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EXCAVATIONS AT THE SWEETGUM SITE (9MG245), MORGAN COUNTY GEORGIA: 1990 FIELD SEASON

KATHERINE C. GRAHAM

Athens

ABSTRACT

KATHERINE C. GRAHAM
Excavations at the Sweetgum Site (9MG245), Morgan County, Georgia: 1990 Field Season
(Under the Direction of MARK WILLIAMS)

The Sweetgum site, 9MG245, was discovered in southeastern Morgan County, Georgia during the fall of 1989. Extensive archaeological excavations conducted in the summer of 1990 as part of a Pennsylvania State University archaeological field school revealed many details of a Lamar period farmstead dating sometime between A.D. 1520 and 1580. A large circular house and several small rectangular structures were identified during these excavations. This farmstead was one of a series of such farmsteads located in this part of the Oconee River valley. A final report of this site was never written and as a result, much of the mapping of the site has remained unfinished. In this thesis, I will present detailed maps of the Sweetgum site through each phase of the 1990 excavation, as well as an analysis of each feature recorded on site. This research will hopefully shed light on the existence of other structures that may have been missed during the initial mapping of the site.

INDEX WORDS: Morgan County, Sweetgum Site, James Hatch, Lamar Period, Dyar Phase, Oconee River Valley, Pennsylvania State University, 9MG245

EXCAVATIONS AT THE SWEETGUM SITE (9MG245), MORGAN COUNTY, GEORGIA: 1990 FIELD SEASON

by

KATHERINE C. GRAHAM
(Under the Direction of Mark Williams)

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KATHERINE C. GRAHAM

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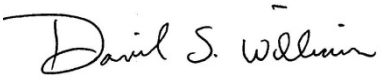

_____ Date: April 30, 2012

Dr. David S. Williams
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Foundation Fellows and Center for Undergraduate
Research Opportunities

DEDICATION

To Alice Smith.

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advising, and for the words of support when I was feeling overwhelmed. You ladies work behind the scenes and rarely get the credit you deserve, but please know I'm so thankful for everything you've done since I entered the department several years ago.

Last, and certainly not least, I'd like to thank my family. My parents have been my rock, my support, and my biggest fans for my entire life. I know I've neglected them the past 6 months in favor of writing and studying, but if anything they've been even more supportive through this whole process. They'll never know how much the home-cooked meals, care packages, and late-night phone calls have meant to me, and though they may never read this, I hope they always know that I love them with all my heart.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

My research focuses on the 1990 archaeological excavation conducted at the Sweetgum site (9MG245), a late Lamar period farmstead in Morgan County, Georgia (Figure 1). The Lamar period is dated from A.D. 1375 to ~1670 (Smith and Williams 1990). Specifically, this site dates primarily to the Dyar phase of the Lamar period (A.D. 1520 to approximately 1580) based on ceramic analysis conducted by Barbara Gudel as part of her Master's Thesis after excavations were completed (Gudel 1996). This site was destroyed around the turn of the millennium when Lafarge Aggregates Southeast purchased the land for use as a gravel quarry (Lafarge Aggregates 2012). By superimposing an aerial land lot map in which the Sweetgum site had been demarcated over a recent Google Earth © image of the quarry (using Interstate 20 for scale and positioning), I was able to trace the exact location of the excavation area and Sweet Gum tree (Figure 2). This 1986 land lot map also put into perspective just how close the Sweetgum site sits near several other Late Mississippian farmsteads in the area, namely, the Lindsey site (9MG231) and the Sugar Creek site (9MG4).

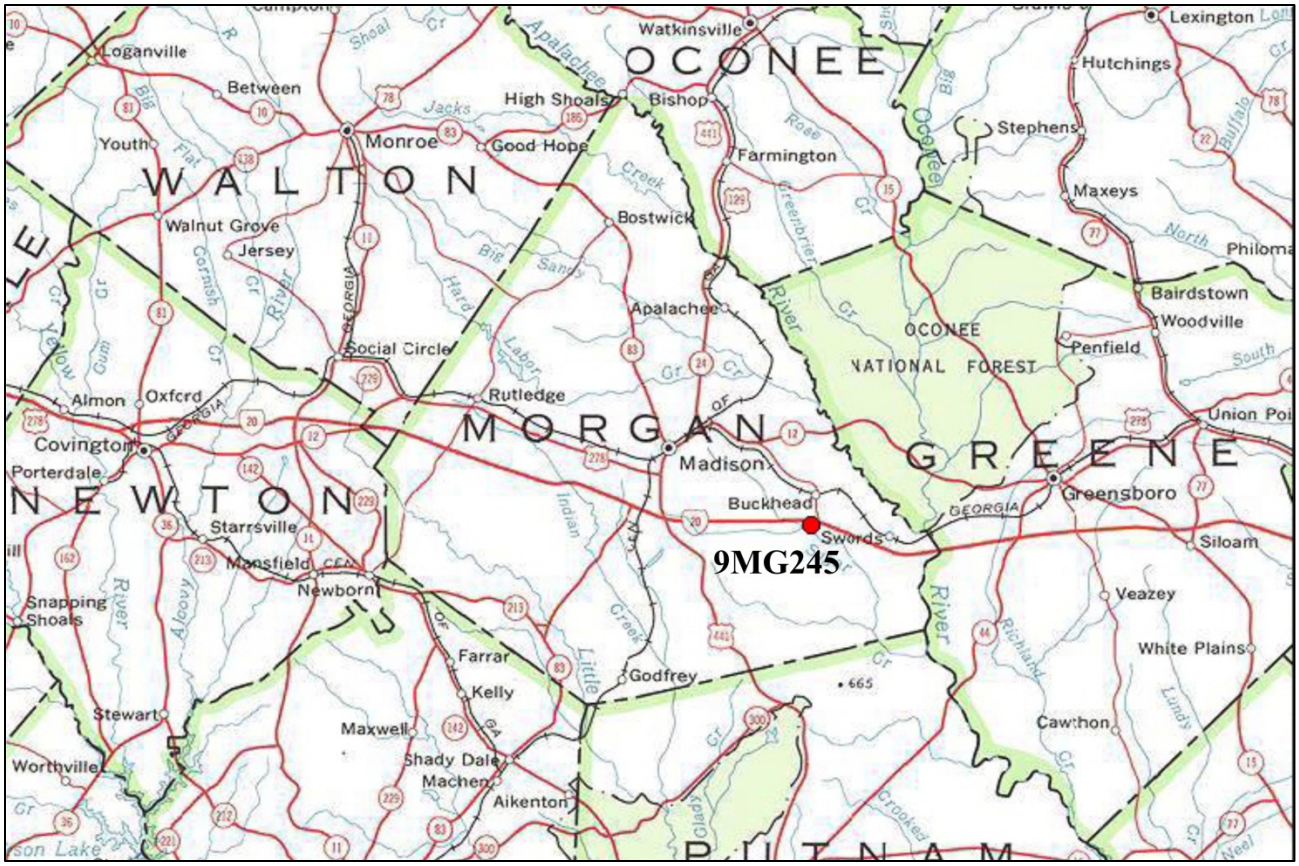

Figure 1. Sweetgum Site Location within Morgan County.

9MG245 is approximately 1.5 kilometers (1 mile) northwest of the Sugar Creek site and about 3.5 kilometers (just over 2 miles) southeast of the Lindsey site (Figure 3). Its elevation is 160 meters (525 feet) above mean sea level.

Field work at 9MG245 was conducted during the summer of 1990 under the direction of Dr. James W. Hatch of the Anthropology Department at Pennsylvania State University. The work was performed as a summer archaeological field school directed by him. This field work was conducted as part of a joint research effort undertaken by Penn State University, the University of Georgia, and the LAMAR Institute and was focused on Late Mississippian occupation in the Oconee River drainage of central Georgia, particularly at the Lindsey site, the Sugar Creek site, and the Sweetgum site (Hatch 1995). Specifically, this excavation was one in a

series of excavations conducted on Late Mississippian upland farmstead sites, intent on defining the duration of Lamar period occupation in the Oconee River valley (Hatch 1995; Kowalewski and Hatch 1991).

All excavation records and many of the artifacts from the Sweetgum site were transferred to the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology from Pennsylvania State University after Hatch's death in 1999. The field excavation records (or "FER 208" in the UGA curation catalog) include: all ten student field notebooks; Dorothy Humpf's personal excavation notebook; the MSN (or Master Sample Number) book, where all sample collections were recorded; plan and profile drawings for each feature and test pit; post hole excavation forms; Barbara Gudel's ceramic analysis catalog; and all correspondences between Hatch and Marshall Williams, who discovered the site. Other collections curated for this site include: 13 boxes containing artifacts from the excavation and all carbon-14 and botanical samples; 3 boxes of whole or partially reconstructed vessels; and 5 boxes of human remains, which are stored at a separate curation facility from the UGA laboratory. My research mentor, Mark Williams, allowed me to compile the field excavation records, which have not been studied since the collections were transferred to UGA, into a site report focusing on feature and post hole excavations. This research was completed over nearly two years as part of an Honors undergraduate research course.

This thesis will not only serve as the formal site report for 9MG245, but it will also present results from the careful mapping of the site through each part of the 1990 excavation. I examine the architecture and features uncovered during the 1990 field season, and attempt to ascribe a relationship between the structures identified and ceramic density patterns, with the goal of finding other structures missed during the initial mapping of the site in 1990. This

research provides a comprehensive representation of the data recovered at 9MG245 and attempts to place this site culturally within the Oconee River valley during the Late Mississippian period.

Figure 2. The Sweetgum Site location within Lafarge Aggregates Quarry (Image courtesy of Google Earth ©).

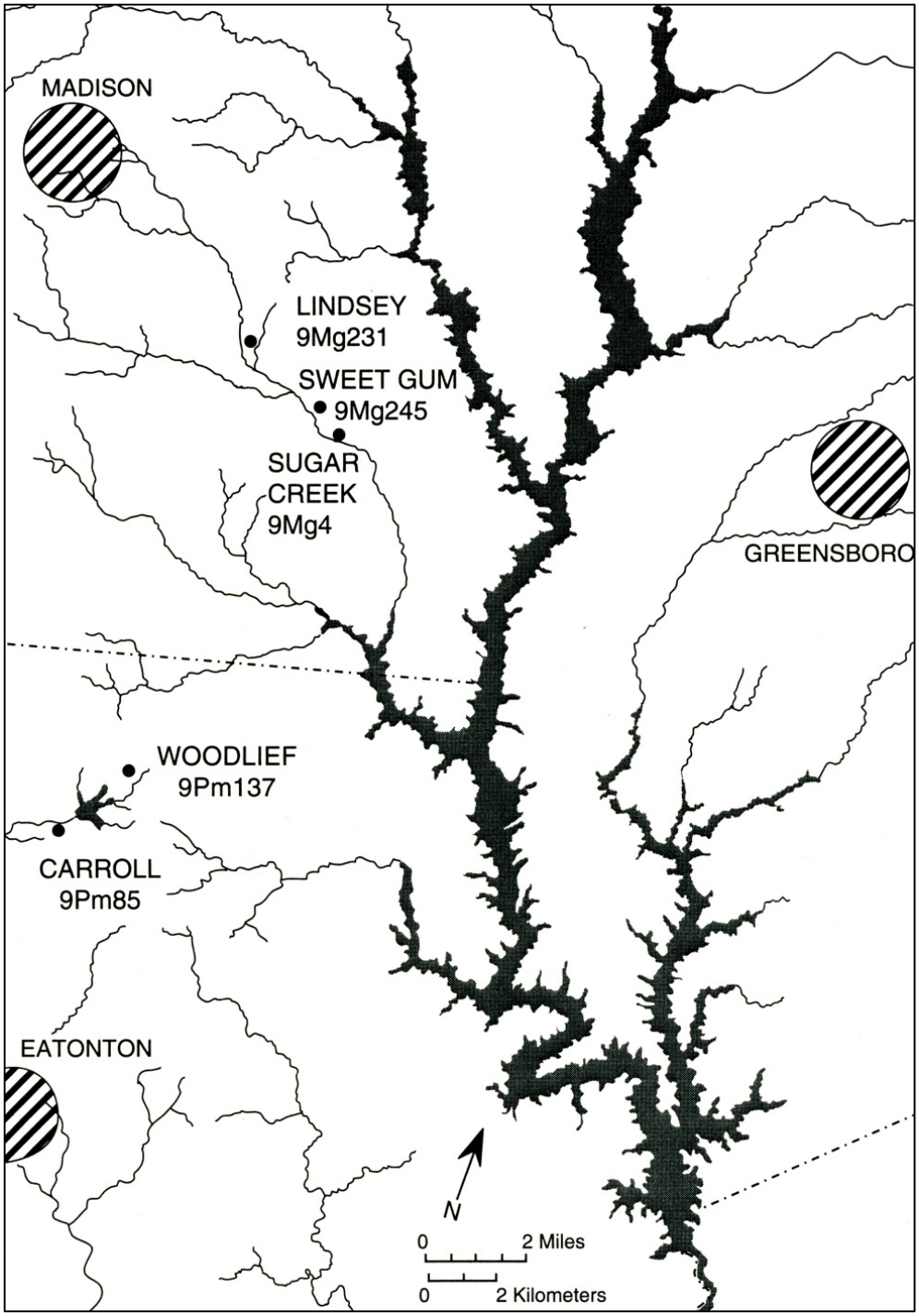

Figure 3. Sweetgum, Sugar Creek, and Lindsey site locations (adapted from Hatch 1995).

CHAPTER 2
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Sweetgum site, 9MG245, is located within Morgan County, Georgia. This area is within the Piedmont physiographic province, the oldest of Georgia's four provinces, which also include the Coastal Plain, Ridge and Valley, and Blue Ridge. The Piedmont measures 180 kilometers north-south, roughly 260 kilometers east-west, and covers a land area of 46,500 square kilometers. The Piedmont physiographic province separates the Ridge and Valley and Blue Ridge provinces to the north from the Coastal Plain to the south (Figure 4; Hally and Rudolph 1986). The Piedmont province is located above the Fall Line and below the Appalachian foothills. Within the Piedmont physiographic province, the site is located in the Washington Slope Physiographic District (Figure 4; Clark and Zisa 1976). This area is characterized by gently undulating topography which descends gradually from north to south. Streams in this district occupy broad, shallow valleys with long, gentle side slopes (Clark and Zisa 1976).

Morgan County occupies 228,480 acres (357 square miles) in north-central Georgia. It measures 39 kilometers from east to west and 43 kilometers from north to south. The county is bounded on the northeast by the Apalachee River. All of Morgan County is drained by the Oconee River. Jacks, Sandy and Hard Labor Creeks flow into the Apalachee River from northern Morgan County. The Apalachee River in turn flows into the Oconee River, which separates Morgan County from Greene County to the east. Eastern Morgan County is drained by Sugar Creek, which also flows into the Oconee River. Many of the large late prehistoric communities of the Southeast occupied large river valleys of the Piedmont, such as the Oconee and Apalachee. In these large river valleys, prehistoric peoples had relatively easy access to both

the rich floodplain soils in the alluvial valleys and the resources of the hilly non-riverine uplands (Scarry 1994). 9MG245 was situated 350 meters north of Sugar Creek (Payne 1965).

The highest point in the county, at Fairplay, is 242 meters above sea level, while the lowest point is along the Oconee River near the southeastern part of the county (where 9MG245 happens to be located). 9MG245 has an elevation of 160 meters above mean sea level (Payne 1965).

Morgan County is entirely within the Piedmont Plateau. The geologic makeup of the county is primarily weathered metamorphic igneous rock, especially granitic and biotitic gneisses (Figure 5). Secondary mineral zones within Morgan County are composed of sillaceous and micaceous schists. Veins of granite occur throughout the county, but especially in southeastern Morgan County and a vein that runs from the northeast into the western edge of the county. In addition to these granite intrusions, outcrops of quartz are also common occurrences in this part of the Piedmont (Kowalewski and Williams 1989).

Soils of Morgan County are primarily of the Cecil, Lloyd, Davidson, or Appling associations (Payne 1965). In general, these soil associations are defined by their clayey texture and red subsoils. They are well-drained and have a surface layer of sandy loam. These soil types are derived from the weathering process of Piedmont gneisses, granites and schists. These upland soils are acidic, low in organic content, and very friable. In prehistoric times soils were deeper and more fertile that they are today after more than a century of plow agriculture and consequent erosion (Kowalewski and Hatch 1991).

9MG245 is located in southeastern Morgan County, where the soil is characterized as a Cecil-Lloyd association. This association is described as having gently sloping ridgetops with moderately steep valley slopes. Soils in the Cecil-Lloyd series cover about 69 percent of the

county (Figure 6; Payne 1965). The basic underlying soil stratum of the site is a base layer of sterile, compact red clay, one of the products of the weathering of Piedmont metamorphic rocks. Over this stratum, a humic "A" horizon, varying in depth across the site, was noted. This stratum is more friable, higher in organic content, and darker than the sterile red clay. This humic layer is the plowzone- the soil disturbed by over a century of shallow plowing in this area (Kowalewski and Williams 1989).

Piedmont upland vegetation can be characterized as a diverse composition of deciduous and coniferous forest types, though pine, oak and hickory seem to occur most frequently. These mixed hardwood forests produce abundant plant and animal food resources (Scarry 1994). Where there is standing water for less than four months annually, the bottomlands are dominated by oak, hickory, ash, river birch, ironwood, cottonwood and elm (Sheldon 1983). Larson (1971) describes the Piedmont forests as a transitional zone between the pine forests of the Coastal Plain and the hardwood forests of the Blue Ridge.

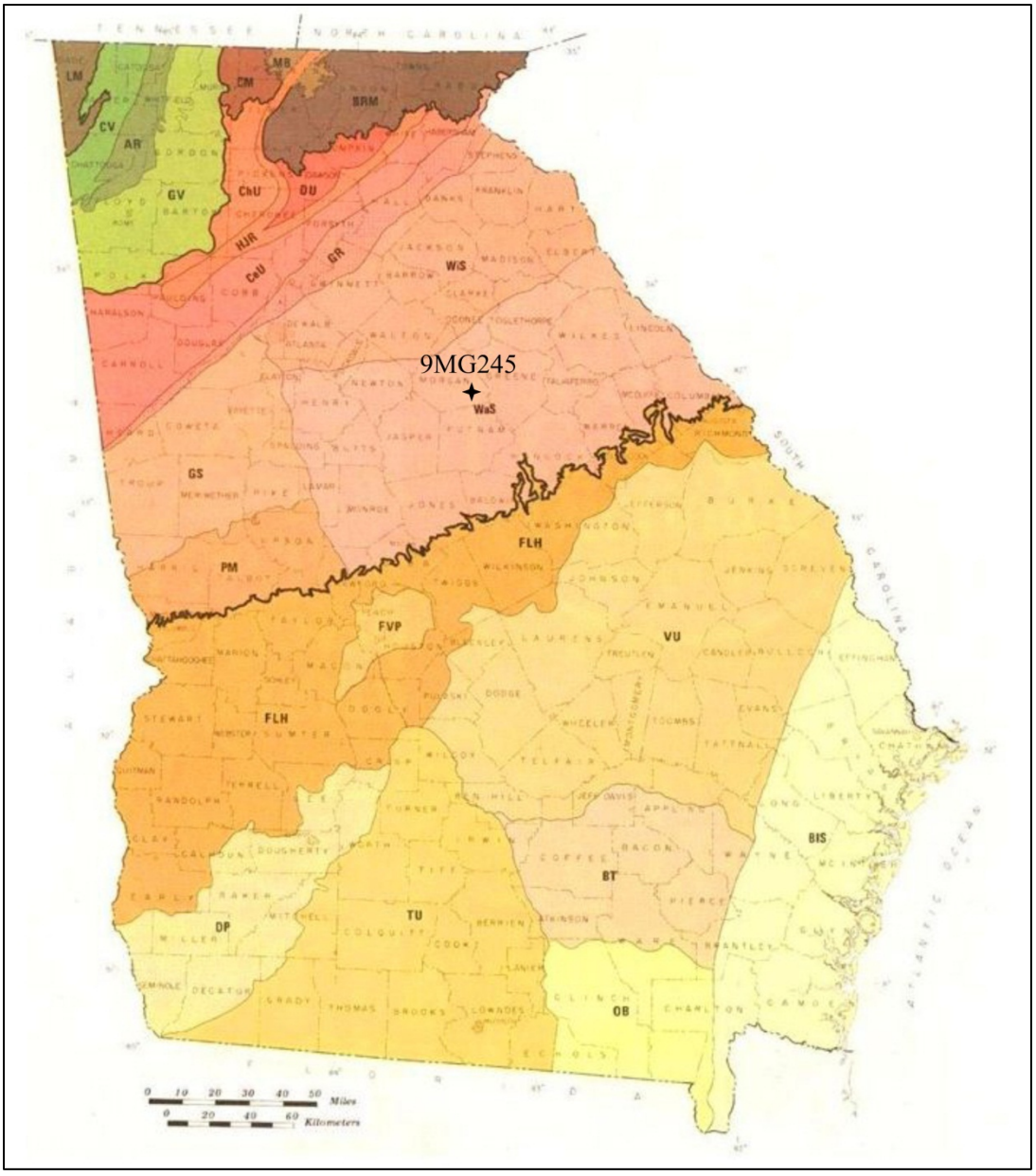

Figure 4. Physiographic Map of Georgia (adapted from Clark and Zisa 1976).

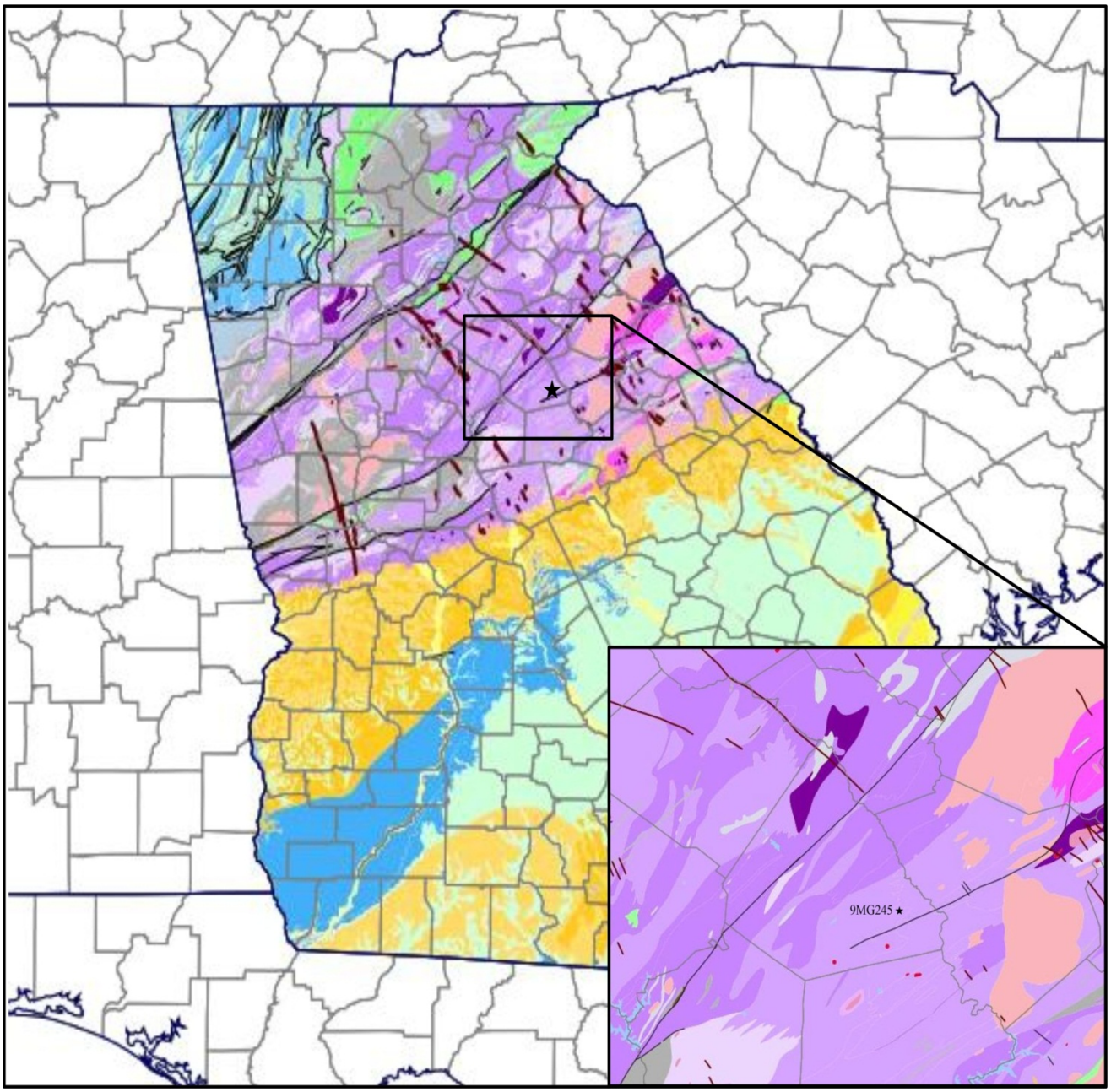

Figure 5. Geologic formations of Morgan County.
Georgia geology map and data from USGS Georgia geology website. http://mrdata.usgs.gov/sgmc/ga.html

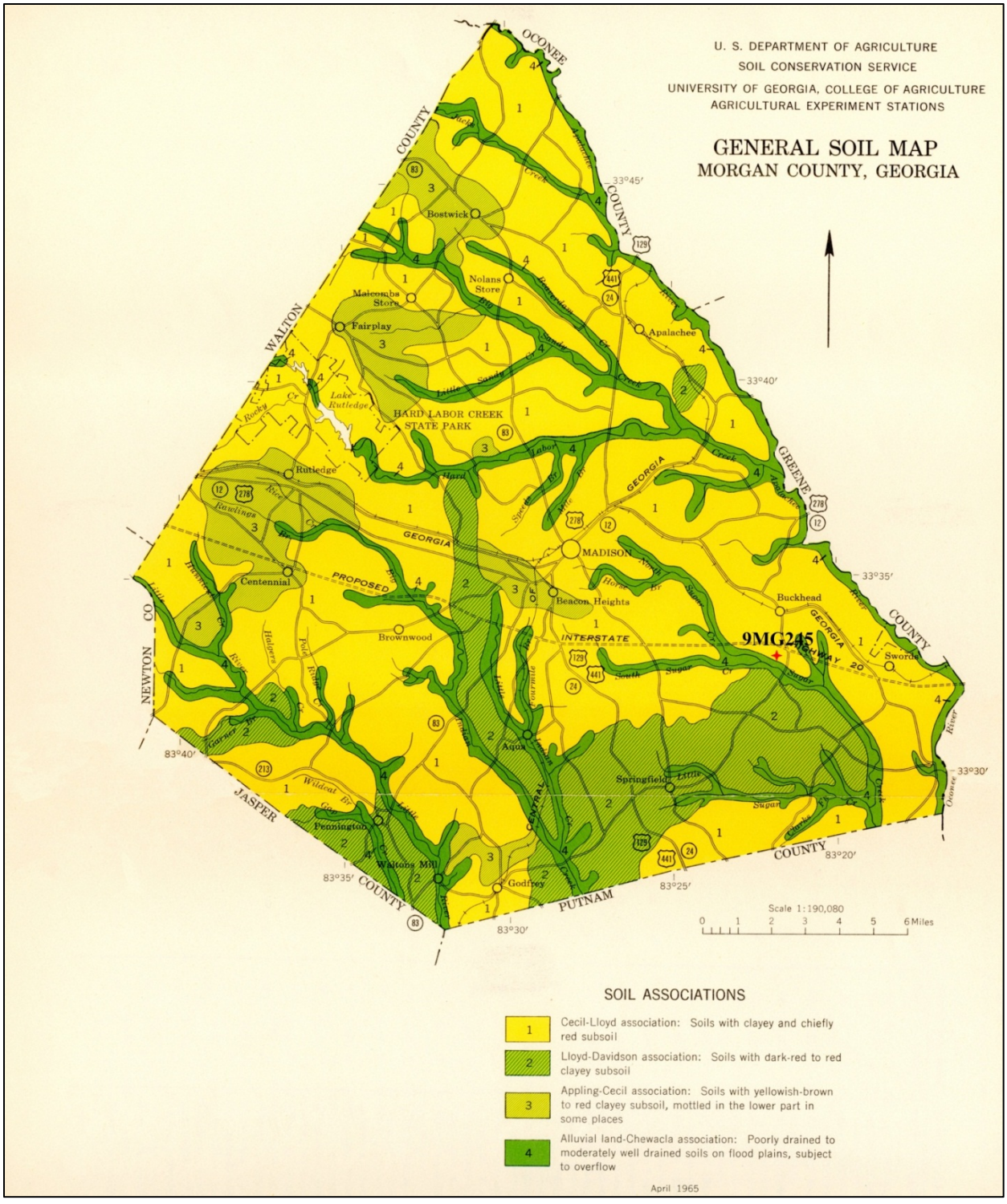

Figure 6. Soil Survey map of Morgan County with location of 9MG245 (adapted from Payne 1965).

