CHAPTER V

TRANSYLVANIA PHASE

Introduction

Transylvania phase is defined on the basis of pottery collections obtained at the Transylvania site (22-L-3). Two late occupations of Fitzhugh and Transylvania phase affiliation occur at this site, and the major problem during field investigation was the recovery of reasonably pure artifact collections from both. In two field seasons, a total of fourteen test squares were excavated at various places on the site, but in only one location, south of Mound F, were relatively unmixed collections obtained. Seven trenches (Cuts 8-14) were excavated here resulting in the recovery of 5170 sherds, of which 3464 derive from a Transylvania phase midden stratum and can be assigned to that component. In the remaining cuts, sherd samples are either too small or too mixed to be of much value in phase definition. The type collection for Transylvania phase, then, is from Levels A and B of Cuts 8-14 (Analysis Unit A-B). Complete counts for these levels are presented in Chapter II. Table 48 below gives the frequency of Transylvania phase types in this collection.

TABLE 48

CLASSIFICATION OF THE TRANSYLVANIA PHASE TYPE COLLECTION

Barton Incised, var. Arcola	11
var. Atherton	53
var. Stowers	180
var. unspecified	60
Bell Plain, var. Holly Bluff	71
"Yazoo" bowl	3
"Haynes Bluff" rim	7
Cowhide Stamped	13
L'Eau Noire Incised, var. Paine	2
Leland Incised, var. Leland	38
var. Blanchard	6
var. Dabney	44
var. Deep Bayou	1
var. Fatherland	6
var. unspecified	10
Maddox Engraved, var. Silver City	4
Mississippi Plain, var. Pocahontas	2450
"interior strap" bowl rim	3
"interior beveled" bowl rim	7
"Walnut Bayou" bowl	66
"late Tunica" rim	30
"Yazoo" bowl	1
"Haynes Bluff" rim	9
small carinated bowl	3
jars	64
bottles	5
Owens Punctated, var. Menard	23
Parkin Punctated, var. unspecified	8
Winterville Incised, var. Winterville	97
var. Erwin	61
var. unspecified	1

At the present time, the type site constitutes the sole known component of Transylvania phase. As no European trade goods were found at Transylvania, the phase is probably prehistoric at least in part. With late prehistoric and historic components of different phase affiliation known for the Upper Tensas Basin south of Transylvania site (see Chapter IV), it is probable that Transylvania phase is distributed primarily to the north of the Survey Area. Southeast Arkansas is little known archaeologically at present so this possibility cannot be verified.[1]

Transylvania is classified as a phase of Mississippian culture. The ceramic complex is, as far as known, entirely shell-tempered and, in this respect, represents the culmination of a process of borrowing and adaptation that is clearly evident in the preceding Fitzhugh component at the site. Mississippian influences from beyond the Survey Area, have played an important role in the formation of the phase. In fact, Transylvania differs from contemporary Fitzhugh and Taensa culture primarily as a result of these influences. Transylvania is,

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[1]The author has discussed southeast Arkansas' prehistory with Martha Rolingson of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey (November, 1970). There is nothing presently known in that area that is similar to Transylvania phase.

however, considered to be a direct development out of Fitzhugh phase. Nearly all decorated types and plain ware modes characteristic of the ceramic complex can be derived from Fitzhugh phase antecedents.

The Ceramic Complex

Description

Barton Incised

In the LMS collection from Transylvania, almost 400 sherds possess the general characteristics of Barton Incised; that is, they are shell-tempered, bear an incised line-filled triangle decoration, and, where observable, are derived from jars. Three-quarters of these sherds were found in good Transylvania phase stratigraphic context, and it is likely that nearly the entire sample belongs to that occupation. The interesting, but also disconcerting, feature of this sample is that while a few sherds can be classified as the Barton Incised varieties, Barton and Arcola, the overwhelming majority, over 350 sherds, do not conform closely to any of the varieties recognized by Phillips (1970:44-47). Of this group, most bear decoration on convex surfaces and are therefore probably from the shoulder area of jars, while the remainder consist primarily of decorated rim and neck area sherds. These several characteristics suggest Arcola

and Estil varieties respectively, but in more specific features the pottery differs from these varieties. The author has put a great deal of time and effort into the analysis of this large body of sherds. The result has been the decision to establish two new varieties of Barton Incised to accommodate the material. Formal definition of these varieties, Atherton and Stowers, is presented below.

A total of nine sherds from Transylvania qualify as Barton Incised, var. Barton on the basis of design quality and placement and vessel shape (Plate VIII, a). No handles or other appendages occur with this sample.

A total of thirteen sherds qualify as Barton Incised, var. Arcola (Plate 8, b). None evidence the small loop handles characteristic of the type in the Lower Yazoo Basin, but their absence may be attributed to small sample size.

Arcola bears numerous similarities to Stowers. Furthermore, sherds with characteristics intermediate between the two varieties can be found at Transylvania and Lake George and in collections from Deer Creek phase sites. It is probable that Arcola and Stowers represent only regional or temporal variations on a single theme.

All eleven Arcola sherds in Cuts 8-14 at the type site occur in Transylvania phase stratigraphic context.

PLATE VIII.--Transylvania phase pottery types

A. Barton Incised, var. Barton, Transylvania site, Cut 1, Level C.

B. Barton Incised, var. Arcola, Transylvania site, Cut 10, Level B.

C. Barton Incised, var. Stowers, Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level B.

D. Barton Incised, var. Stowers, Transylvania site, Cut 10, Level B.

E. Barton Incised, var. Stowers, Transylvania site, Cut 5, Level C.

F. Barton Incised, var. Stowers, Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level B.

G. Barton Incised, var. Atherton, Transylvania site, Cut 9, Level B.

H. Barton Incised, var. Atherton, Canebrake site, Cut 1, Level A.

I. Barton Incised, var. Atherton, Transylvania site, Cut 9, Level A.

J. Barton Incised, var. Atherton, Transylvania site, Cut 10, Levels B and C.

K. Barton Incised, var. Atherton, Transylvania site, Cut 5, Level C.

L. Barton Incised, var. Atherton, Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level B.

M. Cowhide Stamped, Canebrake site, surface.

N. Cowhide Stamped, Keno cemetery, Peabody Museum Cat. No. 74793.

O. Cowhide Stamped, Keno cemetery, Peabody Museum, Vessel No. 295.

P. Cowhide Stamped, Keno cemetery, Peabody Museum, Cat. No. 74739.

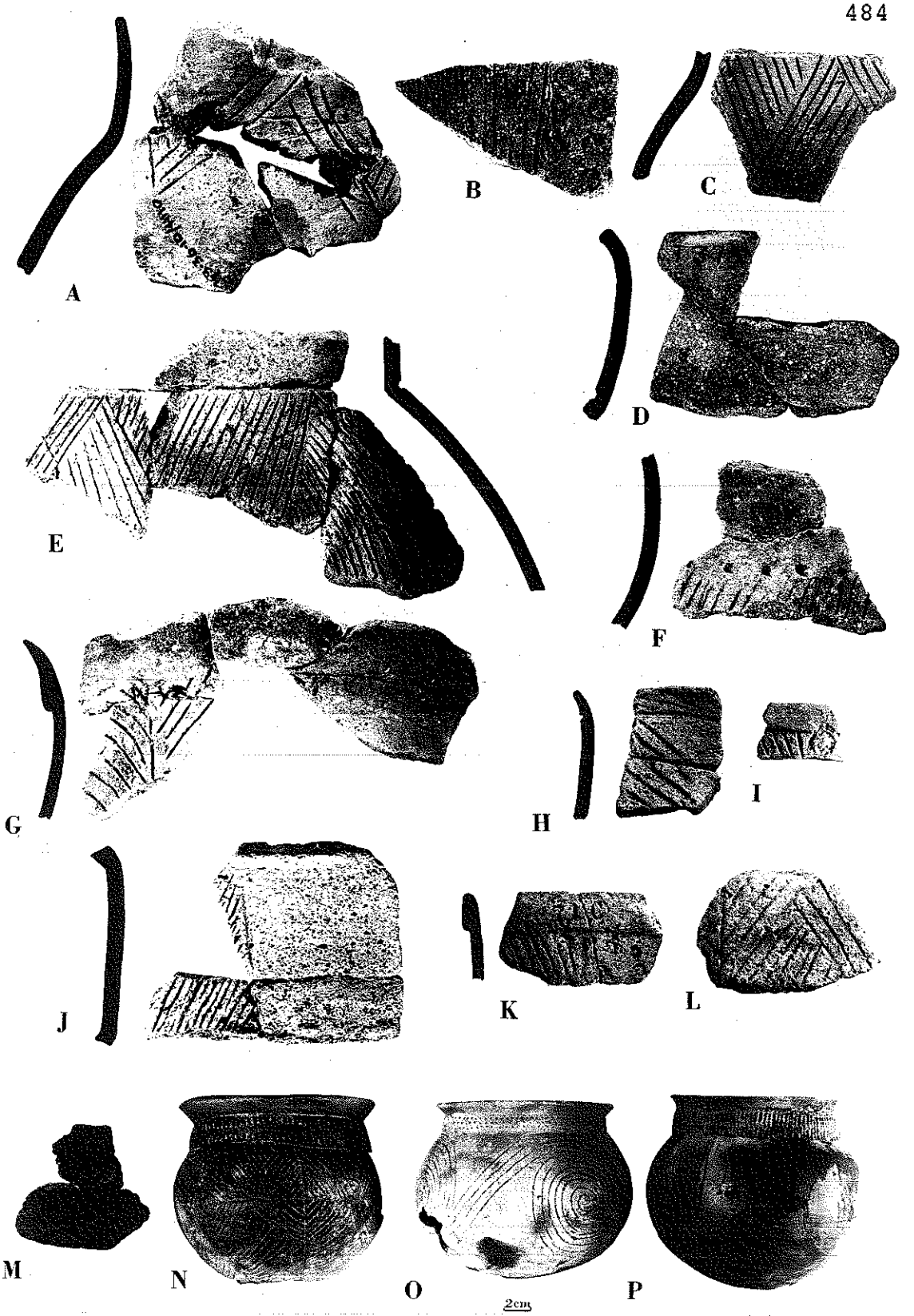

PLATE VIII.--Transylvania phase pottery types (1/2 scale)

With Canebrake being the only other site yielding Arcola in the Survey Area, it seems safe to conclude that this variety dates to the Transylvania-late Fitzhugh phase time level.

Barton Incised, var. Atherton (Plate VIII, g-l)

The name, Atherton, comes from a small village approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the Transylvania site on U. S. Highway 65.

Sample: The definition of Atherton is based on a sample of 72 sherds from Transylvania, six sherds from Canebrake, and two whole vessels: one each from Keno Place (22-K-5),[1] and Jones Place (18-K-5).[2] Unless otherwise noted, observations reported here are derived from the Transylvania site sherd sample.

Paste: Coarse, shell-tempered ware equivalent to the Pocahontas variety of Mississippi Plain.

Vessel size: Vessel size varies considerably. Measurement of sherds from Transylvania produced rim diameters ranging from 14 cm. to 30 cm. and rim-neck heights ranging from 6 cm. to 7.5 cm. The two whole vessels fall within this range.

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[1]Heye Foundation, Cat. No. 17/14447.

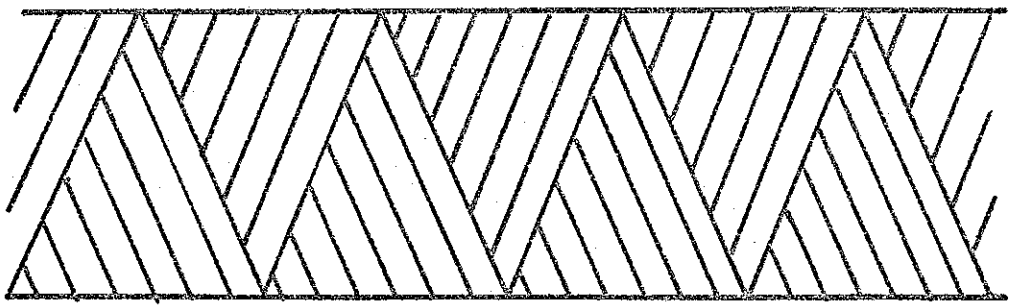
[2]Lemley and Dickinson, 1937:Plate 2, 4.

