A Collection of Prehistoric Pottery in Indiana

An Honors Thesis (HONRS 499)

By

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*This is featured as a CD*
Abstract

This project was created in order to have a useable resource for identifying and learning about the prehistoric pottery of Indiana. To begin, books, archaeological papers, and articles that pertained to Indiana pottery were collected. Next, a list of common traits was created and for each type of pottery, the list based on the traits was compiled. Overall, the work is not a totally comprehensive list of all pottery types found in Indiana, but serves as a foundation for identification and learning about many types of prehistoric pottery. The work is available in CD form as an Adobe Acrobat PDF file, for easy use, storage, and better picture quality.
A Collection of Prehistoric Pottery in Indiana

Edited and Compiled by:
Anne E. Kraemer
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INTRODUCTION

Plate XIX. Partially Reconstructed Vessel of Bowen Cord-marked:
Plain Variety from Bowen Site
Objective

The objective of this honors thesis is to identify as many of the major prehistoric ceramic types found in Indiana. This is an edited work; it is not an attempt to reclassify the different ceramic types. It is an attempt to collect references, ceramic traits and distribution in Indiana and construct a complied guide. This is to be a resource for archaeologists and others who study the ceramics of Indiana. It is set up to be an easy to use database in order to begin to correctly identify pottery found in Indiana.

Methodology

The initial task was to compile a working list of each of these types. The author began with a list from “The Archaeological Reports Number 16, Ball State University 1981, Edited by B.K. Swartz, Jr. (Pottery Type DESCRIPTIONS and Bibliography for Indiana by Emme E. Bill p.70-74)” as a starting place for the different types of ceramics. Next was to locate all references and resources and include the trait list or typological definitions for each type. It was also a priority to locate a picture of each pottery type. With the pottery types complied, attributes listed, sources identified and pictures included. This work is not an exhaustive list of all pottery types found in Indiana but an attempt at most of the common types. Any errors are in result of the editor. Overall, this project is a work in progress. It can be added to and changed as new discoveries are made. The overall objective is to create a framework for a strong, sensible database of prehistoric ceramics in Indiana that is easy to use and serves a functional purpose.
The pottery types were categorized alphabetically. This was done in order to avoid the difficulties of unclassified wares, undated wares, and the confusion due to several types that fit within several cultural groups.

**How To Use This Guide**

First it is important to notice the objectives and list of pottery types found within the database. Next, one must read over the ceramic traits found on pages seven and eight, in order to understand the language used to identify specific attributes. Following the list of attributes is a diagram of a ceramic vessel that identifies the specific regions of a vessel that are discussed in each trait list. Once one is familiar with the set up of attributes and specific areas of a ceramic vessel, one can begin to reference the guide in order to identify ceramics.

This guide is not guaranteed to correctly identify ceramics, but is an initial resource for identification of ceramics in Indiana.
OVERVIEW
Explanation of Traits and Diagram

The following list was added in order to help define the specific characteristics that ceramic types can have. The vessel diagram provides the specific areas of a vessel that will be described within each type description.

Definitions of Ceramic Decorative Traits
(As defined by William L. Mangold, 1981, 30-31)

Cord Decoration:
Single Cord- The impression of a single twined cord into moist clay as a decorative technique.

Cordwrapped Paddle- A technique used to roughen large areas of the vessel surface and to bond or thin sections of portions of the vessel during manufacture.

Cordwrapped Stick stamp: An impression made with a stick wrapped with cord and giving an appearance similar to a linear dentate stamp.

Bar Stamp: A long, narrow, rectangular impression made into the clay by a non-dentate stamp.

Punctate: An impression produces by a variety of sticks, reeds or other implements, and usually found in series.

Boss: A rounded lump, usually on the exterior, formed by a punctation on the interior extending almost completely through the vessel wall.

Dentate Stamp: A straight, or slightly curved, toothed stamp usually applied to the rim of a vessel or used to fill zoned areas as decoration. The size of the tooth may vary from very fine to very large.

Plain rocker stamp: A tool with a curved surface, such as the edge of a shell, applied with a rocking motion.

Dentate rocker stamp: A tool consisting of teeth cut into a curved surface, such as the edge of a shell, and then applied in a rocking motion. The size of the teeth may vary from very fine to large.

Zoned: "A form of arrangement of designs in body decoration in Havana and Hopewell wares comprised of...zones set off from plain body areas by incised lines and usually filled with stamping or incising." (Fowler, 1955, p.220)

Cambered rim: A thickening of a rim by the addition of clay on the exterior surface just below the lip.
**Channeled rim:** A single wide groove on the interior rim surface near the lower margin of the rim and parallel to the lip.

**Burnished Surface:** The result of rubbing leather-dry clay with a stone or other hard object to produce a surface, which reflects light.

**Brushed surface:** Fine striations of varying widths and depths caused by the brushing of the vessel surface with a bundle of stiff fibers. Exterior brushing can be decorative in intent; interior brushing may best be interpreted as vessel finishing, i.e., part of the manufacturing process.

**Combed surface:** Produced by dragging a dentate stamp across the surface of a vessel resulting in evenly spaced striations.
Vessel Diagram

(Mangold 1981:33)
The Prehistoric Pottery of Indiana

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Albee Cordmarked

Description:
Method of Manufacture: Paddle and anvil (?)
Temper: Finely crushed rock and sand.
Color: Surfaces gray to black, rarely buff; cores buff to gray.
Texture: Varies from well mixed to coarse.
Surface Finish: exterior is marked with a cordwrapped paddle. Cordmarking is applied vertically form the rim and covers the entire exterior surface of the vessel. Cord impressions are closely spaced.
Decoration: Decoration is rare is limited to short, vertical or diagonal impressions of a plain or cordwrapped stick on the interior of the lip. A few examples are known of cylindrical punctuations or vertical incisions on the exterior of the vessel.

Form: Slightly elongated or globular jars with rounded bottoms.
   Rim: Folded, wedge-shaped or cambered rim. Moderate neck constriction and moderate eversion. Occasionally there is a narrow channel around the interior rim. Rims can be easily distinguished from those of other Late Woodland cultures and complexes in the Wabash valley.
   Lip: Flat, rounded, and very narrow. Lip often shows cordmarking.
   Neck:
   Body: Elongated or globular jars.
   Base: Rounded

Chronological/Temporal Range: The association of Ramey Incised and Powell Plain with Albee Cordmarked in refuse pits suggests a dating centering on A.D. 1000.

Geographical Range: Known only from Vermillion, Sullivan, and Green counties in Indiana and from Clark County in Illinois. So far, Albee Cordmarked has not been found outside the upper portion of the central Wabash Valley.

Cultural Affiliation: A diagnostic ceramic type of the Albee Complex, which is known from village refuse and cemeteries. Published data on the Albee Complex includes the MacLean (1931) report on the Albee Mound and the Black (1933) report on the Shaffer Cemetery.

