A REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF THE CERAMIC VESSEL

MATERIALS FROM THE BENSON'S CROSSING SITE

(41TT110) TITUS COUNTY, TEXAS

APPROVED:

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A REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF THE CERAMIC VESSEL
MATERIALS FROM THE BENSON'S CROSSING SITE
(41TT110), TITUS COUNTY, TEXAS

BY

WILLIAM GERALD DRIGGERS, B.A.

THESIS

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Much of the credit for the completion of this thesis belongs to two individuals. E. Mott Davis patiently and thoroughly edited the entire thesis and the final product clearly benefitted from his efforts. Dee Ann Story provided advi~~s~~ce, encouragement and inspiration throughout; without her influence this study might never have been completed.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This thesis is an analysis of the ceramic vessel collection recovered from Benson's Crossing (Texas Archeological Research Laboratory site 41TT110), a multicomponent habitation site in northeast Texas. The site now lies under the waters of Lake Bob Sandlin in the western part of the Cypress Creek Basin, Titus County, Texas.

The field work at Benson's Crossing was carried out primarily by the archeological field school of the University of Texas at Austin in the summer of 1978. My analysis of the ceramics from the site, which began in the fall of 1978 as a seminar project, is the third M.A. thesis concerned entirely, or in part, with the Benson's Crossing site. The first, completed by J. Peter Thurmond in 1981, is a synthesis of information pertaining to 476 archeological sites recorded in the Cypress Basin of Texas and Louisiana. In addition to providing a brief, but very useful, summary of the findings at Benson's Crossing, Thurmond has developed a chronologic framework that facilitates my study of the later (ceramic) components at the site. The second thesis, by Norman G. Flaigg (1982), is a detailed analysis of the lithic tools and debitage recovered from Benson's Crossing. Although much of this material relates to preceramic occupations, especially the Middle and Late Archaic periods, Flaigg has identified one, possibly two, assemblages that are relevant to my research. The only other study of materials from the site undertaken to date is a preliminary inventory of the contents of the fine-screen (1/16-inch mesh) samples collected primarily from a midden deposit (Schulze 1978).

The sample of concern here is comprised of 17 whole vessels and 22,980 sherds, all of which are from ceramic containers. No pipe fragments are recognized in the collection, and excluded from the analysis are numerous small pieces of fired clay. The specific objectives of this thesis are: (1) to provide a descriptive analysis of the vessel ceramics, (2) to determine the number and chronologic relationships of the ceramic occupations represented, and (3) to estimate the duration and intensity of each occupation.

This study departs from most of the previous analyses of ceramics from habitation sites in northeast Texas in that the collection is analyzed not only in terms of the sherds that make up the collection but also in terms of the vessels that these sherds represent. The "vessel batch" descriptions that result from this approach are roughly comparable to the whole-vessel descriptions that generally are found only in reports on mortuary sites. Thus, the present study provides a more complete body of ceramic data than is available for most habitation sites in the area.

Summary of Thesis

This thesis consists of nine chapters and four appendices. Chapter 2 provides a thumbnail sketch of previous archeological investigations in the Cypress Basin, and presents the chronologic scheme that Thurmond (1981) has developed for the western part of the basin. Chapter 3 provides a brief description of the Benson's Crossing site, a review of the work done at the site by Southern Methodist University (SMU), and a short discussion of the damage to the site caused by the collecting activities of local pothunters. In Chapter 4, the investigation of the site by the archeological field school of The University of Texas at Austin is described. Chapter 5 introduces the methodology employed in the analysis of the ceramic collection. Chapter 6 provides the results of the analysis of the sherds recovered from the site. Chapter 7, supplemented by Appendix 3, presents the results of the vessel batch analysis. In Chapter 8, the preceramic components identified by Thurmond (ibid.) and Flaigg (1982) are briefly summarized, and a detailed discussion of the ceramic components is presented. Chapter 9 consists of a brief summary of the research described in this thesis and an evaluation of the benefits derived through the vessel batch analysis. In Appendix 1, two soil profiles from the terrace on which the site is located are presented. Appendix 2 provides a brief review of the features investigated by the field school. Appendix 3 presents the vessel batch descriptions for the 209 vessel batches defined at the site. Finally, Appendix 4 provides descriptions of 17 whole vessels recovered from the site by two private collectors.

CHAPTER 2

ARCHEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Previous Investigations

The history of archeological investigations in northeast Texas has been extensively and ably covered in several studies, including those by Davis (1970) and Thurmond (1981). Consequently, only a brief sketch of the earlier work is presented here. For an up-to-date and more detailed treatment, the reader is referred to Thurmond's thesis, Archeology of the Cypress Creek Basin Northeastern Texas and Northwestern Louisiana (1981). Thurmond not only reviews the history of archeological investigations in the area but also evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of each project. Since his study is thorough and specific to the Cypress Basin, it is the primary source of the information presented below.

The earliest archeological explorations in the vicinity of northeast Texas are those of Clarence B. Moore in 1911 and 1912. Moore's investigations focused on mounds and cemetaries with the objective of recovering complete artifacts for the collections of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He concentrated on sites up the Red River mainstream, from its confluence with the Mississippi River in Louisiana as far upstream as the vicinity of Fulton, Arkansas. None of the excavations by Moore were in Texas, but his lavishly illustrated publication (Moore 1912) brought the area to the attention of the archeological community for the first time.

From 1912 until the early 1930's, there was relatively little archeological activity in the area. Work that was done in the Cypress Basin included, as the earliest organized research effort, an archeological reconaissance which briefly inspected a few sites in Harrison County. Conducted by J. E. Pearce in 1920, on behalf of the University of Texas, this investigation is more important for the impetus it gave to later University of Texas excavations in the area than for any site-specific information it recorded. Brief surveys were also undertaken in the northwestern Louisiana part of the basin by Gerard Fowke and Winslow M. Walker of the Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, in 1926 and 1931, respectively.

Excavations at sites in the basin began in the early 1930's, when Pearce with funds from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, a private foundation, sent University of Texas field parties into the northeastern portion of the state. Under the direction of A. T. Jackson, Walter R. Goldschmidt, A. M. Woolsey, Burleigh B. Gardner and M. M. Reese, these crews excavated an astonishing number of sites, at least 32 of which were in the Cypress Basin. These excavations concentrated on cemetary and, to a lesser extent, mound sites, reflecting a primary interest in securing complete or restorable artifacts and in noting their associations. Despite biases in the samples, some of the sites excavated by these early archeologists are among the most significant yet investigated in the Cypress Basin. That these data remain important to the research in the area is evident by the extent to which they were utilized by Thurmond to formulate his chronology for the area.

Unlike in some of the other portions of northeast Texas, no Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects were carried out in the Cypress Basin in the late 1930's and early 1940's. With the advent of World War II, this cessation of field work by professional archeologists continued until the late 1940's, when reservoir-related salvage projects were initiated. While the salvage projects have been highly variable in terms of the nature and quality of the work done, they account for most of the sites and artifact collections presently recorded in the basin. Within the Cypress drainage, archeological projects, surveys, and in most cases excavations as well, have been conducted in: the Ferrell's Bridge (now Lake O'The Pines) Reservoir (Miller et al. 1951; E. M. Davis 1958; Jelks and Tunnell 1959; Tunnell 1959a, 1959b; E. M. Davis and Gipson 1960; E. M. Davis and Golden 1960; W. A. Davis and E. M. Davis 1960); the enlargement of Caddo Lake (Gibson 1969); the Lake Cypress Springs (Franklin County/Big Cypress) Reservoir (Hsu et al. 1969); the Titus County (later divided into two impoundments, Monticello and Bob Sandlin) Reservoir (Hsu 1969), the Lake Monticello Reservoir (McCormick 1973, 1974) and the Lake Bob Sandlin Reservoir (Sullivan 1975; Thurmond 1981; Flaigg 1982).

In addition to the field work that has been carried out by professionals, the Cypress Basin has been the scene of intense activity by private individuals. These activities have ranged from very high caliber work, such as that done by Charence H. Webb of Shreveport, Louisiana, to highly destructive looting solely for personal gain. Unfortunately, the massive disturbance by collectors to portions of the Benson's Crossing site (see Chapter 3) is but one of the many instances of site destruction to be found in the basin.

Culture Sequence and Chronology

As a result of the over 50 years of archeological investigations in the Cypress Basin, the broad outlines of the culture history of the area are reasonably well known. Since the general sequence of culture development provides a useful framework in which to place the findings at the Benson's Crossing site, it is summarized below in terms of four commonly recognized periods (Story 1981: 142): (1) Paleo-Indian, 10,000 to 6,000 B.C.; (2) Archaic, 6,000 to 200 B.C.; (3) Early Ceramic, 200 B.C. to A.D. 700; and (4) Late Prehistoric, A.D. 700 to 1700. Each of these periods is delineated on the basis of technological and, in some cases, subsistence changes.

The Paleo-Indian period is known primarily on the basis of surface finds of lanceolate and fluted points with typological similarities to points found in other areas in unquestionably early contexts. These point types are Scottsbluff, Meserve/Dalton, San Patrice and, less commonly, Clovis, Folsom, Plainview, and Angostura. As yet, there has not been an inventory of these points, much less a systematic study of them. Even those specimens that have been found in controlled excavations are primarily from mixed contexts (Story 1981: 142). Story (ibid.) has noted that, consequently, there are only a few sites in northeast Texas that can be meaningfully identified as Paleo-Indian. She includes among these sites Wolfshead in San Augustine, County, Texas, John Pearce in northwestern Louisiana, and five late Pleistocene paleontological localities in Delta County, Texas.

In contrast with the Paleo-Indian period, for which few sites are known, Archaic components are quite common in northeast Texas. Nonetheless, the period is poorly known, largely because the majority of the sites with Archaic components are badly mixed multicomponent sites (ibid.: 143-144). This problem reflects the fact that sites in east Texas usually occur on non-aggrading or slowly aggrading landforms, so that well stratified sites in the area, which would allow the development of a detailed and well defined chronological sequence within the Archaic period, are either absent or unknown. Recently, Thurmond (1981: 91, 94-95) has suggested that the Archaic period in the Cypress Creek drainage can be subdivided into three temporal units: the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Periods.

The Early Ceramic period is marked by the appearance of pottery, either the sandy paste ware known as Bear Creek Plain or the thick grog tempered ware known as Williams Plain. Since much of the Late Archaic lithic assemblage carries over into this period there is considerable uncertainty as to what sort of cultural and subsistence changes are represented by the Early

Ceramic period (Story 1981: 145-147).

The Late Prehistoric period is unquestionably the best known archeological period in northeast Texas. In the area of the present study, it has been linked with the Caddoan archeological tradition, which is believed to be antecedent to historic Caddoan groups. A number of different cultural historical classifications have been proposed for this period (e.g. Suhm et. al. 1954; E. M. Davis 1970; Wyckoff 1971; Thurmond 1981).

For the purposes of the present study, Thurmond's (1981: 91-93) scheme, which covers not only the Late Prehistoric but the entire span of cultural development in the area, will be used. Thurmond's chronology was developed through an intensive and thorough review of the archeological resources of the Cypress basin. His sequence, as it applies to the western portion of the basin, is as follows:

I) Aboriginal (10,000 BC-AD 1700): any artifacts or associated materials produced by aboriginal activity which are not diagnostic of any more discrete period; lithic debitage, burned rock, etc.

A) Preceramic (10.000-200 BC).

1) Paleo-Indian (10,000-6,000 BC).....

a) Early Paleo-Indian (10,000-8,000 BC): fluted projectile points of the types Clovis and Folsom.

b) Late Paleo-Indian (8,000-6,000 BC): projectile points of the types Meserve/Dalton, Plainview, San Patrice and Scottsbluff; early side-notched dart points; and Albany bevelled bifaces.

2) Archaic (6,000-200 BC): typologically

unclassifiable, non-Paleo-Indian dart points; Perkin pikes; miscellaneous bifacial lithic tools; a high relative incidence of lithic debitage; numerous ground stone tools; polished stone gorgets, boatstones and grooved axes; and Clear Fork gouges.

a) Early Archaic (6,000-4,000 BC): dart points of the types Bulverde, Calf Creek, Carrollton, Dawson, Morrill, and Wells; and stemless triangular dart points.

b) Middle Archaic (4,000-2,000 BC): dart points of the types Edgewood, Ellis, Evans, Lone Oak, Palmillas, Trinity, Yarbrough and Wesley; and all untyped straight or expanding-stem dart points.

c) Late Archaic (2,000-200 BC): dart points of the types Ensor, Gary and Kent, in the absence of early pottery.

B) Ceramic (200 BC-AD 1700): pottery of unknown characteristics.

1) Early Ceramic (200 BC-AD 800): sandy paste ware, Williams Plain and pottery of Marksville/Troyville Period types, in the absence of Early Caddoan pottery.

2) Caddoan (AD 800-1700): pottery exhibiting Caddoan paste and thickness characteristics; and arrow points.

a) Early Caddoan (AD 800-1400): dominance of body sherd assemblage by plain, incised, punctated and fingernail-impressed specimens, if more than 20 sherds; pottery of the types Hickory Fine Engraved, Carmel Engraved, Crockett Curvilinear Incised and Pennington Punctated-Incised; and Red River pipe fragments.

i) Period 1 (AD 800-1200): pottery of the types Davis Incised, Holly Fine Engraved, Kiam Incised, Spiro Engraved and Weches Fingernail-Impressed; Coles Creek Incised, and other Coles Creek Period ceramic types.

ii) Period 2 (AD 1200-1400): pottery of the types Canton Incised, Haley Engraved, Maxey Noded Redware, Sanders Engraved and Sanders Plain.

b) Transitional Early to Late Caddoan (AD 1400-1500): ceramic assemblages exhibiting a fusion of Early Caddoan Period 2 and Whelan Phase diagnostics.

c) Late Caddoan (AD 1500-1700): pottery of the types Bullard Brushed and Maydelle Incised; high incidence in sherd collection of brushed body fragments; ceramic elbow and biconical pipes.

i) Whelan Phase (AD 1500-1600): Ripley Engraved exhibiting motifs ... in which the border elements are often filled with carelessly executed, curvilinear hatchuring; Pease Brushed-Incised; and arrow points predominantly of the types Scallorn and Perdiz.

ii) Titus Phase (AD 1600-1700): pottery of the types Bailey Engraved, Harleton Applique, Karnack Brushed-Incised, La Rue Neck Banded, Ripley Engraved, Taylor Engraved and Wilder Engraved; and arrow points predominantly of the types Bassett, Maud, Talco and Reed. Ripley bowls exhibit motifs ... executed most commonly in broad, deep excising and engraving.

II) Historic Anglo-American (AD 1830 to Present)

A) Early Historic Anglo-American (AD 1830-1900): mold-made ceramic pipes, hand-made brick, gunflints, lead musket balls, square iron nails and forged iron tools. Includes a number of historically documented sites.

B) Recent Anglo-American (AD 1900 to Present): various artifacts and structures of recent origin.

Although Thurmond's chronological classification has been adopted in the present study, it should be noted that the identification of ceramic components at Benson's Crossing is the present author's responsibility.

CHAPTER 3

The Site

Description

At the time of investigation the Benson's Crossing site was buried in a low alluvial terrace remnant along the northern side of Big Cypress Creek in south-central Titus County, Texas (Figure 1). As evidenced by surface indications, the site was quite large, extending for nearly a kilometer along the streamward margin of the terrace and averaging 120 to 130 m. in width; Thurmond (1981: 370) has estimated that the site covered an area of some 130,000 square meters. The elevation of the terrace was approximately 3.5 to 4.5 m. above the level of Big Cypress Creek as of June 1978. It seems likely that the height of the terrace above the floodplain provided the former inhabitants of the site with some protection against flooding. Adding credence to this supposition is the fact that, according to an 80 year old member of the Benson family, the site has not been flooded during his lifetime. The location of the site had the additional advantage of providing ready access to a reliable source of water.

History of Investigation

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

Benson's Crossing was first recorded by archeologists from Southern Methodist University (SMU) in January 1975 during their survey of the proposed Lake Bob Sandlin. Even before the site was recorded by SMU, it had been visited by local artifact collectors, as evidenced by the presence of four large potholes (Sullivan 1975: 74). It was noted during the survey that the backdirt from these potholes contained large chunks of daub, as well as sherds, projectile points, and lithic debris.

The SMU investigators returned to the site in June 1975 for limited testing, apparently with the objective of locating a midden feature or further evidence of a structure in the vicinity of the potholes. SMU's tests consisted of three 1 x 1 m. pits and a series of postholes. Although the precise location of these excavations is not clear, Sullivan (ibid.) does note that they were "concentrated in the portion west of the road in the disturbed area." Since the disturbed area was situated along the southern edge of the terrace, the SMU excavations presumably were located in that general area.

In the course of testing the site, SMU recovered 338 pieces of lithic debris, 2 cores, 2 bifaces, 4 retouched flakes, 1 retouched core, an Edgewood dart point, a Gary dart point, 1 blade fragment from a dart point, a number of sherds, 5 small bone fragments, and 172 pieces of daub (ibid.: 64, 74-78). The exact number of sherds found is not clear. At one point, Sullivan writes that "a total of 95 ceramic sherds was recovered"; on the same page, in his breakdown of the number of sherds recovered from each excavation level, the total number of sherds reported is 115 (ibid. 77). Sullivan (ibid.: 78) notes further that, of the sherds recovered by SMU, one was red slipped, one was brushed, and one was incised. None was classifiable by type (ibid.: 78).

In addition to the artifactual materials recovered by SMU, one cultural feature was excavated. It was situated at the base of the plow zone and consisted of bits of charcoal and burned clay along with a few pieces of fire-cracked rock. Sullivan (ibid.: 74) concluded that this feature represented the remains of a hearth.

POTHUNTERS

As noted previously, pothunting activity at Benson's Crossing was in evidence when the site was first visited by SMU. After SMU's testing, local artifact collectors apparently increased their activity at the site, with up to 50 individuals participating on some weekends (Thurmond 1981: 169). Efforts by LaVerne Herrington of the Texas Historical Commission to stop the destruction of the site were only partially successful. By the summer of 1978, uncontrolled excavations had caused severe damage to sizeable portions of the site; in fact, a substantial area along the southern edge of the terrace had been effectively destroyed by local collectors. The concentration of activities in this particular area of the site apparently resulted from the numerous Archaic artifacts, particularly dart points, in that vicinity.

Independent analyses by Thurmond (1981) and Flaigg (1982) of the dart points recovered by several collectors who allowed their collections to be recorded confirmed that Benson's Crossing contained an unusually rich series of Preceramic components extending from Late Paleo-Indian to Late Archaic times. These components will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 8.

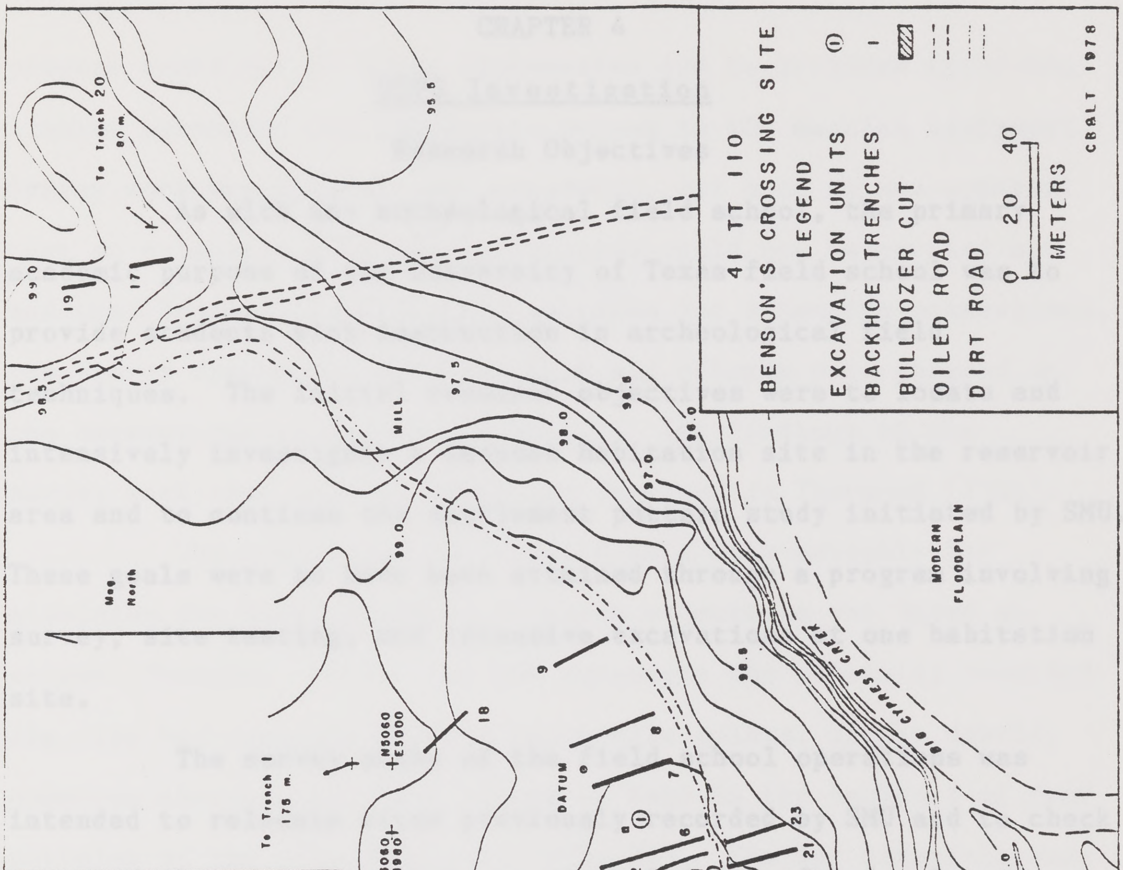
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

The professional investigation of Benson's Crossing was resumed during the summer of 1978 by the University of Texas at Austin's Archeological Field School. At the time of the initial field school inspection of the site, the most noticeable aspect of the site was the extensive destruction caused by potholing of the southern margin of the terrace. Otherwise, the site was characterized by a relatively light scatter of lithic debitage and Caddoan sherds over a large part of the terrace. Also present on the eastern end of the terrace was a concentration of historic artifacts, such as glass and brick fragments, stoneware sherds, and metal scraps, which apparently represented the remains of a Recent Anglo-American farmhouse. In addition, wood chips, sawdust, and pieces of large burned timbers marked the location of a temporary cutting station which had, according to local informants, at one time been associated with a cross-tie mill that formerly operated along the Big Cypress Creek.

Field school excavations at the site were carried out from June 12 to August 3, 1978 by 20 students under the direction of Dee Ann Story and two teaching assistants, Ulrich Karl Wilhelm Kleinschmidt and J. Peter Thurmond. The field school excavations consisted of 30 backhoe trenches, 1 bulldozer cut, and 4 hand-excavated units. During the course of these excavations, 29 features were investigated; these features are discussed in Appendix 2. The field school excavations focused on a Caddoan midden feature and a concentration of apparently burned ferruginous sandstone rocks.

In addition to the excavations completed at the site, field school personnel recorded several private collections of artifacts removed from the site by local collectors. The field school excavations produced a substantial collection of artifactual remains and related samples, including sherds, pieces of fired clay, lithic tools and debitage, radiocarbon samples, soil samples, and fine-screen samples. These materials were transported to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, where they and the field notes are currently housed. Due to the lack of funds and the lack of tight associations between the radiocarbon samples and discrete features, none of the radiocarbon samples have been dated. Moreover, both the burned clay and the soil samples have yet to be analyzed.

Figure 1
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE BENSON'S CROSSING SITE
SHOWING UTFS EXCAVATIONS


41 TT 110
BENSON'S CROSSING SITE
LEGEND
EXCAVATION UNITS
BACKHOE TRENCHES
BULLDOZER CUT
OILED ROAD
DIRT ROAD
0 20 40
METERS
CBALT 1978
MODERN FLOODPLAIN
BIG CYPRESS CREEK
MILL
DATUM
N5060 E5000
N5060 E4980
To Trench 178 m.
To Trench 20 80 m.
Mag. North
ROB SANDLIN RESERVOIR
Titus
Franklin
Camp
Wood
TEXAS

CHAPTER 4

UTFS Investigation

Research Objectives

As with any archeological field school, the primary academic purpose of the University of Texas field school was to provide students with instruction in archeological field techniques. The initial research objectives were to locate and intensively investigate a Caddoan habitation site in the reservoir area and to continue the settlement pattern study initiated by SMU. These goals were to have been attained through a program involving survey, site testing, and intensive excavations at one habitation site.

The survey phase of the field school operations was intended to relocate sites previously recorded by SMU and to check areas of the reservoir where no sites had been found. Concurrent with the early stages of the survey, there was to have been a program involving site testing by means of backhoe, bucket auger, and shovel excavations. The primary goal of this testing was to have been the identification of a habitation site suitable for extensive field school excavations. Once such a site had been located, efforts were to have shifted to the excavation of that site, with the intent of determining the spatial extent of the site, defining any intrasite patterning of artifacts and features, ascertaining the chronological placement of any components, and investigating subsistence practices.

Once in the field, it soon became obvious that this program could not be fully implemented due to problems involving limited personnel and inadequate access to the machine equipment. Survey work was begun in the reservoir, but once it was apparent that an extensive site testing program could not be carried out and that Benson's Crossing was suitable for extensive excavations, the survey operations were cut back and efforts were focused on the excavations at Benson's Crossing. The findings of the survey work that was completed are reported in Thurmond (1981).

The evaluation of 41TT110 as a site suitable for attaining the field school's research objectives was based on several factors. First, the SMU surveyors who initially recorded the site had reported finding projectile points, lithic debris, numerous sherds, and large chunks of daub in the backdirt of four potholes at the site (Sullivan 1975: 74). Similar materials were also encountered in the three 1 x 1 m. test pits and the series of postholes excavated by SMU when the site was tested (Sullivan 1975: 74-78). Second, large fragments of wattle-impressed daub had been found on the site by a local collector, who subsequently donated this material to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. Third, informants in the area had reported that local collectors had recovered several whole vessels from the site. The presence of wattle-impressed daub at the site indicated that the remains of a structure might well exist there. The reputed discovery of whole vessels suggested that burials might be present. Thus, in light of our research goals, and given the materials previously recovered at the site, Benson's Crossing appeared to be an ideal location for extensive field school excavations.