Vessel Form: The general vessel shape is one of a globular body with little or no break in profile between body and neck. Where there is a break at the throat, necks are tall and either concave or straight.

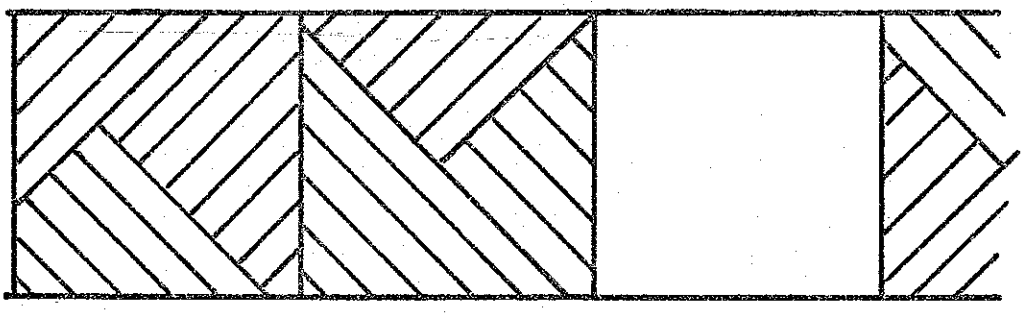
Twenty-one out of 26 rims in the Transylvania sample are thickened (Plate VIII, k). The remaining five are set off as a plain band at least 1 cm. wide above the decorated neck. Out flaring, thickened rims are represented by two vessels from Transylvania (Plate VIII, g) and the whole vessel from Keno place.

Decorative Technique: Decoration is by incision with a thin pointed stylus.

Design: Decoration is typically confined to the neck area of vessels. Two varieties of line-filled triangle motif (Fig. 64) are characteristic of Atherton. One (Fig. 64, a), consisting of a continuous band of nested triangles encircling the vessel, is characteristic of Mazique Incised and Barton Incised. In the other (Fig. 64, b;Plate VIII, g, j, l), vertical lines are used to create panels within which the line-filled triangles are nested. Frequently, panels are alternatively plain or punctate-filled (Plate VIII, i-h). At Transylvania, the panel design can be identified on 45 out of 71 Atherton sherds. The placement of line-filled triangles



A. Motif characteristic of Mazique Incised and Barton Incised



B. Motif characteristic of Pease Brushed-Incised and Sinner Linear Punctated

Fig. 64.--Decorative motifs characteristic of Barton Incised, var. Atherton.

within vertical panels is characteristic of the Bossier focus types, Pease-Brushed Incised, and Sinner Linear Punctated.

Geographical distribution: Observation of Phillips' Deer Creek phase pottery collections, in particular from Winterville site, indicate Atherton is present with some frequency. A few probable examples have also been noted in collections from Lake George site. The known distribution of Atherton, then, includes the Upper Tensas Basin, the Lower Ouachita Basin, the Lower Yazoo Basin, and southeast Arkansas, at least in the vicinity of Bayou Macon and Bayou Bartholomew.

Chronological Significance: Transylvania, late Fitzhugh and historic Glendora phases.

Cultural Significance: As defined, Atherton is closely related to Phillips' Estil variety. It differs in two respects, vessel shape and decorative design. Estil decoration is described only as consisting of line-filled triangles. Atherton typically has the added element of vertical panels. Estil vessel shape is that of the "standard Mississippi jar" (Phillips ibid.:46), which presumably means a somewhat squat jar with well defined shoulders, relatively short neck and handles. Atherton vessel shape is distinct in having no appendages

and in having little break in vessel profile at the throat. From the specimens illustrated (ibid.:Fig. 9), it is evident that Phillips does not have large sherds upon which to base his observation on Estil vessel shape. It may be that Estil, at least in the southern part of the Lower Yazoo Basin, is similar to Atherton in vessel shape.

It is possible that the Atherton sherd sample from Transylvania site actually contains pottery of two distinct types. With one exception, these sherds are all from the neck and rim area. The throat of Atherton vessels seems to be structurally weak as there are virtually no sherds that extend very far below this point. It is assumed that the body of Atherton pots is undecorated, hence the identification of it with Barton Incised. But there is evidence that this is not always the case. The one Atherton sherd from Transylvania which includes a substantial amount of shoulder area, bears a broad-line incised, curvilinear design of Belzoni type in that location. At Canebrake site, several sherds recovered from Cuts 1 and 5 belong to one vessel which has line-filled triangle decoration on the rim and neck and incised guilloche design on the shoulder below. Six vessels are known from the Tensas Basin and surrounding areas[1] which

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[1]Turkey Point Landing, 14-J-8 (Moore 1913:Fig. 19); Ward Place, 25-I-5 (Heye Foundation, cat. no. 17/3479); Sycamore Landing, 22-H-4 (Phillips, negative

have this same combination of designs. Body decoration in these specimens consists of either a multiple line guilloche or festoons pendent from a zoning line at the vessel throat. These specimens are best classified as Winterville Incised, perhaps meriting separate variety status. The disturbing question is how much of the Atherton sherd collection from Transylvania is of this same nature.

Barton Incised, var. Stowers (Plate VIII, c-f; Fig. 65)

The name, Stowers, is that of the owner of the Anna site (26-K-1) in 1951 when Cotter excavated there. Cotter obtained two vessels of Stowers in these investigations.

Sample Size: Definition is based primarily upon a sample of 255 sherds from Transylvania and six whole or nearly whole vessels from Angola Farm (29-J-2), Ring (24-M-5), Swift, and Anna (26-H-1) sites (Fig. 65).

Paste: Stowers may have either a coarse shell-tempered paste similar to Pocahontas variety of Mississippi Plain, or paste that is clay-tempered and similar to Addis variety of Baytown Plain. All sherds from Transylvania

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no. 436; Medley Place, 18-K-1 (Lemley and Dickinson, 1937: Plate 2, 6); and Marschiemer Place, Ashley Co., Arkansas Gilcrease Institute, cat. no. V631.

Fig. 65.--Barton Incised, *var.* *Stowers*, whole vessels

A. Anna site, Cotter, 1951, Fig. 20, no. 7.

B. Swift site, Smithsonian Institution, Cat. No. 8616.

C. Swift site, Smithsonian Institution, Cat. No. 8178.

D. Ring site, Mississippi State Museum, Cat. No. 60509.

E. Anna site, Cotter, 1951, Fig. 20, no. 6.

F. Angola Farm, Ford, 1936, Fig. 27, d.

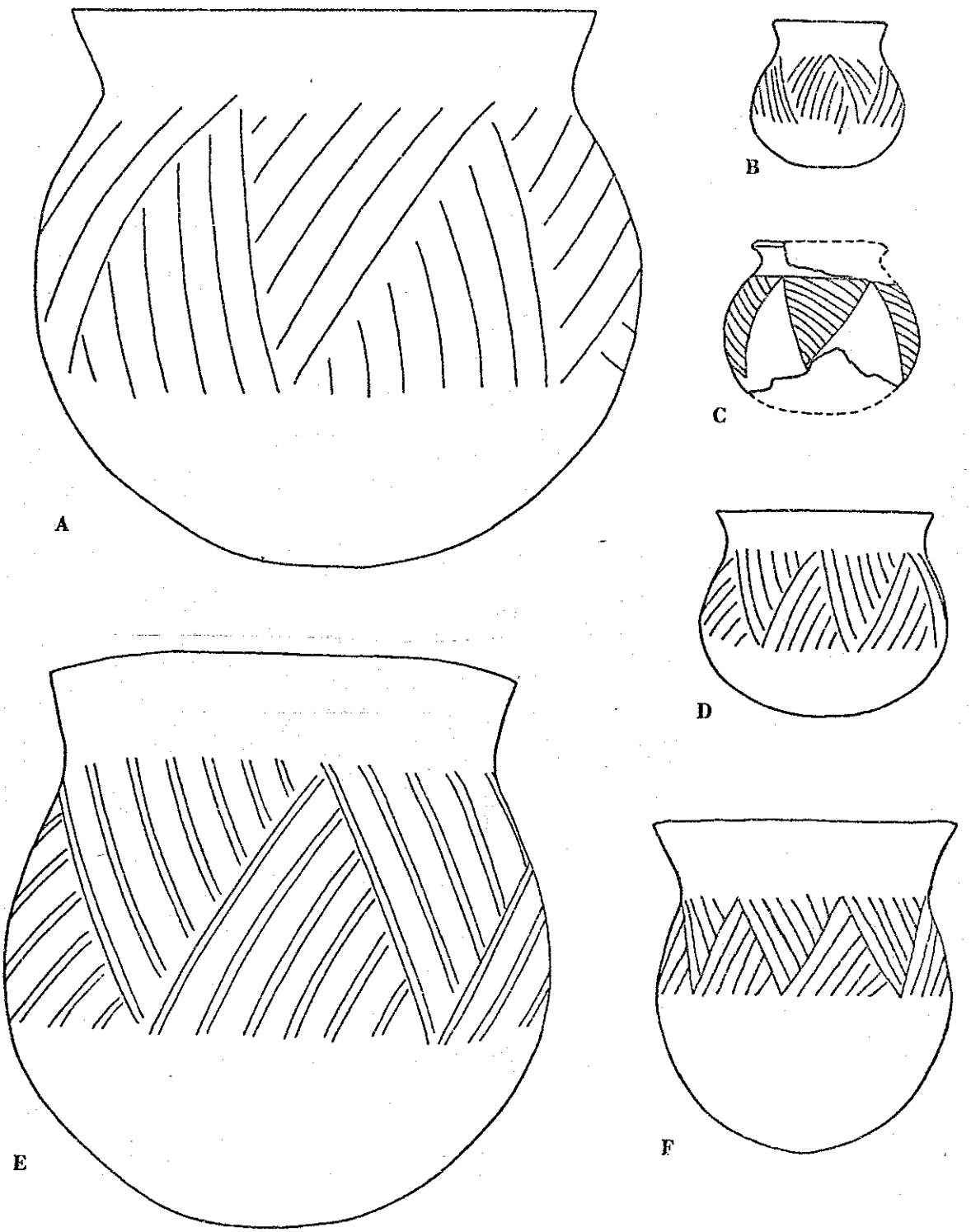

Fig. 65.--Barton Incised, var. Stowers, whole vessels

are shell-tempered as are the vessels from Swift, Ring, and Angola Farm. At Anna there is one vessel each, with shell-tempered and clay-tempered paste. Presumably, temper reflects latitude as much as time.

Vessel Size: There is considerable variation in vessel size as is evident in Fig. 65 and Table 49. The limited data available, however, suggests a bimodal distribution for the various dimensions with vessels tending to be either very small (less than 20 cm. in height and diameter) or very large (greater than 30 cm. in height and diameter). This same situation is to be found in Winterville Incised, vars. Winterville and Belzoni; plain carinated bowls; and perhaps Barton Incised, var. Atherton. There are probably functional reasons for these size differences: large specimens, existing most frequently in sherd form are probably general utility vessels; while small specimens, normally whole, occur in the context of burials.

Vessel Shape: Along with placement of decoration, vessel shape is the major diagnostic of this variety. Stowers vessel shape is that of a subglobular jar with weak shoulders, slightly constricted neck, and relatively tall, out flaring rim (Fig. 65). In four out of the five vessels for which measurements are available, vessel height exceeds maximum diameter. Bases are rounded in all

known instances. Rims are apparently usually plain and undifferentiated from the vessel neck, which flares outward above the point of maximum constriction at the throat. Handles and other appendages are lacking.

