Archeological hindsight might more properly designate this type as Piedmont Complicated Stamp rather than tag it with a coastal geographical designation." This is listed here simply for completeness.
Sorting Criteria: See Savannah Complicated Stamped.
Chronological Range: See Savannah Complicated Stamped.
Geographical Range: See Savannah Complicated Stamped.

PIERCE ZONED RED
Background: Similar to, but earlier than, Weeden Island Zoned Red. Named by Gordon Willey after the Pierce site, 8Fr14, in Franklin County, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Incised and zoned red designs on fine sand and mica-tempered pottery. Designs include rectangular panels, horizontal bands, vertical zigzag bands, diamonds, and pendant loops. Known vessel forms are U-shaped double vessels and cylindrical beakers.
Chronological Range: Middle Woodland, Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Florida Gulf Coast and southwestern Georgia.

PIGEON BRUSHED
Background: Named by Patricia Holden and revised by Bennie Keel, all from work in western North Carolina. This series has "an iridescent sheen", and larger tetrapods than the similar Connestee series. It is presumably slightly earlier also. Presumably named after the Pigeon River. Probably not a name that is very useful for Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: Brushing on sand-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late early Woodland to early Middle Woodland.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

PIGEON CHECK STAMPED

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Background: Named by Patricia Holden and revised by Bennie Keel, all from work in western North Carolina. This series has “an iridescent sheen”, and larger tetrapods than the similar Connestee series. It is presumably slightly earlier also. Presumably named after the Pigeon River. Probably not a name that is very useful for Georgia.

Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on sand-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late early Woodland to early Middle Woodland.

Geographical Range: Western North Carolina and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.


PIGEON COMPLICATED STAMPED

Background: Named by Patricia Holden and revised by Bennie Keel, all from work in western North Carolina. This series has “an iridescent sheen”, and larger tetrapods than the similar Connestee series. It is presumably slightly earlier also. Presumably named after the Pigeon River. Probably not a name that is very useful for Georgia.

Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on sand-tempered pottery. Perhaps related to Swift Creek Complicated Stamped.

Chronological Range: Late early Woodland to early Middle Woodland.

Geographical Range: Western North Carolina and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.


PIGEON PLAIN

Background: Named by Patricia Holden and revised by Bennie Keel, all from work in western North Carolina. This series has “an iridescent sheen”, and larger tetrapods than the similar Connestee series. It is presumably slightly earlier also. Presumably named after the Pigeon River. Probably not a name that is very useful for Georgia.

Sorting Criteria: Plain sand-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late early Woodland to early Middle Woodland.

Geographical Range: Western North Carolina and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.


PIGEON SIMPLE STAMPED

Background: Named by Patricia Holden and revised by Bennie Keel, all from work in western North Carolina. This series has “an iridescent sheen”, and larger tetrapods than the similar Connestee series. It is presumably slightly earlier also. Presumably named after the Pigeon River. Probably not a name that is very useful for Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: Simple stamping on sand-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late early Woodland to early Middle Woodland.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

PINE HARBOR CHECK STAMPED
Background: A name used briefly by Sheila Caldwell for what eventually became Altamaha Check Stamped.
Sorting Criteria: See Altamaha Check Stamped.
Chronological Range: See Altamaha Check Stamped.
Geographical Range: See Altamaha Check Stamped.
References: Caldwell, Sheila Kelly n.d.

PINE HARBOR COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: Little known type named by Sheila Caldwell from work at Fort King George.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Background: Late Mississippian.
Geographical Background: Georgia Coast.
References: Caldwell, Sheila Kelly n.d.

PINE HARBOR INCISED
Background: Little known type named by Sheila Caldwell from work at Fort King George.
Sorting Criteria: Incising on grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Background: Late Mississippian.
Geographical Background: Georgia Coast.
References: Caldwell, Sheila Kelly n.d.

PINELLAS INCISED
Background: This type is related to Fort Walton Incised. Named by Gordon Willey for Pinellas County, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Incising and dot punctating on fine to medium-coarse sand-tempered pottery. Designs include a single line encircling the vessel just below the rim with a row of punctations above it (like eyebrows),
rectilinear-curvilinear guilloche or scrolls, meanders filled in with punctations, parallel lines, running scrolls, and wavy bands. Known vessel forms include collared bowls, open bowls, and cazuela bowls. Rim forms are incurved or straight. Vertical loop handles were sometimes attached to the vessels. Like Ocmlulgee Fields Incised in many ways.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian Safety Harbor period.

**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Florida and up the Chattahoochee River at least to the Rood’s Landing site.

**References:** Willey 1949:482; Griffin, John W. 1950:104.

**PINELLAS PLAIN**

*Background:* Named by Gordon Willey for Pinellas County, Florida.

*Sorting Criteria:* Plain pottery that has fine to medium-coarse sand temper. Known vessel forms are open bowls, cazuela bowls, collared globular ollas, and simple pots. Rim forms are incurving and sometimes folded on the exterior. Sometimes nodes and pinched punctuations are put on or below the rim.

*Chronological Range:* Late Mississippian Safety Harbor period.

*Geographical Range:* Central Gulf Coast and Manatee regions. Probably not in Georgia as such, but was on the 1969 list of Caldwell.

*References:* Willey 1949:482; Caldwell 1969.

**PINELLAS RANDOM PUNCTATED**

*Background:* Not in Willey 1949. We are uncertain where or if this was ever used. Named for Pinellas County, Florida.

*Sorting Criteria:* Presumably randomly placed punctuations on sand-tempered pottery.

*Chronological Range:* Presumably late Mississippian Safety Harbor period.

*Geographical Range:* Presumably Central Gulf Coast and Manatee regions. Probably not in Georgia as such, but was on the 1969 list of Caldwell.


**PISGAH CHECK STAMPED**

*Background:* Defined by Patricia Holden and later revised by Roy Dickens from excavation in western North Carolina. Probably not a type that is much warranted for use in Georgia. Named after Pisgah Mountain, presumably.

*Sorting Criteria:* Check stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

PISGAH CURVILINEAR COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: A revision of the name Pisgah Complicated Stamped by Roy Dickens based upon excavations in western North Carolina. Probably not a type that is of much use in Georgia. Named after Pisgah Mountain, presumably.
Sorting Criteria: Curvilinear complicated stamping on grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

PISGAH COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: Defined by Patricia Holden and later revised by Roy Dickens from excavation in western North Carolina. Probably not a type that is of much use in Georgia. Named after Pisgah Mountain, presumably.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

PISGAH PLAIN
Background: Defined by Patricia Holden and later revised by Roy Dickens from excavation in western North Carolina. Probably not a type that is of much use in Georgia. Named after Pisgah Mountain, presumably.
Sorting Criteria: Plain grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

PISGAH SMOOTHED OVER COMPLICATED STAMPED
Background: Defined by Patricia Holden and later revised by Roy Dickens from excavation in western North Carolina. Probably not a type that is of much use in Georgia. Named after Pisgah Mountain, presumably.
Sorting Criteria: Just as the name says on grit-tempered pottery. This is presumably the same as what some researchers have called obliterated
stamped, or roughened pottery.

*Chronological Range:* Middle Mississippian.

*Geographical Range:* Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.


**PISGAH RECTILINEAR COMPLICATED STAMPED**

*Background:* A revision by Roy Dickens from excavation in western North Carolina of Pisgah Complicated Stamped, a name that Dickens did not use. Probably not a type that is of much use in Georgia. Named after Pisgah Mountain, presumably.

*Sorting Criteria:* Rectilinear complicated stamping on grit-tempered pottery.

*Chronological Range:* Middle Mississippian.

*Geographical Range:* Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.


**POINT WASHINGTON INCISED**

*Background:* Named by Gordon Willey for the Point Washington site excavated by Clarence B. Moore in Washington County, Florida.

*Sorting Criteria:* Incising on fine to medium size grit-tempered pottery always with 2, 3, or 4 lines only. Designs include loop figures, complicated scrolls, running scrolls, ovals with cross bars, diamonds, V-shaped figures, and combinations of curvilinear and rectilinear elements. Known vessel forms include shallow bowls, flattened-globular bowls, cazuela bowls (most common), collared globular bowls, short-collared jars, bottles, double bowls, jars with cambered rims, and simple bowls with effigies. Rims are inslanting or incurving dependent on the vessel form. Lips are rounded or round-pointed. Effigies and vertical lugs are sometimes attached to the vessels. Bases are rounded.

*Chronological Range:* Late Mississippian Fort Walton period.

*Geographical Range:* Northwestern Florida Coast and southwestern Georgia.

*References:* Willey 1949:463.

**PRAIRIE CORD MARKED**

*Background:* Named by John Goggin from north-central Florida, and refined
by Jerald Milanich and John Worth. Presumably related to West Florida Cord Marked, the Ocmulgee Cord Marked types of Frankie Snow, and even Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked on the Georgia Coast. This broad similarity may reflect a movement of people from south-central Georgia to north-central Florida according to Milanich. This is a part of what John Worth (n.d.) calls the Suwanee Valley Series.

**Sorting Criteria:** Cord marking on grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland until historic times.

**Geographical Range:** North-central Florida, and presumably portions of south-central Georgia.

**References:** Goggin 1948:3-4; Milanich 1971:33, Worth 1992, n.d.

### QUALLA BURNISHED

**Background:** The Qualla series was named by Brian Egloff based upon excavations by a number of people in western North Carolina, as well as upper South Carolina. This material is essentially Lamar series material, and that term is recommended for use in Georgia. Named after the Qualla Cherokee Reservation.

**Sorting Criteria:** Burnished plain pottery that is grit-tempered.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian, early Historic.

**Geographical Range:** Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

**References:** Egloff 1967:40; Keel 1976:40.

### QUALLA CHECK STAMPED

**Background:** The Qualla series was named by Brian Egloff based upon excavations by a number of people in western North Carolina, as well as upper South Carolina. This material is essentially Lamar series material, and that term is recommended for use in Georgia. Named after the Qualla Cherokee Reservation.

**Sorting Criteria:** Check stamping on grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian, early Historic.

**Geographical Range:** Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

**References:** Egloff 1967:41; Keel 1976:40.

### QUALLA COMPLICATED STAMPED

**Background:** The Qualla series was named by Brian Egloff based upon excavations by a number of people in western North Carolina, as well as upper South Carolina. This material is essentially Lamar series material, and that term is recommended for use in Georgia. Named after the Qualla Cherokee Reservation.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Mississippian, early Historic.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

QUALLA CORD MARKED

Background: The Qualla series was named by Brian Egloff based upon excavations by a number of people in western North Carolina, as well as upper South Carolina. This material is essentially Lamar series material, and that term is recommended for use in Georgia. Named after the Qualla Cherokee Reservation.
Sorting Criteria: Cord marking on grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Mississippian, early Historic.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

QUALLA CORNCOB IMPRESSED

Background: The Qualla series was named by Brian Egloff based upon excavations by a number of people in western North Carolina, as well as upper South Carolina. This material is essentially Lamar series material, and that term is recommended for use in Georgia. Named after the Qualla Cherokee Reservation.
Sorting Criteria: Corn cob impressions on grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Mississippian, early Historic.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.
References: Keel 1976:41.

QUALLA INCISED

Background: The Qualla series was named by Brian Egloff based upon excavations by a number of people in western North Carolina, as well as upper South Carolina. This material is essentially Lamar series material, and that term is recommended for use in Georgia. Named after the Qualla Cherokee Reservation.
Sorting Criteria: Incised lines on grit-tempered pottery, usually with complicated stamping also.
Chronological Range: Late Mississippian, early Historic.
Geographical Range: Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.
References: Keel 1976:41.
**QUALLA PLAIN**

*Background:* The Qualla series was named by Brian Egloff based upon excavations by a number of people in western North Carolina, as well as upper South Carolina. This material is essentially Lamar series material, and that term is recommended for use in Georgia. Named after the Qualla Cherokee Reservation.