Relationships: Albee Cordmarked shared its distinctive wedgeshaped or cambered rims with pottery from the Illinois River Valley and other areas of northern Illinois and Indiana, and southern Wisconsin. Dr. Robert Hall of Illinois State Museum has pointed out that Albee Cordmarked is very similar to some pottery form the Starved Rocker area in the Illinois River Valley. However, the latter pottery differs from the Albee Cordmarked in that the Starved Rock specimens always have innerpart notching, Albee rarely; Starved Rock sherds never have exterior punctates, Albee occasionally; the Starved Rock sherds are tempered with Black angular grit’ Albee Cordmakred with sand and mixed grit of variable size.

     A vessel very similar to Albee Cordmarked is illustrated by Griffin (1941:Pl.53, Fig. 1) and Henriksen (1957: Pl. 35B) in their reports on the Utica mounds in the Illinois River Valley. Perhaps Albee Cordmarked is intrusive into the Wabash Valley from the Illinois area, via the Vermilion of the Wabash.

Sources: Winters 1963: 88
Winters 1963: 63
Albee Cordmarked
A- Cambered rim, cordmarked lip. Catlin Site, Vermillion County, Indiana
B- Peaked rim, interior notched rim. Catlin Site, Vermillion County, Indiana
C- Cambered rim, exterior punctate, plain lip. Catlin Site, Vermillions County, Indiana
D- Exterior punctate, interior notched rim. Catlin Site, Vermillion County, Indiana
E- Not Albee- Murphy No. 3, C183
Anderson Cord Marked and Incised

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Grit and shell, separately and in combination. Shell is the least common sole tempering material. Tempering material approximately one-third to one-half of the matrix.
Color: Exterior reddish brown, chocolate to gray. Exterior approximately the same save for smoke discoloration. Core is usually gray. Exterior color penetration varies considerably from vessel to vessel and on the same vessel.
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish:
Decoration:

Form:
Rim:
Lip:
Body:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Griffin 1966: 344
Baehr

Description:
Method of Manufacture: A second subdivision of Hopewell ceramic group. End of Hopewell - there is a drop in care of how the vessel was made.
Temper: Limestone
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: Surface is not well finished, forms are more variable and rim treatment is not well done. Smaller vessels - some placed with dead - they provide just brushing.
Decoration:
Form:
Rim:
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships: Baehr Zoned Brushed- Zoned Punctate, Rocker stamped

Sources: Deuel 1952: 119-121

Deuel 1952: 117
J1- Baehr Brushed
J2- Baehr Zoned Stamped, plain rocker variety
J3- Baehr Brushed
Baum Incised and Cord-marked

Description:

Method of Manufacture:
Tempor: Both grit and shell. The grit is crushed rock and is much more common than shell which appears in only about 15% of the sherds. Usually, there is a rather high proportion of temper.
Color: Dark grays and browns predominate. A high percentage of smoke discoloration on both exterior and interior. Paste gray to black.
Texture: Usually medium fine to medium coarse. Has the coarsest texture of any of the Fort Ancient types.
Hardness: 2.5-3.5. The majority are 2.5 or 3.
Surface Finish: Cord-wrapped paddle impressions on both body and rim. The rim is rarely smoothed subsequently.
Decoration: Technique: Rarely narrow and most often medium wide to broad line incising. Notching and punctates are rather supplementary techniques.
Design: Usually poorly executes curvilinear guilloche, rarely rectilinear; rectilinear line filled triangles place on the outer rim over the cord-marked surface or somewhat smoothed surface. Punctates are placed at the base of a thickened upper rim band, and this band is not commonly incised. Notches are sometimes placed across the lip of semicircular and horizontal lugs. The climbing salamander is rarely placed on Baum Cord-marked vessel.
Handles: Most Common are semicircular and horizontal rim lugs. The semicircular lugs sometimes have ears and are sometimes notched. The horizontal lugs may be attached at the level of the lip or lower down on the rim. They may be short and thick or long and relatively thing. They are sometimes vertically notched across the lug edge or arris. The strap handle is a poor imitation of the Madisonville type. It is usually squat, thick, and poorly shaped, and is most often attached to the lip. It sometimes has two ears. It very rarely has incised lines, or somewhat more commonly horizontal rows of punctuates on the outer surface. A true loop handle is very rare.

Form:

Rim: Approximately three-fifths are straight and vertical, slightly more than one-third are slightly flaring, a few are flaring, and only very rarely odes one curve inward.
Lip: The lip shape varies from narrowed and rounded, to rounded, and flattened and rounded the first two are the most common. Rarely is the lip notched.
Neck:
Body: Rounded to elongate =rounded base, with the sides only slightly wider, and the should are only slightly contracting. The lip diameter approximates that of the greatest diameter, and then height ranges from slightly more to slightly less. The measures are given in table 1. pg 46
Thickness: The lip averages 5-7mm; the lip and body, 5-8mm.

Chronological/Temporal Range: ?

Geographical Range: ?

Relationships: ?

Sources: Griffin 1966: 342-343
Bowen Cord-Marked: Cord Impressed variety (2a)

Description:
Method of Manufacture: Coiled
Temper: Grit, fine to medium.
Color: Light tan to gray on both surfaces, with a light tan core.
Texture: Compact, but with some temper exposed on surfaces.
Hardness: Averages just above 2.5 but ranges from 2 to 3.
Surface Finish: Vessel body is cord marked and the rim normally smoothed. Cord-marked rims occur about 12 percent of the time.
Decoration: Limited to rim and lip areas. Designs are formed by short impressions of cord-wrapped implements (these include the edge or corner of a paddle, a dowel or a cord wrapped cord.), a knotted cord or tightly twisted cord, The short cord impressions are either so closely spaced as to seem a continuous line, or slightly spread with one end of each short segment more deeply impressed than the other. The designs consist of line filled triangles, bands of alternating obliquely placed impressions, two to four horizontal rows of continuous or slightly spaced cord impressions, multiple rowed. Chevrons and multiple-rowed chevrons alternating with multiple horizontal rows. When rim castellations occur with the horizontal row motif, the rows curve upward to conform to the outline of the castellation.

Form:
Rim: Slightly to moderately everted and from 3 to 6 cm in height. Rarely rim folds or strips.
Lip: Rounded, flattened, cord impressed transversely or cord-impressed channeled.
Neck:
Body: Globular to slightly elongated globular
Base: rounded
Thickness: 3-6 cm
Vessel Size: Ranges from 18 cm wide by 16.5 cm. High with 12 cm. Orifice to 32 cm. Wide by 28.5 cm. high with a 25.5 cm. orifice.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Late Woodland

Geographical Range: Unknown

Relationships: Canton Ware and through it to Madison Cord Impressed.

Sources: Dorwin 1971: 262-263
Plate XIII. Sherds of Bowen Cord-marked: Cord-impressed Variety from Bosson Site

Dorwin 1971:272
Sherds of Bowen Cord-marked: Cord-impressed variety from Bosson Site.

Plate XI. Rim Section of Bowen Cord-marked: Cord-impressed Variety from Bowen Site

Dorwin 1971:271
Rim Section of Bowen Cord-marked: Cord-impressed Variety from Bowen Site.
Bowen Cord Marked: Punched Variety (2b)

Description:
- Same as Bowen Cord Marked: Cord Impressed variety

Method of Manufacture: Coiled

Temper: Grit, fine to medium.