TABLE 49

DIMENSIONS OF MEASURABLE SPECIMENS OF BARTON INCISED, VAR. STOWERS

	Height	Maximum Diameter	Rim Diameter	Throat Diameter
Anna (Fig. 65, a)	35 cm.	37 cm.	29 cm.	27 cm.
Anna (Fig. 65, e)	34 cm.	36 cm.	32 cm.	29 cm.
Transylvania (Cut 5, Level B)				27 cm.
Transylvania (Cut 10, Level B)				24 cm.
Transylvania (Cut 14, Level B)			ca.	18 cm.
Transylvania (Cut 14, Level B)			ca.	26 cm.
Ring (Fig. 65, d)	12 cm.	15 cm.	10 cm.	9 cm.
Swift (Fig. 65, b)	9 cm.	9 cm.	7 cm.	.6 cm.
Swift (Fig. 65, c)		10 cm.		11 cm.
Angola (Fig. 65, f)	19 cm.	17 cm.	18 cm.	14 cm.

Decorative Treatment: Incision is usually clean. Lines never exceed 2 mm. in width and may be either U-shaped or V-shaped. One vessel from Anna (Fig. 65, e) appears to have been incised with a bi-pointed implement.

Design: The line-filled triangle is the only known design motif. Decoration is in general neat, with lines being evenly spaced (2-6 mm.) and non-overlapping. The decorative field occurs on the vessel body extending

from the throat down to at least the point of maximum vessel diameter and frequently well below. There is no defining border line below, while at the throat decoration is usually terminated by an incised line or row of punctations.

Geographical Distribution: Stowers is found throughout the Upper Tensas Basin and as far south as Angola Farm (29-J-2). Within the Survey Area the variety is found at Transylvania, Swift, Canebrake, Ulmer, Clark Bayou and Beasley. The Natchez area is well represented with vessels and sherds occurring at Anna and Emerald. Study of Phillips' collections from the Lower Yazoo Basin indicates that the variety is common there. At Grace, Stowers is the dominant Barton variety, while at Lake George, it comprises nearly one-fourth of the Barton Incised pottery found by the author in a large number of selected excavation units.

Chronological Position: Stowers is characteristic of the Transylvania and historic Taensa phases and later part of Fitzhugh phase. It has been found at the historic sites, Beasley, Clark Bayou, and Angola Farm. It occurs in late Fitzhugh contexts at Canebrake, Ulmer, Anna, Emerald, Swift, and Ring. No examples are known for earlier Fitzhugh components such as the type site, Somerset and Transylvania.

Cultural Significance: Stowers is similar to the Fitzhugh phase type, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac, in design, while differing in vessel shape and design placement. It is similar to the Lower Yazoo Basin type, Barton Incised, var. Arcola, in design and design placement, but differs in vessel shape. Design execution, for the most part, falls short of the quality characteristic of Arcola, although some Transylvania specimens (for example, Plate VIII, e) would qualify as Arcola on this criteria alone. The two varieties are best distinguished by vessel shape: Arcola possessing a short, out-curved rim with loop handles frequent; Stowers having a relatively wide rim-neck area with little break in vessel profile at the throat and no appendages. Even here intermediate examples can be found. In ceramic lots from Lake George that the author has observed, there are frequent rim specimens that could be sorted as either variety. Stowers has a wider distribution than Arcola and in some respects has a more generalized vessel shape. It is possible that Arcola represents a geographically and temporally restricted variation of Stowers.

The identification of Stowers as a variety of Barton Incised, implies that it is derived in some fashion from Mississippian cultures to the north of the Tensas Basin. Shell tempering, which characterizes the majority

of Stowers pottery, is, of course, ultimately derived from that source. Inspiration for the Stowers jar vessel shape may ultimately be traced to that source also. In both instances, however, we are dealing with a gradual southward diffusion that is characterized by local modification and adaptation to indigenous ceramic conditions. This process is evident in the manner in which shell tempering is incorporated into the ceramic complex of the Fitzhugh phase occupation at Transylvania and in the variety of jar forms characteristic of the late prehistoric cultures in the general Tensas Basin area (see pp. 512-515).

Stowers decoration is anticipated by Mazique Incised, var. Manchac. It seems entirely possible that Stowers represents a continuation of the type, Mazique Incised, rather than an introduced type. As may be the case with Evansville Punctated, var. Sharkey, and Hollyknowe Ridge Pinched, var. Patmos, Manchac may have been adapted to the new temper and vessel shape, with Stowers being at least one result. The two types overlap in late Fitzhugh phase, but in Transylvania and the historic Taensa phases, Stowers has almost completely replaced Manchac.

Barton Incised is generally accepted as a marker for Mississippian culture in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Stowers should not be automatically accepted as such.

Bell Plain, var. Holly Bluff

A total of 81 undecorated sherds with fine, shell-tempered paste equivalent to Bell Plain, var. Holly Bluff, occur in Analysis Unit A-B. Of these, 71 are non-diagnostic body sherds or rims and the remainder belong to the modes "Yazoo" bowl and "Haynes Bluff" rim. The "late Tunica" rim is well represented in Analysis Unit A-B with coarse shell-tempered paste, but there are no Holly Bluff examples in this or any collection from the site.

Compared to Lake George and Deer Creek phases, Holly Bluff occurs with very low frequency in Transylvania phase. At Lake George and Arcola sites (Phillips 1970: Table 2, p. 464), this plain ware accounts for 35 per cent and 22 per cent of the undecorated pottery respectively; in Analysis Unit A-B, it comprises only 3 per cent of the plain pottery. No doubt this difference is due in part to the different criteria each classifier (Phillips and the author) uses in sorting this pottery. The author has, however, worked with Phillips' Lower Yazoo collections and must conclude that Holly Bluff is definitely much more common in that area.

In Transylvania phase, Holly Bluff paste is also found with the decorated types, Leland Incised, vars. Leland, Blanchard, and Dabney.

Cowhide Stamped (Plate VIII, m-p;Plate X, c)

Thirteen sherds in Cuts 8-14 have been identified as Cowhide Stamped. Three of these are decorated with zoned brushing, 7 are neck sherds with slash punctations arranged in a herringbone design, and 3 are from a single jar with herringbone punctation decoration on the neck and incised guilloche design on the body (Plate X, e). One neck sherd with herringbone punctation decoration from Cut 3 completes the sample of this type from Transylvania. All specimens in Cuts 8-14 occur in Analysis Unit A-B, indicating a Transylvania phase affiliation for the type. Except for the three brushed specimens, these sherds do not really qualify as Cowhide Stamped as that type is defined by Suhm and Jelks (1962:29-30). Nevertheless, there are good reasons for making this identification, and until the prehistoric archaeology of north central Louisiana is better known, it is the only possible identification.

The fourteen sherds from Transylvania are similar to whole vessels obtained by Moore (1909) from Glendora phase sites in the lower Ouachita Basin. Moore's vessels exhibit considerable variation in decoration but are homogenous in vessel shape and placement of decoration. Vessel shape is that of a globular jar with short, slightly in-sloping or vertical neck, and straight, outward flaring

rim (Plate VIII, n-o). The neck is occasionally plain, but usually decorated with one of the following: herringbone design executed by brushing, incision or punctation; close spaced vertical incised or denate-stamped lines; or multiple horizontal incised lines or rows of punctation. Decoration of the vessel body is entirely different. Techniques include incision, brushing, and stamping with incision frequently occurring in combination with brushing and stamping. Designs include the guilloche, interlocking scrolls, and concentric circles and diamonds. The Transylvania sherds exhibit no attribute not found in these whole vessels.

The definition of Cowhide Stamped given by Suhm and Jelks (ibid.) covers considerable variation in vessel shape and decoration; so much in fact, that it is difficult to determine what the diagnostic characteristics are. The only attribute consistently present is that of shell tempering. Two vessel shapes are characteristic of the type, and one is similar to that described above for the Lower Ouachita Basin. Decoration associated with this one vessel shape consists of denate-stamping or fingernail punctation on the neck and scrolls, arches or concentric circles on the body. Techniques of body decoration are similar to those described above for the Lower Ouachita Basin.

The Lower Ouachita pottery differs from Cowhide Stamped as defined by Suhm and Jelks in only three respects:

1. Only one of the vessel shape is represented, the globular jar with short neck.

2. The herringbone motif is a very common neck decoration, while it is not even recognized in the published description.

3. A greater variety of body designs are known. In addition to those described by Suhm and Jelks, the lower Ouachita pottery also has the guilloche and concentric diamond motifs.[1]

These differences are not very great. It seems preferable to include the Lower Ouachita specimens in a slightly expanded Cowhide Stamped category than to relegate them to a residual miscellaneous category, or to establish a wholly new type. Ultimately, as more is learned about the prehistory of the Lower Ouachita Basin and surrounding areas, this category will be split into separate types or subdivided into varieties.

As noted in Chapter IV, Canebrake site has yielded a small number of sherds from jar necks that have herringbone punctation decoration. One of these shows an incised

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[1]Three vessels with most of these distinctive characteristics are illustrated by Suhm and Jelks (ibid.: Plate 80, a, d, e) and classified as "Miscellaneous Caddoan Utility Pottery." Considering the inclusiveness of the type as they define it, one wonders why these specimens were considered different.

guilloche design on the shoulder below. These sherds, together with the small sample from Transylvania, are of the same type as the whole vessels from Glendora phase. Since Cowhide Stamped has until now been known only for the Caddoan area (ibid.), the few sherds occurring in the Upper Tensas Basin sites may be interpreted as trade items derived from the Lower Ouachita Basin. On the other hand, use of the incised, multiple-line guilloche design suggests a relationship with the type Winterville Incised, var. Winterville.[1] Perhaps Cowhide Stamped, in the form in which it is found in the Lower Ouachita and Upper Tensas Basins, represents a blend of the two types that is common to both areas.

L'Eau Noire Incised, var. Paine

Only two sherds in the entire Transylvania site collection can be classified as Paine. Both are shell-tempered and were obtained from Analysis Unit A-B. The low frequency of this variety in the Transylvania phase type collection is surprising in view of the fact that it is known to be late prehistoric and historic in age, and has a wide geographic distribution. Definition of the type is based on whole vessels which are derived from

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[1]Certainly some Cowhide Stamped sherds at Transylvania and Canebrake have been wrongly sorted as Winterville.

burials. Burthe, Glendora, and Keno sites, where Paine has been found in abundance, are all cemeteries. It is possible that this functional association with burials, accounts for the variety's poor representation at Transylvania.

Leland Incised (Plate IX, a-j)

A total of 105 sherds from Analysis Unit A-B have been classified as Leland Incised. This represents approximately 15 per cent of the decorated pottery in that Unit. In Transylvania phase, then, Leland Incised occurs for the first time with a frequency approaching that which it enjoys in Lake George and Deer Creek phases.

The author has experienced no difficulty in sorting this collection according to Phillips' variety breakdown. Unlike the Barton Incised category, Leland appears to be relatively similar in the Lower Yazoo and Upper Tensas Basins. Decorative designs recognized are consistent with the late prehistoric date that is indicated for Transylvania by other lines of evidence. Five varieties of Leland Incised, Leland, Blanchard, Dabney, Deep Bayou, and Fatherland, have been identified in the Transylvania phase type collection.