Excavation Methods

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

In deciding upon the field school's approach to the excavations at Benson's Crossing, several factors had to be considered. First, both the personnel and the time available to work at the site were limited. Second, the field school's access to machine equipment was limited. Third, local collectors had previously caused considerable damage to the site, destroying the integrity of the Archaic components, and could be expected to return as soon as the field school ended. Fourth, as the reservoir had already begun filling, the site would soon be covered by the waters of the lake. In short, it appeared that the field school's work at the site was likely to be the last opportunity that professional archeologists would have to examine the site. Our methodology was shaped accordingly, with the goal of recovering the maximum amount of data possible in a minimum amount of time, and focusing on those areas of the site that had been least affected by pothunting.

SITE PREPARATION

Before excavations could begin at the site, the vegetation that had grown up subsequent to the clearing of the reservoir area in 1977 had to be removed. Once the site had been cleared, work was begun on establishing a reference grid and mapping the site. A transit was used to establish north-south and east-west baselines for a reference grid oriented to magnetic north. This grid was extended as necessary to accommodate additional excavation units. A grid reference point in the form of a steel reinforcing rod set in concrete was established and was designated as N5000/E5000. To maintain vertical control across all of the site, the top of this rod was assigned an arbitrary elevation of 100 m. With the assistance of R. G. Dougherty of Mt. Pleasant, Texas, the N5000/E5000 datum was later established to be at N513,751.271/E2,744,405.11 in the Texas Coordinate System, North Central Zone; the arbitrary vertical datum was shown to be at 318.77 feet above mean sea level.

The mapping of the site was carried out with a plane table and alidade. Using this equipment, a topographic map on a scale of 1 in. = 20 m. and with a contour interval of 50 cm. was produced (Figure 1).

MACHINE EXCAVATIONS

With the grid established and mapping underway, excavations were begun. The initial excavations at the site consisted of a series of 20 backhoe trenches (Backhoe Trenches 1-20) dug to determine the extent of the site, define the stratigraphy of the terrace, and locate cultural features. The trenches, primarily oriented in a north-south direction, were concentrated in the vicinity of the area disturbed by artifact collectors along the southern edge of the terrace, but radiated from that area out across the site (Figure 1). They varied in length from 8.8 to 32.2 meters and averaged approximately 1.5 m. in depth.

A sample of the backdirt from each trench was screened; for each trench, a total of six wheelbarrow loads, two from each end and two from the center, was passed through 1/4 in. mesh hardware screen. In general, both walls of each trench were trowelled, the provenience of all artifacts found while trowelling determined, and all soil anomalies recorded. Where the soil stratigraphy appeared identical on both walls of a trench, only one of the walls was recorded in a measured profile drawing; otherwise, both walls were recorded. In trowelling the walls of the backhoe trenches, a substantial problem was encountered in the rapid drying of the soil, which made trowelling extremely difficult. In an attempt to overcome this problem, a water pump was used to draw water from the creek and wet down the walls of of the trenches.

Backhoe Trenches 1 and 19 were treated differently from the others. Backhoe Trench 1 had only a 20 centimeter wide column trowelled because the walls of the trench were excessively dry and the trench was too far from the creek to allow wetting down the trench walls. Backhoe Trench 19 was not trowelled at all, due to lack of time.

Near the end of the field season, a series of ten additional backhoe trenches was excavated (Backhoe Trenches 21-30) in a final attempt to locate conclusive evidence of either a structure or burials in the vicinity of a large midden feature that had been excavated at the site. These trenches were trowelled, but their profiles were not drawn, as no cultural features were observed. A bulldozer cut (Bulldozer Cut 1) was also made at this time. The floor of this cut was trowelled and all disturbances encountered were cross-sectioned. None of them was determined to have been cultural in origin.

The results of the machine excavations were generally quite useful in defining the stratigraphy of the terrace soils and in locating cultural features. However, it was not possible to determine the full extent of the site, since some occupational debris was recovered from all 31 machine excavations. The excavations did indicate that the most concentrated remains were located in the area west of the road along the southern edge of the terrace.

In general, the backhoe trenches revealed fairly consistent soil horizons across the terrace. An analysis provided by Richard Fox, a soil scientist from the Mt. Pleasant Soil Conservation District, indicated that the terrace sediments had developed into a mature soil grading downward from an epipedeon of fine sandy loam to a sandy clay loam argillic horizon. Mr. Fox's complete soil horizon analyses are provided in Appendix 1.

The identification of cultural features was hindered by numerous rodent and tree root disturbances which at times made it difficult to distinguish natural disturbances from cultural features. Only four of the disturbances exposed in the walls of the backhoe trenches were identified as cultural features. A cluster of burned rock (Feature 2) was revealed in both walls of Backhoe Trench 20. Although similar in shape to a hearth, no staining, ash, burned clay, or charred material was associated with this feature. A second cultural feature, a concentrated midden deposit (Feature 3), was bisected by Backhoe Trench 5. In addition to these two aboriginal features, two modern cultural features were noted: a compression stain caused by the weight of heavy equipment (Backhoe Trench 8), and a refilled pothole disturbance reflecting the efforts of local artifact collectors (Backhoe Trench 11). None of the machine excavations revealed conclusive evidence of either the structure or the burials that we had hoped to locate.

HAND EXCAVATIONS

After the completion of the first series of backhoe trenches, work was begun on the hand-dug excavation units. Each unit consisted of a series of 1 x 1 m. squares spatially concentrated in an arbitrarily delineated area within the site. One of these units (Unit 1) was dug in order to test the area between Backhoe Trenches 5 and 6, while the other three units (Units 2-4) were excavated in order to investigate features or disturbances that had already been located. The number of 1 x 1 m. squares excavated within the four units varied from four in Unit 1 to 104.5 in Unit 3. All squares were numbered according to the designation of the stake in the southeast corner of the square.

In the absence of clearly defined cultural strata, each square was excavated in 15 cm. levels. In Unit 3, where the midden deposit clearly constituted a single culturally-created stratum, this procedure was altered, so that the midden could be excavated as single level. The other levels within the unit (ie. those above and below the midden deposit) continued to be removed in 15 cm. levels. In excavating each level, square-ended shovels were used, first to remove the majority of the level, and then to shovel-scrape just above the bottom of the level. The remainder of each level was removed by trowel. The elevation of each level was determined by means of a line level attached to the stake in the southeastern corner of the square at a known elevation relative to datum. These measurements were confirmed upon the completion of each level by using a transit and level rod. Each level floor was carefully trowelled and examined for features. When a feature was located, it was drawn both in plan and, after cross-sectioning, in profile.

All fill from the four hand excavated units was screened, most through 1/4 in. mesh hardware screen. In order to obtain more detailed information on subsistence practices, and to recover a sample of the smaller artifactual debris, fine-screen samples were taken in some instances. In Unit 3, most fine-screen samples were collected from the southeastern quadrants of the squares in order to obtain a representative sample of the materials in the midden, where it was felt that the most evidence regarding subsistence would be preserved. Some samples were taken from the fill of subfeatures found while excavating the midden, so that these materials could be compared to those found in the general midden samples. Outside of Unit 3, only one fine-screen sample, Sample 67 from Unit 2, was collected. All fine-screen samples were water screened through 1/16 inch window mesh before being bagged and taken to the field laboratory. Fifteen radiocarbon samples and 46 soil samples were also collected.

All artifactual materials and special samples were packaged in the field and were assigned lot numbers designating their specific provenience. They were then taken to the field laboratory, where they were catalogued and where any necessary processing, such as washing, drying, or numbering took place.

Excavation Unit 1

Excavation Unit 1 was opened in order to test the area between Backhoe Trenches 5 and 6. The four 1 x 1 m. squares in the unit were excavated to depths of 60 to 120 cm. below surface. Unit 1 yielded 47 sherds and, according to Flaigg (1982: 186), lithic artifacts consisting of 309 pieces of lithic debitage, 3 dart points, 1 arrow point, 17 other chipped stone tools, and 1 ground or pecked stone tool. No fine-screen samples, soil samples, or radiocarbon samples were collected in Unit 1. No cultural features were encountered.

Excavation Unit 2

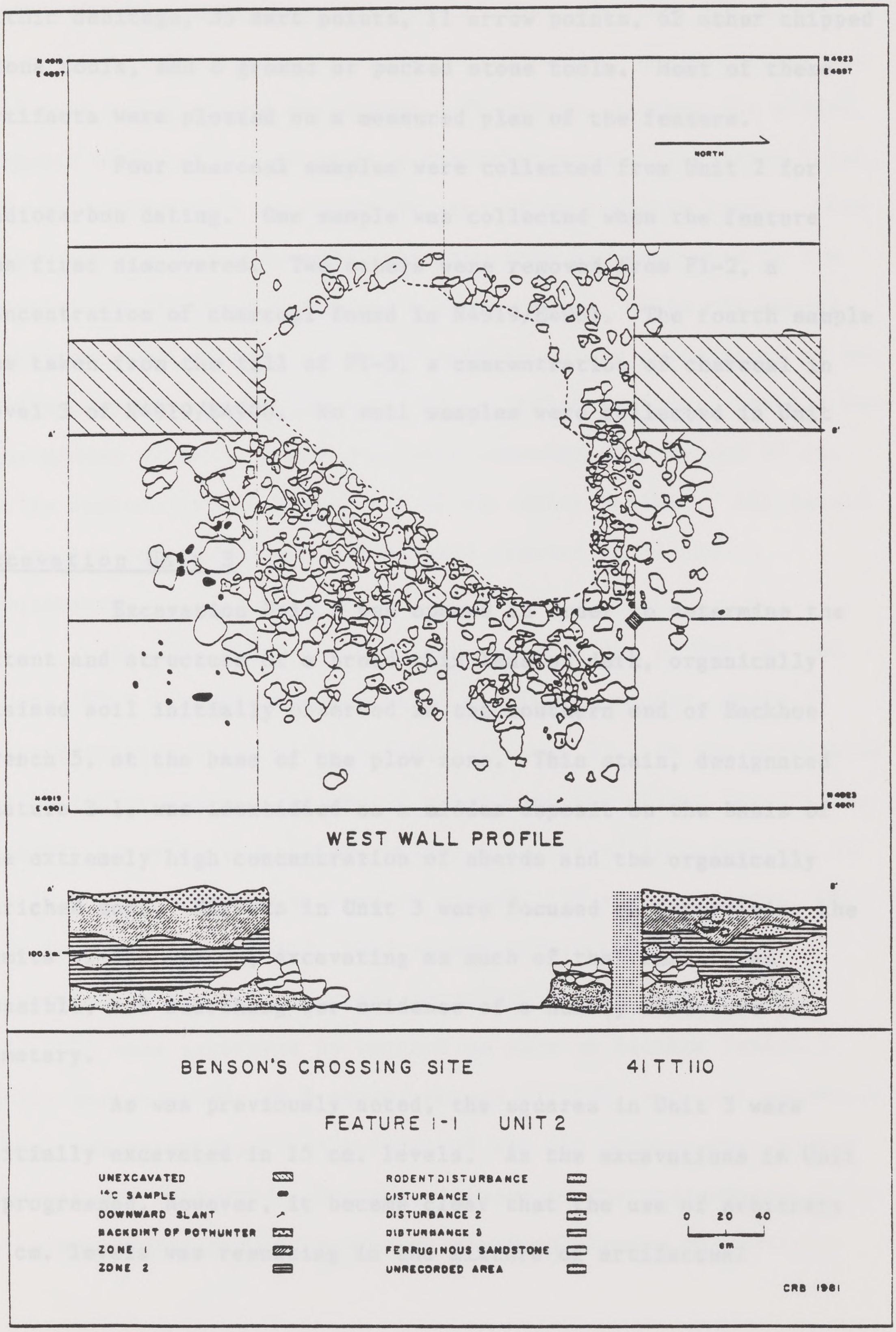
Excavation Unit 2 (Figure 2) was opened after an accumulation of apparently burned ferruginous sandstone rocks was observed in the walls of a pothole near the southern edge of the terrace. Trowelling the walls of the pothole showed the accumulation to be lens-shaped in section, extending approximately from 30 to 45 cm. below surface. This feature was designated Feature 1-1.

Sixteen 1 x 1 m. squares were excavated in Unit 2 to depths of 30 to 60 cm. With the exception of the fill collected from the southeastern quadrant of Level 3 of N4922/E4901, which was collected as a fine-screen sample, all fill from the unit was screened through 1/4 in. mesh hardware screen.

The excavations in Unit 2 revealed the remains of what had apparently been a roughly circular accumulation of burned rocks. Because the center of the feature had been removed by an artifact collector, the precise configuration of the feature could not be ascertained. Of the stones that originally made up the feature, approximately 400 had been removed and discarded by the collector; an additional 311 rocks remained in situ. Each of the remaining rocks was plotted in place and drawn in on a measured plan of the feature. A cross-section of the feature was left intact in a balk and was recorded in a measured profile drawing.

Cultural material recovered from Unit 2, other than the sandstone rocks that comprised the feature, consisted of 330 sherds and, according to Flaigg (1982: 186), 1,783 pieces of

Figure 2
FEATURE 1-1, EXCAVATION UNIT 2


N 4919
E 4897
N 4923
E 4897
NORTH
A'
B'
N 4919
E 4901
N 4923
E 4901
WEST WALL PROFILE
A'
B'
100.5 m.
BENSON'S CROSSING SITE
41TT110
FEATURE I-I UNIT 2
UNEXCAVATED
^{14}C SAMPLE
DOWNWARD SLANT
BACKDIRT OF POTHUNTER
ZONE 1
ZONE 2
RODENT DISTURBANCE
DISTURBANCE 1
DISTURBANCE 2
DISTURBANCE 3
FERRUGINOUS SANDSTONE
UNRECORDED AREA
0 20 40
cm
CRB 1981

lithic debitage, 35 dart points, 11 arrow points, 62 other chipped stone tools, and 8 ground or pecked stone tools. Most of these artifacts were plotted on a measured plan of the feature.

Four charcoal samples were collected from Unit 2 for radiocarbon dating. One sample was collected when the feature was first discovered. Two others were removed from F1-2, a concentration of charcoal found in N4919/E4901. The fourth sample was taken from the fill of F1-3, a concentration of charcoal in Level 3 of N4919/E4900. No soil samples were collected in Unit 2.

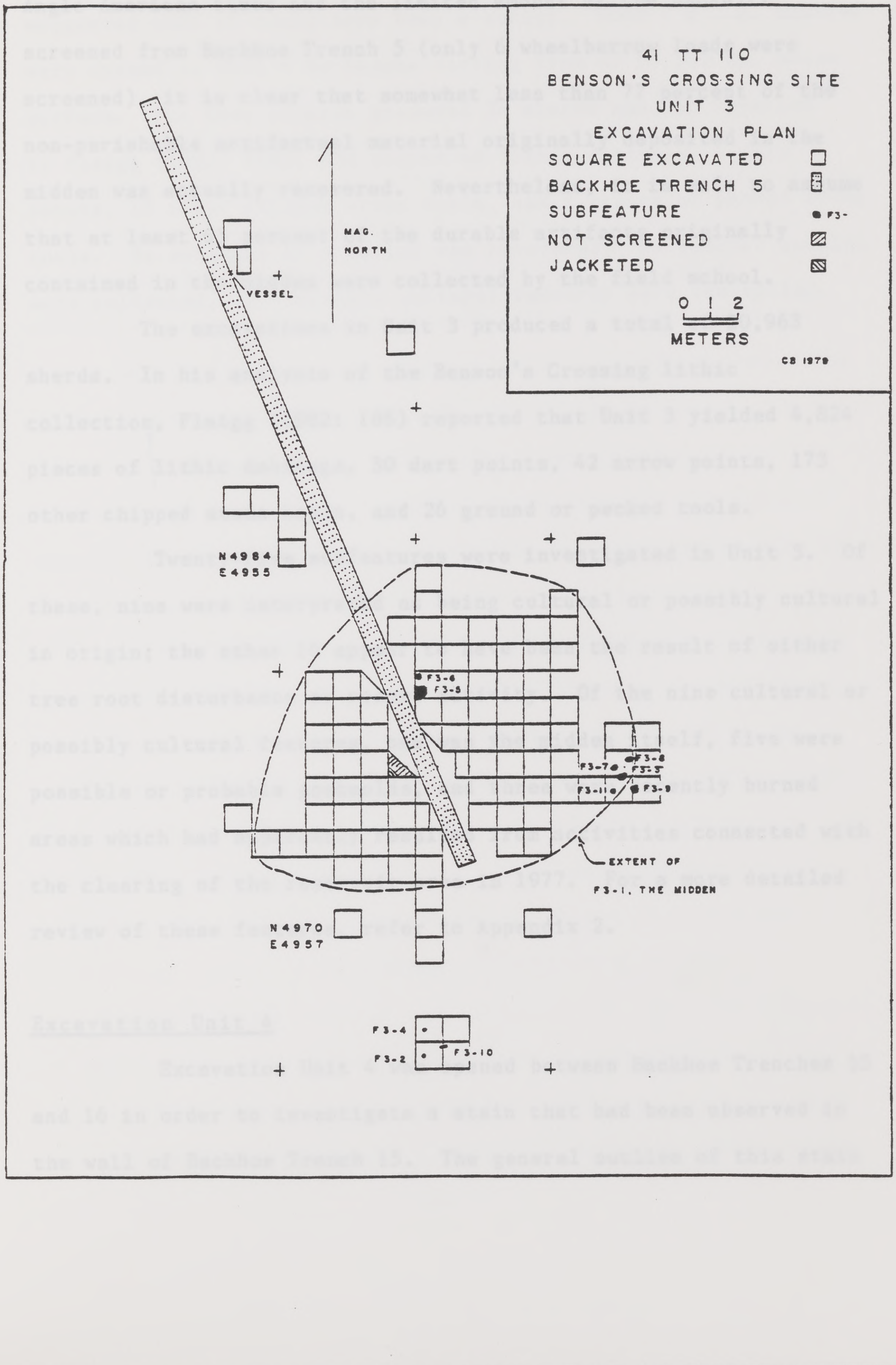
Excavation Unit 3

Excavation Unit 3 was opened in order to determine the extent and structure of a broad thin lens of dark, organically stained soil initially observed in the southern end of Backhoe Trench 5, at the base of the plow zone. This stain, designated Feature 3-1, was identified as a midden deposit on the basis of the extremely high concentration of sherds and the organically enriched soil. Efforts in Unit 3 were focused on determining the limits of the midden, excavating as much of that feature as possible, and searching for evidence of a nearby structure or cemetary.

As was previously noted, the squares in Unit 3 were initially excavated in 15 cm. levels. As the excavations in Unit 3 progressed, however, it became clear that the use of arbitrary 15 cm. levels was resulting in the mixture of artifactual materials from three distinct strata: the plow zone, the midden deposit, and the sub-midden zone. Furthermore, no stratification had been noted within the midden. Therefore, because the midden deposit appeared to represent a discrete culturally-created level, it was decided that it should be removed as a single level. Once this decision had been made, the plow zone was excavated in two levels; the first of these was a 15 cm. level, while the second level extended from 15 cm. below surface to the upper limit of the midden deposit, generally about 20 cm. below surface. Level 3 was the midden deposit, which generally extended from around 20 cm. below surface to between 35 and 42 cm. below surface. All levels below and outside of the midden were removed in 15 cm. increments.

In all, 104.5 1 x 1 m. squares were dug in Unit 3. Of these, 83.5 squares were excavated within the midden, while 21 were excavated outside its boundary (Figure 3). As the excavation of Unit 3 progressed, it became clear that the midden deposit was roughly circular in outline, with a diameter of approximately 10 to 12 m., and covered an area of around 129 square meters. Of the total midden deposit, 83.5 square meters (64.73%) were excavated in 1 x 1 m. squares, an additional 16 square meters (12.40%) were excavated by backhoe as part of Backhoe Trench 5, while approximately 29.5 square meters (22.87%) were not excavated. Thus, approximately 77.13 percent of the 129 square meter midden deposit was excavated. However, because of the disturbance of the original midden deposit caused by repeated plowing in Historic

Figure 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 3


41 TT 110
BENSON'S CROSSING SITE
UNIT 3
EXCAVATION PLAN
SQUARE EXCAVATED
BACKHOE TRENCH 5
SUBFEATURE
F3-
NOT SCREENED
JACKETED
0 1 2
METERS
CB 1979
MAG. NORTH
VESSEL
N4984
E4955
F3-6
F3-5
F3-7
F3-8
F3-3
F3-11
F3-9
EXTENT OF
F3-1, THE MIDDEN
N4970
E4957
F3-4
F3-2
F3-10

Anglo-American times and the limited amount of the backdirt screened from Backhoe Trench 5 (only 6 wheelbarrow loads were screened), it is clear that somewhat less than 77 percent of the non-perishable artifactual material originally deposited in the midden was actually recovered. Nevertheless, it is safe to assume that at least 65 percent of the durable artifacts originally contained in the midden were collected by the field school.

The excavations in Unit 3 produced a total of 20,963 sherds. In his analysis of the Benson's Crossing lithic collection, Flaigg (1982: 186) reported that Unit 3 yielded 4,824 pieces of lithic debitage, 30 dart points, 42 arrow points, 173 other chipped stone tools, and 26 ground or pecked tools.

Twenty-five subfeatures were investigated in Unit 3. Of these, nine were interpreted as being cultural or possibly cultural in origin; the other 16 appear to have been the result of either tree root disturbance or rodent activity. Of the nine cultural or possibly cultural features, one was the midden itself, five were possible or probable postmolds, and three were recently burned areas which had apparently resulted from activities connected with the clearing of the reservoir area in 1977. For a more detailed review of these features, refer to Appendix 2.

Excavation Unit 4

Excavation Unit 4 was opened between Backhoe Trenches 15 and 16 in order to investigate a stain that had been observed in the wall of Backhoe Trench 15. The general outline of this stain suggested that it could have been a burial. Four 1 x 1 m. squares were opened in Unit 4 to depths varying from 45 to 105 cm. below surface. The four squares produced 34 sherds and, as reported by Flaigg (1982: 186), 456 pieces of lithic debitage, 4 dart points, 15 other chipped stone tools, and 2 ground or pecked stone tools. No evidence of a burial was recovered. No special samples were collected. No definite cultural features were identified.

CHAPTER 5

CERAMIC ANALYSIS: INTRODUCTION

A total of 22,255 sherds (not including those collected in the fine-screen samples) was recovered by the field school. In addition, 725 sherds collected at the site were donated to the field school by a private collector. Thus, a total of 22,980 sherds was available for this analysis (Table 1). Other materials known to have been recovered from the site include 462 sherds and 17 whole vessels that are in private collections. The 17 whole vessels were recovered by two private collectors who visited the site after the field school operations had been completed and just before the site was covered by the waters of Lake Bob Sandlin. These vessels and the manner in which they were recovered will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter 7.

For the purposes of this report, the ceramic collection is analyzed from two perspectives. In Chapter 6, a descriptive analysis of the sherds is presented. Then, in Chapter 6, the collection is analyzed in terms of the vessels that these sherds once comprised. The whole vessels are included in Chapter 7. The vessel batch approach is central to the present thesis and the resulting vessel batch descriptions, which are presented in Appendix 3, constitute its primary contribution to the archeological literature for the Caddoan area. The dual approach in which sherd descriptions have also been presented was chosen for several reasons. First, since both sherds and whole vessels were recovered, this approach permits the analysis of the entire

TABLE 1: BENSON'S CROSSING SHERD TOTALS

Treatment	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Surface	Machine	Private	Misc.	Total
Undecorated	40	294	15,154	25	10	412	519	195	16,649
Neck Banded	0	0	73	0	0	1	8	0	82
Brushed	1	1	1,631	0	1	37	57	8	1,736
Incised	3	22	1,175	0	0	44	37	12	1,293
Punc-Incised	0	1	145	0	1	11	15	0	173
Punctated	0	4	616	1	0	18	26	1	666
Applique	0	1	50	0	0	2	3	1	57
Engraved	0	3	384	2	0	15	22	0	426
Red Slipped	3	4	1,735	6	0	75	38	37	1,898
Total	47	330	20,963	34	12	615	725	254	22,980

Note: The "Misc." category consists of sherds of uncertain provenience.

collection. Second, sherd descriptions and tabulated frequencies provide a body of data comparable to that in reports using the more traditional approach to the analysis of ceramic assemblages from Caddoan habitation sites. Third, an analysis of a collection of broken vessels in terms of the original vessels can be expected to yield a more accurate and detailed picture of the frequency of various surface treatments, the range of vessel forms and the frequency of specific forms, the size of vessels, and correlations between various vessel attributes than would be revealed through an analysis of the sherds alone. Such detailed descriptions of ceramic assemblages are generally available only in reports on mortuary sites, where whole vessels are analyzed. The vessel batch analysis will provide a comparable body of data on a kind of site that is functionally quite different from such sites. Therefore, it may yield information that can be used in determining whether or not functional differences between features or sites result in stylistically and/or technically different ceramic assemblages. Fourth, analyzing the collection in terms of vessels may permit an estimation of both the duration of the various occupations at the site and the populations present during these occupations. Finally, using this dual approach will permit an evaluation of the usefulness of a whole-vessel approach to the analysis of a ceramic collection that consists primarily of vessel fragments rather than of whole vessels.

CHAPTER 6

Ceramic Analysis: The Sherd Collection

For this section of the analysis, the collection was first divided into two sherd-size categories, greater-than-1/2-in. and less-than-1/2-in., by screening the sherds through a 1/2 in. mesh hardware screen. This sort was carried out in order to reduce the collection to a more manageable size. Next, the less-than-1/2-in. sherds were sorted by surface treatment and recorded by provenience. The greater-than-1/2-in. sherds were analyzed in more detail by first subdividing them into rim sherds, body sherds, and base sherds and then separating them by surface treatment and recording them by provenience. Where possible, the greater than 1/2 in. sherds were identified by ceramic vessel type. Most such identifications were based on type descriptions in the Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions (Suhm and Jelks 1962).

The surface treatments encountered were the following: undecorated, neck-banded, brushed, incised, punctated-incised, punctated, appliqued, engraved, red slipped and red slipped engraved. As was previously mentioned, once the division into surface treatment categories had been completed, each sherd was recorded by provenience; thus, a record detailing the number of sherds from surface treatment category and for each size grouping from each provenience within the site was constructed (Table 1).

The paste and temper of the ceramics were generally quite consistent throughout the collection. In all, 902 sherds were examined through a low-power binocular microscope. Of these, 868 were manufactured from a sandy clay with inclusions of hematite and were tempered with grog. Five sherds made of the same paste were tempered with bone and grog. Twenty-eight sherds were made with a fine silty clay paste and were tempered with grog. None of the sherds examined contained shell temper.