Color: Light tan to gray on both surfaces, with a light tan core.

Texture: Compact, but with some temper exposed on surfaces.

Hardness: Averages just above 2.5 but ranges from 2 to 3.

Surface Finish: Vessel body is cord marked and the rim normally smoothed. Cord-marked rims occur about 12 percent of the time.

Decoration: Circular punctuates made with hollow tool, and linear punctuates arranged in multiple-rowed chevrons, multiple horizontal rows, alternating multiple horizontal rows and rowed chevrons, single row at edge of lip, and filled triangles.

Form: Same as Bowen Cord Marked: Cord Impressed variety

Rim: Slightly to moderately everted and from 3 to 6 cm in height. Rarely rim folds or strips.

Lip: Rounded, flattened, cord impressed transversely or cord-impressed channelled.

Neck:

Body: Globular to slightly elongated globular

Base: rounded

Thickness: 3-6 cm

Vessel Size: Ranges from 18 cm wide by 16.5 cm. High with 12 cm. Orifice to 32 cm. Wide by 28.5 cm. High with a 25.5 cm. orifice.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Late Woodland

Geographical Range: Unknown

Relationships: Same as Bowen Cord Marked: Cord Impressed variety

Sources: Dorwin 1971: 263
Plate XV. Rim Sherds of Bowen Cord-marked Variety Showing Both Cord-impressed and Punched Designs from Bowen Site.

Plate XVI. Rim Sherds of Bowen Cord-marked: Punched Variety from Bowen Site.

Dorwin 1971: 274
Plate XV Rim Sherds of Bowen Cord-marked Variety Showing both cord-impressed and punched designs from Bowen sites.

Plate XVI- Rim sherds of Bowen cord-marked: Punched variety from Bowen site.
Bowen Cord Marked: Plain Variety (2c)

Description:
Same as Bowen Cord Marked: Cord Impressed variety
Method of Manufacture: Coiled
Temper: Grit, fine to medium.
Color: Light tan to gray on both surfaces, with a light tan core.
Texture: Compact, but with some temper exposed on surfaces.
Hardness: Averages just above 2.5 but ranges from 2 to 3.
Surface Finish: Vessel body is cord marked and the rim normally smoothed. Cord-marked rims occur about 12 percent of the time.
Decoration: None

Form:
Rim: Terms used to describe this rim profile include flaring out, out-curving, and moderately everted. The rim—body juncture is rounded in a smooth curve rather than angular as in the sharply everted type. The rim is usually 3-5cm. high but occasionally reaches 6-7cm. particularly on vessels with cord-marked rims and scalloped lips. Rim strips and folds are rare.
Lip: Rounded, flattened, or scalloped
Thickness: Average 5mm range 3-9mm.
Body: Sub-globular through globular to elongated globular.
Base: Rounded
Appendages: Rare, strap handles.
Vessel Size: range 18 cm wide by 16.5 cm high with 12cm. orifice to 32cm wide by 23.5 cm high with 25.2 orifice.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Late Woodland-Fort Ancient.

Geographical Range: Unknown

Relationships: Same as Bowen Cord Marked: Cord Impressed variety

Sources: Dorwin 1971: 263-264
Plate XVII. Rim Section of Bowen Cord-marked: Plain Variety from Bowen Site

Plate XVIII. Rim Section and Sherds of Bowen Cord-marked: Plain Variety from Bowen Site
Plate XIX. Partially Reconstructed Vessel of Bowen Cord-marked: Plain Variety from Bowen Site

Dorwin 1971: 275-276

Plate XVII- Rim section of Bowen Cord-marked: Plain variety from Bowen Site
Plate XVII- Rim section and sherds of Bowen Cord-marked: plain variety from Bowen Site
Plate XIX- Partially reconstructed vessel of Bowen cord-marked: Plain variety from Bowen Site
Bowen Sharply Everted Rim (3)

**Description:**
- **Method of Manufacture:** Unknown
- **Temper:** Normally grit, primarily particles of decomposed micaceous rocks. One partial vessel shell tempered.
- **Color:** Mostly dark gray with very little buff or brown.
- **Texture:** Medium fine and compact.
- **Hardness:** Grit tempered close to 2.5 while shell tempered 2.0
- **Surface Finish:** Normally cord-marked body with smoothed rim. A shell tempered vessel and a few grit tempered sherds are cord marked on both body and rim.
- **Decoration:** None.

**Form:**
- **Rim:** Sharply angled rim-body juncture with straight rim everted markedly. Shell-tempered vessel with rim in nearly horizontal plane. Generally the rim is less than 3cm. in height but occasionally up to 5cm. rim folds very rare, and no rim strips.
- **Lip:** Almost always square or flattened and occasionally cord marked.
- **Neck:**
- **Body:** Globular to slightly flattened globular.
- **Base:** rounded
- **Thickness:** Range 2-8mm. And average nearly 5mm.
- **Appendages:** None
- **Vessel Size:** Range 18cm. wide by 13cm. high with 11.5cm. orifice to 36.5cm. wide by 25cm high with 25cm. orifice.

**Chronological/Temporal Range:** Contemporary with Fort Ancient and Fisher Focus.

**Geographical Range:** North central Illinois and southeast into central Indiana

**Relationships:** Langford pottery of Fisher Focus

**Sources:** Dorwin 1971: 264 -265
Dorwin: 1971:278
Plate XXI- Section of shell tempered vessel of Bowen Sharply Everted Rim Type from Bowen site.
Bowen Fabric Marked (4)

Description:
Method of Manufacture: Indefinite coil lines indicating coiling.
Temper: Grit, fine to medium, majority medium.
Color: Gray. One reconstructed vessel had two clearly and markedly different colors. Most of it was gray, but one large sherd, which fit exactly with the gray sherds, was light tan. Differential soil chemistry probably accounts for the change and suggests that color is not a very meaningful attribute.
Texture: Compact
Hardness: Averages 2.5 with range of 2-3
Surface Finish: Fabric marking on body, with rim usually but not always smoothed. Fabric marking on body, with rim usually but not always smoothed. Fabric marking is irregular rather than evenly spaced as it in Mississippian or most of the Fort Ancient sites. Sherds have the appearance of having been malleated with a wad of fabric rather than covered with a layer of it.
Decoration: Restricted to rim. Only six sherds have decoration, the remaining fifty-two are smoothed and/or fabric marked. Designs are of two kinds, curvilinear guilloche and close-set cord impressions in parallel horizontal rows or chevrons circling the rim.

Form:
Rim: Moderately everted or flared with a rounded rim-body juncture. There is no modification other than smoothing and the occasional decoration.
Lip: Rounded
Neck:
Body: Globular
Base: Rounded
Thickness: 4-5cm
Vessel size: Only one measurable, 18cm wide by 14.3cm high with a 13cm orifice.