A total of 38 sherds with Leland characteristics, including Holly Bluff paste, occur in Analysis Unit A-B (Plate IX, a-f;Plate III, c-d). The only vessel shape

PLATE IX.--Transylvania phase pottery

A. Leland Incised, var. Leland, Transylvania site, Cut 9, Level B.

B. Leland Incised, var. Leland, Transylvania site, Cut 7, Level B.

C. Leland Incised, var. Leland, Transylvania site, Cut 9, Level A.

D. Leland Incised, car. Leland, Transylvania site, Cut 7, Level B.

E. Leland Incised, var. Leland, Transylvania site, Cut 9, Level B.

F. Leland Incised, var. Leland, Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level C.

G. Leland Incised, var. Dabney, Transylvania site, Cut 9, Level B.

H. Leland Incised, var. Dabney, Transylvania site, Cut 9, Level B.

I. Leland Incised, var. Dabney, Transylvania site, Cut 7, Level B.

J. Leland Incised, var. Fatherland, Transylvania site, Cut 12, Level A.

K. Owens Punctated, var. Menard, Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level B.

L. Winterville Incised, var. Winterville, Transylvania site, Cut 8, Level B.

M. Winterville Incised, var. Winterville, Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level B.

N. Winterville Incised, var. Winterville, Transylvania site, Cut 6, Level D.

O. Winterville Incised, var. Winterville, Transylvania site, Cut 3, Level B.

P. Winterville Incised, var. Winterville, Transylvania site, Cut 8, Level B.

Q. Winterville Incised, var. Winterville, Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level D.

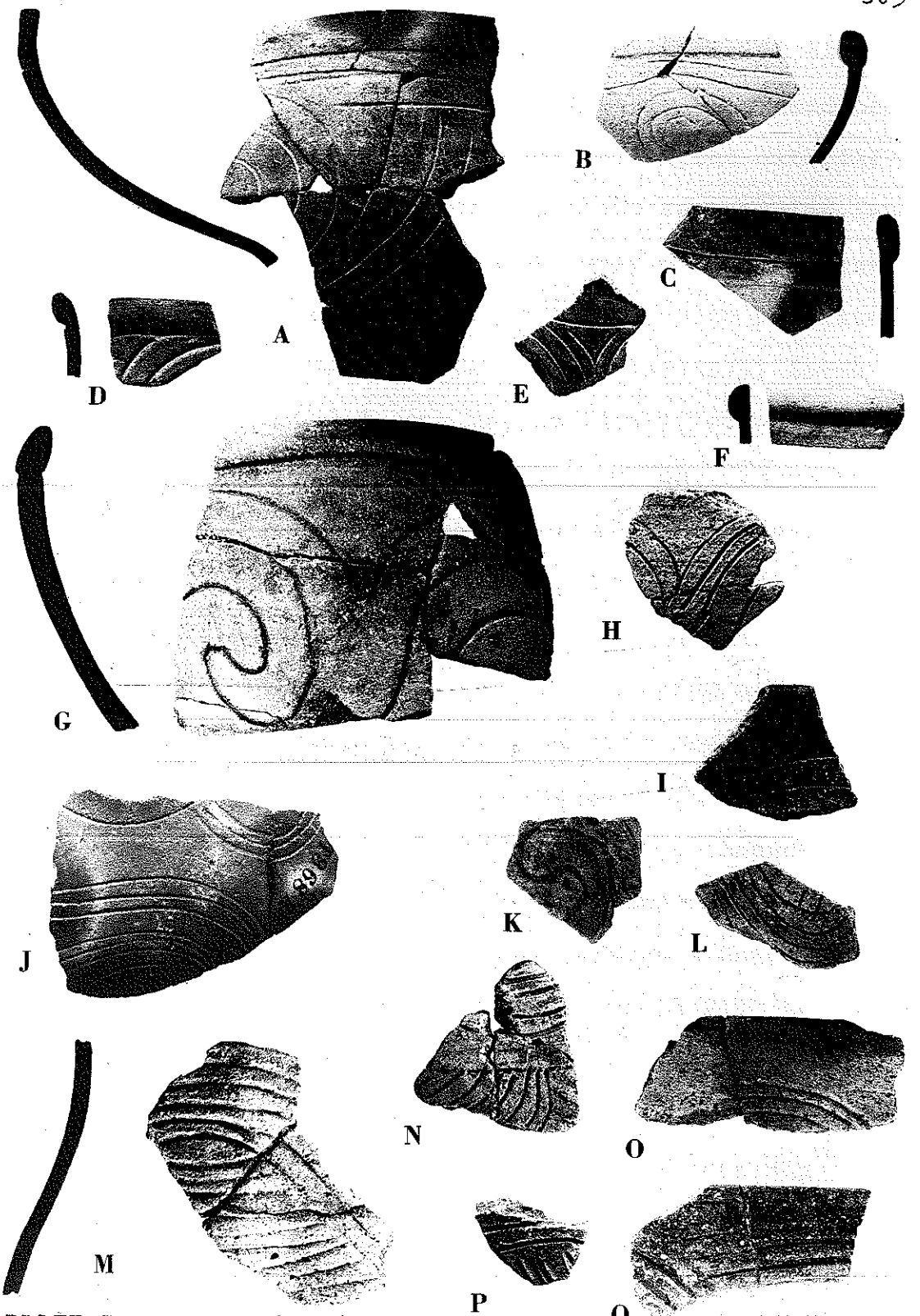

PLATE IX.--Transylvania phase pottery types (1/2 scale)

recognizable is the bowl, with rounded or pedestal base. Rims are quite variable, being unthickened, thickened on both exterior and interior, or thickened on the exterior alone. Thickened rims are both round and rectangular in cross section. In the sherd sample, only one design can be recognized with certainty, this being Design D (Plate IX, a). Of the two vessels that Moore (1918:577) found with a burial in Mound B, one may be identified as Leland. It bears Design G (Plate III, c, d).

In Chapter III, it was stated that the variety, Leland, would be expanded to include both clay and shell tempering. This was done because in Routh and Fitzhugh phases, sherds with the two types of tempering are largely indistinguishable except in regard to this one feature. It is evident, however, that this temper difference does have cultural or at least chronological significance at Transylvania. Leland sherds with clay tempering are distributed in Cuts 8-14 as follows: Analysis Unit A-B, 5 sherds; Analysis Unit C-D, 8 sherds (Table 2). Leland sherds with Holly Bluff paste are distributed with 38 specimens in Analysis Unit A-B, and 3 in Analysis Unit C-D (Table 3). Holly Bluff paste is quite certainly characteristic only of the Transylvania component.

Only six sherds of the variety, Blanchard, are present in the entire Transylvania site collection. All

derive from Analysis Unit A-B, indicating the cultural affiliation of the variety at this site. Decorative design is recognizable in only one specimen--a fragment of "Yazoo" bowl with "Haynes Bluff" rim. This sherd has incised arches on the interior surface of the side wall.

A total of 44 sherds in Cuts 8-14 have the characteristic of Dabney (Plate IX, g-i) as this variety is defined by Phillips (1970:105): coarse shell-tempered paste and relatively crude incision. All of this sample derives from Analysis Unit A-B. Globular bottles and bowls with rounded and pedestal bases occur. Rim variability runs the range described for Leland with one exception, the exterior thickened rim with round cross section is absent.

The second of two vessels excavated by Moore from Mound B can be identified as Dabney and bears Design F decoration (Plate III, e). Only two vessel fragments from Analysis Unit A-B have identifiable designs; these are Design E (Plate IX, g) and Design B, Stage 2. The latter occurs on the globular body of what is probably a large bottle.

Only four sherds in the entire Transylvania site collection can be identified as Deep Bayou. One sherd is from Analysis Unit A-B; the others occurred in cuts for which phase identification is not possible.

The total sample of Fatherland from Transylvania, six sherds, occurred in Analysis Unit A-B. In all cases, paste resembles Mississippi Plain, var. Pocahontas. Decorative design is identifiable in one instance, as Design A, Stage 2 (Plate IX, j).

Maddox Engraved

A total of 11 sherds of the Maddox Engraved varieties, Emerald and Silver City, have been identified in the collections from Transylvania site. Five of these sherds--4, Silver City and 1, Emerald--were obtained from Cuts 8-14. All occurred in Analysis Unit A-B. Silver City at least can be assigned to the Transylvania component with some certainty. All specimens appear to bear Leland Incised designs, but specific designs are recognizable in only one case, a Silver City sherd from Analysis Unit A-B, with Design C.

Mississippi Plain, var. Pocahontas

Coarse, shell-tempered, plain pottery comprises 78 per cent of the sherd collection from Analysis Unit A-B. Most of the rim and vessel shape modes in this sample are also characteristic of Fitzhugh phase. Description of these will be found in Chapter IV under Baytown Plain, var. Addis.

1) Simple Bowl. The ratio of simple bowl to carinated bowl varies markedly between the three late phases in the Survey Area. In Routh phase, the simple bowl predominates, while in Fitzhugh phase, it is the carinated bowl ("Walnut Bayou" and "Yazoo" bowls) that occur with greater frequency. According to the sherd sample in Analysis A-B, the simple bowl is again numerically predominant (112 simple bowl rims vs. 83 carinated bowl rims) in Transylvania phase.

Vessel size is variable with the largest specimens apparently equal in rim diameter to the larger "Walnut Bayou" bowls (Table 50). Rim modes are the same as described for Fitzhugh phase. Plain rims represented by 102 specimens predominate as in earlier phases. The "interior strap" bowl rim, represented by only three specimens, shows a marked decrease in frequency over Fitzhugh phase, while the "interior-beveled" bowl rim is slightly more common.

TABLE 50

DIMENSIONS OF "WALNUT BAYOU" BOWLS

	Rim Diameter	Rim Height
Sycamore Landing	30 cm.	6.7 cm.
Transylvania	34 cm.	4.5 cm.
Transylvania	33 cm.	3.1 cm.
Transylvania	34 cm.	
Transylvania	34 cm.	
Transylvania	34 cm.	
Transylvania	40 cm.	
Transylvania	40 cm.	

2) "Walnut Bayou" Bowl. This vessel form carries over into Transylvania phase with only minor change. Typically, vessel profiles show almost no break at the point of carination, as side wall and bottom wall merge almost imperceptibly in a smooth curve. There are examples of this in Fitzhugh phase but in Analysis Unit A-B, it is very common. Vessels with a definite break at the point of carination (Fig. 61, c), however, do occur. The point of carination continues to be marked on the vessel interior by an incised or finger-impressed line and the usually greater thickness of the side-wall. As in Fitzhugh phase, the bottom wall is either convex or straight, while the side wall is slightly concave outward.

A single "Walnut Bayou" bowl collected by Moore from Sycamore Landing (22-H-4) shows many of the features described above (Plate III, f).[1] Dimensions obtained from it and from rim sherds in Analysis Unit A-B, are tabulated in Table 50. It can be seen that this bowl form runs to fairly large size.

Plain rims, represented by 40 specimens, are the most common rim form with the "Walnut Bayou" bowl. There are no rim modes that are not found with the "Walnut

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[1]Moore collection, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cat. No. 74798.

Bayou" bowl in Fitzhugh phase. There are, however, quite important differences between Transylvania and Fitzhugh phases in this realm. In Fitzhugh phase, the "early Tunica" rim is very common while the "late Tunica" rim is represented by one or two sherds in only a few collections. In the Transylvania phase type collection, "early Tunica" rims are absent and the "late Tunica" rim is common, nearly equaling the frequency of plain rims. The shift from Fitzhugh to Transylvania phase then, is accompanied by a shift from the one rim mode to the other. The "late Tunica" rim presumably developed out of the earlier mode and can be considered a diagnostic of Transylvania phase.

The "thickened-beveled" rim is not represented in Analysis Unit A-B. This mode occurs with such low frequency in Fitzhugh phase, however, that sampling error may be a factor here.

3) "Yazoo" bowl. Ten of the 20 sherds in Analysis Unit A-B identified as the modes, "Yazoo" bowl and "Haynes Bluff" rim, are characterized by a coarse, shell-tempered paste that is equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Pocahontas. These sherds have a thin, out-rolled rim that is quite different from the bulbous rim found with the specimens that have paste equivalent to Bell Plain, var. Holly Bluff.