*Sorting Criteria:* Plain grit-tempered pottery.

*Chronological Range:* Late Mississippian, early Historic.

*Geographical Range:* Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.


**QUALLA SIMPLE STAMPED**

*Background:* The Qualla series was named by Brian Egloff based upon excavations by a number of people in western North Carolina, as well as upper South Carolina. This material is essentially Lamar series material, and that term is recommended for use in Georgia. Named after the Qualla Cherokee Reservation.

*Sorting Criteria:* Simple stamping on grit-tempered pottery.

*Chronological Range:* Late Mississippian, early Historic.

*Geographical Range:* Western North Carolina, and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.


**REFUGE DENTATE STAMPED**

*Background:* Named for the Refuge site north of Savannah on the Savannah River excavated by Antonio Waring.

*Sorting Criteria:* Dentate stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Impressions are fine and clear. Single or multiple lines of stamping occur without any apparent patterning. Sometimes occurs in association with simple stamping or punctation. Rims are straight or are occasionally slightly flared. Lips may be squared or rounded. They are often tilted outward, giving a beveling effect to the outer edge. Vessel forms are conoidal jars or hemispherical bowls. Bases are conoidal or rounded or squared if tetrapodal supports are present.

*Chronological Range:* Early Woodland period, Refuge III.

*Geographical Range:* Lower Savannah River and upper Georgia Coast.


**REFUGE INCISED**

*Background:* Named for the Refuge site north of Savannah on the Savannah River excavated by Antonio Waring.
Sorting Criteria: Incising on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Incising is poorly executed and is usually shallow. Rims are incurving to straight. Lips are rounded to squared. The most common vessel form is a hemispherical bowl, but straight sided jars also occur.

Chronological Range: Early Woodland period, Refuge I.

Geographical Range: Lower Savannah River and upper Georgia Coast.


REFUGE PLAIN

Background: Named for the Refuge site north of Savannah on the Savannah River excavated by Antonio Waring.

Sorting Criteria: Plain sand / grit-tempered pottery. Rims are straight or are occasionally slightly flared. Lips may be squared or rounded. They are often tilted outward, giving a beveling effect to the outer edge. Vessel forms are conoidal jars or hemispherical bowls. Bases are conoidal or rounded or squared if tetrapodal supports are present.

Chronological Range: Early Woodland.

Geographical Range: Lower Savannah River and upper Georgia Coast.


REFUGE PUNCTATED

Background: Named for the Refuge site north of Savannah on the Savannah River excavated by Antonio Waring.

Sorting Criteria: Punctations on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Designs are either linear or random punctations. Linear punctations occur in rows or sometime in zones. Punctations may be combined with incising or dentate stamping. Rims are incurving to straight. Lips are rounded to squared. Vessel forms are most commonly hemispherical bowls, but straight sided jars also occur.

Chronological Range: Early Woodland, Refuge I.

Geographical Range: Lower Savannah River and upper Georgia Coast.


REFUGE SIMPLE STAMPED

Background: Named by Chester DePratter. Named for the Refuge site north of Savannah on the Savannah River excavated by Antonio Waring.

Sorting Criteria: Simple stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Designs are shallow, longitudinal grooves, which may have either a parallel arrangement or be in a cross-stamped pattern. Decorated tetrapods also may occur on these vessels. Rims are straight or are occasionally slightly flared. Lips may be squared or rounded. They are often tilted outward giving a beveling effect to the outer edge. Vessel forms are conoidal jars or
hemispherical bowls. Bases are conoidal or rounded or squared if tetrapodal supports are present.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland, develops in the St. Simons series and continues on through Refuge I, II, III into Deptford I and II.

**Geographical Range:** Lower Savannah River and upper Georgia Coast.


**ROOD'S INCISED**

**Background:** This is Lamar Incised pottery that was given the name Rood's Incised by Joseph Caldwell for sherds from the Rood's Landing site in Stewart County, Georgia (9Sw1).

**Sorting Criteria:** Incising on sand / grit-tempered pottery. The incising is broad lined and carefully executed. Vessel forms are hemispherical bowls and globular vessels. Vessels are well smoothed or burnished, and are usually a homogenous dark gray surface color. Rims are neatly folded.

**Chronological Range:** Late Mississippian.

**Geographical Range:** Central Chattahoochee River valley.

**References:** Caldwell, Joseph R. 1955b:37.

**RUDDER COMB INCISED**

**Background:** Defined by Marion Heimlich for pottery found in the Guntersville Basin along the Tennessee River in northeastern Alabama. This type has been found at both the Little Egypt site by David Hally and at the Etowah site by Adam King.

**Sorting Criteria:** Brushing or incising with a toothed instrument on grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Middle to Late Mississippian.

**Geographical Range:** Northeastern Alabama and northwestern Georgia.


**SAFETY HARBOR INCISED**

**Background:** This type was originally defined by Gordon Willey. Named for the Safety Harbor site, 8Pi2, in Pinellas County, Florida.

**Sorting Criteria:** Incising and punctuation on fine to medium sand-tempered pottery. Designs include poorly executed geometric rectilinear and curvilinear designs, volutes pendant from rim, concentric diamonds, parallel line zigzags encircling the pot, X-shapes with scroll ends, intertwined bands, filfot crosses, and stylized serpent designs. Punctations are often used as background filler.
and to outline incised designs. Known vessel forms include bowls with incurved rims, flattened-globular bowls, deep bowls with recurved rims and flat bases, beaker-bowls, short-collared jars, long-collared jars, and bottles. Lips are often flat, but sometimes rounded. Bases are flat, but sometimes rounded.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian / early Historic Safety Harbor period.

Geographical Range: The northwestern Florida Gulf Coast. It is unlikely that this type is found in Georgia.

References: Willey and Woodbury 1942:244-245; Willey 1949:479-482; Griffin, John W. 1950:104.

SAN MARCOS PLAIN

Background: This time was originally defined by John Goggin. Named for Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Plain sand-tempered pottery. Vessel forms are large, deep, rounded base jars. This pottery was also tempered at time with limestone and at other times with sand and limestone.
Chronological Range: Historic period, 17th century.
Geographical Range: This is a Florida type found along the St. Johns River. It may come into extreme southeastern Georgia.
References: Goggin 1952:110.

SAN MARCOS RED
Background: This time was originally defined by John Goggin. Named for Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Red painted sand-tempered pottery. Vessel forms are large, deep, rounded-base jars. This pottery was also tempered at times with limestone and at other times with sand and limestone.
Chronological Range: Historic period, 17th century.
Geographical Range: This is a Florida type found along the St. Johns River. It may come into extreme southeastern Georgia.
References: Goggin, John W 1952:110.

SAN MARCOS STAMPED
Background: This time was originally defined by Hale Smith. Named for Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Sometimes the interior of this type is found to be painted orange with or without black-painted lines. The stamping of the pottery may be a combination of simple, check, and complicated designs occurring on a single vessel. Simple and check stamping may occur without the complicated stamping. Simple stamping may occur alone as well as with complicated and check stamping. Simple stamping was the majority stamping type for this type from 1686 A.D. to 1750 A.D. at St. Augustine. The simple stamped sherds exhibit little overlap in the stamped designs. The stamping runs at right angles to the adjoining impressions. Cross stamping often occurs. Complicated stamped motifs are concentric arcs, concentric circles with or without a raised interior dot, simple stamping with a square or circle in one corner having a raised dot inside, interlocking guilloche stamping, concentric rectilinear diamond designs the interior of which is composed of two parallel lines of medium checks. Vessel forms are small to large globular vessels and shallow bowls. Rims are slightly flaring or straight and may be folded. At the base of folded rims there is sometimes blunt or hollow reed punctations. The rims of shallow bowls are sometimes incised. Stamping sometimes occurs on folds of rims.
Chronological Range: Historic 17th to 18th centuries.
Geographical Range: Florida near the St. Augustine region and perhaps into
extreme southeastern Georgia.

SANIBEL INCISED
Background: Named by Gordon Willey from work in southeast Florida for Sanibel Island. This type was listed in the 1969 Georgia list developed under Joseph Caldwell, but it seems very unlikely that this type has ever been found in Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: Incised on sand-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range:
Geographical Range: Southeastern Florida.

SANTA ROSA PUNCTATED
Background: Named by Gordon Willey for Santa Rosa County, Florida, based upon his 1949 survey.
Sorting Criteria: Broad, round bottomed incised lines and hemiconical punctations on clay-tempered pottery. Designs are incised broad zones or figures, in both rectilinear and curvilinear fashion. These zones or bands are filled in with hemiconical punctations. Punctations are often closely spaced. Known vessel forms are short collared jars.
Chronological Range: Middle Woodland, Santa-Rosa period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern coast of Florida and southwestern Georgia presumably.

SANTA ROSA STAMPED
Sorting Criteria: Shell rocker stamping on ground clay or sherd-tempered pottery. Rims are outflared or direct. Lips are scalloped or notched.
Chronological Range: Middle
Woodland Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period.

*Geographical Range:* Northwestern Florida Coast and presumably southwestern Georgia.


**SATILLA PLAIN**

*Background:* This was named by Frankie Snow in south-central Georgia for material that was "semi-fiber tempered"—that is, fiber tempered with the addition of sand. This may represent a transition series from fiber tempered to sand-tempered pottery. Named after the Satilla River, this is part of what Snow called the Satilla series. See Willacoochee Check Stamped also.

*Sorting Criteria:* Plain pottery with mixed fiber and sand-tempered paste.

*Chronological Range:* Early Woodland.

*Geographical Range:* The interior coastal region and perhaps south-central Georgia.

*References:* Snow 1977:12.

**SATILLA SIMPLE STAMPED**

*Background:* This was named by Frankie Snow in south-central Georgia for material that was "semi-fiber tempered"—that is, fiber tempered with the addition of sand. This may represent a transition series from fiber tempered to sand-tempered pottery. Named after the Satilla River, this is part of what Snow called the Satilla series. See Willacoochee Check Stamped also.

*Sorting Criteria:* Simple stamping on mixed fiber and sand-tempered pottery.

*Chronological Range:* Early Woodland.

*Geographical Range:* The interior coastal region and perhaps south-central Georgia.

*References:* Snow 1977:12.

**SAVANNAH BURNISHED PLAIN**

*Background:* Named for the Savannah River and the city of Savannah by Joseph Caldwell and Antonio Waring.
**Sorting Criteria:** Burnished grit-tempered pottery. This type has a wide variation of vessel forms. The most common forms are carinated, shallow, and hemispherical bowls. Rims are incurving or straight and sometimes flaring. Lips are rounded, squared, or rounded-squared.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Mississippian, Savannah period.

**Geographical Range:** The entire state of Georgia.

**References:** Caldwell and Waring 1939a:7; Caldwell and McCann 1941:45-46.

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**SAVANNAH CHECK STAMPED**

**Background:** Named for the Savannah River and the city of Savannah by Joseph Caldwell and Antonio Waring.

**Sorting Criteria:** Check stamping on grit-tempered pottery. Reed punctations sometimes occur in the rim area. Vessels forms are globular with a rounded bases. Rims are usually flaring, but can be everted, straight, or rarely incurving. Rim folds have been noted, but seem to appear late in the duration of the type. Lips are squared, stamped beveled, or sometimes rounded.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Mississippian.

**Geographical Range:** The entire state of Georgia.
SAVANNAH CHECK STAMPED, Hollywood Variety

Background: Named for the Hollywood site in Richmond County just south of Augusta by Carl Miller. Not a recommended name. Uncertain what is intended by the variety designation.

Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian.

Geographical Range: Central Savannah River valley.

References: Miller 1950:Fig 1.
SAVANNAH COMPLICATED STAMPED

Background: Defined at the Irene site, 9Ch1, in Chatham County. Named for the Savannah River and the city of Savannah by Joseph Caldwell and Antonio Waring.

Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on grit-tempered pottery with unfolded rims. Applications of the stamped designs are deliberate and clear. Overstamping often occurs, however. Known designs include figure eight, concentric circles, a single terminal element of the figure eight, concentric circles with a cross in the center, and a simple figure eight with a cross in the center of each terminal circle. Vessel forms are globular or cylindrical with well-defined shoulders. Vessels are usually large with diameters sometimes exceeding 30 centimeters. Rims are straight to flaring, sometimes everted. Lips are squared, rounded or stamped-beveled.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Savannah period.

Geographical Range: Southern Georgia and the Piedmont of Georgia.

References: Caldwell and Waring 1939b:11; Caldwell and McCann 1941:45.

SAVANNAH FILFOT STAMPED

Background: This is a specific motif of Savannah Complicated Stamped. This design is not restricted to the Savannah period, however. This was the original published name for what became Savannah Complicated Stamped. Use the name Savannah Complicated Stamped instead.

Sorting Criteria: Filfot complicated stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Savannah period.

Geographical Range: Southern Georgia and the Piedmont of Georgia.

References: Caldwell and Waring 1939a:5.
SAVANNAH FINE CORD MARKED

Background: Defined by Joseph Caldwell and Antonio Waring from the excavations at the Irene site. Named for the Savannah River and the city of Savannah.

Sorting Criteria: Cord marking on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Cross-stamping occurs in high frequency. The rims are usually finished with a series of vertical cord impressions. The bottoms of the vessels are finished with narrow impressions of the side of the paddle. Vessel forms are usually a globular or an elongated shape with a round or conical base. Rims are straight to flaring, sometimes everted. Excess rim clay is often flattened by the application of the paddle.
Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Savannah period.
Geographical Range: Georgia Coast to south-central Georgia.
References: Caldwell and Waring 1939b:8; Caldwell and McCann 1941:43-44; Goggin 1952:109.

SAVANNAH PLAIN
Background: Plain pottery at the Irene site associated with the Savannah period. Named for the Savannah River. Not the burnished plain.
Sorting Criteria: Plain unburnished pottery on sand / grit temper associated with other Savannah materials in Middle Mississippian context
Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Savannah period.
Geographical Range: Southern Georgia and the Piedmont of Georgia.

SAVANNAH STAMPED
Background: This type name was used by Robert Wauchope to described Savannah Complicated Stamped. This is a poor name to use because it does not allow for the division of simple stamping from complicated stamping. Same as Savannah Complicated Stamped.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Complicated designs include concentric circles, concentric circles with central crosse in circle, multiline eights, concentric circles with a two line bisector, nested squares, nested diamonds. Known forms include globular and cylindrical vessels. Rim are straight to flaring with some being everted. Lips are square, round, or beveled.
Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Savannah period.
Geographical Range: Southern Georgia into the Piedmont.
References: Wauchope 1966:77-79.

SEALE PLAIN
Background: Defined by Wesley Hurt from his work in east-central Alabama as part of the Walter F. George Reservoir survey. Perhaps related to Wakulla Check Stamped. Named for Seale, Alabama.
Sorting Criteria: Plain sand / grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland Weeden Island period.
Geographical Range: Central Chattahoochee River valley.

SHELTON WAVEY LINE STAMPED
Background: A single motif of Savannah Complicated Stamped, found at Beaverdam Creek site by Brooks Hutto in the first survey of what became the Russell Reservoir project. Not a widely used type—most people would say use
Savannah Complicated Stamped instead.

Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping of a unique wavy line design on grit-tempered vessels lacking folded rims.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Savannah period.

Geographical Range: Central Savannah River valley in the Georgia Piedmont.


SIGMA CLASS STAMPED

Background: Arthur Kelly’s original name for Vining Simple Stamped. This name was obsolete by 1938. Kelly gave the first types names in Georgia using the letters of the Greek alphabet.

Sorting Criteria: See Vining Simple Stamped.

Chronological Range: See Vining Simple Stamped.

Geographical Range: See Vining Simple Stamped.


SIXES PLAIN

Background: This type was originally defined by William Sears in the Wilbanks site report in 1958. Wilbanks was in the Allatoona Reservoir. Named after the little town of Sixes in Cherokee County, Georgia.

Sorting Criteria: Plain finely crushed shell-tempered pottery. Vessel forms were probably globular jars, but this is uncertain. Rims exhibit a mid to strong flare that form from an abruptly constricted neck. Lips are rounded.

Chronological Range: Early to Middle Mississippi period.

Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia, Etowah River valley.


SQUARE GROUND LAMAR

Background: Frankie Snow named this material for a single design of Lamar Complicated Stamped pottery from an area in southern Georgia. The name is obviously not a typical pottery type name, and is used by Snow as a phase designation as well as a pottery type.

Sorting Criteria: A unique rectilinear complicated stamped design on grit-tempered pottery. This is said by Snow to represent a “square ground” layout as described for historic Creek Indians.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian, early Historic period.

Geographical Range: Around and below the Big Bend region of the lower Ocmulgee River valley in south-central Georgia.


ST. ANDREWS COMPLICATED STAMPED, Early Variety

Background: This is a small group of rectangular designs of Swift Creek
Complicated Stamped described by Gordon Willey on the northwestern Florida Gulf Coast. Named after St. Andrews Bay in northwestern Florida. The rims of the vessels define this as early in the Swift Creek period.

**Sorting Criteria:** Rectilinear complicated stamping on sand and mica-tempered pottery. Designs include hatched rectangles, diagonally bisected rectangles with each triangular half filled with hachure, and concentric rectangles or triangles. Rims are in-curving, notched, and scalloped. Lips are flat-round or flat.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period.

**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Florida.

**References:** Willey 1949:385-386; Wimberly 1960:121-122.

**ST. ANDREWS COMPLICATED STAMPED, Late Variety**

**Background:** Named by Willey after St. Andrews Bay in northwestern Florida. Like the Early variety above, this is a Swift Creek-like stamping.

**Sorting Criteria:** Rectangular complicated stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Execution of the stamping includes designs that are larger and bolder than in the Early Variety. Rims are folded and are either straight or incurved and are the defining characteristic as a Late variety.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland Weeden Island I period.

**Geographical Range:** Northwestern Florida Coast.

**References:** Willey 1949:436.

**ST. CATHHERINES BURNISHED PLAIN**

**Background:** Named after St. Catherines Island. Originally recognized by Joseph Caldwell in the late 1960s.

**Sorting Criteria:** Burnished plain clay or grog-tempered pottery. The fragments of temper in this type are typically smaller than the ones used in Wilmington Cord Marked. Rims are straight or incurving. Lips are squared or rounded. Known vessel forms are hemispherical bowls, deep straight sided...
jars, and cazuela bowls. Bases are rounded.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland-Early Mississippian St. Catherines period.

**Geographical Range:** The Georgia Coast.

**References:** DePratter 1991:182-183.

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**ST. CATHERINES CORD MARKED**

**Background:** Named after St. Catherines Island. Originally recognized by Joseph Caldwell in the late 1960s.

**Sorting Criteria:** Cord marking on clay or grog-tempered pottery. The fragments of temper in this type are typically smaller than the ones used in Wilmington Cord Marked. The interiors are carelessly smoothed, but is less lumpy than the Wilmington. Shell scraping on the interior is also common. Rims are straight or sometimes slightly flaring. Lips are usually squared or rounded. The most common vessel form is the cylindrical jar. Bases are rounded.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland-Early Mississippian, St. Catherines period.

**Geographical Range:** The Georgia Coast.

**References:** DePratter 1991:180.

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**ST. CATHERINES NET MARKED**

**Background:** Named after St. Catherines Island. Originally recognized by Joseph Caldwell in the late 1960s.

**Sorting Criteria:** Net marking on clay or grog-tempered pottery. The fragments of temper in this type are typically larger than the ones used in other St. Catherines types. The interiors are carelessly smoothed and lumpy. Shell scraping on the interior is also common. Rims are straight or sometimes slightly incurving. Lips are usually squared or rounded. The most common vessel forms are the cylindrical jar and hemispherical bowl. Bases are rounded.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland-Early Mississippian St. Catherines period.

**Geographical Range:** The Georgia Coast.

**References:** DePratter 1991:180.

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**ST. CATHERINES PLAIN**

**Background:** Named after St. Catherines Island. Originally recognized by Joseph Caldwell in the late 1960s. Called Haven Home Plain for a short while.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain clay or grog-tempered pottery. The fragments of temper in this type are typically smaller than the ones used in the earlier Wilmington series. Rims are straight or incurving. Lips are squared or rounded. Known vessel forms are hemispherical bowls, deep straight sided
jars, and cazuela bowls. Bases are rounded.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland-Early Mississippian St. Catherines period.

**Geographical Range:** The middle and upper Georgia Coast.

**References:** DePratter 1991:183.

### ST. JOHNS CHECK STAMPED

**Background:** The defining factor in the St. Johns series is the temper. The temper in this type is diatomaceous earth. The diatomaceous earth occurs along the St. Johns River and is in the clay naturally.

**Sorting Criteria:** Check stamping on diatomaceous earth-tempered pottery. This type tends to have a chalk-like feel to its surface. The most common vessel form is the large bowl, eccentric vessels such as bowls with conoidal bottoms also occur. The sides of the vessels are often straight and out flaring.

**Chronological Range:** Woodland, maybe into the Early Mississippian St. Johns II period, gradually decreasing in frequency.

**Geographical Range:** In Georgia this type occurs on the Georgia Coast, around Valdosta, and the Okefenokee Swamp.

**References:** Griffin 1945; Willey 1949:445-446; Ferguson 1951:27-28; Goggin 1952:103-104.

### ST. JOHNS COB MARKED

**Background:** The defining factor in the St. Johns series is the temper. The temper in this type is diatomaceous earth. The diatomaceous earth occurs along the St. Johns River and is in the clay naturally.

**Sorting Criteria:** Corncob marking on diatomaceous earth-tempered pottery. Vessel forms are similar to the St. Johns Plain bowl forms.

**Chronological Range:** Woodland, maybe into the early Mississippian St. Johns II period.

**Geographical Range:** This type occurs in the Georgia Coast around Valdosta and the Okefenokee swamp. Extreme southeastern Georgia.

**References:** Goggin 1952:104.

### ST. JOHNS INCISED

**Background:** The defining factor in St. Johns series is the temper. The temper in this type is diatomaceous earth. The diatomaceous earth occurs along the St. Johns River and is in the clay naturally. Many motifs of St Johns Incised are identical to Orange Incised, lending some credence to the idea of St. Johns developing from the Orange series.

**Sorting Criteria:** Incising on diatomaceous earth-tempered pottery. Designs include nested chevrons, nested squares or diamonds, hatched oblique lines in a band, or triangular area with oblique hatching. The most common vessel
forms are large bowls.

**Chronological Range:** Woodland. maybe into the early Mississippian period.

**Geographical Range:** This type occurs in the Georgia Coast around Valdosta and the Okefenokee swamp. Extreme southeastern Georgia.

**References:** Griffin 1945:220; Ferguson 1951:26-27; Goggin 1952:102.

**ST. JOHNS PLAIN**

**Background:** The defining factor in St. Johns series is the temper. The temper in this type is diatomaceous earth. The diatomaceous earth occurs along the St. Johns River and in the clay naturally.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain diatomaceous earth-tempered pottery. Sponge spicules are also sometimes used to temper this type. Sand tempering is sometimes used in this type in the late St. Johns II period. The most common vessel forms are large bowls, small unusual shaped vessels also occur. Small necked pear-shaped jars occur in the St. Johns I period. While jars with constricted necks and flaring orifices occur later in St. Johns II.