Much of the information in the present chapter is presented in tabular form. This section of the analysis presents a short summary of each surface treatment category. Each summary includes a definition of the surface treatment, a breakdown of the sherds in the category by size, a summary of any typologically classifiable sherds from that category, and a notation as to the number of sherds from that category that were incorporated into vessel batches. These summaries are followed by brief summaries of each excavation unit. A detailed breakdown of the sherds recovered from the site is presented in Table 1; similar breakdowns of the sherds recovered from each excavation unit are provided in Tables 2 through 5.

SURFACE TREATMENT CATEGORIES

Undecorated Surface Treatment

In all, 16,649 (72.45%) of the sherds from Benson's Crossing are classified as undecorated. These sherds show no evidence of any sort of surface treatment other than smoothing. Only six of them can be classified by ceramic vessel type; they were recovered from Unit 2 and are classified as Williams Plain

(Brown 1971: 42). These sherds are grog-tempered, coarse-textured body sherds which range from 1.00 to 1.30 cm. in thickness. Of the 170 undecorated greater-than-1/2-in. undecorated rim sherds, 73 (42.94%) are included in 39 undecorated vessel batches (Vessel Batches 1 through 38 and 209).

Neck Banded

Eighty-two sherds (0.36%) are classified as neck banded. The vessels represented by these sherds were decorated by simply crimping down the coils that form the rim of the vessel without smoothing away the coil marks on the exterior of the vessel. In order to be classified as neck banded, the coils had to be clearly visible on the exterior surface of the sherd. In all cases, neck banding is present only on the rim of the vessel; thus, all neck-banded sherds are rim sherds. The 76 greater-than-1/2-in. neck banded sherds are classified as La Rue Neck Banded (Suhm and Jelks 1962: 93-94). These sherds are La Rue Neck Banded rather than Nash Neck Banded (ibid.: 111-112) because the latter type has shell temper, an attribute that does not occur in the neck banded sherds at Benson's Crossing.

Sixty-two (81.58%) of the 76 greater-than-1/2-in. neck banded rim sherds are incorporated into 10 neck banded vessel batches (Vessel Batches 39 through 48).

Brushed

In all, 1,736 sherds (5.63%) are classified as brushed.

The decorative treatment on these sherds was effected by scoring a number of roughly parallel lines on the exterior surface of the vessel while the clay was still plastic. Given the nature of these lines, it would appear that a handful of sticks was used to score the vessel. The direction of brushing on the sherds is horizontal, vertical, or diagonal. Brushing occurs on both rim and body sherds.

Twenty-two of the 51 greater-than-1/2-in. brushed rim sherds are classified as Bullard Brushed (ibid.: 21-22). Forty-nine (96.08%) of these 51 sherds have been incorporated into nine brushed vessel batches (Vessel Batches 49 through 57).

<u>Incised</u>

Of the sherds, 1,293 (5.63%) are classified as incised. This decorative treatment was effected by cutting lines into the vessel while the paste was still plastic, resulting in the displacement of clay along the incised lines. The motifs present are horizontal parallel lines, vertical parallel lines, diagonal parallel lines, alternately-sloping diagonals, and cross-hatched incised. Incising occurs on both body and rim sherds. One hundred fifty-eight of the greater-than-1/2-in. rim sherds have been classified by vessel type: 2 Pease Brushed Incised (ibid.: 119-120), 1 Coles Creek Incised (Brown 1971: 73-74) 12 Canton Incised (Suhm and Jelks 1962: 23-24),and 143 Maydelle Incised (ibid.: 103-104).

The Maydelle Incised sherds have three distinct motifs:

(1) cross-hatched incised, (2) alternately sloping diagonal incised, and (3) a punctated-incised motif discussed below under that decorative treatment heading. The 12 sherds classified as Canton Incised are differentiated from Maydelle on the basis of the shape of the vessel from which the sherds originated: the Canton sherds are those that appear to have derived from vessels that were nearly cylindrical in shape whereas the Maydelle sherds are those from vessels with flaring rims. All of the Canton sherds are decorated with cross-hatched incising.

The single sherd classified as Coles Creek Incised (Figure 5B) has a horizontally incised rim with a horizontal row of triangular-shaped punctations between the rim and the body of the vessel. The surface of the sherd is burnished and the paste consists of a fine silty clay tempered with grog.

The two sherds classified as Pease Brushed Incised have vertical applique fillets with diagonal incised lines within the panels defined by the fillets.

In all, 163 (66.26%) of the 246 greater-than-1/2-in. incised rim sherds are incorporated into 41 incised vessel batches (Vessel Batches 58 through 98).

Punctated-Incised

One hundred seventy-three sherds (0.75%) have been classified as punctated-incised. These sherds are decorated with both incised lines and punctations. The punctated-incised surface treatment occurs principally on rim sherds but does occur on some body sherds as well. The motifs present are (1) horizontal banding with horizontal rows of punctations alternating with horizontal incised lines (Figure 6C), (2) diagonal banding, with punctations filling every other panel defined by diagonal incised lines (Figure 6E), or (3) zoned-punctated, in which triangular areas of the rim are decorated alternately with incised lines or punctations (Figure 6F and G). Seventy-five of the 129 greater-than-1/2-in. punctated-incised rim sherds are classified as Maydelle Incised; all of them are decorated with zoned punctations.

In all, 74 (57.36%) of these 129 sherds are incorporated into 18 punctated-incised vessel batches (Vessel Batches 99 through 116).

Punctated

Six hundred sixty-six sherds (2.90%) are classified as punctated. These sherds were decorated with punctations while the paste of the vessel was still plastic. The instruments used to make these punctations included reeds, pointed instruments, and fingernails. Punctations occur on both body and rim sherds. None of the sherds decorated solely by punctations is classifiable by ceramic vessel type, although some may have been part of Maydelle vessels.

Of the 190 greater-than-1/2-in. punctated rim sherds, 138 (72.63%) have been incorporated into 27 punctated vessel batches (Vessel Batches 117 through 143).

Applique

Fifty-seven sherds (0.25%) are classified as applique. Applique decorations were effected by affixing pieces of clay to the exterior of the vessel before firing. The shapes of the various applique pieces are lumps, fillets, and strap-like handles. None of the applique sherds are classifiable by ceramic vessel type.

Of the 17 greater-than-1/2-in. applique rim sherds, 14 (82.35%) have been incorporated into 4 applique vessel batches (Vessel Batches 144 through 147).

Engraved

Four hundred twenty-six rim sherds (1.85%) are classified as engraved. Engraving is differentiated from incising on the basis of the stage of manufacture at which the lines were cut into the clay. Engraved lines were cut into the vessel after it had dried or had been fired, whereas incised lines were cut while the clay was still plastic. Lines created by incising are sharply defined and the clay that the implement displaced is rounded up along the edges of the cut. Engraved lines, on the other hand, are less sharply defined and exhibit minute shatter along the edges of the cut.

In addition to the differences in the character of the lines, the engraved motifs often differ from those executed by incising. Incised motifs tend to be linear; motifs are horizontal paralled incised lines, vertical parallel incised lines, diagonal parallel incised lines, and the combination of these patterns with other decorations executed while the vessel is plastic, such as punctations, brushing, and applique. Engraved sherds, on the other hand, exhibit both straight and curvilinear patterns which are often combined to create more complex motifs. At Benson's Crossing, these engraved motifs include the Ripley scroll and scroll and circle motifs (Thurmond 1981: 88), as well as the Avery alternating concentric semicircle motif (Figures 8F and 8L).

Sixty-six of the 320 greater-than-1/2-in. engraved rim sherds are typed. One is Holly Fine Engraved (Suhm and Jelks 1962: 77-80), 22 are Hickory Fine Engraved (ibid.: 71-72), 10 are Avery Engraved (ibid.: 1-4), 5 are Taylor Engraved (ibid.: 149-152), and 28 are Ripley Engraved (ibid.:127-130). The single sherd classified as Holly Fine Engraved (Figure 8H) has the fine line engraving and distinct carinated bowl form characteristic of the type; however, the sherd is rather small and heavily eroded, so that it is not possible to discern the motif. The 22 Hickory Fine Engraved sherds (Figure 8I) represent the remains of a single bottle (Vessel Batch 190) decorated with three finely engraved lines which encircle the vessel just below the juncture of the neck and body. The 10 sherds classified as Avery Engraved (Figure 8E and F) derive from two engraved bowls (Vessel Batches 184 and 188), each decorated with a motif consisting of concentric nested semicircular lines along the rim of the vessels. The 5 Taylor Engraved sherds (Figure 8B) all derive from a single carinated bowl decorated with an interlocking scroll motif. Of the 8 sherds classified as Ripley

Engraved, 6 derive from three carinated bowls (Vessel Batches 177, 178, and 179), while 2 are not included in a vessel batch.

In all, 163 (or 49.54%) of the 320 greater-than-1/2-in. engraved rim sherds have been incorporated into 47 engraved vessel batches (Vessel Batches 148 through 194).

Red-Slipped

A total of 1,898 sherds (8.26%) is classified as red-slipped. These sherds derive from vessels that are covered with a film or slip which varies in color, after firing, from reddish-tan to bright red. On some of the red-slipped sherds, engraved lines have been cut through the slip into the light tan oxidized clay below. Fifty-four of the red-slipped sherds are classified as Avery Engraved. These sherds appear to represent two vessels (Vessel Batches 196 and 198), each of which is decorated with a motif of concentric nested semicircles.

In all, 166 (or 57.00%) of the 214 greater-than-1/2-in. red-slipped rim sherds have been incorporated into 14 red-slipped vessel batches (Vessel Batches 195 through 208).

One red-slipped sherd deserves special attention. It has an engraved motif that appears to represent a feathered serpent (Figure 10). The rather crudely fashioned serpent is shown in the form of a U, with each end of the U curled back downward. Inside of the U formed by the serpent is a second semicircular line roughly parallel to the serpent and a full circle partially filled with hachures. Both ends of the design

Figure 4
RED SLIPPED SHERD WITH STYLIZED SERPENT MOTIF


0
5
cm

appear to portray the head of a serpent, with two feather-like appendages near each of the heads. The sherd on which this motif has been engraved was shaped into a shield-like form by careful chipping around the edges of the sherd. From its shape and the fact that both the interior and the exterior surfaces have been carefully burnished, the sherd appears to have originally been part of a relatively large bowl or jar. It seems clear that the serpent motif was engraved on the sherd after the vessel was broken, since it is perfectly centered on what is apparently a body sherd.

It is worth noting that another serpent motif has been reported from a site in the general vicinity of Benson's Crossing. Woodall (1967) reports a "rattlesnake motif" on an engraved bottle from a grave at the Harold Williams Site (41CP110) in nearby Camp County, Texas. Somewhat farther away from Benson's Crossing, but still in the Caddoan area, Hart (1982, pp.59-62) reports a bottle exhibiting two engraved rattlesnakes which "curve around half the bottle each in a diagonal S shape, their heads on the right at the top and their tails at the left on the bottom of the design" that recovered from the Washington Square Mound Site in Nacogdoches Texas. Interestingly, in both of these instances, the rattlesnake motif occurs on a bottle and was engraved on a whole vessel, while the Benson's Crossing motif was engraved on a broken sherd from a bowl or jar.

SUMMARY

Of the 22,980 sherds recovered from Benson's Crossing, 12,611 are less-than-1/2-in. in size and 10,369 are greater-than-1/2-in. in size. As was previously noted, only the greater-than-1/2-in. sherds were classified by vessel part. Likewise, only the greater-than-1/2-in. sherds have been included in the 209 vessel batches defined in Chapter 7.

With the exception of the six Williams Plain body sherds, only the greater-than-1/2-in. rim sherds were found to be classifiable by vessel types. Of the 1,413 greater-than-1/2-in. rim sherds, 457 (or 2% of the total sherd collection) have been typed, as follows: 64 Avery Engraved, 22 Bullard Brushed, 12 Canton Incised, 1 Coles Creek Incised, 22 Hickory Fine engraved, 1 Holly Fine Engraved, 76 La Rue Neck Banded, 218 Maydelle Incised, 2 Pease Brushed Incised, 28 Ripley Engraved, 5 Taylor Engraved, and 6 Williams Plain.

Unit 1

Forty-seven sherds were recovered from Unit 1 (Table 2). Of these, 23 are less-than-1/2-in. in size (21 undecorated and 2 red slipped) and 25 are greater-than-1/2-in. in size. Of the 25 greater-than-1/2-in. sherds, 2 are rim sherds (incised), and 22 are body sherds (19 undecorated, 1 brushed, 1 incised, and 1 red slipped). None of the sherds recovered from Unit 1 could be typed or incorporated into any of the vessel batches.

<u>Unit 2</u>

The 330 sherds recovered from Unit 2 (Table 3) consist of 138 that are less-than-1/2-in. in size (118 undecorated, 13 incised, 1 punctated-incised, 2 punctated, 1 applique, and 3 red slipped) and 192 that are greater-than-1/2-in. in size. Of the 192 greater-than-1/2-in. sherds, 174 are body sherds (165 undecorated, 1 brushed, 5 incised, 2 punctated, and 1 red slipped), 13 are rim sherds (6 undecorated, 4 incised, and 3 engraved), and 5 are base sherds (all undecorated).

Of the 192 greater-than-1/2-in. sherds recovered from Unit 2, only six can by classified by vessel type: all 6 are Williams Plain sherds. These sherds are characterized by poorly wedged clay and coarse grog temper; they vary in thickness from 1.00 to 1.30 cm. and are noticeably thicker than other undecorated body sherds from Benson's Crossing.

<u>Unit 3</u>

A total of 20,963 sherds was recovered from Unit 3, in and around the midden feature (Table 4). Of these, 12,024 are less-than-1/2 in. (9,691 undecorated, 6 neck banded, 507 brushed, 433 incised, 9 punctated-incised, 192 punctated, 5 applique, 92 engraved, and 1,089 red slipped) and 8,939 are greater-than-1/2 in. Of the latter, 1,222 are rim sherds (134 undecorated, 67 neck banded, 47 brushed, 214 incised, 107 punctated-incised, 180 punctated, 17 applique, 292 engraved, and 164 red slipped) , 7,526 are body sherds (5,140 undecorated, 1.077 brushed, 526 incised, 29 punctated-incised, 244 punctated, 28 applique, and 482 red slipped), and 191 are undecorated base sherds.

The typed ceramics from Unit 3 consist of 64 Avery Engraved sherds, 21 Bullard Brushed sherds, 12 Canton Incised sherds, 1 Coles Creek Incised sherd, 22 Hickory Fine Engraved sherds, 1 Holly Fine Engraved sherd, 76 La Rue Neck Banded sherds, 136 Maydelle Incised sherds, 2 Pease Brushed-Incised sherds, 26 Ripley Engraved sherds, and 5 Taylor Engraved sherds.

Unit 4

Thirty-four sherds were recovered from Unit 4 (Table 5). Of these, 17 are less-than-1/2-in. (13 undecorated, 1 punctated, 1 engraved, and 2 red slipped) and 17 are greater-than-1/2-in. Of the greater-than-1/2-in. sherds, 1 is an engraved rim sherd, and 16 are body sherds (12 undecorated and 4 red slipped). None of the sherds from Unit 4 could be typed. Only one sherd from Unit 4 was included in a vessel batch (Vessel Batch 186).

TABLE 2: UNIT 1 SHERD TOTALS

Surface Treatment	<1/2 in., All	>1/2 in., Rim	>1/2 in., Body	>1/2 in., Base	Total
Undecorated	21	0	19	0	40
Neck Banded	0	0	0	0	0
Brushed	0	0	1	0	1
Incised	0	2	1	0	3
Punctated-Incised	0	0	0	0	0
Punctated	0	0	0	0	0
Applique	0	0	0	0	0
Engraved	0	0	0	0	0
Red Slipped	2	0	1	0	3
Total	23	2	22	0	47

TABLE 3: UNIT 2 SHERD TOTALS

Surface Treatment	<1/2 in., All	>1/2 in., Rim	>1/2 in., Body	>1/2 in., Base	Total
Undecorated	118	6	165	5	294
Neck Banded	0	0	0	0	0
Brushed	0	0	1	0	1
Incised	13	4	5	0	22
Punctated-Incised	1	0	0	0	1
Punctated	2	0	2	0	4
Applique	1	0	0	0	1
Engraved	0	3	0	0	3
Red Slipped	3	0	1	0	4
Total	138	13	174	5	330

TABLE 4: UNIT 3 SHERD TOTALS

Surface Treatment	<1/2 in., All	>1/2 in., Rim	>1/2 in., Body	>1/2 in., Base	Total
Undecorated	9,691	134	5,140	191	15,154
Neck Banded	6	67	0	0	73
Brushed	507	47	1,077	0	1,631
Incised	433	214	526	0	1,175
Punctated-Incised	9	107	29	0	145
Punctated	192	180	244	0	616
Applique	5	17	28	0	50
Engraved	92	292	0	0	384
Red Slipped	1,089	164	482	0	1,735
Total	12,024	1,222	7,526	191	20,963

TABLE 5: UNIT 4 SHERD TOTALS

Surface Treatment	<1/2 in., All	>1/2 in., Rim	>1/2 in., Body	>1/2 in., Base	Total
Undecorated	13	0	12	0	25
Neck Banded	0	0	0	0	0
Brushed	0	0	0	0	0
Incised	0	0	0	0	0
Punctated-Incised	0	0	0	0	0
Punctated	1	0	0	0	1
Applique	0	0	0	0	0
Engraved	1	1	0	0	2
Red Slipped	2	0	4	0	6
Total	17	1	16	0	34

TABLE 6: BULLDOZER CUT 1 SHERD TOTALS

Surface Treatment	<1/2 in., All	>1/2 in., Rim	>1/2 in., Body	>1/2 in., Base	Total
Undecorated	7	1	45	5	58
Neck Banded	0	0	0	0	0
Brushed	0	0	3	0	3
Incised	0	1	2	0	3
Punctated-Incised	0	1	0	0	1
Punctated	0	2	0	0	2
Applique	0	0	0	0	0
Engraved	0	6	0	0	6
Red Slipped	4	0	0	0	4
Total	11	11	50	5	77

TABLE 7: BACKHOE TRENCH 5 SHERD TOTALS

Surface Treatment	<1/2 in., All	>1/2 in., Rim	>1/2 in., Body	>1/2 in., Base	Total
Undecorated	36	1	94	17	148
Neck Banded	0	1	0	0	1
Brushed	2	1	17	0	20
Incised	1	9	8	0	18
Punctated-Incised	0	8	1	0	9
Punctated	0	1	8	0	9
Applique	0	0	2	0	2
Engraved	1	3	0	0	4
Red Slipped	7	43	3	0	53
Total	47	67	133	17	264

CHAPTER 7

Ceramic Analysis: Vessel Batches and Whole Vessels

Vessel Batch Procedures

For this portion of the analysis, the greater-than-1/2-in. sherds were grouped into "vessel batches," each of which is believed to represent the remains of a single vessel. The number of sherds included in a vessel batch varied from as few as one to as many as 34 sherds. As a first step in this batching process, an attempt was made to match and glue together as many sherds as possible in order to reconstruct portions of discrete vessels. In all, 1,192 matches were made. The resulting vessel fragments, each consisting of two or more sherds fitted together, constituted the basis of many vessel batches. For the most part, only rim sherds were included in the vessel batches because only rim sherds were sufficiently distinctive to be so grouped with any degree of certainty. A separate vessel batch was not established unless the sherds involved were sufficiently different from those in other vessel batches to ensure that there was no duplication. Similarly, a sherd was not included in a vessel batch unless there were sufficient points of similarity to ensure that it had originally been part of the vessel that the batch represented. It is felt that the 209 vessel batches so established represent a minimum approximation of the number of vessels represented by the 10,369 greater-than-1/2-in. sherds in the collection.

In grouping the sherds into vessel batches, the sherds were first aggregated according to surface treatments. They had been grouped by provenience in the field laboratory; thus, aggregating them by surface treatment broke down these provenience groupings. In terms of facilitating the matching of sherds, this turned out to have been a mistake. As the matching process continued, it was noted that a large percentage of the matches involved sherds either from a single provenience (i.e., the same level of the same square) or from adjacent proveniences (i.e., different levels of the same square or the same level from adjacent squares). Further, many of the matches involved sherds which had been put in different surface treatment categories. For example, of the 17 sherds that were included in Vessel Batch 103 (a Maydelle Incised jar), 10 were recovered from a single level of one square, 1 was recovered from an adjacent provenience, two were recovered from a square 3 m. to the south, and the remaining 4 were recovered from a square approximately 8 m. to the southwest. In addition, the sherds that make up this vessel batch had been grouped into 5 different surface treatment categories: incised, punctated-incised, punctated, neck banded, and undecorated. Because of this situation, and because of the size of the collection, it was decided that the sherds should be put back into the original provenience groupings. This re-sorting was both laborious and time-comsuming as it involved sorting 10,369 sherds into approximately 900 provenience categories. Once the re-sorting was completed, however, the number of matches being made increased noticeably.

In addition to facilitating the matching of sherds from individual proveniences, the re-sorting made possible a more systematic approach to the matching process. After all matches within each separate provenience had been made, the proveniences were combined, first by square and then by adjacent squares so that sherds from vessels which had been scattered over a small area through different levels of a single square or across adjacent squares could more easily be matched together.

Once this part of the process was completed, the sherds and vessel fragments were once again separated into decorative treatment categories. The following categories were established: undecorated base sherds, undecorated body sherds, undecorated rim sherds, neck banded rim sherds, brushed body sherds, brushed rim sherds, incised body sherds, incised rim sherds, punctated-incised body sherds, punctated-incised rim sherds, punctated body sherds, punctated rim sherds, applique rim and body sherds, engraved rim sherds, red slipped base sherds, red slipped body sherds, and red slipped rim sherds (including engraved red slipped sherds). Within each of the different surface treatment categories, the sherds and vessel fragments were separated into whatever vessel batches could be perceived on the basis of decorative motifs, sherd thickness, exterior color, core color and character (oxidized or reduced), paste and temper, rim form, sherd texture (rough, smooth, burnished, etc.), and, in the case of decorated surface treatments, the character of the decorations.

Those sherds not included in one of the initial vessel batches were then compared to vessel batches with similar surface treatments and motifs. If they appeared to have derived from the same vessel as one of the batches, they were included in that vessel batch. On the other hand, if they were distinguishable from all other vessel batches exhibiting similar surface treatments, a new vessel batch was established. Further, each of the vessel batches was compared to all other vessel batches exhibiting similar surface treatments and motifs.

By the time the process of establishing vessel batches had been completed, 902 (63.84%) of the 1,413 greater-than-1/2-in. rim sherds had been incorporated into 208 vessel batches. In addition, a single vessel batch comprised solely of body sherds had been identified (Vessel Batch 209).

Once all of the vessel batches had been established, five attributes were recorded for each batch: vessel form, lip form, oral diameter, maximum rim thickness, and, where possible, vessel height. For the decorated vessel batches, the motif present on the vessel batch was recorded, as were any unusual features, such as the presence of pigment in engraved lines. Also recorded were the number of sherds and fragments in each batch and the provenience of each batch. These data are presented in Appendix 3 and discussed here.

In classifying vessel form the more complete vessel batches were first used to establish a series of generalized vessel shapes characteristic of the ceramics from the site (Figure 7).

Then, each vessel batch was compared to the series of vessel forms and appropriately classified. A similar procedure was followed in classifying lip forms (Figure 6).

Vessel diameters were reconstructed, where possible, by means of an oral diameter chart, consisting of a series of concentric half-circles, each with a diameter 1 cm. larger than the previous one. The measurements of oral diameters were taken by comparing the horizontal curvature of rim sherds to the set of concentric arcs on the chart. In taking each measurement, an effort was made to ensure that the angle between the sherd and the chart correctly reflected the shape of the vessel from which the sherd originated. The outside curve of each rim sherd was used in making each measurement. In those cases in which there was not a sufficiently large portion of the rim present to allow a reasonably accurate estimate, no measurement was taken.

Rim thickness was measured using a caliper on the thickest portion of the rim of each vessel batch. On Vessel Batch 209, which was composed solely of body sherds, the maximum thickness of the body sherds was measured.

A measurement of the height of the vessel represented by a particular vessel batch was possible in only six instances. In each such instance, a sufficient portion of the vessel was present to allow a meaningful approximation of the vessel's original height.

In addition to the above attributes, two characteristics were recorded for each vessel batch: the number of sherds and vessel fragments in each batch, as explained here, and the general provenience from which the sherds in each batch were recovered. A vessel batch which consisted of three sherds two of which had been glued together, would have been recorded as "three sherds; two sherds combined in a single fragment, and a single sherd." On the other hand, a vessel batch comprised of three separate sherds, none of which had been glued together, would have been recorded as "three sherds."

Vessel Batches

Although details on the lip forms, vessel forms, and oral diameters of the vessel batches are presented in Appendix 1 and are summarized in Tables 6 through 8, it will be useful to make a few general comments on these data in the present chapter. The vessel batches associated with Units 2 and 3 will be discussed below. Since no vessel batches were recognized in the Unit 1 sample and only one was defined from the sherds recovered from Unit 4 these units will not be discussed. Likewise, because only ten vessel batches were defined from the sherds collected from the machine excavations, neither the backhoe trenches nor the bulldozer cut will be discussed.

UNIT 2

Eight vessel batches were defined from the sherds recovered in Unit 2. They consist of five undecorated batches

(62.5%), one incised batch (12.5%), one punctated-incised batch (12.5%) and one engraved batch (12.5%). Comparing these percentages to those reported for the Unit 2 sherds (Table 3), one can see that, while the undecorated surface treatment predominates, wet paste decoration is found on a substantially higher proportion of the vessel batches than on the sherds (25.00% versus 8.18%). Part of the reason for this difference may be the small number of both sherds and vessel batches from Unit 2.

Because of the relatively small number of vessel batches defined from the Unit 2 sherds, few general statements can be made regarding the lip forms, vessel forms, and oral diameters of the vessels recovered from that unit. Only one of the undecorated batches could be classified by vessel form. This was a carinated bowl with a vertical rim, a rounded lip, and an oral diameter of 26 cm. The oral diameter of three of the other undecorated batches ranged from 16 to 24 cm. Three different lip forms were present on these three batches: rounded, rounded point, and flattened. Their rim thicknesses ranged from 50 to 65 mm. The fifth vessel batch consisted of six Williams Plain body sherds. The vessel form, lip form, rim thickness, and oral diameter of this batch could not be determined. The thickness of the Williams Plain body sherds was 1.00 to 1.30 cm.