Chronological/ Temporal Range: Late Woodland- Fort Ancient

Geographical Range: Unknown

Relationships: Although fabric impression is common in the Woodland of Appalachia and the Southeast, this wadded kind seems to be an exception. Griffin illustrates several similar sherds from the Fox Farm Component terming them Fox Farm net-impressed. He notes, “the net-impressed sherds at this site do not appear to have come into the area by trade…” the implication is that they are a local version of Appalachian Woodland materials. Winters reported similar material in the Albee complex of the lower Wabash. Kellar found a small amount of fabric impressed pottery in the upper Wabash.

Sources: Dorwin 1971: 265-266
Plate XXII. Rim Section of Bowen Fabric-marked Type from Bowen Site.

Dorwin 1971: 279
Plate XXI- Rim section of Bowen Fabric-marked Type from Bowen Site.
Bowen Collared: Cambered Variety (5a)

Description:
Method of Manufacture: Probably modeled since no coil marks were found. Temper: Grit, fine to medium coarse with some decomposed micaceous rock. Color: Light tan to dark gray. Texture: Compact, with few tempering particles appearing on either interior or exterior surfaces. Hardness: Ranges from 2-3 and averages just below 2.5. Surface Finish: Body cord marked and rim smoothed. Decoration: Vertical lugs applied to some rims. Designs are formed by short impressions of cord-wrapped implements such as the edge or corner of a paddle, a dowel, or another cord, or by a knotted or tightly twisted cord. The short cord impressions are either so closely spaced as to seem a continuous line or slightly spread and resembling punctuates. One end of each short impression is usually deeper than the other end. Cord impressions are applied in a multiple-row chevron design around the rim, and in some instances across the lugs. Linear punctuates made with a pointed instrument occur in multiple horizontal rows circling the rim. Such punctuates are deeper at one end and suggest that the tool was held at a low angle and jabbed. Vessel lips are decorated with transverse cord impressions and channeled with cord impressions or linear punctuates. Sometimes the rim is plain and may or may not have vertical lugs.

Form:
Rim: the rim is collared with a pronounced camber which in profile looks like and open S. There is a marked constriction at the neck of the vessel and what would be a vertical rim if straight, instead curves outward and then back in to form an orifice which has very nearly the same diameter as the constriction at the neck. Rims are 4.5 to 7cm. high. Lip: Almost always flattened or decorated with cord impressions or punch and drag. Neck: Body: Sub-globular to globular. Base: Rounded. Thickness: 4-6mm. Appendages: Vertical lugs, 6-14 per vessel, pinched out of rim surface or appliquéed. Vessel size: Range 32-35cm, wide by 23-28cm high, with orifices 24-29cm, in diameter.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Late Woodland – Fort Ancient.

Geographical Range: Central Indiana from Hamilton County south to Orange County and possibly at the Fisher Site in Illinois.

Relationships: Cambria, Over Focus

Sources: Dorwin 1971: 266-267
Dorwin 1971:280
Plate XXIII- Rim sections of Bowen collared: Cambered variety from Bowen site.
Bowen Collared: Straight Variety (5b)

Description:
Method of Manufacture: Unknown
Temper: Grit, fine to medium, with majority medium.
Color: Light tan to gray exterior and interior. Core is tan.
Texture: Compact, tempering particles rarely appearing on the surfaces.
Hardness: Averages just above 2.5 but ranges from 2-3
Surface Finish: Vessel body cord marked and the rim usually smoothed but occasionally also cord marked. On one nearly complete vessel the neck and most of the rim was smoothed but collar portion was cord marked.
Decoration: Limited to the collared portion of the rim. Most common decoration consists of three or four parallel horizontal rows circling the rim made by short cord impressions or by punch and drag. The cord impressions occur in similar horizontal rows. Rarely there are cord-impressed, rowed chevron designs as well. One vessel appeared to have the punch-and-drag technique, but there was separation between the elements, which were randomly placed in all directions around the collared portion of the rim with no apparent pattern.

Form:
Rim: Rims are collared by the addition of a substantial rim strip and/or the exterior offset of channeling of the interior of the rim, setting off the rim area from the neck of the vessel in a distinctive manner. This gives the rim a pronounced collared look. Variation in rim attitude ranges from vertical to extremely everted. One vessel’s orifice was six sided and castellated at each of the angled formed by the junctures of the sides. That particular vessel has strong similarities to Iroquois collared pottery.
Lip: Flattened and transversely cord impressed, channeled by cord impression or channeled by punch and drag.
Neck:
Body: Elongated globular to globular
Base: Rounded
Thickness: 3-6mm
Vessel Size: 22-23cm. Wide by 22-27.5 high, with orifices 19-24cm in diameter.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Late Woodland

Geographical Range: Unknown

Relationships: Collared pottery tradition of Late Woodland in eastern United States, perhaps most specifically to Pisgah of western North Carolina.

Sources: Dorwin 1971: 268
Dorwin 1971: 282-283
Plate XXV: Top view of partially reconstructed vessel of Bowen Collared: straight rim variety from Bowen site.
Plate XXVI: Lateral view of vessel shown in Plate XXV.
Brangenburg Plain

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: In other characteristics the vessels are Hopewell Plain. A small number of
the flat lips seem to have been decorated with negative painting.
Decoration:

Form:
Rim:
Lip: the distinguishing feature of this type is the T-shaped lip. This is the prime
identifying characteristic and was so picked because of its distinctive shape
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships: relationship to Lower Mississippi Valley and Gulf Coast forms.

Sources: Deuel 1952:119

Deuel 1952: 117
Brangenburg reconstructed bowl
Companion Pottery Types in the Fort Ancient Aspect

**Madisonville Plain**: The characteristics are the same as those on the Madisonville Cord-marked type, except that the entire outer surface is smooth to smoothed. On some vessels of this type the rim may be somewhat straighter and more vertical, and the lip is less often narrowed and rounded. Typical of the Madisonville Focus.

**Madisonville Grooved-padded**: Temper, texture, hardness, color, and shape are apparently the same as those for the Madisonville Cord-marked and Madisonville Plain types. The body instead of being malleated with a core-wrapped paddle has impressions made with a grooved paddle, which was dragged across the unfired, moist clay. The impressions are either vertical or diagonal and being on the upper body beneath a smooth rim. A characteristic of great frequency is a horizontal row of ovoid punctates separating the smoothed rim from the malleated body. Found in the Madisonville Focus, particularly at the name site.

**Fox Farm Check Stamp**: temper, texture, hardness, color, and shape are apparently the same as those for the Madisonville Cord-marked and Plain types. The body has impressions made by a paddle with small squares cut into the surface. This type is most common in the Kentucky sites of the Madisonville Focus and at the Madisonville Component.

**Madisonville Net-Impressed**: Temper, texture, hardness, color and shape are the same as those for the Madisonville Cord-marked and Madisonville Plain Types. The body has been covered with impressions from a fabric of the net type, such as is common in the middle Appalachian and Atlantic areas. This type has been recognized only form the name site.