CHAPTER 3
CULTURAL SETTING

In this chapter I review the occupational history of the southeastern Indians in this part of the state throughout the Mississippian period, during which time the Sweetgum site was briefly occupied. The goal of this section is to establish a comprehensive prehistoric setting as a background against which the Sweetgum site may be studied. Creating this prehistoric setting will involve a review of previous investigations conducted in the Oconee River valley in order to establish a geographic frame of reference of all late Mississippian sites excavated near 9MG245, both in the alluvial floodplain and non-riverine uplands. A short description of the Lamar period Dyar phase will follow, providing a chronological context of the Sweetgum site occupation within the Lamar period in the Oconee River valley.

Oconee Province

"Based on several criteria…we believe that the area encompassed by Scull Shoals, Little River, and Shoulderbone mound groups, and possibly the Shinholser group, represents a prehistoric province" (Smith and Kowalewski 1980:5). The Sweetgum site is located within an area of the Piedmont known as the "Oconee Province" (Smith and Kowalewski 1980; Shapiro 1984; Williams 1994; Williams and Shapiro 1996). This name is used to describe a group of Mississippian polities, in a constant state of flux of occupation and abandonment, in the Oconee River valley that rose and fell between A.D. 950 and 1650, dates that encompass the Mississippian period in the Oconee River valley (Williams and Shapiro 1996). These polities existed along the Oconee River and its tributaries in north-central Georgia. This series of mound centers, hamlets, and potentially tens of thousands of farmsteads dissolved following European

exploration (Kowalewski and Williams 1989; Kowalewski and Hatch 1991; Williams 1995; Williams and Shapiro 1996).

The portion of the Oconee River that forms the Oconee Province is nearly 95 kilometers (60 miles) in length, beginning just below Athens, Georgia, and continuing along the river and its tributaries through Milledgeville, Georgia, on the Fall Line. The river basin ranges from 55 to 70 kilometers (35 to 45 miles) wide and the uplands in this part of the floodplain are steep and well-drained (Williams 1994).

Previous Surveys

A variety of prehistoric sites, ranging from Archaic through Mississippian periods, have been discovered in the Oconee River valley. Several stratified, multi-occupational sites were excavated along the levee ridges and shoals of the Oconee River (Wood and Wood 1985). At present, the sample of excavated upland Lamar sites is small. Since the Wallace Reservoir project of the 1970s, few Lamar period house sites in the Oconee River valley have been excavated (DePratter 1976; Ledbetter and Braley 1990; Ledbetter 2003). The most extensive work on these upland sites has been conducted by Hatch (1995) on a series of Lamar period non-riverine homesteads in Morgan and Putnam counties of Georgia.

The Wallace Reservoir project, conducted by the University of Georgia, provided much information about settlement patterns associated with the development of chiefdom-level society in the Oconee River valley (DePratter 1976; Williams 1982). The initial archaeological surveys for the reservoir (now Lake Oconee) began in 1973. The project included intensive survey of about 78 square kilometers along the Oconee River in the middle of the Little River-Shoulderbone-Scull Shoals mound centers triangle. 824 separate Lamar period sites were

discovered. This indicates a dense population living in a dispersed settlement system in the Oconee River floodplain (DePratter 1976; Smith and Kowalewski 1980). In the last three decades many archaeological research projects have been conducted in the Oconee River valley, due in part to the massive amount of data collected from the Wallace Reservoir project (Williams 1994). No fewer than 30 sites were excavated between 1977 and 1979, when the lake was filled (DePratter 1976).

Dan Elliott made an important breakthrough in research concerned with Mississippian settlement patterns during his 1981 surveys in non-riverine, upland areas of the Oconee Province. He confirmed that large numbers of small Mississippian sites are located away from the Oconee River, in upland settings (Elliott 1981). At the time of his survey, the consensus among researchers was that most Mississippian sites would have occurred near the river itself. The data collected from his survey provide important information about non-riverine settlement patterns in the northern Oconee Province (Williams 1994).

The last major project conducted in the Oconee Province was spearheaded by the LAMAR Institute, and was focused on excavations at the major mound centers in the province (Williams 1994). Mark Williams led excavations at the Scull Shoals site in 1983 and 1985 (Williams 1984, 1988); Williams and Shapiro excavated at the Little River site in 1984 and 1987 (Williams and Shapiro 1990); Williams excavated at the Shinholser site in 1985 and 1987 (Williams 1990a); Williams supervised excavations at the Shoulderbone site in 1986 (Williams 1990b). At the time Smith and Kowalewski postulated the existence of a polity in the Oconee Valley, the Dyar site was the only mound center at which any substantial excavations had been conducted (Smith 1994). All these mound center excavations have contributed to important changes in our understanding of settlement patterns in the Oconee Province as well as our

understanding of the chronology of the Lamar period phases and mound site occupation/ abandonment phases (Williams and Shapiro 1987; Shapiro 1990).

James W. Hatch from Pennsylvania State University began his own research in the Oconee Province in 1987. His research focused on small late Mississippian period homesteads in the north-central Oconee Province, one of which was the Sweetgum site. His work at these homestead sites has contributed to our understanding of upland, non-riverine sites in the Oconee Province (Williams 1994; Hatch 1995).

Phase Designation

An artifact analysis of the ceramic assemblage for the Sweetgum site was conducted by Barbara Gudel, a graduate student of Hatch's, after excavations were completed (Gudel 1996). She concluded in her artifact analysis that the Sweetgum site, based upon its ceramic assemblage, existed within the Dyar phase of the Lamar period, an archaeological phase lasting from approximately A.D. 1520 to 1580 (Smith and Williams 1990). Its location within the Oconee River valley and the time of its occupation suggest that the occupants of this site may have been administered by local leaders of the Little River or Dyar mound centers (Hatch 1995). The Lamar period ceramic phase chronologies are presented in Table 1.

Period	Phase	Approximate Dates (A.D.)	Distinctive Ceramic Attributes	Type Site	Reference
Early Lamar	Duvall	1375-1450	Narrow Rim Folds (Cane Punctated); No Bold Incising; Morgan Incised Present; Stamping Rare	Dyar (9GE5): Levels X-XII, Structure 4	Smith 1983
Early Lamar	Iron Horse	1450-1520	Medium-Width Rim Folds (Pinched); Decoration with 2 to 4 Bold Incised Lines; Morgan Incised Present; Stamping Present	Dyar (9GE5): Levels IV-VI	Smith 1983
Late Lamar	Dyar	1520-1580	Wide Rim Folds (Pinched); Decoration with Bold, Multiple-Line Incising; Stamping Present, but Frequency Varies	Dyar (9GE5): Levels II-III	Smith 1983
Late Lamar	Bell	1580-1660	Very Wide Rim Folds (Pinched); Decoration with Fine, Multiple-Line Incising; Stamping Rare (except Wolfskin); T-shaped Rims	Joe Bell (9MG28)	Williams 1982

Table 1. Late Mississippian Chronology in the Upper Oconee Region, Georgia (adapted from Kowalewski and Hatch 1991)

CHAPTER 4
EXCAVATION AND INTERPRETATION

Background

The area near the Sweetgum site was apparently first explored sometime in the 1950s by Marshall "Woody" Williams of Madison, Georgia (Mark Williams, personal communication). He located sherds in what was then a plowed field. In the fall of 1989 Williams went back to the area of 9MG245 (which then had no site number) to attempt to relocate the site he remembered from the late 1950s. On this return trip he noticed the area of the site was in a pasture and not a plowed field. He then obtained permission from Carolyn Bell Massey, then the landowner, to conduct some systematic shovel testing and coring in the pasture.

Massey had been a graduate of Morgan County High School at a time when Woody Williams was the principal of the school. She was quick to grant permission to her old high school principal. Carolyn had inherited this land in Morgan County from her father, Joe Bell (1898-1970), who was a Morgan County dairy farmer and the namesake for the famous Joe Bell site (9MG28) excavated by Mark Williams for his PhD Dissertation (Williams 1983).

Woody Williams dug two 2 by 2 meter squares in late 1989 after brief shovel testing and coring, and was able to locate the general area of sherds concentrated at the site. It is not clear when, but Hatch eventually saw the site and agreed that his 1990 Field School excavations would be conducted there, as part of his long-term research on upland farmsteads in the Oconee River Valley.

I will attempt to summarize the work completed in the summer of 1990, as well as present detailed digital maps of each stage of the excavation. This chapter will provide the

framework for understanding and interpreting the features and post holes, as well as delineating suspected structures that may have been missed during the initial mapping of the site.

Establishing the Surface Collection Grid

On May 24, 1990, Hatch and his field school students spent their first day at the Sweetgum site. Their first task was to create a grid system in order to complete systematic surface collections across the pasture, centered on the areas that Williams recognized as having a dense ceramic concentration. He originally suggested that the site grid follow the natural lay of the land, roughly parallel to the terrain drop-off at the edge of the tree line east of the site. For reasons unknown, Hatch decided not to follow the lay of the land or magnetic north, and instead decided to use a transit station to set in a grid that covered the widest swath of pasture possible that incorporated the test pits and shovel tests Woody Williams had excavated the previous year, as well as avoided man-made terraces to the west and south of the site (Williams 1989). The grid was established 45 degrees east of magnetic north. For the remainder of this report (unless otherwise noted) all directional and locational information will be presented according to Grid North coordinates.

Using the transit station, Hatch and two crew members flagged the site into an 80 meter (north-south) by approximately 45 meter (east-west) grid, which was further divided into 10 meter by10 meter squares. Each of these 10 meter by 10 meter squares was further divided into four 5 meter by 5 meter squares. There were portions of the easternmost squares that extended beyond 40 meters to the east along the tree line, but these were smaller than the other 10 meter by 10 meter squares. The 10 meter by 10 meter squares were marked with yellow pin flags, while the subdivisions of 5 meter by 5 meter squares were demarcated by pink pin flags to avoid

confusion during the surface collection. According to Woody, this 10 meter by10 meter surface collection square was the technique used at both the Lindsey and Sugar Creek sites (Williams 1989). The surface collection grid with numbered 10 meter by 10 meter squares is shown in Figure 7.

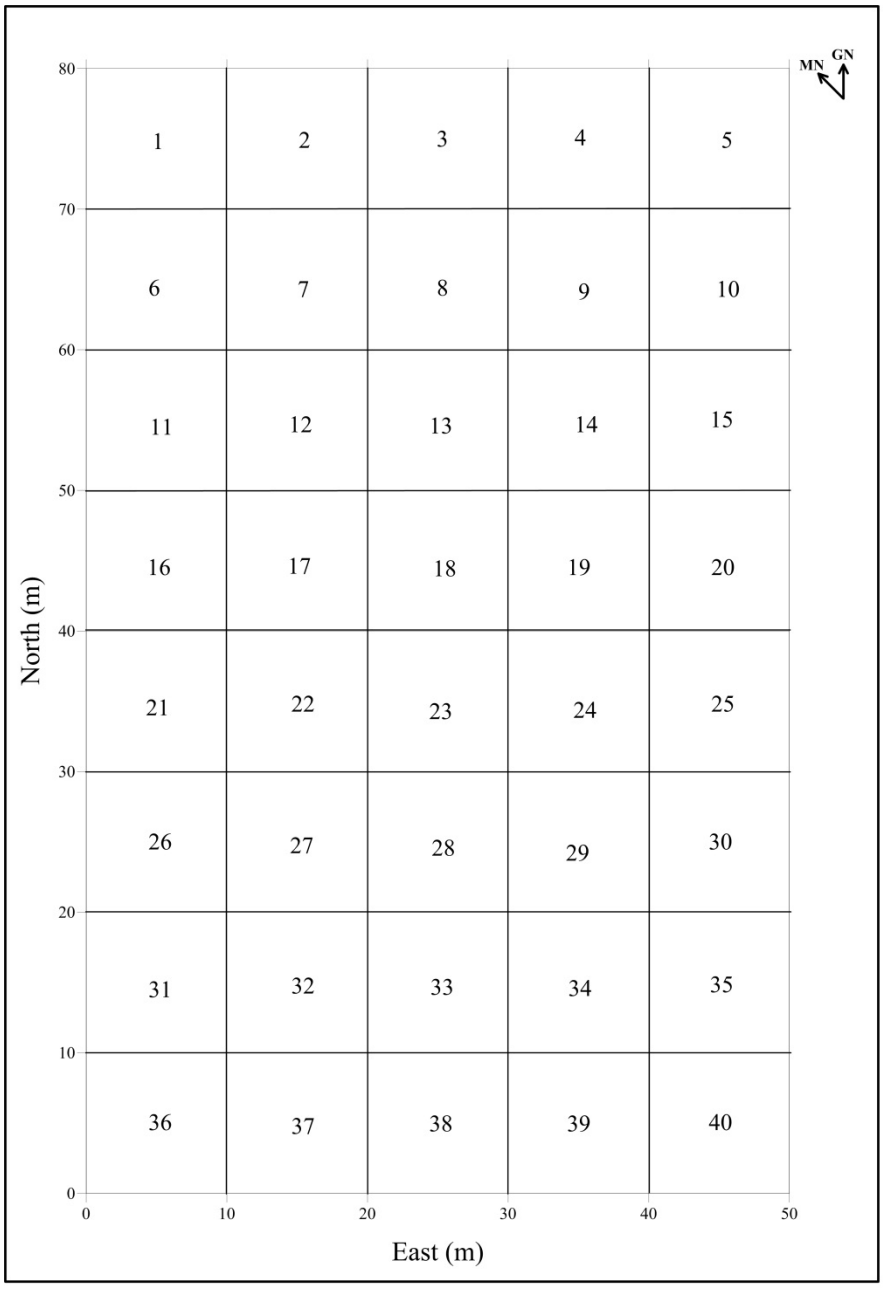

Figure 7. Surface Collection Grid.

Controlled Surface Collection

On May 24 and May 25, 1990, the field school students conducted a controlled surface collection of the thirty-two 10 meter by10 meter units and eight irregular units (Squares 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40). Since the pasture had been mowed shortly before field school began, surface artifact visibility was high. All ten students began the surface collection by lining up evenly along the western edge of Square 1 (the northwestern-most delineated collection square). Approximately 5 minutes were spent surface collecting in each of the 5 meter by 5 meter subdivisions of the large 10 meter by 10 meter squares: 2.5 minutes in a north-south direction, and 2.5 minutes in an east-west direction. The 5 meter by 5 meter subunits were labeled A-D (Figure 8). With five students working in each of the 5 meter by 5 meter subunits, two of these subunits could be surface collected at the same time, and a single 10 meter by 10 meter square could be thoroughly surface collected in as little as 10 minutes.

The general trend noticed during the surface collection was a concentration of artifacts in Squares 23 and 24. Hatch decided that test pits (and eventually a 14 meter by 1 meter trench) would be placed in the areas of the highest artifact concentration in order to locate a midden which he believed existed on the site. A ceramic density contour map with surface collection grid overlay is shown in Figure 9. It is noteworthy that the highest concentration of surface artifacts was located in the same block of squares where all of the structures were eventually identified, namely, Squares 22, 23, 24, 28, and 29. A ceramic density map with these five squares delineated is shown in Figure 10. Some highlights from the surface collection include 2 ceramic pipe fragments, shell and bone fragments, chert flakes, and nearly 800 sherds.

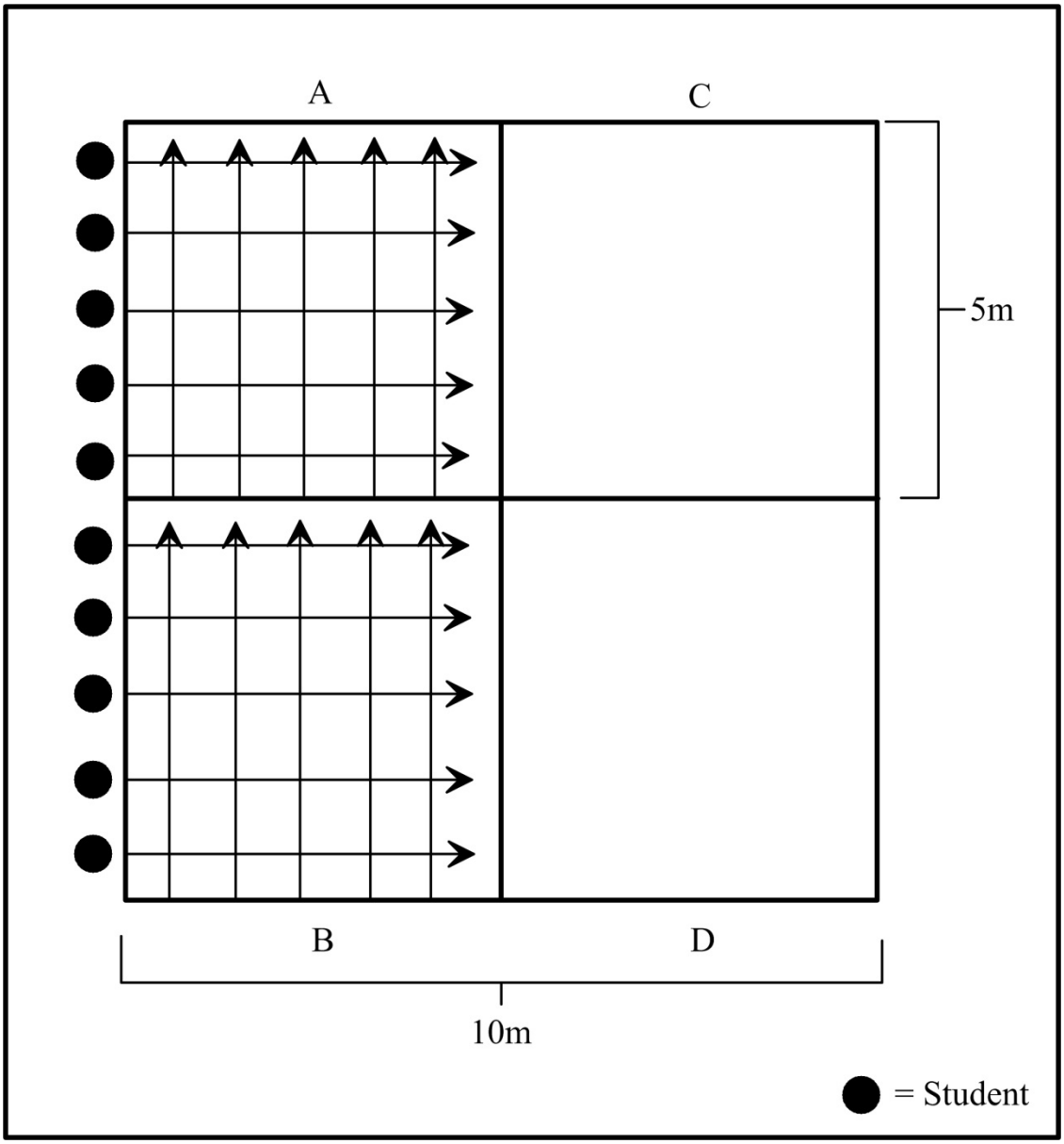

Figure 8. Surface collection of 10 meter by10 meter square into 5 meter by 5 meter subunits.

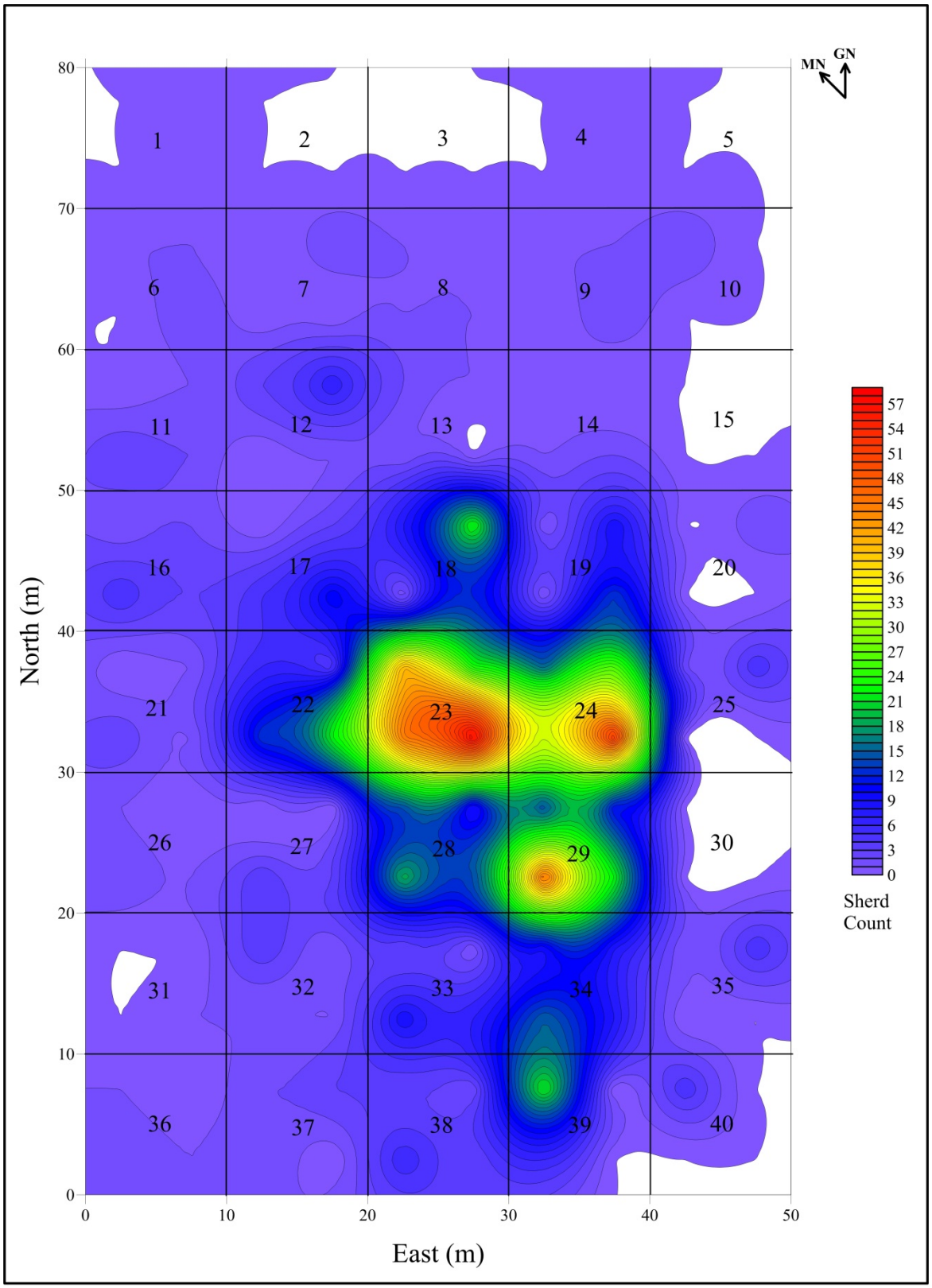

Figure 9. Surface collection sherd density contour map with surface collection grid overlay.

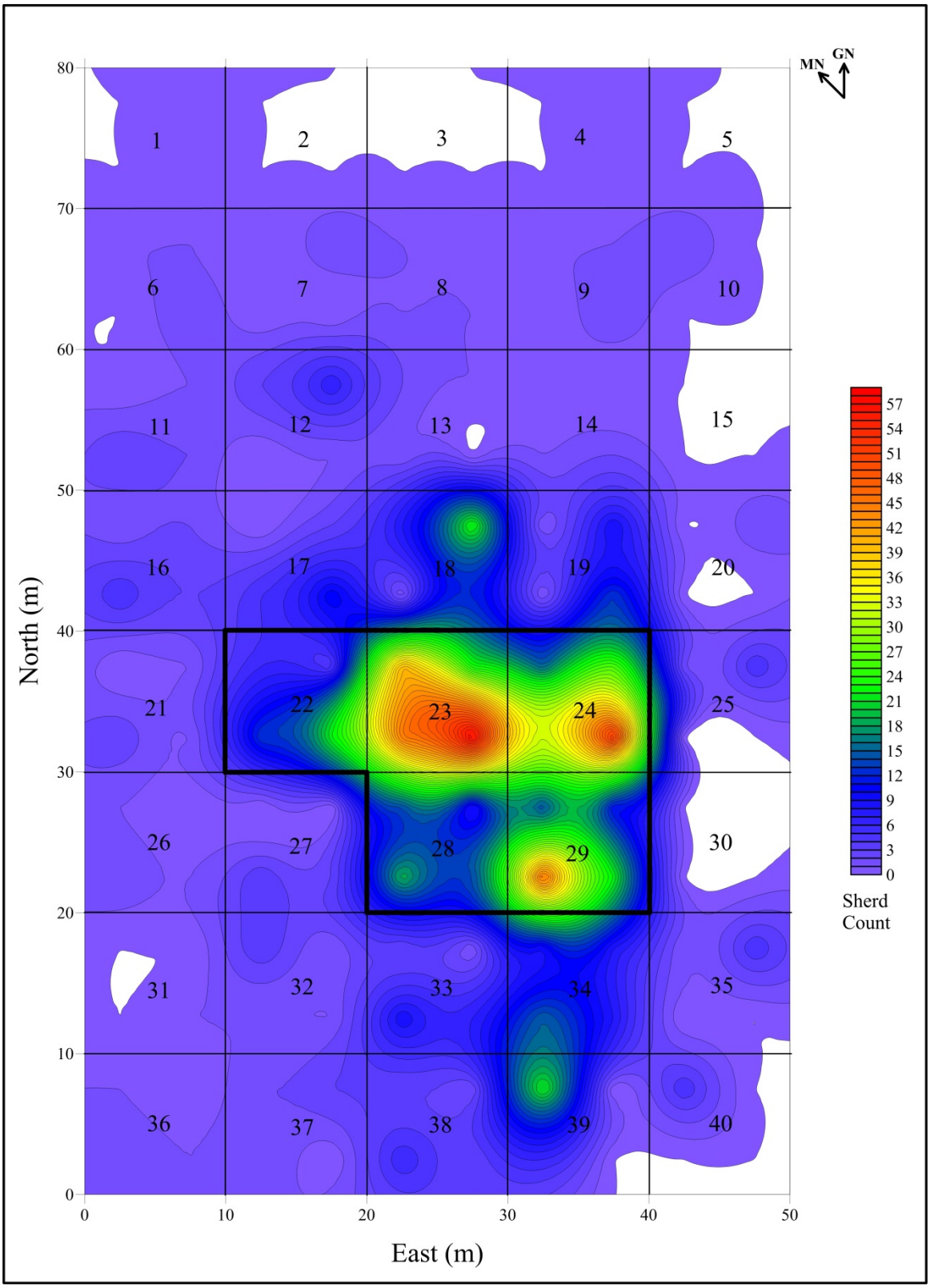

Figure 10. Ceramic density contour map with surface collection grid overlay and structure area outline.

Contour Mapping

When the surface collection was completed, Hatch and several students took elevation readings of the entire site in the span of four workdays using a transit and stadia rod. Students worked in pairs with Hatch, with one student holding the stadia rod and the other recording elevations in Dorothy Humpf's field notebook. The vertical datum that tied all elevation readings together day-to-day was a nail hammered into the lone Sweet Gum tree (the namesake of the site) in the center of the plowed field, to which Hatch assigned an arbitrary elevation of 100.00 meters above mean sea level. Any time the transit station was moved, Hatch leveled the transit and back-sighted to the nail in the Sweet Gum tree, and his elevation would be centimeters above or below 100.00 meters, depending on whether he was moving up or downhill, respectively. The elevation contour map with the point E0, N0, as well as the individual elevation points demarcated, is shown in Figure 11. The color scale indicates relative elevation above or below the arbitrary reference reading of 100.00 meters above sea level (the nail in the Sweet Gum tree), while the contour interval is set at 10 centimeters. Elevation readings could not be gathered west of E0, N25 because undergrowth from the Sweet Gum tree prevented Hatch from obtaining elevation points along this line. It is no surprise that features and post holes indicative of structures were located on high ground, away from the creek to the south (Figure 12).

