Hopewellian Series, Seip Plain

Description:
Method of Manufacture: Coiled
Temper: Generally extremely fine to fine grit or, rarely, limestone. Particle density is low.
Color: Various shades of brown and red-brown. At Seip, many sherds have shades from yellow-buff to orange-brown. The very light colored shreds here are the same as those made of the light colored, sugary clay.
Texture: Uncontorted and un laminated. Clay is very fine and well mixed. At Seip a few sherds are made of an orange, almost white, sugary clay. The quality is always excellent; the sherds are not crumbly.
Surface Finish: All vessels are completely undecorated. The surfaces are invariably polished or smoothed. At Seip, this treatment had its highest development; here the polishing often creates the impression of a glossy sheen. In the case of bowls in particular, and interior rim areas in general, this carries over onto the interior surfaces.
Decoration:

Form:
Rim: Straight rims are associated with bowls. In addition there are recurvate, S-shaped rims and thickened Hopewell rims without any decorations.
Lip: Lips are round or flat. All bowls have flat lips.
Neck:
Body: Open bowls and globular vessels have been noted. All vessels appear to be rather small; two vessels proved to be lobate.
Base: Bases appear to be round.
Thickness: Body sherds: all but two sherds were measured. Range: 3-6mm, Mean 4.2mm
Rim Sherds: The entire sample was measured: Range: 3-8mm, Mean 5.7mm
Appendages: none

Chronological/Temporal Range: The type occupies the middle and late ranges of the Hopewellian Phase in Ohio. It seems most abundant during the middle periods as exemplified by Seip and Hopewell. If they few curious stray sherds from Tremper should turn out to belong to this type, the temporal range should be extended into the early period of the local Hopewellian Phase.

Geographical Range: This type is not common in Ohio. It does however, occur throughout the classic Hopewellian area of southern Ohio.

Relationships: Apart from it obvious relationship to the Hopewellian Series in general, Seip Plain is very similar to its equivalent types in other areas, notably Illinois.

Sources: Prufer 1968: 7-8

No picture available
Hopewellian Series, Untyped Zoned.

Description:
Method of Manufacture:

Temper:

Color:

Texture:

Hardness:

Surface Finish: range of 3-9mm and mean of 4.3mm for body sherds. A rim is 5mm thick and cross hatched. Body decorations consist of incised zones; the incisions are usually about 2 to 3 mm wide. Size is medium to large.

Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships: Similar to Illinoian type Hopewell Zoned Incised (Griffin, 1952, 118)

Sources: Prufer 1968: 13

Prufer 1968: 20 Plate 1
Hopewellian Series, Untyped Incised
Hopewellian Ware Type 2a

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Very little tempering is visible, and that present is either clay or limestone
Color: The sherd surface varies slightly from a light gray-buff to a light tan. In cross section, the interior of the sherds appears dark gray in color.
Texture: Fine, semi-loose paste, which has a flaky appearance and is somewhat laminated in cross section.
Hardness: 2.4
Surface Finish: Smooth
Decoration: The rim is decorated with a narrow band of fine-lined incised crosshatching, below which is a horizontal row of somewhat crudely executed hemiconical punctuates, applied from the right. The lip exhibits a series of V-shaped notches. The body decoration is unknown, but it probably consisted of zoned areas decorated with punctuates or other stamping techniques.

Form: The rim walls of this vessel type are thin (approx. 5mm.) but the thickness of the body walls is unknown. Rim: Probably straight or slightly outcurving.
Lip: The notches along the lip are insloping, giving the lip this appearance.
Neck: Unknown
Body: Unknown, but probably either elongated or globular
Base: Unknown but probably semi-conoidal or rounded.
Diagnostic Features: Fine lined crosshatching and hemiconical punctuating on the rim plus deviation from the usual grit tempering founding local Middle Woodland types.

Chronological/Temporal Range: This type is diagnostic of the Middle Woodland period in the Illinois-Indiana-Michigan area, and possibly characterizes Middle or "classic" Hopewellian times.

Geographical Range: Pottery similar in type has been found along the Illinois River in Fulton County, Illinois and is a marker for Illinois Hopewellian. A similar ware is found throughout northwestern Indiana and spreads into lower Michigan. The crosshatched rim with associated hemiconical punctuates is also characteristic of the classic pottery of Ohio Hopewell, and is even found as far west as the Kansas City area.

Relationships: Type 2A is probably most closely related to Quimby's Type IIA Goodall pottery because of similarities of paste and decorative techniques, but the tempering shows a closer relationship to his Type I. The lip notching on the Marshall County sherds is unusual, and probably represents a regional variant, although the deviant tempering (clay or limestone?) suggests this ware may have been traded or carried into the area from the Illinois valley.

Sources: Faulkner 1961:89-90
Hummel Stamped var. dentate

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: this variant of Naples Stamped has been recognized because it was felt that a curved dentate stamp impression which consistently appeared in the Illinois Hopewell sites might have some significance. As with Naples, Hummel may have a plain curved bar to form the stamp impressions.

Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 110 & 112
Hummel Stamped, Dentate variety
Jackson

Description:

Method of Manufacture: coiling
Temper: crushed rock-hornblende, granite, quartzite, felspar.- clay and limestone tempered among the Mississippi,
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: Fabric marked
Decoration: Horizontal row of nodes or bosses, punched from the interior rows of bosses punched from the exterior with the boss appearing on the inner rim. There are also punctate impressions in parallel curvilinear lines which are placed over the fabric impressions on the rim and shoulder.

Form:

Rim: shape – a straight walled jar- with a conoidal base (flat), the base is 8-10cm in diameter. Lip is usually flattened- some rounded. Thickness varies greatly.
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:

Chronological/Temporal Range: Early – middle woodland

Geographical Range:

Relationships: Crab Orchard fabric Marked,

Sources: Deuel 1952 122, 124

No Picture Available
Madisonville Cord-Marked

Description:

Method of Manufacture:

Temper: Entirely of crushed mussel shells with the individual shell pieces layered in the matrix and comprising one-third to one half of the paste. “Hole” temper is rare.

Color: More than one-half of the vessels from the type site, either sherds or whole vessels, are smoke discolored on either the interior or exterior surfaces or both. The exterior color varies from light tan to a dark chocolate color; the interior is usually darker and often approaches a black. The core is most often a dark gray.

Texture: Predominately medium fine, but ranges from fine to medium coarse. Some of the large vessels and sherds have a somewhat coarser texture than have the small funerary jars.

Hardness: The outer rim is 2-2.5 or 2.5 It is rarely as soft as 2 or harder than 2.5. The large majority of this type can be scratched by the finger nail.

Surface Finish: The body has cord-wrapped paddle impressions vertically placed, beginning at approximately the base of the rim. The impressions become crisscrossed as the bottom is reached. The size and clarity of the cord impressions varies from vessel to vessel. The rim is almost always smoothed to smooth. It is usually apparent that this smoothing followed an original cord marking.

Decoration: Technique: The most common method is incising by a narrow, pointed to rounded instrument- the same instrument also used for punctating. Lines of the above type are medium wide (2-4mm) and are rarely wide. Less common is a wide, shallow “finger-width” line, which some call trailing.

Design: Many rims are plain. This seems to be especially true at the name site. The most common design is a curvilinear guilloche which has two pairs of three or four parallel lines. The rectilinear guilloche and line-filled triangle are less common. Small, circular, or ovoid punctates appear as an outer border of, or within the parallel lines of, or as filler for, the central area of a guilloche. They are also used in horizontal rows within a triangular area between groups of oblique lines slanting in opposite directions from the lip. The above designs are usually made with the medium wide incising; the wide shallow incising is most often in scrolls and less common curvilinear patterns or occasionally in a rectilinear geometric pattern. Transverse punctates or gashes on the lip surface are usually closely spaced. They may be placed around the entire lip circumference, above the handles only, or on the lip area between handles.

Handles: The strap handle, usually with sides which contract from the upper part to the upper shoulder area, or with straight sides, is a diagnostic feature of the type. A large proportion of the jars at the name site have four handles and sometimes two. At other sites two handles are characteristic, The surface of the handle is rarely decorated either by punctates or incising; it sometimes has two ears; it rarely has a raised rim area at the place of upper handle attachment. Handles are molded at both upper and lower ends. Lug handles are very rare. Lizard effigy handles are placed on vessels of this type, particularly at the Madisonville Component. Loop handles do not occur.

Form:

Rim: Usually flaring or semiflaring, the rim is rarely straight. There is a gradual and continuous curve from the slightly insloping shoulder area to the flaring rim.

Lip: Rounded or narrowed and rounded-very rarely flattened.

Body: Open mouth jar with rounded base. The lip diameter is roughly equal to that of the body, ad the diameter at the base of the rim is equal to that of the height. The size varies from less than 10cm. To more than 30cm. High.