Griffin 1966: 349-350
Early Woodland Ware
Type: 1A

Description:
Method of Manufacture: ?
Temper: Grit, consisting of coarse, large fragments (5-7mm in diameter). Water or windworm fragments are present, probably included within the clay.
Temper in 1A Amphibolites (contains minerals actinolite and hornblende)
Sandstone or possibly quartzite (chief mineral is quartz, bit minor amount of feldspar present.
Color: exterior exhibits a very light reddish-brown or tan coloring, whereas the interior surface reveals a decrease in the reddish tint and appears lighter in color. In cross section, the interior of sherd is gray-buff.
Texture: Coarse, loose paste which has a light sandy appearance. The interiors appear contoured, but this could be due to size and frequency of the temper.
Hardness: 2.2
Surface Finish: both interior and exterior surfaces have been malleated with a cord wrapped paddle. The cord markings are vertical on the exterior surface and appear to be slightly diagonal on the interior surface.
Decoration: none

Form:
Rim: Very slightly everted
Lip: top of lip cord marked, insloping
Neck Unknown
Body: Unknown but possibly elongated
Base: Unknown, bus possible conoidal or flattened
Diagnostic features-interior and exterior cord markings

Chronological/Temporal Range: Type 1A appears in Early Woodland times and is a diagnostic marker for this time period. This pottery type possibly entered northern Indiana from the Illinois river valley with an early woodland group, and is undoubtedly the earliest pottery made in northern Indiana. This early grit-tempered, cord marked ware could be ancestral to some later pottery types in the area.

Geographical Range: Similar pottery has been found in the Atlantic littoral to the Mississippi River and this type probably represents the earliest potter in the northeastern United States.

Relationships: The closest are found in Type 6 or Crushed Rock Ware of the Red Ochre Focus in the Illinois Valley or in Marion Thick Ware of Central Indiana. Marion County Type 1 is undoubtedly identical to these Early Woodland ceramic type.

Sources: Faulkner 1961:87-88
Early woodland ware? Type 1B

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Miscellaneous grit of large size (4-13 mm in diameter) in rather large amounts.
Smaller quartz fragments are also included in the aplastic.
Color: the color is predominantly gray-buff, with small patches of tan-buff.
Texture: The paste is very loose and friable, and appears to have been poorly prepared.
Hardness: 2.0
Surface Finish: The exterior surface has been heavily cord marked and then smoothed over, leaving distinct traces of the former cord impressions.
Decoration: none

Form: Rim: unknown
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range: unknown

Relationships: This type is undoubtedly related to the cruder pottery types of the earlier Woodland horizons, and any of these thicker, cord-marked types that do not have the interior cord-marking so diagnostic of the Early Woodland period should be placed in this same category.

Sources: Faulkner 1961:88-89
Embarrass Check Stamped

Description:
Essentially the same as Embarrass Simple Stamped except for the surface treatment

Surface Finish: The check stamped surface is a result of the application of a cross grooved paddle. Individual checks are 5-7mm across and usually show smoothing of the surface while the clay was still wet, making identification sometimes difficult. Checks tend to be bold, but shallow, with narrow lands. Both square and rectangular checks are known.

Relationship: Consistently associated with Embarrass Simple Stamped, but quantitatively very minor in La Motte Cultures sites, with rations ranging from 25:1 to 50:1. Very little is known about either form or decoration, since both rim sherds are from jars with slight neck constriction and slightly everted rims. One of the rims is plain and square, the other is squared with exterior notching of the lip. It should be noted that the latter rim is the only example with exterior notching in the Embarrass Series.

Geographical Range: Embarrass Check Stamped is known from eleven sites in Jasper, Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, and Wabash counties, Illinois. Check Stamped pottery for the Hubele Site (ISM Wh30) and the Pepper Site (ISM Wh93) in white County, Illinois from the Hastings Site in Greene County, Indiana, and the Mann Site in Posey County, Indiana, may be Embarrass Check Stamped or related types or varieties. However, the Mann Site sherds are grog-tempered and have a paste quite unlike that of Embarrass Check Stamped. Other simple or check stamped sherds form Mann perhaps represent imported vessels form the South of resident manufactured by southern technicians.

Sources: Winters 1963: 86

Winters 1963: 57 Embarrass Check Stamped, Musgrave Site, Cw205
Embarrass Cordmarked

Description:
A still poorly defined type which is consistently associated with Embarrass Simple and check Stamped in considerable quantity. Embarrass Simple Stamped sherds outnumber the cordmarked sherds in rations ranging from 1.5:1 to 4:1. Paste characteristics are identical for the stamped and cordmarked types.

Unlike embarrass Simple Stamped, Embarrass Cordmarked is predominantly vertically paddled from the rim (80% vertical, 12% diagonal, 8% horizontal). Frequency of interior notching of the lip is much lower for Embarrass cordmarked (32% interior notched, 12% vertically notched,) and only 25 percent of the sherds have a "piecrust" rim. Bowls rarely have notched rims (17%), while jars are more frequently notched on the rim (46%). Vessel shapes are apparently the same as those of Embarrass Simple Stamped although there is probably greater variability in details of the cordmarked vessels, with perhaps a greater emphasis on bowls rather than elongated jar forms (67% jars, 33% bowls)

Cordmarking is quite variable, ranging from fine, tightly twisted, closely spaced cord impressions to coarse, loosely twisted, widely spaced impressions.

Embarrass cordmarked is sometimes found without stamped otter or with only a few sherds of the latter. Such a distribution pattern and typological similarities to Stoner Cordmarked suggest that the Embarrass Ceramic Series may represent a hybridization of southern stamped tradition with an indigenous cordmarked tradition. Thus one might suggest that the La Motte Culture itself represents a culture from the Allison Culture and a dominant, intrusive southern complex.

Sources: Winters 1963: 87

Winters 1963: 57 Embarrass Cordmarked F-Chenoweth Site, C1185. G- Bumble Bee Site, C1233
Emarrass Simple Stamped

Description:

Method of Manufacture: Coiling, paddle and anvil. Temper: Sand and large grit. Varied in proportions from sherd to sherd. Temper is well mixed in some sherds, poorly in others, with inclusions of pebbles sometimes almost as thick as vessel walls. Sand may in many cases be a constituent of the local clays. Color: Varies from black to gray to tan to tan-orange, with grays and tans predominant. Core: Dark or light gray, occasionally buff. Texture: Varies from well mixed to smooth to very laminar.

Hardness:

Surface Finish: Exterior is marked with grooved paddle of wrapped paddle. Grooves are wide and shallow and lands are narrow. Grooves run parallel and vary from 3 to 5mm apart. Grooves generally run parallel to rim (93%), rarely vertically (5%) or diagonally (2%). Stamped surface has generally been smoothed, making measurement of grooves difficult. Decoration: Frequent interior notching of lip (65% of all vessels, 76% for jars, 25% for bowls). About 50 per cent of the notched lips have such deeply impressed and closely spaced notches that the rim has a distinct "piecrust" effect. A single reed-punctated sherd is known from Chenoweth Site (ISM C1185), a cylindrically punctuated sherd with a deep groove from the North York Site (ISM Cw188), and a sherd with two parallel, finely incised lines from the Lowe Site (ISMCw107). One sherd form the Lowe Site ah has simply stamping over cordmarking.