The site slopes gently southward, hedged on two sides by southern and western terraces created in the 20th century to facilitate farming, as well as a small, unnamed creek to the east of the site that ran annually during the rainy season (Williams 1989). Because the sherd concentration from the surface collection was highest near the northern, higher ground, Hatch decided to place test pits in these areas of high sherd density to locate post holes and a midden.

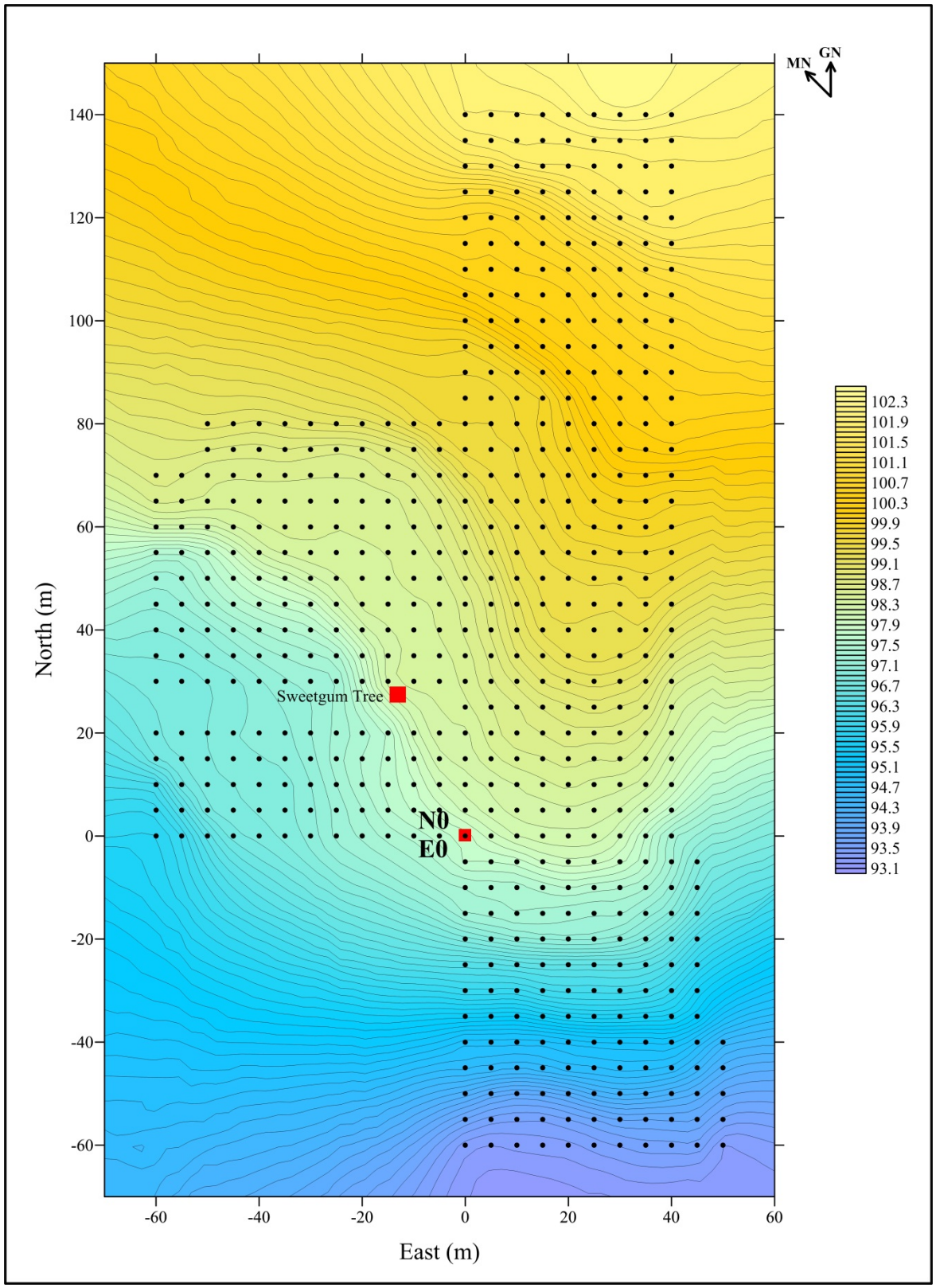

Figure 11. Elevation contour map showing individual elevation points.

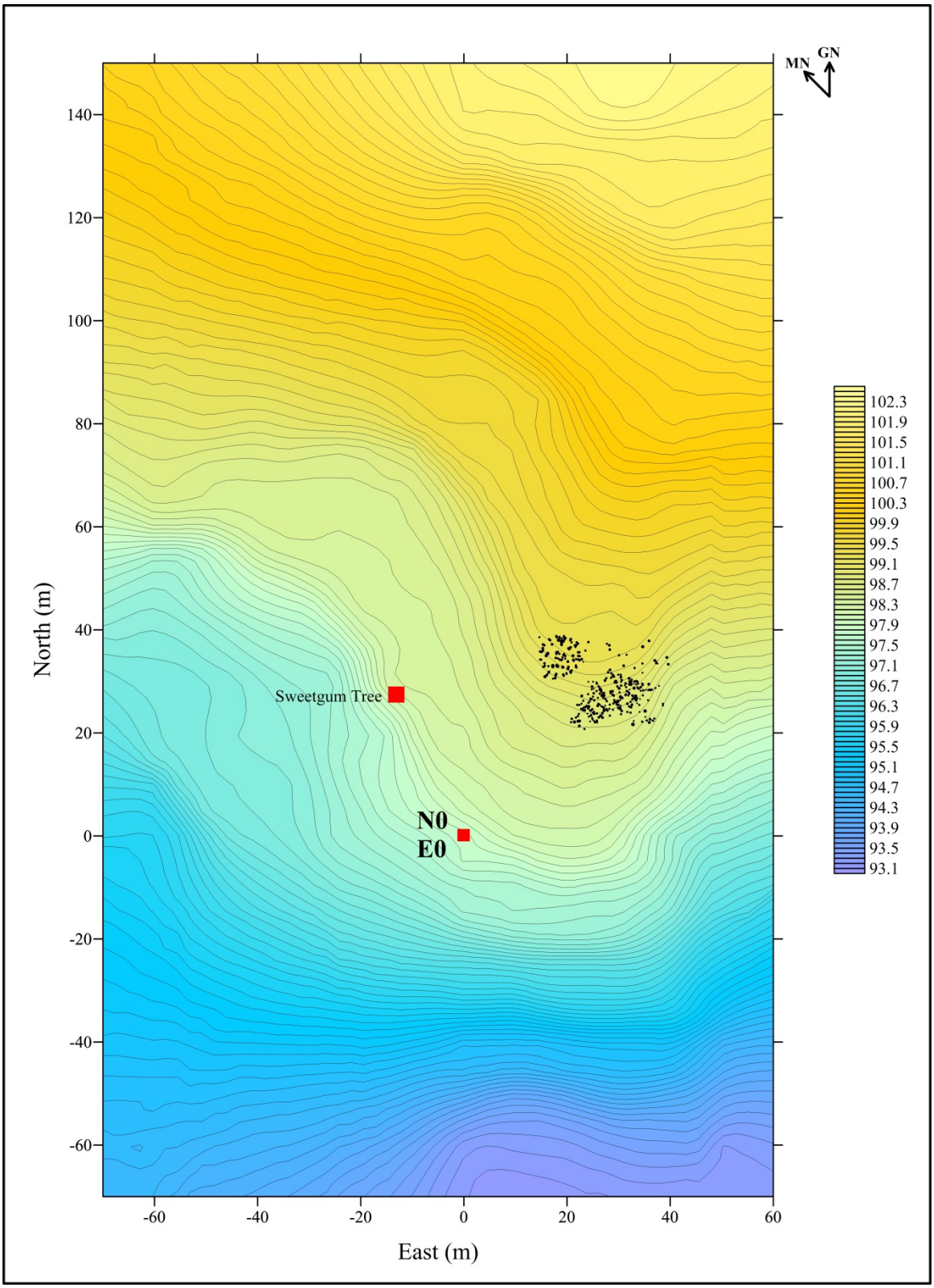

Figure 12. Elevation contour map with post hole area mapped.

Test Pits

On May 25 and 26, 1990, when contour mapping of the site was completed, Hatch selectively placed a total of seven test pits around the site, just north of the areas that had produced the greatest concentrations of sherds during the controlled surface collection. The test pits were spaced over an area approximately 20 meters across and 12 meters long in order to locate a midden, which Hatch believed was near these hotspots of surface sherds. Hatch defined three distinct stratigraphic layers in these pits:

- Stratum 1: a medium-brown, rich soil heavily disturbed by centuries of plowing; called the plowzone
- Stratum 2: a dark, humic black fill, usually present with high concentrations of shell and bone; Hatch believed that the presence of this stratum was indicative of a trash pit or midden
- Stratum 3: sterile red clay; the level to which the bulldozer would soon raze the entire site

Student pairs excavated each test pit, with the exception of Test Pit 6, which Woody Williams had originally excavated in 1989 during his initial investigation of the site and subsequently re-excavated during this summer excavation, and Test Pit 7, which Williams excavated as an eastern extension of the midden trench to determine the limits of the midden layer. The locations of Williams' original test pits had to be determined using a protractor, photographs of the test pits in relation to the Sweet Gum tree, and two very detailed sketch maps provided by Woody that included triangulated distances to the test pits from the Sweet Gum tree and two reference stakes Woody had left in the pasture.

Plan view and profile drawings were completed for each test pit, and southwestern corner coordinates were written down for each pit. This information allowed me to pull the coordinates

into Surfer© by Golden Software and provide an accurate location for each. The process for importing coordinates into Surfer will be explained in greater detail during the post hole discussion in Chapter 6. Unless otherwise mentioned, all fill from these test pits was dry-screened through 1/4" mesh.

Williams re-opened his Test Unit 1 (Renamed Test Pit 6) before the students began their test pit excavations, and he and Hatch determined that there were 3 strata present in this pit: the disturbed plowzone, the rich humic "midden" layer, and the sterile red clay subsoil. The students also excavated test pits containing dark Stratum 2, rich in artifacts (Test Pits 4 and 5). This layer presented such materials as turtle shell, bone fragments, worked quartz, charcoal, a projectile point, and sherds. The locations of Williams' test units in relation to Hatch's are shown in Figure 13. The extent to which hatch believed the midden layer stretched is shown in Figure 14. From the data collected during the test pit excavations, Hatch decided to lay in a trench in order to delineate the extent of the midden layer.

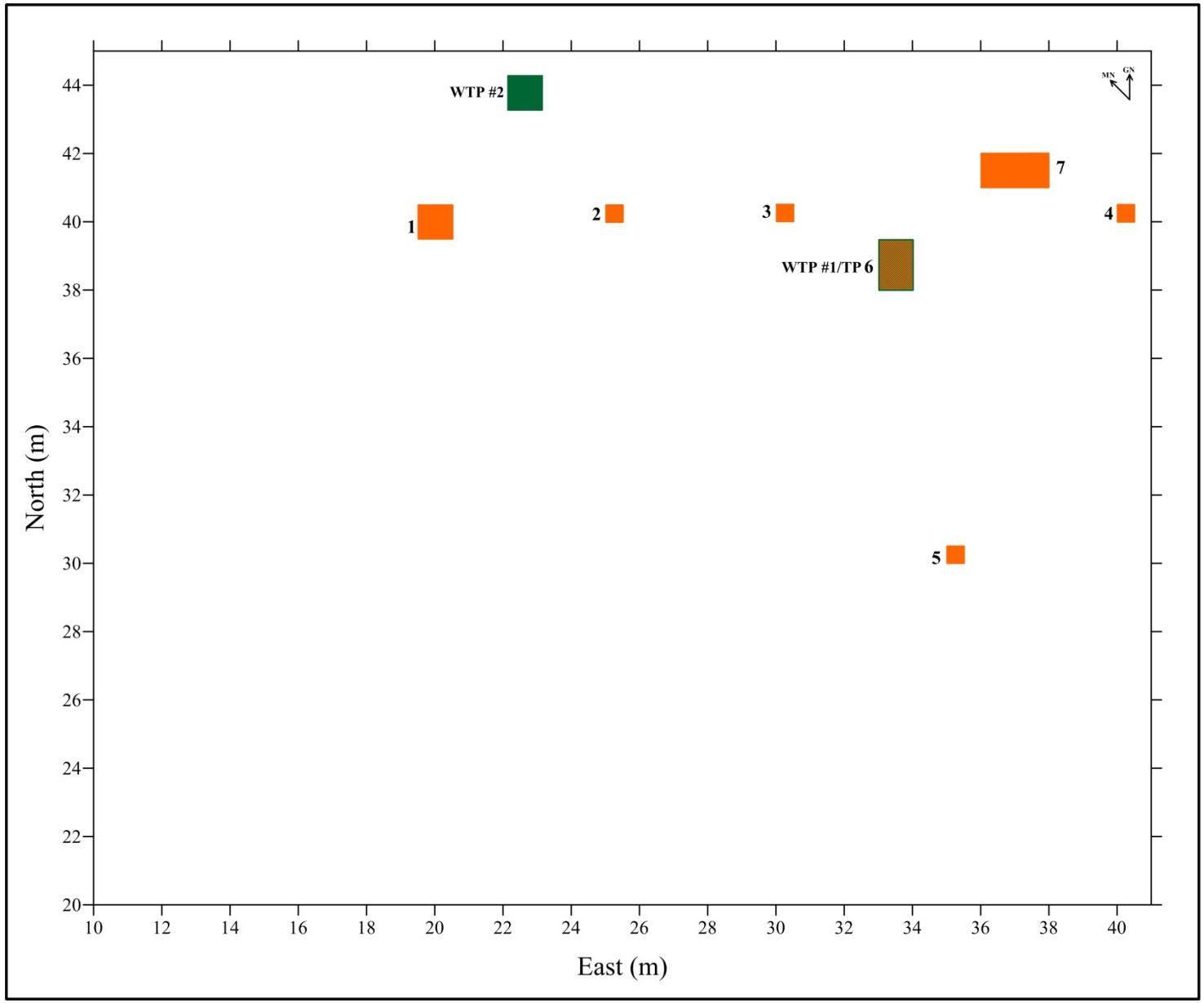

Figure 13. Woody Williams' test pits from 1989 investigation of the Sweetgum site in relation to Hatch's test pits from the 1990 excavation. Labeled "WTP #1" and "WTP #2" for "Woody Test Pit #1" and "Woody Test Pit #2," respectively.

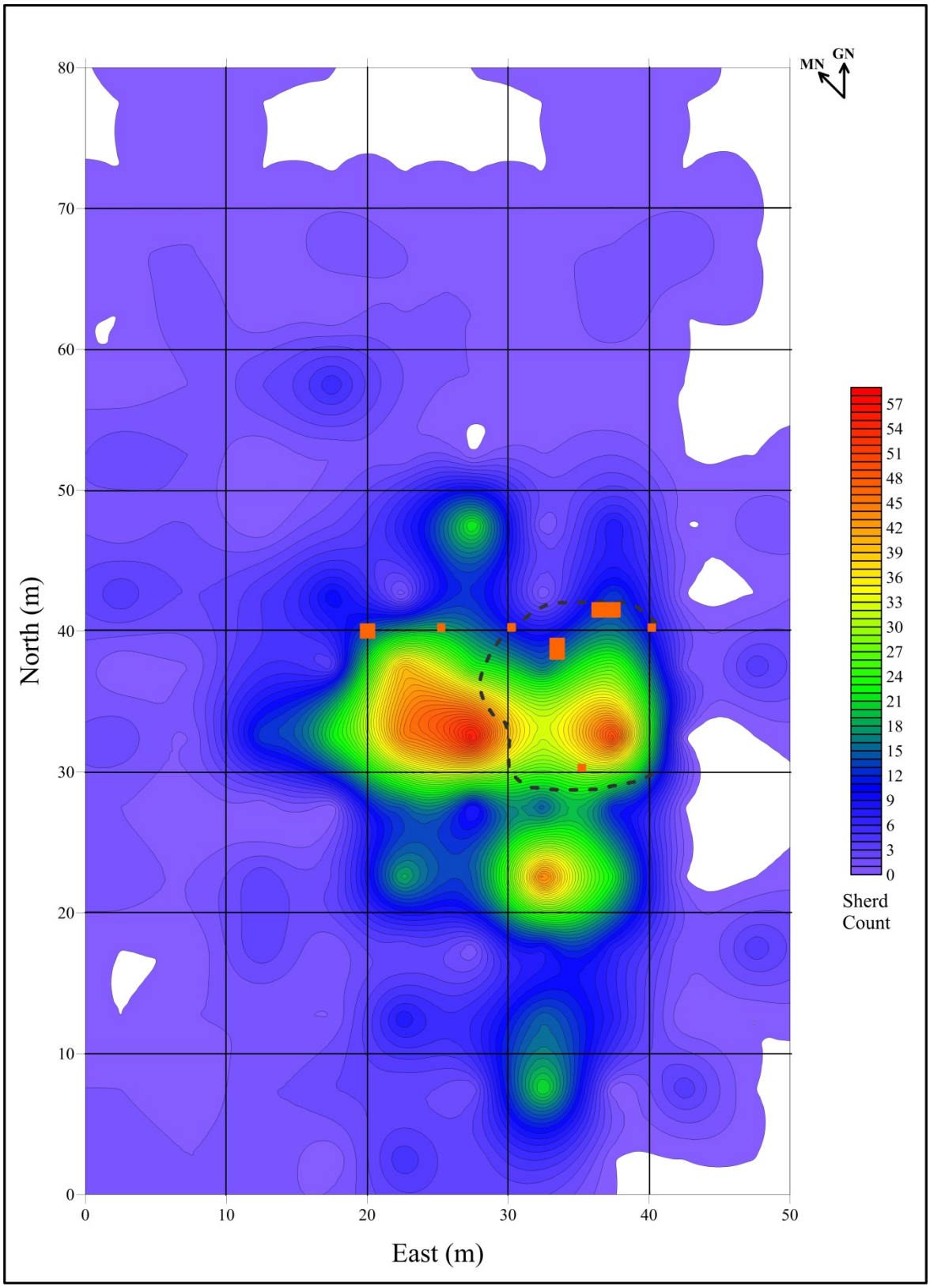

Figure 14. Test Pits 1-7 with surface collection ceramic concentration overlay and projected midden boundary (dotted line).

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1, excavated by Brad Bush and Andy Patterson, was originally a 50 centimeter by 50 centimeter pit, but was later expanded to a 1 meter by 1 meter unit after Stratum 1 produced a rich mottled sandy soil that Hatch believed was indicative of a midden. The pit was split evenly among Squares 17, 18, 22, and 23. The coordinates for the southwestern corner of the pit were N39.5, E19.5. This pit was excavated to a depth of 23 centimeters until the mottled clayey Stratum 3 was reached, then the pit was taken down to a total depth of 31 centimeters to verify the sterility of Stratum 3. In the eastern half of the pit, a dark stain resembling a post hole was discovered and subsequently cored. Coring revealed that this round anomaly was in fact an animal burrow and not a post hole. Plow scars were evident in Stratum 1 of the pit, and it was determined that this entire stratum constituted the plowzone. Charcoal, sherds, flakes, and a clay pipe fragment were recovered in the unit fill. The profile view of this test pit is shown in Figure 15.

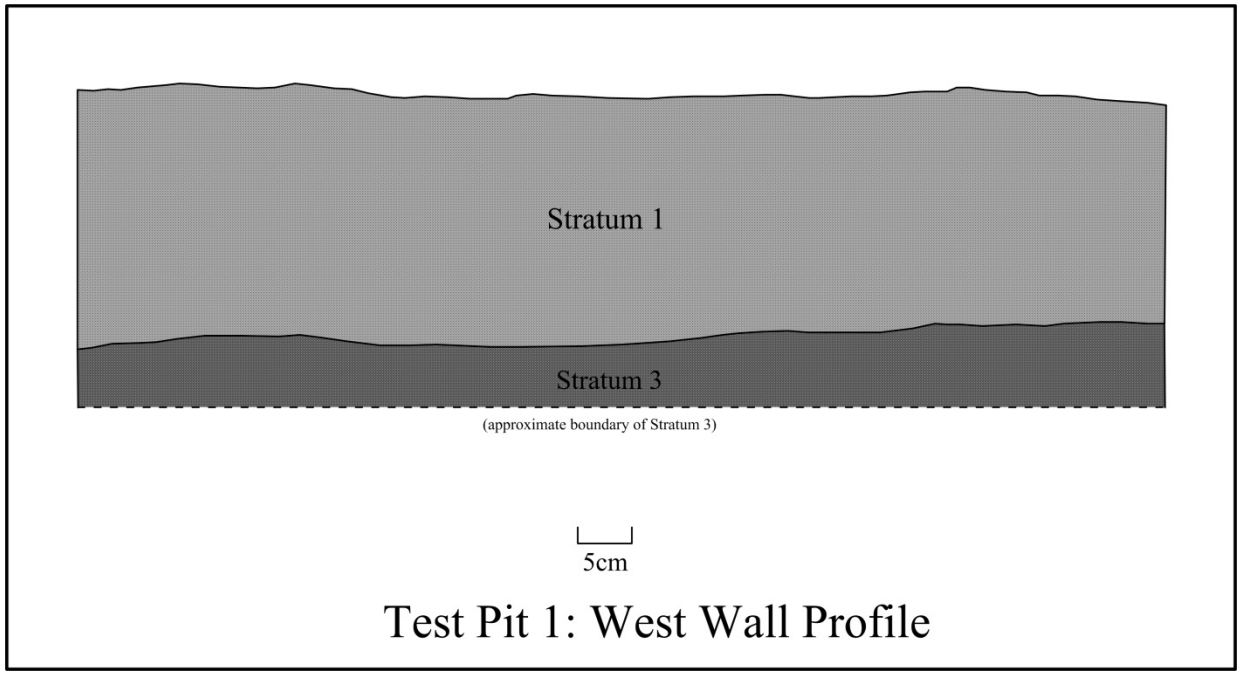

Figure 15. Test Pit 1 West Wall Profile.

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2, excavated by Sharon White and Lara Settles, was a 50 centimeter by 50 centimeter unit, with two definable strata. Stratum 1, which was excavated to a depth of 18 centimeters, was composed of a dark brown, sandy loam. The pit was located in Square 18, near the south center of the excavation square. The coordinates for the southwestern corner of the pit were N40, E25. The unit fill produced primarily plain and bold incised sherds as well as chert flakes, but no faunal remains or charcoal were noticed. A deep plow scar was detected in the western half of the western profile wall, and either a post hole or feature intrusion was noted in the southwestern corner of the pit. The top of Stratum 3 was not level across the bottom of the pit, and the plow scar cut nearly 13 centimeters deep into sterile red clay. The plan and profile views of Test Pit 2 are shown in Figures 16 and 17, respectively.

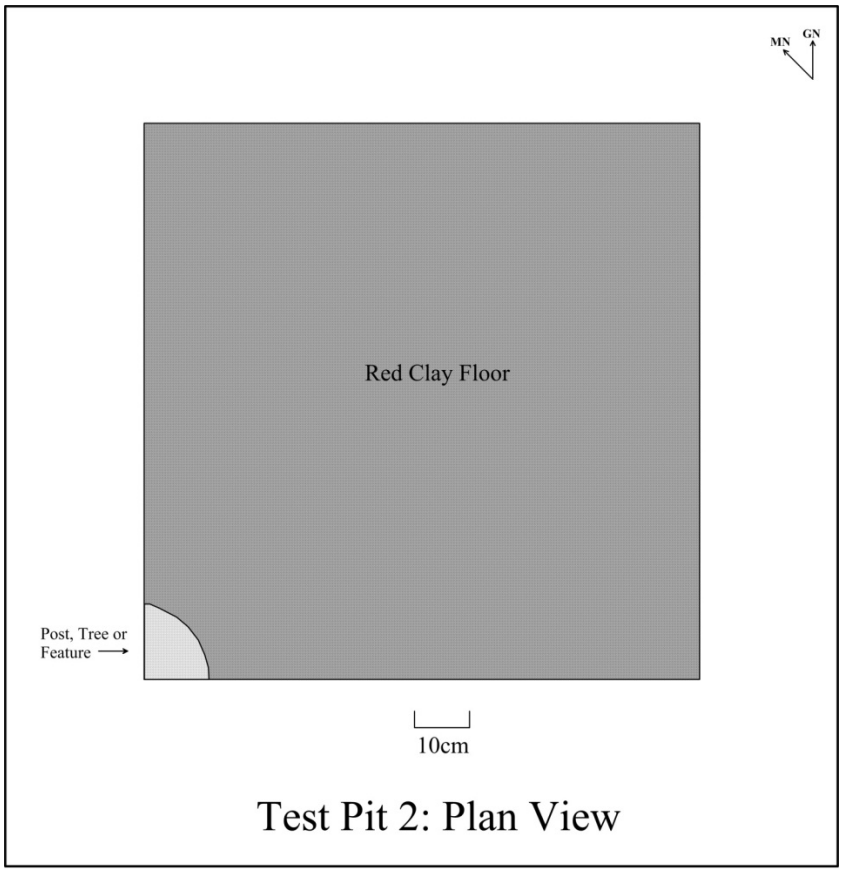

Figure 16. Test Pit 2 Plan View.

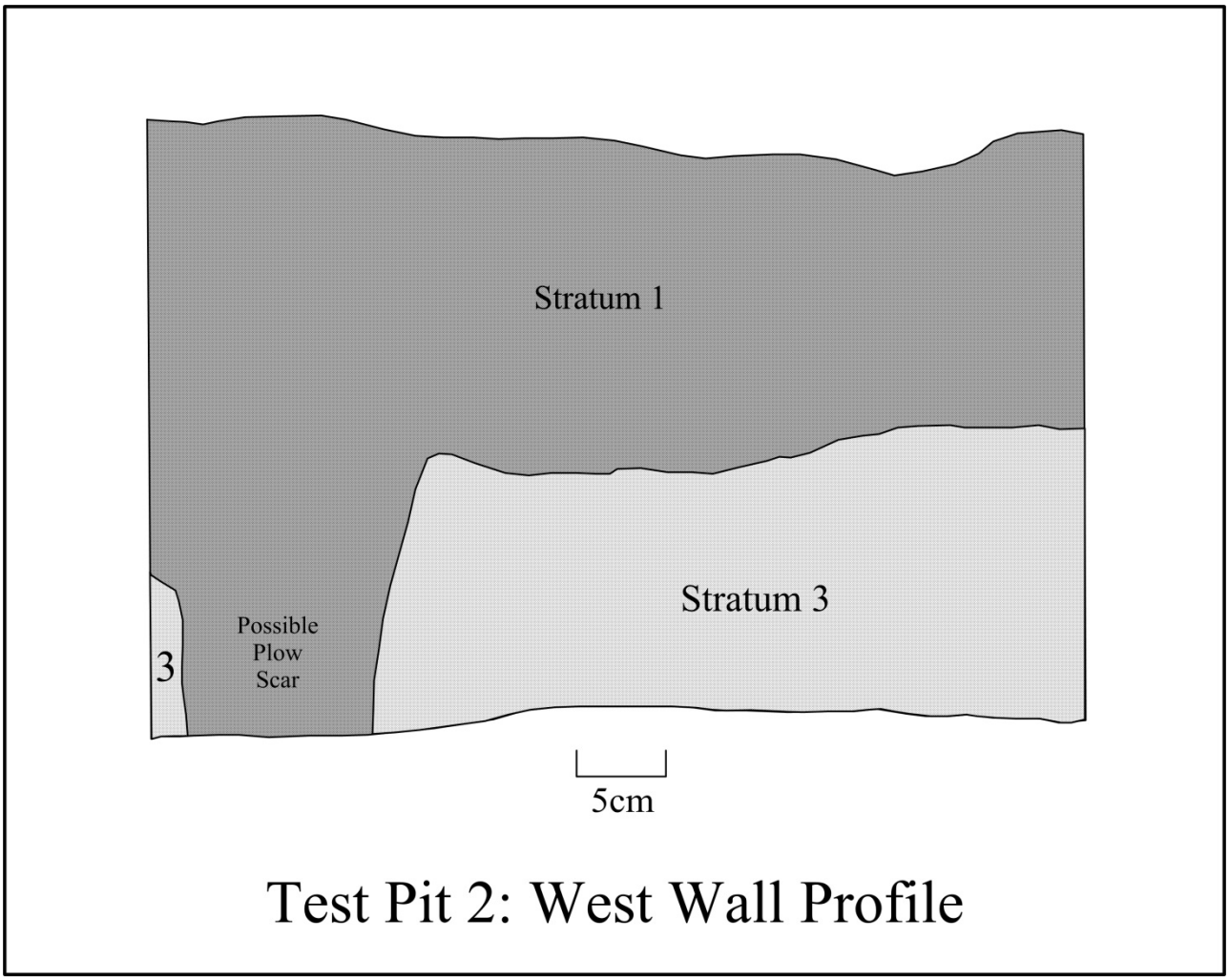

Figure 17. Test Pit 2 West Wall Profile.