Thickness: The lips is usually between 3 and 5 mm; the rim between 4 and 6mm; and the body between 3 and 6mm. The base is usually slightly thicker than the body.
Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Griffin 1966: 343

Griffin 1966: Plate LXI
Marion Thick

Description:
- **Method of Manufacture**: Coiled, Coil breaks observed in some sherds.
- **Temper**: Grit, usually decomposed granite and/or water worn pebbles. Tempering particles range up to 9mm in diameter but are usually 1.5mm. to 3mm.
- **Color**: Exterior and interior buff to orange with gray occurring. Core is gray.
- **Texture**: Medium coarse to coarse.
- **Hardness**: 2 to 3, usually just below 2.5
- **Surface**: Exterior cord marked, Individual cords average 3mm. in thickness and are loosely twisted. Fabric marked exteriors occur but are rare. Cord marks are vertical and extend to the vessel lip. At no time were cord marks superimposed on previously applied cordmarks.
- The interior of the vessels received two types of treatments; cord or fabric marking and smoothing. Most of the sherds have cord marked interiors and a few are fabric marked. The cord marks on the interior are oblique or at right angles to the external cord marks. Cords applied to the interior are finer and more tightly twisted than those on the exterior. A minority of the sherds exhibit smoothed interiors.
- **Decoration**: None

Form:
- **Rim**: Thinned but otherwise unmodified.
- **Lip**: Flattened and slightly outsloping.
- **Body**: Not entirely known but a suggestion of a wide mouthed vessel with straight or slightly flaring sides.
- **Base**: The one sherd which might be from the base would indicate a rounded bottom.
- **Thickness**: Vessel wall 8-15mm. Lip thinner.

**Temporal/Chronological Range**: early Woodland period, earliest pottery from Starved Rock and probably the earliest pottery type within its range.

**Geographical Range**: North of the Ohio River; in Indiana, Ohio, Central Illinois, and Michigan.

**Relationships**: Related to Fayette Thick in Kentucky, Vinette I in New York, Type 6 (crushed Rock ware) in Fulton County, Illinois, and with Sugar Run Woodland Cord Marked in Pennsylvania.

**Source**: Helman 1950: 4-5
Fig. 1 Marion Thiek, exterior.
Top, body sherds; bottom, rim sherds.

Fig. 2 Marion Thiek, interior.
Top, body sherds; bottom, rim sherds.
Middle Woodland Ware Type 3A

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Crushed crystalline rock; size ranges from medium to fine (4mm—1mm. In diameter.) Water or wind word fragments appear to be absent. Although the amount of tempering is variable, it forms a rather large part of the paste in three of the vessels, and quartz fragments are rather common one. Temper in Type 3A include
a. Granitic rock which contains the minerals feldspar, quartz, and muscovite.
b. Diorite: an igneous rock which contains feldspar, biotite, and hornblende.
c. Crushed quartz in rather large amounts.
Color: The surface color varies from a tan=buff to a light tan brown. In cross section, sherds from two vessels reveal darker gray interiors.
Texture: The paste ranges from very loose to slightly compact, often due to the amount of tempering present. The sherds reveal a medium texture, indicating some care was taken in preparing clay.
Hardness: 2.4
Surface Finish: Smooth
Decoration: The rims on the vessels are decorated with vertical and horizontal rows of dentate stampings, sometimes bounded or zoned by trailed lines. The dentate stampings vary from bold impressions to small, light markings. One vessel exhibits horizontal rows of annular punctuates. Two vessels reveal a narrow undecorated band below the lip, above the usual rim decoration. Body decoration is unknown, but this area was probably plain.

Form: Rim: Probably varies from straight to slight outcurving.
Lip: Flat or slightly insloping lips predominate, although one vessel has a slightly rounded lip.
Neck: Probably straight or slightly constricted
Body: Unknown, but probably elongated or semi-globular
Base: Unknown. But probably semi-conoidal or rounded
Diagnostic Features: Various combinations of dentate stampings or annular punctuate in zoned or unzoned bands or areas on the rim. These decorative techniques combined with a flattened or slightly beveled lip and a medium to fine temper-rich paste provide a diagnostic marker for this pottery type.

Chronological/Temporal Range: A diagnostic marker for Middle Woodland times, and was probably the dominant ceramic type during the middle part of this period. This does not rule out the possibility that this ceramic type did not continue in the Marshall County area during late Middle Woodland times, for this style apparently lasted quite late in Illinois (300AD) and this pottery is closely related to Illinois types.

Geographical Range: Pottery very similar to Marshall County Type 3A has been found along the Kankakee River in Indiana and in the lower Michigan area. Close similarities continue to be found along the Illinois river and its drainage in a Middle Woodland-Hopewellian context. In a broad geographical sense this type is probably related to most of the punctate-dentate impressed pottery of the Middle Woodland period in the Great Lakes area.

Relationships: The closest relationship with Type 3A ware can be found in Quimby’s Type IIB of the Goodall Focus. The Marshall County type is also closely related to Cole and Deuels’ Type 2 pottery from Fulton County, Illinois. Griffin places this Marshall County type into the Havana Zone Stamped or more likely the Naples Dentate Stamped category. In any case, this type
probably represents a variant of Illinois-Kankakee valley Middle Woodland-Hopewelian decorative styles on ceramics of local origin.

Sources: Faulkner 1961:90-91
Mississippi Ware Type 5A (Upper Mississippi ware)

**Description:**
- **Temper:** Finely crushed shell most of which has been leached out of the sherds.
- **Color:** Dark gray-buff to yellowish-buff or light buff sherd exteriors. Cross-sectioned interiors of some sherds are darker gray.
- **Texture:** Due to the leaching out of the shell temper, the paste appears very porous. The sherd interiors are also laminated and somewhat flaky.
- **Hardness:** 2.4-2.5
- **Surface:** A majority of the rather small sampling shows fine cord marking on the exterior surface; however, one sherd has been roughly malleated.
- **Decoration:** Some of the vessel rims and lips could have been decorated with cord-wrapped or plain-stick impressing, but this decoration has not been correlated with the known body type.

**Form:** The form of these vessels is not known due to the very fragmentary condition of the body sherds which constitute the entire sample. A rim sherd with some decoration on the outer lip has been found, but cannot be correlated with this body type. The sherds available for study reveal that the walls on some of these vessels were extremely thin.
- **Rim:** Unknown
- **Lip:** Unknown
- **Neck:** Unknown
- **Body:** Probably globular
- **Base:** Probably rounded
- **Diagnostic Features:** Shell tempered vessels with cord-marked exteriors

**Temporal Range:** His vessel type was probably made during late prehistoric times in northern Indiana, and is a representative of an Upper Mississippi cultural assemblage.

**Geographical Range:** Similar shell-tempered pottery types are found in the northern Illinois river Valley, and in lower Michigan.

**Relationships:** The ancestral types of 5A ware can probably be found in the Spoon River Focus of Illinois, but closer relationships can probably be located in the Upper Mississippi complexes of northern Indiana and southern Michigan; namely the Fisher-Oneonta foci and the Moccasin Bluff Focus.

**Source:** Faulkner 1961:99-100
Mississippi Ware 5B (Upper Mississippi ware)

**Description:**
- **Temper:** Fine to medium pulverized shell which has not been leached out of the sherds.
- **Color:** Sherds exteriors exhibit a darker gray-buff color. The interiors surface of the vessel is darker than the exterior, and one sherd reveals an almost black interior surface. In cross section the interior paste displays a rather uniform dark gray color.
- **Texture:** The paste is fine and rather firm, but in cross section, the interiors are laminated with somewhat porous.
- **Hardness:** 2.5
- **Surface:** Both the interior and exterior are smooth
- **Decoration:** None (?)

**Form:**
- **Rim:** Slightly outsloping. The rim is thick (8mm) compared to the body area (4mm) and is short from lip to neck.
- **Lip:** The outer lip is rounded and there is a pronounced channeling effect below the inner lip.
- **Neck:** Slightly constricted. The shoulder of this vessel is very pronounced.
- **Body:** Probably globular
- **Base:** Probably rounded
- **Diagnostic Features:** Shell-tempered vessel with smooth exterior surface.

**Temporal Range:** Probably the same as Type 5A

**Geographical Range:** A smooth-suraced, shell tempered type such as this is found in northern Illinois Valley, northwestern Indiana, and lower Michigan.

**Relationships:** This pottery type has counterparts in the Fisher-Onaeta foci and other Upper Mississippi complexes in the lower Lake Michigan area.

**Source:** Faulkner 1961: 100
Moccasin Bluff Cordmarked
Variety 1a

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: The material is a black crushed rock composed of hornblende with some magnetite, probably deriving from a diorite source. The particle sizes vary from quite small to a fair number of large pieces, which achieve a size of up to 8cm. The amount of temper seems to be somewhat denser than the average for sherds in the collection- a fair number of the particles are visible on both the interior and the exterior surface of the sherds.
Color: Using the Munsell guide, varies from reddish brown 5YR/5/4, reddish yellow 5YR 6/6, strong brown 7.5YR 5/6, light brown 7.5YR 6/4, gray brown 10YR 5/2, brown 10YR 5/3, yellow brown 10YR 5/6, pale brown 10YR 6/3, to very pale brown 10YR 7/3. The color tends to be uniform throughout the thickness of the sherd with only a slight modification of chroma between the exterior and the inner and interior surfaces of the sherd.
Texture: Uniform in composition and well consolidated.
Hardness:
Surface Finish: The surface texture has a feel of sandy paste. A cordmarked exterior surface and a smoothed interior surface. The top of the lip is flattened or rounded; five of the sherds of this sample are smoothed, while the rest are cordmarked. ON the exterior surface the cordmarking runs perpendicular to the lip in al cases except for one of the excurred vessels which has oblique cordmarking slanting form the top left to bottom right.
Decoration:
Form:
Rim: generally straight -although some have slightly excurred or constricted necks. There is a tendency for the rim diameter at the lip to be a little thinner than at a point between one to three cm below the lip. The average diameter at the lip is .562cm, range .5-.9cm, while at the lower point it measures .675cm, range .3-.8cm. This tendency is even more pronounced for the five vessels with the excurred rim. For these the average diameter at the lip is .42cm, while at a point one to three cm below the lip, it is .7cm.
Lip:
Neck:
Body:
Base:
Chronological/Temporal Range:
Geographical Range:
Relationships:
Sources: Battarel 1973: 52-53
Plate 12. Moccasin Bluff Cordmarked sherds, variety 1a.