**Chronological Range:** Woodland, maybe into the Early Mississippian St. Johns period.

**Geographical Range:** Extreme southeastern Georgia.


**ST. JOHNS PUNCTATED**

**Background:** The defining factor in St. Johns series is the temper. The temper in this type is diatomaceous earth. The diatomaceous earth occurs along the St. Johns River and in the clay naturally.

**Sorting Criteria:** Punctations on diatomaceous earth-tempered pottery. The design is an incision below the rim of the vessel with one to three rows of large spaced punctations. Rows of punctations have been observed with out the incised line and in one example punctation were observed to form a rough series of arcades. Vessel form is a deep bowl.

**Chronological Range:** Woodland, maybe into the early Mississippian St. Johns period.

**Geographical Range:** Extreme southeastern Georgia.

**References:** Goggin 1948:103; Goggin 1952:103.

**ST. JOHNS RED ON BUFF**

**Background:** The defining factor in St. Johns series is the temper. The temper in this type is diatomaceous earth. The diatomaceous earth occurs along the St. Johns River and in the clay naturally.

**Sorting Criteria:** Red on buff painting on diatomaceous earth-tempered pottery. The designs are broad-lined simple geometric designs in red paint on
a tan or buff backdrop. This type is hard to recognize due to the fact that the
paint easily weathered making it sometime hard to distinguish from St. Johns
Plain. Vessel forms are typically large bowls, but some vase forms have been
found.

*Chronological Range:* Woodland to Early Mississippian St. Johns I and II. It is most typical in the St. Johns I period.

*Geographical Range:* Northeastern Florida and presumably extreme southeastern Georgia.


**ST. JOHNS SCORED**

*Background:* The defining factor in St. Johns series is the temper. The temper in this type is diatomaceous earth. The diatomaceous earth occurs along the St. Johns River and is in the clay naturally.

*Sorting Criteria:* Scoring on diatomaceous earth-tempered pottery. The designs are shallow, straight, wavy, or curved scoring marks. It is sometimes difficult to separate this from St. Johns Simple Stamped.

*Chronological Range:* Woodland into Early Mississippian St. Johns IIb or IIc.

*Geographical Range:* Northeastern Florida and presumably extreme southeastern Georgia.

*References:* Griffin and Smith 1949:348; Goggin 1952:105. see also Biscayne Roughened

**ST. JOHNS SHELL SCRAPPED**

*Background:* Recently recognized from the reanalysis of the Deptford site (9Ch2) in Chatham County.

*Sorting Criteria:* Shell scraping on surface of St. Johns paste.

*Chronological Range:* Woodland.

*Geographical Range:* Northeastern Florida and presumably Georgia Coast.

*References:*

**ST. JOHNS SIMPLE STAMPED**

*Background:* The defining factor in St. Johns series is the temper. The temper in this type is diatomaceous earth. The diatomaceous earth occurs along the St. Johns River and in the clay naturally.

*Sorting Criteria:* Simple stamping on diatomaceous earth-tempered pottery. Designs are broad parallel, or slightly crossed, simple stamping.

*Chronological Range:* Woodland into Early Mississippian. At Nocoroco it is dated in St. Johns IIb or IIc times.

*Geographical Range:* Northeastern Florida and presumably extreme southeastern Georgia.

ST. SIMONS HERRINGBONE STAMPED

Background: This name was by used Preston Holder for some stamped pottery he found on St. Simons Island in the 1930s. However this type was never written up description. Gordon Willey briefly describes this in his 1949 major publication.

Sorting Criteria: Pottery with herringbone stamping, paste unspecified, but likely grit rather than fiber. Probably related to Swift Creek Complicated Stamped.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.

Geographical Range: Lower Georgia Coast?


ST. SIMONS INCISED

Background: This is fiber-tempered pottery from the lower Georgia Coast. These are the original names given to the fiber tempered pottery in Georgia based on work by Preston Holder on St. Simons Island in the 1930s. However this type did not have a written description, and people began recognizing that this was the same pottery as the Stallings Island pottery and dropped the use of this name.

Sorting Criteria: Incising on fiber temper pottery. Designs usually occur as a series of parallel, horizontal lines right below the rim. These lines may be met by vertical bands of incising. Zones of horizontal incisions separated by plain areas also occur, but less frequently than the former. Cross-hatch and some curvilinear incising also occurs. Rim are straight or slightly incurving. Lips are rounded or flattened; sometimes thickened. Vessel forms are simple bowls and bases are rounded or flattened.

Chronological Range: Late Archaic.

Geographical Range: Comparable to types found from Charleston, South Carolina, to the lower St Johns River in Florida, and at Stallings Island on the Savannah River, and from central Georgia.


ST. SIMONS INCISED AND PUNCTATED

Background: This is fiber-tempered pottery from the lower Georgia Coast. These are the original names given to the fiber tempered pottery in Georgia based on work by Preston Holder on St. Simons Island in the 1930s. However this type did not have a written description, and people began recognizing that this was the same pottery as the Stallings Island pottery and dropped the use of this name.

Sorting Criteria: Incising and punctating on fiber-tempered pottery. Rims are straight or slightly incurving. Lips are rounded or flattened; sometimes thickened. Vessel forms are simple bowls and bases are rounded or flattened.
Chronological Range: Late Archaic St. Simons II phase.
Geographical Range: Comparable to types found from Charleston, South Carolina, to the lower St. Johns River in Florida, and at Stallings Island on the Savannah River, and from east-central Georgia.
References: DePratter 1991:162.

ST. SIMONS LINEAR PUNCTATED
Background: Named used by Antonio Waring for his work at Bilbo in Chatham County and at the Sapelo Island shell ring. Never formally defined. Most people have not separated the so-called Stab and Drag design from regular punctated fiber-tempered types as Waring has done here. See St. Simons Punctated
Sorting Criteria: Stab and Drag style punctation on fiber tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Archaic.
Geographical Range: The Georgia Coast.
References: Williams 1967:175, 268.

ST. SIMONS PLAIN
Background: This is plain fiber-tempered pottery from the lower Georgia Coast. The name Stallings has come to be more used for fiber-tempered pottery everywhere in Georgia, except perhaps the Georgia Coast.
Sorting Criteria: Plain fiber-tempered pottery. Vessel form is a simple bowl shape. Rims are straight or slightly incurving. Lips are rounded or flattened; sometimes thickened. Bases are rounded or flattened.
Chronological Range: Late Archaic.
Geographical Range: Comparable to types found from Charleston, South Carolina, to the lower St. Johns River in Florida, and at Stallings Island on the Savannah River, and from east-central Georgia.

ST. SIMONS PUNCTATED
Background: This is fiber-tempered pottery from the lower Georgia Coast. These are the original names given to the fiber tempered pottery in Georgia based on work by Preston Holder on St. Simons Island in the 1930s. However this type did not have a written description and people began recognizing that this was the same pottery as the Stallings Island pottery and dropped the use of this name.
Sorting Criteria: Punctated fiber-tempered pottery. Impressions are made with various objects, such as reeds, bone fragments and periwinkle shells. Punctations are a wide range of shapes. Punctations sometime occur perpendicular into the surface producing isolated punctates. At other times, the impression seem to indicate that the implement was dragged or trailed producing a row of punctations connected by an incised line. There are two modes of punctation for this type random punctation and linear punctation. Random punctation is simply, punctates scattered randomly over the vessel. The linear or sometime curvilinear, is either rows of single punctations or row of punctations connected by an incised line as with the dragged technique. Rim are straight or slightly incurving. Lips are rounded or flattened; sometimes thickened. Vessel forms are simple bowls and bases are rounded or flattened.

Chronological Range: Late Archaic period.
Geographical Range: Comparable to types found from Charleston, South Carolina, to the lower St. Johns River in Florida, and at Stallings Island on the Savannah River, and from east-central Georgia.

STALLINGS INCISED
Background: This was mentioned by Antonio Waring as a type in the Stallings series. He did not formally defined it, however.
Sorting Criteria: Presumably incising on fiber tempered pottery. This should be distinct from the Stab and Drag style punctated pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Archaic.
Geographical Range: Savannah River valley.
References: Williams 1967:249.

STALLINGS PLAIN
Background: Defined by James B. Griffin in the 1940s. Known for a long time from the Stallings Island site above Augusta in the Savannah River from the 1920s excavations by the Cosgroves, and by the 1931 report of these excavations by William Claflin. Antonio Waring used the name Stallings Island Plain, but the type name without the word Island is the preferred one at the present.
Sorting Criteria: Plain fiber-tempered pottery. The exterior is either roughly smoothed or well smoothed. Vessel form is bowl shape, comes close to the cazuela shape on those vessels having straight rims. Rims slant outward usually, however at the Stallings Island site are found straight rims that slant inward. Lips are most commonly narrowed or rounded. They are rarely flattened.
Chronological Range: Late Archaic period.
Geographical Range: On the Atlantic Coast from South Carolina south to St. Simons Island. Up the Savannah River well into the Piedmont.
References: Claflin 1931; Griffin 1943:155-158; Miller 1949:41; Sears and Griffin 1950; Williams 1967:249.

STALLINGS PUNCTATE
Background: Defined by James B. Griffin in the 1940s. Known for a long time from the Stallings Island site and the 1920s excavations by the Cosgroves that was reported by William Claflin. Antonio Waring used the name Stallings Island Punctate, but the type name without the word Island is the preferred one at the present.
Sorting Criteria: Punctations on fiber-tempered pottery. Two different means of decorative punctations applications can be observed on this pottery. One is linear punctations, these punctations were applied by a drag and jab technique. The tool used to make the punctates remains in contact with the pottery surface between punctations, being dragged backward at about a forty-five degree angle form one punctate to the next. Punctates are usually contiguous or overlap the punctates that precede and follow it. Punctuation lines are usually arranged in rows that encircle the vessel parallel to the lip. The other technique is individual punctations. These punctates are made separately and are spaced out, though usually arranged in rows. The impressions vary from hemispherical depressions, circular depressions with conical bases, hemiconical, semicircular, fingernail punctates or hollow cylinder punctates. Vessel form is a bowl shape. Rims slant outward usually, however at the Stallings Island site are found straight rims which slant inward. Lips are most commonly narrowed or rounded. They are rarely flattened.
**Chronological Range:** Late Archaic.

**Geographical Range:** Anything along the Fall Line and into the Coastal Plain on the Atlantic Coast from South Carolina west to St. Simons Island. Up the Savannah River into the Piedmont.

**References:** Griffin 1943b:155-58; Miller 1949:41-42; Sears and Griffin 1950; Williams 1967:249.

**STALLINGS SIMPLE STAMPED**

**Background:** Neither Griffin, nor Sears and Griffin defined this as part of the Stallings series, as with the Plain and Punctate above. Antonio Waring used the name Stallings Island Simple Stamped, but the type name without the word Island is the preferred one at the present. Waring did not formally define the type, however. Ken Sassaman expanded on the type with his work in central Savannah Valley.

**Sorting Criteria:** Simple stamping on fiber-tempered pottery. The surface is stamped with V and U shaped impressions. Usually these designs are found parallel to each other. Fibers are visible on both the exterior and interior of the vessel. This type is easily confused with Thom’s Creek Simple Stamped which may have incidental inclusions of fiber.

**Chronological Range:** Late Archaic, Stallings, and Thom’s Creek phases.

**Geographical Range:** This type is found throughout the Coastal Plain, lower Piedmont of eastern Georgia, South Carolina, and southeastern North Carolina.