Neither the vessel forms nor the oral diameters of the three decorated batches could be determined. The lip form of the incised batch was L4, a rounded point; the oral diameters of the three decorated batches could not be measured. Their rim thicknesses varied from 60 to 75 mm. The incised batch had a series of roughly parallel diagonal incised lines on the rim. The punctated-incised batch had pairs of diagonal incised lines with small punctations inside each pair of lines. The overall motif on the engraved batch could not be determined, but decorative elements on the rim consisted of a series of fine-line engraved semicircles.

UNIT 3

One hundred forty-seven vessel batches were defined from Unit 3 (Tables 8, 9, and 10). As was the case in Unit 2, the undecorated surface treatment is less frequent among the vessel batches than among the sherds. In Unit 3, the vessel batches consist of 22 undecorated batches (14.97%), 9 neck banded batches (6.12%), 6 brushed batches (4.08%), 31 incised batches (21.09%), 10 punctated-incised batches (6.80%), 17 punctated batches (11.56%), 4 applique batches (2.72%), 37 engraved batches (25.17%), 3 red slipped batches with no engraving (2.04%), and 8 engraved red slipped batches (5.44%). Comparing these figures to the Unit 3 data, we find that only 24.93% of the sherds have wet paste decoration as compared to 52.91% of the Unit 3 vessel batches. Part of the reason for this difference is probably the result of the difficulty of distinguishing undecorated vessel batches. However, it is probable that another factor is also involved; namely, that even on vessels with decorated surface treatments on the rim, the body is often undecorated. Thus, the undecorated surface treatment will be present on a substantially larger number of sherds than will decorated surface treatments which, with the exception of brushing , punctations, and occasionally incising, generally appear only on vessel rims.

In Unit 3, vessels with no decoration are most commonly jars with rounded lips (L1), everted rims, and ovaloid bodies. Their rim thickness is from 40 to 80 mm. Their oral diameter is 14 to 26 cm. Bowls also occur, but are infrequent. None of the undecorated batches are typed.

Vessels which have wet paste decorations are exclusively associated with vessel form J1, a jar with an everted rim and a body that ranges from spheroidal to ovaloid. The rounded lip form (L1) is most common, but other lip forms occur with greater frequency than among the undecorated batches. The rim thickness of these vessels is from 45 mm. to 1.0 cm. Their oral diameter ranges from 10 to 34 cm. Typed vessel batches from Unit 3 with wet paste decoration are as follows: 2 Bullard Brushed, 2 Canton Incised, 1 Coles Creek Incised, 8 La Rue Neck Banded, 20 Maydelle Incised, and 1 Pease Brushed-Incised.

With one exception engraved vessels from Unit 3 are associated with two vessel forms: (1) B3, a carinated bowl; and (2) F1, a bottle with a cylindrical neck and an ovaloid body. A variety of lip forms occur among the engraved bowls with the most common forms being L1 (rounded) and L6 (rounded and rolled outward). Other lip forms occuring among the Unit 3 engraved vessels are, in descending order of occurence, rounded point (L4), flattened (L5), and rounded, rolled outward and slightly thickened

TABLE 8: VESSEL BATCHES

Surface Treatment	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	BD Cut 1	BT 5	BT Other	Private	Total
Undecorated	5	22	0	0	1	5	6	39
Neck Banded	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	10
Brushed	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	9
Incised	1	31	0	0	3	2	5	42
Punctated-Incised	1	10	0	0	0	0	6	17
Punctated	0	17	0	0	0	1	9	27
Applique	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Engraved	1	37	1	1	1	1	5	47
Red Slipped	0	11	0	0	1	0	2	14
Total	8	147	1	1	7	9	34	209

TABLE 9: TRANSITIONAL EARLY TO LATE CADDOAN PERIOD VESSEL FORMS

Surface Treatment	J1	J2	J3	B1	B2	B3	B4	F1	F2	Unc.	Total
Undecorated	12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	23
Neck Banded	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
Brushed	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Incised	21	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	34
Punctated-Incised	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
Punctated	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Applique	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Engraved	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	4	0	13	38
Red Slipped	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	5	12
Total	71	0	2	3	3	20	3	4	0	48	154

TABLE 10: TRANSITIONAL EARLY TO LATE CADDOAN PERIOD LIP FORMS

Surface Treatment	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8	L9	Unc.	Total
Undecorated	16	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	23
Neck Banded	3	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	9
Brushed	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	7
Incised	18	1	0	5	6	2	0	0	0	2	34
Punctated-Incised	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
Punctated	10	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	17
Applique	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
Engraved	10	0	0	3	1	9	1	0	0	14	38
Red Slipped	3	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	12
Total	71	3	1	14	19	18	8	1	1	18	154

(L7). Rim thickness is from 45 to 80 mm. Oral diameters range from 12 to 26 cm. Typed engraved bowls are as follows: 3 Avery Engraved, 1 Holly Fine Engraved, 4 Ripley Engraved, and 1 Taylor Engraved. The lip form of only one engraved bottle could be determined; it was a rounded lip (L1). The thickness of the bottle rims was 55 to 70 mm. Two engraved bottles were typed: one is an Avery Engraved bottle and the other is a Hickory Fine Engraved bottle. One engraved vessel is a conical jar (J3) with a rounded lip, a rim thickness of 70 mm. and an oral diameter of 26 cm. The exterior of the vessel is undecorated. The interior has a small engraved design similar to the hatchured triangles motif found on Sanders Engraved vessels.

Only six of the eleven red slipped vessels from Unit 3 could be classified by vessel form. One is a small bowl with a rounded body and an everted lip (vessel form B1); two are larger rounded bowls (vessel form B2); and three are compound bowls (vessel form B4). The single most common lip form is L4, a rounded point. Other lip forms are, in descending order of frequency, flattened (L5), rounded (L1), rounded and thickened (L2), and rounded and thickened on the interior (L3). The rim thickness of the red slipped vessels is 35 to 80 mm. Their oral diameters range from 12 to 26 cm. The small rounded bowl with an everted lip is decorated with excising on the exterior shoulder of the vessel. The two larger rounded bowls have excised designs on the interior of the rim and no excised or engraved decoration on the exterior. On the compound bowls engraved designs appear on the exterior of the vessels on the shoulder and rim areas. Two of the engraved red slipped vessels, both compound bowls have been typed as Avery Engraved.

Whole Vessels

In addition to the sherds recovered by the field school, seventeen whole vessels were found at the site by two private collectors after the field school excavations had ended. By the time they visited the site, the lake had risen to the edge of the terrace, so that the soil of the site was saturated with water. According to the collectors, the vessels were located by probing around in the mud with their hands. They stated that the vessels were found in two groups, each group laid out in an arc, one with the open end to the west (Burial 1) and the other with the open end to the north (Burial 2). From the descriptions that were provided by the collectors, it appears that each group of vessels constituted the grave goods associated with a burial. Thurmond (1981: 373), who analyzed 50 cemetery sites in the Cypress Creek drainage basin, concluded that the burials were probably single, extended, supine interments. Nine vessels are believed to have been associated with Burial 1, and eight from Burial 2. However, because these vessels were not recovered through controlled excavations, the association of specific vessels with a specific burial, the layout of the vessels, and the lack of any non-ceramic grave goods in the burials must be regarded as tentative.

The burial vessels have been described by Thurmond (1981: 373-377), who also commented on their relationship to the local ceramic tradition. Thurmond's description and discussion is quoted here at length since it cannot be improved upon:

> All of the carinated bowls exhibit short, everted lips; strongly inverted, convex-walled rims, angular rim/body carinations; and relatively shallow, hemispherical bodies. The compound bowls have very large strap handles on their rims, and there is never a clear break between the shoulder and body; the decoration continues uninterrupted across both. In color, the vessels in the collection as a whole range from light grayish-brown to medium brown, and many exhibit dark gray fire clouds. None of the vessels was red-slipped, but the decoration of all the engraved bowls and bottles contained red pigment. Many of the specimens were intact, and could not be examined for paste characteristics. However, in no case where the tempering agent could be assessed did shell appear. Execution in the shaping and decoration of the vessels was, in general, exceptionally crude.
>
> The ceramic assemblage from the graves is unlike any other the author has seen in the Cypress Basin. The material certainly appears to be Late Caddoan, but the incidence of Ripley is surprisingly low; that of Avery is remarkable high, and the carinated bowls are without analogues in the data base of the present study. Within the engraved ware, the repeated use of cross-hatching, negative elements, and that hourglass-shaped element certainly bind the material together as an assemblage. The mortuary ceramics are quite different from those of the midden in the complete absence of Maydelle, red-slipping and brushing; the use of cross-hatching on the engraved ware to fill border elements, rather than carelessly executed hatchures; the frequent use of applique and the typological dominance within the engraved ware of Avery rather than Ripley.
>
> ....The cultural origin of the graves is problematic, as the ceramics do not relate to the local tradition. There is a strong similarity to some of the Avery and Nash vessels at the Sam Kaufman site, roughly 90km to the north of 41TT110 in Red River County (c.f. Skinner et al. 1969: Figs 12d, 13h, 14b, 20c, and 22c, d). The Avery bottles are similar to specimens illustrated by Suhm and Jelks (1962: Plate 2g, k) from Bowie County, Texas and McCurtain County, Oklahoma. Wilson (1962: Plate 55f:22) illustrates a body sherd from the A. W. Davis site in McCurtain County which exhibits an hourglass-shaped element at the center of a concentric circle motif, quite similar to the central motifs of vessels 1 and 9 in Burial 1 and vessel 5 in Burial 2. An affiliation with the McCurtain Phase groups to the north on Red River is certainly suggested,

> and the dissimilarity of the material to that of other sites in the surrounding area may indicate an incursion into the area by a group from the north in Late Caddoan times. Avery vessels ofter occur in Late Caddoan cemeteries in the Cypress Basin, but never as a dominant type.

While I am in full agreement with Thurmond's description of the burial vessels, several comments regarding his comparison of these vessels with the midden ceramics must be made. It should be noted that Thurmond's knowledge of the midden ceramics was primarily based on discussions that he had with me before the ceramic analysis had been completed. Thus, the differences between his data and mine reflect, at least in part, the fact that the data that I gave him were incomplete.

To begin with, Thurmond is correct in his statement that the mortuary and the midden samples differ with respect to Maydelle Incised, red slipped vessels and brushed vessels. Maydelle Incised, the single most frequent type among those midden vessels decorated with wet paste surface treatments, is completely absent among the seventeen burial vessels. Likewise, red slipping, which occurs on 7.48% of the Unit 3 vessel batches, and brushing, which occurs on 4.08% of the vessel batches defined in Unit 3, are both absent among the mortuary vessels. Further, while La Rue Neck Banded vessels appear in the midden, the neck banded vessels from the burials are Nash Neck Banded. These vessels differ from the midden vessels in the occurrence of peaked rims and the use of large appliqued strap handles on the rim; whether or not they also have shell temper is unknown.

With regard to the engraved ware, however, I feel that the midden ceramics and the burial vessels are more similar than Thurmond indicated. The frequency of Avery as opposed to Ripley in the midden differs depending on whether one looks at sherds or vessel batches. Sixty-four sherds are classified as Avery, while 28 are typed as Ripley. Of the vessel batches, five have been classified as Avery, while four are typed as Ripley. In either case, Ripley does not appear to be the dominant type of engraved ware from the midden; in fact, Avery occurs more frequently, although not much more frequently when one considers only the vessel batch figures, which I feel to be more reliable. In addition, while carelessly executed hatchures are used to fill border elements on midden vessels more frequently than is cross-hatching, cross-hatching is so used on one Avery bottle (Vessel Batch 192) and six engraved bowls (Vessel Batches 158, 166, 170, 173,176, and 177) from the midden.

The engraved mortuary vessels do differ markedly from the engraved ware from the midden in several respects: (1) red pigment appears in the engraved lines of all of the engraved burial vessels as opposed to only one engraved bottle from the midden; (2) large strap-like handles appear on the Avery compound bowls from the burials but do not appear on Avery compound bowls from the midden; (3) the Avery vessels from the burials are all characterized by the repeated use of cross-hatching, negative elements, and an hourglass-shaped element; similar elements occur on only one Avery bottle from the midden (Vessel Batch 192); and (4) no vessels similar to the three Hodges-like engraved carinated bowls from the burials occur in the midden ceramics.

In spite of the differences in the engraved ware from the midden and mortuary samples, I do not feel that there is sufficient evidence to support the contention that the burial ceramics resulted from a separate occupation of the site. It seems to me that it is quite possible that the differences between the two samples reflect functional rather that temporal differences.

CHAPTER 8

Culture History of the Site

Like most sites in northeast Texas, Benson's Crossing was a poorly stratified site lacking a sequence of clearly defined cultural components. The terrace in which the site occurred was a slowly aggrading landform. Because of this, the long succession of occupations believed to be represented at the site was compressed within a shallow deposit less than 1 m. thick. To make the situation worse, private collectors had severely damaged the southern part of the site in their search for artifacts, especially dart points.

Only one feature, a Transitional Early to Late Caddoan midden, can be clearly tied to a specific chronological period. Otherwise, the existence of occupations at Benson's Crossing is based solely on the occurrence of diagnostic lithic and/or ceramic artifacts. In such instances, the strength of the evidence for a particular occupation is directly related to the number of diagnostic artifacts that can be linked to that occupation. An interpretation of the nature and duration of each occupation is similarly dependent on the frequency of occurence of artifacts associated with each occupation and analogies with better documented collections from other sites.

In the following discussion, which addresses only the aboriginal occupations of the site, the ceramic evidence and the diagnostic lithic evidence (i.e., projectile points) is reviewed. All of the figures on lithics recovered by the field school are those reported by Flaigg (1982), while all data regarding lithics in the private collections from the site that were inventoried by field school personnel are those reported by Thurmond (1981).

Preceramic Occupations

Thurmond (1981: 377) has identified four preceramic occupations reflecting limited use during Late Paleo-Indian times and heavy use during the Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods. Flaigg (1982: 188) concluded that the site showed evidence of light and intermittent use during the Paleo-Indian Period, and an occupation by larger groups and/or of longer duration during the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Periods.

The identification of a Late Paleo-Indian component is primarily based on typed points in private collections. According to Flaigg (1982: 130), the field school excavations at the site recovered two short fluted points suggestive of a Late Paleo-Indian or very Early Archaic occupation. He classifies one of these as a Dalton point and the other as a San Patrice point. Thurmond's (1981) tabulations of the points in the inventoried private collections provides further evidence of a Late Paleo-Indian occupation: 2 San Patrice, 3 Plainview, 1 Dalton, and 1 Meserve.

The fact that both Thurmond and Flaigg view the Archaic occupations as indicating more intensive uses of the site than the Paleo-Indian component is due to the large number of Archaic dart points that were recovered. With regard to points characteristic of the latter portion of the Early Archaic Period or the very early portion of the Middle Archaic, Flaigg (1982: 131) states that the field school recovered a total of 6 parallel-sided points, which he classifies as follows: 1 Dawson-like point, 1 point similar to the Slocum variety of the Morrill type, 2 points suggestive of the type Calf Creek, and 2 points suggestive of the type Bulverde. Thurmond (1981: 371) reports that the inventoried private collections contained the following Early Archaic dart points: 8 Bulverde, 20 Calf Creek, 1 Carrollton, 25 Dawson, 9 Morrill, and 4 untyped stemless triangular points.

The incidence of diagnostic dart points assigned to the Middle Archaic period is even higher. Flaigg (1982: 113-114) classifies those recovered by the field school as 13 Yarbrough, 2 Wesley, 3 Palmillas-like, and 2 Ellis dart points. Thurmond (1981: 371) lists 121 dart points in private collections from the site that are diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period: 3 Elam, 10 Edgewood, 11 Ellis, 5 Lone Oak, 7 Palmillas, 3 Trinity, 2 Wesley, 42 Yarbrough, 22 untyped expanding stem points, and 16 untyped straight stem points.

In both the field school collection and the inventoried private collections, dart points indicative of the Late Archaic period comprise the single most numerous group. Flaigg (1982: 114-115) reports that the field school excavations produced 26 Gary points and 1 Kent-like point. Thurmond (1981: 371) records that the private collections contained 186 Gary points, 19 Kent points, and 2 Ensor points. It is possible that some of these points were associated with some of the ceramics recovered in Unit

2.

Ceramic Occupations

At least two ceramic occupations can be identified. The earlier of these is interpreted here as an occupation during the Early Caddoan Period 1, while the later occupation took place during the Transitional Early to Late Caddoan Period. Additional ceramic occupations may be present, but only these two are definitely indicated by the evidence presently available.

EARLY CADDOAN PERIOD 1

The ceramic evidence for an Early Caddoan Period 1 occupation consists of a few scattered sherds: six Williams Plain sherds from Unit 2 and 1 Coles Creek Incised sherd, 22 Hickory Fine Engraved sherds, and 1 Holly Fine Engraved sherd from Unit 3. These sherds have been grouped into four vessel batches: 1 Coles Creek Incised batch (Vessel Batch 59), 1 Hickory Fine Engraved bottle (Vessel Batch 190), 1 Holly Fine Engraved carinated bowl (Vessel Batch 166), and 1 Williams Plain batch (Vessel Batch 209). Whether or not any other sherds or vessel batches from Units 2 and 3 or from any of the machine excavations can also be assigned to this component is unknown.

In Thurmond's (1981: 91-93) chronology, the Williams Plain type is diagnostic of the Early Ceramic period, while the types Coles Creek Incised, Hickory Fine Engraved, and Holly Fine Engraved are diagnostic of the Early Caddoan Period 1. However, in his discussion of the Early Caddoan Period 1, Thurmond (ibid.: 435) notes that as much as 13% of the plain body sherds from Early Caddoan Period 1 components often can be classified as Williams Plain. Further, in his discussion of Early Ceramic components in the Cypress Creek Basin, Thurmond (ibid.: 434) states that his classification of these components as Early ceramic rather than as Early Caddoan is tentative and is based on the absence of Early Caddoan ceramics. Both of these statements indicate that the presence of Williams Plain can be evidence for either an Early Ceramic occupation or, at those sites such as Benson's Crossing where Early Caddoan Period 1 diagnostics are also present, an Early Caddoan Period 1 occupation. It should be noted that Thurmond (1981: 377) assigned the Williams Plains sherds from Benson's Crossing to an Early Ceramic component. At the time that he did so, however, he was not aware that Early Caddoan Period 1 diagnostics had also been recovered from the site (Thurmond: personal communication).

Admittedly, the assignment of the Williams Plain sherds and the Early Caddoan diagnostics to a single occupation is tenuous. There is no direct evidence that connects the Williams Plain sherds from Unit 2 with the Early Caddoan sherds from Unit 3. There was no vertical or spatial basis for isolating the Early Caddoan sherds from Unit 3. The inclusion of both the Early Caddoan diagnostics and the Williams Plain sherds in a single component reflects the fact that, while Willaims Plain sherds do occur in Early Caddoan Period 1 components, the types Hickory Fine Engraved, Holly Fine

Engraved, and Coles Creek Incised do not occur in Early Ceramic components. Thus, because (1) the existence of an Early Caddoan Period 1 occupation is clearly indicated by the presence of Early Caddoan diagnostics, (2) these Early Caddoan diagnostics do not occur in Transitional Early to Late Caddoan components, (3) Williams Plain sherds are not inconsistent with an Early Caddoan Period 1 occupation, and (4) there is no clear evidence for the existence of a separate Early Ceramic occupation, the Williams Plain sherds and the Early Caddoan diagnostics have been assigned to a single occupation.

Flaigg's (1982) analysis of the Unit 2 lithics provides additional evidence for the existence of an Early Caddoan occupation in that area of the site. Eleven arrow points, nine of them from Levels 1 and 2, were recovered in Unit 2. Although none of the 11 points are classified by type, Flaigg (ibid.: 138) states that "the forms are suggestive of occupations during the Early Caddoan period."

The intensity and duration of the Early Caddoan Period 1 occupation are difficult to assess because so few sherds and vessel batches can be assigned to it. There are several possible explanations for the paucity of sherds relating to this occupation: (1) the population that produced the ceramics was very low; (2) the duration of the occupation was short; (3) evidence of a more intensive occupation or of an occupation of longer duration existed at the site but was not recovered by the field school. The third possibility seems most likely to me since the earliest materials, both ceramic and lithic, were concentrated along the southern edge of the terrace and only a small portion of this area was excavated by the field school.

The lithic evidence is similarly inconclusive. Flaigg (ibid.: 139) is able to conclude only that the Caddoan occupation in the vicinity of Unit 2 was "light."

One additional fact regarding the material related to the Early Caddoan Period 1 is worth noting. All of the sherds assigned to the component were recovered from subsurface contexts. This was not the case with regard to the later Transitional sherds and may indicate that there was some vertical separation between the two ceramic components.

TRANSITIONAL EARLY TO LATE CADDOAN

The second ceramic occupation is identified as dating to the Transitional Early to Late Caddoan period. Well represented by the midden and by specimens recovered from the midden, it is the best known occupation at the site. In spite of the presence of a few Early Caddoan sherds, the vast majority of the ceramics recovered from the midden clearly represent the ceramic assemblage of a single occupation. This conclusion is based on the fact that both the sherds and the vessel batches from the midden exhibit so high a degree of stylistic and technical uniformity that any anomalous sherds or vessel batches stand out in clear contrast.

All of the sherds recovered from Unit 3, except for the 24 Early Caddoan Period 1 diagnostics discussed above, have been assigned to the Transitional Period. These sherds consist of 15,154 undecorated, 73 neck banded, 1,631 brushed, 1,174 incised, 145 punctated-incised, 616 punctated, 50 applique, 361 engraved, and 1,735 red slipped sherds. Also assigned to the this period are the following sherds from Backhoe Trench 5: 148 undecorated, 20 brushed, 18 incised, 9 punctated-incised, 9 punctated, 2 applique, 4 engraved, and 53 red slipped. Of the sherds assigned to the Transitional component, 342 have been typed as follows: 64 Avery Engraved, 21 Bullard Brushed, 12 Canton Incised, 76 La Rue Neck Banded, 136 Maydelle Incised, 2 Pease Brushed-Incised, 26 Ripley Engraved, and 5 Taylor Engraved. None of the sherds recovered from Units 1, 2, or 4 has been attributed to the Transitional Period occupation.

One hundred fifty-one vessel batches have been assigned to the Transitional occupation. These are: 23 undecorated batches, 9 neck banded batches, 7 brushed batches, 33 incised batches, 10 punctated-incised batches, 17 punctated batches, 4 applique batches, 36 engraved batches, and 12 red slipped batches. Of these, 42 batches are typed as follows: 9 La Rue Neck Banded, 2 Bullard Brushed, 1 Pease Brushed-Incised, 20 Maydelle Incised, 2 Canton Incised, 4 Ripley Engraved, 5 Avery Engraved, and 1 Taylor Engaved. The vessel shapes, lip forms, and oral diameters of the batches assigned to the Transitional period are the same as those described for Unit 3.

In Thurmond's (1981: 92) chronology, the ceramics from the Transitional period are described as exhibiting a fusion of Early

Caddoan Period 2 and Whelan Phase concepts. This fusion is evident in the types identified in the midden ceramics. Canton Incised is a type normally associated with Early Caddoan Period 2 components. On the other hand, the types Bullard Brushed, Maydelle Incised, Ripley Engraved, Pease Brushed Incised, La Rue Neck Banded, and Taylor Engraved are types normally associated with the Late Caddoan period. The fact that the majority of the identified types fall within the Late Caddoan portion of Thurmond's chronology may indicate that the Transitional component at Benson's Crossing reflects an occupation at the very end of the Transitional period. Thurmond (1981: 437) reached a similar conclusion, noting that Benson's Crossing represented "the upper end" of the Transitional period.

The evidence presented by the lithic materials from Unit 3 is inconclusive as regards the chronological placement of the occupation that produced the midden feature. Of the 29 arrow points and arrow point fragments recovered from the midden level in Unit 3, Flaigg (1982: 123-125) lists 5 points similar to the types Alba and Hayes, 5 Bonham points, 3 Bonham-like points, 1 Catahoula-like point, 3 Perdiz points, 2 untyped contracting stem points, 2 untyped expanding stem points, 2 untyped preforms, and 6 untyped miscellaneous fragments. Of the typed points, Flaigg (ibid.: 136-137) considers the Bonham and Bonham-like points to be indicative of Early Caddoan occupations, and the Perdiz points to be diagnostic of the Whelan phase of the Late Caddoan period. He (ibid.: 138) states that the presence of the Perdiz points in and above the midden "suggests that the occupation may have lasted into the Whelan phase of the Late Caddoan period or that there was a later occupation."

However, the presence of Perdiz points is not necessarily indicative of an occupation during the Whelan phase. In fact, at the A. D. Stocks site, a Transitional Period site with associated burials, arrow points of the types Perdiz and Scallorn were recovered from one of the two Transitional period burials excavated at the site (Thurmond 1981: 298-300). No points were recovered from the other burial (ibid). Further, a review of the four Transitional components in the Cypress Creek basin indicates that arrow point types are of little value in identifying Transitional Early to Late Caddoan components. In their presumed chronological order, the Transitional sites are: (1) the A. D. Stocks site (41FK32), (2) the Harold Williams site (41CP10), (3) the Leslie Sanders No. 4 site (41TT52), and the Benson's Crossing site (41TT110)(ibid.: 437). As noted above, Perdiz and Scallorn points were recovered from the A. D. Stocks site. At the Harold Williams site, arrow points of the types Talco and Bassett were recovered (ibid.: 272). The 2 typed diagnostic points from Leslie Sanders No. 4 consisted of 1 Alba point and 1 Scallorn point (ibid.: 368). Points of the types Bonham and Perdiz were recovered from the Transitional period midden at Benson's Crossing (Flaigg 1981: 123-125). Note that no two Transitional components yielded the same assemblage of diagnostic points.

Because so much material from the Transitional component was recovered, it is possible to analyze its duration and intensity in more detail than other components at the site. In carrying out this analysis, the approach developed by Sherburne Cook (1972) will be used.

Cook attempts to derive an approximate numerical relationship between the number of sherds recovered from a site and the population represented by those sherds. In deriving this relationship, Cook first looks at ethnographic studies of cultures where ceramic vessels were in use for information of the number, weight, sizes, and durability of vessels. He then approximates the annual turnover of ceramic vessels per family. After converting the number of vessels per family per year to a measure of the weight of the vessels used and broken annually, he uses an average weight per sherd (taken from published studies which reported such information) to convert numbers of sherds to weights. After establishing the length of an occupation through either radiocarbon dates or estimates, he takes the total number of sherds recovered from the occupation and divides it by the percentage of the component that was actually excavated to estimate the number of sherds that would have been recovered if the entire component had been excavated. He next multiplies the estimated sherd total by the average weight per sherd, and divides the weight of the estimated sherd total by the number of years in the occupation to provide the weight of sherds per year. He then divides the result by the average annual turnover per family to yield the average number of families at the site during the period in question.