Bettarel 1973: Plate 12
Moccasin Bluff Modified Lip
Group 1 Cord-wrapped-stick Impressions

**Description:**

**Method of Manufacture:**
Temper: generally similar to that described for variety 1a vessels, some variety 1b
Color: Includes yellowish red 5YR 5/6, light brown 7.5YR 6/4, dark gray 10YR 4/1, dark gray brown 10YR 4/2, gray brown 10YR 5/2, brown 10YR 5/3, light brownish gray 10YR 6/2, pale brown 10YR 5/3, with pale brown and brown being the most prevalent.

**Texture:**

**Hardness:**

**Surface Finish:**

**Decoration:** cordmarkings tends to be fine, with about seven rows of parallel cord marks per centimeter. The unique decorative feature of these sherds is the modification of the top of the lip either with a cord wrapped stick or, in one case, with punctates. The impressions are variably placed and vary from .3cm to .5cm in width (one is 1.0cm). They are placed directly across the lip, obliquely across the lip, obliquely across the exterior edge of the lip, or lengthwise along the top of the lip. In most cases they lie parallel to one another; however, in one example, they are arranged in opposing fashion obliquely across the top of the lip in a V pattern. The impressions are generally placed between .5 and .6 cm apart although in one example they are spaced more than 1.5 cm apart although in one they are 2.0 apart. Three sherds differ from the general patter and from one another. One, they only decorations are .35cm wide punctuates on the top of the lip placed 1.5cm apart and between. 5 and .5 cm deep; on another, the stick impressions are placed on a 1.0cm high bead-like collar; on the third, there are opposing diagonal slashing incisions on a .8cm high collar.

**Rim:** Fairly straight; most tend to be slightly thicker at the lip than further down the body: dimensions for the thickness at the lip average .757 cm, range .6-.12cm; further down the rim they average .688cm, range .4-.9cm.

**Lip:**

**Neck:**

**Body:**

**Base:**

**Chronological/Temporal Range:**

**Geographical Range:**

**Relationships:**

**Sources:** Battarel 1973: 56-57
Moccasin Bluff Modified Lip
Group 2 Paddle-edge impressed

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: similar to variety 1b.... Temper particles are small, generally under .1cm and tempering density is light to medium.
Color: Strong brown 7.5YR 5/6, very dark gray 10YR 3/1, dark gray 10YR 4/1, dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2, and yellowish brown 10YR 5/4. The core of the sherds is generally black, at times very dark gray; the interior surface is similar in color to the exterior surface or slightly lighter.
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish:
Decoration: Cordmarking is light it is difficult to distinguish individual impressions. On the two sherds where impressions are visible the pattern is mixed and irregular. The characteristic decorative feature consists of small paddle-edge impressions placed on the exterior of the lip. The impressions are placed approximately 1cm apart, have an average length of .5cm, and are approximately .4cm wide and .2 cm deep. Some of the impressions assume an elongated shape, while others are more rounded in form. One example has cooking residue on the interior and the exterior of the rim.

Form:
Rim: profiles generally straight
Lip:

Source: Battarel 1973: 57-58
Bettarel 1973: Plate 20
A-E Group 2 pg 86
F-K Group 3 pg 87    L-O Group 4 pg 88
Plate 20. Moccasin Bluff Modified Lip sherds. A-E, group 2; F-K, group 3; L-O, group 4.
Moccasin Bluff Modified lip
Group 3 Finger Nail Impressed

Description:

Method of Manufacture:
Temper: 1b Temper size may approach .4cm in size but generally is much smaller, approximately .05 cm in diameter.
Color: The color of the exterior surface is gray brown 10YR 5/2, very dark gray 10YR 3/1, and very pale gray brown 10YR 7/3. The interior surface is either dark gray 2.5Y N4 or very dark gray 10YR 5/1, while the core is dark gray to black.
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish:
Decoration: Cordmarking runs vertically down the vessel sides and tends to be quite heavy and large (three impressions per centimeter); one vessel has small, faint impressions. Some of the impressions are partially smoothed over. One vessel is plain. Decoration consists of fingernail impressions of the exterior edge of the lip the impressions vary from .8-1.4cm apart and from .7-1.3 cm in length.

Form:
Rim: the rim profile is generally straight, with the top of the lip being square in shape.
Lip: The lip is generally plain although one example has cordmarking. Average lip thickness is .8cm, range .6-.9cm; the average thickness of the rim below the lips is .7cm, range .6-.9cm.

Source: Battarel 1973: 58

Picture- See page 86 – F-K
Moccasin Bluff Modified Lip
Group 4 Lunate Impressions

Description:

Method of Manufacture:
Temper: the paste has a tendency to have a somewhat laminar texture in some cases for breaks to have a smoother chalk-like appearance. Tempering material is variable, including black particles as well as white quartz fragments. Particle size may approach .5cm; in a few sherds, a fair percentage of the particles are of a larger size. In other examples, the density of the tempering particle is rather light and only a few particles are actually visible.

Color: Exterior surface coloring is rather uniform ranging from dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2, to very pale brown 10YR 7/3, and including light brownish gray 10YR 6/2, pale brown 10YR 6/3, light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4, and light gray 10YR 7/2. The interior surface is either a dark gray or a darker shade of color the exterior surface; the core is either dark gray or black. One pale brown shade is uniform color throughout.

Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish:
Decoration: The vessel exterior, at least directly below the rim, has been cordmarked and then either partially or completely smoothed over. The cordmarking seems to have been heavy (approximately three impressions per centimeter) and to have run vertically down from the lip. Decoration consists of a series of lunate impressions placed along the exterior edge of the lip. These impressions are either smoothed or contain a series of small straight parallel lines in the lunate-shaped depression. The impressions are placed between .8 - 1.9 apart and often extend all the way to the interior of the lip edge.

Form:
Rim: The rim profiles are generally straight, three examples here are slightly excurved.
Lip: The top of the lips tend to have been smoothed and the lip rounded. A small collar has been folded over on the exterior of the vessel and worked into the surface of the vessel so that in some cases it is barely visible. The thickness of the vessel at the lip averages .7cm, range .6 -.9cm below the rim it is .6cm, range .5 -.7cm.

Source: Battarelli 1973:58-59

Picture on page 86 L-O
Moccasin Bluff Modified Lip
Group 5, Lip Thickened and Notched

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Temper varies from crushed rock to two examples of mixed shell temper and rock, to one example of all shell temper. Some are heavily tempered with very small temper particles, while others are lightly tempered with somewhat larger sized particles.
Color: Color includes pale brown 10YR 6/3, light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4, very dark gray brown 10YR 3/1, and black, with the grays being the most common. The shell tempering is restricted to the pale browns and the yellowish browns.

Texture:

Hardness:
Surface Finish: Interior surface resembles the exterior surface in color, although it is a bit darker in a few cases. The core of the sherds is usually gray to dark gray to black.
Decoration: Cordmarking is mixed and irregular with smoothing over occurring in a number of examples. The notching on the exterior of the lip varies form small grooves only .25cm apart to large lunate-shaped impressions 1.5cm apart. Some of the notches are narrow, only .5, .2, .3 cm wide; the large lunate depression may be as large as one cm.

Form:
Rim: Rim shape is mostly straight- a few sherds are excurved- and all sherds have a length of less then three cm. Top of the lip is usually flat and squarish, and may or may not be cordmarked. In some cases the lip of the vessel has been thickened; in others some of the clay has been folded outward to form a slight collar or beaded-like rim. In one case it is clear that a separate strip of clay has simply been added around the exterior edge of the lip and across the top to achieve the same effect. The sherd dimensions for average thickness at the lip are 1.04cm, range .7-1.4cm; further down the rim, the average thickness is only .717cm range .4-.8cm.
Lip:

Source: Battarel 1973: 59-60

A-J on plate 21 is group 5.
Bettarel 1973: Plate 21 A-J Group 5
K-P group 6.
Moccasin Bluff Modified Lip
Group 6 Punctates on the exterior edge of the lip.

Description:
**** The common feature is the presence of impressions or punctates just below the exterior edge of the lip. The group is broken down into two distinct subgroups, A and B.

Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Group A- paste is well consolidated with irregular breaks along the edges. Temper varies from all black on sherds to mixed colors in the others. Tempering density is medium; temper particles are visible on the exterior and the interior surfaces of the sherds. Particle size may reach .3cm, but most of the pieces are much smaller. Group B- Paste is well composed, temper is mostly white quartzite particles from crushed granitic rocks. Particle size may approach .3cm, but most particles are much smaller. Tempering density is about medium and particles are not visible on the surface.
Color: Group B- Color is dark gray, 10YR 3/2, pale brown 10YR 6/3 and very dark gray 10YR 5/2. The interior surfaces tend to be the same color as the exterior surface. In one case in which it differs. The interior surface is gray. The core is very dark gray to black.
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: Group A- Cordmarking is irregular and heavy (about three impressions per centimeter). Thickness of the sherds at the lip averages .933cm, range .8-.1.1cm, while below the lip it is .766 cm, range .7-.8 cm. Impressions or punctuates are shallow and are placed just below the exterior edge of the lip, between 1 and 1.5cm apart and have an average diameter of .6cm. Group B- The cordmarking on the exterior surface is medium to fine and the exterior edge of the lip are small and shallow. They vary in diameter from between .2-.3 cm, may be elongated to .7cm, and are spaced between .8- 1.0 cm apart.
Decoration:
Form:
Rim: group A- Rim profiles are slightly sinuous, with the top of the lip smoothed and squared. Group B- Rim profiles tend to be slightly excurved, with an average thickness at the lip of .766cm, range .7-.9; further down the rim the average thickness is .666cm, range .6-.7cm. The exterior of the rim is slightly rounded, while the interior edge is more rectangular. The top of the lips is smoothed.
Lip:
Variety 1B- Paste and Temper—Tempering is medium to light in density, with quartz grains, some mica scales, and a few pieces of feldspar along with other unidentified material. Temper size is generally .05cm in size or smaller while in some cases it gets as large as .2 to .3cm. The source of the temper of the sherds to see if there is a high correlation between what is produced by crushing granitic rock and what is included as tempering material in the clay. Page 53

Source: Battarel 1973: 60-61

Picture on page 90 on plate 21 K-P
Montezuma Punctated

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: This distinctive type is usually limestone tempered and is most common in the lower Illinois valley
Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range: It is in the middle to late Hopewell periods

Geographical Range: It was first recovered from a mound at Montezuma, Pike county, Illinois.

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 119

Deuel 1952: 111
Morton Incised

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish:
Decoration: incised U-shaped lines in straight line patterns placed over a cord-marked surface. The lines are usually closely spaced and arranged in a series of left or right oblique gashes or cuts were placed over the longer incised lines. Also rather common are herringbone patterns and incised lines combined with punctuates.

Form:
Rim: The lip on a high proportion of Morton and Sister Creeks rims is rounded and somewhat rolled outward. A smaller proportion of the lips are flattened and horizontal. This treatment begins to appear at the same time the outer rim is smoothed in preparing the rim area for the application of the incised pattern.
Lip:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 100

Deuel 1952: 102
Naples Ovoid Stamped

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: This is a distinctive stamp and because of its shape was called snowshoe stamp in Rediscovering Illinois. It is almost always applied on a plain surface. The most common form is an elongate ovoid with small "bars" running across the short diameter. This variation has been called the barred ovoid and when there are one or two "bars" running the length of the stamp impression, in addition to the short ones, the result has been called cross barreled. A minority of Naples Ovoid Stamped is plain without any embellishment of the stamp at all.

Decoration:

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


Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 112

No picture available
Naples Stamped

Description:
Method of Manufacture:

Temper:

Color:

Texture:

Hardness:

Surface Finish: Many variations, wide area of coverage. It is usually placed on a plain surface so that most of the body sherds from the lower sections of the vessels of this type would be typed as Havana Plain. There are, however, specimens where the stamp impression has been placed over a cordmarked surface. If future data indicates that such a placement has chronological or a real value it will be segregated as a distinctive ceramic unit. There are more Naples stamped in Illinois Hopewell sites than any other single type.

Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range: Middle Woodland - It seems to have slightly preceded early Hopewell.

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952:107
Naples Stamped var. cord wrapped stick

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: This designation is given to those sherds or vessels whose exterior rim or upper body decoration was made by stamping or impressing a dowel around which a cord had been wrapped. This decorative technique is both widespread and common on northern Woodland pottery. It is a minor device in the Naples Stamped complex.
Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 112
Deuel 1952:113

A-C cross barred variety
D-E barred variety
Naples Stamped var. dentate

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: This is the most common stamp made by a serrated or toothed straight bar in most instances. Some specimens may have been decorated by a serrated or toothed wheel which was rolled over the surface. The decoration appears in one or more horizontal bands on the rim and upper body with the stamp being applied vertically, horizontally, or obliquely. The upper band of stamps may be placed close to the lip or may begin some two or three centimeters below the lip, leaving a plain horizontal strip above the decorated area. At times a herringbone design is formed by the stamps. The dentate stamp decoration on the rim is sometimes accompanied by a Havana Zoned decoration on the body, or other Naples Stamped variants may be found on the same vessel.
Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 110
Naples Stamped, dentate variety or Naples Dentate Stamped.

Deuel 1973: 109 Plate XXXII
Naples stamped var. plain

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper:
Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: This is a rare variant and was made by a plain, straight bar. It has some of the same applications as Naples Dentate. Its significance in terms of time and space have not yet been worked out.
Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 110

Deuel 1952: 111
Neteler Stamped

Description:
Method of Manufacture:

Temper:

Color:

Texture:

Hardness:

Surface Finish: The decorative techniques of the Havana complex are primarily incising and stamping. The incising is, of course, a direct carry-over form the earlier Black Sand and Morton incising, while at least some part of the stamping may be viewed as a descendant to Sister Creeks punctates. It is not much of a step or development from the annular punctuate of Sister Creeks to Neteler Stamped, on of the early stamped types which is a small crescent shape. This impression was made by a small stamp, which was either plain or serrated.

The stamp is usually placed in horizontal and vertical rows on the rim of large jars. There are considerable variations in the way in which the crescents were arranged. The stamp was usually placed with the curve upward and in parallel vertical rows. On other sherds the stamp was applied with the curve downward, convex to the right or to the left, or alternated in adjoining rows with, one row applied with the curve upward and the adjoining rows on each side with the curve down. Neteler Stamped was sometimes placed over a cordmarked surface, but in the majority of cases it is found on a smoothed rim area.

Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range: This type probably begins to reach its peak of popularity in the Illinois valley before early Hopewell. During early Hopewell is was placed on a rim with a smooth upper rim band.

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952:104
Deuel 1952: 103
New Castle Incised Pottery

Description:
Method of Manufacture: Coiling
Temper: Grit. Limestone is predominate material. Distinctive temper constituents are obsidian and mica. Particles range, in general from .5 to 1.0 mm.
Color: (surface) “brightest,” lead refired color is yellowish-red 5yR 4/6 (munsell)
Texture: Medium
Hardness: 2.0 to 2.5 (moh)
Surface Finish: Scraped. Burnishing present, especially on some rims.
Decoration: Technique, Incising. Punctating and trailing (?) preset, but rare.
Designs: 1. Concentric (usually five-line) nested diamond (commonest).
   a. Punctated diamond center Spruce Run and Buckmeyer syntypes.
   b. Monticule diamond Center Buckmeyer syntype.
2. Squares filled with Oblique (S-angled) lines. Composition- Zones, often outline.
   Arrangement. Decoration limited to shoulders and rims. Decoration never occurs below should ridges.

Form:
Rim: Slight protrusion at lip (no banding) caused by thickening of profile. Thickness 9 to 12mm, though some as thin as 6mm. (includes thickening at lip)
Lip: rounded. Bevel at exterior edge, right-angel ridge on interior surface.
Neck:
Body: Shoulder ridging on some sherds, some indication of barrel shape. Thickness 2 to 7.5mm.
Appendages: Present on Mounds State Park (Anderson), Spruce Run, and Buckmeyer syntypes.

Chronological/Temporal Range: A.D. 1- plus or minus 160 (m-1852), direct association with Cremation Area, Mound four, West, New Castle Site.
60 B.C. plus or minus 140 (M-2429) and AD 230 plus or minus 130 (M-2428) both from single sample, posthole, Mounds State Park Site.


Relationships: Generalized Scioto Middle Woodland, including Robbins (late Adena), may be associated with Hopewell ceremonial materials.

Sources: Swartz, B.K. Jr. 1976:42-43
Oliver Cord-Marked: Incised Variety (1a)

Description:
Method of Manufacture: Not known since no coil breaks were observed.
Temper: Grit, primarily particles of decomposed micaceous rocks.
Color: Buff to reddish brown, to brown to dark gray core buff to reddish brown to light gray.
Texture: Compact. Only a very few tempering particles protrude on the interior and exterior surfaces.
Hardness: Ranges from 2 to 3 but usually just below 2.5
Surface Finish: The body is cord marked with the rim usually smoothed-over cord marking. Less the 1 percent of this type have the rim cord marked. The interior is smooth.
Decoration: Limited to the rim and lip area. Trailed curvilinear and (rarely) rectilinear guilloche designs are executed in two- or three line patterns. On six sherds the area within the eye of the guilloche is filled with circular punctuates. There is also one vessel with multiple zigzag lines in a continuous band around the rim. Occasionally there are wide gashed placed obliquely in alternating directions around the rim fold or strip.

Form:
Rim: Somewhat less than half of the rims are thickened with an added strip or by folding the rim outward and back down onto itself prior to firing. These two techniques are about evenly split in numbers. The rim profile exhibits a range from moderately everted (rim-body juncture more than 90 degrees but less than 150 degrees) to very nearly straight.
Lip: Rounded, flattened, or beveled exteriorly
Thickness: Body wall thickness ranges from 3 to 8 mm. And averages about 5mm.
Body: All vessels which are entirely or partially reconstructed are globular with the width great that then the height. The orifice is always smaller than the greater diameter.
Base: Exclusively rounded
Appendages: Occasionally there are strap handles of the expended variety with the widest end attached at the lip of the vessel.
Vessel Size: Although most vessels are in the area of 23-25 cm. Wide by 20-22 cm, they range upward to 33cm wide by 27.5 cm high with an orifice 29cm in diameter.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Contemporary with Anderson and Madisonville foci.