**References:** Williams 1967:249; Sassaman 1993; Anderson 1996:224.

**SWANNANOA CHECK STAMPED**

**Background:** Originally named the Early series by Holden, this was renamed as the Swannanoa series by Keel. This is the earliest Woodland pottery series of western North Carolina. Named after the Swannanoa River. Probably is not a good name for use in Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Check stamping on sand-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland to Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Western North Carolina and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

**References:** Holden 1966:61-64; Keel 1976:50.

**SWANNANOA CORD MARKED**

**Background:** Originally named the Early series by Holden, this was renamed as the Swannanoa series by Keel. This is the earliest Woodland pottery series of western North Carolina. Named after the Swannanoa River. Probably is not a good name for use in Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Cord marking on sand-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland to Middle Woodland.
**Geographical Range:** Western North Carolina and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

**References:** Holden 1966:61-64; Keel 1976:50.

**SWANNANOA FABRIC IMPRESSED**

**Background:** Originally named the Early series by Holden, this was renamed as the Swannanoa series by Keel. This is the earliest Woodland pottery series of western North Carolina. Named after the Swannanoa River. Probably is not a good name for use in Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Fabric impressions on sand-tempered pottery. Related to Dunlap Fabric Marked.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland to Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Western North Carolina and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

**References:** Holden 1966:61-64; Keel 1976:50.

**SWANNANOA PLAIN**

**Background:** Originally named the Early series by Holden, this was renamed as the Swannanoa series by Keel. This is the earliest Woodland pottery series of western North Carolina. Named after the Swannanoa River. Probably is not a good name for use in Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain sand-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland to Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Western North Carolina and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

**References:** Holden 1966:61-64; Keel 1976:50.

**SWANNANOA SIMPLE STAMPED**

**Background:** Originally named the Early series by Holden, this was renamed as the Swannanoa series by Keel. This is the earliest Woodland pottery series of western North Carolina. Named after the Swannanoa River. Probably is not a good name for use in Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Simple stamping on sand-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland to Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Western North Carolina and perhaps extreme northeastern Georgia.

**References:** Holden 1966:61-64; Keel 1976:50.

**SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED**

**Background:** This type was originally recognized by Arthur Kelly at the Swift Creek site near Macon in the 1930s. Formally defined by Jesse Jennings and Charles Fairbanks in 1939.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on grit-tempered pottery. There are a wide variety of designs for this type. Rims vary from early to late as below.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland.

Geographical Range: All of Georgia and adjacent states. More prevalent in southern part of state.


SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED, Early Variety

Background: Named by Arthur Kelly from the Swift Creek site near Macon Georgia. This name was used in this form first by Gordon Willey in 1949. The reference to Early refers to the notched or scalloped rim form, known to be early in the Swift Creek period.

Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on fine sand-tempered pottery. Designs include star in circle, concentric circles with center dot, figure eights made up of concentric lines, winged concentric circles, concentric circles with attached double-looped bars, circle and dot with four attached loops surrounded by concentric curved lines that are broken by four lobate elements which converge toward the center of the motif, nested ovals, ovals marked with hachure, concentric ovals in a background of flowing lines, concentric sigmoid figures, various concentric teardrops are hatched giving a snowshoe effect, nested lobate with central eye similar to a peacock’s feather, concentric rectangles in conjunction with the curvilinear figures, connected spirals, diamonds, and nested irregular curvilinear-rectilinear. There are, in addition to the designs listed above, many other distinct motifs and variants of the designs described above to an almost limitless number. Vessels are pot form with a outflared orifice and rounded base. Rims are straight and vertical or outslanted or outcurved. Lips are small, close-spaced, round-bottomed notches are most common, flat, round flat, and round-pointed.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period.

Geographical Range: Northwestern Florida and southern and central Georgia.
Also found in northern Georgia and adjacent portions of Alabama, South Carolina and eastern Tennessee.


SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED, Late Variety

Background: Named by Arthur Kelly from the Swift Creek site near Macon Georgia. This name was used in this form first by Gordon Willey in 1949. His reference to Late was based upon the folded rim form.

Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on fine and coarse sand-tempered pottery. Designs are predominantly curvilinear in nature. Designs include hatched teardrops or snowshoes, concentric spirals, concentric circles, interlocking scrolls and rectilinear elements, intertwined meanders, and concentric lines. The stamping is bolder and poorly executed compared to the earlier variety of Swift Creek. Known vessel forms include long collared jars, short collared jars, simple jars, and flattened and collared globular bowls. Other vessel forms also occur. Rims are incurved, incurved and recurved, inslanted, and outslanted. Most rims have exterior folding or thickening. Lips are flat-round or round. Other forms occur. Bases are usually round, but occasionally may be flat and circular or flat and squared.

Chronological Range: Late Middle Woodland.

Geographical Range: Northwestern Florida and all of Georgia.


SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED, Oliver Variety

Background: Swift Creek in the Oliver Basin on the Chattahoochee River as defined by Edward McMichael and James Kellar. No one has used this to our knowledge since these two.

Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. McMichael and Kellar say “This Oliver variant of Late Swift Creek pottery, distinguished principally by its peculiar oxidized paste, has in the main, folded over rims, but is in some instances well worked into the body of the vessel.”

Chronological Range: Middle-Late Woodland, Late Swift Creek period.

Geographical Range: Oliver Basin, central Chattahoochee River valley.

SWIFT CREEK PLAIN

**Background:** Plain pottery found in Swift Creek context by Arthur Kelly at the Swift Creek site (9Bi3).

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain grit or sand-tempered pottery found in a Swift Creek context.

**Chronological Range:** Middle Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Probably all of Georgia.

**References:** Kelly 1938:29.

TALAXA RED FILMED

**Background:** A name used briefly by Sheila Caldwell for what was eventually named Altamaha Red Filmed. Named after the presumed Spanish Mission at Darien, near Fort King George.

**Sorting Criteria:** See Altamaha Red Filmed.

**Chronological Range:** See Altamaha Red Filmed.

**Geographical Range:** See Altamaha Red Filmed.

**References:** Caldwell, Sheila Kelly: n.d.

THETA CLASS POTTERY COMPLEX

**Background:** Arthur Kelly’s original name for fiber-tempered pottery. Name was obsolete by late 1930s and should not be used.

**Sorting Criteria:** See Stalling’s Island series.

**Chronological Range:** See Stalling’s Island series.

**Geographical Range:** See Stalling’s Island series.

**References:** Kelly 1938:60.

THOM’S CREEK INCISED

**Background:** This type is part of the Thom’s Creek series from west-central South Carolina. This type is discussed extensively in the Groton Plantation Report by Stoltman. Many have suggested that this type is a transitional type between fiber and sand-tempered pottery types.

**Sorting Criteria:** Incising on sand / grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** This type is found mostly in the lower Savannah River Valley.

**References:** Phelps 1968.

THOM’S CREEK PLAIN

**Background:** This type is part of the Thom’s Creek series from west-central South Carolina. This type is discussed extensively in the Groton Plantation Report by Stoltman. Many have suggested that this type is a transitional type.
between fiber and sand-tempered pottery types. Related to Refuge Plain, which is a better name to use in Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Plain sand / grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** This type is found mostly in the lower Savannah River Valley.

**References:** Phelps 1968.

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**THOM'S CREEK PUNCTATED**

**Background:** Type named based upon a few vessels seem by James B. Griffin. Once thought to perhaps be in Georgia, Chester DePratter reports that it probably is not.

**Sorting Criteria:** Punctations on sand / grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Lower South Carolina.

**References:** Griffin 1945:467; Waddell 1963:33.

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**THOM'S CREEK SIMPLE STAMPED**

**Background:** This type is part of the Thom’s Creek series from west-central South Carolina. This type is discussed extensively in the Groton Plantation Report by Stoltman. Many have suggested that this type is a transitional type between fiber and sand-tempered pottery types. Related to Refuge Simple Stamped, which is a better name to use in Georgia.

**Sorting Criteria:** Simple stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Early Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** This type is found mostly in the lower Savannah River Valley.

**References:** Phelps 1968.

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**TICK ISLAND INCISED**

**Background:** The original name for this fiber-tempered pottery is Orange Incised B in northeastern and central Florida. Tick Island is one motif of Orange Incised. Occurs on lower Georgia Coast, as far north as St. Simons Island.

**Sorting Criteria:** Incising on fiber-tempered pottery.

**Chronological Range:** Late Archaic,

**Geographical Range:** Northeastern Florida.

**References:** Griffin 1945:218-223; Sears and Griffin 1950:8-1.

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**TOWALIGA HARD TAN**

**Background:** Robert Wauchope defined this odd type. Named after Towaliga River in Monroe County.
Sorting Criteria: Implied that it is painted fine sand-tempered pottery, but Wauchope’s description is unclear. Design is vertical red, gray, or tan panels with straight or zigzag borders. Known vessel forms are non-globular jar with tall vertical out-curved neck and jars.

Chronological Range: Wauchope says Protohistoric, whenever that is, but this material is probably late 17th to early 18th century in date. Historic Creek pottery.

Geographical Range: Lower Piedmont around the Ocmulgee River.


TOWALIGA ZONED RED AND GRAY

Background: Robert Wauchope defined this type from material in Monroe County. Named after Towaliga River.

Sorting Criteria: Painted fine sand-tempered pottery. Design is vertical red, gray, or tan panels with straight or zigzag borders. Known vessel forms are non-globular jar with tall vertical out-curved neck and jars in the Etowah-Lamar tradition?

Chronological Range: Wauchope says Protohistoric, whenever that is, but this material is probably late 17th to early 18th century in date. Historic Creek.

Geographical Range: Lower Piedmont around the Ocmulgee River.


TRESTLE POINT SHELL IMPRESSED

Background: John Worth has defined this from excavations at the Fig Springs site in north-central Florida. He includes this as part of his Suwanee Valley series.

Sorting Criteria: Scallop shell like impressions on sand / grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Background: Late Woodland and Mississippian periods.

Geographical Background: North central Florida, and probably south-central Georgia.

References: Worth n.d.

TUCKER RIDGE PINCHED

Background: This type was originally named by Gordon Willey for the
Florida Gulf Coast. Named after the Tucker site, 8Fr4, in Franklin County, Florida.

Sorting Criteria: Pinched ridges on sand-tempered pottery. The ridges are in vertical rows. Known vessel forms include flattened-globular bowls, globular jars, and cylindrical beakers. Rims are incurved, and incurved with a short recurve at the orifice. Rims also have exterior flat folds. Folds are rectangular or triangular in cross section. Lips are round-pointed or flat. Flat lips also have an incised line with triangular punctations on the top.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland, Weeden Island.

Geographical Range: Florida Gulf Coast, present but rare in southwestern Georgia.


TUGALO COMPLICATED STAMPED

Background: Tugalo Complicated Stamped is the type name for Lamar Complicated Stamped at the Tugalo site, 9St1, in Stephens County. Presumably defined by Arthur Kelly, or perhaps Joseph Caldwell. This may be a folk name among archaeologists and is not recommended for future use.

Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on grit temper pottery. Perhaps a larger amount of rectilinear elements according to Caldwell.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian.

Geographical Range: Lake Hartwell under this name. As Lamar Complicated Stamped this type occurs over the entire state of Georgia into Alabama and Tennessee and northern Florida.


TUGALO INCISED

Background: This is the type name for Lamar Bold Incised pottery at the Tugalo site, 9St1, in Stephens County. Presumably defined by Arthur Kelly, or perhaps Joseph Caldwell. This may be a folk name among archaeologists and is not recommended for future use. We could not find it in print.

Sorting Criteria: Bold incising on grit-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Mississippian Lamar period.

Geographical Range: Lake Hartwell under this name.

TUGALO SIMPLE STAMPED
Background: Presumably defined by Arthur Kelly, or perhaps Joseph Caldwell. The name may have been used, but we have not found it in print.
Sorting Criteria: Presumably simple stamping on Lamar grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Lamar period.
Geographical Range: Lake Hartwell region.

UPATOI INCISED
Background: Named after Upatoi Creek at Fort Benning near Columbus by David Chase.
Sorting Criteria: Shallow parallel diagonal incised lines or two incised lines running parallel to the lip. Sand / grit-tempered paste. Related to Averett Incised. Ledbetter presents an excellent discussion of this series.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland
Geographical Range: West-central Georgia.
References: Chase 1959b; Ledbetter 1996:166-172.