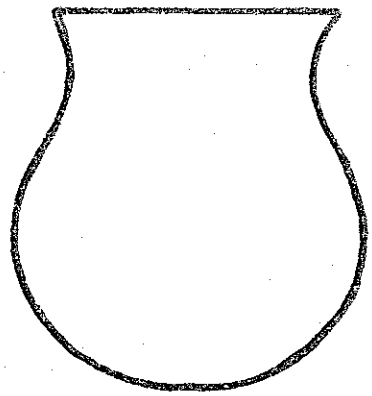
4) Small Carinated Bowl. Five sherds derived from small carinated bowls having coarse shell-tempered

paste occur in Cuts 8-14. Three occur in Analysis Unit A-B, the others in Analysis Unit C-D.

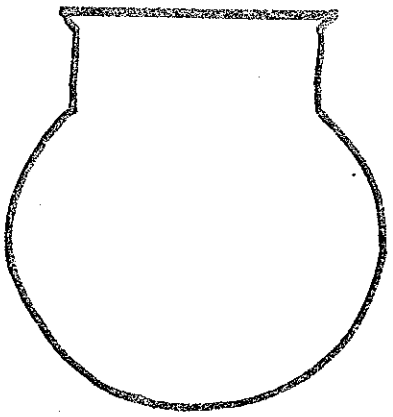
5) Jars. At least one pottery type, Winterville Incised, var. Coleman, is associated with a jar vessel shape in Routh phase. Jars are perhaps slightly better represented in Fitzhugh phase when a minority of the types Evansville Punctated, var. Sharkey and Hollyknowe Ridge Pinched, var. Patmos, also make use of this vessel shape. In the Fitzhugh component at Transylvania, the new variety, Winterville Incised, var. Belzoni, occurs exclusively on jars. Since this type seems to be replacing Plaquemine Brushed, we see the first indication that the traditional Plaquemine vessel shape, the beaker, is on the way out. It is not, however, until Transylvania phase that the jar really becomes important. In that phase, the jar is the most common vessel shape for decorated types and has apparently completely replaced the beaker.

Several distinct jar forms occur in Transylvania phase and the latter portion of Fitzhugh phase. Those that the author has been able to distinguish are illustrated in Fig. 66 along with a listing of the decorated pottery types of which they are characteristic.

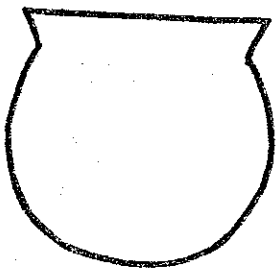
In the 1951 Survey Report (Phillips et al.:105), the characteristic vessel shape for a number of decorated pottery types was referred to as a "standard Mississippi



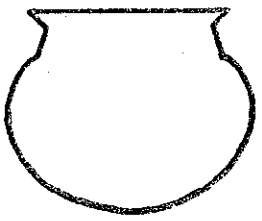
Winterville Incised,
var. Winterville
var. Belzoni
var. Erwin



Winterville Incised,
var. Erwin
Barton Incised,
var. Atherton



Barton Incised,
var. Stowers



Cowhide Stamped
Winterville Incised,
var. Winterville ?

Fig. 66.--Transylvania phase jar shapes

jar form" and described as a "globular or sub-globular vessel with recurved rim and vague shoulder." This vessel form commonly has lugs or handles and occurs in two sizes--large, associated with village midden, and small, associated with burials (ibid.:107, 116). Phillips (1970) reports this same vessel shape is characteristic of at least two types, Barton Incised, vars. Barton, and Estil, in the Lower Yazoo Basin.

None of the jar forms known for the Upper Tensas Basin compare closely to the "standard Mississippi jar." Appendages of any kind are rare.[1] Perhaps the closest similarity is found in the Stowers type jar, but this vessel differs in general body proportions from the "standard Mississippi jar." The latter has a greater diameter than vessel height, the ratio being anywhere from 2/3 to 4/5.[2] Measurements on five of the Stowers vessels illustrated in Fig. 65 produce ratios of height to diameter that range from 7/8 to slightly greater than 1/1.

The fact that the jar vessel shape becomes abundant in the Survey Area at approximately the same time

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[1]Handles are represented by two specimens in the Transylvania phase type collection, and one Addis specimen from Swift site (U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 8180).

[2]Based on measurements of vessels illustrated in Phillips et al. 1951.

that shell tempering does, and supplants the traditional beaker vessel shape, suggests that it is an introduction from beyond the Upper Tensas Basin. The diversity of jar forms in the Survey Area, on the other hand, indicates that no simple, direct diffusion of a single standard form has occurred. Rather, the idea of the jar, a vessel with globular body and restricted neck, has been diffused, and along the way has been modified considerably by the recipient potters. Transylvania phase jars, furthermore, show relationships to the Ouachita Basin as well as to the Lower Yazoo Basin.

While it is quite probable that undecorated jars are common in Transylvania phase, no definitely identifiable examples of such exist in the type collection. There are 64 plain surfaced jar rims in Analysis Unit A-B, but these are as likely derived from vessels of Stowers, Winterville, or Erwin, as from undecorated vessels. For practical reasons, these 64 rims must be sorted as Mississippi Plain, var. Pocahontas.

Measurable rim diameters range between 18 cm. and 30 cm. indicating large vessel size. Three different kinds of rims occur with about equal frequency: unmodified rims, rims with exterior straps, and out-flaring rims. Exterior rim straps vary considerably in prominence, being only a rounded bulge at one extreme, or crisp and well

squared at the other extreme. The latter are frequently found with Barton Incised, var. Atherton (Plate VIII, g, k). Out flaring rims are slightly thickened and surmount a tall, straight neck. This form is known for one vessel of Winterville Incised, var. Erwin (Plate X, d), and may be a common feature of that type.

6) Bottles. Only 5 undecorated sherds in Analysis Unit A-B can be identified as deriving from bottles. In a few instances, Leland Incised sherds can be identified as coming from bottles, and it is likely that the bottle is common only as it occurs with the decorated type, Leland Incised. Observations made on Leland Incised bottle forms in Chapter IV are probably valid for Transylvania phase.

Owens Punctated, var. Menard (Plate IX, k)

A total of 24 sherds of this type were recovered in the course of excavations at Transylvania. All but 1 occur in Analysis Unit A-B. Only three different vessels are represented, but the association with the Transylvania phase midden strata seems certain. Paste is equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Pocahontas. In all three vessels, decorative designs are apparently from the Leland Incised repertory, but in only one case can an actual design be identified. This is Design E (Plate IX, k).

Additional Owens Punctated vessels are known (Moore 1969; Fig. 68; Ford 1961:Fig. 16, m, n; and Fig. 17, a) that bear Leland designs. It is probable that at least some of the variation in this type noted by Phillips (1970:149) is due to the fact that punctation is being used to contrast design areas in types such of Leland Incised.

Parkin Punctated

A total of nine shell-tempered sherds with punctation decoration occur in Analysis Unit A-B. One of these may be identified as Hollandale, but the remainder are unidentifiable as to variety. Punctation decoration apparently continues into Transylvania phase, but it is not very important and certainly is not occurring in any form that has been given typological recognition. Whatever the nature of the Parkin Punctated pottery in Transylvania phase, the most striking thing about it is its low frequency of occurrence. In this respect, perhaps more than any other, Transylvania phase differs from Lake George and Deer Creek phases as defined by Phillips (1970:564) and Brain (1969:273).

Winterville Incised, var. Winterville (Plate IX, l-q; Plate X, a, b)

Phillips (1970:173) gives the sorting criteria for Winterville as "curvilinear incised or 'trailed' lines

PLATE X.--Transylvania phase and late pottery

A. Winterville Incised, var. Winterville, Burthe site, Vessel 84, North Museum, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

B. Winterville Incised, var. Winterville, Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level B.

C. Cowhide Stamped, Transylvania site, Cut 8, Level B.

D. Winterville Incised, var. Erwin, Transylvania site, Cut 10, Level A. 1/4 scale.

E. Winterville Incised, var. Erwin, Transylvania site, Cut 7, Level A.

F. Winterville Incised, var. Erwin, Transylvania site, Cut 12, Level B.

G. Winterville Incised, var. Erwin, Transylvania site, Cut 7, Level D.

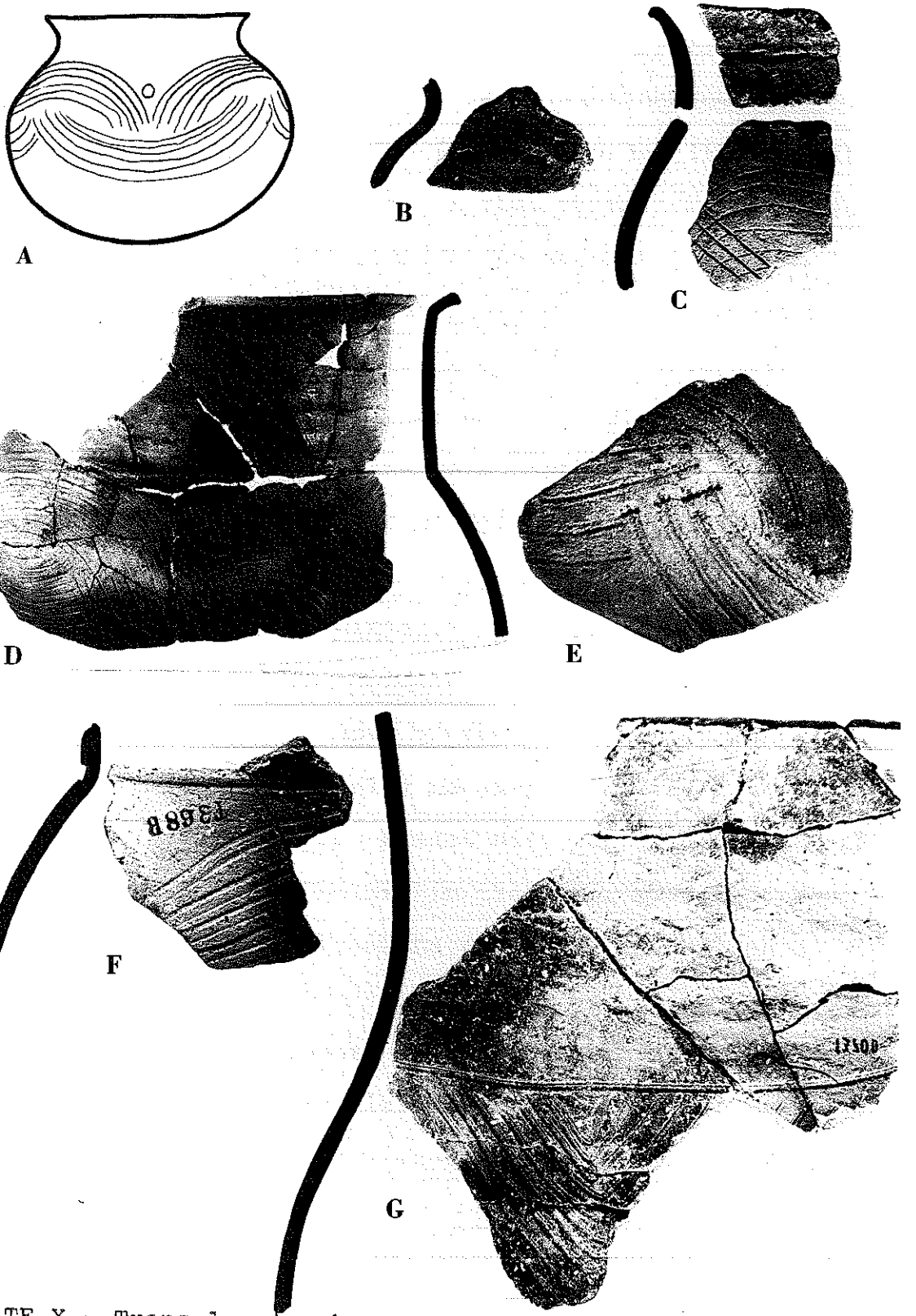

PLATE X.--Transylvania phase pottery types (1/2 scale)

made with instruments of widely varying sharpness of points on the convex body surfaces of vessels of unknown shape." Taking Belzoni sorting criteria into account (ibid.), it is implicit in this description that narrowness of incised lines is a major distinguishing characteristic. This criterion was used in sorting Winterville at Transylvania.