At Benson's Crossing, the primary difficulty lies in establishing the duration of the occupation represented by the midden. In the absence of radiocarbon dates an estimate must be used. In Thurmond's (1981: 92) chronology, the Transitional Early to Late Caddoan period is believed to extend from 1400 to 1500 A.D. If he is correct, we are dealing with a period of no more than 100 years. Further, as was noted above, the ceramic types present in the midden suggest that the Transitional Period component at Benson's Crossing falls within the upper (or more recent) end of the period. The high degree of uniformity in the midden ceramics confirms that the occupation must have been a relatively short one. The small size of the midden is likewise suggestive of a short occupation. My guess is that the occupation evidenced by the midden lasted no fewer than 10 and no more than 30 years.

The sherds assigned to the Transitional component total 21,202. Since, approximately 65% of the midden deposit was excavated, we can estimate that the sherds in the midden totalled approximately 32,618 (21,202 divided by .65). Using Cook's figure of 11 grams for the average weight per sherd, these sherds would have weighed 359 kg. (32,618 times 11 g.). Dividing this figure by 30 years yields an annual turnover of 12 kg. Cook estimates the annual turnover per family at sites like Benson's Crossing to be 3 kg. per year. This would result in an estimation of a population averaging four families per year or, using Cook's figure of six individuals per family, 24 individuals. If we assume a duration of 20 years, the result is an estimated population of six families or 36 individuals. Calculations based on a duration of 10 years yields an estimated population of twelve families or 48 individuals.

The vessel batch analysis provides a means of checking the above calculations. Taking the figure of 3 kg. per year as the annual turnover by weight of vessels and the results of the vessel batch analysis regarding the size of the Transitional vessels, the annual turnover of vessels works out to three vessels per year per family (3 kg. divided by 1 kg. per vessel, Cook's average per-vessel weight for cooking and eating vessels). Since 151 vessel batches were assigned to the Transitional period and approximately 65% of the midden was excavated, the total number of vessels in the midden can be estimated as 232 (151 vessels divided by .65). Dividing the total vessels by durations of 30, 20, and 10 years yields estimated populations of 3 families (18 individuals), 4 families (24 individuals), and 8 families (48 individuals), respectively.

In my opinion, using the vessel batch data produces more reliable figures for the number of vessels in the midden and more reasonable results in terms of population estimates. Both methods, however, yield higher populations or longer durations than I would have estimated based on the size of the midden, the number of sherds and vessel batches assigned to the Transitional period, and the uniformity evident in the ceramic assemblage.

Based on these factors and the presence of wattle-impressed daub, I would have estimated that no more than two to three extended families living at the site for approximately 20 years had produced the midden. Further, I would have estimated that no more than two or three potters had made the overwhelming majority of the vessels that were broken and then discarded in the midden.

In any event, all of the estimates detailed above, including my own, must be approached cautiously. In my opinion the only conclusions that can be safely drawn are: (1) the duration of the Transitional occupation was closer to 30 years than to 10 years; and (2) the population that produced the midden consisted of at least two extended families.

WHOLE VESSELS

The chronological placement of the 17 whole vessels is uncertain. There are both significant differences and significant similarities between these vessels and the midden ceramics. Thurmond (1981: 376) concluded that the burials are "probably somewhat later than the midden." This may well be so. If the two features did result from separate occupations the presence of Nash Neck Banded and the Hodges-like vessels in the burials would tend to indicate that they are somewhat later than the midden. However, it is equally possible that functional differences between the two features account for the differences in the ceramics. The vessels in the midden were almost certainly cooking and eating vessels that had been in everyday use up until they were broken and thrown away. The mortuary vessels may have been either (1) ordinary cooking and eating vessels removed from everyday use to be placed in the burials as grave goods, or (2) vessels that were specifically made for use in the burials. In the latter case they could be significantly different from the everyday ceramics simply as a result of the functional difference between the midden and the graves. Because of the uncertainty regarding the dating of the burial vessels they have neither been assigned to the Transitional Period occupation nor treated as evidence for a later occupation.

CHAPTER 9

Summary and Discussion

Summary

The objectives of this thesis were: (1) to provide a descriptive analysis of the vessel ceramics recovered from Benson's Crossing, (2) to determine the number and chronologic relationships of the ceramic occupations at the site, and (3) to estimate the duration and intensity of each of these occupations.

The vessel ceramics have been described both in terms of the sherds in the collection and the vessels that these sherds represent. The collection, which consiss of 22,980 sherds, was first divided into two size categories, greater-than-1/2-inch and less-than-1/2-inch, and then tabulated by surface treatment. The greater-than-1/2-inch sherds were analyzed in greater detail by separating them according to vessel part and, where possible, classifying them by vessel type. In the vessel batch portion of the analysis 209 vessel batches, each thought to represent the remains of a single vessel, were defined. Each of the 209 vessel batches has been described in much the same way that whole vessels are described, although generally in somewhat less detail. Where possible, the vessel batches have been classified by type.

Two ceramic occupations have been identified. The earliest of these took place during the Early Caddoan Period 1. This occupation is represented by a few diagnostic Early Caddoan sherds and arrow points recovered from Units 2 and 3. The nature, duration and intensity of this occupation is unknown, since very little material relating to it was identified. The second ceramic occupation took place during the Transitional Early to Late Caddoan Period. This occupation is represented by the materials recovered in and around a midden feature. Seventeen whole vessels recovered from two burials relate either to this period or to a later, presently unidentified, occupation of the site.

Based on the number of vessel batches assigned to the Transitional occupation, the percentage of the midden that was excavated, and an estimate of the average annual turnover of vessels per family, I have estimated that at least two extended families occupied the site for a minimum of 20 to 30 years. Given the duration and intensity of this occupation, it seems likely that Benson's Crossing was the site of a farmstead or small hamlet during the Transitional period.

Discussion

While the objectives outlined above are not unusual the description of the vessel ceramics presented in this thesis is quite different from most previous analyses of ceramic assemblages from habitation sites in northeast Texas. The present study departs from most previous studies in its analysis of the sherd collection in terms of the vessels that these sherds represent. Since this kind of analysis is uncommon, it will be worthwhile to evaluate the usefulness of the vessel batch approach.

The primary problem with a vessel batch analysis is the considerable amount of time involved. No record was kept of the number of man-hours spent in sorting, matching, and batching the sherds from Benson's Crossing. A conservative estimate is 1000 man-hours. It should be noted that some of these hours resulted from my lack of prior experience in carrying out such an analysis. Nevertheless, using the vessel batch approach to analyze a collection the size of the one from Benson's Crossing involves a considerable investment of both time and patience.

The primary benefit derived from the vessel batch approach is that it allows a more detailed analysis of a ceramic assemblage than would an analysis that focused solely on sherds. In the present study, it was possible to describe a total of 209 vessel batches. More importantly, it was possible to describe the ceramic vessel materials assigned to the Transitional Early to Late Caddoan component in much the same way that whole vessels from mortuary sites are described. In other words, it was possible to analyze the ceramic assemblage of the Transitional component in terms of: (1) the number of vessels recovered from the midden; (2) the frequency of specific surface treatments on these vessels; (3) the number of typed vessels; (4) the characteristic vessel shapes for each of nine surface treatment categories; and (5) the range of oral diameters and rim thicknesses on vessels with specific shapes and surface treatments.

The vessel batch analysis also provides a tool that can be useful in analyzing the extent, duration, and intensity of the occupations represented by the components at a site. In this thesis, the number of vessel batches from the Transitional period component, the estimated duration of the occupation, and the estimated annual turnover of vessels per family were used to approximate the average number of families present at the site during the Transitional period. The weaknesses in this analysis are obvious, since it relies on estimates of both the duration of the occupation and the average annual turnover of vessels to approximate the average annual population. However, even though such an analysis is far from exact it can be useful for comparative purposes. For example, in comparing the components from two roughly contemporaneous sites from the same archeological culture, a component from which 500 vessel batches were defined could be assumed to represent an occupation of longer duration and/or with a larger population that a component from which 300 vessel batches had been defined. Comparisons of the weight of the sherds recovered from different sites might provide similarly useful results. However, the same might not be true for numbers of sherds, since other variables, such as plowing (which can reduce the size of sherds and increase their number), may affect the number of sherds at a site.

A third benefit derived from the vessel batch analysis is that it provided additional attributes to examine in evaluating the consistency of the midden ceramics. While this consistency was apparent in the sherds, the vessel batch analysis made it possible to examine the additional attributes of vessel shape and size.

In some ways, Benson's Crossing could be said to be an example of a site where the vessel batch approach would be least beneficial. No useable radiocarbon samples were collected. As a result both the duration and the dating of all occupations had to be estimated. Only one feature with a large number of associated sherds was excavated. Thus, the vessel batch analysis could not be used to try to establish the contemporaneity of separate features. The midden from which most of the sherds were recovered had been disturbed by plowing. This probably resulted in the breakage of many of the sherds in the upper portion of the midden and certainly had a scattering effect; both of these effects make the matching and batching process more difficult. In spite of this, the benefits derived from the application of the vessel batch process to the Benson's collection are substantial. The analysis would have been even more useful had there been any similar data from small habitation sites to which the results attained at Benson's Crossing could have been compared.

APPENDIX 1
SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTIONS

Although the backhoe trenches revealed fairly consistent soil horizons across the terrace, the analysis provided by Richard Fox, a soil scientist with the Mt. Pleasant Soil Conservation District, did show clear differences between Unit 3 and the remainder of the site. The following descriptions of the soil horizons exposed by Backhoe Trench 6 and by the Unit 3 excavations at N4977/E4964 were provided by Mr. Fox. A schematic drawing of these two profiles is provided in Figure 11.

Backhoe Trench 6:

A11	0-20 cm.; Brown (7.5YR4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular and subangular blocky structure; hard, very friable; few fine roots and pores; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
A21	20-48 cm.; Strong brown (7.5YR5/6) fine sandy loam; weak medium and fine subangular blocky structure; hard, very friable; few fine roots and pores; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
A22	48-63 cm.; Reddish-yellow (7.5YR6/8) fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, very friable; few fine roots and pores; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.
B2H & A2	63-105 cm.; Brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay loam with interfingers and streaks of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) fine sandy loam; few patchy clay films; extremely hard, friable; medium acid; gradual smooth boundary.
B22t	105 cm.+; Brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay loam; weak medium prismatic and subangular blocky structure; extremely hard, firm; strongly acid.

Unit 3, N4977/E4964 Profile:

Remarks: This soil profile has a higher reaction, is organically enriched and very different than is normally found in this area.

A11 0-15 cm.; Dark Brown (7.5YR3/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; many fine roots, few fine pores; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.

A12 15-22 cm.; Dark brown (10YR3/3) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular and subangular blocky structure; common fine roots and pores; few worm casts; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

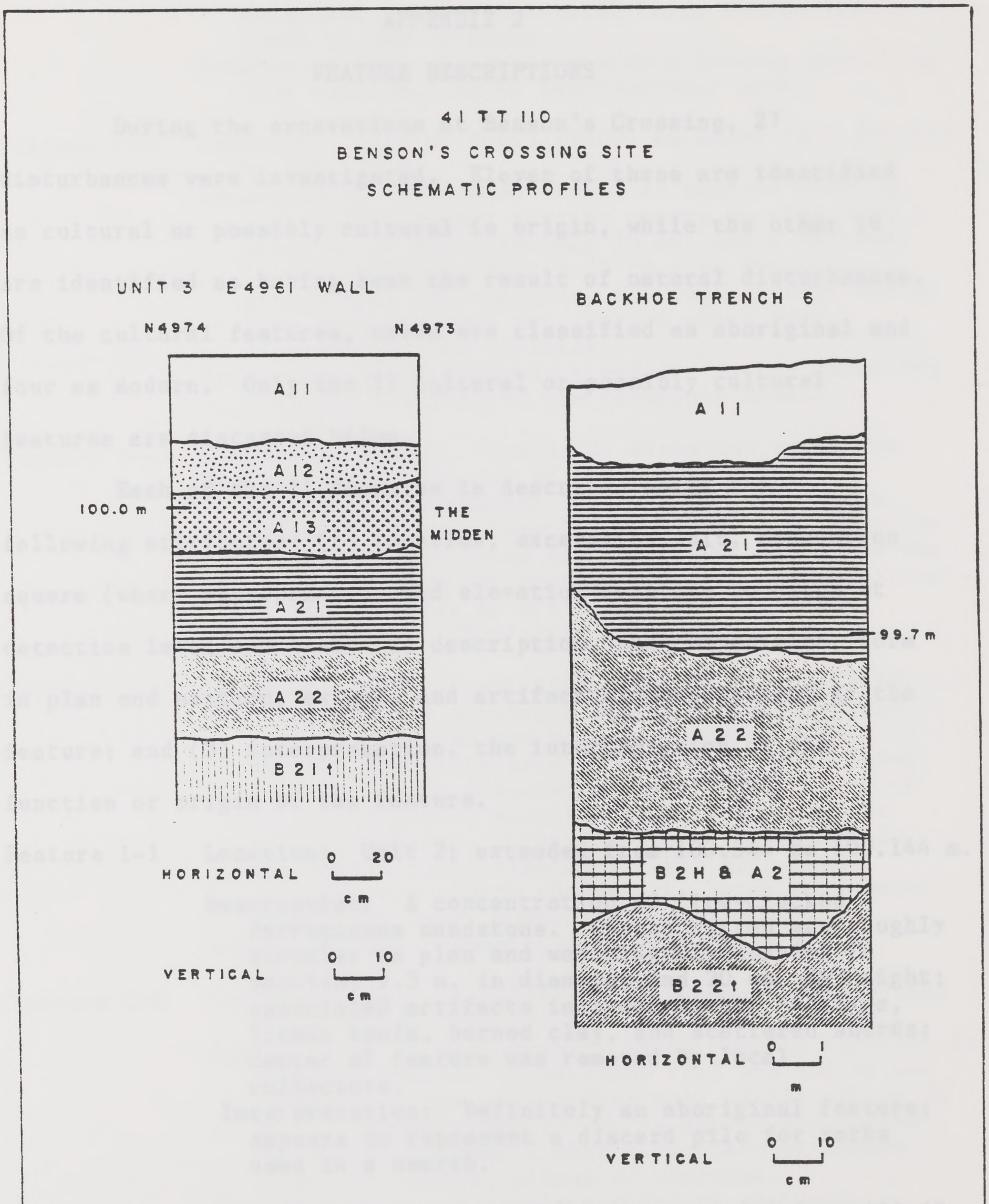
A13 22-38 cm.; Very dark grayish-brown (10YR3/2) very fine sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; many fine roots, many fine pores up to 2 mm. in diameter; few worm casts; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

A21 38-50 cm.; Dark brown (10YR3/3) very fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; few fine roots and pores; few worm casts; mildly alkaline; gradual smooth boundary.

A22 50-78 cm.; Light yellowish-brown (10YR6/4) very fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; few roots and fine pores; few worm casts; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

B21t 78 cm.+; Brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay loam; moderate medium and fine subangular blocky structure; few patchy clay films; few fine roots and pores; mildly alkaline.

Figure 5
SCHEMATIC PROFILES


41 TT 110
BENSON'S CROSSING SITE
SCHEMATIC PROFILES
UNIT 3 E4961 WALL
N4974
N4973
A11
A12
100.0 m
A13
THE MIDDEN
A21
A22
B21t
HORIZONTAL 0 20 cm
VERTICAL 0 10 cm
BACKHOE TRENCH 6
A11
A21
99.7 m
A22
B2H & A2
B22t
HORIZONTAL 0 1 m
VERTICAL 0 10 cm
CB 1978

APPENDIX 2

FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

During the excavations at Benson's Crossing, 27 disturbances were investigated. Eleven of these are identified as cultural or possibly cultural in origin, while the other 16 are identified as having been the result of natural disturbances. Of the cultural features, seven are classified as aboriginal and four as modern. Only the 11 cultural or possibly cultural features are discussed below.

Each of the 11 features is described using the following attributes: (1) location, excavation unit, excavation square (where appropriate), and elevation relative to datum at detection level and base; (2) description, the composition, form in plan and section, extent, and artifactual associations of the feature; and (3) interpretation, the interpretation of the function or origin of the feature.

Feature 1-1 Location: Unit 2; extended from 100.344 to 100.144 m.

Description: A concentration of fire-cracked ferruginous sandstone. Concentration was roughly circular in plan and was slightly mounded in section; 2.5 m. in diameter and 20 cm. in height; associated artifacts included lithic debitage, lithic tools, burned clay, and scattered sherds; center of feature was removed by local collectors.

Interpretation: Definitely an aboriginal feature; appears to represent a discard pile for rocks used in a hearth.

Feature 1-2 Location: Unit 2; N4919/E4901; extended from 100.42 to 100.38 m.

Description: Chunks of charred wood scattered over an area roughly circular in plan and irregular in section; 50 cm. in diameter and appriximately 25 cm. in height; artifactual associations are

uncertain, although several large sherds were found in the vicinity.
Interpretation: Probably a modern feature resulting from the clearing of the reservoir area.

Feature 1-3 Location: Unit 2; N4919/E4900; extended from 100.420 to 100.380 m.
Description: Scattered chunks of charred wood; no discernible shape; scatter covers an area with a diameter of approximately 70 cm. and a vertical height of approximately 35 cm.; no definite artifactual associations, although several burned clay fragments and one charred sherd were recovered in the vicinity.
Interpretation: Probably a modern feature resulting from the clearing of the reservoir area.

Feature 2-1 Location: Backhoe Trench 20; elevation uncertain.
Description: A cluster of apparently burned ferruginous sandstone observed in both of the walls of Backhoe Trench 20; overall configuration of the feature could not be determined, since the backhoe trench had removed a considerable portion of the feature; no artifactual associations.
Interpretation: Aboriginal hearth.

Feature 3-1 Location: Unit 3; extended from 100.092 to 99.822 m.
Description: An extensive midden deposit roughly circular in plan and somewhat lens-shaped in section; characterized by dark organic staining; 12 to 13 m. in diameter and approximately 15 to 20 cm. in depth; associated artifacts include numerous sherds, lithic debitage, lithic tools, and burned clay; also associated with this feature were mussel shells, the bones of several white tail deer, nutshells, and seeds.
Interpretation: Aboriginal midden deposit.

Feature 3-8 Location: Unit 3; N4976/E4968; extended from 99.842 to 99.450 m.
Description: A dark organic stain roughly circular in plan and conical in section; fill was softer and looser than the surrounding soil matrix; 20 to 28 cm. in diameter and 35 cm. in depth; associated artifacts included 2 sherds, 1 piece of burned clay, and several pieces of charcoal.
Interpretation: Possible aboriginal postmold.

Feature 3-16 Location: Bulldozer Cut 1; extended from 99.875 to 99.785 m.
Description: A dark stain with inclusions of charcoal; roughly circular in plan and conical in

section; 46 to 62 cm. in diameter and 12 cm. in depth; no artifactual associations.
Interpretation: Appears to have been a burned tree root, which probably resulted from the clearing of the reservoir area.

Feature 3-22 Location: Bulldozer Cut 1; extended from 100.135 to 100.095 m.
Description: A small chunk of charcoal; an isolated item; no artifactual associations.
Interpretation: Probably resulted from the clearing of the reservoir area.

Feature 3-23 Location: Unit 3; N4977/E4957; extended from 99.807 to 99.343 m.
Description: Charcoal and ash mixed with sandy loam in a feature that is roughly circular in plan and somewhat conical in section; distinctly softer and looser than the surrounding soil matrix; approximately 16 cm in diameter and 46.5 cm. in depth; associated artifacts included 5 sherds, 1 bone fragment, and 1 piece of lithic debitage.
Interpretation: Possible aboriginal postmold.

Feature 3-24 Location: Unit 3; N4981/E4964; extended from 99.834 to 99.584 m.
Description: A dark organic stain roughly circular in plan and conical in section; distinctly softer and looser than the surrounding soil matrix; 16 cm. in diameter and 25 cm. in depth; no artifactual associations.
Interpretation: Possible aboriginal postmold.

Feature 3-25 Location: Unit 3; N4976/E4960; elevation uncertain.
Description: A dark organic stain roughly circular in plan and conical in section; fill was distinctly softer and looser than the surrounding soil matrix; approximately 18 cm. in diameter and 15 cm. in depth; no artifactual associations.
Interpretation: Possible aboriginal postmold.

Remarks: Note that the three possible aboriginal postmolds in Unit 3 occurred beneath the midden deposit, suggesting that they related to an earlier component, possibly the Early Caddoan Period 1 component. If this is so, there may have been another midden at the site, one that was not identified by the field school.

APPENDIX 3

VESSEL BATCH DESCRIPTIONS

This appendix describes each of the 209 vessel batches recognized in the sherd colliction from the Benson's Crossing site. Each description contains information on: (1) form; (2) decoration; (3) provenience; and (4) composition. The heading "Form" is divided into sections that cover lip form, base, and vessel shape and size; outline drawings of the various lip forms (labelled L1 through L7), and vessel forms (labelled B1 through B4 for bowls, J1 through J3 for jars, and F1 through F2 for bottles) encountered in the collection are provided in Figures 6 and 7. "Decoration" consists of comments on exterior surface treatment (except for Vessel Batches 148, 149, 150, and 199) and design. The "Provenience" category lists the excavation from which the sherds that comprise the vessel batch were recovered. The section on "Composition" gives the number of sherds in the vessel batch and the extent to which this number was reduced by matching specimens. Unless otherwise noted, the paste and temper of each vessel batch can be described as a grog-tempered, somewhat sandy clay paste with inclusions of hematite. All of the vessel batches appear to represent vessels manufactured using the coil method.

VESSEL BATCH 1
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Probably a bowl similar to B2; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height was approximately 13 cm.

Decoration	Treatment: Plain.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	6 sherds; 1 fragment composed of 3 sherds, 1 fragment composed of 2 sherds, 1 single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 2
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 1.10 cm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J3; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Surface, Backhoe Trench 11.
Composition	4 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 3
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	6 sherds; 3 fragments, each composed of 2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 4
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 8 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J3; oral diameter approximately 20 cm., vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Backhoe Trench 11.
Composition	1 sherd.

Figure 6

LIP FORM OUTLINES

L1 Rounded.

L2 Rounded and thickened.

L3 Rounded and thickened on the interior only.

L4 Rounded point.

L5 Flattened.

L6 Rounded and rolled outward.

L7 Rounded, rolled outward and slightly thickened.

L8 Flattened and everted.

L9 Diagonally flattened.

L10 Diagonally flattened and thickened on the interior only.

L11 Rounded and thickened on the exterior only.

L12 Thickened, everted and flattened on the exterior only.

Note: On all lip form outlines, right is interior and left is exterior.


L1


L2


L3


L4

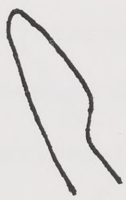

L5


L6


L7


L8


L9


L10


L11

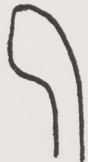

L12

Figure 7

Vessel Form Outlines

J1 Jar with rounded body and everted rim.

J2 Jar with rounded body and very short everted rim.

J3 Conical jar.

F1 Bottle with ovaloid body and cylindrical neck.

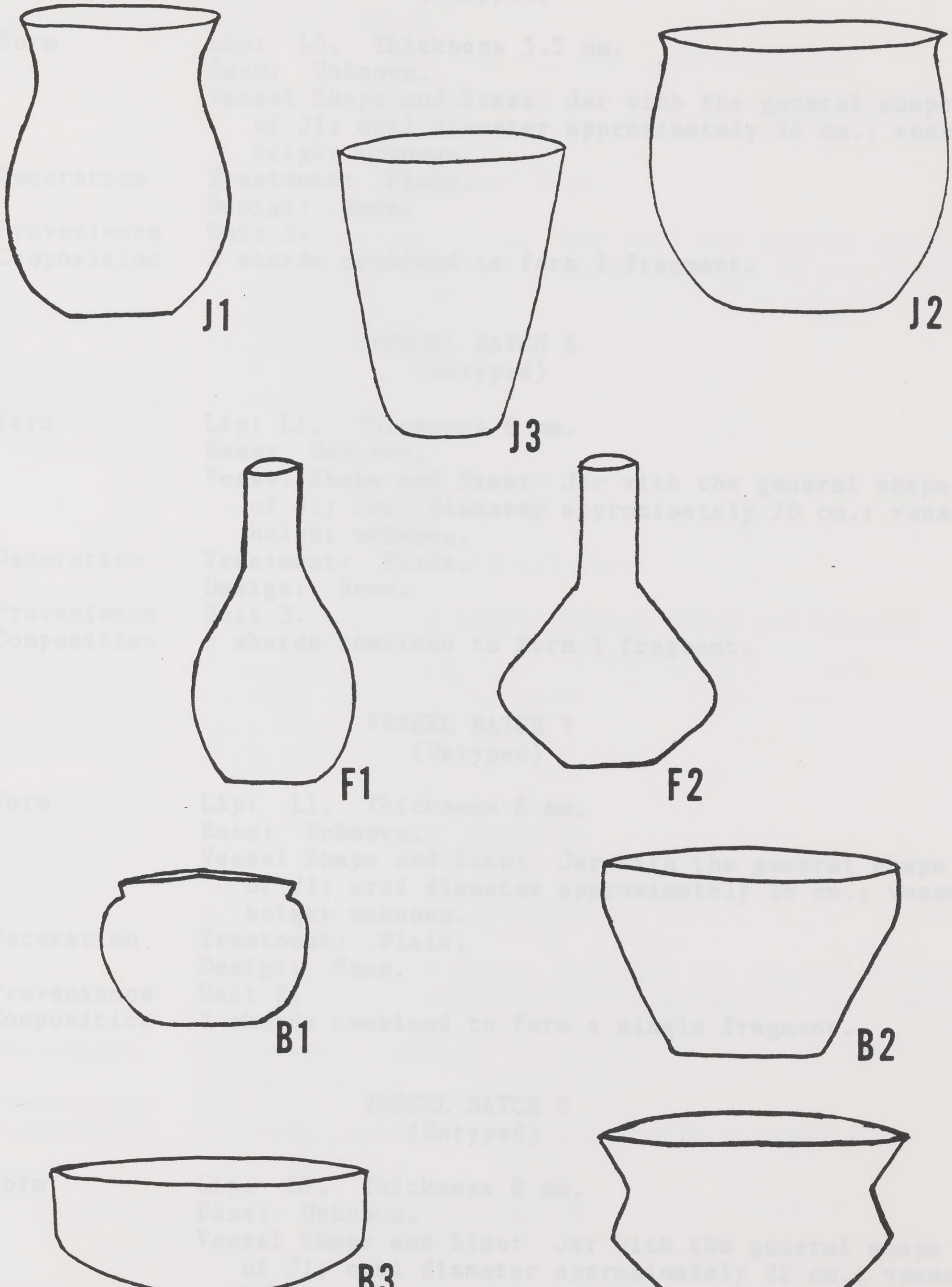
F2 Bottle with horizontally elongated ovaloid body and cylindrical neck.