Geographical Range: South central Indiana from Orange county in the south to Hamilton County in the north.

Relationships: The curvilinear guilloche design, globular forms, expanding strap handles, and rim folds and strips clearly indicate relationships with the Fort Ancient materials of south western Ohio, rims suggest Madisonville, but the grit tempering points to Anderson. The type should be considered ad a combination of Anderson and Madisonville Cord-marked.

Sources: Dorwin 1971: 261-262
Plate IX. Rim Sections of Oliver Cord-marked: Incised Variety from Bowen Site

Plate X. Rim Sections of Oliver Cord-marked: Incised Variety from Bowen Site
Oliver Cord-Marked: Plain variety (1b)

**Paste:** Same as Oliver Cord-marked Incised Variety

**Method of Manufacture:**
- **Temper:**
- **Color:**
- **Texture:**
- **Hardness:**
- **Surface Finish:** The body is cord marked and the rim is smoothed or cord marked.
- **Decoration:** None

**Form:** Same as Oliver Cord-Marked: Incised Variety.
- **Rim:**
- **Lip:**
- **Neck:**
- **Body:**
- **Base:**

**Chronological/Temporal Range:** Same as Oliver Cord-Marked: Incised Variety

**Geographical Range:** Same as Oliver Cord-Marked: Incised Variety

**Relationships:** Same as Oliver Cord-Marked: Incised Variety

**Sources:** Dorwin 1971:262

No Picture Available
Sister Creeks Punctated

**Description:**

**Form:**

- **Rim:** Common rim type of the Morton complex and at the present time is loosely defines. It has its antecedents in an occasional pinched and punched treatment which is found sporadically on Marion Thick and in the Black Sand complex, but which is of such infrequent occurrence that is had not been recognized as significant enough to be recognized as a separate pottery type. Some of the known versions called Sister Creeks Punctated are
  1. A series of simple punctuate impressions by a solid cylindrical tool pressed into the outer rim at right angles or obliquely, and arranged in roughly horizontal or vertical rows. The results will be circular, ovoid, or wedge shaped impression.
  2. A hollow cylinder pressed at right angles to the rim producing an annular punctate impression.
  3. Finer nail punctuates producing a small half moon or crescent shape impression
  4. Pinched impression made by the thumb and middle finger. These are sometimes arranged in vertical rows on the upper rim.
  5. A zoned punctuate in which a band of closely spaced punctuates are placed between incised lines.

Sister Creeks Punctates, like Morton Incised is usually found placed over a cordmarked surface. Towards the close of the period during which the Morton group was in favor, the rims were smoothed to a plain surface and the lip was flattened.

**Chronological/Temporal Range:** Early woodland

**Sources:** Deuel 1952: 100-101
Deuel 1952: 103
Southeastern Series, Turner Check-stamped (provisional type)

**Description:**
- **Method of Manufacture:** Coiled
- **Temper:** For both grit and limestone the temper particles range from fine to medium. Particle density is variable, though generally moderate.
- **Color:** Most sherds are reddish-brown, grading into dark dirty-brown. Occasional sherds are dirty buff. The reddish tinge is characteristic.
- **Texture:** Uncontorted, unlaminated and homogeneous.
- **Hardness:** No measurements taken. Hardness range varies from crumbly and fairly soft, to well-fired and moderately hard.
- **Surface Finish:** All sherds are covered with check-stamping produced by a carved paddle. The individual check-stamps are overwhelmingly small, generally not exceeding 4mm square. They are very regular. Overlapping has only rarely been noted. Smoothing is common and occasionally heavy.
- **Decoration:**
  - **Rim:** No data
  - **Lip:** No data
  - **Neck:**
    - **Body:** Apparently medium to larger globular vessels.
    - **Base:** Apparently round.
  - **Thickness:** Body sherds: entire sample was measured range: 3-11mm, Mean: 4.8mm. The overwhelming impression is that of thin-bodied vessels.
  - **Appendages:** None

**Chronological/Temporal Range:** Thus far Turner Check-stamped seems to cover the middle and late periods of the Ohio Hopewellian Phase.

**Geographical Range:** Throughout the classic Hopewell area of southern Ohio.

**Relationships:** Occasional sherds, apparently similar to this type, occur in Kentucky Adena. More substantially this provisional type seems to be fairly closely related to Wright Check-stamped in the middle south (Haag, 1942b), and, by extension, to Wheeler Check-stamped in the Lower Mississippi Valley (Phillips, Ford, and Griffin, 1951)

**Sources:** Prufer 1968: 10
Southeastern Series, Turner Simple-stamped B:

Description:
Method of Manufacture: Coiled
Temper: Fine, occasionally medium sand. Particle density is low to medium.
Color: The overwhelming majority of all sherds are grey-black in color; the remainder are brown-grey. Core color is similar to surface color.
Texture: Fine, generally uncontorted and unlaminated. The texture is homogeneous and sandy. Clays are well mixed
Hardness: No measurements were taken. Turner Simple-stamped B and related sand-tempered types proved to be the hardest and least crumbly ceramics associated with Ohio Hopewell sites. In some cases the sherds have an almost stone-like quality.
Surface Finish: The exterior surfaces are decorated with simple-stamping produced by means of a grooved paddle. Sometimes the decorations overlap in contrast to the stamping on Turner Simple-stamped A, the stamps here are very close together, and rather shoddy in appearance; in many cases the effect is almost that of coarse brushing. However, it is always possible to distinguish this treatment from real brushing. In many cases the decorations cover the vessel body only, being separated from the plain neck and rim by a band of angular or hemiconical punctuates. There are however, some cases were simple stamping reaches up to the lip. Smoothing of the decorations is rare, and even then only slight.
Decoration:
Form:
Rim: The rims are excursive and flaring, occasionally straight.
Lip: Lips are always rounded. Usually they are thin, occasionally “knife-edges.”
Neck:
Body: Small-to medium-sized globular vessels are the rule. A single complete vessel from Mound City-13, indicates that sometimes these can be almost miniaturized.
Base: The data seem to indicate that overwhelmingly this type is characterized by tetrapodal bases. The individual tetrapods are stubby and short, rarely exceeding 15mm in length.
Thickness: body sherds- Range 3-9mm, mean 4.2mm
Rim sherds Range: 3-6mm and mean 4.8mm
Appendages: Tetrapods. Some of these were added after completion of the vessel while in other cases they were molded directly in the clay of the body.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Throughout the entire local sequence of the Hopewellian Phase.

Geographical Range: Within Ohio, Turner Simple-stamped B appears throughout the classic area of southern Ohio, thought it is not present at all sites.

Relationships: Turner Simple-stamped B does not appear to be indigenous to Ohio. Its closest relatives seem to be Deptford Simple-stamped and Mossy Oak Simple-stamped (Griffin and Sears, 1950). This is primarily based on temper and decoration, and only secondarily on form. Also, this type related in terms of form and decoration, but not temper, To Turner Simple-stamped A, and, by extension, to Paintsville Simple-stamped of Kentucky Adena (Haag 1942a), and Bluff Creek Simple-stamped of the Copena complex (Haag, 1942b).

Source: Pruefer 1968: 9
Prufer 1968:44 Plate 8
Southeastern Series, Untyped Complicated-stamped

**Description:**

**Method of Manufacture:**

**Temper:**

**Color:**

**Texture:**

**Hardness:**

*Surface Finish:* Thickness range is 5-9mm with mean of 5.9mm. Many sherds from Seip are black, material is not indigenous to Ohio, grit, limestone, sand

**Decoration:**

**Form:**

**Rim:**

**Lip:**

**Neck:**

**Body:**

**Base:**

**Chronological/Temporal Range:**

**Geographical Range:**

**Relationships:**

**Sources:** Prufer 1968: 14

Prufer 1968: 76 Plate 22
Southeastern Series, Untyped Cord-marked

Description:
Method of Manufacture:

Temper:
Color:
Texture:

Hardness:

Surface Finish: Body sherds range from 5-8mm thick with a mean of 6.1mm- Body sherds-sand, Tetrapods-grit, limestone, sand

Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Prufer 1968: 14

No Picture available
Southeastern Series, Untyped Diamond Check-stamped

Description:
Method of Manufacture:

Temper:

Color:

Texture:

Hardness:

Surface Finish: Thickness range of 4-tomm, with mean of 7.5mm> mean rim thickness is 8.5mm. Decorated with large diamond check-stamping which has in all cases been smoothed over to the point of near eliminations. Very large and quasi-cylindrical, with straight, near-vertical rims and, probably flat bases.

Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Prufer 1968:13
Serp-2. (a) Southeastern Series, Untyped Diamond-Check-stamped.