A total of 153 sherds from Transylvania have been classified as Winterville Incised, var. Winterville. Of this number, 97 occur in Analysis Unit A-B and 17, in Analysis Unit C-D. On this evidence, Winterville is identified as a Transylvania phase type.

By definition, Winterville is shell-tempered. The distinction between Coleman and Winterville is primarily one of temper. Some of the 17 sherds from Analysis Unit C-D, then, may actually be shell-tempered Coleman rather than Winterville. Stated differently, some of these sherds probably belong in the lower midden stratum and are not intrusive from the overlying Transylvania occupation zone.

No large fragments of Winterville vessels were recovered from Transylvania, making it difficult to determine characteristic vessel shape and size.[1] Table

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[1]The following observations were made on the entire Transylvania site Winterville sample.

51 below presents diameter measurements for larger sherds in the Transylvania site collection. It is evident that vessel size has about the same range as Belzoni and Erwin. One whole vessel from the Burthe site (Plate X, a) measures 10 cm. in height and 12 cm. in diameter, indicating the existence of small Winterville vessels in burial contexts.

TABLE 51

VESSEL DIMENSIONS OF WINTERVILLE INCISED, VAR. WINTERVILLE[1]

Rim Diameter	Body Diameter Below Decoration
32 cm.	34 cm.
32 cm.	32 cm.
32 cm.	30 cm.
30 cm.	26 cm.
20 cm.	18 cm.
18 cm.	18 cm.
	18 cm.

Only the jar vessel shape is evidenced in the sherd sample from Transylvania. The vessel from Burthe site has a short neck with out-curved rim, a form that is identifiable at Transylvania in one instance (Plate X, b). Other sherds (Plate IX, m) indicate a large vessel with weakly developed shoulders and smoothly curved transition from shoulder to neck as seen in Belzoni and Erwin.

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[1]Each entry in each column represents a different vessel.

Incision varies from thin, U-shaped liness less than 1 mm. in width to U-shaped lines up to 2 mm. in width. In general, there is a dichotomy in other features of decorative treatment that accompanies the two extremes of this range. The wider lines tend to be evenly spaced, 3-5 mm. apart and usually terminate before meeting at an angle (Plate IX, m, q). The technique of terminating lines with a slight depression, common in Belzoni and Erwin, is not encountered here, however. Otherwise, this incision technique differs only in degree from that characteristic of Belzoni, and occasionally sherds may be difficult to sort for this reason. The very thin line incision treatment tends to be more sloppy in execution. The spacing of lines in this case varies as much as 5 mm. on a single sherd, and lines meeting at an angle often overlap one another (Plate IX, l).

Winterville sherds from Analysis Unit A-B and elsewhere were usually heavily weathered. Sherds were usually small and decoration was obscure. Consequently, little can be said concerning regularities in design and its placement on vessels. The dominant design motif is the guilloche (Plate IX, l, m, p) which occurs on 47 out of 76 sherds with a recognizable design. The remainder of the sample consists of the festoon motif which in a few instances is arranged to form an imbrication

design.[1] Twenty-nine of those sherds with the guilloche motif are neck or rim sherds, while 23 of the festoon decorated sherds are body sherds. There are only two instances where decoration can be seen to occur on both neck and body. In one of these, festoons occur on the body while the design above is unidentifiable (Plate IX, n). The second sherd is unidentifiable as to design. It appears that the pattern of design combination and placement is similar to that of Belzoni except that the neck decoration of horizontal lines is unimportant; only one example of this occurs in the entire sample from Transylvania. The guilloche design occurs on neck or body and the festoon design is pretty much a body decoration with the festoons pendent from a line encircling the vessel throat.

In one instance, (Plate X, b), punctations occur above the multiple line decoration. Brain (1969:189) has noted that punctations may border the incised decoration in his type 'Belzoni Incised'. Perhaps a similar situation is represented by the single specimen from Transylvania. There is some indication that the distinction between neck and body decorative fields characteristic of Belzoni is

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[1]The vessel from Burthe site bears a decoration consisting of interlocking arcs. Undoubtedly this is also present at Transylvania, but has gone unrecognized.

not consistently made in Winterville. Several sherds exist in the Transylvania site collection in which a single design appears to straddle both areas (Plate IX, m).

There is good reason to suspect that the typological status of Winterville is more complex than the above observations lead one to believe. First of all, there are jars known to the author (see pg. 489) with rim and neck decoration similar to the type, Barton Incised, var. Atherton, and body decoration of standard Winterville type. Such "hybrids" could be classified several ways, but the easiest and perhaps most objective procedure would be to recognize line-filled triangles as a motif characteristic of Winterville.

Secondly, there is evidence that sherds belonging to two distinct types, Winterville and Cowhide Stamped, have been included in the Winterville counts for Transylvania and Canebrake sites. In two instances, sherds resembling Winterville have been identified as Cowhide Stamped on the basis of herringbone punctation decoration occurring in the neck area. Other neck sherds with herringbone decoration exist in the Transylvania and Canebrake collections, and the type, Cowhide Stamped, may be more frequent than is indicated by the sherd counts.

As noted on pp. 499-500, pottery from the Lower Ouachita Basin identified as Cowhide Stamped, includes features not described for that type by Suhm and Jelks

(1962). Some of this pottery with incised guilloche body decoration bears striking similarities to Winterville. Perhaps Winterville Incised and Cowhide Stamped have influenced each other to some extent in the Lower Ouachita and Upper Tensas Basin.

Winterville Incised, var. Erwin (Plate X, d-g)

This variety was initially recognized at the Transylvania site and, except for a few scattered occurrences elsewhere in the Upper Tensas Basin, is represented in strength only there. The name, Erwin, is that of the family leasing the Transylvania site property at the time of LMS investigations.

Sample: Description is based on a sample of 81 sherds, of which 48 belong to four separate vessels.

Paste: Paste is a coarse shell-tempered paste, equivalent of the Pocahontas variety of Mississippi Plain.

Vessel Size: Vessel size is without exception large and on a par with that of the larger Belzoni vessels described in Chapter IV. Table 52 presents measurements from sherds representing five different vessels in the Transylvania type collection.

TABLE 52

DIMENSIONS OF ERWIN VESSELS

Rim Diameter	Throat Diameter	Neck Height
28 cm.	28 cm.	9.5 cm.
	32 cm.	5.0 cm.
	33 cm.	
	34 cm.	
32 cm.	30 cm.	10.0 cm.

Vessel Shape: The limited evidence available indicates that the jar is the sole vessel shape occurring with Erwin. Two forms of jar, however, can be recognized. In one there is no break in vessel profile at the throat; rather shoulder and neck merge in a smooth curve that is continued up to the rim (Plate X, g). A similar form is characteristic of Belzoni. In the second jar form, there is a slight break in vessel profile at the throat, and the neck is tall and vertical (Plate X, d).

Only two rims can be associated with Erwin. One is slightly out flaring and is really a continuation of the neck profile. The other flares outward rather sharply from a straight neck (Plate X, d).

Decorative Treatment: The entire rationale for setting up Erwin as a variety of Winterville Incised lies in its distinctive technique of decoration. Lines seem to have been either incised with multiple-pointed instruments (Plate X, d, f), perhaps split bamboo, or brushed

with a small bundle of fibers (Plate X, e, g). As in Belzoni, there is a tendency for the beginning of incision or brush strokes to be depressed. For the most part, lines are light and there is little or no burr. There is the tendency, also found in Belzoni, to terminate lines before contact with other lines. The spacing of incision strokes is variable, ranging from a distance equal to the width of the stroke itself to almost 2 cm.

Decorative Design: Only 7 different vessels with identifiable design are represented in the sherd sample. Of these, 5 have the guilloche, one a variation of the guilloche, and one a rectilinear festoon design (Plate X, g). In all cases except possibly one, decoration is limited to the shoulder or body of vessels. The one exception is inconclusive and may actually represent design placement on a jar that lacks a well defined throat.

Distribution: So far Erwin is represented in strength only at the Transylvania site. Examples have been identified by the author in LMS collection from Lake George and Grace sites and Neitzel (1965:Plate 11, u, AA) illustrates 2 sherds from Fatherland.

Chronological Position: Transylvania phase in the Upper Tensas Basin, and probably Historic Natchez at the Fatherland site.

Cultural Interpretation: Because of its stratigraphic position above Belzoni at the Transylvania site and its obvious similarities to that type, Erwin is assumed to have developed out of Belzoni.

Discussion

Nature of the Ceramic Complex

Within the Upper Tensas Basin, Transylvania phase is quite distinct and easily recognized. Diagnostic features include: exclusive use of shell tempering, Barton Incised, vars. Stowers and Atherton; Cowhide Stamped; L'Eau Noire Incised, var. Paine; Leland Incised, vars. Dabney and Fatherland; "late Tunica" rim; and Winterville Incised, vars. Winterville and Erwin. Most of these items occur in late Fitzhugh and historic components also, and indicate either trade with or diffusion from the contemporaneous Transylvania phase, or, in cases such as "late Tunica" rim, Paine and Fatherland, parallel development.

The difference between Transylvania and Fitzhugh phase ceramics is considerably greater than that between Routh and Fitzhugh. Most pottery types characteristic of Routh phase carry over into Fitzhugh phase with barely discernible modification. On the other hand, not one decorated type characteristic of early Fitzhugh phase

components such as Somerset and the type site continues into Transylvania phase without visible change.[1]

In terms of types and varieties recognized, Transylvania phase would seem to represent a radical break with Plaquemine developments in Routh and Fitzhugh phases. Many Plaquemine types or their shell-tempered equivalents--Plaquemine-Grace, Anna, Carter, Sharkey-Hollandale, and Patmos-Pouncey--seem to have disappeared without a trace. In their place there is a whole array of new types and varieties, some of which have little apparent relationship to what went before.

To underscore the marked difference between Fitzhugh and Transylvania phases, the latter has been assigned to a distinct culture, Mississippian. There is precedent for such an identification in the Lake George and Deer Creek phases of the Lower Yazoo Basin (Phillips 1970:13, Brain 1969:278). Given the obvious similarity of the Transylvania ceramic complex to those of Lake George and Deer Creek, this identification is certainly justifiable.

Despite the ceramic differences between Fitzhugh and Transylvania phases, there is actually little evidence of cultural discontinuity. Transylvania phase can be easily derived from Fitzhugh and is largely a result of indigenous development. The Plaquemine pottery tradition

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[1] Leland undergoes at least changes in design.

itself persists in the form of types such as: Leland Incised; Maddox Engraved; L'Eau Noire Incised, var. Paine; and the vessel shape and rim modes characteristic of Mississippi Plain, var. Pocahontas.[1] The numerically dominant type, Barton Incised, var. Stowers, quite likely developed out of Mazique Incised, var. Manchac. The Winterville Incised varieties, Winterville and Erwin, almost certainly developed out of Belzoni which is distributed throughout the Upper Tensas Basin in Fitzhugh phase. Only Cowhide Stamped and Barton Incised, var. Atherton, would seem to lack Fitzhugh phase precedents.

The early component at Transylvania is in most respects developmentally intermediate to Fitzhugh and Transylvania phases: the shift to shell tempering is well underway; some Plaquemine types that eventually disappear have already begun to decline in popularity; and Winterville Incised, in the form of Belzoni variety, has already assumed its position as a major type. The relationship between the Fitzhugh and Transylvania components at Transylvania is not too unlike that described by Brain

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[1]Even Owens Punctated, which is not identified as a specific Fitzhugh phase type, can be included in this list. In the Upper Tensas Basin, Owens Punctated, like Maddox Engraved, may with some justification be considered a mode (use of punctation to contrast design areas) of Leland Incised (see Appendix II). In this sense, the type is only a new elaboration on the old Leland Incised type.