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3, excavated by Christina Pandimos and Sharron Wilkins, was a 50 centimeter by 50 centimeter unit, with all three strata identified during excavation. This unit was located in the southwestern corner of Square 19. The coordinates for the southwestern corner of the pit were N40, E30. Stratum 1 was excavated to a depth of 16 centimeters. The fill from this stratum was a light brown sandy soil, and produced one sherd and a negligible amount of charcoal. Strata 2a and 2b were differentiated by the amount of mottling present in the fill. Stratum 2a consisted of

a dark brown humic fill which became progressively more mottled with depth. This stratum was 6 centimeters deep, and the fill produced no sherds, shell, bone, or lithic artifacts. Stratum 2b was a heavily-mottled light brown sandy fill. This stratum was 12 centimeters deep and was interspersed throughout with charcoal and sherds. A quartz projectile point was also discovered in this stratum. A plow scar was detected running northwest-southeast through this stratum. Stratum 3 was a homogeneous red clay layer, which was excavated to a depth of 10 centimeters to verify that the level was indeed sterile. The profile view for this unit is shown in Figure 18 below.

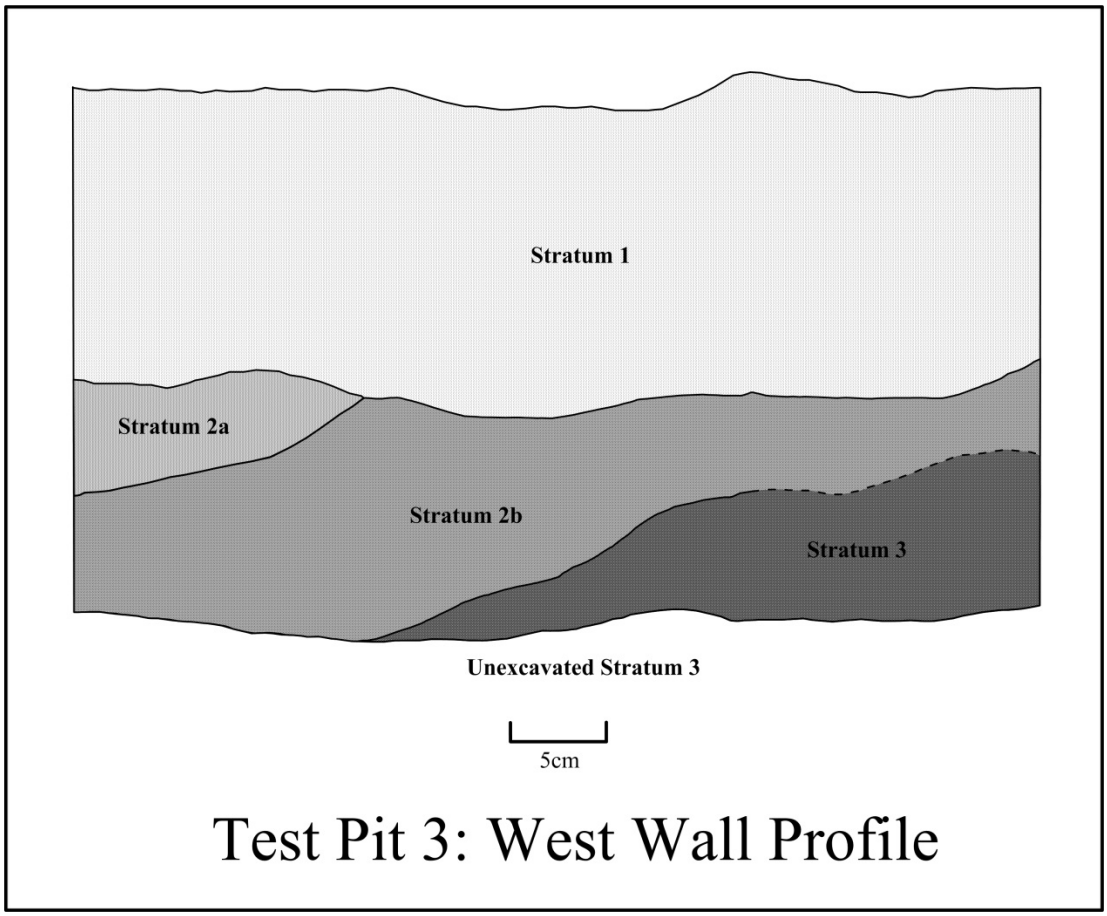

Figure 18. Test Pit 3 West Wall Profile.

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4, excavated by Kelly Gates and Michele Korbar, was a 50 centimeter by 50 centimeter unit, with all three strata identified during excavation. This unit was located in the southwestern corner of Square 20. The coordinates for the southwestern corner of the pit were N40, E40. Stratum 1 was excavated to a depth of 19 centimeters. The fill from this stratum was a light brown sandy soil, and one quartz point as well as a low density of sherds were recovered during dry-screening. Stratum 2a, which was later identified as a possible midden layer, was composed of rich black humic soil, but produced only one sherd during dry-screening. This stratum was uneven, but in places had a thickness of 5 centimeters. Stratum 2b was a heavily-mottled dark brown sandy soil. Two potential post holes were cored near the eastern wall of the test pit, and were determined to be tree intrusions or animal burrows. One artifact was recovered from the fill—a possible hammerstone. This stratum, like Stratum 2a, was unevenly thick throughout the pit, but reached a thickness of 4 centimeters in some places along the profile wall. Stratum 2b was almost indistinguishable from Stratum 2a until the profile wall had been troweled clean and a subtle color change was noticed. Even with this slight color change, both stratigraphic layers were assumed to be part of the midden Hatch was searching for on the site. Stratum 3 was composed of homogeneous sterile red clay. Though the field notes for this test pit indicate that Stratum 3 was excavated to a depth of 10 centimeters, the profile drawing indicates that this stratum was actually excavated to a depth of approximately 15 centimeters to verify the sterility of the red clay. The profile view for this unit is shown in Figure 19 below.

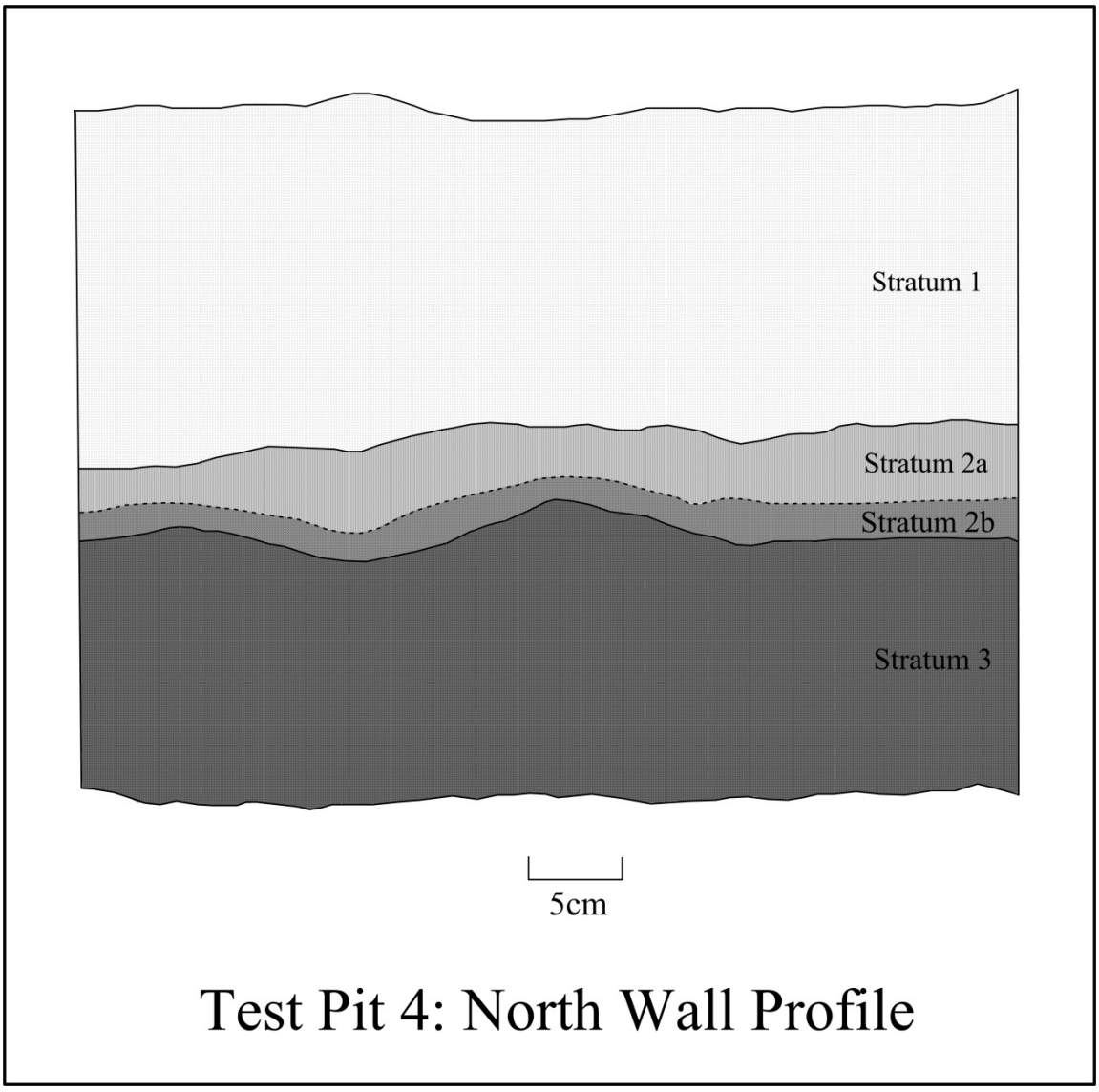

Figure 19. Test Pit 4 North Wall Profile.

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5, excavated by Hope Leininger and Sharon Hogue, was a 50 centimeter by 50 centimeter unit, with all three strata identified during excavation. This unit was located in Square 24, near the south center of the square. The coordinates for the southwestern corner of the pit were N30, E35. Stratum 1 was excavated to a depth of 20 centimeters. The fill from this stratum was characterized as a light brown sandy loam, and a high density of sherds was

recovered through dry-screening for this stratum. Stratum 2a, which was later identified as a possible midden layer, was characterized by a dark brown sandy loam interspersed throughout with charcoal flakes. This stratum also contained a rather high concentration of sherds, as well as a high occurrence of faunal remains, including turtle shell fragments, mussel shell, and assorted animal bones. Stratum 2b was characterized as a heavily-mottled brown sand, and was only 5 centimeters deep; however, the concentration of faunal remains found in this stratum remained relatively high, though the ceramic density decreased with depth. Stratum 3 was composed of homogeneous red clay. Sherds and shell fragments were discovered in the first few centimeters of this stratum, but dismissed as plow disturbance. This stratum was excavated to a depth of 10 centimeters to verify the sterility of the red clay. The profile view for this unit is shown in Figure 20.

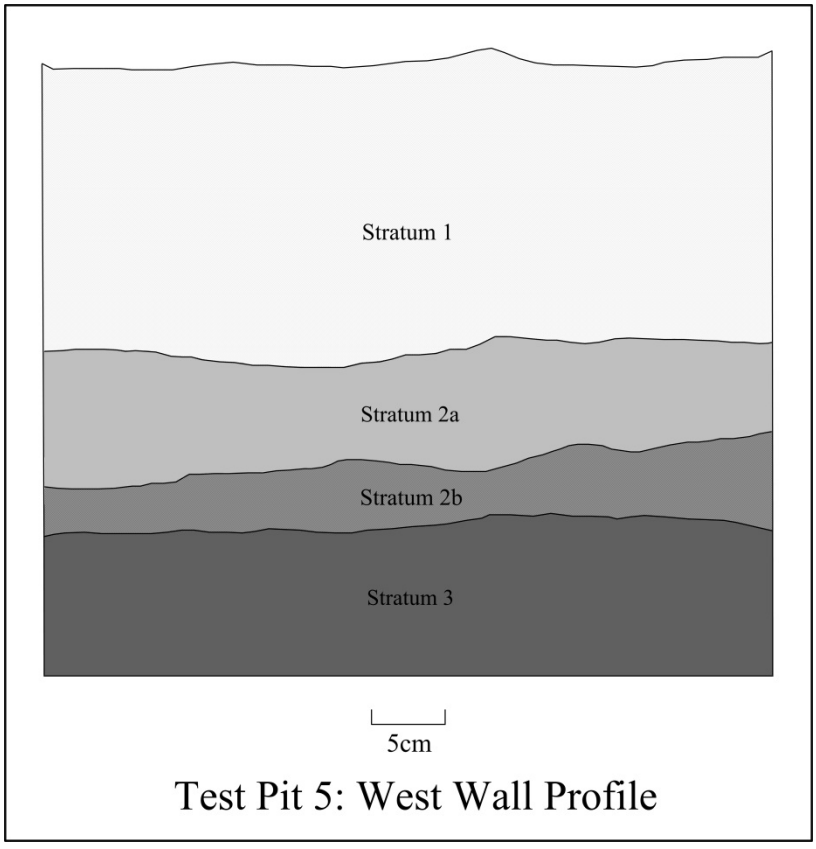

Figure 20. Test Pit 5 West Wall Profile.

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6, excavated by Williams in 1989 and reopened in 1990, was a 1 meter by 1.5 meter unit, with all three strata recognized during excavation. This unit was located in the northern half of Square 24. The coordinates for the southwestern corner of the pit were N38, E32.5. Stratum 1 was excavated to a depth of 15 centimeters. The fill from this stratum was characterized as a light brown sandy loam, indicative of the heavily disturbed topsoil of the plowzone. Stratum 2a was approximately 10 centimeters deep, and was described as a dark brown, lightly-mottled sandy loam. The rich soil in this stratum, as well as the humic Stratum 2a in both Test Pits 4 and 5, led Hatch to believe that a large midden layer stretched across the eastern half of the site. Stratum 2b was approximately 5 centimeters thick and was characterized as a heavily clay-mottled dark sandy soil. This stratum was defined as the transition stratum between the rich humic Stratum 2a and the sterile clay of Stratum 3. There is no written record of artifacts discovered during the excavation (and re-excavation) of this unit, though it is likely that ceramic and faunal remains were found. The profile view of Test Pit 6 as it was re-excavated in 1990 is shown in Figure 21 below. The plan and profile drawings of Test Unit 1 as it was excavated by Woody in 1989 are shown in Figure 22.

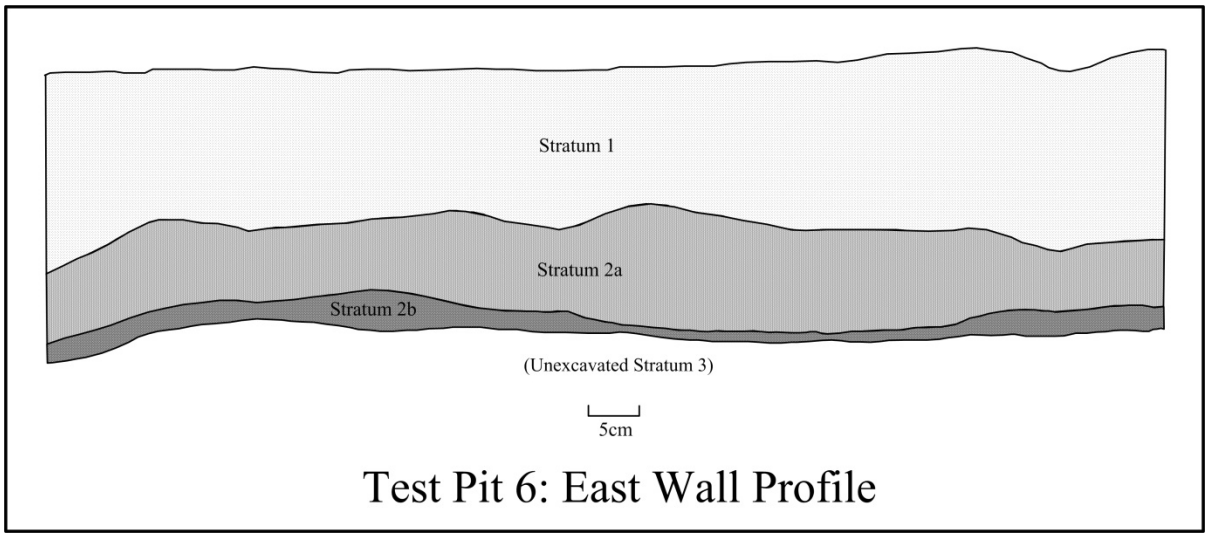

Figure 21. Test Pit 6 East Wall Profile

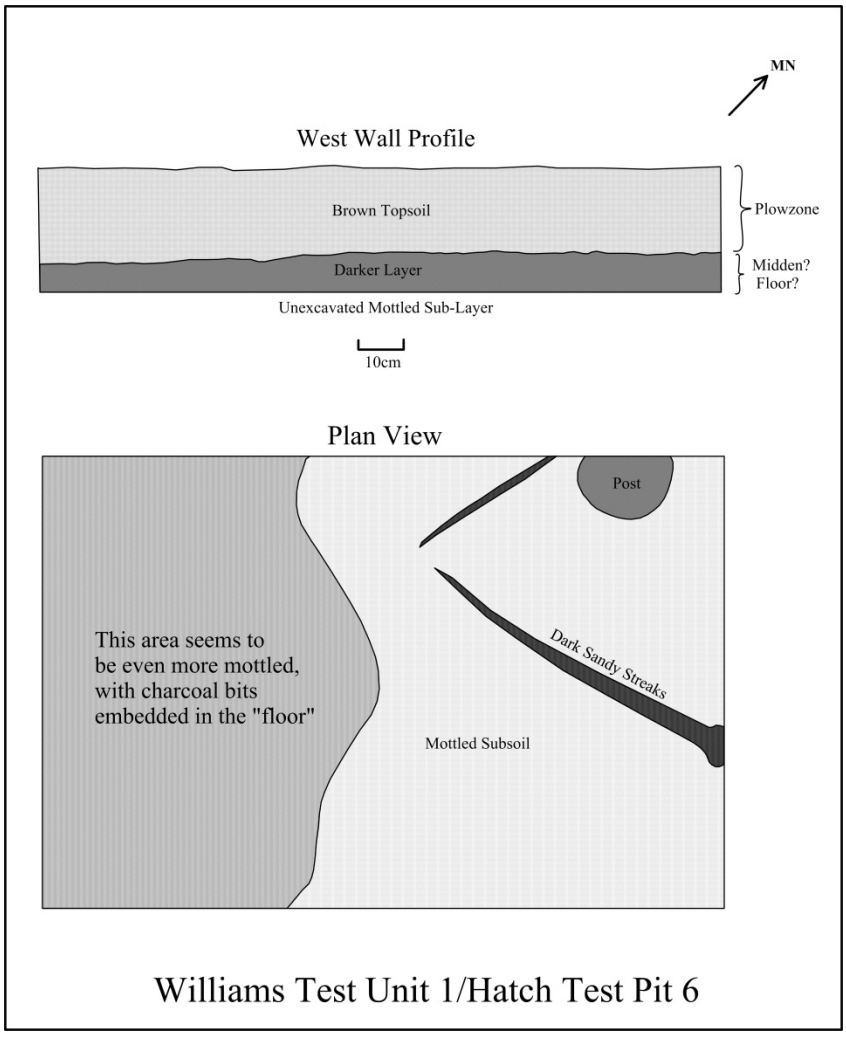

Figure 22. Williams' "Test Unit 1" from his 1989 investigation.

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7, excavated by Woody Williams on May 29, 1990, as an eastern extension of the 1 meter by 1 meter Midden Trench Square 1, was a 2 meter by 1 meter unit with all three strata recognized during excavation. This unit was located in the southern half of Square 19, directly adjacent to Midden Trench Square 1. The test pit extended 2 meters east of the midden trench square. Williams was not able to extend the pit any further because of the existence of an agricultural balk used when the pasture was an active agricultural field. The coordinates for the southwestern corner of the pit were N41, E36. Stratum 1 was excavated to a depth of 20 centimeters. The fill from this stratum was characterized as a homogeneous, light brown sandy loam, indicative of the heavily disturbed plowzone topsoil found all over the site. Stratum 2 was approximately 12 centimeters deep, and was described as a homogeneous dark brown sandy loam. Though not as humic and rich and the fill present in Stratum 2 from both Test Pits 4 and 5, Hatch was still of the opinion that Stratum 2 from Test Pit 7 was indeed part of the same midden present in Test Pits 4 and 5. The soil in Stratum 2 was too homogeneous to ascribe "2a" and "2b" distinctions. Stratum 3 was composed of homogeneous sterile red clay. There is no written record of artifacts discovered during the excavation of this unit, though it is likely that ceramic and faunal remains were found, based upon what was found in the nearby midden trench squares and nearby test pits. The profile view for this unit is shown in Figure 23.

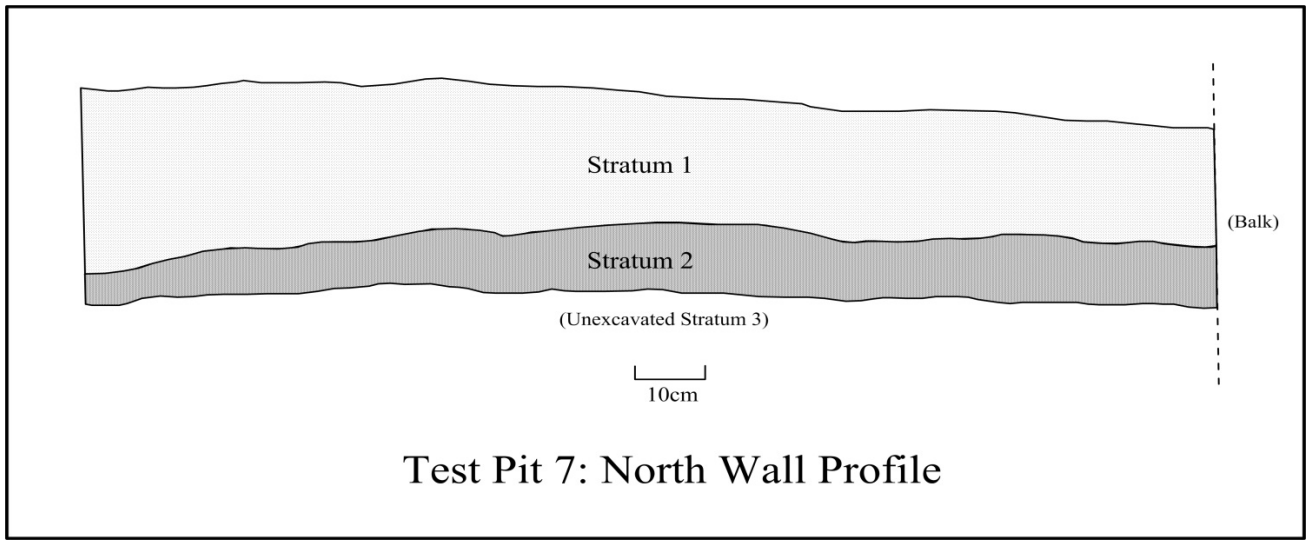

Figure 23. Test Pit 7 North Wall Profile

Midden Trench

From May 26 through May 30, 1990, after test pit excavations had been completed, Hatch and the field school students excavated a 1 meter east-west by 14 meters north-south trench, meant to run directly through an area of dense surface ceramic concentration in Square 24 and Test Pits 4 and 5 (Figure 24). The coordinates for the southwestern corner of the trench were N28, E35. Named the "midden trench," Hatch hoped to transect the midden in this location based upon a preponderance of evidence collected during the surface collection and test pit excavations indicating a high density of artifacts in this area (Figure 25).

Each student was assigned a 1 meter by 1 meter unit in the 1 meter by 14 meter trench to excavate (labeled Midden Sample 1 through 14 moving north-south), while Dorothy Humpf supervised, took depth measurements, and made note of any suspicious soil stains in the floor of the trench or in the profile wall. Unfortunately, Dorothy's field notebook was accidentally lost at the end of June, so none of these midden trench notes are available for reference, and the student notebooks were only descriptive to the point of detailing the types of artifacts found in each midden sample pit. Three strata were identified in this trench (labeled Stratum 1, Stratum 2a/2b, and the sterile Stratum 3). Stratum 1, identified as the plowzone, was not screened during the midden trench excavations, with the exception of five 25 centimeters by 1 meter samples (Figure 26). After the plowzone was removed, Stratum 2a/2b was removed from each 1x1 meter unit and water-screened through 1/8" hardware cloth, with the exception of Midden Sample 1, whose Stratum 2a/2b sample was only 75 centimeters by 1 meter in size.

Artifacts recovered during the midden trench excavations included shell fragments, animal bone, sherds, charcoal, quartz flakes, projectile points, and a bird effigy pipe bowl.

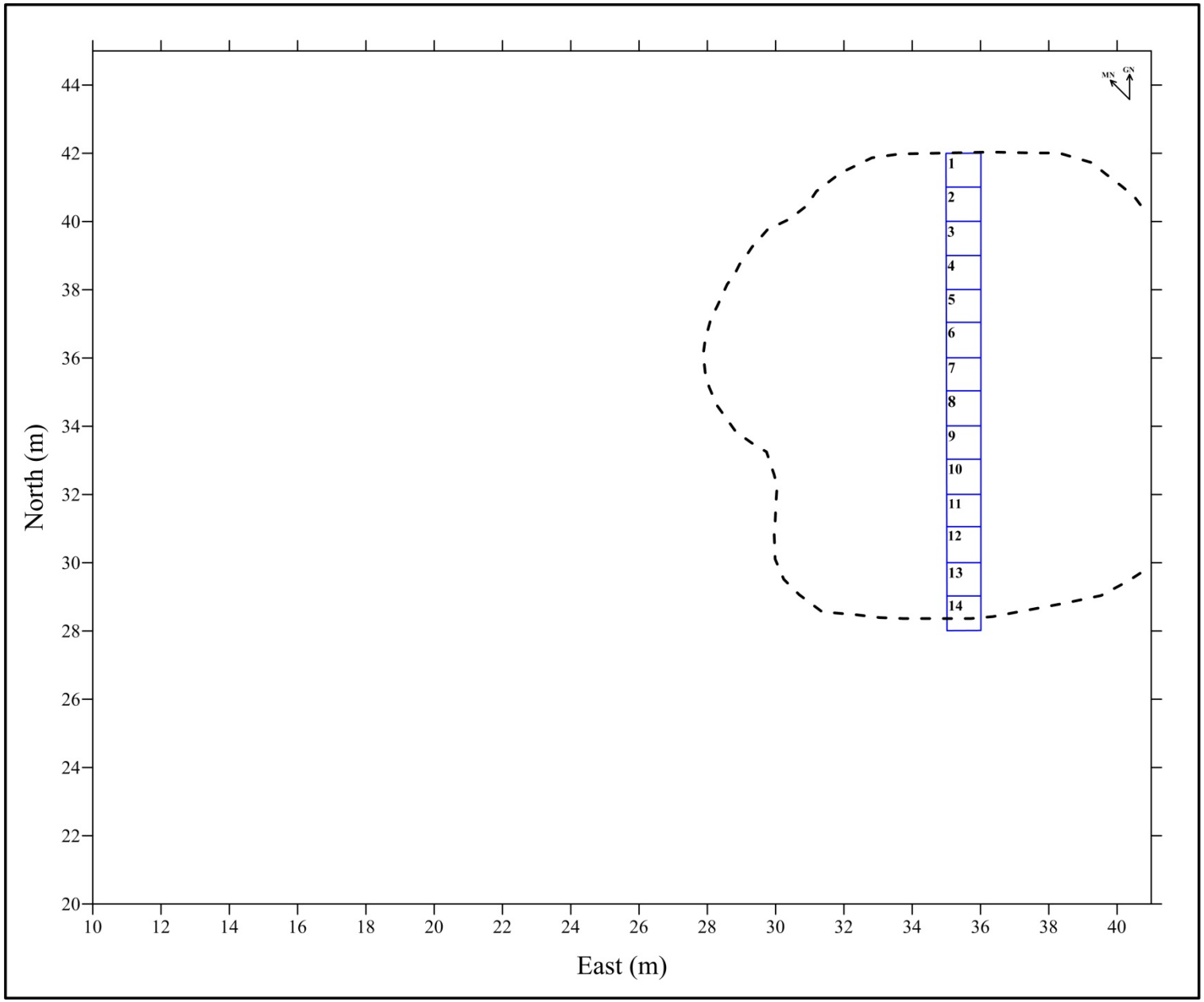

Figure 24. Midden trench location with estimated midden layer boundary.