Prufer 1968:77 Plate 23
Southeastern Series, Untyped Plain

**Description:**

**Method of Manufacture:**

**Temper:**

**Color:**

**Texture:**

**Hardness:**

**Surface Finish:** Sand temper and. Or tetrapodal supports on otherwise undecorated sherds. Grit limestone and sand. Range of thickness of body is 4-8mm with mean of 4.7mm. Rim thickness is 3-5mm with mean of 3.8mm. All tetrapodal, shape globular and small

**Decoration:**

**Form:**

**Rim:**

**Lip:**

**Neck:**

**Body:**

**Base:**

**Chronological/Temporal Range:**

**Geographical Range:**

**Relationships:**

**Sources:** Prufer 1968:

Prufer 1968:71 Plate 21
Steuben Punctated

Description:
- Method of Manufacture:
- Temper:
- Color:
- Texture:
- Hardness:

Surface Finish: In the central and northern Illinois Valley and particularly at the Steuben and Rench sites near Peoria, plain vessel rims of the Havana Ware have a punctuated decoration, which, some cases, is very close to a dentate stamp impression. The most common shape is hemiconical and from two to four impressions were made in a vertical row beginning near the lip. The base of the cone is toward the lip and the tip of the cone toward the base. The style of punctating of the Havana complex gradually changed into similar punctates which are found on Weaver Plain, which will be discussed below. A minority of Steuben Punctated is placed on a cordmarked surface.

Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 114

Deuel 1952: 111
Type 3A Subtype 1

Description:

Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Essentially the same as in Type 3A, except some of the crushed rock appears a little coarser, and water-or wind worn fragments are more noticeable.
Color: The vessel walls range from a tan brown to a dark brown or dark gray-brown color. In cross section some of the sherds have a dark gray or black interior. An unevenness of firing probably caused many of these minor color changes.
Texture: Very loose paste; the sherds are more friable than the majority of Type 3A ware. The clay was probably not as well prepared.
Hardness: The hardness of the paste cannot be determined due to the application of a hardening agent.
Surface Finish: Smooth
Decoration: There are two unzoned bands of decoration on the rim; vertical rows of cord-wrapped stamped impressions, and below this, four horizontal rows of cord-wrapped stamped impressions, set closely together. The outer lip apparently has been lightly marked with a twig or paddle edge (?), and the inner lip exhibits a series of impressions possibly applied with a rounded stick. The body area is smooth and was not decorated.

Form: The walls of this subtype are thicker than ones found in type 3A
Rim: The rim is almost straight, or slightly outflaring.
Lip: Flat lip, notched and stroked on inner and outer edge, respectively
Neck: relatively straight
Body: The body is probably slightly elongated, or semi-globular.
Base: the base is unknown, but was either semi-conoidal or rounded.
Diagnostic features: This subtype should probably be placed in the Type 3A category, but the association of this vessel with other types of a possibly late middle Woodland time period coupled with the thicker walls, coarser paste and cord stamping prompted the author to place this vessel in a subtype category.

Chronological/Temporal Range: The flat lip and dentate stamping in this vessel certainly place it in the Middle Woodland time period and Griffin believes this vessel fits into the Naples Dentate Stamped category in the Illinois Valley. This classification indicates this type was probably contemporaneous with Type 3A, but its association in situ with Types 3B, 3C, and 3E indicates Type 3A (Subtype 2) has some temporal association with these possible later Middle Woodland types.

Geographical Range: Probably same range as Type 3A

Relationships: See type 3A

Sources: Faulkner 1961: 91-92
Type 3B (Middle –Late Middle Woodland ware)

**Description:**
- **Method of Manufacture:**
  - **Temper:** Crushed crystalline rock that is very similar to the tempering found in Type 3A; however, the grit particles in Type 3B are smaller and not as frequent as in 3A.
  - **Color:** The color of the sherd surface varies from gray-brown to tan-brown, but some of the variation is undoubtedly due to overfiring. The cross-section interior ranges from a dark gray or black to a light tan color.
  - **Texture:** The paste is very loose and crumbly, and appears laminated in cross section. The looseness and generally contorted appearance of the sherd could be due in part to the intense firing or “baking” to which it was evidently subjected; however the paste also seems to have been poorly prepared.
  - **Hardness:** The hardness of the paste cannot be determined due to the application of a hardening agent.
  - **Surface Finish:** Smooth
  - **Decoration:** Decoration on the rim is unknown, the body of the vessel is decorated with zoned or unzoned areas of vertical fingernail punctuates.

**Form:**
- **Rim:** Unknown
- **Lip:** Unknown
- **Neck:** Unknown
- **Body:** Unknown
- **Base:** Unknown
- **Diagnostic Features:** Zones or unzoned areas of fingernail punctuations on a vessel with a rather friable paste.

**Chronological/Temporal Range:** The zoned punctuates reveal that this type could have been made during the middle part of the Hopewelian-Middle Woodland time period in the Illinois-Kankakee valleys, but the other ceramic types found in association with this sherd and its Montezuma-like punctates suggest this type belongs in a later Middle Woodland horizon (see relationships).

**Geographical Range:** Unknown

**Relationships:** Because this type is represented by only two sherds, a definite relationship cannot be determined; however, there are two possibilities. The zoned punctate decoration is reminiscent of Montezuma-like punctates, but the tempering and style is not really that close to Montezuma. Griffin believes there is a better chance that it is related to Havana ware. If so Type 3B is probably a subtype of Type 3A which shows definite relationships to Havana ware. The ceramic types found with the zoned sherd indicate a probably relationship to latter Middle Woodland ceramic styles as well as earlier Havana-Naples types.

**Sources:** Faulkner 1961:92-93
Type 3C

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Almost identical to tempering found in Type 3B
Color: The interior and exterior surfaces of the sherds range from a tan-brown to a gray-brown or burned black. In cross sections the interiors of many of the sherds are black.
Texture: Essentially the same texture as that found in Type 3B. The majority of these sherds from one vessel also indicates an intense firing or “baking”.
Hardness: The hardness of the paste cannot be determined due to the application of a hardening agent.
Surface Finish: The interior and exterior of the vessel have been roughly smoothed; the exterior surface exhibits distinct wiping marks on the rim area.
Decoration: There is no decoration on the rim, although there is the possibility of a crude attempt to create a horizontal zone line in the neck area. The lip surface has been finger twisted. Body decoration is unknown.

Form:
Rim: Outsloping
Lip: Originally round in cross section, but has been modified by the finger twisting
Neck: Slightly constricted
Body: Unknown
Base: Unknown
Diagnostic Features: this type exhibits a crudely wiped outer surface and a finger twisted lip. These two features are found on a rather poorly prepared, crumbly paste.

Chronological/Temporal Range: The round lip and wiped surface indicate this type should be placed into a late Middle Woodland context. The paste preparation and surface finish are crude compared to Type 3A standards and are reminiscent of the deterioration of ceramic styles during the late Middle Woodland period in the Illinois Valley (Weaver focus).

Geographical Range: Pottery styles related to Marshall County Type 3C are to be found along the Illinois drainage, and up into lower Michigan via northwestern Indiana where they mark the closing phases of the Goodall Focus (Brooks Plain of the Muskegon Period).

Relationships: This vessel type is probably related to some of the Weaver or Bluff wares of Illinois, or to Quimby’s Type IID (Brooks Component) of the Kankakee drainage and lower Michigan.

Sources: Faulkner 1961:93-94
Type 3D (Middle-Late Woodland ware)

Description:
Method of Manufacture: 
Temper: Essentially the same as found in types 3B and 3C
Color: The sherd surfaces are tan or gray-buff with a dark gray or black interior revealed in cross section.
Texture: The paste is very friable and flaky; there is some evidence of a poor preparation and firing.
Hardness: 2.4
Surface Finish: The exterior has been cord marked and roughly smoothed. Many of the cord markings are still plainly visible, and there is the possibility that some of the surfaces were not smoothed.
Decoration: The outer surface has been cord marked and partially smoothed. Several narrow incised lines traverse the upper rim, but these could be the result of the wiping or smoothing procedure. A vertical cord-wrapped-stick impression was made on yielding clay along the outer lip, and below this embellishment a horizontal row of exterior bosses.

Form:
Rim: Probably outsloping
Lip: Slightly rounded and possibly finger twisted
Neck: Unknown
Body: Unknown
Base: Unknown
Diagnostic Features: Impression of a cord-wrapped stick or paddle edge on the outer rim and further decoration by means of exterior bosses on a roughly smoothed or wiped (?) cord-marked vessel.

Chronological/Temporal Range: The cord-wrapped stick impressions, embossing, and especially the rounded rim are found on late Middle Woodland ceramics in the Illinois Valley. Embossing is also found on Naples and Havana vessels. Thus this type could have had a middle to late Middle Woodland context in Northern Indiana; however, the general appearance of these Marshall County sherds is still Weaver-like.

Geographical Range: Probably the same as Type 3C

Relationships: The Weaver Focus marks the end of the Hopewellian period in Illinois and Marshall County Type 3D pottery was probably made in the Kankakee drainage during this same time; i.e. the close of Goodall times. This pottery is probably closely related to Weaver Plain. Quimby’s type IID or Type III Goodall may also be related to this type since there is a possibility they were contemporaneous.

Sources: Faulkner, 1961: 94-95
Type 3E (Middle-Late Middle Woodland Ware)

Description:

Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Medium to fine crushed crystalline rock in smaller amounts than found in most of the other three types.
Color: The color of the vessel varies from a tan-buff to a gray-buff. The interior paste changes in color from buff and gray to a dark gray or black.
Texture: The paste is slightly compact and compares with that found in some of the 3A sherds. The interiors appear somewhat contorted, but are not porous.
Hardness: 2.4
Surface Finish: The vessel rim is lightly cord marked and superficially smoothed over in some places. The neck is smoothed over, and the body bears medium to fine cord marking.
Decoration: The exterior of the vessel is not decorated, but the inner lip has been modestly crenellated with a cord-wrapped paddle or stick.