(1969) for the Winterville and Deer Creek phases in the Lower Yazoo Basin. In the earlier component, there is a large variety of pottery types, the result largely of the interaction of Plaquemine and Mississippian influences. Subsequently in Transylvania phase, the number of pottery types is reduced, and the majority of those present have developed from prototypes in the preceding occupation. Here the similarity to Winterville site ends, as Brain reports that the ceramic items which carried over into the Deer Creek occupation were largely of a Mississippian origin. Most Transylvania types, on the other hand, can be derived from Plaquemine antecedents. The major Mississippian element in Transylvania phase, as was the case in Fitzhugh phase, is shell tempering.

The disappearance of many traditional Plaquemine decorated types and their replacement by types usually thought of as reflecting Mississippian influences justifies the identification of Transylvania as a phase of Mississippian culture. The implication that this identification has for cultural discontinuity and shifting cultural affiliations, however, is undesirable and not supported by the evidence. A major change has occurred in the ceramic complex of the area, and to some extent it is the result of influences from Mississippian cultures in the Lower Yazoo Basin and elsewhere to the north; but

the major contribution to this phase comes from Plaquemine culture.

Transylvania phase bears certain similarities to late Fitzhugh and historic manifestations further south along the Mississippi River. As noted in Chapter IV, some of these similarities--"late Tunica" rim; L'Eau Noire Incised, var. Paine; and the later Leland Incised designs--are due to contemporaneous parallel ceramic developments over a large area. Other similarities--the heavier reliance on shell tempering, and the disappearance of traditional Plaquemine types such as Plaquemine Brushed--occur only in the historic period and are due no doubt to influences from further north, possibly from Transylvania phase itself. Whatever the causes, these latter changes in the southern half of the Upper Tensas Basin seem to parallel those which occurred a century or two earlier in the north.

External Relationships

The Lower Yazoo Basin

At least some Deer Creek phase components (21-M-7), Grace and Refuge (19-L-6), are roughly contemporary with early Fitzhugh phase components such as the type site and Somerset. The Deer Creek occupation at Winterville site (Brain 1969), on the other hand, may be

contemporaneous with Transylvania phase. Parallels between these two components include the appearance of Fatherland variety of Leland Incised and a decreasing popularity in Parkin Punctated. In addition, Brain's type, 'Belzoni Incised', may parallel changes in Winterville Incised in the Upper Tensas Basin that are suggested by the Winterville variety and Cowhide Stamped. Specific 'Belzoni Incised' similarities include, emphasis on the interlocking scroll and guilloche designs, occurrence of punctation above the incised decoration, and use of small jars with short necks (ibid.:189-9).

It is quite possible that components Phillips (1970) has identified as Deer Creek, cover a time span equivalent to that of Fitzhugh and Transylvania phases in the Upper Tensas Basins. Most Deer Creek components are known only through surface collections of pottery. In such collections, subtle changes in decorative design and vessel shape are difficult to recognize. If the Lower Yazoo Basin is characterized by relative cultural stability in the period following Mayersville and Winterville phases, Deer Creek phase as presently defined, may very well span three or four centuries and be contemporaneous with both Fitzhugh and Transylvania.

Lake George phase, as presently defined, has such a restricted geographical distribution (Phillips 1970:563)

that it may have a relatively brief duration in time as well. From what the author has seen of the Lake George site collection, it is not possible to definitely equate the phase with specific Tensas Basin developments. Leland Incised pottery from the site looks early, as does pottery of the type Winterville Incised, var. Belzoni. On the other hand, the abundance of Barton Incised parallels Transylvania phase developments. Until the laboratory analysis of this site has been completed and components have been rigorously defined, any further statements concerning Transylvania and Lake George phase relationships would be pure speculation.

The Vicksburg Locality

Two sites with historic burials, Oak Bend Landing and Burthe, are known on the east side of the Mississippi River immediately south of Vicksburg.[1] In Chapter IV, it is concluded that the known ceramic collections from both sites could well represent Fitzhugh phase on the historic time level. Half of the vessels in the Burthe collection have Addis paste and types such as Mazique Incised, var. Manchac, and L'Eau Noire Incised, var. Carter, are present. It would appear that the full effect of Mississippian culture developments to the north

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[1]See Chapter IV for description of these sites and their ceramic content.

in the Lower Yazoo and Upper Tensas Basins, has not been felt here by the historic period.

Both sites, however, could be identified as Transylvania phase with some justification as the majority of the pottery types represented in the available collections are also found in the Transylvania type collection. Given the southward spread of Mississippian influences through time, burial collections such as these pose a real problem for component classification. Types such as Leland Incised and Maddox Engraved occur with great frequency in burial association. Yet, these types are the very ones that transcend the Plaquemine-Mississippian boundary and hence are of little diagnostic value. Diagnostic types such as Plaquemine Brushed, Mazique Incised, and Barton Incised, on the other hand, do not occur in burials with any frequency.

The Natchez Locality and South

Fatherland site is discussed in some detail in Chapter IV. It is concluded there that the historic Fatherland ceramic complex is Plaquemine and actually little different from Fitzhugh phase. Late developments in the Upper Tensas Basin, namely Transylvania and Taensa phases, have had virtually no effect on the Natchez locality.

A small number of sherds at Fatherland representing the types, Parkin Punctated; Barton Incised, var. Stowers; and Winterville Incised, vars. Winterville, Erwin, and Belzoni, can no doubt be attributed to developments further north. Erwin, Winterville, and Stowers are, of course, markers for Transylvania phase. Some of these sherds may reflect trade with northern peoples; and some may represent adaptation of local types to shell tempering. Other similarities with Transylvania phase, "late Tunica" rim and late Leland Incised designs, apparently represent parallel developments in the two areas.

Given the gradual southward spread of shell tempering throughout the Plaquemine period, one wonders whether historic Natchez pottery might not also have taken on a Mississippian character in time.

Angola Farm is discussed in some detail in Chapter IV. It need only be said here that the pottery collection Ford obtained there bears little resemblance to Transylvania phase. Types such as Barton Incised, var. Stowers; Parkin Punctated; and Winterville Incised, var. Winterville are present, but the majority of the material is Plaquemine and resembles historic Natchez rather closely. If Transylvania phase bears any resemblance to historic Tunica, it is difficult to identify Angola Farm with this tribe.

Farther south, the historic occupation at Bayou Goula shows even less relationship to Transylvania than Fatherland and Angola Farm. With its predominance of Leland Incised varieties, this component is unique in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Mississippian influences are evident in the form of Mississippi Plain, var. Pocahontas, and Pocahontas Punctated, but the latter resembles Moundville Incised (McKenzie 1966:7) of the eastern Delta and adjacent Gulf coast. McIntire (1958), Saucier (1963), and Phillips (1970:951-53) have all dealt with the existence of shell-tempered and limestone-tempered pottery in the Delta of the Mississippi River. Much of the decorated pottery in this area has its affiliations with Moundville and Fort Walton cultures. Apparently, as Phillips suggests (ibid.:954), Mississippian influences have reached the Delta by way of Alabama and the Gulf Coast. Plaquemine-Natchezan culture, it may be hypothesized, having been outflanked to the east, was being confronted and perhaps was giving away both to the north and to the south.

The Lower Ouachita Basin

Late developments in the Lower Ouachita Basin are described in detail in Chapter IV. Here it is necessary only to summarize the ceramic complex of Glendora phase as it is known at Keno, Glendora, Sycamore Landing, Ward,

and Seven Pines Landing. The numerically dominant types are Natchitoches Engraved; Keno Trailed; Cowhide Stamped; L'Eau Noire Incised, var. Paine; and Leland Incised, var. Fatherland. European trade goods are found at Keno and Glendora. The remainder of the sites, however, are prehistoric, and it can be assumed, partly contemporaneous with Transylvania phase.

Because the Glendora phase pottery is derived entirely from burials and the Transylvania phase pottery is from village midden and mound flanks, greater differences may be evident between them than really exists. Several specific parallels are to be found, however, in the two ceramic complexes.

1. Both have the type Leland Incised, var. Fatherland; vessel shape and technique of decoration are similar, but there may be differences in the designs portrayed.[1]

2. L'Eau Noire Incised, var. Paine, is barely represented at Transylvania, but is common in late sites east of the Mississippi River below Vicksburg. Next to Keno and Glendora, the largest collection of Paine vessels

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[1] Not much is known about the Leland Designs in Transylvania phase. If they conform to the general repertory known for the Alluvial Valley, there is a difference. Glendora phase, Fatherland, is known to employ only Designs C and D and a third design distinct from anything known in the Alluvial Valley.

is from Burthe cemetery. Perhaps the type would be a common one at Transylvania if burials were known there.

3. Cowhide Stamped, a broad category covering much variation in decorative technique and design, is very common in Glendora phase and lightly represented at Transylvania. With the known distribution of Cowhide Stamped centering along the Ouachita and Red Rivers, it is logical to interpret these few sherds at Transylvania as trade items. The author, however, feels that pottery he is classifying as Cowhide Stamped in the Lower Ouachita Basin and at Transylvania and Canebrake sites in the Survey Area may have some relationship to Winterville Incised. Conceivably it is being manufactured over a large area which includes not only the Lower Ouachita Basin, but also portions of the Upper Tensas Basin and the Mississippi Alluvial Valley in southeast Arkansas.

Cowhide Stamped vessels from Glendora phase sites are not large, and one wonders whether these people manufactured and used large utility vessels such as are found in the Survey Area. Presumably they did; the interesting question is what did they look like? The author hazards the guess that at least one type will resemble Winterville Incised, but will have a wider decorative design inventory.

4. Seven Pines Landing has yielded one vessel that can be classified as Barton Incised, var. Atherton.

It is, of course, small in size. Atherton decoration resembles to some extent that characteristic of Bossier focus types such as Pease Brushed-Incised and Sinner Linear Punctated. It is possible that Atherton is a major utility type in Glendora phase.

On the surface, Glendora and Transylvania phases seem quite distinct and unrelated. This picture, however, may be due in part to the nature of the pottery collections being compared. Being situated near the junction of the Ouachita River and Bayou Bartholomew, the Glendora phase sites are in an excellent position to receive influences from both Central Arkansas and the Mississippi Alluvial Valley in southeast Arkansas. Evidence of the former is to be seen in the types, Cowhide Stamped and Keno Trailed; and evidence for the latter is to be seen in the types, Leland Incised, var. Fatherland, and L'Eau Noire Incised, var. Paine. Given that the Alluvial Valley portion of southeast Arkansas has its closest cultural affiliation with Deer Creek and Transylvania phases, we can expect to find more far reaching similarities between Glendora and Transylvania than are now perceived. The testing of this hypothesis will have to wait upon field research in the Lower Ouachita Basin.

Miscellaneous Ceramic Artifacts

Sherd Discs

Two sherd discs were recovered in Analysis Unit A-B. These are the only examples of such artifacts in the extant Routh, Fitzhugh, Transylvania, and Taensa collections. Neither disc is perforated. One specimen is made from a sherd of Mississippi Plain and the other, from a sherd of Baytown Plain, var. Addis.

Elsewhere, beyond the Tensas Basin, sherd discs have been found at Menard (Ford 1961:Plate 25, p-u), Gordon (Cotter 1952:Fig. 56, 23) and Greenhouse (Ford 1951:110). In all instances except Menard, these discs are perforated at their center. The Gordon site specimen cannot be assigned to either Balmoral or Fitzhugh components with certainty. Ford states that the single disc from Greenhouse was in Coles Creek levels. Beyond the Alluvial Valley, sherd discs have been reported for Belcher (Webb 1959:176), Bossier, and Alto Foci (Webb 1963:172), and according to Krieger (1949:150) are a common characteristic of Fulton aspects. These are also perforated.