UPATOI PLAIN
Background: Named after Upatoi Creek at Fort Benning near Columbus by David Chase.
Sorting Criteria: Sand or grit-tempered plain pottery. Related to Averett Plain.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland.
Geographical Range: West-central Georgia.
References: Chase 1959b; Ledbetter 1996:166-172.

VINING SIMPLE STAMPED
Background: Originally used by Arthur Kelly in late 1930s for material from the Vining site north of Eatonton in the Georgia Piedmont. The type was mistakenly thought to be Early Woodland in date for many years, and was renamed Mossy Oak Simple Stamped in the 1940s. Since the discovery in the 1980s that this material is in fact Late Woodland in date, the term Vining has been resurrected to use for this Late Woodland simple stamped pottery.
Sorting Criteria: Lightly applied thin simple stamping on sand-tempered pottery. Actually, this is probably done with an untwisted string wrapped paddle.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland to Early Mississippian.
Geographical Range: Central Georgia.
WAKULLA CHECK STAMPED
Background: This type was originally defined by Gordon Willey for the Florida Gulf Coast area. Named presumably for Wakulla County, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Check size is relatively small compared to the earlier check stamping on average. Stamping is over entire exterior. Known vessel forms include flattened-globular bowls, bowls with incurved rims, deep bowls with out-slanting rims, pots and jars with long and short collars. Rims are incurved, out-slanted, direct, slightly everted at orifice, slightly outflared, and frequently folded.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland, Weeden Island II period slightly into the Fort Walton period.
Geographical Range: The Florida Gulf Coast and up the Chattahoochee River an unknown distance into southwestern Georgia.

WALNUT ROUGHENED
Background: This type was originally defined by Jesse Jennings and Charles Fairbanks in the Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin. This type is named after Walnut Creek that joins the Ocmulgee River on the eastern boundary of Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon. The name oddly has nothing to do with roughening the surface of a vessel using the rough exterior of a walnut!
Sorting Criteria: Medium width, sharp-line incising and punctations on coarse shell-tempered pottery. Designs include widely spaced diagonal lines, hachured triangles, curvilinear guilloche. Punctates or short vertical slashes, at base of incised band. Vessel forms are globular with a little shoulder, orifices are not much smaller than widest part of the vessel. Rims are flaring, some nearly horizontal, from straight or slightly constricted neck. Lips are rounded, some flattened usually everted.
Chronological Range: Historic period, late 17th to early 18th centuries.
Geographical Range: The Macon Plateau area in Bibb County. Perhaps middle Georgia west to eastern Alabama.
References: Jennings and Fairbanks 1940:10; Mason 1963:312-314.
WALTHOUR CHECK STAMPED

Background: This type was only made for a brief period in time possibly only 100 years. Named by Chester DePratter after the Walthour site in Chatham County.

Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on clay or grog-tempered pottery. Rims are straight, sometimes slightly flaring. Lips are rounded or squared. Known vessel forms are conoidal jar and hemispherical bowls.

Chronological Range: Early Woodland, Wilmington I phase.

Geographical Range: The upper Georgia Coast.


WALTHOUR COMPLICATED STAMPED

Background: This type was only made for a brief period in time possibly only 100 years. Named by Chester DePratter after the Walthour site in Chatham County.

Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on clay or grog-tempered pottery. Designs include concentric circles and figure-eights, but others may occur. Rims are straight. Lips are rounded or squared. Known vessel forms are conoidal jar and hemispherical bowls.

Chronological Range: Early Woodland, Wilmington I phase.

Geographical Range: The upper Georgia Coast.


WALTHOUR INCISED

Background: Named by Chester DePratter and Mark Williams as a result of reanalysis work on the collections from the Deptford site (9Ch2).

Sorting Criteria: Shallow, sloppy, incising like Refuge Incised on clay-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland.

Geographical Range: Chatham County, and the upper Georgia Coast.


WALTHOUR TOOL IMPRESSED

Background: Named by Chester DePratter and Mark Williams as a result of reanalysis work on the collections from the Deptford site (9Ch2).

Sorting Criteria: Randomly applied angular punctations on clay-tempered pottery. The punctating instrument was apparently held at an angle to the surface of the vessel.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland.

Geographical Range: Chatham County, and the upper Georgia Coast.

WATTS BAR CORD MARKED

*Background:* Named after Watts Bar, Tennessee, in Roane County, by Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg. Related to Dunlap Fabric Marked presumably.

*Sorting Criteria:* Cord marking on sand / grit-tempered pottery.

*Chronological Range:* Early Woodland period.

*Geographical Range:* Eastern Tennessee and perhaps northwestern Georgia.


WATTS BAR PLAIN

*Background:* Named after Watts Bar, Tennessee, in Roane County presumably by Tom Lewis and Madeline Kneberg.

*Sorting Criteria:* Plain sand-tempered pottery in Early woodland contexts.

*Chronological Range:* Early Woodland period.

*Geographical Range:* Eastern Tennessee and northwestern Georgia?

*References:* Lewis and Kneberg?

WEEDEN ISLAND GASHED PUNCTATED

*Background:* Name used informally by Robert Wauchope. Never used again, perhaps for good reason. Not recommended.

*Sorting Criteria:* No formal type description given by Wauchope. Gashes on Weeden Island pottery presumably.

*Chronological Range:* Weeden Island period?

*Geographical Range:* Northern Georgia? Florida?

*References:* Wauchope 1966:64, Figure 22e.

WEEDEN ISLAND INCISED

*Background:* This type was originally defined by Gordon Willey for the Florida Gulf Coast. Named after the Weeden Island site, 8Pil1, in Pinellas County, Florida.

*Sorting Criteria:* Incising on fine sand-tempered pottery. Designs include curvilinear elements, continuous meanders, and simple and complex lobate forms. Decoration also includes hachures, cross hachures, and fields of punctations. Known vessel forms include open bowls, flattened-globular bowls, and simple jars. Rims are mostly incurving forms, some of which recurve. Exterior folding and thickening of the rim is common. Folds are usually set off from the rest of the vessel by an incised line 5-15 millimeters below the lip. Lips are pointed to flat-round.

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Chronological Range: Late Woodland Weeden Island I and II periods.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Florida and southern Georgia on the Coastal Plain up to the Fall Line.

WEEDEN ISLAND PLAIN
Background: This type was originally defined by Gordon Willey for the Florida Gulf Coast. Named after the Weeden Island site, 8Pi1, in Pinellas County, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: This is burnished plain pottery with a fine sand-tempered paste.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland, Weeden Island I and II periods.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Florida into southern Georgia on the Coastal Plain up to the Fall Line.

WEEDEN ISLAND PUNCTATED
Background: This type was originally defined by Gordon Willey for the Florida Gulf Coast. Named after the Weeden Island site, 8Pi1, in Pinellas County, Florida.
Sorting Criteria: Fine dot or triangular punctations on fine sand-tempered pottery. Designs include continuous meanders, scrolls, lobate forms, leaf-like forms, circles, and triangles. Deep, rounded punctations, and hollow reed punctations are used to mark the termination or segmentation of lines. Vessel forms include flattened-globular bowls (most common), simple jars, open bowls, short-collared jars, and cylindrical beakers. Rims are usually thickened at the orifice. Walls are incurved, outslanted, or straight depending on the shape of the vessel. Exterior folds are frequently used, and may be underlined or encircled with punctations. Lips are usually flat or rounded.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland Weeden Island I and II, though a majority of the ware occurs in Weeden Island II.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Florida
and southern Georgia on the Coastal Plain up to the Fall Line.


WEEDEN ISLAND RED

Background: This type was defined by William Sears based upon his excavation at Kolomoki.

Sorting Criteria: Red painted pottery with a fine sand-tempered paste. The decoration is a coat of iron oxide pigment. The surface is well smoothed, but not polished. Vessel form is an open bowl. Rims are thickened, but a few direct rims have been observed. Thickened rims are often wedge shaped, thickened due to an extra application of exterior straps, or by heavy folds. Some rims have an incised line at base to simulate folds. This usually occurs on rectangular thickened rims.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland Weeden Island period.

Geographical Range: This type is found in southern Georgia on the Coastal Plain up to the Fall Line.

References: Sears 1956:19.

WEEDEN ISLAND ZONED RED

Background: This type was originally defined by Gordon Willey for the Florida Gulf Coast. Named after the Weeden Island site, 8Pi1 in Pinellas County, Florida.

Sorting Criteria: Same as for Weeden Island Incised except that bands of background area are colored by red hematite paint, creating a zoned red-filmed area.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland Weeden Island period.

Geographical Range: Northwestern Florida and southern Georgia on the Coastal Plain up to the Fall Line.


WEST FLORIDA CORD MARKED, Early Variety

Background: This type was originally defined by Gordon Willey for the Florida Gulf Coast. Willey states that this pottery is similar to other cord marked pottery in the Southeast, and that this type should be merged in with some of the other cord marked pottery of the interior. The Early designation is based upon the notched or scalloped rim forms.

Sorting Criteria: Cord marking on fine sand-tempered pottery. Cord impression are deep and clear. Vessels are pot form with slightly flared and slightly converged orifices. Rims are direct and slightly inslanting or moderately outflaring. Thickening occurs just below the orifice. Lips are
round-pointed with slight exterior eversions and are sometimes notched or scalloped.

Chronological Range: Middle Woodland Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Florida and probably an unknown distance up the Chattahoochee Valley.

WEST FLORIDA CORD MARKED, Late Variety

Background: This type was originally defined by Gordon Willey for the Florida Gulf Coast. Willey states that this pottery is similar to other cord marked pottery in the southeast and that this type should be merged in with some of the other cord marked pottery of the interior. The Late designation is based upon the folded rims.

Sorting Criteria: Cord marking on fine sand-tempered pottery. Cord impressions are semi-obliterated rather than clear. Rims are folded in the Weeden Island manner. There is a deep line underscoring the rim fold. Similar in ware characteristics to the Early variety.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland Weeden Island period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Florida and an unknown distance up the Chattahoochee Valley.

WHEELER CHECK STAMPED

Background: This type was originally defined in the Wheeler Basin on the Tennessee River in north-central Alabama based upon WPA excavations there in the 1930s. The fiber-tempered pottery of this area has traditionally been looked at as later than that occurring in the Savannah River basin and Florida.

Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on fiber-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Archaic.

Geographical Range: Northern Alabama and northwestern Georgia.


WHEELER DENTATE STAMPED

Background: This type was originally defined in the Wheeler Basin on the Tennessee River in north-central Alabama based upon WPA excavations there in the 1930s. types of Florida. The fiber-tempered pottery of this area has traditionally been looked at as later than that occurring in the Savannah River basin and Florida. Formerly called Alexander Dentate Stamped.

Sorting Criteria: Dentate stamping on fiber-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Archaic.

Geographical Range: Northern Alabama and northwestern Georgia.
References: Sears and Griffin 1950.

WHEELER INCISED

Background: This type was originally defined in the Wheeler Basin on the Tennessee River in north-central Alabama based upon WPA excavations there in the 1930s. The fiber-tempered pottery of this area has traditionally been looked at as later than that occurring in the Savannah River basin and Florida.

Sorting Criteria: Incising on fiber-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Archaic.

Geographical Range: North Alabama and northwestern Georgia.

References: Hurt 1952:75-76.

WHEELER PLAIN

Background: This type was originally defined in the Wheeler Basin on the Tennessee River in north-central Alabama based upon WPA excavations there in the 1930s. The fiber-tempered pottery of this area has traditionally been looked at as later than that occurring in the Savannah River basin and Florida.

Sorting Criteria: Plain fiber-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Archaic.

Geographical Range: Northern Alabama and northwestern Georgia.