Form: The rim and neck are thicker than the body of the vessel
Rim: Straight
Lip: Relatively flat, but slightly insloping
Neck: straight or slightly constricted
Body: probably elongated or slightly rounded
Base: probably conoidal or semi-conoidal
Diagnostic features: Flat-lipped, medium-tempered vessels with cord-marked and smoothed cord-marked surface and cord-wrapped stick or paddle impression on inner lip.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Grit-tempered, cord-marked vessels such as Type 3E are found throughout Middle Woodland times as the typical “everyday” cooking vessel. The flattened rim indicates this vessel was undoubtedly made during the middle of this period, but its association with Types 3B and 3C reveals that this was possibly made during the latter part of the Middle Woodland period. A safe conclusion would be that Type 3E ranged from Middle Hopewellian times through the closing phases of the late Middle-Woodland.

Geographical Range: Similar grit-tempered, cord-marked vessels have been found in Middle Woodland-Hopewellian contexts all over the Great Lakes area.

Relationships: This basic Woodland pottery is probably related to most of the utilitarian ware of the Middle-Woodland-Hopewellian complexes in the Great Lakes area, but the closest relationship can probably be found in the Havana Cordmarked type of Illinois. If this type was present in later Middle Woodland times, it could have been related to some of the Goodall Type IID pottery of northwester Indiana and lower Michigan, or Weaver Cordmarked of the Illinois Valley.

Sources: Faulkner 1968: 95-96
Type 4A Late Woodland Ware

Description:
Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Pulverized crystalline rock of fine to medium size composing a relatively small proportion of the paste in some sherds. Quartz fragments are noticeable in the temper.
Color: Color varies from a gray-buff to a rust-tan or a ran-brown on the outer surfaces of the sherds. In cross section some of the interiors shows a transition to a darker gray.
Texture: The paste appears rather loose and porous, and in cross section, some sherds have a laminated appearance.
Hardness: 2.3-2.4
Surface Finish: Vessel exteriors exhibit a medium to heavy cord marking, applied vertically with a cord-wrapped paddle.
Decoration: Surface decoration does not occur in this type.

Form: Because only a few rim sherds of this type are available for study, the exact form of these vessels is not known, but it undoubtedly does not deviate from the usual Late Woodland type.

Rim: everted
Lip: The top of the lip is usually cord marked. Two variations of lip form can be distinguished: flat with slightly rounded edges or slightly insloping.
Neck: Probably constricted
Body: Probably somewhat elongated or globular
Base: Depending on body shape either semi-conoidal or rounded.
Diagnostic Features: The description of this pottery type closely approximates the description for the earlier Type 3E vessel, but a difference can be found in the thickness of the vessel walls. The late Woodland 4A ceramics revealed thinner vessel well (5-7mm) as compared to the thickness of the 3E type (10mm in the rim area). Other diagnostic features include a tendency toward rounded lip edges, evereted rims, and a smaller body size.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Grit-tempered, cord-marked vessels such as this were probably made throughout the Late Woodland period.

Geographical Range: Type 4A was probably the basic utilitarian type of most of the western Great Lakes Late Woodland groups, and other related types are found throughout the eastern United States in Late Woodland context.

Relationships: Quimby's Type III vessels and other Lake Michigan wares undoubtedly provide the closet relationship to this Marshall County pottery.

Sources: Faulkner 1961: 96-97
Type 4B (Late Woodland Ware)

Description:
Temper: Crushed Crystalline rock which has been added to the paste in small amounts. The grit fragments range from small to medium size, and appear to be coarser than those found in Type 4A.
Color: Some of the sherds are a dark gray-buff or lighter buff color, and others show transition to the lighter browns and tans.
Texture: Contorted and porous interiors are revealed in cross section; the paste appears somewhat coarse in a few sherds.
Hardness: 2.4
Surface: Same type as Type 4A
Decoration: None

Form: Unknown due to the scarcity and fragmentary condition of sherds from this ceramic type, but the shape is probably very similar to that described for Type 4A and other Late Woodland vessels in the Lake Michigan area.
Rim: The outer rim has been thickened to a wedgelike shape, often called a thickened rim strip. In shape the rim is outflaring.
Lip: The top of the lip is usually narrow (around 5mm) compared to the lower rim (approximately 8mm) and is cord marked.
Neck: Constricted
Body: Probably globular or somewhat elongated
Base: Shape probably dependent on body shape, but either rounded or semi-conoidal
Diagnostic Features: The thickened rim strip and heavier cord marking distinguish Type 3B from the closely related Type 3A ware. The thickness and wedge shape of the upper rim varies from scarcely noticeable to pronounced, but any suggestion of this upper rim shape denotes Type 3B.

Temporal Range: Late Woodland times.

Geographical Range: The exact geographical range is unknown, but related types are probably found scattered throughout the western Great Lakes region. This type was probably contemporaneous with Type 4A, and the two could have the same distribution.

Relationships: Griffin feels that this pottery is related to some of the types found in the Fort Ancient Aspect and to ceramic material found on some Marion County, Indian, sites. Like Type 4A, it undoubtedly has some relationship to Lake Michigan Woodland pottery, and the similarity of this type to a unit of the Canton ware (also called Maples Mills or Tampico pottery) found on the Clear Lake site in Illinois bears out this fact.

Source: Faulkner 1961:97
Type 4C (Late Woodland ware)

**Description:**
- **Temper:** Very similar to the tempering found in Types 4A and 4B. The amount varies, but usually is found in small amounts.
- **Color:** Brownish buff to a reddish tan. In cross section the sherds do not show an even firing, for the interiors of two are quite dark in some places.
- **Texture:** Paste less porous and loose than that in Type 4A, and two sherds reveal a flaky texture however, the sampling is actually too small to note definite differences between this paste and the others in Type A series.
- **Hardness:** 2.4-2.5
- **Surface:** The exterior surface is light to medium cord marked, and the interior has been smoothed.
- **Decoration:** The only decoration is on the lip and consists of cord-wrapped-stick or paddle impressions on the inner or outer edge, giving the lip a somewhat crenellated appearance.

**Form:** Form is not known due to scarcity of this pottery type. The thickness of the vessel walls ranges from 5mm to 8mm.
- **Rim:** Possibly straighter than on the other Type 4 vessels.
- **Lip:** The lip on one of the sherds is slightly rounded, but the cord impressions have altered the shape.
- **Neck:** Unknown
- **Body:** Probably the same as other Type 4 vessels
- **Base:** Either conoidal or rounded
- **Diagnostic Features:** Corded-stick impressions on the inside and outside lip. Other types exhibiting variations of cord-wrapped stick impressions on the lip and rim would be placed into the same category.

**Temporal Range:** Late Woodland period.

**Geographical Range:** Same as for the other Type 4 wares. This type was undoubtedly the decorated companion of types 4A and 4B on many sites in northern Indiana and the surrounding area.

**Relationships:** The use of a cord-wrapped-stick or paddle as a decorative means on the lip and upper rim is found in Quimby's Type III ware of northwestern Indiana and lower Michigan, and on other Lake Michigan ceramics. Marshall County Type 4C is probably most closely related to these neighboring types.

**Source:** Faulkner 1961:98
Type 4D (late Woodland Ware)

Description:
Temper: Small pieces of Quartz with occasional inclusions of other finely crushed crystalline rock
Color: The outer surface is a light tan-buff and the inner surface has a tendency towards a gray-buff color. The interior is somewhat darker than the outer surface in cross section, but the variation is not great.
Texture: The paste is rather porous and resembles that found in other Type 4 wares.
Hardness: 2.4
Surface: Exterior surface lightly cord marked, interior surface smooth
Decoration: Small, somewhat circular punctuations are found on the rim area and extend over and unknown portion of the body. These punctates appear to run in parallel arcs and are possibly part of a design of figure (?) punched out in the clay.

Form: Only one sherd is available for study; therefore, the shape of the vessel is unknown. The lower rim wall is quite thin (4mm) and there is some suggestion of a thickened rim strip or rim area. (6mm).
Rim: Outsloping and short from neck to lip.
Lip: The outer lip apparently has been flattened with a cord-wrapped-paddle, producing a very narrow top.
Neck: Constricted
Body: Unknown
Base: Unknown
Diagnostic Features: Arcs of small, somewhat circular punctuates on the rim and shoulder of a thin-walled, lightly cord-marked vessel toward the beginning of the Late Woodland Period.

Temporal Range: There is a possibility that this pottery type was made toward the beginning of the Late Woodland period.

Geographical Range: Unknown

Relationships: Unknown

Unclassified Type I

Description:
Method of Manufacture: Probably coiled but no coil fractures have been observed.
Temper: Grit, medium coarse to coarse.
Color: Gray to tan exterior, brown to orange interior. Core buff.
Texture: Compact and gritty. Temper particles show on the interior.
Hardness: 2 to 3, usually 2.5
Surface: Body is cord marked (one example of fabric marking) and a thick collar is applied on the rim. The collar is smooth. Interior is smooth.
Decoration: Punch and drag punctates form four horizontal bands on the smooth collar. The lip is crossed by oblique lines of these same punctates.