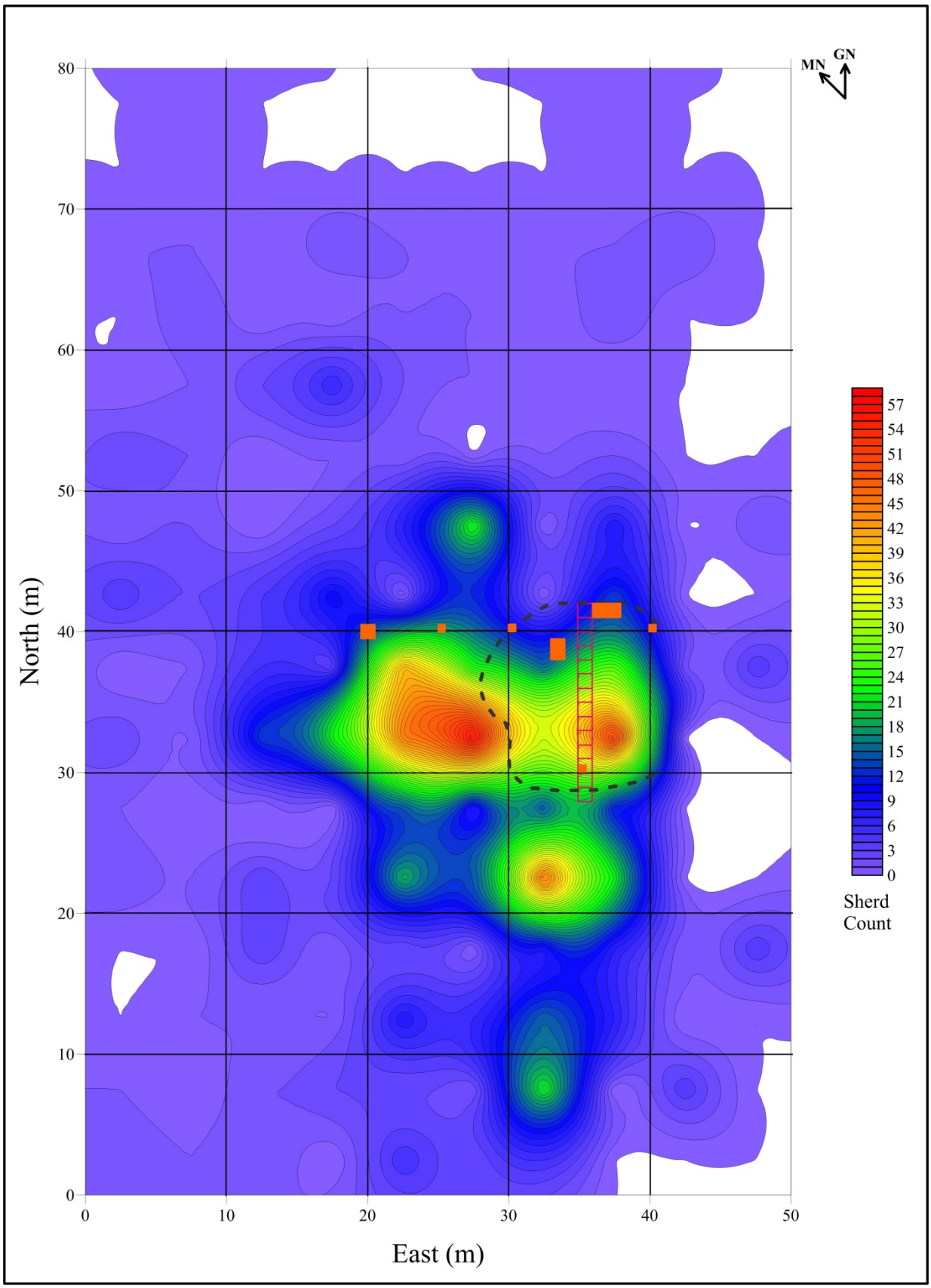

Figure 25. Midden trench, test pits, and estimated midden boundary with surface collection artifact densities.

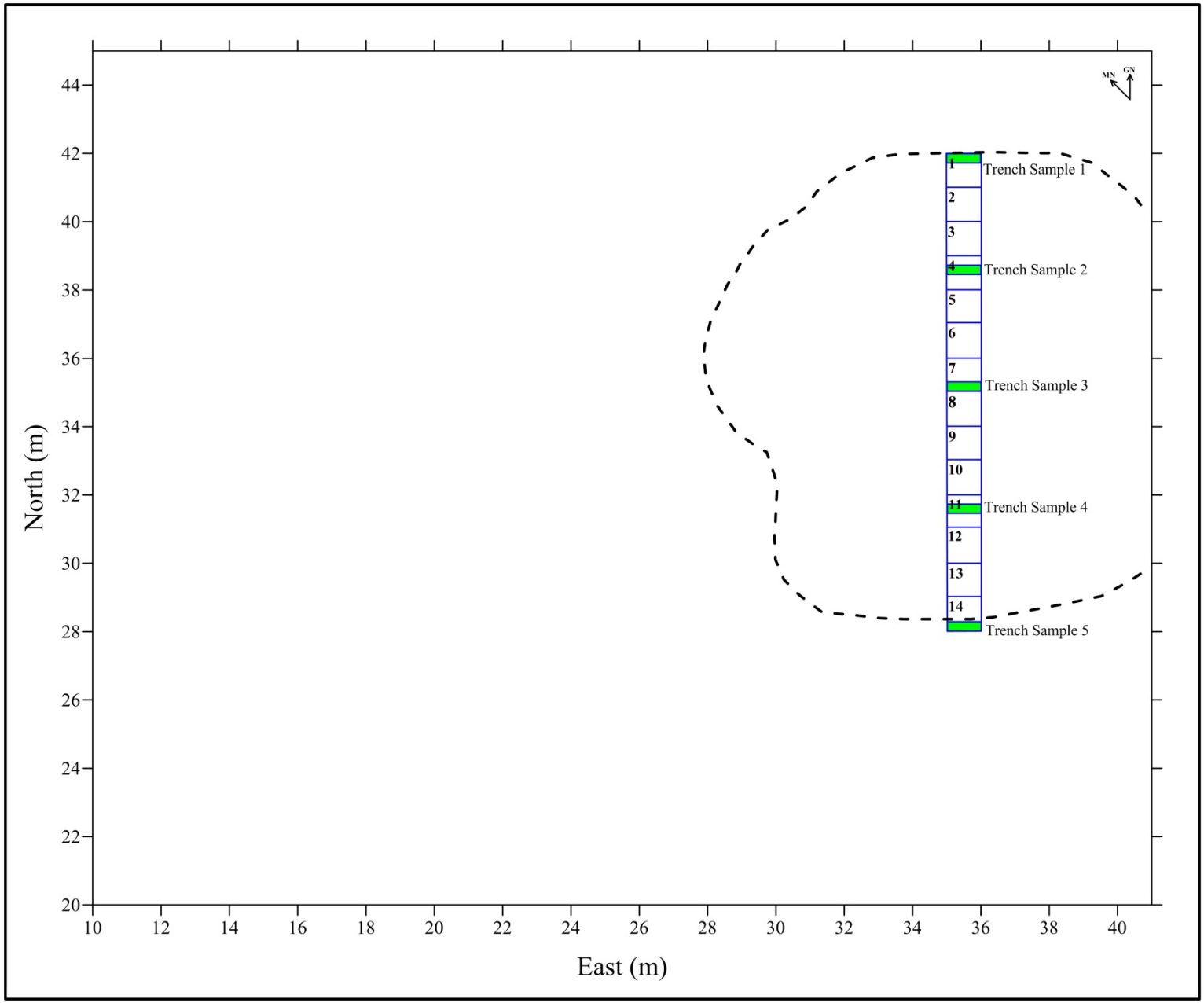

Figure 26. Midden trench samples with estimated midden layer boundary.

Machine Scraping

The test pit and midden trench excavations verified that the first two strata were so disturbed by plowing that they would not provide any reliable information on architecture or site plan. Hatch scheduled the site to be machine scraped in order to remove this overburden and expose large areas of ground surface where posts and features would be easily observed. Based upon site topography and artifact densities from the surface collection, test pits, and midden trench, a portion of the site was selected for machine scraping.

Hatch and Woody Williams had the site machine scraped on May 31, 1990, to remove the plowzone from many of the surface collection squares that they wanted to investigate further (Squares 22, 23, 24, 28, and 29), revealing features and post holes. The morning of May 31, bulldozer operator "J.B." and Hatch discussed where the Caterpillar® front-end track loader would begin machine scraping. Beginning in Square 12 and moving north-south, J.B. scraped all of Squares 22, 23, 24, 28, and 29, leaving push piles of dirt around the perimeter of the scraped area. The length of the scraped area was 60 meters, while the width measured only 30 meters east-west. Approximately 1800 square meters of site area were scraped down to the sterile red clay in order to remove the disturbed plowzone stratum and the loose, humic Stratum 2. Hatch and Williams closely monitored the bulldozing activity in order to carefully control the amount of plowzone removed across the site. The bulldozer left large ridges of back dirt, which made it difficult for the crew to see features and post holes immediately after scraping (Figure 27). In general, Hatch and Williams noticed a concentration of post holes in the southeastern corner of the scraped area (Squares 28 and 29). A small front-end-loader was brought to the site on June 5, 1990, to remove the back dirt ridges that the track loader left behind during the initial machine

scraping. Hatch, Humpf, and Williams immediately began to notice and subsequently flag features and post holes.

The excavation squares were shovel scraped by the crew after all machine scraping was completed to remove any remaining clumps of dirt left behind from bulldozer back dirt and help bring features and post holes into greater relief. Water was pumped from Sugar Creek, just south of the site, to not only wet the soil and make it easier to shovel scrape, but also to make the darker features stand out against the red clay subsoil and water screen some post hole and feature fills. The 80 meter by 40 meter grid was re-established in order to tie in the test pits and midden trench excavations conducted before machine scraping.

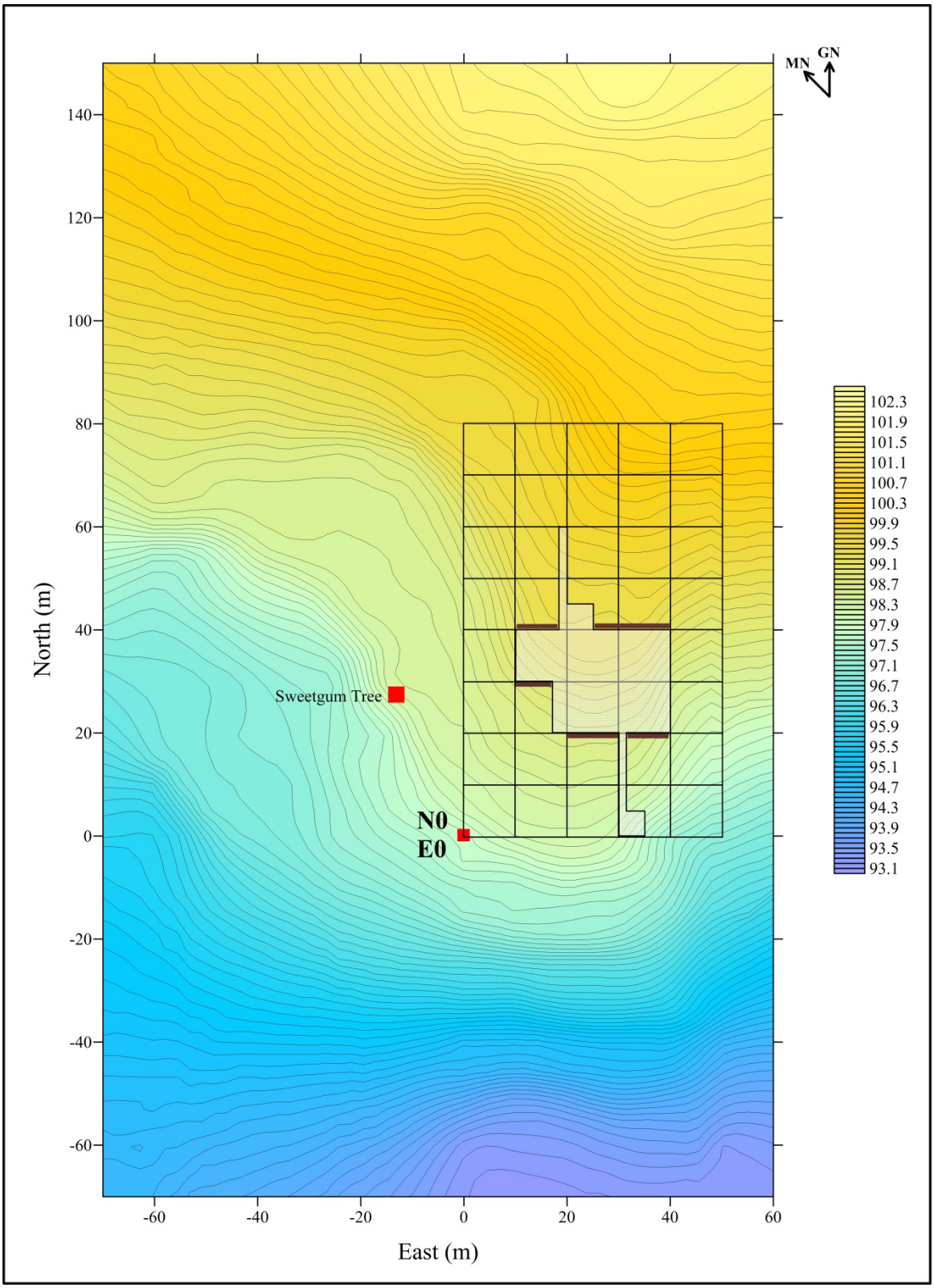

Figure 27. Machine scraped area with back dirt piles overlaid on elevation map.

Feature Excavation

After machine scraping of the site was completed, the rest of the summer was spent locating and excavating features and post holes. When Hatch, Humpf, or Williams noticed a feature, a student was assigned to excavate it. A problem with feature identification (which will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter 5) was that Hatch assigned many feature numbers immediately after the machine scraping in order to excavate all the potential features quickly before looters had the opportunity to disturb the machine scraped area looking for burials or trash pits. Hatch was so concerned about the safety of the site after machine scraping that he asked one of the field school students (Brad Bush) to camp out at the site on multiple occasions to watch for looters. The result of this hurried feature numbering was an assignation of many features as shallow pits used for storage as opposed to their probable function as post holes. I realized during digital mapping that more than half of all features identified as shallow storage pits were actually post holes. This feature identification issue also caused problems while attempting to delineate structures, which will be further discussed in Chapter 6.

A total of 62 features was identified immediately after machine scraping (Figure 28). Each feature was hand-excavated with a trowel (and at times, a spoon). All features were mapped using a plane table and alidade, as shown in Figure 29. Plan view and profile drawings were completed for every feature, and photographs were taken for each. All feature fill from the small round features was saved for flotation. Many features also contained charcoal, and carbon-14 samples were taken from features in order to definitively date the site. Larger features were divided into quadrants, and 10 liters of fill were saved from each quadrant, while the rest was dry-screened in the field.

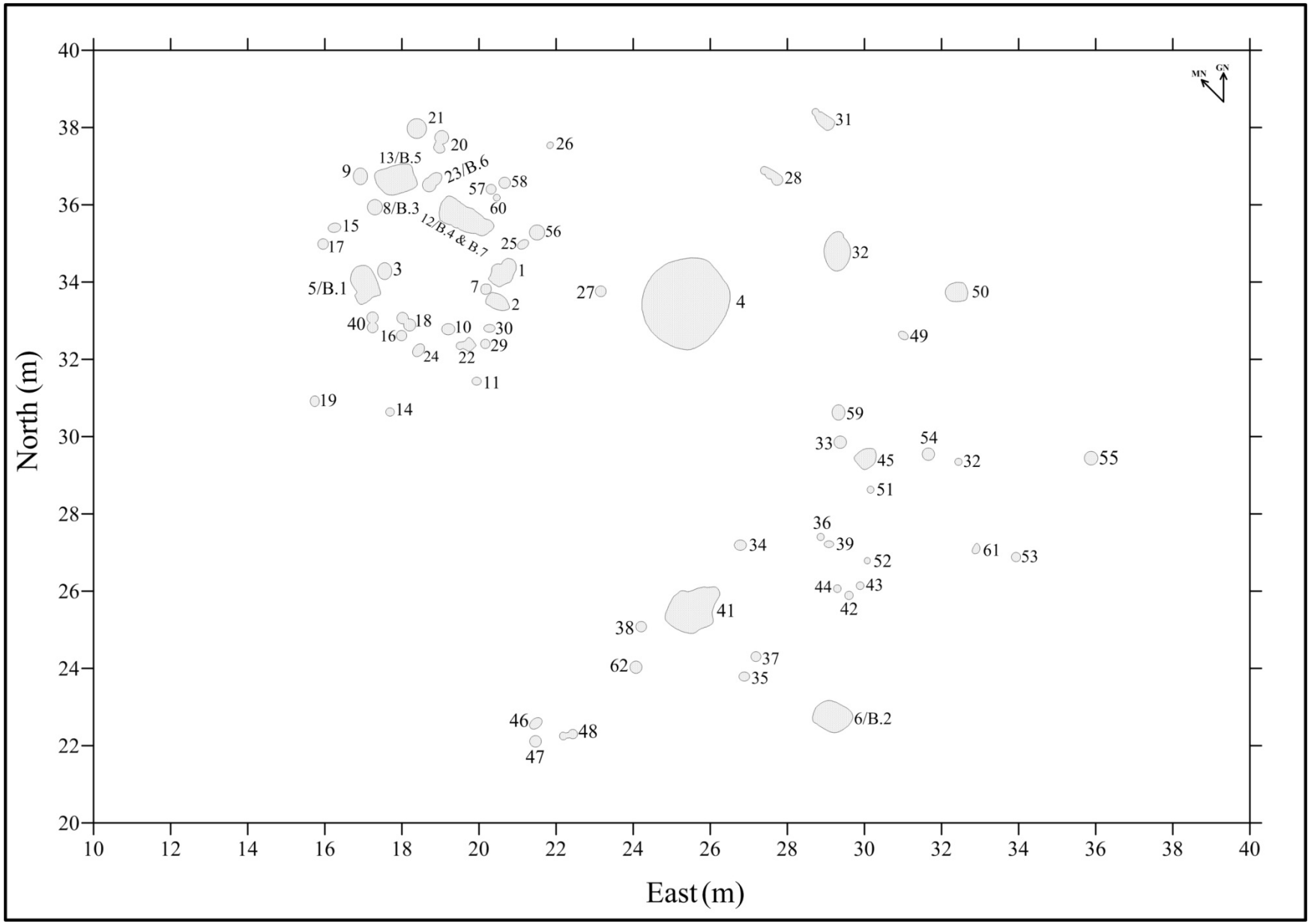

Figure 28. Original 62 identified features.

Figure 29. Hatch using the plane table and alidade.

Post Hole Excavation

Post holes were excavated as they were discovered after machine scraping and when the majority of all the other features had been located and excavated. All post holes were numbered as they were located. Each post hole was flagged with the post hole number (called PM #, for "Post Mold #") and the 10 meter by 10 meter square in which it was located. Hatch made all determinations of which stains were given numbers and which were written off as possible trees or animal burrows. Because no explanation was given for which post holes were eliminated and which were kept in the field notes, all posts that were identified are mapped here, regardless of whether or not they were omitted from the original field maps.

The students generally hand-excavated post holes by trowel and recorded all relevant information onto excavation and sample forms. A 2-liter sample of post hole fill was saved from each post hole and dry-screened through 1/8" hardware cloth to search for botanical and artifact remains. All remaining fill was screened through 1/4" hardware cloth in the field. For the majority of posts, depth measurements were recorded after they were excavated.

From 218 post holes, a 2-liter sample was taken to test for botanical and artifact remains. Workers collected these "flotation samples" in heavy-duty plastic garbage bags or cloth bags, which were then labeled inside and out with provenience data and a Master Sample Number (MSN). Data recorded for each sample includes provenience, size of sample measured in liters, or percentage of volume, name of excavator, date of excavation, and number of bags of unprocessed fill. Although the sample forms and field notes indicate that these were all collected as flotation samples, they were actually dry-screened through 1/8" hardware cloth to search for botanicals when excavations were completed (Bonhage-Freund 1997). If any excess fill was present in the post holes, it was either dry-screened through 1/4" hardware cloth or water-

screened through 1/8" hardware cloth. Fourteen different post hole samples were subjected to machine-assisted flotation after excavations were completed as part of Mary Theresa Bonhage-Freund's PhD dissertation (Bonhage-Freund 1997). At least 30 post holes were mapped but not sampled, due to Hatch's method of rejecting post holes as possible trees or animal burrows before they were formally excavated. The diameters of post hole stains were recorded and their exact grid locations were made using a plane table and alidade.

The total number of posts identified was 351; 35 of these had previously been ascribed feature numbers (Figures 30, 31). The primary areas of high post hole concentration were Squares 22, 23, 28, and 29. Many of the possible post holes were eliminated during excavation based upon a lack of artifacts or a morphology too-closely resembling that of a tree. Many of the posts Hatch identified were greater than 25 centimeters in diameter, but typically less than 12 centimeters deep. In reality, these posts would have sat in a post hole roughly 30 to 40 centimeters deep. Machine scraping removed the topsoil across the entire site, up to 20 centimeters deep in some places. In addition to this topsoil removal skewing the post data set, the diameters of these large posts likely did not exceed 25 centimeters. My suggestion is that the diameters referring to post *molds* are actually the post *hole* diameters. Often used interchangeably, these terms have slightly different meanings. Post molds are the remains of the actual posts that have decayed in situ, while post holes describe the pits that were bored into the ground in order to support an upright post. These holes were wider in diameter than the posts themselves in order to accommodate the posts during placement and provide "wiggle room" while individuals attempted to place the posts as straight as possible. Once the post was installed, the remaining area around the post was backfilled with earth. So, while the post holes

were often greater than 25 centimeters in diameter, the actual post molds would be considerably smaller, and much more likely to sit vertically in a shallow hole.

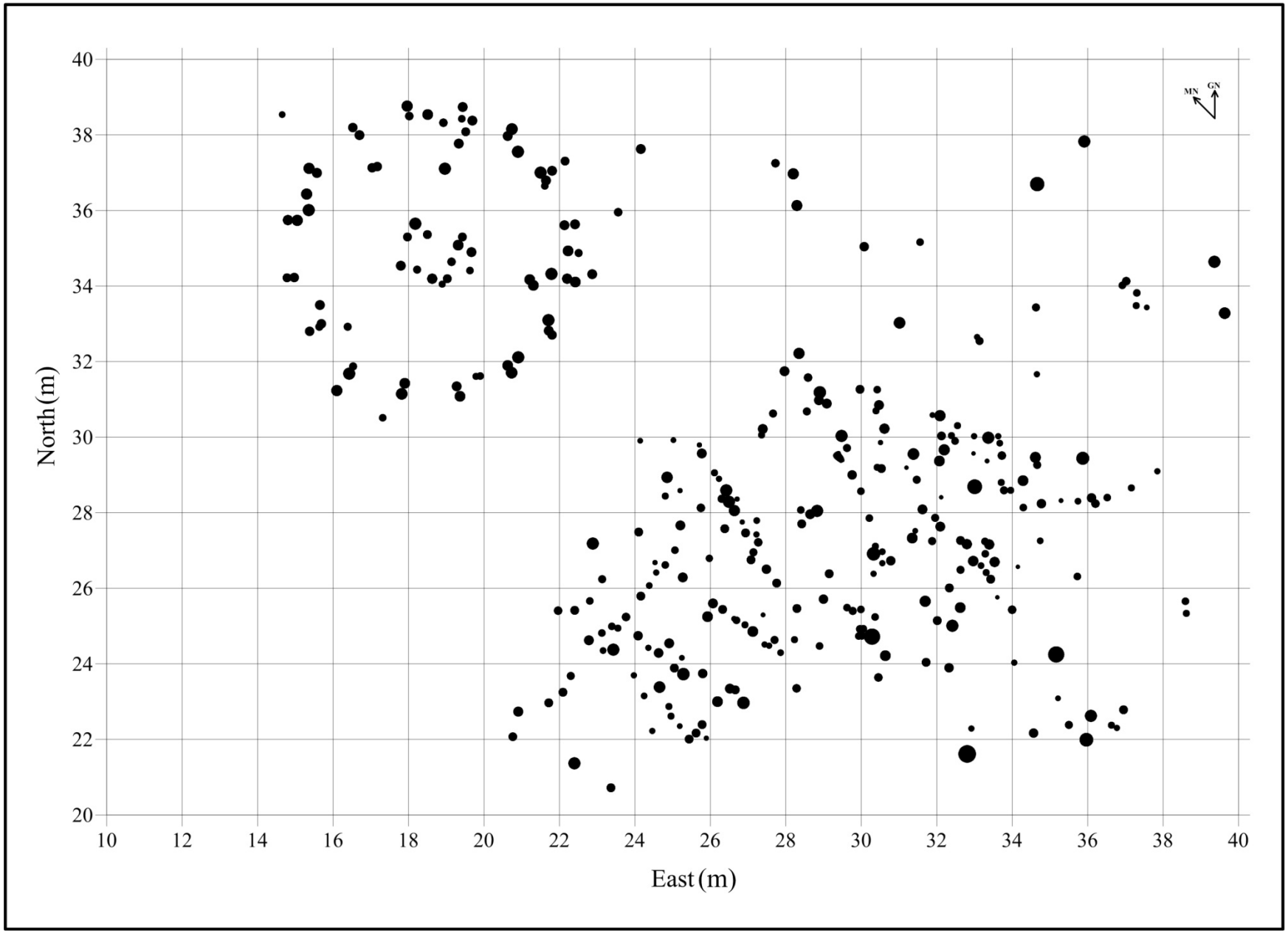

Figure 30. Post holes identified during excavation.