B1 Bowl with rounded body and short, peaked, everted rim.

B2 Bowl with conical body and a slight shoulder just below the rim.

B3 Carinated bowl.

B4 Compound bowl.


J1
J3
J2
F1
F2
B1
B2
B3
B4

VESSEL BATCH 5
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 5.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds combined to form 1 fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 6
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	5 sherds combined to form 1 fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 7
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 8
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.

Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 9
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 10
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape and size is uncertain.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 11
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 12
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 5.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel

	height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 13
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Backhoe Trench 5.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 14
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 22 cm.;vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 15
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 4.5 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 16
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 4.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	4 sherds, 2 of which have been combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 17
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L2. Thickness 4 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height uncertain.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	5 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 18
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 18 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Backhoe Trench 15.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSLE BATCH 19
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain.

	Design: None.
Provenience	Backhoe Trench 20.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 20
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 5 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 18 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 21
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 7.5 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 22
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unknown, sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 23
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L4. Thickness 8 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 18 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Plain.
Design: None.

Provenience — Unknown, sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.

Composition — 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 24

Form — Lip: L1, rounded. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter is uncertain; vessel height is uncertain.

Decoration — Treatment: Plain.
Design: None.

Provenience — Unknown, sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.

Composition — 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 25
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L5. Thickness 8.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Plain.
Design: None.

Provenience — Unknown, sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.

Composition — 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 26
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L4. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 2.
Composition	2 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 27
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 2.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 28
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 2.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 29
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 2.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 30
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 5.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 18 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration Treatment: Plain.
Design: None.
Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 31
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 5.0 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 18 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration Treatment: Plain.
Design: None.
Provenience Backhoe Trench 30.
Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 32
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 5.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration Treatment: Plain.
Design: None.
Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 33
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L4. Thickness 5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height is unknown.
Decoration Treatment: Plain.
Design: None.

Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 34
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L7. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B1; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 35
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Backhoe Trench 11.
Composition	2 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 36
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height is unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Plain. Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 37
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape

of J1; oral diameter approximately 14 cm.; vessel height is unknown.

Decoration: Treatment: Plain.
Design: None.

Provenience: Unit 3.

Composition: 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 38
(Untyped)

Form: Lip: L9. Thickness 6 cm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 12 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration: Treatment: Plain.
Design: None.

Provenience: Unit 3.

Composition: 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 39
La Rue Neck Banded
(Figure 8A)

Form: Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration: Treatment: Neck Banding.
Design: Rim is neck banded; body is undecorated.

Provenience: Unit 3.

Composition: 19 sherds; 4 fragments made up of 2 sherds each, 1 fragment made up of 4 sherds, 7 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 40
La Rue Neck Banded
(Figure 8B)

Form: Lip: L6. Thickness 8 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration: Treatment: Neck Banding.
Design: Rim is neck banded; lip has diagonal fingernail punctations.

Provenience: Backhoe Trench 5.

Composition 13 sherds; 2 fragments consist of 2 sherds each, 1 fragment consists of 4 sherds, 5 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 41
La Rue Neck Banded

Form Lip: L6. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Neck Banding.
Design: Rim is neck banded; exterior of rim is quite rough, the coils are clear, but not as prominent as on Vessel Batches 39 and 40.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 8 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 4 sherds, 4 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 42
La Rue Neck Banded

Form Lip: L6. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Neck Banding.
Design: Rim is neck banded; as was the case with Vessel Batch 41, the coil lines are clearly visible, but the coils are flattened; exterior surface of rim has a roughened appearance.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 6 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 43
La Rue Neck Banded

Form Lip: L7.Thickness 7.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Neck Banding with punctations.
Design: Rim is neck banded; coil lines are clearly visible; surface has a roughened appearance. Diagonal fingernail punctations

occur along the coils. Fingernail punctations also appear along the top of the rim.

Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 3 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 44
La Rue Neck Banded

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Neck Banding.
Design: Rim is neck banded.

Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 5 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 45
La Rue Neck Banded

Form Lip: L4. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Neck Banding.
Design: Rim is neck banded.

Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 3 sherds; 1 fragment comprised of 2 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 46
La Rue Neck Banded

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Neck Banding.
Design: Rim is neck banded.

Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 47
La Rue Neck Banded

Form	Lip: L8. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Neck Banding. Design: Rim is neck banded.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 48
La Rue Neck Banded

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Neck Banding. Design: Rim is neck banded.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 49
Bullard Brushed
(Figure 8C)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the form of J1; oral diameter approximately 32 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Brushing. Design: Rim exhibits horizontal brushing; body is undecorated.
Provenience	Unit 3 and Backhoe Trench 5.
Composition	19 sherds; 2 fragments consisting of 5 sherds each, 9 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 50
Bullard Brushed
(Figure 8D)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8.5 mm. Base: Unknown.

	Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Brushing.
	Design: Rim is diagonally brushed; angle of brushing varies somewhat from area to area.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 51
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L7. Thickness 7 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Brushing.
	Design: Rim horizontally brushed.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 52
(Untyped)
(Figure 8E)

Form	Lip: L7. Thickness 5.5 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Brushing.
	Design: Rim horizontally brushed; body vertically brushed; brushing done very carefully, so that the effect is similar to a series of closely spaced, parallel incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	10 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 4 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 3 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 53
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L7. Thickness 8 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.

Decoration	Treatment: Brushing.
	Design: Rim diagonally brushed.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 54
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 7 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Brushing.
	Design: Rim diagonally brushed.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 55
(Untyped)
(Figure 8F)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 5 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Brushing and punctations.
	Design: Rim horizontally brushed; there is a horizontal row of closely spaced vertical punctations just below the lip.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	4 sherds; 2 fragments consisting of 2 sherds each.

VESSEL BATCH 56
(Untyped)
(Figure 8G)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 6.5 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Brushing and punctations.
	Design: Rim horizontally brushed; a horizontal row of moderately spaced puncations along the lip.
Provenience	Unit 3.

Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 57
(Untyped)
(Figure 8H)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Brushing and punctations.
	Design: Rim horizontally brushed; two parallel horizontal rows of fingernail punctations, one just below the lip and the other about halfway between the lip and the body of the vessel.
Provenience	Unit 3 and surface.
Composition	9 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 7 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 58
Pease Brushed-Incised
(Figure 9A)

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 7 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising and applique.
	Design: Vertical applique fillets create a series of panels around the rim of the vessel. Each panel is filled with diagonal incised lines. Direction of incised diagonal lines alternates with each panel.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 59
Coles Creek Incised (variety unspecified)
(Figure 9B)

Form	Lip: uncertain. Thickness 7 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain. Oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising and punctations.
	Design: The rim of the vessel exhibits horizontal incising and is somewhat thicker than the body of

Figure 8

SELECTED VESSEL BATCHES

A. Vessel Batch 39; La Rue Neck Banded jar.

B. Vessel Batch 40; La Rue Neck Banded jar.

C. Vessel Batch 49; Bullard Brushed jar.

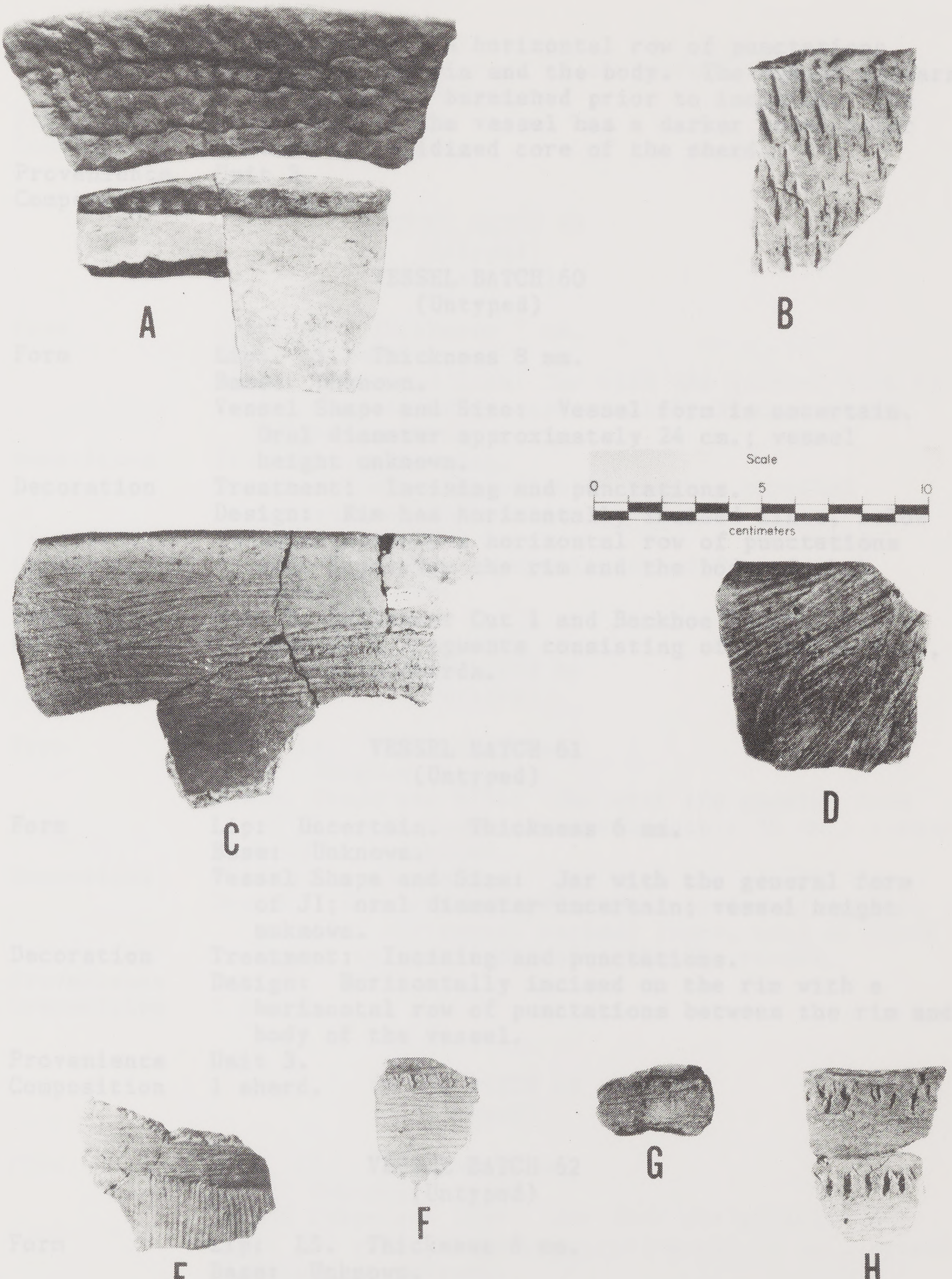
D. Vessel Batch 50; Bullard Brushed jar.

E. Vessel Batch 52; Untyped brushed jar.

F. Vessel Batch 55; Untyped brushed jar.

G. Vessel Batch 56; Untyped brushed jar.

H. Vessel Batch 57; Untyped brushed jar.


A
B
Scale
0
5
10
centimeters
C
D
E
F
G
H

	the vessel. A horizontal row of punctations divides the rim and the body. The vessel appears to have been burnished prior to incising. The surface of the vessel has a darker brown color than the oxidized core of the sherd.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 60
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain. Oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising and punctations. Design: Rim has horizontally incised lines, below which appears a horizontal row of punctations that separates the rim and the body of the vessel.
Provenience	Unit 3, Bulldozer Cut 1 and Backhoe Trench 25.
Composition	17 sherds; 2 fragments consisting of 2 sherds each, 13 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 61
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising and punctations. Design: Horizontally incised on the rim with a horizontal row of punctations between the rim and body of the vessel.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 62
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Incising.
Design: Parallel rows of horizontal incised lines just below the rim.
Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 63
(Untyped)
(Figure 9C)

Form Lip: L4. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration Treatment: Incising.
Design: Rim has a series of roughly parallel horizontal incised lines.
Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 4 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 64
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L4. Thickness 5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height is unknown.
Decoration Treatment: Incising.
Design: Rim is decorated with a series of roughly parallel horizontal incised lines, none of which appear to completely encircle the vessel.
Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 65
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L5. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height is unknown.
Decoration Treatment: Incising and punctations.
Design: Rim has a series of roughly parallel horizontally incised lines, at least some of which do not completely encircle the vessel.

A row of punctations separates the rim from the body of the vessel.

Provenience Unit 3

Composition 3 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 66
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height is unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Incising.
Design: Rim has numerous roughly parallel, horizontally incised lines.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 3 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 67
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Incising.
Design: Rim has at least two roughly parallel, horizontal incised lines.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 7 sherds; 3 fragments consisting of 2 sherds each, 1 single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 68
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Incising.
Design: At least two carefully executed parallel horizontally incised lines decorate the rim.

Provenience Backhoe Trench 15.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 69
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: At least two rather broad, carefully executed, parallel, horizontally incised lines appear on the rim of the vessel.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from a private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 70
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: At least one rather broad horizontally incised line appears on the rim.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from a private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd
Remarks	Bone and grog temper.

VESSEL BATCH 71
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has a series of roughly parallel, vertical incised lines that encircle the vessel.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 72
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 7.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height is unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has a series of roughly parallel diagonally incised lines.
Provenience	Backhoe Trench 5.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 73
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 5.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: A series of diagonally incised lines appear on the rim of the vessel. For the most part, these lines are roughly parallel.
Provenience	Backhoe Trench 5.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 74
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: A series of roughly parallel, diagonally incised lines on the rim of the vessel.
Provenience	Backhoe Trench 10.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 75
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain;

oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration	Treatment: Incising.
	Design: Rim has a series of roughly parallel and somewhat widely spaced diagonally incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 76
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising.
	Design: Rim is decorated with a series of roughly parallel, diagonally incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 77
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 5 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising.
	Design: A series of rather broad, roughly parallel, diagonally incised lines appear on the rim of the vessel.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 78
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 7.5 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising.
	Design: Rim has a series of roughly paralled, diagonally incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 2.
Composition	2 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 79
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 18 cm.; vessel height is unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: A series of widely spaced, roughly parallel, diagonally incised lines appear on the rim.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 80
(Untyped)
(Figure 9D)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 28 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has a series of rather broad, roughly parallel, diagonally incised lines.
Provenience	Backhoe Trench 5.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 81
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Consists of moderately spaced, roughly parallel, diagonally incised lines on the rim of the vessel.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from a private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 82
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L1. Thickness 7.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 28 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Incising.
Design: Complete design cannot be seen. Rim has a series of roughly parallel, diagonally incised lines. These lines may be paired, with each pair separated from the next pair by a wider space. At least one smaller diagonal line is incised at a different angle and connects two of the paired diagonal lines.

Provenience — Unknown; sherd is from a private collection donated to TARL.

Composition — 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 83
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L5. Thickness 8 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 10 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Incising.
Design: Consists of alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines. Incised lines are quite broad.

Provenience — Unit 3.

Composition — 4 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 84
Maydelle Incised

Form — Lip: L2. Thickness 6.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Incising.
Design: Consists of alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines on the rim. Lines are broad.

Provenience — Unit 3.

Composition — 6 sherds; 3 fragments each of which consists of 2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 85
Maydelle Incised
(Figure 9E)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 10 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 36 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	6 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 1 single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 86
Maydelle Incised

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 87
Maydelle Incised

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 14 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3 and Backhoe Trench 5.
Composition	2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 88
Maydelle Incised

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 89
Maydelle Incised
(Figure 9F)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 28 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising and punctations. Design: Consists of alternately sloping diagonally incised lines; a horizontal row of punctations separates the rim and the body of the vessel.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	4 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 90
Maydelle Incised
(Figure 9G)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 7.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising and brushing. Design: Rim appears to have been brushed prior to incising. The incised motif is cross-hatched.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	9 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 4 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 91
Maydelle Incised
(Figure 9H)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 4.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has cross-hatched incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 92
Maydelle Incised
(Figure 9I)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 34 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incised. Design: Rim has cross-hatched incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 93
Maydelle Incised
(Figure 9J)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 80 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 34 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has cross-hatched, diagonally incised lines. Lines are widely spaced.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	19 sherds; 2 fragments consisting of 2 sherds each, 15 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 94
Maydelle Incised
(Figure 9K)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 34 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has cross-hatched incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	18 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 6 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 4 sherds, 2 fragments consisting of 2 sherds each, 4 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 95
Maydelle Incised
(Figure 9L)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising and punctations. Design: Rim has cross-hatched incised lines. A horizontal row of punctations separates the rim from the body of the vessel. This vessel batch has been classified as Maydelle Incised.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	12 sherds; 3 fragments consisting of 3 sherds each, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 1 single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 96
Canton Incised
(Figure 9M)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J3; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has cross-hatched incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	9 sherds; 2 fragments consisting of 3 sherds each, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, a single sherd.

Figure 9

SELECTED VESSEL BATCHES

A. Vessel Batch 58; Pease Brushed-Incised jar.

B. Vessel Batch 59; Coles Creek Incised; form uncertain.

C. Vessel Batch 63; Untyped Incised jar.

D. Vessel Batch 80; Untyped Incised; form uncertain.

E. Vessel Batch 85; Maydelle Incised jar.

F. Vessel Batch 89; Maydelle Incised jar.

G. Vessel Batch 90; Maydelle Incised jar.

H. Vessel Batch 91; Maydelle Incised jar.

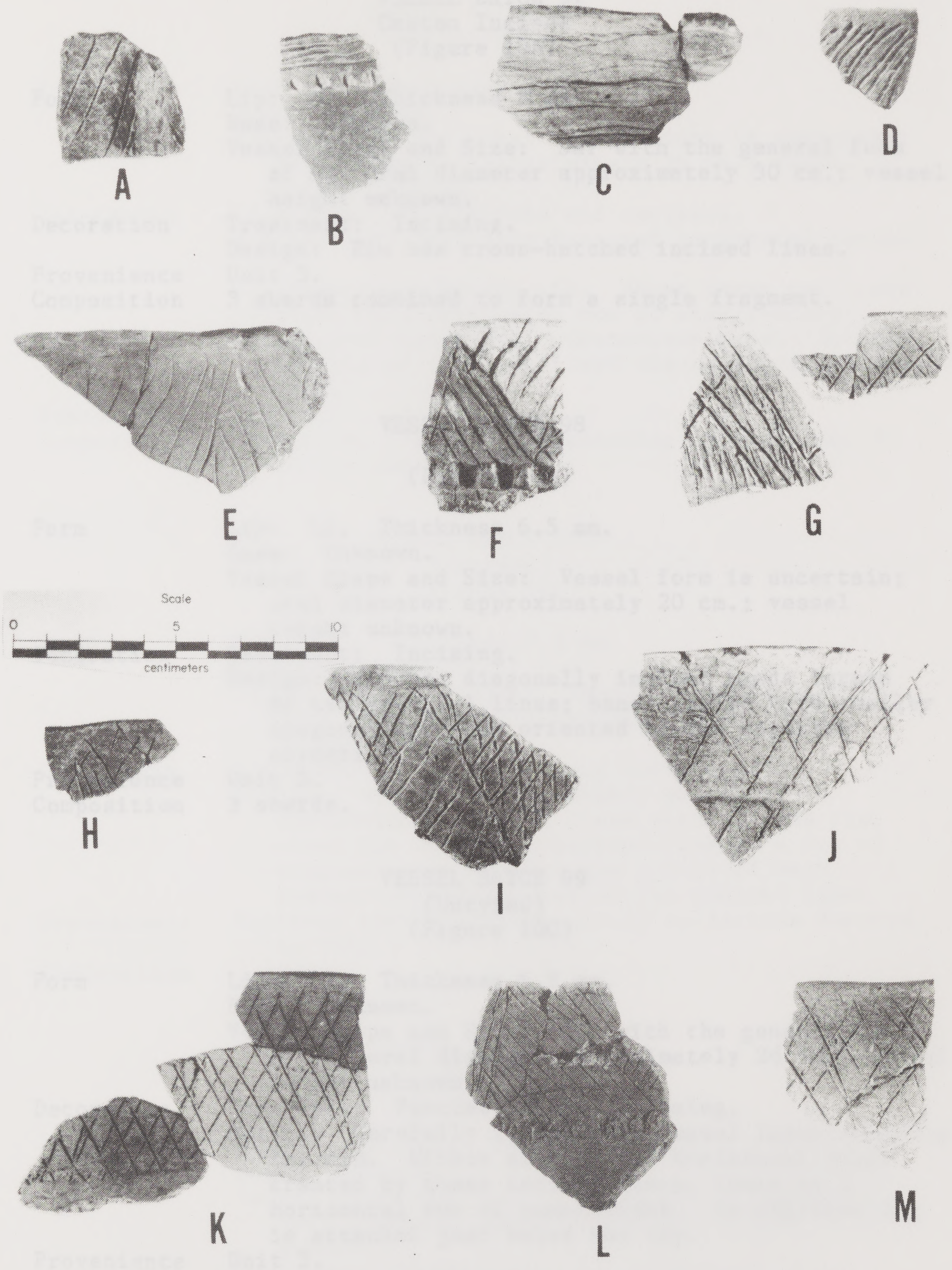
I. Vessel Batch 92; Maydelle Incised jar.

J. Vessel Batch 93; Maydelle Incised jar.

K. Vessel Batch 94; Maydelle Incised jar.

L. Vessel Batch 95; Maydelle Incised jar.

M. Vessel Batch 96; Canton Incised jar.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VESSEL BATCH 97
Canton Incised
(Figure 10A)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J3; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has cross-hatched incised lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 98
(Untyped)
(Figure 10B)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Incising. Design: Rim has diagonally incised bands formed by two parallel lines; bands filled with smaller diagonal hachures oriented in the opposite direction.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 99
(Untyped)
(Figure 10C)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations and incising. Design: Carefully incised horizontal lines encircle the rim. Within each of the horizontal bands created by these incised lines, there is a horizontal row of punctations. An applique lug is attached just below the lip.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 100
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Punctations and incising.
Design: Two carefully executed horizontal incised lines encircle the rim. Above these two lines there is a horizontal row of widely-spaced, vertical fingernail punctations midway between the lip of the vessel and the uppermost incised line.

Provenience — Unit 3.

Composition — 11 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 9 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 101
(Untyped)
(Figure 10D)

Form — Lip: L4. Thickness 7.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Punctations and incising.
Design: At least four roughly parallel, horizontally incised lines encircle the rim. Along the uppermost incised line is a row of diagonal punctations; the middle of each punctation is centered on the incised line.

Provenience — Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.

Composition — 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 102
(Untyped)
(Figure 10E)

Form — Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Punctations and incising.
Design: Paired diagonal incised lines filled

	with very fine punctations, creating a banding effect.
Provenience	Unit 2.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 103
Maydelle Incised
(Figure 10F)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations and incising. Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	17 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 12 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 4 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 104
Maydelle Incised

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 17 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations and incising. Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.
Provenience	Unit 3 and Backhoe Trench 5.
Composition	10 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 8 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 105
Maydelle Incised

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations and incising. Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with

punctations.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 14 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 5 sherds, 2 fragments consisting of 3 sherds each, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 106
Maydelle Incised
(Figure 10G)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 14 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Punctations and incising.
Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 4 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 107
Maydelle Incised

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 12 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Punctations and incising.
Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 108
Maydelle Incised

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 4.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 12 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Punctations and incising.
Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with

punctations.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 109
Maydelle Incised

Form Lip: L5. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Punctations and incising.
Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 110
Maydelle Incised

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 18 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Punctations and incising.
Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 4 sherds; 2 fragments each consisting of 2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 111
Maydelle Incised

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 5.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Punctations and incising.
Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.

Provenience Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 112
Maydelle Incised

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations and incising. Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 113
Maydelle Incised

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 5.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations and incising. Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.
Remarks	Bone and grog temper.