WHEELER PUNCTUATED

Background: This type was originally defined in the Wheeler Basin on the Tennessee River in north-central Alabama based upon WPA excavations there in the 1930s. The fiber-tempered pottery of this area has traditionally been looked at as later than that occurring in the Savannah River basin and Florida. Formerly called Bluff Creek Punctated.

Sorting Criteria: Punctations on fiber-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Archaic.

Geographical Range: Northern Alabama and northwestern Georgia.

References: Sears and Griffin 1950.

WHEELER SIMPLE STAMPED

Background: This type was originally defined in the Wheeler Basin on the Tennessee River in north-central Alabama based upon WPA excavations there in the 1930s. The fiber-tempered pottery of this area has traditionally been looked at as later than that occurring in the Savannah River basin and Florida. Formerly called Pickwick Simple Stamped.

Sorting Criteria: Simple stamping on fiber-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Archaic.
Geographical Range: Northern Alabama and northwestern Georgia.
References: Sears and Griffin 1950.

WILBANKS COMPLICATED STAMPED

Background: The Wilbanks Complicated Stamped pottery is unique in that, the walls of the vessels are thicker and the stamped designs are larger than any other Savannah period pottery. Named after the Wilbanks site, 9Ck5, in Cherokee County by William Sears based upon his excavations there prior to the creation of Lake Allatoona.

Sorting Criteria: Large complicated stamped designs on thick walled grit-tempered pottery. One simple motif is used on a stamp, no additional fill elements are used. One exception to this is the known motifs use three to four lands plus a solid central dot. The exception is the elaborate elongate U with cross bars. Much over stamping is present on this type. Motifs include scroll, bull’s eye, U, and quatrefoil. Vessel forms include elongated jar. Rims flare moderately. Lips are rounded or squared.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Wilbanks period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia.

WILBANKS ORANGE FILMED

Background: This was named by Joseph Caldwell based upon his excavations in the Allatoona Reservoir. This is presumably the same as Woodstock Red Filmed, which is the preferred name.

Sorting Criteria: Orange-red fugitive paint on thick grit-tempered pottery associated with the Wilbanks complex.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia.

WILBANKS PLAIN

Background: Named after the Wilbanks site, 9Ck5, in Cherokee County by William Sears based upon his excavations there prior to the creation of Lake Allatoona.

Sorting Criteria: Plain on very thick grit-tempered sherds. Exteriors of the pottery is not well smoothed. Vessel are elongated jars. Rims have moderately flare. Lips are rounded or square.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Wilbanks period.

WILBANKS RED FILMED
Background: This type is somewhat problematic in that northwestern Georgia is also the geographic region of Etowah and Savannah Red Filmed. These three types Etowah, Savannah, and Wilbanks are too similar to be reliably sorted out of context. Savannah Red Filmed is the most frequently used type name to describe red filming of the Savannah period throughout the state of Georgia. Named after the Wilbanks site, 9Ck5, in Cherokee County by William Sears based upon his excavations there prior to the creation of Lake Allatoona.

Sorting Criteria: Red filming on plain sand-tempered pottery found in Wilbanks context. Presumably the vessels are very thick. Vessel forms are compressed globular bowls.

Chronological Range: Middle Mississippian, Wilbanks period.

Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia.


WILLACOOCHEE CHECK STAMPED

Background: This was named by Frankie Snow in south-central Georgia for material that was “semi-fiber tempered”—that is, fiber tempered with the addition of sand. This may represent a transition series from fiber tempered to sand-tempered pottery. Named after the Willacoochee River, this is part of what Snow called the Satilla series.

Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on mixed fiber and sand-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Early Woodland.

Geographical Range: The interior coastal region and perhaps south-central Georgia.

References: Snow 1977:12.

WILMINGTON BRUSHED

Background: Named after Wilmington Island on the northern Georgia Coast.

Sorting Criteria: Brushing on clay or grog-tempered pottery. Known vessel shapes are cylindrical jars and hemispherical bowls. Walls of the Vessel are thick and the interiors of the vessels are poorly finished, showing brushing and scraping impressions. Often large lumps of partially extruded temper can be seen on the interior of the sherds.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland, Wilmington II.

Geographical Range: The northern Georgia Coast. This type does not appear to go far into the interior as definable Wilmington series.


WILMINGTON CHECK STAMPED

Background: Named after Wilmington Island on the northern Georgia Coast by Joseph Caldwell.
Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on clay-tempered pottery. Known vessel shapes are cylindrical jars and hemispherical bowls. Rims are straight, occasionally slightly flaring. Lips are rounded or carelessly squared. Bases are round to slightly conoidal. Walls of the vessels are thick and the interiors of the vessels are poorly finished, showing brushing and scraping impressions. Often large lumps of partially extruded temper can be seen on the interior of the sherds.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland.

Geographical Range: The northern Georgia Coast. This type does not appear to go far into the interior as definable Wilmington series.


WILMINGTON COMPLICATED STAMPED

Background: Named after Wilmington Island on the northern Georgia Coast by Joseph Caldwell.

Sorting Criteria: Curvilinear complicated stamping on clay or grog-tempered pottery. Common design elements include concentric circles and figure-eights, although others may occur. Known vessel shapes are cylindrical jars and hemispherical bowls. Rims are straight, occasionally slightly flaring. Lips are rounded or carelessly squared. Bases are round to slightly conoidal. Walls of the vessel are thick and the interiors of the vessels are poorly finished, showing brushing and scraping impressions. Often large lumps of partially extruded temper can be seen on the interior of the sherds.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland, Wilmington I.

Geographical Range: The northern Georgia Coast. This type does not appear to go far into the interior as definable Wilmington series.


WILMINGTON FINE CORD MARKED

Background: Used by Joseph Caldwell in his Masters Thesis. Not used since then as best we can determine. May well be related to St. Catherines Cord Marked.

Sorting Criteria: Fine cord marking on clay-tempered pottery.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland, Early Mississippian?

Geographical Range: Northern Georgia coast.

References: Caldwell 1941:15.

WILMINGTON HEAVY CORD MARKED

Background: Named after Wilmington Island on the northern Georgia Coast by Joseph Caldwell.

Sorting Criteria: Cord marking on clay-tempered pottery. Cord impressions
are heavy and are usually arranged vertical to the rim. The interiors of the vessels are smoothed and usually show fine striations. Vessels are usually cylindrical, with no shoulder tapering down to a round to conoidal base. Rims are usually straight to everted, and rarely incurving. Lips are rounded and sometimes squared or stamped beveled. Often large lumps of partially extruded temper can be seen on the interior of the sherds.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland, Wilmington I and II phases.

**Geographical Range:** The northern Georgia Coast. This type does not appear to go far into the interior as definable Wilmington series.

**References:** Caldwell and Waring 1939a:6; DePratter 1991:177.

### WILMINGTON NET MARKED

**Background:** Named after Wilmington Island on the northern Georgia Coast by Joseph Caldwell.

**Sorting Criteria:** Net marking on clay-tempered pottery. Often large lumps of partially extruded temper can be seen on the interior of the sherds.

**Chronological Range:** Late Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** The northern Georgia Coast. This type does not appear to go far into the interior as definable Wilmington series.

**References:** Caldwell, Joseph R. 1952:316.

### WILMINGTON SIMPLE STAMPED

**Background:** Named after Wilmington Island on the northern Georgia Coast by Joseph Caldwell.
Sorting Criteria: Simple stamping on clay-tempered pottery. Often large lumps of partially extruded temper can be seen on the interior of the sherds. Chronological Range: Late Woodland. Geographical Range: The northern Georgia Coast. This type does not appear to go far into the interior as definable Wilmington series. References: Caldwell, Joseph R. 1952:316.

WILMINGTON SHELL SCRAPED
Background: Named after Wilmington Island on the northern Georgia Coast. Sorting Criteria: Shell scraping on clay-tempered pottery. Chronological Range: Late Woodland. Geographical Range: Northern Georgia coast, the Deptford site, 9Ch2. References:

WILSON CHECK STAMPED

WINTER PARK BRUSHED
Background: Historic Seminole brushed pottery named by John Goggin. Sorting Criteria: Reticulation of brushed lines on limestone-tempered pottery. May have either pinches or regular punctations that occur along or near the rim. Rims are recurved and flaring on jars and slightly incurving on bowls. Lips are either flattened, tapered, or rounded. Known forms are globular, round bottomed, constricted neck, and outflaring rim. Bowls were open mouthed and low. Chronological Range: Eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries A.D. Geographical Range: Northern Florida and perhaps southern Georgia. References: Goggin 1953: Goggin 1964:193-197.

WOODSTOCK CHECK STAMPED
WOODSTOCK COMPLICATED STAMPED

Background: Robert Wauchope found site 9Ck2 in 1939. Joseph Caldwell tested it in 1939 for Wauchope and prepared a preliminary type description for Woodstock Complicated Stamped. This has apparently been lost. Caldwell presumably named the type after the town of Woodstock located 1.5 miles east of the site. There is no type description for this in Caldwell 1950, only a picture.

Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. A variety of designs.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland, Woodstock period.

Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia.


WOODSTOCK DIAMOND STAMPED

Background: No formal type description in Robert Wauchope 1948. The name is only mentioned. Named after Woodstock, Georgia. Use Woodstock Complicated Stamped instead.

Sorting Criteria: Diamond stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Mostly complex line filled areas, particularly ovals.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland-Early Mississippian Woodstock period.

Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia.

References: Wauchope 1948:204.

WOODSTOCK INCISED

Background: Named by Robert Wauchope as part of the Woodstock series. Named after Woodstock, Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: Medium to bold incising on sand / grit-tempered pottery. Decorations consist of horizontal lines or alternating bands of horizontal and diagonal lines. Lines were sometimes had rows of jabbed punctations. Known vessel forms include tall cylindrical vase/beakers with out-curving or in-sloping rims, jars with rounded sides, bowls with slightly flaring and straight to slightly out-curved sides, tall vases with straight in-sloping sides, and deep vessels with straight flaring walls which turn straight upward below tapered thin lips. This last vessel form is found exclusively at Woodstock. Lips are usually flat or rounded.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland-early Mississippian Woodstock period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia.

WOODSTOCK LINE BLOCK STAMPED

Background: Named by Joseph Caldwell based upon his excavations in the Allatoona Reservoir. This is a specific complicated stamped motif that he found common on Woodstock phase sites.
Sorting Criteria: Line Block stamped on sand / grit-tempered pottery, as part of the Woodstock series.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland, early Mississippi period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia primarily, but also occurs in other areas of northern and central Georgia.

WOODSTOCK PLAIN

Background: Named by Joseph Caldwell based upon his excavations in the Allatoona Reservoir. This is a specific complicated stamped motif that he found common on Woodstock phase sites.
Sorting Criteria: Plain sand / grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland, early Mississippi period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia primarily, but also occurs in other areas of northern and central Georgia.

WOODSTOCK RECTILINEAR INCISED
Background: No formal type description in Robert Wauchope 1948, only the name is mentioned. Named after Woodstock, Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: Medium to bold rectilinear incising on sand / grit-tempered pottery.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland-early Mississippian Woodstock period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia.
References: Wauchope 1948:204.

WOODSTOCK STAMPED
Background: Named by Robert Wauchope as part of the Woodstock series. This is the same as Woodstock Complicated Stamped listed above, which is the recommended name. Named after Woodstock, Georgia.
Sorting Criteria: Complicated stamping on sand / grit-tempered pottery. The most common design was stamped diamonds. The second most common designs were line blocks, and herringbone. The most common vessel form is the wide-mouthed conoidal jar.
Chronological Range: Late Woodland-Early Mississippian Woodstock period.
Geographical Range: Northwestern Georgia.
WOOLFOLK INCISED

*Background:* Dave Chase toyed with using this name for incised pottery found at the Walker Street site south of Columbus, but settled for X Incised instead, thus accidentally putting both names in the literature at the same time. Named after the Woolfolk mound presumably.