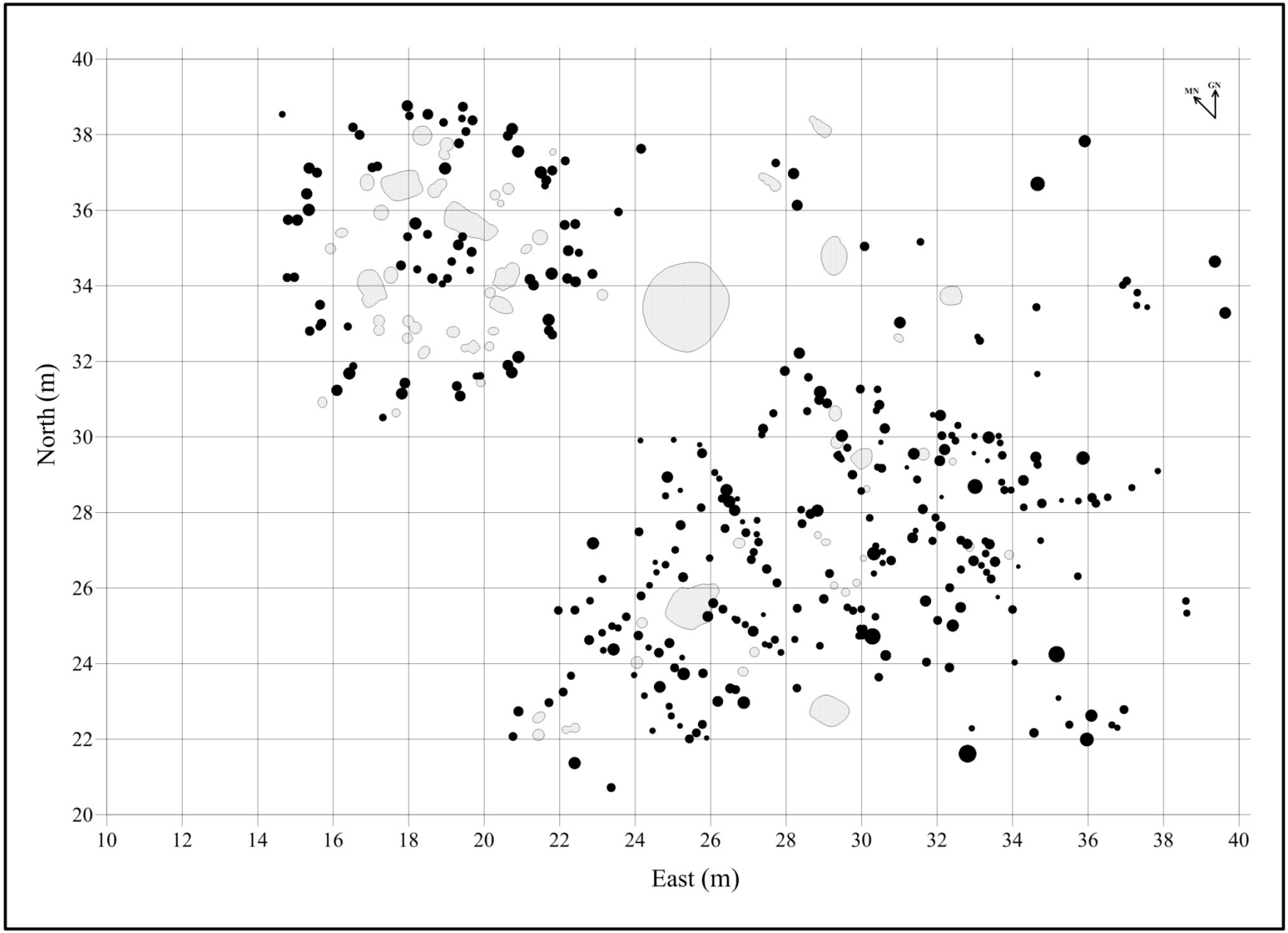

Figure 31. All features and post holes identified during excavation.

CHAPTER 5
FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

In this chapter the data on the sixty-two features located at the Sweetgum site will be presented. These sixty-two features were all located, recorded, and excavated during the 1990 field season by Hatch and his field school students. Of the sixty-two features located after machine stripping of the site, twenty-seven of these were located within what was defined as Structure 1 in Squares 22 and 23, including six of the seven burials discovered (45% of the total number of features found on site).

Features were excavated in a number of ways, but were primarily sectioned north to south or east to west and plan views and profiles were drawn. Large features like burials and the Feature 4 trash pit were excavated in quadrants starting in the southeastern quadrant and excavating in a clockwise direction by stratigraphic layers. Many of the features were not drawn with a bisecting line in the plan view, making it difficult to determine where the profile was drawn. I have drawn all bisecting plan view lines that were present in the field drawings, but have not attempted to guess where unmarked lines were located. Unless otherwise noted in the individual feature descriptions, all feature fill was screened through 1/4" mesh hardware screen to recover artifacts. Artifacts and faunal remains of particular interest to the excavation team were given an individual FN, for "Find Number."

Hatch made the decision to float the feature fill from all small features in order to look for small botanical and artifact remains. The fill from each of these features was given an MSN, for "Master Sample Number." Samples of charcoal for carbon-14 dating were also given MSN numbers. Also, since Grid North for this site is 45º east of magnetic north, all features will be described according to their Grid North orientation unless otherwise stated.

Thirty-five features noted on the site were small round features that averaged 26.5 centimeters in diameter. Most of these were in the form of simple shallow basins, and were assumed to be storage pits of some kind. Upon further review, these thirty-five features were more than likely post holes, assigned feature numbers for reasons unknown to us. Perhaps large round stains were assigned feature numbers if they weren't associated with a structure, but this is purely speculative.

The remaining twenty-seven features were burials, trash pits, or indeterminate pit features. Hatch made the decision to call these small pit features storage pits or garbage pits, but their functions are difficult to assign, and have a tendency to change over time. For example, a shallow pit originally dug for daub manufacture could easily have been filled in with garbage later to prevent someone from tripping in it. Any feature not already defined as a burial, post, or trash pit will be referred to as simply "pit feature."

Since many of the features are quite similar, the photographs of the features are not very diagnostic. I will present photographs of features with diagnostic shapes as typical of all with that particular shape, as well as photographs of oddly-shaped features that don't coincide with a particular diagnostic shape. I will describe in detail each of the burials identified on site as well as their plan view and profile drawings. Figure 32 is a map displaying what I believe to be the actual number of features present at 9MG245, minus the posts that were originally identified as features.

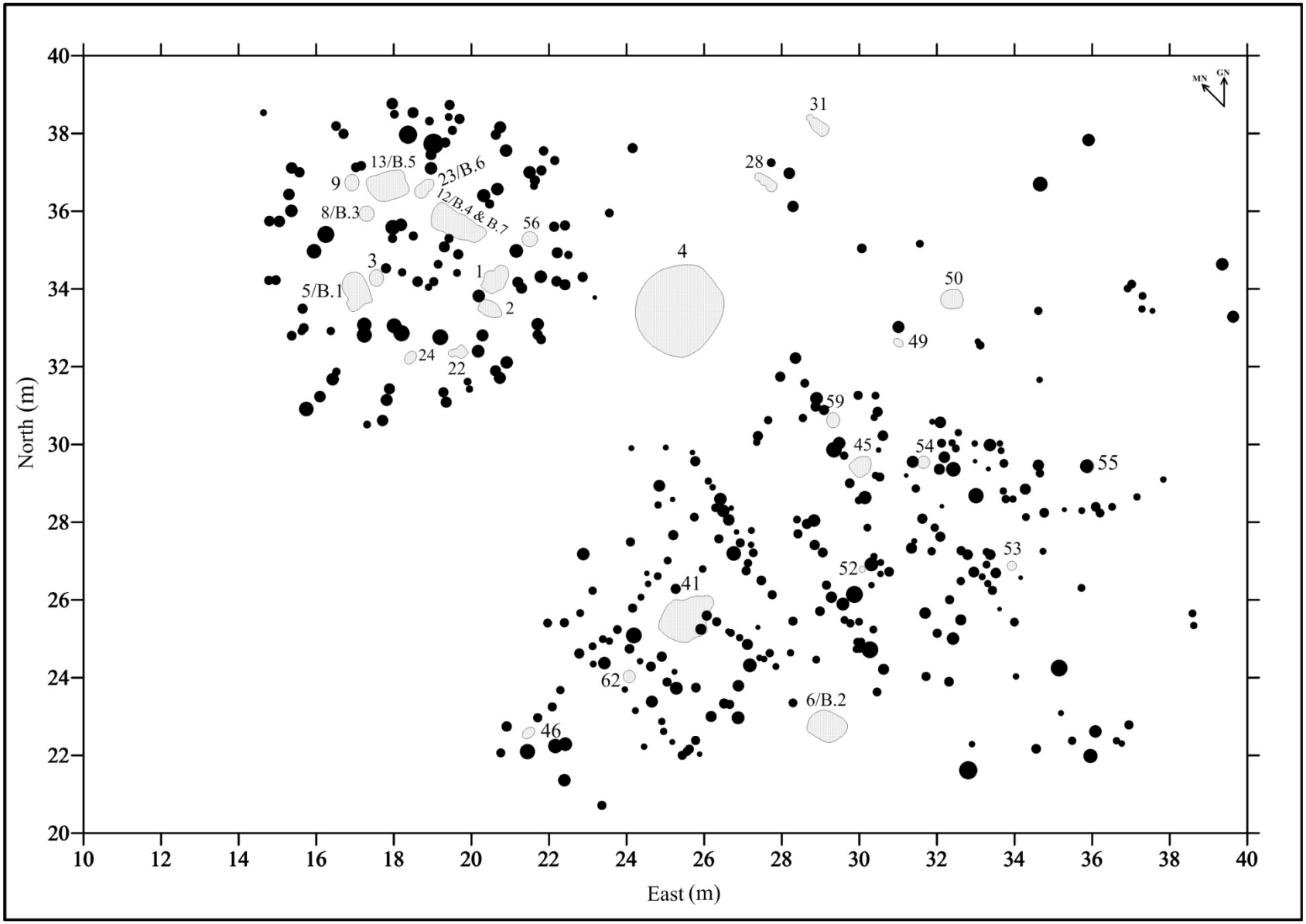

Figure 32. Features Revised: Actual Number of Features, with Post-Features Replaced as Posts.

Feature 1

This feature was located in Square 23 near the eastern wall in a circular structure in Squares 22 and 23. It measured 80 centimeters southwest-northeast and 38 centimeters northwest-southeast, with a maximum depth of 15 centimeters in the western end of the profile. The pit had gently sloping sides and an irregular bottom, increasing in depth east to west along the profile wall. All feature fill was saved for flotation. A carbon sample was also saved for carbon-14 analysis.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 1 are shown in Figure 33. The feature was described as "mitten-shaped," with mottled, clayey dark brown fill. The presence of animal bone, sherds and charcoal in the feature fill led excavators to speculate that this feature was most likely a storage pit, though its contents are much more reminiscent of a garbage pit. The animal bone fragments were identified in the field as deer and bird remains. A total of 11 sherds was found in the feature fill, as well as a concentration of charcoal in the southeastern corner of the feature. In-field photographs of Feature 1 before and after excavation are shown in Figures 34 and 35, respectively.

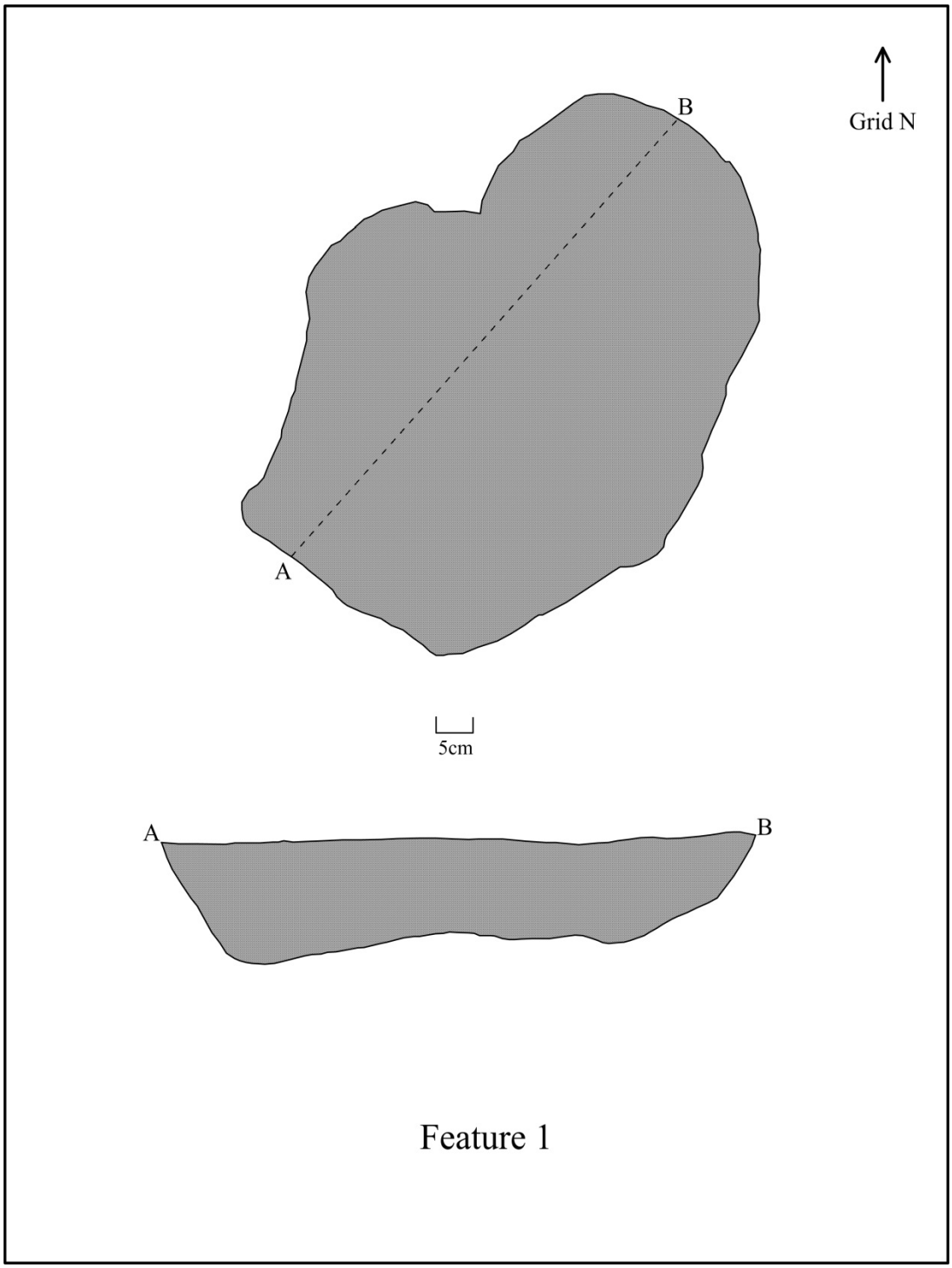

Figure 33. Feature 1 Plan and Profile Views.

Figure 34. Feature 1 before excavation.

Figure 35. Feature 1 after excavation.

Feature 2

This feature was located midway between the center posts and wall posts in the southern half of what was identified as Structure 1. It was also in close proximity to Features 1 and 7, also located near the southern half of Structure 1. The feature had sloping sides and a deep, basin-shaped bottom (Figure 36). It measured 60 centimeters northwest-southeast and 33 centimeters southwest-northeast, with a depth of 26 centimeters in the deepest part of the basin. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 2 are shown in Figure 37. The feature had a homogenous fill of dark brown, sandy soil. Charcoal flakes were interspersed throughout the fill, as well as 13 sherds. A few burned and unburned animal bones were also noted in the feature fill. The deep basin shape along with the even distribution of charcoal, sherds and faunal remains throughout the feature fill led excavators to speculate that this feature was probably a storage pit, though the contents are more indicative of a refuse pit. This feature was dug in one level, ending in a sterile red clay bottom.

Figure 36. Feature 2 after excavation.

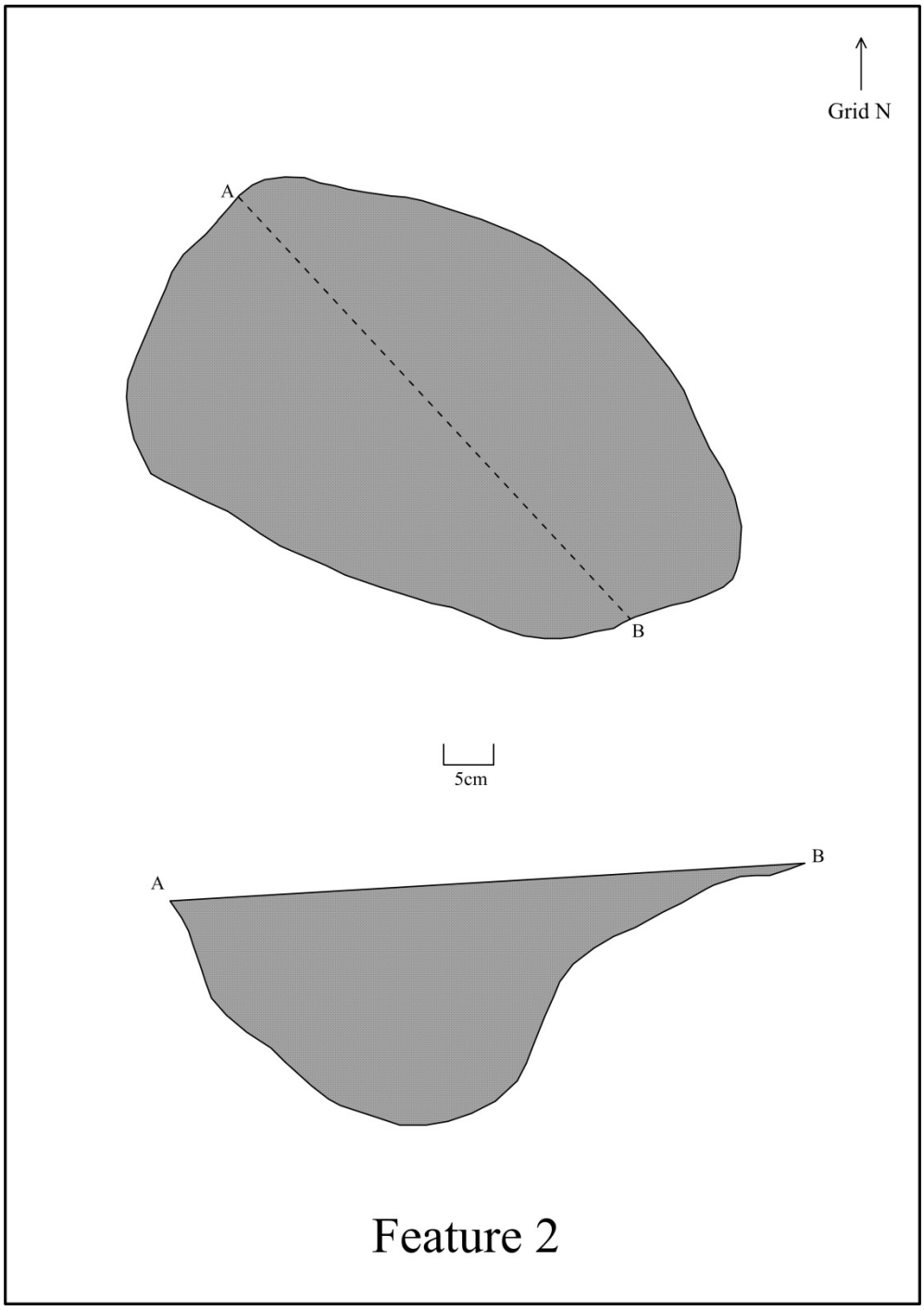

Figure 37. Feature 2 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 3

This feature was located in the western half of the circular structure in Square 22, directly east of Feature 5/Burial 1. The feature was generally circular and slightly greater in length than width, measuring 43 centimeters north-south by 40 centimeters east-west. It was a shallow, flat pit, with a maximum depth of 8 centimeters across the bottom. The feature had sloping sides and a generally flat bottom, with sterile red clay defining the bottom of the pit. All feature fill was saved for flotation. This feature was excavated in one level (with a spoon).

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 3 are shown in Figure 38. The feature fill had some mottling near the surface, but not enough to assign a different stratigraphic layer from that of the rest of the feature fill, a uniform dark brown soil. There was much charcoal and shell interspersed throughout the feature fill, as well as 3 small plain sherds. The feature had a shallow, flat shape and an even distribution of charcoal and shell in the feature fill. In-field photographs of Feature 3 during and after excavation are shown in Figures 39 and 40, respectively.

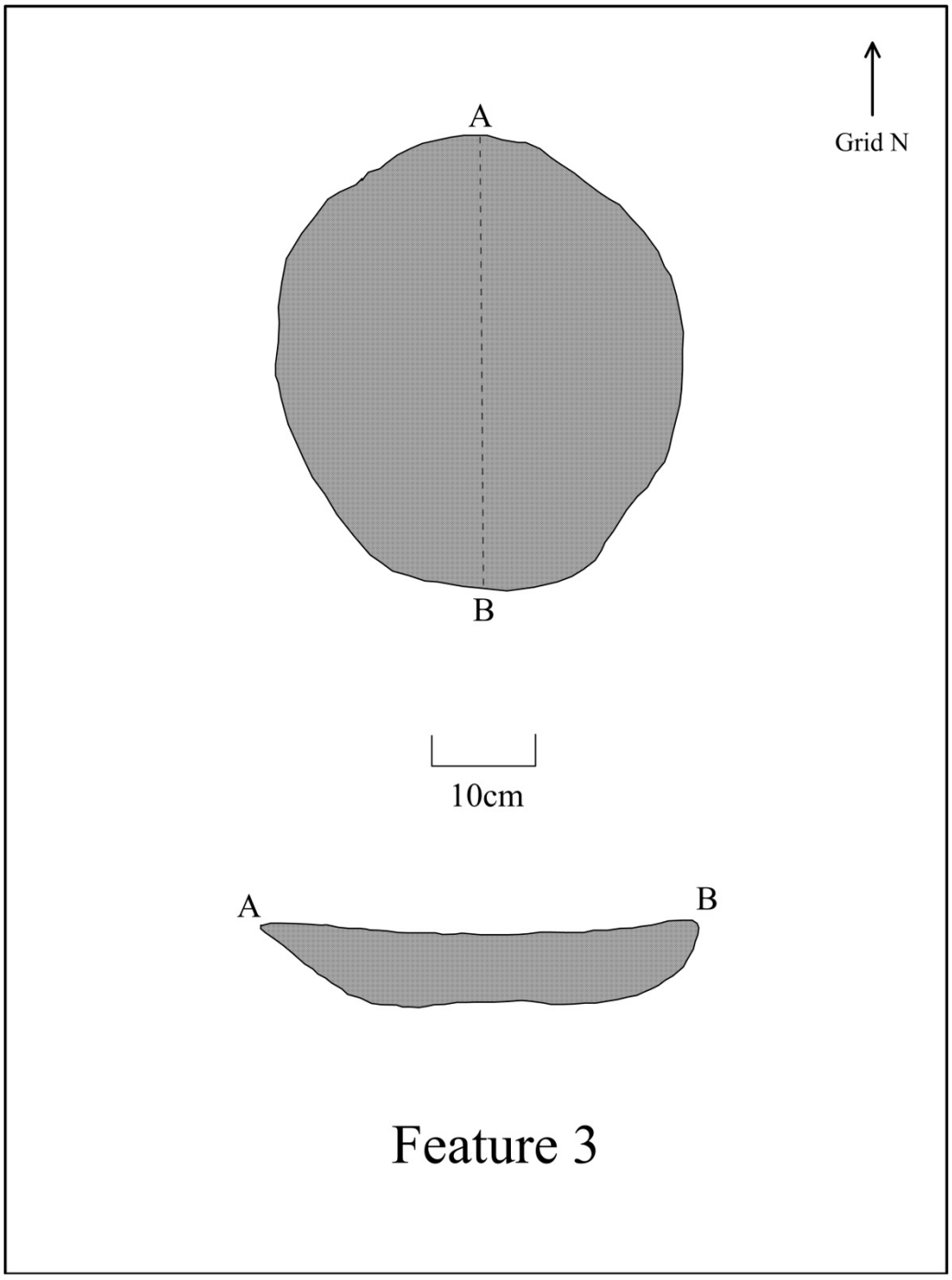

Figure 38. Feature 3 Plan and Profile Views.

Figure 39. Feature 3 during excavation.

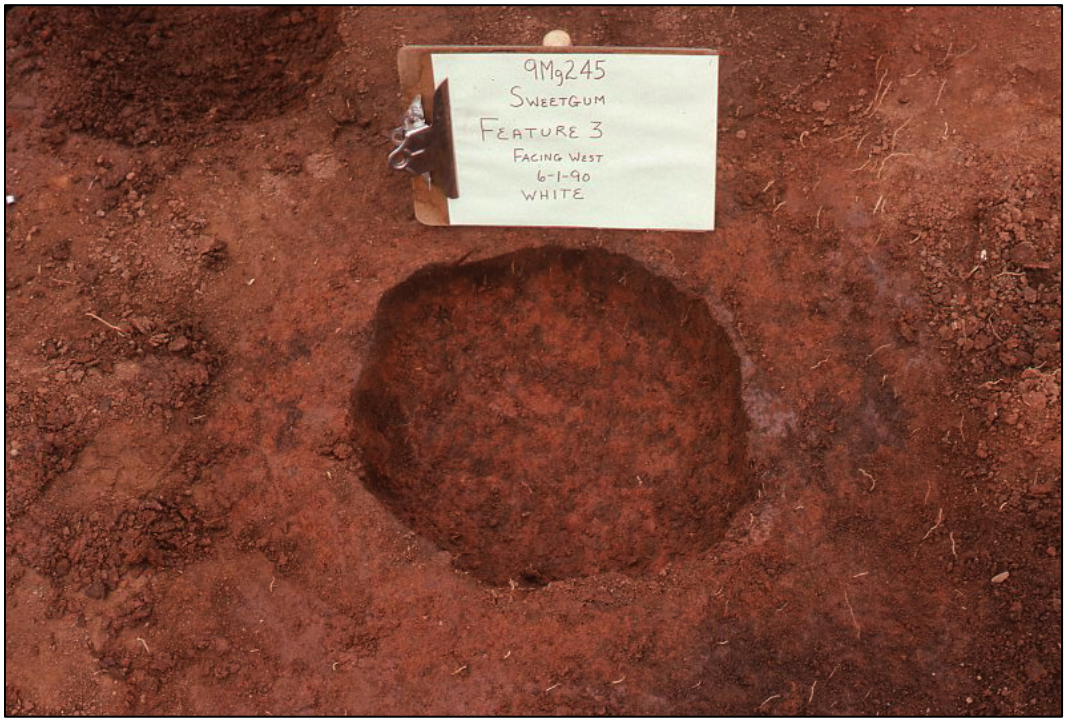

Figure 40. Feature 3 after excavation.

Feature 4

This feature was located in the center of Excavation Square 23, east of what was later identified as Structure 1, the circular structure in Squares 22 and 23. This feature was a large, circular shallow pit similar to Feature 3, but on a much larger scale. It measured 2 meters, 29 centimeters in a north-south direction, and 2 meters, 13 centimeters in an east-west direction, with a maximum depth of no more than 15 centimeters. This feature was outside of Structure 1, 7.2 meters directly east of Burial 1.

The fill from this feature was excavated in two 10 centimeter levels, with the pit divided into excavation quadrants. The second level was well under 10 centimeters in depth, ending in a sterile red clay base. The southern half of the feature was excavated first, photographed, and a profile was drawn before the rest of the feature was excavated. This was the largest and one of the most productive features excavated.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 4 are shown in Figure 41. The pit had straight sides and a generally flat bottom. The pit contained a rich, humic dark brown fill, interspersed with charcoal and lenses of gray ash throughout both levels of feature fill. Lenses of rich black fill were discovered in the northwest quadrant of Level 1. The feature fill became progressively more mottled with red clay until the sterile red clay base was reached. With the exception of the 10-liter samples taken for flotation, all feature fill was screened through 1/4" mesh.

Sherds, flakes, projectile points, shell, and faunal remains were discovered after screening. The total number of sherds located in the feature was 1,055, with medium and bold incised being the two dominant types, but fine incised and plain ceramics were also present. The majority of sherds were discovered in Level 1, with 787 found (75% of all sherds from the feature), but the general size of sherds in Level 2 was much larger than those from Level 1.

Surprisingly, there were few reconstructable vessel fragments in this large amount of pottery. Two T-shaped rims were also discovered in the feature fill.

Level 1 of Feature 4 was not a flat 10 centimeter level; rather, it was dome-shaped, deepest in the center of the feature and sloping gently upward toward the edges of the feature. Charcoal and ash lenses were prevalent throughout this layer, but seldom greater than 5 centimeters in diameter. The feature fill for this level was a rich dark brown soil, which was screened through the 1/4" mesh save four 10-liter samples taken from the quadrants for flotation analysis. The flotation samples were taken from the center of each quadrant to avoid contamination from the heavily disturbed plow zone.

Level 2 of Feature 4 began in much the same way as Level 1, with a rich dark brown fill; but, 2 to 5 centimeters from the top of the level, orange-red mottled soil took the place of the rich brown fill. The clay mottling increased until it was a uniform layer of sterile red clay at the base of the pit. Large quartz rocks were found in this level, and fewer sherds than in Level 1 (268 total sherds from this level). Three dark soil lenses interrupted the sterile red clay base in the northeast quadrant, but were not excavated at the time the feature forms were completed. Charcoal and ash lenses were prevalent throughout this layer, but seldom greater than 5 centimeters in diameter. All feature fill was screened, except one 10-liter float sample from each quadrant and one carbon-14 sample from each quadrant.