Ford (1951:111) notes that sherd discs are a common artifact in Mississippian culture in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Although no sherd discs are known

before Transylvania phase in the Survey Area, the occurrence of this item at Greenhouse, Gordon, Smithport Landing, and in Bossier focus sites indicates that it is not exclusively associated with Mississippian ceramics.

Non-Ceramic Artifacts

Flaked Stone

Projectile Points

LMS investigations at Transylvania site yielded only one projectile point (Plate XI, b). This specimen came from plow zone in Cut 3 and overlay what may have been a burned house structure in Levels B and C. Pottery distributions within the cut indicate that the structure belongs to the Transylvania phase, but a radiocarbon date of A.D. 1215±90 obtained on charred wood from the burned feature, seems more compatible with Fitzhugh phase. The point most resembles the Alba type (Suhm and Jelks 1962: 263-4), and since there are Sundown phase sherds in the lowest levels of Cut 3, this may be the correct identification.

An alternative interpretation is that this point belongs to the Transylvania component and is of a type unrelated to Alba. The evidence in support of this interpretation comes from the historic Burthe site (24-M-6) excavated by Carl Clausen and John MacPherson

PLATE XI.--Stone and bone artifacts from Transylvania and Burthe sites

A. Burthe points. Burthe site, MacPherson Collection, North Museum, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

B. Burthe point. Transylvania site, Cut 3, Level A.

C. Bifacial tool. Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level B.

D. Flake showing edge retouch. Transylvania site, surface.

E. Flake showing edge retouch. Transylvania site, Cut 12, Level A.

F. Flaked sandstone disk. Transylvania site, Cut 3, Level E.

G. Bifacial tool. Transylvania site, Cut 8, Level C.

H. Celt. Transylvania site, surface.

I. Celt. Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level B.

K. Celts. Burthe site, MacPherson Collection, North Museum, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

L. Grooved limestone. Transylvania site, Cut 3, Level B.

M. Ground stone with depression. Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level C.

N. Incised bear canine. Transylvania site, Cut 12, Level B.

O. Bird bone bead. Transylvania site, Cut 11, Level C.

P. Cut antler tine. Transylvania site, Cut 14, Level C.

Q. Fragmentary mandible tentatively identified as Puma. Transylvania site, Cut 2, Level D.

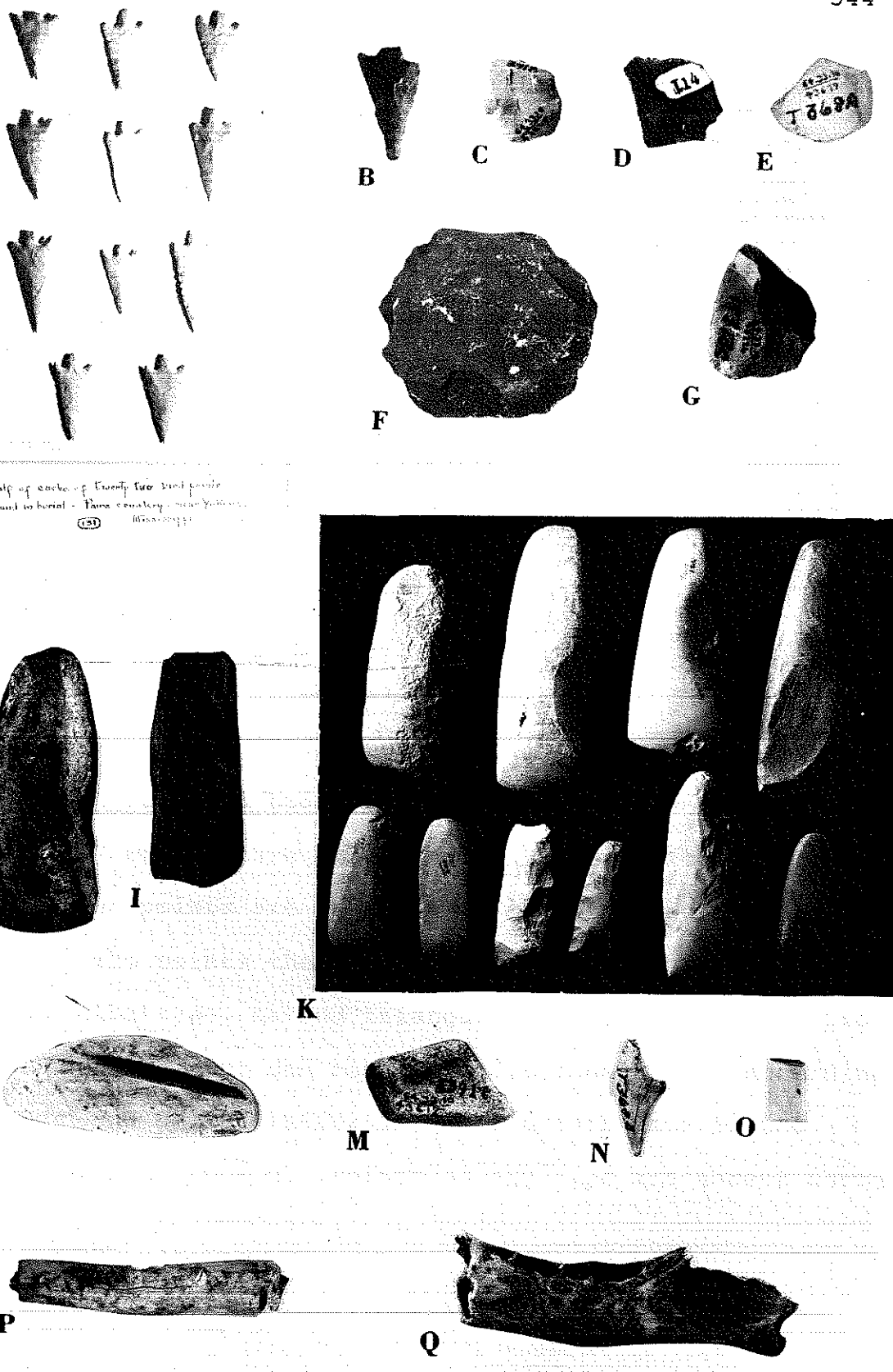

PLATE XI (1/2 scale)

in 1932. According to a letter Clausen sent to Nels Nelson of the American Museum of Natural History in 1932, "bird points" were found in two of the 33 burials encountered at the site. These burials are described in that letter as follows:[1]

> Burial 27: Four vessels. A cache of 33 finely flaked "bird points," polished celt of quartzite.
>
> Burial 30: Depth 10 inches. Six small earthern vessels, one within the other. Two small bird points, finely flaked, no trace of skeleton.

In the MacPherson collection donated to the North Museum, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, there are eleven points mounted on a piece of cardboard with the inscription, "Half of cache of twenty-two bird points found in burial - Paine Cemetery - near Yokena, Mississippi" (Plate XI, a). Apparently whoever made up this board had forgotten how large the cache in Burial 27 was. There is no reason, however, to doubt that these points are indeed from the historic cemetery.

The points themselves bear a general resemblance to the Alba type, having triangular blades, stems and pronounced barbs, but can be easily distinguished. According to Suhm and Jelks (1962:263), Alba points date to the first millennium A.D. Points of any type are absent during

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[1] Accession Files, American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Routh and Fitzhugh phases in the Survey Area. It is unlikely, therefore, that the points from Burthe are related to the Alba type.

The author has assigned the eleven points in the MacPherson collection to a new type with the name, Burthe Point. The type specimens range in length between 3 and 4.5 cm., and vary in width between 2 and 2.5 cm. Stems are straight or slightly tapering. Blades are triangular with straight, slightly excurvate or slightly incurvate sides, and barbs are pronounced. The single point from Transylvania differs in having a shorter stem and less pronounced barbs, but a case can be made for including it in the type.

Somewhat similar points, Perdiz and Cuney types, are associated with late cultural developments in east Texas (Suhm and Jelks 1962:271, 283). In the Lower Ouachita Basin, Moore (1909:125, 152, 112) reports "barbed" arrow points occurring in two Glendora phase sites, Keno and Ward Place, and at the earlier Sycamore Landing site.[1] It may be that these are Burthe points.

Given the presence of Madison points in Deer Creek phase (Brain 1969:273) and historic Taensa, it is

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[1]Burial 179 at Keno also yields 10 "beautifully wrought leaf-shaped implements of chert ranging between 1.5 and 2 inches in length" (Moore 1909:125). Presumably these points are similar to the Nodena points found by Ford at Menard (1961:157).

surprising that no triangular points have been found at Transylvania. A fairly large amount of excavation was conducted at Transylvania, and it would seem that some triangular points should have been recovered were they characteristic of the component.

Miscellaneous Flaked Stone

The following items were recovered in Analysis Unit A-B; 42 unmodified flakes, 5 flakes with wear-pressure retouching (Plate XI, e), 21 flaked chert pebbles, 5 of which are certainly cores (Plate XI, g), and the mid-section of a biface with a nob projecting from one edge (Plate XI, c). In addition there is a precussion flaked sandstone disk from Cut 3, Level E, which cannot be associated definitely with either the Fitzhugh or Transylvania components (Plate XI, f). Since Level E and F show a fairly strong Sundown component, the implement may belong to that occupation. The flaked edge of this tool has been rounded and smoothed considerably by wear.

The interesting fact about the Transylvania phase flaked stone assemblage is that it differs from that of Routh and Fitzhugh phases in only one feature, the probable existence of a barbed projectile point. The lithic assemblage characteristic of historic Taensa is not found here, nor is the Madison point found in the earlier or contemporaneous Deer Creek phase across the

Mississippi River. The shift in ceramics which marks Transylvania phase is not paralleled by change in the flaked stone industry.

Ground Stone

The only ground stone implements from the type site that can be attributed to Transylvania phase are two flaked and polished celts (Plate XI, h, i). Both specimens have been polished all over, but not in sufficient amount to completely obliterate all flake scars or completely alter the natural form of the pebble. The specimen in Plate XI, h, is 9 cm. in length; the specimen in Plate XI, i, has been broken near the butt end.

Eleven celts of a similar kind were recovered from the historic Burthe site by Clausen and MacPherson (Plate XI, k). These celts, occurring in 5 of the 33 burials, range between 5 and 11 cm. in length, and vary considerably in workmanship. Several have been heavily ground and polished, resulting in a symmetrical shape and smooth surfaces, while others have been ground very little beyond the blade area. Original cortex and flake scars are prominent on the latter. All specimens, as is the case with the Transylvania examples, are oval or flattened oval in cross-section.

Brain (1969:229) reports what he calls "pebble celts" to be characteristic of the Deer Creek component

at Winterville site. These apparently show the same range of workmanship as do those at Transylvania and Burthe, and are presumably related.

Worked Bone

Only one piece of worked bone has been identified in Transylvania phase stratigraphic context at the type site. This is a fragmentary bear canine with an encircling incision located on its root portion (Plate XI, n).

Faunal Remains

Faunal remains from Analysis Unit A-B are listed in Table 53, along with material from Cuts 1-7 for which component identification is uncertain. A large fragmentary mandible recovered from Cut 9, Level B, has been shown to Dr. Stanley Olsen, Florida State University, for identification (Plate XI, q). Dr. Olsen is of the opinion that it could be jaguar on the basis of length of tooth row and gap between pre-molars and canines. Since the mandible is incomplete and teeth are missing, identification can not be definite. The Tensas Basin lies beyond the known distribution of jaguar (Olsen 1964: Fig. 14).

TABLE 53

FAUNAL REMAINS FROM TRANSYLVANIA SITE

	Analysis Unit A-B	Cuts 1-7
Deer	66	48
Rabbit		2
Raccoon	1	
Bear	1	1
Dog	2	
Puma or jaguar	1	1
Turkey		2
Unidentified bird	5	7
Gar	13	3
Unidentified fish	13	2
Turtle	29	3
Unidentified	314	138