VESSEL BATCH 114
Maydelle Incised

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 7.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations and incising. Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 115
Maydelle Incised

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations and incising. Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 116
Maydelle Incised

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 5.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; oral diameter ncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations and incising. Design: Alternately sloping, diagonally incised lines create triangular zones filled with punctations.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 117
(Untyped)
(Figure 10H)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations and applique. Design: At least three horizontal rows of vertical fingernail punctations encircle the. The uppermost row is on the lip of the vessel. All of the punctations are oriented vertically. An applique node is attached along the second row of punctations.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds combined to create 1 fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 118
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 7.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: At least two horizontal rows of fingernail punctations encircle the rim.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	5 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 4 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 119
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 7.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: A single horizontal row of punctations encircles the vessel at juncture of the rim and the body.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 120
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L7. Thickness 7.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: At least two horizontal rows of fingernail punctations encircle the rim.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 sherds combined in a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 121
(Untyped)
(Figure 10I)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 70 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 28 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: At least three horizontal rows of punctations encircle the rim.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	6 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 5 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 122
(Untyped)
(Figure 7J)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 65 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: At least 5 roughly parallel horizontal rows of round punctations encircle the rim. The spacing between rows and between punctations is not constant.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	4 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 123
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 4 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has at least two horizontal rows of horizontal fingernail punctations.
Provenience	Private collection.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 124
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 28 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has at least three horizontal rows of punctations. One of the rows of punctations is on the lip of the vessels.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 125
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L6, Thickness 5.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: At least 1 horizontal row of punctations encircles the rim.
Provenience	Private collection.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 126
(Untyped)
(Figure 10K)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has a series of at least five horizontal rows of fingernail punctations.
Proveniece	Unit 3.
Composition	32 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 4 sherds, 3 fragments consisting of 2 sherds each, 22 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 127
(Untyped)
(Figure 10L)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has at least three horizontal rows of fingernail punctations.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	9 sherds; 2 fragments consisting of 3 sherds each, 3 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 128
(Untyped)
(Figure 10M)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has at least four horizontal rows of fingernail punctations.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	4 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 129
(Untyped)
(Figure 10N)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Diagonal punctations just below the lip. At least four horizontal rows of horizontal punctations around the rim.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

Figure 10

SELECTED VESSEL BATCHES

A. Vessel Batch 97; Canton Incised jar.

B. Vessel Batch 98; Untyped incised; form uncertain.

C. Vessel Batch 99; Untyped punctated-incised jar.

D. Vessel Batch 101; Untyped punctated-incised jar.

E. Vessel Batch 102; Untyped punctated-incised; form uncertain.

F. Vessel Batch 103; Maydelle Incised jar.

G. Vessel Batch 106; Maydelle Incised jar.

H. Vessel Batch 117; Untyped punctated jar.

I. Vessel Batch 121; Untyped punctated jar.

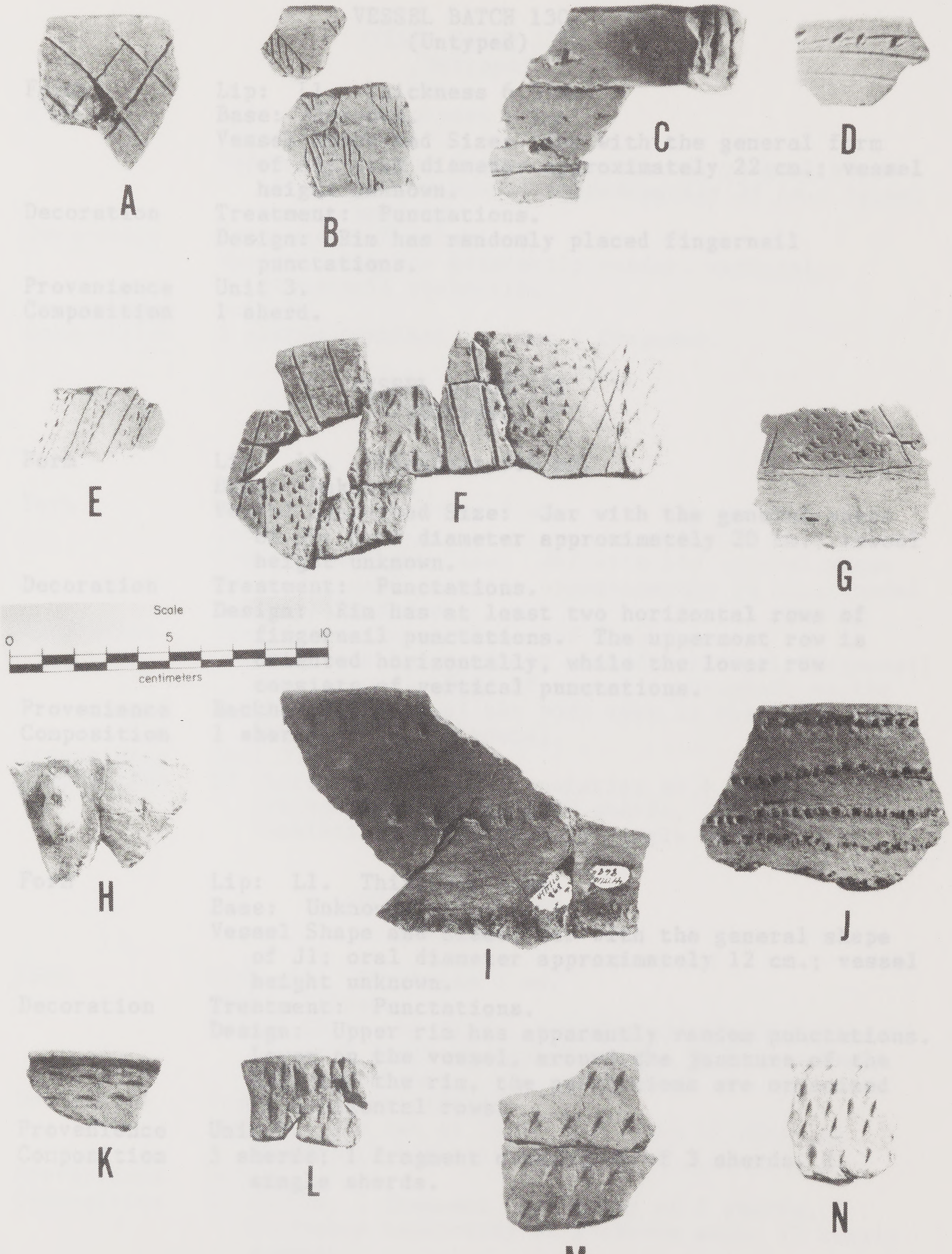
J. Vessel Batch 122; Untyped punctated jar.

K. Vessel Batch 126; Untyped punctated jar.

L. Vessel Batch 127; Untyped punctated jar.

M. Vessel Batch 128; Untyped punctated jar.

N. Vessel Batch 129; Untyped punctated jar.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VESSEL BATCH 130
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has randomly placed fingernail punctations.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 131
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has at least two horizontal rows of fingernail punctations. The uppermost row is oriented horizontally, while the lower row consists of vertical punctations.
Provenience	Backhoe Trench 6.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 132
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 12 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Upper rim has apparently random punctations. Lower on the vessel, around the juncture of the body and the rim, the punctations are organized in horizontal rows.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	5 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 133
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has apparently random, vertical fingernail punctation.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	5 sherds combined to form 1 fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 134
(Untyped)
(Figure 11A)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations and brushing. Design: Rim has randomly placed, vertical fingernail punctations. Body of vessel is brushed; on the small portion of the body that is visible, this brushing is horizontal.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	17 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 4 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 8 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 135
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has at least four rows of vertical fingernail punctations.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	21 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 3 fragments consisting of 2 sherds each, 12 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 136
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Punctations.
Design: Rim has what appear to be alternating diagonal rows of diagonal and vertical punctations.

Provenience — Unit 3.

Composition — 5 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 137
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L1. Thickness 4.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 12 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Punctations.
Design: Punctations oriented in the same general manner as those on Vessel Batch 136, although the diagonal lines are slightly curved.

Provenience — Unit 3.

Composition — 4 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 138
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L4. Thickness 6.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Punctations.
Design: Rim has randomly placed fingernail punctations.

Provenience — Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.

Composition — 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 139
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has randomly placed fingernail punctations.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 140
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 12 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has punctations that may be aligned diagonally.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.
Remarks	Bone and grog temper.

VESSEL BATCH 141
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations. Design: Rim has punctations. Whether or not these are aligned in any particular manner is unknown.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 142
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Punctations.
Design: Diagonally oriented punctations on lip.

Provenience Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.

Composition 2 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 143
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 9.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Punctations.
Design: Individual punctations are oriented in a roughly vertical manner. Otherwise, no patterning can be discerned.

Provenience Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 144
(Untyped)
(Figure 11B)

Form Lip: L6. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter approximately 28 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Applique and punctations.
Design: A horizontal row of punctations separates the rim and the body of the vessel. A vertical applique fillet extends from the row of punctations to the lip.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 7 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 5 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 145
(Untyped)
(Figure 11C)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 12 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Applique. Design: Narrow rows of diagonally aligned applique fillets appear on the rim of the vessel; whether or not these extend onto the body of the vessel cannot be determined.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 146
(Untyped)
(Figure 11D)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 9 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 28 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Applique. Design: A large vertical applique fillet on the rim. The full extent of this fillet is unknown.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 147
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Applique. Design: Rim has a single vertical applique fillet.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 148
(Untyped, but similar to Sanders Engraved)
(Figure 11E)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Exterior of vessel is undecorated. On the interior of the rim, just below the lip, is an engraved motif consisting of small hatchured triangles. This motif is quite similar to those appearing on some Sanders Engraved vessels.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	9 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 4 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 149
(Untyped, but similar to Sanders Engraved)
(Figure 11F)

Form	Lip: L3. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Exterior of vessel is undecorated. Interior of the lip of the vessel is decorated with a triangular motif, similar to that on Vessel Batch 149.
Provenience	Bulldozer Cut 1.
Composition	5 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 4 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 150
(Untyped, but similar to Sanders Engraved)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Exterion of vessel is undecorated. A small triangular motif similar to those appearing on Vessel Batches 148 and 149 is present on the

	interior rim of the vessel.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 151
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: At least two roughly parallel, horizontal engraved lines encircle the rim.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 152
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 28 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Upper rim area has a band of roughly horizontal, but overlapping engraved lines.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to field school.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 153
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter is uncertain; vessel height is unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving Design: Rim has horizontal engraved lines.
Provenience	Unit 3
Composition	2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 154
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Engraving. Design: Rim has horizontal engraved lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 sherds combined to from a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 155
(Untyped)
(Figure 8G)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: A single horizontal line encircles the vessel just below the lip. A horizontal band formed by two engraved lines appears just below the uppermost line; a zigzaging line divides the band into a series of triangles.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	4 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 156
(Untyped)
(Figure 8H)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Horizontal engraving. A single line appears just below the lip. Below that line is a band composed of two horizontal lines divided into small rectangles by small vertical lines. At least two more horizontal lines appear below this band.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 157
(Untyped)
(Figure 8I)

Form
Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration
Treatment: Engraving.
Design: At least two horizontal lines encircle the rim. Pendant triangles appear on the uppermost line.

Provenience
Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.

Composition
1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 158
(Untyped)
(Figure 8J)

Form
Lip: L6. Thickness: 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration
Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Rim has horizontal engraving. Checkered bands alternate with horizontal lines with small upward-pointing triangles.

Provenience
Unit 3.

Composition
2 sherds combined in a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 159
(Untyped)

Form
Lip: L5. Thickness 5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration
Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Very little of the engraving on this vessel is visible. All that can be seen is a pair of lines, one horizontal and the other vertical, which meet to form a "T" just below the lip of the vessel. The horizontal line may encircle the vessel.

Provenience
Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to

TARL.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 160
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 14 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Rim has at least one horizontal engraved line with small pendant triangles. The triangles are filled with diagonal hatchures.

Provenience Backhoe Trench 5.

Composition 1 sherd.

Remarks A small hole has been drilled just below the engraved line on the upper rim of the vessel. This may have been a suspension hole or a hole drilled to repair a crack.

VESSEL BATCH 161
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Decoration consists of a series of parallel diagonal lines on the rim; these lines extend from just below the lip to just above the carination.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 162
(Untyped)
(Figure 8K)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Rim has a series of parallel, diagonal engraved lines.

Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 3 sherds

VESSEL BATCH 163
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L5. Thickness 5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Rim has a series of parallel, diagonal engraved lines which begin just below the lip. of the vessel. The lower extent of these lines is unknown.
Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 164
(Untyped)
(Figure 8L)

Form Lip: L4. Thickness 8 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Rim has a horizontal line just below the lip. Extending downward from this line is a series of diagonal engraved lines, some of which are closely spaced.
Provenience Unit 3.
Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 165
(Untyped)

Form Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: A horizontal line encircles the vessel just above the carination. Extending upward from this line is an excised hourglass-shaped figure.
Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 2 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 166
Holly Fine Engraved
(Figure 8M)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; however, the rim above the carination on this vessel is quite short; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Rim has fine engraved lines. One vertical line extends from just below the lip to just above the carination. Also present is an elongated triangle.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 167
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L4. Thickness 4.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 12 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Motif on rim area cannot be seen clearly. Elements present include curvilinear lines with upward-pointing excised triangles.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 3 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 168
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L6. Thickness 5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general form of B3; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Overall motif unclear. Elements present include a horizontal line encircling the vessel just below the lip, a vertical line, and a banded figure that appears to form a square or

Figure 11

SELECTED VESSEL BATCHES

A. Vessel Batch 134; Untyped punctated jar.

B. Vessel Batch 144; Untyped applique jar.

C. Vessel Batch 145; Untyped applique jar.

D. Vessel Batch 146; Untyped applique jar.

E. Vessel Batch 148; Untyped engraved jar.

F. Vessel Batch 149; Untyped engraved jar.

G. Vessel Batch 155; Untyped engraved bowl.

H. Vessel Batch 156; Untyped engraved bowl.

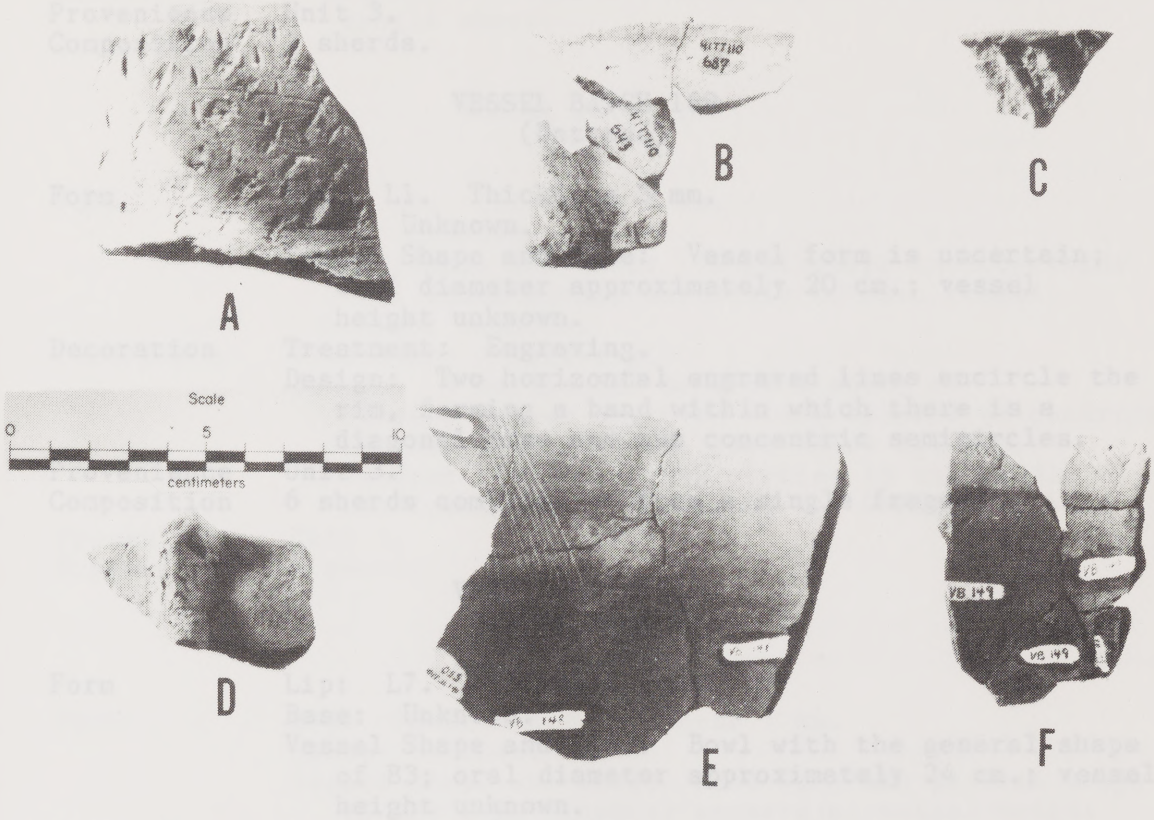
I. Vessel Batch 157; Untyped engraved bowl.

J. Vessel Batch 158; Untyped engraved bowl.

K. Vessel Batch 162; Untyped engraved bowl.

L. Vessel Batch 164; Untyped engraved bowl.

M. Vessel Batch 166; Holly Fine Engraved bowl.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	rectangle.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 169
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Two horizontal engraved lines encircle the rim, forming a band within which there is a diagonal line and two concentric semicircles.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	6 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 170
Ripley Engraved

Form	Lip: L7. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Rim has a contiuous scroll motif. The elongated triangular areas making up this motif are filled with cross-hatching.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition:	20 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 6 sherds, 3 fragments consisting of 2 sherds each, 8 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 171
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: A horizontal engraved line appears to encircle the vessel just above what may be a carination. Above that line is the beginning of two nested semicircles.
Provenience	Unit 3.

Composition	3 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 172
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: A horizontal band consisting of closely-spaced engraved lines appears to encircle the rim of the vessel just below the lip. Pendant triangles with circles in the middle of the triangles appear along the horizontal band.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 173

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Design is very similar to that present on Vessel Batch 172, except that this vessel batch has two bands formed by closely-spaced cross-hatched lines. One band is just below the lip and has pendant triangles; the other is just above the carination and has opposing upward-pointing triangles. These two horizontal bands are separated by a cross-hatched diagonal band.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 174
(Untyped)
(Figure 9A)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 8 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter approximately 16 cm.; vessel

	height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving.
	Design: Two horizontal engraved lines, one just below the lip and the other just above the carination, encircle the rim of the vessel. Within the band formed by these horizontal lines are hatchured, pendant triangles along the upper line and non-opposing, hatchured, upward-pointing triangles along the lower line. These triangles are often connected by diagonal engraved lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	7 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 175
Taylor Engraved
(Figure 9B)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 6 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving.
	Design: Two horizontal lines encircle the rim, one just below the lip and the other just above the carination. Within the band that these lines create are elongated triangular elements similar to those in the interlocking scroll motif.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	5 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 176
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 5.5 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general form of B3; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving.
	Design: Motif cannot be seen clearly. The only element that can be seen is a diagonal cross-hatched band.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 177
Ripley Engraved

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Slanted scroll motif with cross-hatched elongated triangles separated by vertical lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 178
Ripley Engraved

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Overall motif is unclear. Elements present include elongated cross-hatched triangles and diagonal lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	4 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 179
Ripley Engraved

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Overall motif is unclear. The only visible elements are elongated cross-hatched triangles.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 180
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown.

Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Overall motif is unclear. Elements visible are vertical lines and curved lines.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 181
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L6. Thickness 5.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: A single cross-hatched engraved band encircles the vessel just below the lip.

Provenience Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 182
(Untyped)
(Figure 9C)

Form Lip: L6. Thickness 6.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; however, the rim of this vessel curves inward slightly; oral diameter aproximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Overall motif is unclear. Elements visible are horizontal lines just below the lip and just above the carination, diagonal lines running between these two horizontal lines, and a hatchured triangle.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 183
(Untyped)
(Figure 9D)

Form Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 5 mm.
Base: Unknown.

	Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving.
	Design: Overall motif is uncertain but seems to involve primarily vertical and horizontal lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 184
Avery Engraved
(Figure 9E)

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 5.5 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving.
	Design: Design is a variation of the Avery Engraved nested semicircles motif.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	4 sherds combined to form a single fragment.

VESSEL BATCH 185
(Untyped, but similar to Poynor Engraved)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 5.5 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving.
	Design: Overall motif is unclear. Elements visible are two vertically-oriented semicircles with the open ends of each facing in opposite directions. Each semicircle is composed of several closely-spaced engraved lines. The vessel is quite smooth and appears to have been polished.
Provenience	Backhoe Trench 15.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 186
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Motif is uncertain.

Provenience — Unit 4.

Composition — 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 187
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 6.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Overall motif is unclear. The only element visible is a series of vertical nested semicircles that extend from the lip to what may be the carination between the rim and the body of the vessel.

Provenience — Unit 2.

Composition — 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 188
Avery Engraved
(Figure 12F)

Form — Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; however, the roughness of the interior of the sherds in this vessel batch suggest that the vessel was a bottle; oral diameter is uncertain; vessel height is unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Pattern consists of a nested semicircle motif. Every other semicircle has small triangles along the engraved line. The direction that these triangles face alternates with the first line exhibiting upward-pointing triangles, the next line plain, and the third line exhibiting pendant triangles.

Provenience — Unit 3.

Composition — 6 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 189
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 4.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bottle, the precise shape of which is uncertain; oral diameter unknown; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Overall motif is not clear. The body has an "H" shaped figure consisting of hatchured bands.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 190
Hickory Fine Engraved
(Figure 12I)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 5.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bottle with the general shape of F1; oral diameter approximately 6 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Decoration consists of 3 parallel fine engraved lines which encircle the vessel just below the juncture of the neck and the body of the bottle. No decoration appears below these lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	22 sherds; 3 fragments consisting of 2 sherds each, 16 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 191
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 5.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bottle with the general shape of F1; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Overall motif is unclear. Elements visible are a semicircular line with both pendant and upward-pointing hatchured triangles attached and a larger hatchured triangle. Red pigment appears

	in the engraved lines.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	12 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 7 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 192
Avery Engraved
(Figure 12J)

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 6 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bottle with the general shape of F1; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Decoration consists of cross-hatched banded areas with circular areas within the banding. Within the circular areas are small circles with lens-shaped engraved areas along the interior of the circle.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	5 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 193
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Bottle with the general shape of F1; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Motif is uncertain; engraving is very crude. Elements visible are small circles and semicircular hatchured bands.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	3 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, a single sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 194
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: Uncertain. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; Oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Overall motif is unclear. The only elements visible are elongated hatchured triangles.

Provenience — Unit 3.

Composition — 4 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 195
(Untyped)
(Figure 12K)

Form — Lip: L1. Thickness 4 mm.
Base: Flattened, no thickening. Basal diameter = 6.8 cm.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the shape of B1; oral diameter 12.6 cm; maximum vessel diameter 13.0 cm; vessel height 6.0 cm.

Decoration — Treatment: Red slipped, excised.
Design: An excised band cut through the red slip into the light tan oxidized clay encircles the vessel just above the shoulder. Within this band, geometric shapes consisting of un-excised areas of red slip alternate around the rim area. These shapes consist of a semicircular band with a small circle inside its arc, a larger circle, an elongated diagonal triangular area with a small circle under the overhanging diagonal, another larger circle, and the original semicircle motif. Given the size of the vessel and the size of the motif, it appears that this pattern is repeated four to five times around the rim area.

Provenience — Backhoe Trench 5.

Composition — 40 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 22 sherds, 18 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 196
Avery Engraved
(Figure 12L)

Form — Lip: Unknown, lip area has been carefully chipped off around the entire vessel, perhaps so the vessel could contiue to be used after it had been broken. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Compound bowl with the general shape of B4; oral diameter approximately 29 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Red slipping and engraving.
Design: Avery Engraved nested semicircle motif.

Some semicircles exhibit ticking, some are formed of cross-hatched bands, and some are simple lines.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 34 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 28 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 3 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 197
(Untyped)
(Figure 13A)

Form Lip: L2. Thickness 3.5 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Small compound bowl with the general shape of B4, except that the rim was peaked; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height approximately 12 cm.

Decoration Treatment: Red slipping and engraving.
Design: Engraved lines are cut through the red slip into the light tan oxidized clay. White pigment appears in the engraved lines. A single engraved line encircles the rim of the vessel just below the thickened portion of the lip. The shoulder of the vessel exhibits a design that appears to consist of a series of elongated panels with concave ends and a small circle between each panel. The upper line of each panel appears to encircle the vessel at the juncture of the rim and the shoulder, while the lower line of each panel stops at the concave arc at the end of the panel.

Provenience Unit 3.

Composition 28 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 6 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 18 single sherds.

Remarks Bone and grog temper. This vessel was thinner-walled and much more finely made than any other vessel observed from the site; it would appear to represent a trade vessel of some sort. After the vessel was broken, a small part of it was blackened, apparently by fire.

VESSEL BATCH 198
Avery Engraved

Form Lip: L4. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Compound bowl with the

Figure 12

SELECTED VESSEL BATCHES

A. Vessel Batch 174; Untyped engraved bowl.

B. Vessel Batch 175; Taylor Engraved bowl.

C. Vessel Batch 182; Untyped engraved bowl.

D. Vessel Batch 183; Untyped engraved bowl.

E. Vessel Batch 184; Avery Engraved bowl.

F. Vessel Batch 188; Avery Engraved bowl.

G. Vessel Batch 186; Untyped engraved bowl.

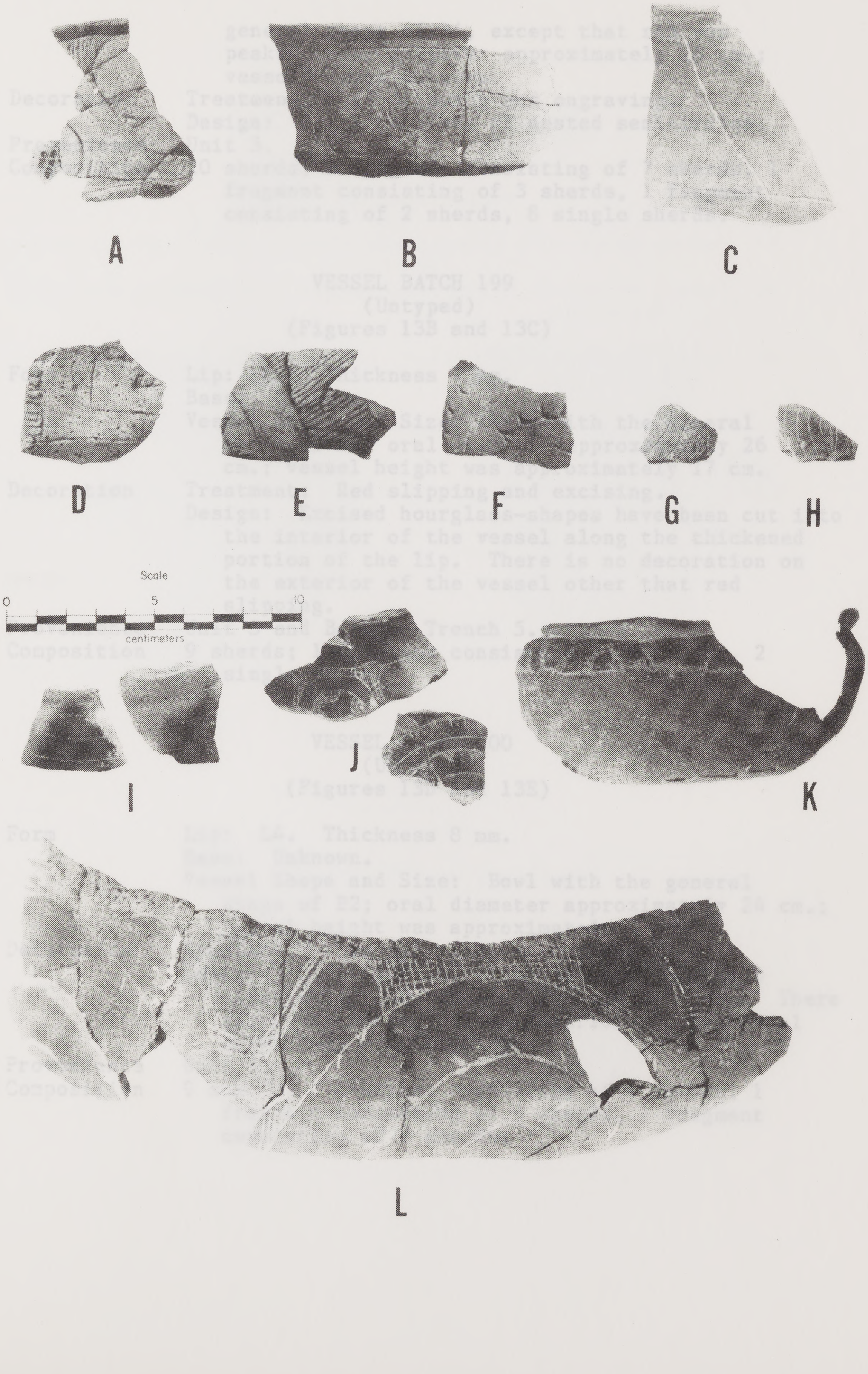
H. Vessel Batch 187; Untyped engraved bowl.