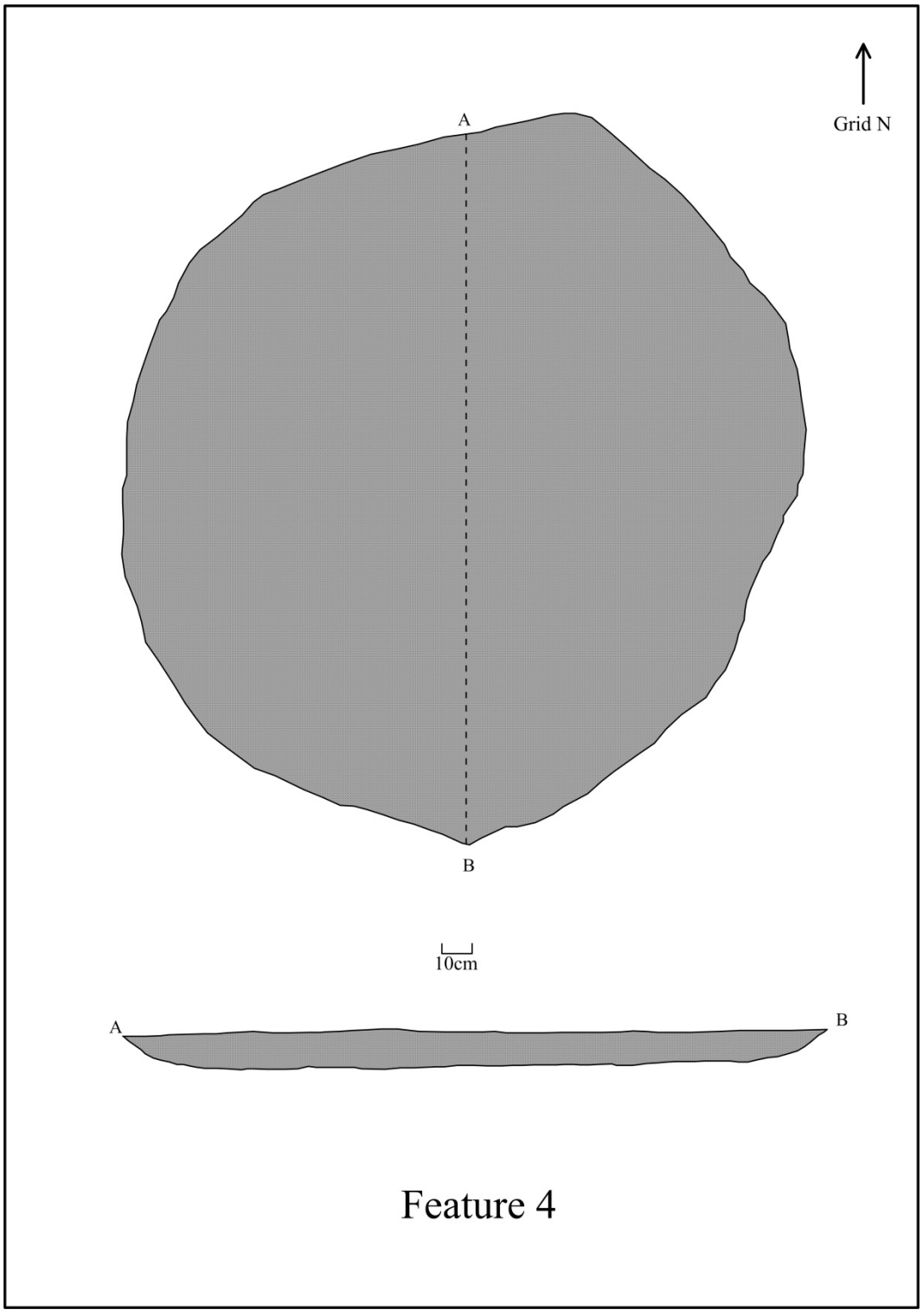

Figure 41. Feature 4 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 5/Burial 1

This feature was located midway between the central posts and the western wall inside circular Structure 1 in Square 22. This burial is in line with an arc of several burials in Structure 1. This feature measured 94 centimeters northwest-southeast, and 64 centimeters northeast-southwest, with a maximum depth of 26 centimeters in the northernmost end of the profile wall before sterile red clay was reached. This was a very irregularly-shaped feature with a deep, flat basin-shaped bottom.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 5 are shown in Figure 42. The feature fill was a mottled, medium brown soil with ash and charcoal lenses prevalent throughout the fill. Shell and faunal remains were found in the feature fill, primarily around the perimeter of the sloping burial pit. A total of 28 sherds was discovered during the screening of feature fill, and sherd density generally decreased with feature depth. All feature fill was screened, and a carbon-14 sample was collected for dating purposes.

This feature was positively identified as an adult female pit burial. The wide sciatic notch and generally bowl-shaped pelvis was indicative of female anatomy. The body was flexed and lying on its left side with the head directed toward the southeast. The burial itself measured 87 centimeters northwest-southeast and 45 centimeters northeast-southwest. The feature contained a complete skeleton, with the ribs, vertebra, limbs, and pelvis intact. The skull was crushed, but in situ. Two vessels, a plain cazuela bowl and a folded, pinched rim jar below that, were placed in front of the face (Figure 43). A third vessel, a notched-rim bowl, was placed at the base of the spine (Figure 44). A shell spoon was placed inside the plain cazuela bowl, and another bivalve shell was found beneath the folded, pinched rim jar.

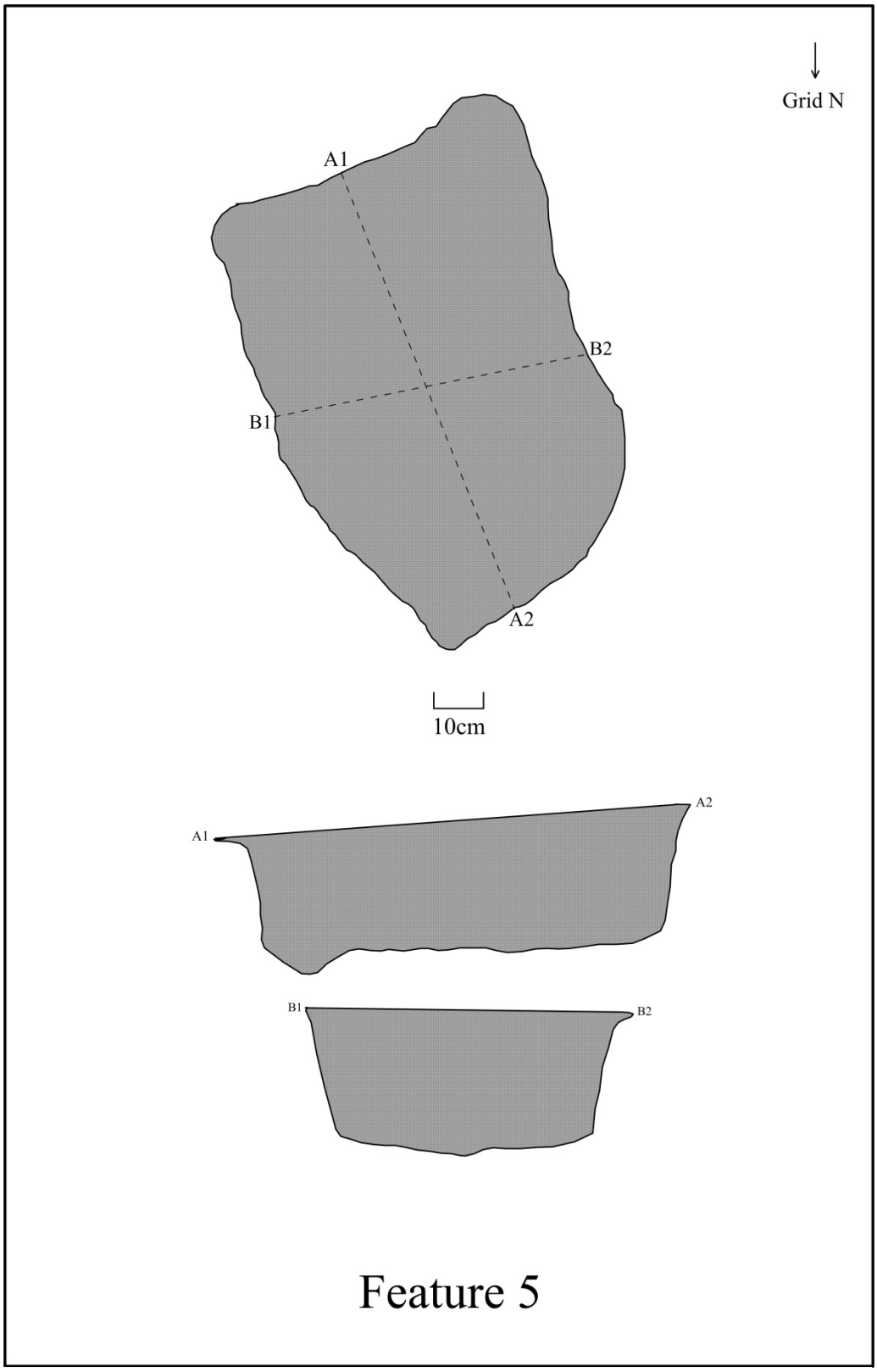

Figure 42. Feature 5 Plan and Profile Views.

Figure 43. Plain cazuela bowl and folded, pinched rim jar from Feature 5/Burial 1.

Figure 44. Notched rim bowl from Feature 5/Burial 1.

Feature 6/Burial 2

This feature was located 2 meters east of what was identified as Structure 2, a small rectangular structure, in Square 28. It is also oriented south of Feature 4, the large midden feature, and southeast of Structure 1. It measured 1 meter east-west and 80 centimeters north-south, with a maximum depth of 13 centimeters along the eastern half of the profile wall. This feature was positively identified as a juvenile pit burial. This was a shallow pit burial, with gently sloping sides, a generally flat bottom and an egg-shaped plan view.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 6 are shown in Figure 45. The feature fill was a mottled medium brown, with charcoal, shell and sherds interspersed evenly throughout the fill. The pit was excavated in quadrants beginning in the southwest and working in a clockwise direction. The total number of sherds located in the feature was 78, with plain and unidentified complicated stamped being the two dominant surface treatments. All feature fill was screened, and a carbon-14 sample was taken for the purposes of dating the burial.

The burial was of an individual between the ages of 12 and 14 years old, based on the number of permanent teeth present and general skeletal development. The skeleton was insufficiently developed to determine the sex of the individual. The burial itself measured 67 centimeters northwest-southeast and 44 centimeters north-south at its widest point. The burial pit contained a tightly flexed skeleton lying on its right side with its head directed east. The skeleton was mostly complete and the bones were in good condition, although the skull was crushed and the toes were not in the correct place. One vessel, a plain bowl with a noded rim and curved bottom, was interred with the individual (Figures 46, 47). The vessel was located in the northeastern quadrant near the individual's skull. The bowl was crushed, but all the pieces

were accounted for and the bowl was carefully reconstructed. Fourteen columella beads were discovered near the cranium, perhaps fashioned into a necklace at the time of interment.

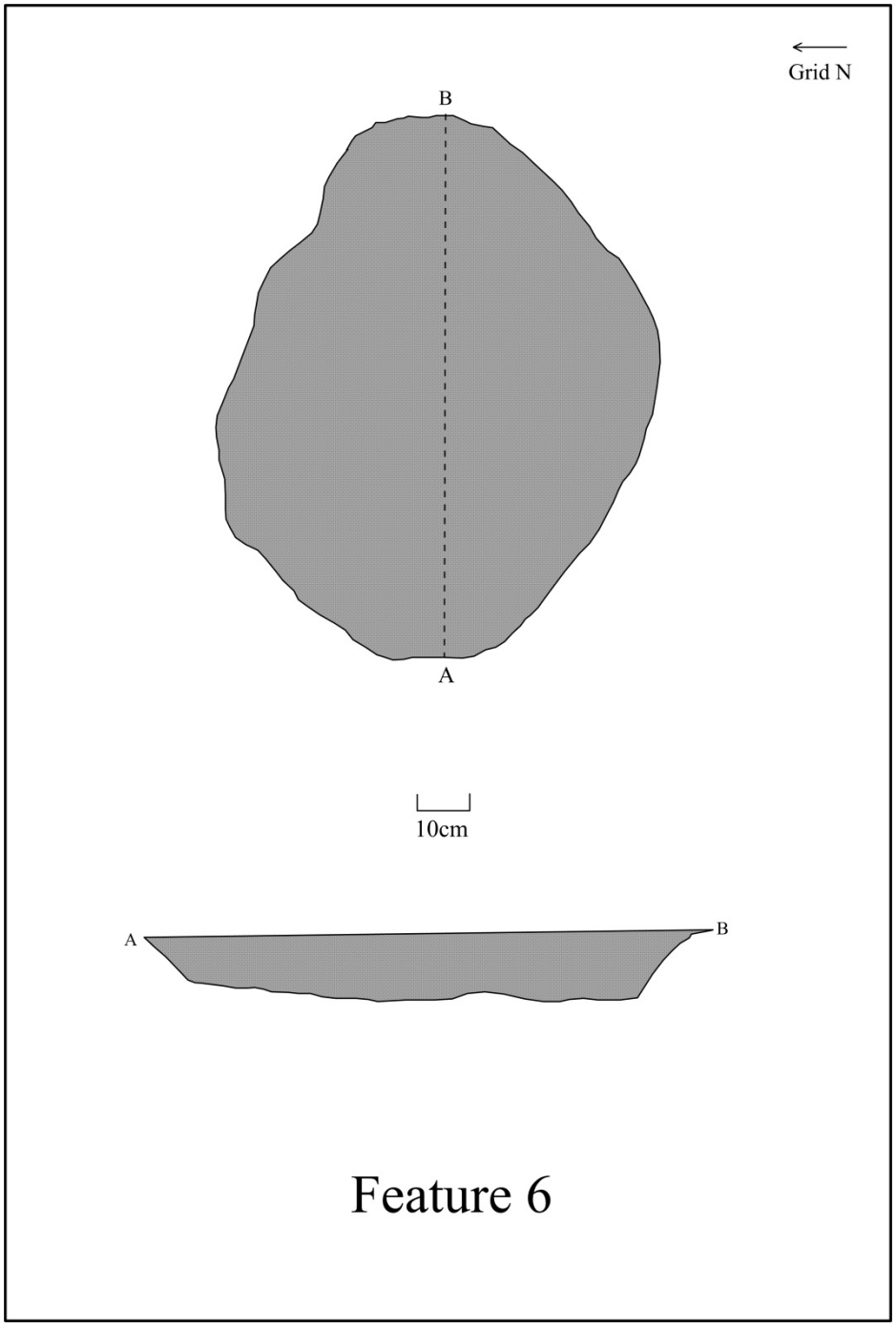

Figure 45. Feature 6 Plan and Profile Views.

Figure 46. Plain, noded-rim pot from Feature 6/Burial 2 before excavation and reconstruction.

Figure 47. Plain, noded-rim pot from Feature 6/Burial 2 reconstructed.

Feature 7

This feature was located southeast of the center posts of Structure 1, near Features 1 and 2 in Square 23. It was a small circular feature, measuring 25 centimeters in diameter. It was shallow, very similar to Features 3 and 4, with a maximum depth of 7 centimeters in the center of the pit. The feature had sloping sides and a generally rounded base, with sterile red clay defining the bottom of the pit. All feature fill was saved for flotation. Based on its size and shape, this feature was likely a post hole.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 7 are shown in Figure 48. The feature fill was an even dark brown fill, lightly mottled with clay near the base of the pit. Only 2 plain sherds were found in the feature fill, but charcoal was prevalent throughout.

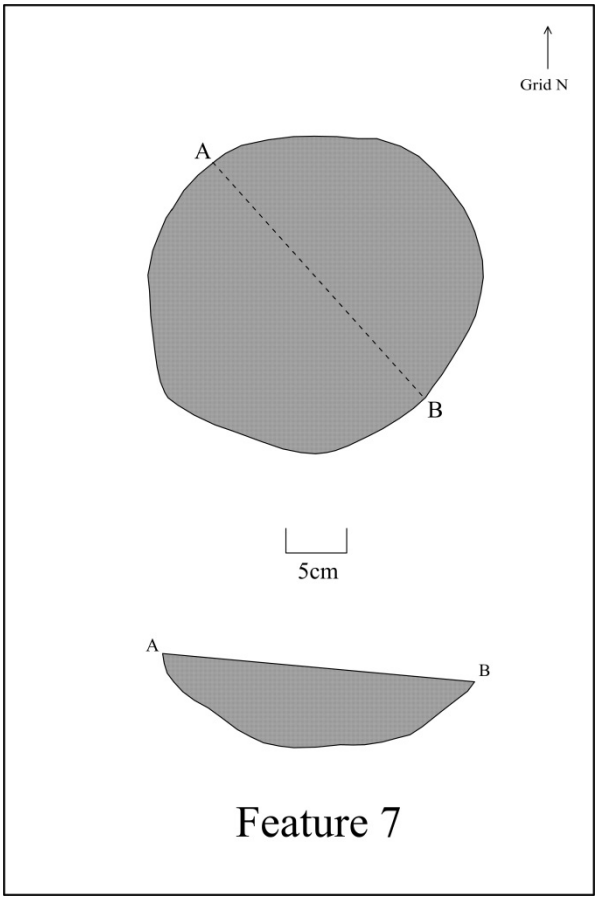

Figure 48. Feature 7 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 8/Burial 3

This feature was located midway between the center posts and the western wall of Structure 1 in Square 22. This burial is in line with an arc of several burials in what was identified as Structure 1. It is southwest of Burial 5 and directly northeast of Burial 1. The feature measured 47 centimeters east-west and 40 centimeters north-south, with a maximum depth of 20 centimeters in the center of the basin-shaped feature. The feature had gently sloping sides and a rounded bottom, with sterile red clay defining the bottom of the pit.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 8 are shown in Figure 49. The southern half of the feature was excavated and photographed, and then human bone was noticed in the northern half of the feature fill, as well as a small jar. The feature fill was a homogeneous dark brown, flecked throughout with charcoal. Near the base of the feature, the soil became more sandy and mottled with red clay. The feature fill became progressively more mottled with clay until the sterile red clay base was reached. Only 2 unidentified complicated stamped sherds were discovered in the feature fill, but there was enough charcoal present to obtain a carbon-14 sample. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

This feature was most likely an infant burial pit. The remains were in poor condition, and the only identifiable whole bone was the petrous portion of the temporal bone. A small pinched-rim jar with a bold incised rectangular pattern was found in the northwestern corner of the feature near the remains (Figures 50, 51). The pot was excavated whole at a depth of ~12 centimeters below the surface of the feature. Hatch thought it noteworthy that the concentration of charcoal present in the burial pit is unusually high given the small size of the burial.

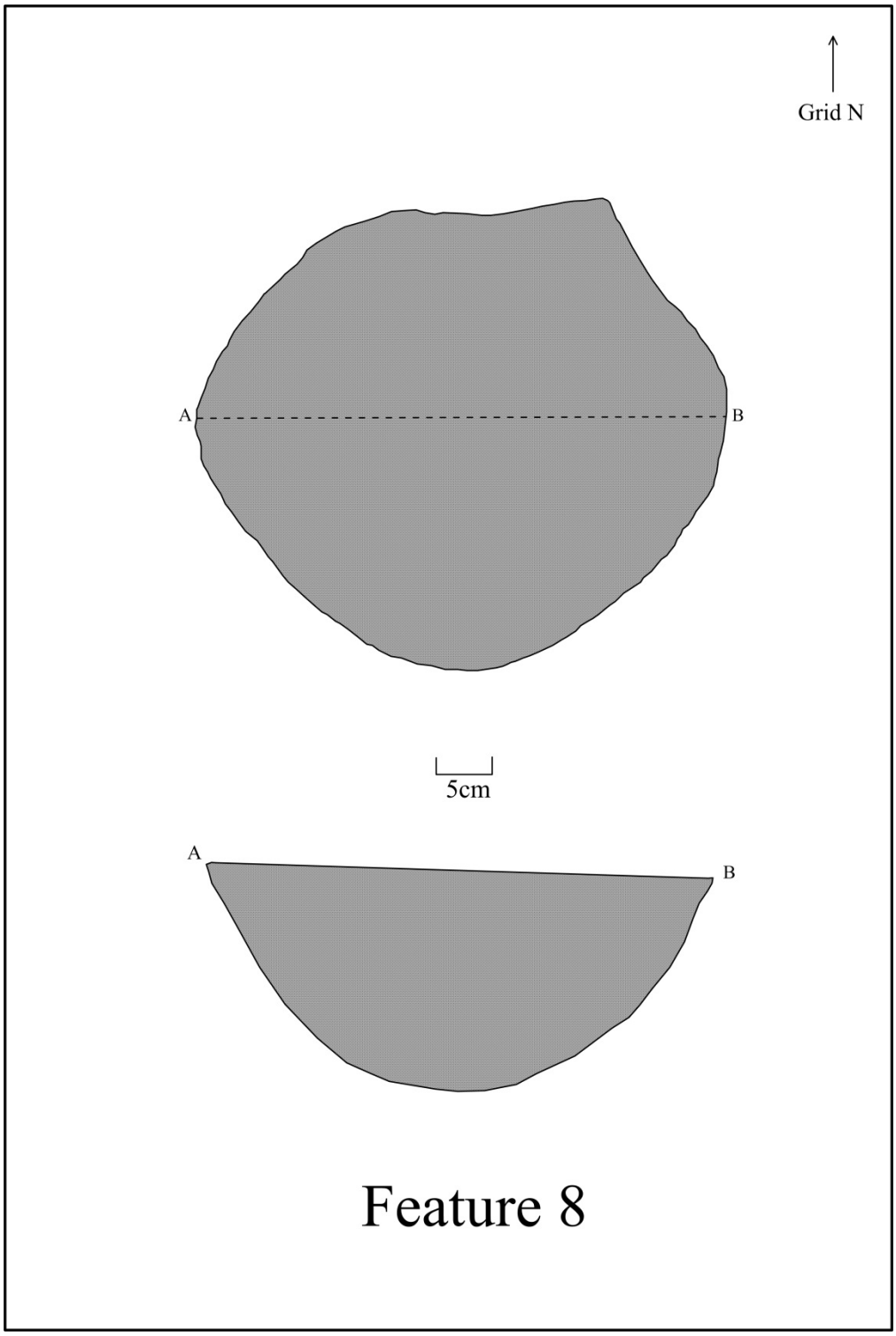

Figure 49. Feature 8 Plan and Profile Views.

Figure 50. Pinched-rim jar with bold incised rectangular pattern from Feature 8/Burial 3 in situ.

Figure 51. Pinched-rim jar with bold incised rectangular pattern from Feature 8/Burial 3.

Feature 9

This feature was located directly west of Burial 5, near the western wall of Structure 1 in Square 22. This was a circular feature measuring 41 centimeters north-south and 37 centimeters east-west. It was a deep, basin-shaped pit feature, with a maximum depth of 31 centimeters in the center of the pit. The feature had nearly straight sides and a generally bowl-shaped bottom, with sterile red clay defining the bottom of the pit.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 9 are shown in Figure 52. The pit was divided southwest-northeast because of contrasting feature fills. The southwestern half of the pit was characterized by dark brown, homogeneous soil, while the northeastern half of the pit contained light brown, sandy soil mottled with clay. The base of the feature was defined by a homogeneous light brown fill which became progressively more mottled until the sterile red clay base was reached. Two vessels were identified by Hatch as an inverted bowl and a jar in the center of the feature, separating the two soil types within the pit (Figure 53). Based purely on an analysis of vessel shape and decoration, it appears as though these initial assignations were backwards. The carinated rim on the small, inverted vessel is more jar-like than the elongated cazuela bowl-like vessel. These vessels exhibit a unique situation concerning vessel placement in an interment—where we find inverted bowls on top of jars in burial pits, we see an inverted jar on top of a bowl. Aside from the two vessels, no other artifacts were excavated from this feature. All feature fill was screened, and no flotation or carbon-14 samples were taken.

This feature was identified as a potential burial pit or the associated grave goods of Burial 5 based upon the feature's proximity to Burial 5 within Structure 1. Two vessels, a folded pinched-rim undecorated jar found broken and inverted on top of a bold incised bowl were excavated from this feature (Figure 54). Although no flotation or carbon-14 samples were taken,

the dirt from directly outside and inside the vessels was saved and water-screened through 1/8” hardware cloth to search for botanical remains.

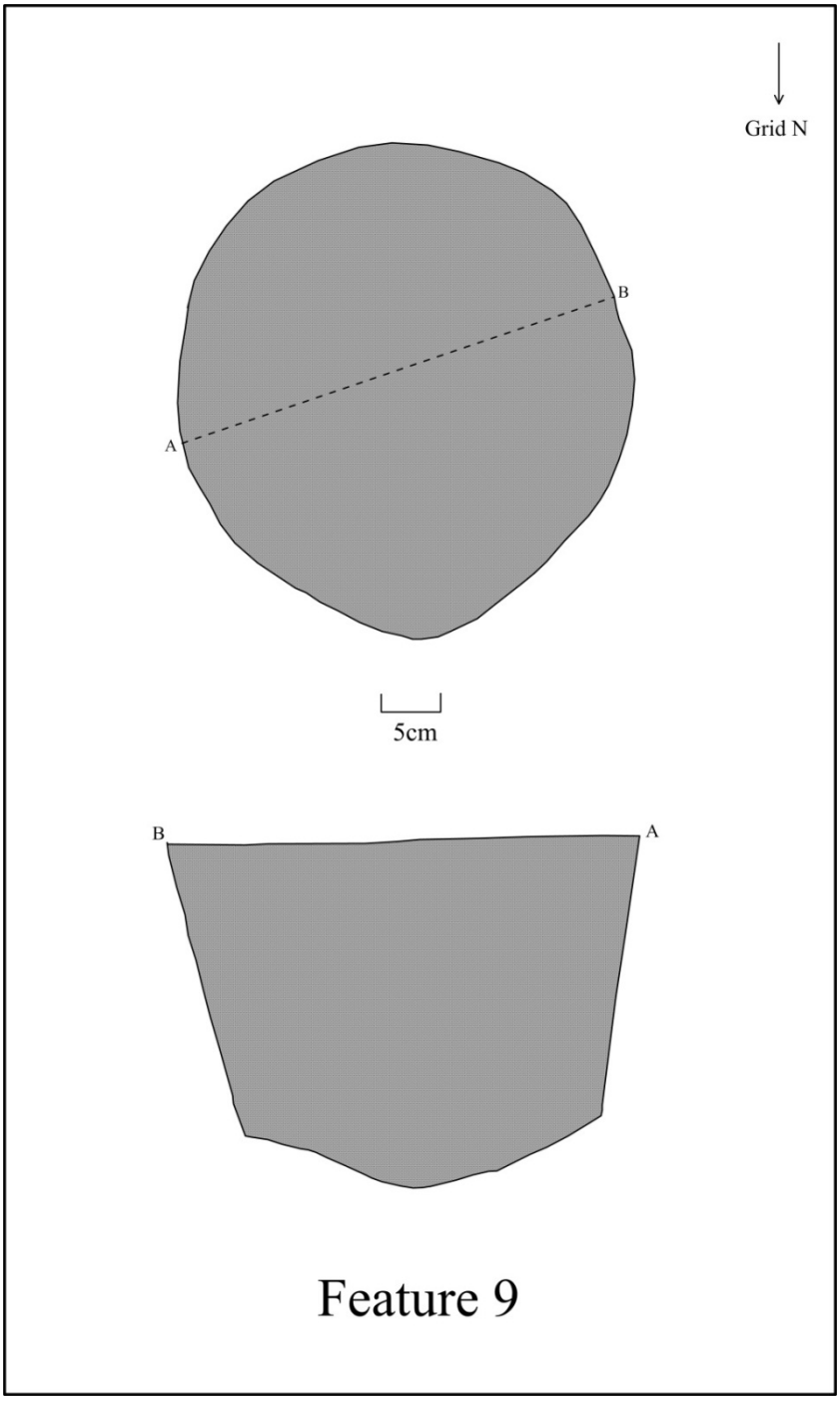

Figure 52. Feature 9 Plan and Profile Views.

Figure 53. Bold incised bowl in situ in Feature 9.

Figure 54. Inverted jar reconstructed and bold incised bowl from Feature 9.