Form: Predominantly elongated jars with semi-conoidal bases (78%), and simple or coconut-shaped bowls (22%) Rim: Moderate neck constriction and moderate eversion. Constricted orifices also occur.

Lip: Generally flat and squared (92%) occasionally rounded (8%). Frequent interior notching with stick or hollow implement.

Neck:

Body: Elongated jars. Exact shape of bowls not known. Jars occasionally have perforated rim (suspension or lacing holes?)

Base: Semi-conoidal

Thickness: 3-7mm, averaging 5mm.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Little is known about chronological placement, but there is reason to believe that simple stamped pottery is later than both the Havana Tradition and the Alison Culture in the Wabash Valley. (A simple stamped vessel came from the Rutherford Mound, which has been dated to A.D. 432 plus or minus 200 years, but this vessel differs from the present specimens in having tetrapod supports and may have been an import from elsewhere.) Nor is there any indication of extensive overlap with Mississippian occupations of the Wabash Valley. We shall, accordingly, make an estimate that Emarrass Simple Stamped persisted from A.D. 400 to 1000.

Geographical Range: Presently known from the Emarrass and Wabash valleys, with possible extension into White River Valley, Indiana. About 35 sites in Coles, Jasper, Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, and Wabash counties, Illinois have produces this type. In Indiana, Emarrass Simple Stamped is known from five sites in Vigo County, and three in Sullivan County. By far the heaviest concentration is found on the western margin of the Springfield Plains of the Interiors Lowlands Province. Examples are known from as far north as the Kankakee and St., Joseph drainages and as far south as the Duffy Site in Gallatin County, Illinois, but Emarrass Simple Stamped is exceedingly rare in these areas.
Cultural Affiliation: A diagnostic type of the La Motte Culture in the Wabash-Embarrass drainage. Always quantitatively dominant over companion types (embarrass Check Stamped and Embarrass Cordmarked.)

Relationships: Simple stamped pottery such as Madisonville Grooved Paddled or Danner Grooved Paddle is historic or protohistoric in the Midwest. Possibly Embarrass Simple Stamped might be a source for the derivation of these late types. In the case of the latter type, however, about the only similarity to Embarrass Simple Stamped is the use of a grooved paddle in stamping the surface. Embarrass Simple Stamped seems to have its strongest ties with simple and heck stamped pottery in the South and South east and is probably derived from some source in that area.

Sources: Winters 1963: 85-86
England Stamped

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: From the excavation of Mount 9 of the Havana group a small number of sherds had dentate stamp impressions which suggested that the stamp was in light contact with the surface.
Decoration:

Form:
Rim:
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships: This variant of Naples Stamped does not seem to have much utility "and will probably be abandoned."

Sources: Deuel 1952: 114
Feurt Incised

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Shell-tempered almost exclusively. Tempering particles have a laminated appearance and comprise about one-third to one-half the matrix.
Color: Almost exclusively light to dark bluish gray, occasionally a tan shade appears. The core is usually a dark bluish gray.
Texture: Predominantly medium fine; a minority are medium. Paste texture is laminated or layered.
Hardness: 2-3 Averages 2.5. This type is harder than some of the other shell-tempered types of the Fort Ancient Aspect.
Surface Finish: Smoothed rim and shoulder area, at least. Lower body is probably also smoothed. Surface never polished.
Decoration: Technique: Incising, which varies from narrow, medium deep lines to medium wide, medium deep lines. Very rarely a broad line (more than 4mm) Punctates are sometimes used, mainly as a bordering element.
Design: Most common are alternate right and left oblique hatched triangles on the outer rim. The decorated rim band may be limited by a horizontal line or row of punctuates. The groups of oblique lines are usually contiguous, so that no triangular plain areas are left between incised areas. Sometimes, such plain areas are present, and some of these are then filled with rows or groups of punctuates.
Handles: Strap handle that are usually attached to the lip, and often have a raised rim area at the point of junction. The handles may have “ears.” The handle surface is sometimes decorated with incised lines. Lug handles on this type are rare. The lip area above the handle may be transversely notched.

Form:
Rim: The rim is characteristically high, straight, and vertical or slants outward at an angle. This rim shape is not found on any other of the Fort Ancient types.
Lip: Predominantly round, sometimes narrowed and rounded, or flattened and rounded.
Body: Round-bottomed (?) jar with a slightly constricted mouth.

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range: Seemingly limited to Feurt and Proctorville sites.

Relationships:

Sources: Griffin 1966: 343
Griffin 1966: Plate XXIV
FEURT Incised sherds from the Feurt Component, in the Ohio State Museum
Fox Farm Bowl

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Always shell-tempered, rather fine particles
Color: Many are buff to reddish brown on both the exterior and interior. About half show some smoke discoloration, but it is not as evident as on the jar types. The paste is primarily gray to bluish gray.
Texture: Fine to medium fine; somewhat fine than the other shell-tempered types in the Fort Ancient Aspect.
Hardness: The majority are 2-2.5 but may be slightly harder or softer. This is the softest type at the Fox Farm component.
Surface Finish: The majority have smoothed to smooth outer and inner surfaces and only rarely is a sherd found with a burnished exterior. A minority have cord-wrapped impressions on the exterior, which helps to characterize the type.
Decoration: Technique: Notching with a narrow instrument; pinching with the fingers; and various types of applique.
Design: The lip is sometimes notched with rather shallow, avoid impressions or other forms of transverse lip indentation. A horizontal beaded rim band just below the lip may be formed by an added strip of clay which is vertically notched or pinched at close intervals, by forming the “beads” from the surface of the clay, or by applique beads or nipples.
Handles: Small horizontal rim lugs are sometimes present. At the Fox Farm Component particularly animal and bird effigy heads were placed on this bowl type.

Form:
Rim: The rims are either straight and almost vertical or more commonly they are incurving so that the greatest diameter is below the lip line.
Lip: The lip is characteristically rounded and usually slightly narrower than the rest of rim and body.
Shape: Bowl shaped, rounded bottom.
Thickness: Lips average about 4mm, the rim and body about 5mm.
Size: Considerable variation with the average between 8-16cm in diameter.

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range: Primarily in the Madisonville Focus.

Relationships: Ft Ancient Aspect

Sources: Griffin 1966: 345-346
Fox Farm Colander

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: all similar to Madisonville Cord-marked or Plain types
Color: all similar to Madisonville Cord-marked or Plain types
Texture: all similar to Madisonville Cord-marked or Plain types
Hardness: all similar to Madisonville Cord-marked or Plain types
Surface Finish: all similar to Madisonville Cord-marked or Plain types
Decoration: None
Distinguishing Characteristic: The base of the vessel has been perforated with holes varying from 5 to 8 mm. in diameter, spaced in rows 1-2 cm apart. The perforations were made with a cylindrical stick, sometimes from the interior and sometimes from the exterior, before firing. Smith (1910) stated that some of the holes were made after the vessel was fired.
Shape: Little is known of the shape save for the large rim and body fragments found by Smith. The base is rounded, and the sides are straight and vertical, with practically no flare or constriction of the side wall for the base to the lip.