Form:
Rim: Straight to slightly flaring, collared, and smooth on the interior. The collar averages 11mm in thickness and is 2.5 cm high. It is angled so that when viewed from above, it forms a seven (?) sided figure with angles of about 110 degrees.
Lip: Flat and crossed by oblique lines of punch and drag punctates.
Body: Not known but possibly globular.
Base: Not known

Temporal/Chronological Range: Late Middle Woodland or early Late Woodland.

Geographical Range: Central Indiana

Relationships: Related to Lapeer Simple Punctate which in Michigan occurs at the Riviere au Vase and Young Sites.

Source: Helman 1950: 9

Fig. 1 Unclassified Type I. Rim sherds.
Unclassified Type II

Description:
Method of Manufacture: Not Known.
Temper: Grit; primarily particles of decomposed granite.
Color: Buff to dark gray; core buff to light gray.
Texture: Compact. Some tempering particles protrude on the interior and exterior surfaces.
Hardness: 2 to 3, usually just below 2.5
Surface Finish: Exterior neck is smoothed. Smooth interior with scarping marks visible.
Body finish is not known.
Decoration: Circular or ovate punctuates on the lip form band the entire circumference of the vessel. An added rim strip is present in one instance.

Form:
Rim: The rim is slightly flaring to sharply angled.
Lip: The lip is flattened and outsloping decorated with punctuates which cause a 'beaded' lip in some instances due to the pressure of the punctuating instrument.
Neck:
Body: The orifice is smaller than the greatest diameter of the vessel/ other data is not known.
Base: Not known
Thickness: 4 to 6 mm

Chronological/Temporal Range: Late Woodland and Upper Mississippi

Geographical Range: Central Indiana

Relationships: A similar lip treatment appears in the Grand River, Orr, and Fisher Foci.

Sources: Helman 1950: 10

Fig. 2 Unclassified Type II. Rim sherds.
Unclassified Type III

Description

Method of Manufacture: Not known
Temper: Grit, medium coarse
Color: Light tan to gray exterior. Interior orange to gray, core gray.
Texture: Compact; however, tempering particles appear on both interior and exterior surfaces.
Hardness: Ranges from 2 to 3 and averages just under 2.5
Surface Finish: Body is cord or fabric marked. The neck is smoothed and the rim is channeled.
Decoration: Oblique vertical lugs are applied to some rims. Cord wrapped stick impressions are applied in a chevron design on the rim exterior and across the lugs in some instances. These chevron designs are also formed by narrow stick impressions. Vessel lips are decorated with either stick or cord wrapped element impressions that are parallel to lip edges or cross the lip at an oblique angle.

Form:

Rim: Rims are extremely flaring and channeled in the form of an open “s”, to only slightly flaring and channeled. Rim is slightly thickened in some cases to form a collar.
Lip: The lip is flat and decorated.
Neck:
Body: Not known.
Thickness: 4 to 6 mm.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Early late Woodland

Geographical Range: Central Indiana and ?

Relationships: Related material is found at the Uren Site, Ontario, Canada, and to a small extent at the Young Site in Michigan.

Sources: Helman 1950: 11
Fig. 1 Unclassified Type III
Rim sherds.

Fig. 2 Unclassified Type IV.
Rim sherds.
Unclassified Type IV

Description:

Method of Manufacture: Probably coiled although there are not good coil breaks observable.
Temper: Girt; fine to medium, majority is medium.
Color: Exterior is pinkish, light tan, to gray; the interior is light tan to gray. The core is tan.
Texture: Compact, paste is fine, tempering particles appear but sparsely on the surface.
Hardness: Averages just above 2.5 but ranges from 2 to 3.
Surface Finish: Vessel body is cord marked, the neck is smoothed, a rim strip is sometimes present.
Decoration: Rim points occur as do small vertical lugs. Designs are formed by impressions of cord wrapped stick, knotted cord, and punctuates. The designs consist of line filled triangles, oblique bands of knotted cord or cord wrapped stick impressions, and two to four horizontal bands of cord wrapped stick impressions. A similar design occurs in which the horizontal bands rise to conform the outline of the rim points. This decoration is all applied to the plain rim or to the rim strip. The decorated area is separated from the cord marked body by a smooth area in all but one case. The lip is always decorated with a band of impressions that are parallel to the edges of the lip.

Form:

Rim: Rims are slightly flaring to flaring, channeled and rim strips are usually present.
Lip: Flat and decorated lips are the only form. The lip is occasionally out sloping due to the pressure of the decorating instrument.
Neck:
Body: Not known
Thickness: 3 to 6 mm.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Early Late woodland.

Geographical Range: Central Indiana and ?

Relationships: There is some resemblance to the Uren Site materials but the strongest affiliation is with material from the Wolf Site and Kent Farm Site in southeastern Michigan.

Sources: Helman 1950: 12-13
Unclassified Type V.

**Description:**
- **Method of Manufacture:** Coiled. Coil breaks can be seen.
- **Temper:** Grit, fine to medium, majority are medium.
- **Color:** Exterior is light tan or light gray, the interior tan to dark gray and the core is tan to gray.
- **Texture:** Compact, well smoothed.
- **Hardness:** Ranges from 2 to 3, averages under 2.5
- **Surface Finish:** The rim is smooth; body finish unknown.
- **Decoration:** Cord wrapped stick impressions from alternate left and right oblique bands on the rim or horizontal bands on the rim. The impressions are light and appear as short parallel bars with the stick on which the cord is wrapped making very little impression.

**Form:**
- **Rim:** The rim is channeled and takes the form of an open “S”.
- **Lip:** Flat and undecorated.
- **Neck:**
- **Body:** Not Known
- **Thickness:** Ranges from 2-5 mm. Averages 4mm.

**Chronological/Temporal Range:** Late Middle Woodland and Early Late Woodland.

**Geographical Range:** Central Indiana and ?

**Relationships:** The rim form is probably derived from a very similar form at the Uren Site; the design and design technique from similar forms at the Tuttle Hill and South Park sites in Ohio.

**Sources:** Helman, 1950:14
Unclassified Type VI

Description
Method of Manufacture: Coiled coil breaks can be seen.
Temper: Grit, some flint chips included, Medium in size.
Color: the exterior is medium tan, the interior tan to gray. The core is tan or gray.
Texture: Compact and fine. Surface smooth.
Hardness: Ranges from 2.5 to 3 plus. Averages between 2.5 and 3.
Surface Finish: the body is cord marked to the lip, the lips is smoothed and has a beaded exterior edge due to the pressure of the smoothing instrument. Cords are tightly twisted and are parallel and vertical.
Decoration: None.

Form:
Rim: Straight to slightly flaring rim.
Lip: Smooth, flat or slightly outsloping.
Neck:
Body: Not known.
Thickness: 4 to 6 mm.

Chronological/Temporal Range: Middle and Late Middle Woodland

Geographical Range: Central Indiana, Greene County, Jersey Bluff, and Illinois Valley.

Relationships: A great similarity exists between this type and pottery from Green County, Indiana; Jersey Bluff Focus pottery; and pottery from late Hopewell sites in the Illinois River Valley.

Sources: Helman, 1950: 15

Fig. 2 Unclassified Type VI. Rim sherds.
Victory Brushed

Description:
   Method of Manufacture:
   Temper:
   Color:
   Texture:
   Hardness:
Surface Finish: This is an uncommon member of the Havana Ware. The exterior surface has multiple, shallow, parallel, and closely spaced lines and ridges, as though the plain surface has been brushed. Although rare, it has a fairly extensive distribution in the central and lower Illinois Valley.
Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships:

Sources: Deuel 1952: 114

No picture available
Weaver Plain

Description:

Method of Manufacture:
Temper: Smoothed rim, vessel walls are much thinner, particularly in the rim area, cord impressions are usually spaced wider apart. Often smoothed over the cord marks so that cord impressions are partially obliterated, conoidal or sub conoidal shape-like Havana-although broader shoulders and rims more contracted- most have rounded base.
- lip decorative features- Cord-wrapped-stick stamped, Notched or wavy lip, Gashed or Plan stamp, and Annular punctate.

Color:
Texture:
Hardness:
Surface Finish: A series of lip and upper rim treatments, the most common of which is the application of a cord-wrapped-stick stamp onto the outer upper rim area. It is strongly impressed against the lip surface. For a time this variation was referred to as Clear Lake Stamped, but might better be regarded as simply a rim treatment on Weaver Plain. Other decorative various are short, thing gashes or plain stamp impressions on the upper rim and small, annular punctates, or small hemiconical punctates placed on the outer rim just beneath the lip. This treatment is very similar to Steuben Punctated and a continuity from the latter to Weaver is clearly indicated. The lip may have a notched or wavy surface, which is also present on Lewis pottery of southern Illinois and on the Canteen ceramic complex of the St. Louis and the lower Illinois valley area in the late Woodland cultures.
Decoration:

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

Chronological/Temporal Range:

Geographical Range:

Relationships: Illinois Hopewell. The marked inner channel on the rim, appearance of plain rocker and plain dentate stamp of few vessels.

Sources: Deuel 1952: 121-122
Weaver Plain (all rim sherds); A-C, smoothed surface, no decoration; D-F, plain stamp variety; G-I, with notched or wavy lip; J-L, cord-wrapped-stick variety.
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