*Sorting Criteria:* Thin line incising on grit-tempered pottery. Maybe thin late middle woodland-like rim folds. Related closely to Averett Incised

*Chronological Range:* Late Woodland. Perhaps just before Averett Incised.

*Geographical Range:* West Central Georgia.


WOOLFOLK PLAIN

*Background:* Dave Chase toyed with using this name for this plain pottery found at the Walker Street site south of Columbus, but settled for X Incised instead, thus accidentally putting both names in the literature at the same time. Named after the Woolfolk mound presumably.

*Sorting Criteria:* Plain grit-tempered pottery closely related to Averett Plain. Same as X Plain. Maybe thin late-middle Woodland-like rim folds.

*Chronological Range:* Late Woodland. Perhaps just before Averett Incised.

*Geographical Range:* West Central Georgia.


WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED

*Background:* Defined in northern Alabama from TVA work by William Haag. Named after the town of Wright, Alabama, in Lauderdale County.

*Sorting Criteria:* Check stamping on limestone-tempered pottery.

*Chronological Range:* Middle Woodland to Late Woodland.

*Geographical Range:* Northwestern Georgia.


X INCISED

*Background:* Dave Chase used this name for this incised pottery found at the Walker Street site south of Columbus.

*Sorting Criteria:* Thin line incising on grit-tempered pottery. Maybe thin late middle woodland-like rim folds. Related closely to Averett Incised Maybe thin late middle Woodland-like rim folds.

*Chronological Range:* Late Woodland. Perhaps just before Averett Incised.

*Geographical Range:* West-central Georgia.


X PLAIN
Background: Dave Chase used this name for plain pottery found at the Walker Street site south of Columbus.

Sorting Criteria: Plain grit-tempered pottery closely related to Averett Plain. Same as Woolfolk Plain. Maybe thin late middle Woodland-like rim folds.

Chronological Range: Late Woodland. Perhaps just before Averett Incised.

Geographical Range: West-central Georgia.

IDENTIFICATION QUICK KEY

This Quick Key is a first attempt at making a usable short cut for locating appropriate type names for Georgia Indian ceramics. It certainly has problems, and should be refined in the future. The bold types in the list are considered “major” type names, and therefore are preferred in many cases. The distinction in this Key between grit tempering and sand tempering is pretty much artificial, and these two can usually be considered together.

PLAIN
Grit Tempered: Abercrombie, Altamaha, Averett, Belleville, Brown’s Mount, Calloway, Chestua, Columbia Utility, Creighton Island, Galt, Ingram, Irene Burnished, Irene, King George, Lake Jackson, Lamar Coarse, Lamar, Lamar Plain Smooth, Macon Thick, Miller, Ocmulgee Fields, Pisgah, Qualla Burnished, Qualla, Refuge, Savannah Burnished, Savannah, Seale, Swift Creek, Thom’s Creek, Upatoi, Wilbanks, Woodstock, Woolfolk, X Plain
Shell Tempered: Brown’s Mount, Dallas, Halstead, Kaskinampo, McDougal, McKee Island, Sixes
Fiber Tempered: Bilbo, Norwood, Orange, Satilla, St. Simons, Stallings, Theta Class, Wheeler
Limestone Tempered: Hamilton
Clay/Grog Tempered: Haven Home, Kelvin, St. Catherines Burnished, St. Catherines
Mica Tempered: Coweta Micaceous Utility
Diatomaceous Earth Tempered: St. Johns

INCISED
Grit Tempered: Abercrombie, Altamaha, Aucilla, Averett, Awendaw, Brewton Hill Zoned Punctate, Carrabelle, Chauga, Columbia, Cool Branch, Darien, Etowah, Fig Spring, Fort Walton, Irene, King George, Kirby, Lake Jackson Decorated, Lake Jackson, Lamar Bold, Lamar, Lamar Incised and Punctated, Lawson Field, Macon Thick, McIntosh, Morgan, Ocmulgee Fields, Oconee Valley, Old Oconee Town, Pine Harbor, Point Washington, Qualla, Refuge, Rood’s, Rudder Comb, Thom’s Creek, Tugalo, Upatoi, Woodstock,
Woodstock Rectilinear, Woolfolk, X Incised

**Sand Tempered:** Andrews Decorated, Basin Bayou, Childersburg, Crystal River, Crystal River Zoned Red, Englewood, Indian Pass, Keith, Kelvin, Kelvin Incised and Punctated, Nunnally, Pierce Zoned Red, Pinellas, Safety Harbor, Sanibel, Weeden Island

**Shell Tempered:** Clay Wash, **Dallas**, Lawson Field, Ledford, McKee Island, Walnut Roughened

**Fiber Tempered:** Bilbo, Orange, St. Simons, St. Simons Incised and Punctated, **Stallings**, Theta Class, Tick Island, Wheeler

**Limestone Tempered:** Flint River

**Clay/Grog Tempered:** Kelvin, Kelvin Incised and Punctated, Kirby, Walthour

**Mica Tempered:** Pierce Zoned Red

**Diatomaceous Earth Tempered:** St Johns

**Unknown Temper:** DeArmond

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**PUNCTATED**

**Grit Tempered:** Awendaw, Brewton Hill Zoned, **Carrabelle**, Chauga Fingernail, Etowah Incised, **Fort Walton, Lamar Incised and Punctated**, Lochloosa, Refuge, Thom’s Creek

**Sand Tempered:** Allendale, Andrews Decorated, Columbus, Crystal River Zoned Red, Englewood, Kelvin Incised and Punctated, Pinellas Incised, Pinellas Random, Safety Harbor, Weeden Island Gashed, Weeden Island

**Shell Tempered:** Clay Wash Plain, **Dallas**, McKee Island, Walnut Roughened

**Fiber Tempered:** St. Simons Incised and Punctated, St. Simons Linear, St. Simons, **Stallings**, Theta Class, Wheeler

**Clay/Grog Tempered:** Churupa, Kelvin Incised and Punctated, Santa Rosa, Walthour Tool Impressed

**Mica Tempered:** Crystal River

**Diatomaceous Earth Tempered:** St Johns

**Unknown Temper:** Comer

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**PINCHED**

**Grit Tempered:** Grassy Hole

**Limestone Tempered:** Flint River

**Sand Tempered:** Tucker Ridge

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**FABRIC MARKED**

**Grit Tempered:** Kellogg

**Sand Tempered:** Connestee, **Dunlap**, Swannanoa

**Shell Tempered:** Hawkins, Kaskinampo

**Limestone Tempered:** Candy Creek
Unknown Temper: Decatur

CORD MARKED
Grit Tempered: Deptford, Deptford Heavy, Etowah, Irene Fine, Kellogg, Mossy Oak, Prairie, Qualla, Savannah Fine, Watts Bar
Sand Tempered: Connestee, Fairchilds, Ocmulgee I, Ocmulgee II, Ocmulgee III, Swannanoa, West Florida (early variety), West Florida (late variety)
Limestone Tempered: Candy Creek, Flint River, Hamilton
Clay/Grog Tempered: St. Catherines, Wilmington Fine, Wilmington Heavy
Unknown Temper: Comer, Decatur, Qualla

SIMPLE STAMPED
Grit Tempered: Altamaha Cross Simple, Altamaha Line Block, Cartersville, Deptford Cross, Galt, King George Malleated, McLeod (early variety), McLeod (late variety), Overhill, Qualla, Refuge, San Marcos, Thom’s Creek, Tugalo
Sand Tempered: Connestee, Deptford, Mossy Oak, Oemler, Pigeon, Satilla, Sigma Class, Swannanoa, Vining
Fiber Tempered: Norwood, Satilla, Stallings, Theta Class, Wheeler
Clay/Grog Tempered: Santa Rosa, Wilmington
Sherd Tempered: Santa Rosa
Diatomaceous Earth Tempered: St Johns
Unknown Temper: Clark Hill Broad Line

CHECK STAMPED
Sand Tempered: Connestee, Gulf, McLeod, McLeod Linear (early variety), McLeod Linear (late variation), Oemler, Pigeon, Swannanoa, Willacoochee
Fiber Tempered: Wheeler, Willacoochee
Limestone Tempered: Wright
Clay/Grog Tempered: Walthour, Wilmington
Diatomaceous Earth Tempered: St. Johns
Unknown Temper: Decatur

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COMPLICATED STAMPED


**Sand Tempered:** Crooked River (early variety), Kelvin, Kirby, Kolomoki, Little Kolomoki, Oemler, Pigeon, St. Andrews (early variety), Swift Creek (early variety), Swift Creek (late variety)

**Shell Tempered:** *Hiwassee Island*

**Fiber Tempered:** St. Simons Herringbone

**Clay/Grog Tempered:** Alligator Bayou, Kelvin, Walthour, Wilmington

**Mica Tempered:** St. Andrews (early variety)

**Unknown Temper:** Clark Hill, Ichtucknee

PAINTED

**Grit Tempered:** *Kasita Red Filmed*, Wilbanks Orange Filmed


**Shell Tempered:** Dallas Negative, *Hiwassee Island Red Filmed*, Hiwassee Island Red on Buff

**Limestone Tempered:** Etowah, San Marcos Red

**Mica Tempered:** Pierce Zoned Red

**Diatomaceous Earth Tempered:** St Johns Red on Buff

**Temperless:** Altamaha Red Filmed, King George Red Filmed, Talaxa Red Filmed

COB MARKED

**Grit Tempered:** Clark Hill, Etowah, Qualla

**Sand Tempered:** Alachua, *Savannah*
Diatomaceous Earth Tempered: St Johns
Unknown Temper: Cat Cave Creek

BRUSHED
Grit Tempered: Averett, Chattahoochee, Etowah
Sand Tempered: Conneetee, Pigeon
Shell Tempered: McKee Island
Limestone Tempered: Flint River, Winter Park
Clay/Grog Tempered: Wilmington

ROUGHENED
Grit Tempered: Chattahoochee, Fig Springs, Galt
Sand Tempered: Etowah
Unknown Temper: Cat Cave Creek Corn Cob

OTHER
Grit Tempered: Chauga Fingernail Punctated, Deptford Shell Scraped, Etowah Fingernail Marked, Etowah Net Marked, Refuge Dentate, Trestle Point Shell Impressed
Sand Tempered: Lake Jackson Fingernail Impressed, Mound Field Net Marked, Weeden Island Gashed and Punctated
Shell Tempered: Clay Wash Plain, Dallas Decorated, Dallas Filleted, Dallas Modeled, Dallas Noded, Dallas Notched, Ledford Incised
Fiber Tempered: Wheeler Dentate Stamped
Limestone Tempered: Hamilton Scraped
Clay/Grog Tempered: Santa Rosa Stamped, St. Catherines Net Marked, Walthour Tool Impressed, Wilmington Net Marked, Wilmington Shell Scraped
Diatomaceous Earth Tempered: St. Johns Scored, St. Johns Shell Scraped
ILLUSTRATION REFERENCES

Alachua Cob Marked--Willey 1949a:492. Reproduced courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.
Alligator Bayou Stamped--Willey 1949a:375. Reproduced courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.
Carabelle Incised--Willey 1949a:423, 424. Reproduced courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.
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Indian Pass Incised--Wille 1949a:423, 427. Reproduced courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.

Irene Incised--Caldwell and McCann 1941:48. Reproduced courtesy of the University of Georgia Press.

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Irene Plain--Caldwell and McCann 1941:49. Reproduced courtesy of the University of Georgia Press.

Keith Incised--Wille 1949a:428. Reproduced courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.


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St. Simons Punctated--Williams 1967:104. Reproduced courtesy of the University of Georgia Press.
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Late Variety--Willey 1949a:433. Reproduced courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.
Wakulla Check Stamped--Willey 1949a:439. Reproduced courtesy of the
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Weeden Island Incised--Willey 1949a:414. Reproduced courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.
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