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range: In the Fort Ancient Aspect this type is limited to the Madisonville Focus and particularly to the Kentucky sites. It is known from Fox Farm and Larkin components and in private collections from Hamilton County, Ohio. Related to colanders form the eastern Tennessee area.

Relationships: Ft. Ancient Aspect

Sources: Griffin 1966: 349
Fox Farm Cord-Marked

**Description:**

**Method of Manufacture:**
Temper: Almost always shell-tempered with the individual fragments somewhat larger than in the Madisonville Cord-marked type.
Color: Both the inner and outer surfaces, particularly of the rims, are smoke blackened or darkened. The surfaces range from gray to tan, or reddish brown to chocolate. The core is a light gray to a dark bluish gray to black.
Texture: A slight majority of the sherds are medium, with most of the others medium fine. The paste seems to have not been as carefully winnowed as was common with the dominant type at the Fox Farm.

**Hardness:** This is the hardest type at the name site. A strong minority are 3, the rest 2-2.5 and 2.5.

**Surface Finish:** A large majority of the rims as well as the bodies have cord-markings. Some of these rims were subsequently somewhat smoothed, and a few are completely smoothed. The cord impressions are usually less distinct and are not arranged as orderly as are those on the Madisonville Cord-marked type. The inner surface is not as smoothed or as even as the latter type.

**Decoration:** Technique: Incising by a medium wide, rounded point and usually rather heavily impressed. Punctates are most often ovoid in shape and heavily impressed.
Design: Rectilinear designs are most common with a line-filled triangular area, groups of oblique lines meeting at an angle; herringbones and guilloche are used. Some curvilinear guilloche designs are found, and these are formed by medium wide and shallow or medium deep lines. Punctates are the sole decorative element, usually as a horizontal row on the rim, or as part of a designs made by incised lines, which are used as a bordering element or to fill the triangular or ovoid areas formed by groups of incised lines.

**Handles:** Primarily of the semicircular lug type closely resembling the Baum Cordmarked lug. The outer, free ends sometimes project above the lip as "ears." The lip of the lug is sometimes notched. Sometimes there are two parallel, vertical fillets of clay, or two closely spaced, projecting teats. Two attempts at effigy faces shaped from added pieces of clay on the outer rim have been found.

The strap handles on the Madisonville Cord-marked and Plain types. Decoration of the handle is rare, but it may be cord-marked.

**Form:**
Rim: The rims are generally straight and vertical, with a minority slightly flared, a minority have an added rim strip.
Lip: The majority of the lips are definitely flattened, but the edges are rounded; the remainder are rounded, except for a few that are flat and a few that are narrowed and rounded.
Shape: Probably a rounded bottom, a slightly constricted convex shoulder, and a straight rim.
Thickness: The lips is between 5 and 9mm; the rim between 6 and 9mm the shoulder is not as thick as the rim. There is more variation on an individual vessel that in the Madisonville cord-marked type.

**Chronological/Temporal Range:**

**Geographical Range:** So far only definitely present at the name site, where this type constitutes an appreciable proportion of the total pottery at Fox farm.

**Relationships:** Related to Baum Cord-marked, Ft. Ancient Aspect

**Sources:** Griffin 1966: 347-349
Fox Farm Salt Pan

**Description:**

**Method of Manufacture:**
Temper: Always shell fragments with considerable variation in size. The shell particles are less inclined to be oriented in the plane of the wall than are other shell-tempered types.

**Color:**
Texture: Medium fine to medium coarse. Somewhat coarser than jars of the shell-tempered types.

**Hardness:** 2-3

**Surface Finish:** Almost invariably this type has a roughly smoothed outer surface and fabric impression are very rare. The interior surfaces are smoothed.

**Decoration:** Technique:

**Form:**
- **Rim:** The rim is straight in the majority or may be slightly incurved. It slants outward at about a fort-five degree angle.
- **Lip:** The lip is often thickened and rounded or may be somewhat flattened. The lip may be transverse to the plane of the rim or inclined toward the interior or exterior.
- **Shape:** Flat, shallow, round pan, sometimes almost bowl-shaped. No indications of a rectanguloid shape.
- **Dimensions:** Up to at least 50cm in diameter.
- **Thickness:** Lip and rim, 1.35-2.1 cm. Lower rim and body . 5-1.1cm.

**Chronological/Temporal Range:**

**Geographical Range:** Limited at present to Madisonville Focus; particularly prominent at Fox Farm.

**Relationships:** Ft. Ancient Aspect

**Sources:** Griffin 1966: 343
Griffin 1966: Plate CII
Havana Cordmarked

**Description:**

**Method of Manufacture:**

**Temper:**

**Color:**

**Texture:**

**Hardness:**

**Surface Finish:** Has its exterior surface from lip to base covered with vertical cord impressions which are generally spaced close together and are sometimes overlapped. These impressions were made by a cord-wrapped paddle. There is considerable variation in the size of the individual cords and in the type of cord. A fairly high proportion of the sherds classified as Havana Cordmarked have had their surfaces smoothed before firing to a point where a part to a majority of the cord impressions have been obliterated.

**Decoration:**

**Form:**

- Rim:
- Lip:
- Neck:
- Body:
- Base:

**Chronological/Temporal Range:**

**Geographical Range:**

**Relationships:**

**Sources:** Deuel 1952: 104
Deuel 1952: 108 Plate XXXI
Havana Cordmarked
Havana Plain

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: This is distinguished from Havana Cordmarked because the exterior surface has been smoothed. This was done either in the primary treatment of the exterior or after malleating the surface with a cordwrapped paddle. Thus, a small proportion of the sherds sorted into the other, either by different classifiers or by a single individual at different times.
Decoration:

Form:
Rim:
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range: As a result or sorting collections from a considerable number of sites in the Illinois Valley, it is apparent that there is a significantly higher proportion of Havana plain in central Illinois Valley, while in the lower Illinois Valley and the adjacent Mississippi valley, Havana Cordmakred is the majority.

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 104
Deuel 1952:108 Plate XXXI
Havana Plain
Havana Zoned

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: A style of body treatment in which a number of significant variations have been recognized, so that for finder analysis we can recognize Havana Zoned = stamped-incised-punctate- or cordwrapped stick.
Before the design was placed on the body of the conoidal or flat based wide mouth jars the exterior surface was well smoothed and left plain. The incised lines which serve to separate plain areas from the decorative zones are usually rather wide and medium deep. They are usually U or crescent shaped in profile and are much more often curvilinear, rather than straight. Body design has precedence in typing.
Decoration:

Form:
Rim:
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships: It is a continuation of the zoned treatment found in the Morton complex and precedes appearance I the Illinois Valley of the Hopewell ceramic complex. Was used for cooking, dead, and storage. Middle Hopewell and abandoned in late Hopewell

Sources: Deuel 1952: 106
Hopewell Negative Painted

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: A small incurving rim bowl with narrowed lip. Paste has small grit tempered particles. The core is a dark gray, while the inner and outer surfaces are a buff color. On the exterior surface, there are roughly horizontal rows of small (6mm) closely spaced circles in buff, surrounded by black paint.
Decoration:

Form:
Rim:
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 118

No Picture Available
Hopewell Plain

Description:
   Method of Manufacture:
   Temper:
   Color:
   Texture:
   Hardness:
   Surface Finish: Most of the vessels of the Hopewell Ware were decorated so that relatively few sherds are without decorative identification. A small number of bowl forms particularly were finished with a well smoothed to burnished surface. These usually have an incurved rim. Fragments from the lower rim and basal areas, or from sections of the Hopewell Zoned Incised, are classed as Hopewell Plain.
   Decoration:

Form:
   Rim:
   Lip:
   Neck:
   Body:
   Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 119

Deuel 1952: 117 Plate XXXV  Hopewell Plain, reconstructed bowl
Hopewell Red Filmed and Hopewell Zoned Red

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: limestone or sand
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: These two types are of infrequent occurrence, but are more often found in the lower Illinois Valley than in the central or northern valley. Hopewell Red Filmed has a thin red wash or slip over the entire outer surface, while Hopewell Zoned Red has incised lines of the Hopewell style setting apart a painted band or zone from plain areas.
Decoration:

Form:
Rim:
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temoral Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 118

Deuel 1952. 117 Plate XXXV
Hopewell Rocker var, plain or Hopewell Rocker var. dentate.

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: This type is rather rare. The decoration is applied all over the body below the shoulder, and there are no incised lines separating smoothed from roughened areas. This type is usually accompanied by a Hopewell Rim with cross-hatched decoration. This over-all body treatment achieves more popular in late Hopewell, but on a less well-made vessel.
Decoration:

Form:
Rim:
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 118

Deuel 1952: 117 Plate XXXV
Hopewell Zoned Incised

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: The entire body surface is plain and the incised lines are very similar to those on the preceding type. The conventionalized bird is represented, but in general there is more of a tendency for the designs to be simple geometric patterns.
Decoration:

Form:
Rim:
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952:118

Deuel 1952: 117 Plate XXXV
Hopewell Zoned Stamped

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: This zoned body decoration is another of the “hallmarks” of this pottery group. Narrow (2.5mm) to medium wide 94mm) curvilinear lines delimit design areas which were left plain, from background areas which were covered with different types of stamp impressions. The most common single design is a highly conventionalized representation of various species of bird. Some of these are the spoonbill duck, a raptorial bird, or other birds with a straight pointed beak. The most common technique to roughen the background area was a small, fine-toothed dentate stamp. Other techniques are the plain rocker, and rocked dentate stamp, and a fine cord-wrapped stick. Among the illustrated examples are those listed below.
Decoration:
Form:
Rim:
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 116

Deuel 1952:117 Plate XXXV Hopewell Zoned , plain rocked, rocked, and dentate varieties.
Hopewellian Series, Chillicothe rocker-stamped. Dentate-rocked

**Description:**

**Method of Manufacture:** Coiled

**Temper:** Fine to medium grit or limestone. Particle density is variable, but generally medium. Variability in both size and density has to some extent—but not exclusively—a pattern that appears related to the chronological position of the sites. Thus, at Seip, which in general yielded the qualitatively best sherds of the Hopewellian series, these factors are markedly on the fine side. This is also true of Harness, but here the sample is rather limited. On the other hand, at sites like Turner, which are considered late within the Hopewellian Phase, the emphasis is on coarser particles, and a denser particle distribution, though finder sherds are not entirely lacking.

**Color:** Same as for the type in general (Pruefer and McKenzie, 1965 27-29)

**Texture:** Within the framework of the type itself, (Pruefer and McKenzie;1965 27-29) the same pattern as that outlines under temper prevails: the best series of sherds was found at Seip.

**Hardness:** No measurements taken. The above observations on variability prevail.

**Surface Finish:** Dentate rocker-stamping, zoned or unzoned, covers the entire body with the exception of neck and base. The sample includes 74 zoned sherds. The boundary between neck and body usually consists of a broad incised line. Rocker-stamping ranges from carefully executed to moderately “wild,” the quantitative variability of these qualitative elements following the same, apparently chronologically significant pattern as outline above. Seip, again, has the best decorations.

The length of the rocker swings ranges from short (10-15mm) to very long (up to 50mm), but this does not seem to carry any particular significance it occurs at all sites with adequate samples.

Within the stamping a variety of forms, apparently reflecting different stamping tools, can be distinguished.

**Variant A:** Stamps with very fine dentations; usually short, which tend to be dragged from impression to impression.

**Variant B:** Stamps of medium length with distinct, well-spaced, square or rectangular dentations. They are rarely, if ever, dragged.

**Variant C:** Long stamps with huge square or rectangular dentations which are widely spaced. During application the ends of these stamps were firmly and deeply planted into the clay. When this kind of stamping was smoothed—as it often was—we deep impressions tend to show up as pseudopunctations. Occasionally this variety of stamping carried on to the base.

Smoothing of various degrees occurs on many sherds, though it is heavy and predominantly only on stamping style C.

The distribution of stamping styles A and C is predominantly, but not exclusively, restricted to Seip. Style B occurs everywhere. For further data see the discussion of Seip ceramics.

The zones, where they occur range from extremely well executed, angular, or curvilinear at Seip, to shoddy and carelessly executed at such sites as Turner. In the case of the carefully zoned sherds the zones are broad (2 to 3mm) incisions in the poorly executed examples there are narrow incisions.

At Seip most herd have mod3ete to fine exterior surface polish. At late sites, such as Turner, this is nearly absent. Though one vessel from the Turner cemetery area.

Rim decorations include cross-hatching above a punctate band, as well as vertical-or horizontal-dentate rocker-tamping. The quality of these decorations corresponds to that of body decorations.

**Form:**
Rim: This ranges from typical thickened or unthickened Hopewell Rims, to straight-vertical, and straight-flaring. The best classic examples occur at Seip, where straight-vertical and straight-flaring rims are very rare. At Turner all forms occur, but the straight rims predominate, showing great size variability.

Lip: lips are flattened or slightly rounded.

Neck:

Body: Body forms are variable. Included are cylindrical straight-sided vessels, elongated (quasi-cylindrical) semiglobular vessels, and globular ones. Occasionally lobing occurs. Size ranges from small to large, with the small to medium range predominating, at all but the late sites, where large vessels seem to have been the rule.

Base: Bases are flat (in the case of cylindrical vessels) and rounded.

Thickness: Body sherds—about 85% measured. Range: 3-10mm and Mean: 4.4mm

Rim sherds: All measurable rims were measured Range 4-8mm, Mean 5.8mm

Appendages: None

Chronological/Temporal Range: Through the entire middle and late range of the Ohio Hopewellian Phase.

Geographical Range: While not present at all sites, this subtype occurs throughout the Hopewellian area of southern Ohio.

Relationships: The Hopewellian Series in general, and the Chillicothe Rocker, stamped type in particular, are the most obvious relatives of this subtype. Farther afield, this subtype and its local relatives are connected with the equivalent types of other areas, notably Illinois.

Sources: Prufer 1968: 11-12