I. Vessel Batch 190; Hickory Fine Engraved bottle.

J. Vessel Batch 192; Avery engraved bottle.

K. Vessel Batch 195; Untyped red slipped bowl with engraving.

L. Vessel Batch 196; Red slipped Avery Engraved bowl.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general shape of B4, except that rim was peaked; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height unknown.

Decoration — Treatment: Red slipping and engraving.
Design: Motif consists of nested semicircles.

Provenience — Unit 3.

Composition — 20 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 7 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 8 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 199
(Untyped)
(Figures 13B and 13C)

Form — Lip: L3. Thickness 7 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B2; oral diameter approximately 26 cm.; vessel height was approximately 17 cm.

Decoration — Treatment: Red slipping and excising.
Design: Excised hourglass-shapes have been cut into the interior of the vessel along the thickened portion of the lip. There is no decoration on the exterior of the vessel other that red slipping.

Provenience — Unit 3 and Backhoe Trench 5.

Composition — 9 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 7 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 200
(Untyped)
(Figures 13D and 13E)

Form — Lip: L4. Thickness 8 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B2; oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height was approximately 9 cm.

Decoration — Treatment: Red slipping and excising.
Design: Small excised triangles appear on the interior of the vessel just below the lip. There is no decoration on the exterior of the vessel other than red slipping.

Provenience — Unit 3.

Composition — 9 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 4 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 3 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds.

Figure 13

SELECTED VESSEL BATCHES

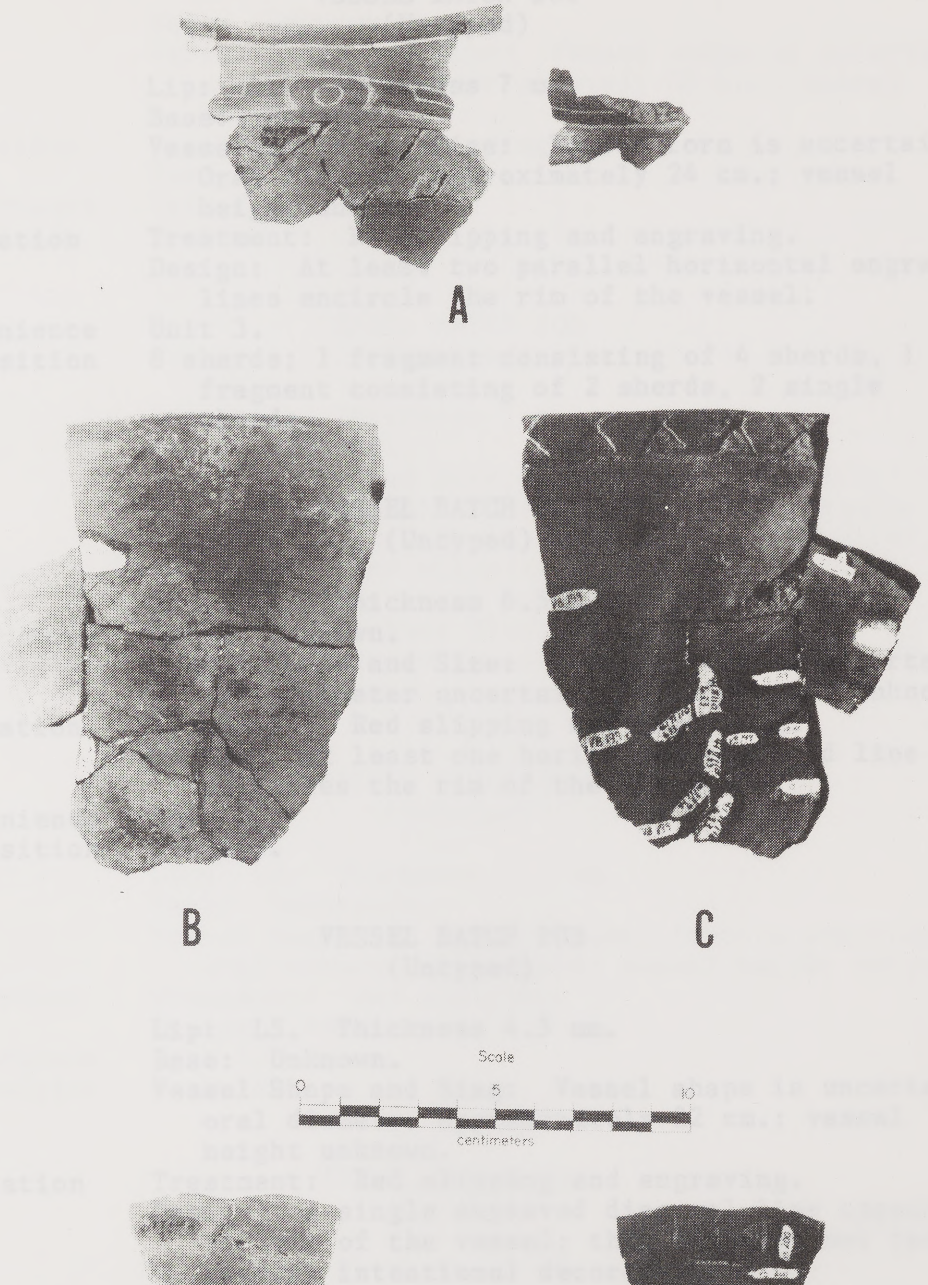
A. Vessel Batch 197; Untyped red slipped bowl with engraving.

B. Vessel Batch 199, exterior; Untyped red slipped bowl with engraving.

C. Vessel Batch 199, interior; Untyped red slipped bowl with engraving.

D. Vessel Batch 200, exterior; Untyped red slipped bowl with engraving.

E. Vessel Batch 200, interior; Untyped red slipped bowl with engraving.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VESSEL BATCH 201
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 7 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; Oral diameter approximately 24 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Red slipping and engraving. Design: At least two parallel horizontal engraved lines encircle the rim of the vessel.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	8 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 4 sherds, 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 2 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 202
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 6.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Red slipping and engraving. Design: At least one horizontal engraved line encircles the rim of the vessel.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 203
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L5. Thickness 4.5 mm. Base: Unknown. Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 22 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Red slipping and engraving. Design: A single engraved diagonal line appears on the rim of the vessel; this line may not have been an intentional decoration.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 204
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.

	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Red slipping.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Comosition	1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 205
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 7 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Bowl with the general shape of B1, but with a peaked rim; oral diameter approximately 20 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Red slipping
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3 and Backhoe Trench 5.
Composition	9 sherds; 1 fragment consisting of 2 sherds, 7 single sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 206
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L4. Thickness 4.5 mm.
	Base: Uncertain.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Red slipping.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unit 3.
Composition	4 sherds.

VESSEL BATCH 207
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 8 mm.
	Base: Unknown.
	Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel form is uncertain; however, the vessel did have a peaked rim; oral diameter approximately 30 cm.; vessel height unknown.
Decoration	Treatment: Red slipping.
	Design: None.
Provenience	Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.

Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 208
(Untyped)

Form Lip: L1. Thickness 6 mm.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is uncertain; oral diameter uncertain; vessel height unknown.
Decoration Treatment: Red slipping.
Design: None.
Provenience Unknown; sherd is from private collection donated to TARL.
Composition 1 sherd.

VESSEL BATCH 209
Williams Plain

Form Lip: Unknown. Thickness = unknown.
Base: Unknown.
Vessel Shape and Size: Vessel shape is unknown; oral diameter unknown; vessel height unknown. This batch consists solely of body sherds, all of which are quite thick, varying from 1.0 to 1.3 cm. The clay from which this vessel was manufactured was poorly wedged and contained coarse grog temper.
Decoration Treatment: None.
Design: None.
Provenience Unit 2.
Composition 6 sherds.

APPENDIX 4

WHOLE VESSEL DESCRIPTIONS

Burial 1

Vessel 1
Avery Engraved

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Flattened, circular. Vessel Shape and Size: Compound bowl with the general form of B4; oral diameter 16.5 cm; vessel height 10.7 cm.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving, with applique strap handles. Design: Avery concentric circle motif; motif occurs four times around the shoulder and body of the vessel; each panel is separated by a vertical, hourglass-shaped bar; central circle of each motif contains a vertical, hourglass-shaped element; border areas filled with cross-hatching; red pigment in engraved lines.

Vessel 2
(Untyped, but similar to Hodges Engraved)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 3 mm. Base: Convex, poorly defined. Vessel Shape and Size: Carinated bowl with the general form of B3; oral diameter 14 cm.; maximum diameter 16.2 cm.; vessel height 6.2 cm.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Negative scroll motif flanked by L-shaped hatched and cross-hatched elements; motif occurs four times; red pigment in engraved lines.

Vessel 3
(Untyped)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 5 mm. Base: Flat exterior, slightly convex interior. Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; oral diameter 12 cm.; vessel height 11.5 cm.
Decoration	Treatment: Punctations with four applique strap handles. Design: Four horizontal rows of fingernail punctations encircle the rim; a single horizontal incised line divides the body and rim; body is plain.

Vessel 4
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L1. Thickness 5 mm.
Base: Slightly convex on both surfaces.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; peaked rim; oral diameter 15.5 cm.; vessel height 15.5 cm.

Decoration — Treatment: Punctations with four vertical applique fillets.
Design: Six horizontal rows of fingernail punctations encircle the rim; a single incised line separates body and rim; applique fillets divide vessel into four sections; body is plain.

Vessel 5
(Untyped, but similar to Nash Neck Banded)

Form — Lip: L6. Thickness 4 mm.
Base: Flat exterior, convex interior.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general form of J1; peaked rim; oral diameter 14.7 cm.; vessel height 11.2 cm.

Decoration — Treatment: Punctations with four applique strap handles.
Design: Three horizontal rows of round punctations separated by two horizontal rows of fingernail punctations encircle the rim; horizontal incised line separates the body and rim; four vertical applique fillets, each under one of the strap handles, appear on the body; three sets of concentric arcs of fingernail punctations extend between the fillets.

Vessel 6
Avery Engraved

Form — Lip: L6. Thickness 4 mm.
Base: Exterior flattened.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bottle with a spheroidal body and a slightly flaring conical neck; oral diameter 4 cm.; maximum diameter 8.2 cm.; vessel height 12.6 cm.

Decoration — Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Avery concentric circle motif repeated four times around body; hourglass-shaped vertical bars with negative circles and negative vertical bars separate motifs; border elements filled with cross-hatching.

Vessel 7
Ripley Engraved

Form	Lip: L1. Thickness 4 mm. Base: Very slightly flattened. Vessel Shape and Size: Simple bowl; oral diameter 10 cm.; vessel height 3.8 cm.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Ripley continuous scroll motif; elongated triangle elements contain negative circles and cross-hatching.

Vessel 8
(Untyped, but similar to Hodges Engraved)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 4 mm. Base: No noticeable base. Vessel Shape and Size: Carinated bowl with the general form of B3; oral diameter 19.9 cm.; maximum diameter 20.1 cm.; vessel height 8.3 cm.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Horizontal negative scroll motif flanked by elongated, vertical L-shaped elements containing negative circles and cross-hatching.

Vessel 9
Avery Engraved

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 4 mm. Base: Slightly flattened. Vessel Shape and Size: Compound bowl with the general form of B4; peaked rim; oral diameter 15.5 cm.; vessel height 10 cm.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving with applique strap handles. Design: Arched, hatched, hourglass-shaped elements divide body into four panels; within these elements are negative circles and negative vertical bars; in each panel is a circle containing an hourglass-shaped element filled with opposing sets of curvilinear hatchures.

Figure 14

Whole Vessels: Burial 1

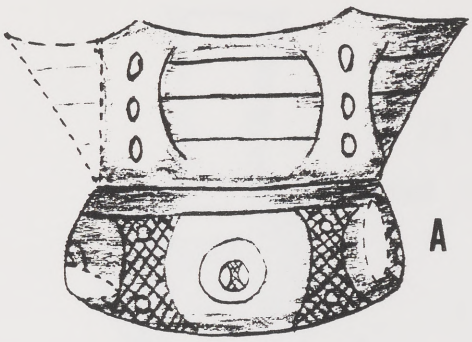
A. Vessel 1; Avery Engraved compound bowl.

B. Vessel 2; Hodges-like carinated bowl.

C. Vessel 3; Untyped jar.

D. Vessel 4; Untyped jar.

E. Vessel 5; Nash-like jar.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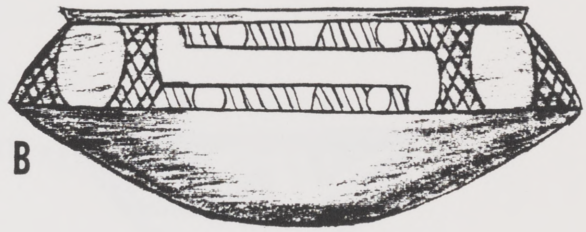
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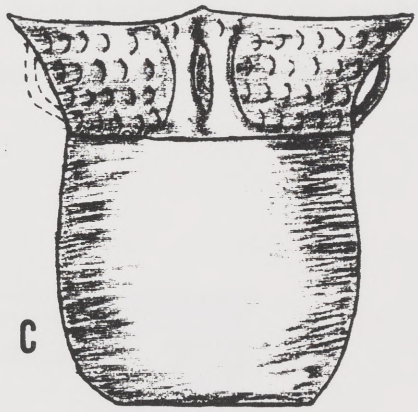
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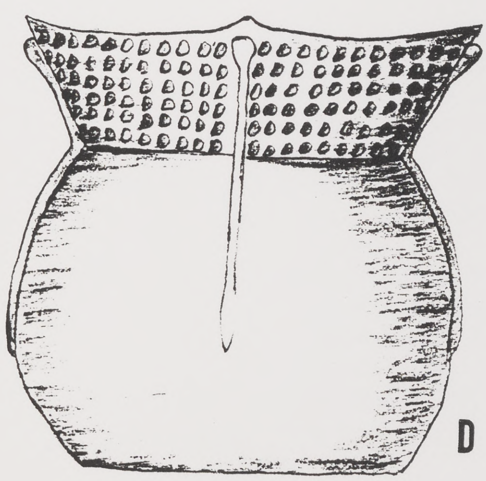
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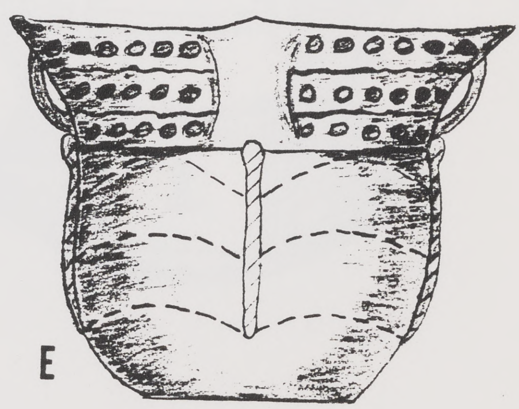

E

Figure 15

Whole Vessels: Burial 1

A. Vessel 6; Avery Engraved bottle.

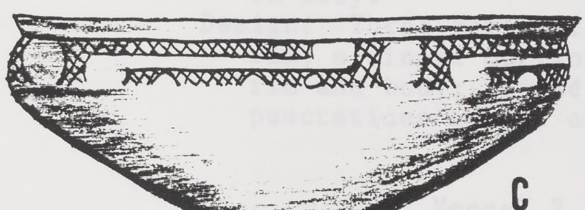
B. Vessel 7; Ripley Engraved simple bowl.

C. Vessel 8; Hodges-like carinated bowl.

D. Vessel 9; Avery Engraved compound bowl.

A

B



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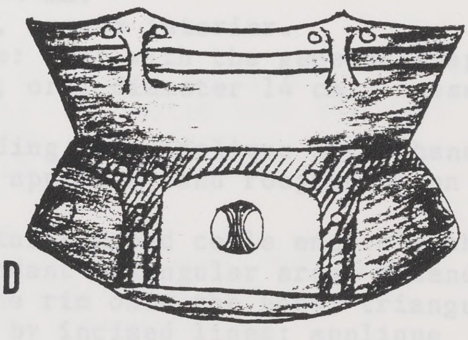


D

Burial 2

Vessel 1
(Untyped)

Form — Lip: L6. Thickness 5 mm.
Base: Flat exterior, convex interior.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; peaked rim; oral diameter 14 cm.; vessel height 13.5 cm.

Decoration — Treatment: Punctations.
Design: Four horizontal rows of reed punctations encircle the rim; body is plain.

Vessel 2
(Untyped, but similar to Nash Neck Banded)

Form — Lip: L7. Thickness 4 mm.
Base: Flat exterior, convex interior.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; peaked rim; oral diameter 8.5 cm.; vessel height 7.5 cm.

Decoration — Treatment: Neck Banding with fingernail punctations on body.
Design: Three horizontal, crimped bands encircle the rim; a single horizontal incised line divides the rim and body; paired arcs of fingernail punctations appear on body.

Vessel 3
(Untyped, but similar to Nash Neck Banded)

Form — Lip: L4. Thickness 4 mm.
Base: Flat exterior, convex interior.
Vessel Shape and Size: Jar with the general shape of J1; peaked rim; oral diameter 14 cm.; vessel height 14 cm.

Decoration — Treatment: Neck banding with applique strap handles on rim; incising, applique, and roughening on body.
Design: Six horizontal crimped coils encircle the rim; roughened pendant triangular areas extend from just below the rim onto the body; triangular areas are defined by incised lines; applique nodes have been attached within the triangular areas.

Vessel 4
(Untyped)

Form

Lip: L6. Thickness 3 mm.
Base: Slightly flattened exterior.
Vessel Shape and Size: Carinated bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter 16.7 cm.; vessel height 5.8 cm.

Decoration

Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Two motifs appear on the rim: (1) cross-hatched rectangles each containing a negative scroll and (2) a motif consisting of opposing sets of vertical, curvilinear hatchures around a small circle.

Vessel 5
Avery Engraved

Form

Lip: L1. Thickness 3 mm.
Base: Flattened exterior.
Vessel Shape and Size: Bottle with the general shape of F2; oral diameter 4.2 cm.; maximum diameter 12.7 cm.; vessel height 17.2 cm.

Decoration

Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Arched, cross-hatched, hourglass-shaped element with negative circles divides the body into four panels; within each panel is a circle containing a cross-hatched hourglass-shaped figure.

Vessel 6
(Untyped)

Form

Lip: L6. Thickness 4 mm.
Base: Very slightly flattened exterior.
Vessel Shape and Size: Carinated bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter 13.5 cm.; maximum diameter 13.7 cm.; vessel height 5.2 cm.

Decoration

Treatment: Engraving.
Design: Offset pairs of elongated, horizontal, cross-hatched bars alternate with pairs of opposing, vertical, cross-hatched parenthesis-like elements.

Vessel 7
Avery Engraved

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 3 mm. Base: Flat exterior, convex interior. Vessel Shape and Size: Compound bowl with the general shape of B4; rim has very slight peaks; oral diameter 13 cm.; maximum diameter 14 cm.; vessel height 8 cm.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: An excised hourglass-shaped element containing a vertical negative scroll alternates with an excised rectangle overarched by an excised semicircle; each motif repeats three times around the vessel.

Vessel 8
(Untyped, but similar to Hodges Engraved)

Form	Lip: L6. Thickness 4 mm. Base: Very slightly flattened. Vessel Shape and Size: Carinated bowl with the general shape of B3; oral diameter 22.1 cm.; maximum diameter 24.5 cm.; vessel height 6.2 cm.
Decoration	Treatment: Engraving. Design: Offset pairs of horizontal, cross-hatched rectangles with negative circles alternate with pairs of vertical, cross-hatched elements; motifs repeat four times around the vessel.

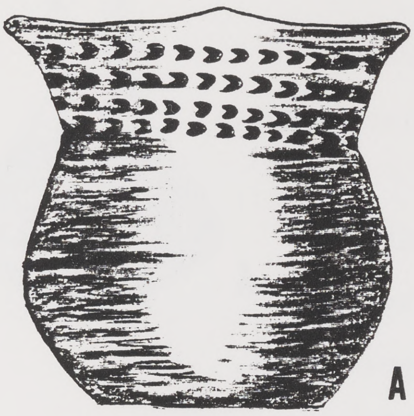
Figure 16

Whole Vessels: Burial 2

A. Vessel 1; Untyped jar.

B. Vessel 2; Nash-like jar.

C. Vessel 3; Nash-like jar.



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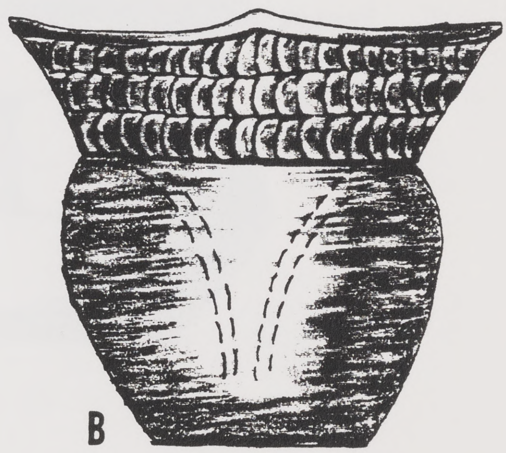
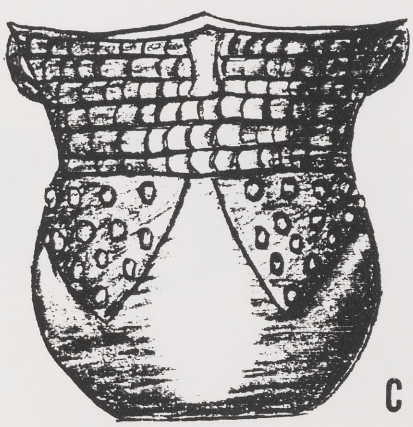


B



C

Figure 17

Whole Vessels: Burial 2

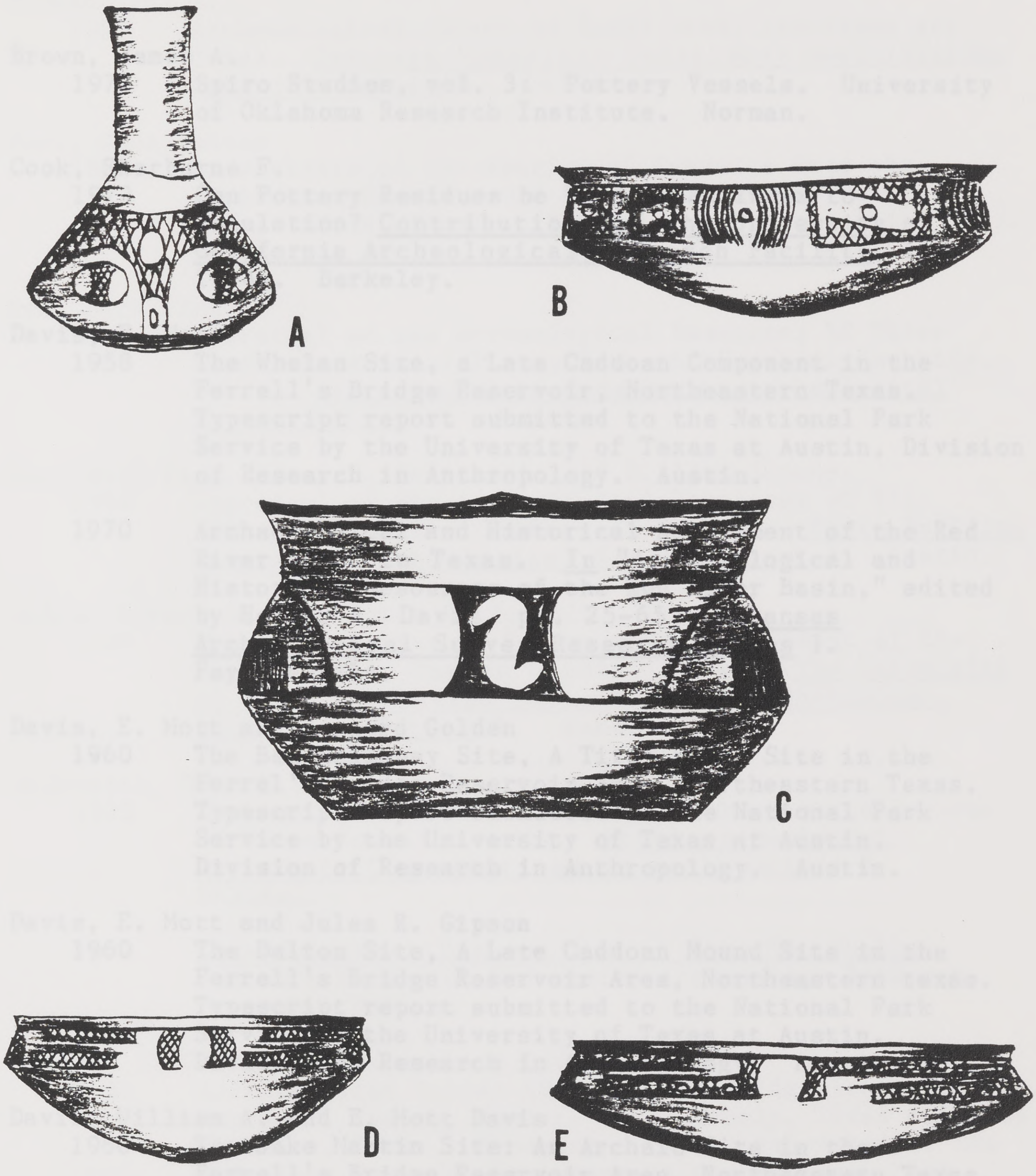
A. Vessel 5; Avery Engraved bottle.

B. Vessel 4; Untyped carinated bowl.

C. Vessel 7; Avery Engraved compound bowl.

D. Vessel 6; Untyped carinated bowl.

E. Vessel 8; Hodges-like carinated bowl.


A
B
C
D
E

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