Feature 10

This feature was located midway between the center posts and wall of the southern half of Structure 1 in Square 22. It was a small oval feature with a generally flat bottom. The feature measured 35 centimeters north-south and 29 centimeters east-west. It was a shallow pit, with a maximum depth of 14 centimeters across the bottom. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base, with sterile red clay defining the bottom of the pit. Based upon its size and contents, this feature was likely a post hole. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 10 are shown in Figure 55. The feature fill was a homogeneous medium brown soil, interspersed with charcoal flakes. The fill became progressively more mottled with clay near the edges and bottom of the pit. One sherd and one unworked piece of quartz were discovered in the feature fill.

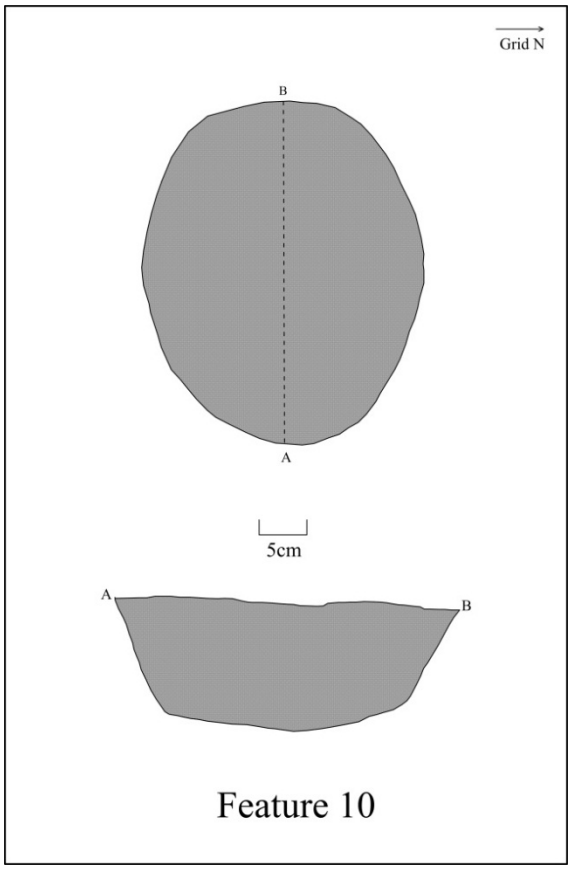

Figure 55. Feature 10 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 11

This feature was located south of Structure 1, near Post Mold 37 in Square 22, but actually on the border of Square 22 and Square 23. It was a small, egg-shaped feature in plan view, measuring 18 centimeters long and 10 centimeters wide. The feature was shallow, with sloped sides and a dome-shaped base, measuring 5 centimeters at the deepest point. Based on the size and location of this pit, in all likelihood this was a post mold labeled as a feature for reasons unknown.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 11 are shown in Figure 56. The feature fill was a rich, black humic soil, homogenous throughout the pit and flecked with charcoal. One large crushed sherd was discovered lining the base of the pit. A carbon-14 sample was recovered for dating purposes. All feature fill was saved for flotation to recover micro-sherds from the one crushed sherd and botanical remains.

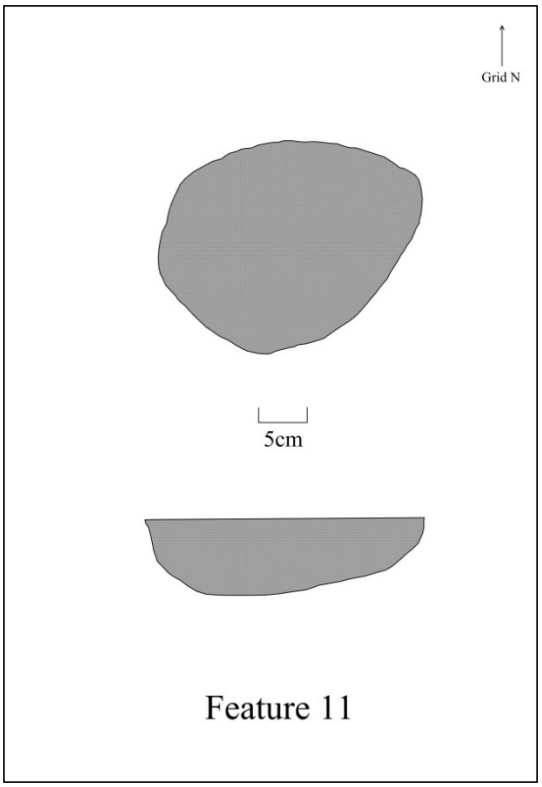

Figure 56. Feature 11 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 12/Burials 4 & 7

This feature was located in the northern half of Structure 1 in Square 22 near the central posts. Within Feature 12 are two of the six burials that form an arc in the center of Structure 1. Post Mold 102 intrudes into the southwestern edge of the feature. The burials have been positively identified as an adult (Burial 4) and infant (Burial 7), both of undetermined sex. The feature measured 147 centimeters southeast-northwest and 68 centimeters northeast-southwest. The burial pit was irregularly-shaped, and reached a maximum depth of 22 centimeters along the northeast-southwest profile wall. It had sloping sides and an uneven base defined by sterile red clay.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 12 are shown in Figure 57. The feature fill was composed of a dark brown silty soil, which became more mottled with depth. Root intrusions were common in the feature fill. Charcoal deposits were found above and around Burial 4, and a carbon-14 sample was taken from these deposits. Shell fragments were recovered from the fill around Burial 7. Aside from an undecorated vessel found near the adult burial, no sherds were recovered from the feature fill, but several large pieces of unworked quartz were excavated. All feature fill was screened, except for a 2-liter sample of fill around Burial 7 that was saved for flotation.

Burial 4 was semi-flexed and lying on its left side with the head facing southwest. The burial itself measured 110 centimeters northwest-southeast and 30 centimeters southwest-northeast. This particular burial was in poor condition, which not only made it difficult to determine the sex of the individual, but also made it precarious to excavate. Though the skeleton was degraded and rather friable, cranial fragments, long bones and teeth were successfully

excavated. An undecorated vessel described as “bottle-shaped” was found crushed in situ directly behind the head of Burial 4 (Figure 58).

Burial 7, located east of Burial 4 but in the same pit, was identified as an infant of indeterminate sex. The body was tightly flexed and lying on its right side with the head facing southeast. The burial itself measured 40 centimeters northeast-southwest and 20 centimeters northwest-southeast. Based on the degree of dental development, it was determined that the child was between one and two years old at the time of death. During excavation of the feature fill around Burial 7, four pieces of shell were found near the cranium.

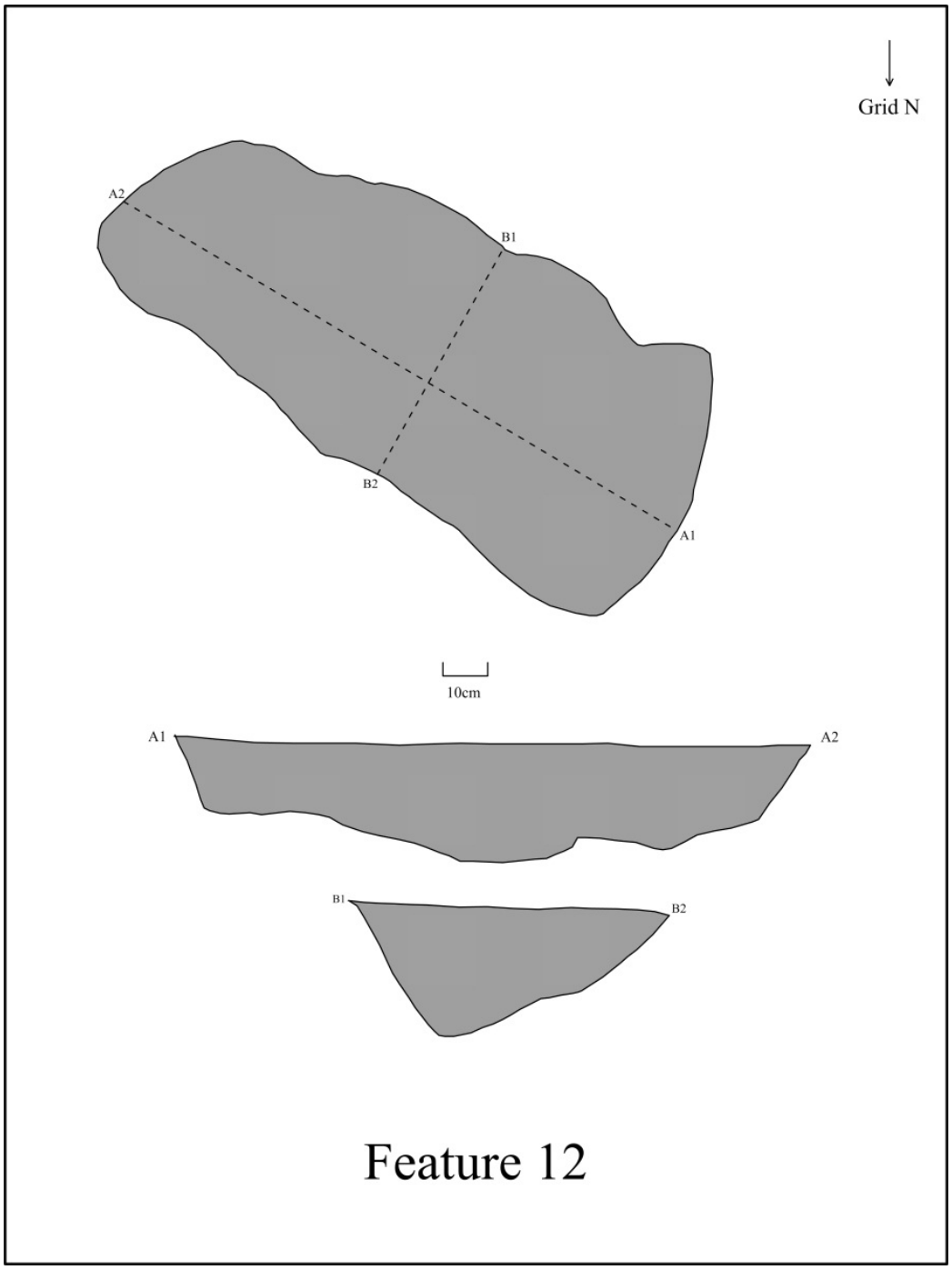

Figure 57. Feature 12 Plan and Profile Views.

Figure 58. Undecorated “bottled-shaped” vessel from Feature 12/Burials 4 and 7.

Feature 13/Burial 5

This feature was located midway between the central posts and the northern wall inside Structure 1 in Square 22. This burial is in line with an arc of 4 other burial pits in Structure 1. It measured 110 centimeters north-south and 76 centimeters east-west, with a maximum depth of approximately 40 centimeters across the bottom. The burial pit had straight sides and a generally flat bottom, defined by a sterile red clay base.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 13 are shown in Figure 59. The feature fill was a dark brown humic soil, described by students as loose and easy to dig. Aside from a single vessel interred with the individual, no other artifacts were discovered in the feature fill. Enough charcoal was present in the feature fill to attain a carbon-14 sample. All of the feature fill was screened, except for a 2-liter floatation sample obtained in order to find bits of cranium and teeth from the brittle burial.

This particular burial was in such poor condition at the time of the excavation that neither the age nor sex of the individual could be determined. Though the remains were friable and delicate, many of the vertebrae, long bones and teeth were present. The cranium, unfortunately, had nearly disintegrated over time. The teeth looked fairly worn, and several had been lost ante-mortem. At least three of the teeth showed evidence of dental caries, and two supernumerary teeth were discovered during the cleaning of maxillary and mandibular fragments.

The individual was in a flexed position, lying on his/her left side with the head facing east. A small cazuela bowl with bold incising was found in the southeastern corner of the feature, placed in front of the face (Figure 60).

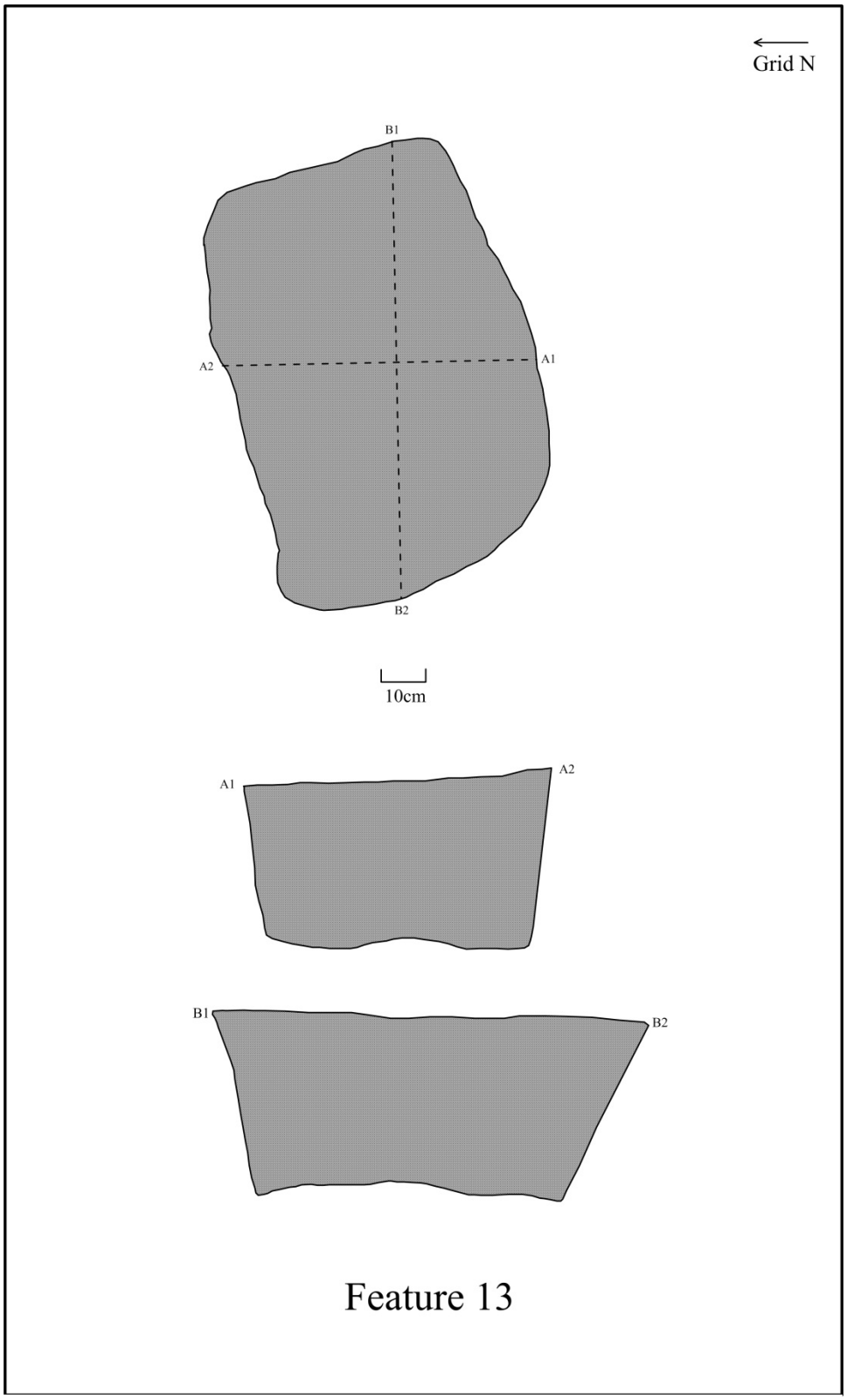

Figure 59. Feature 13 Plan and Profile Views.

Figure 60. Bold incised cazuela bowl from Feature 13/Burial 5.

Feature 14

This feature was located southwest of Structure 1, very near Post Mold 60 in Square 22. It was a small circular feature, most likely a post hole, measuring 23 centimeters northeast-southwest and 22 centimeters northwest-southeast. It was shallow, with a maximum depth of 11 centimeters across the bottom. The feature had sloping sides and a generally rounded, basin shape.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 14 are shown in Figure 61. The feature fill was light brown (bordering on gray) and sandy, and produced no artifacts. There was an even distribution of charcoal throughout the fill, and a carbon-14 sample was taken. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

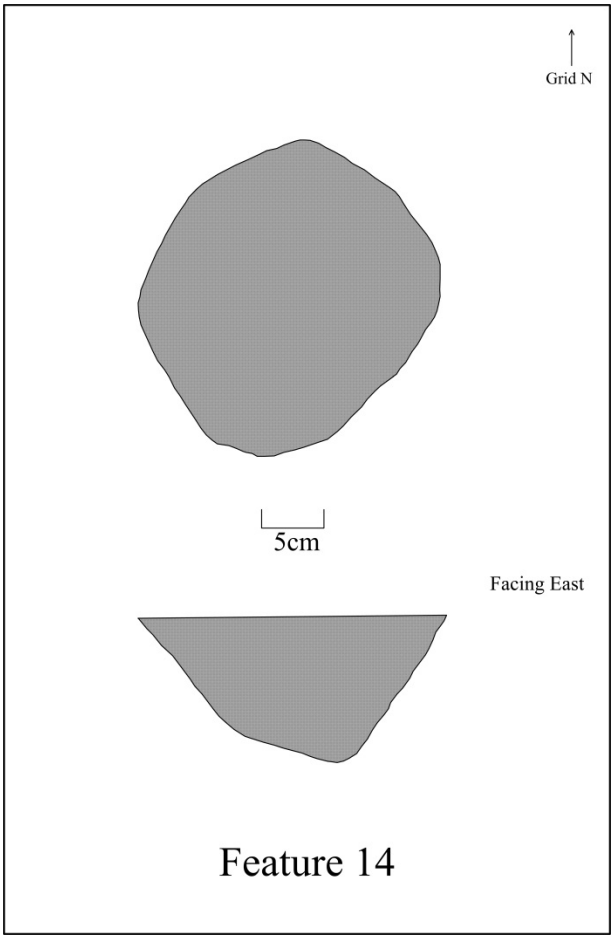

Figure 61. Feature 14 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 15

This feature was located inside Structure 1, west of Burials 1 and 5 in Square 22. It was a small, shallow, basin-shaped oval pit feature. The feature measured 39 centimeters east-west and 30 centimeters north-south, with a maximum depth of 12 centimeters at the base of the pit. Based on the size and location of this feature, it was most likely a post hole labeled as a feature for reasons unknown.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 15 are shown in Figure 62. The feature fill was a medium brown soil, lightly mottled with clay and interspersed with charcoal. An animal bone was discovered along the western edge of the pit. There was enough charcoal present to obtain a carbon-14 sample. All of the feature fill was saved for flotation.

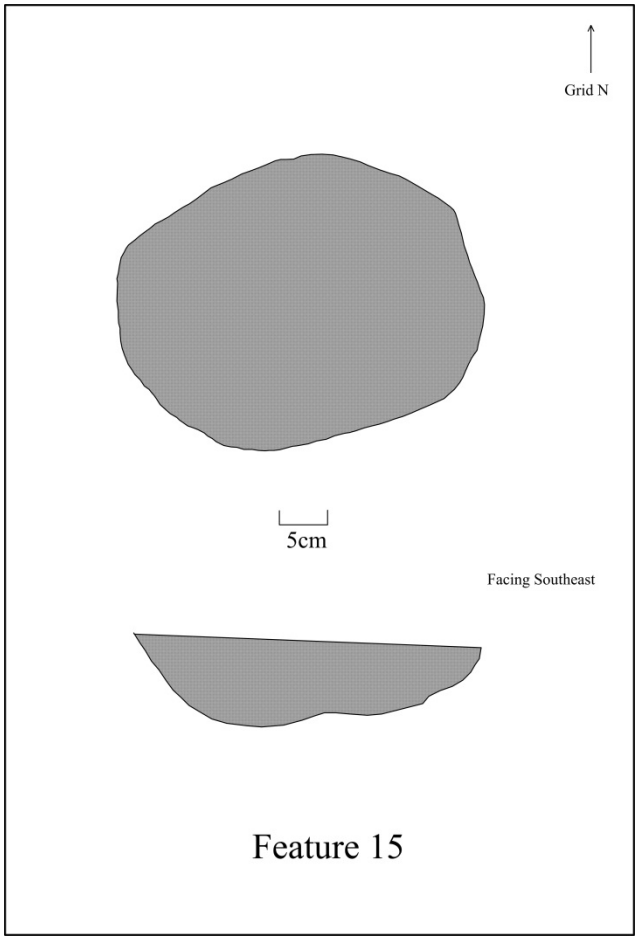

Figure 62. Feature 15 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 16

This feature was located midway between the center posts and the southern wall of Structure 1, southeast of Burial 1 in Square 22. It was a small circular feature, most likely a post hole, measuring 30 centimeters in diameter. It was shallow and basin-shaped, with a maximum depth of 10 centimeters near the center of the pit. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 16 are shown in Figure 63. The feature fill was a medium brown soil, lightly mottled throughout with clay, and produced no artifacts. There was not enough charcoal present to obtain a carbon-14 sample.

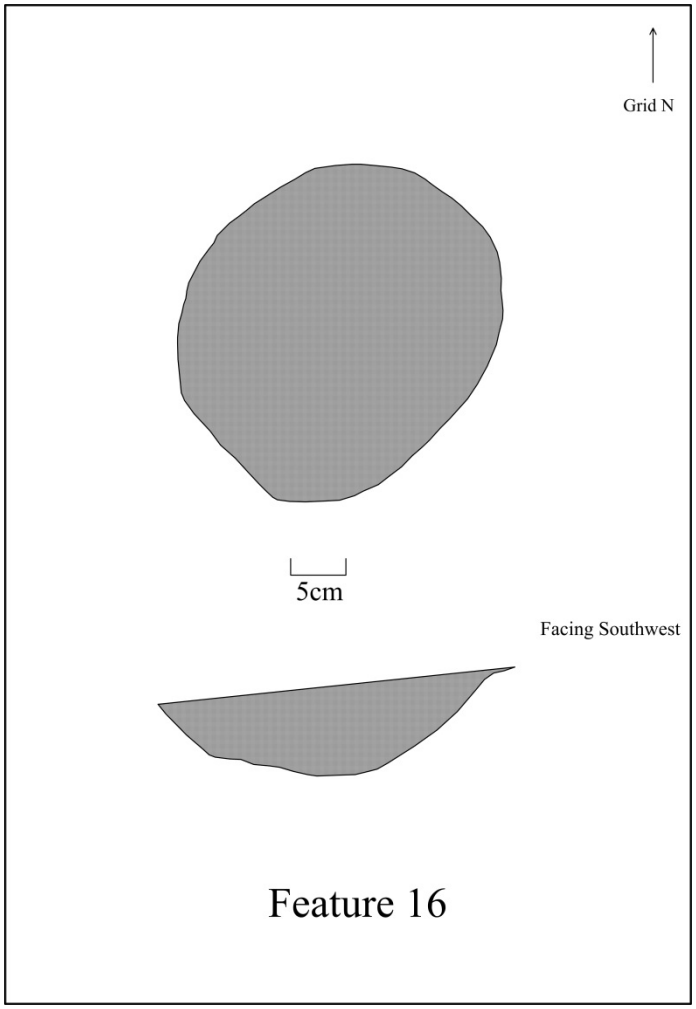

Figure 63. Feature 16 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 17

This feature was located northwest of Burial 1 and southwest of Burial 5 inside Structure 1 in Square 22. It was a small circular feature, measuring 31 centimeters east-west and 28 centimeters north-south. It was almost as deep as it was wide, with a maximum depth of 27 centimeters. Though this feature was likely a post hole, it was rejected as such by Hatch because it was much wider than the standard post hole for Structure 1. The feature had straight sides and a basin-shaped bottom, delineated by a red clay base. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 17 are shown in Figure 64. The feature fill was medium brown and silty. There was a low occurrence of charcoal noted in the fill, primarily concentrated in the bottom of the pit, but enough was present to obtain a carbon-14 sample. Decayed wood was found interspersed throughout the fill, as well as many small rocks. No artifacts were discovered in the feature fill. Because of this occurrence of decayed wood, as well as its circular shape, this feature will from now on be identified as a post hole.

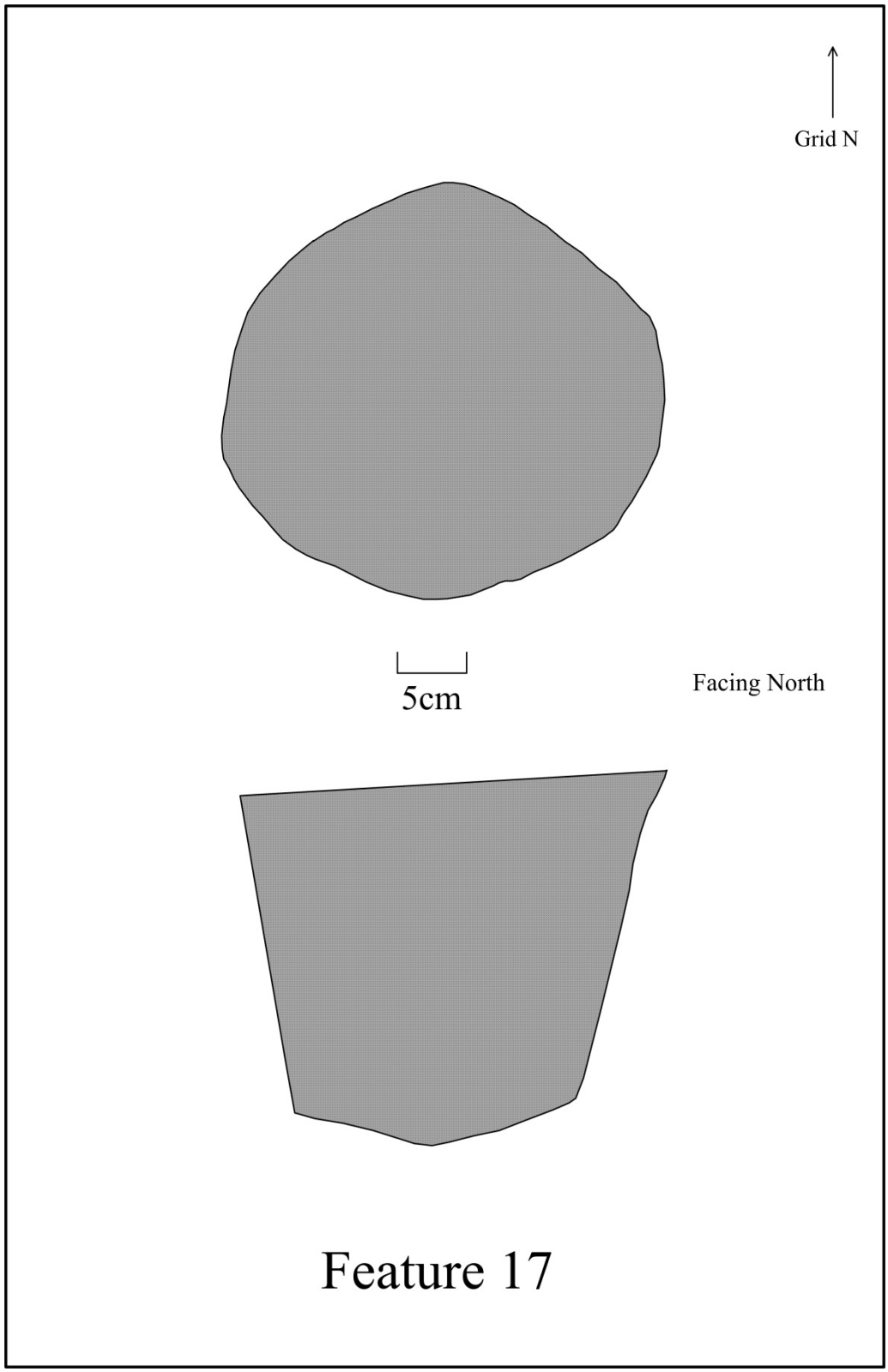

Figure 64. Feature 17 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 18

This feature was located southeast of Feature 5/Burial 1 in the southern half of what was later identified as Structure 1 in Square 22. It was a bi-lobed, "figure 8-shaped" pit feature, likely a double post, with an irregular bottom. The southern lobe of the feature was considerably deeper than the northern lobe. The feature measured 56 centimeters north south and 50 centimeters east-west. It was a shallow pit feature, measuring only 17 centimeters at its deepest point. It had sloping sides, with the walls defined by sterile red clay. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 18 are shown in Figure 65. The feature fill was a dark brown, humic soil that was homogeneous throughout the pit. Charcoal was interspersed throughout the feature, but no carbon-14 sample was taken. At a depth of 3 centimeters, shell fragments were discovered in the southern lobe of the feature, as well as a complete half shell, which was assigned an FN number. Two sherds were recovered from the feature fill.

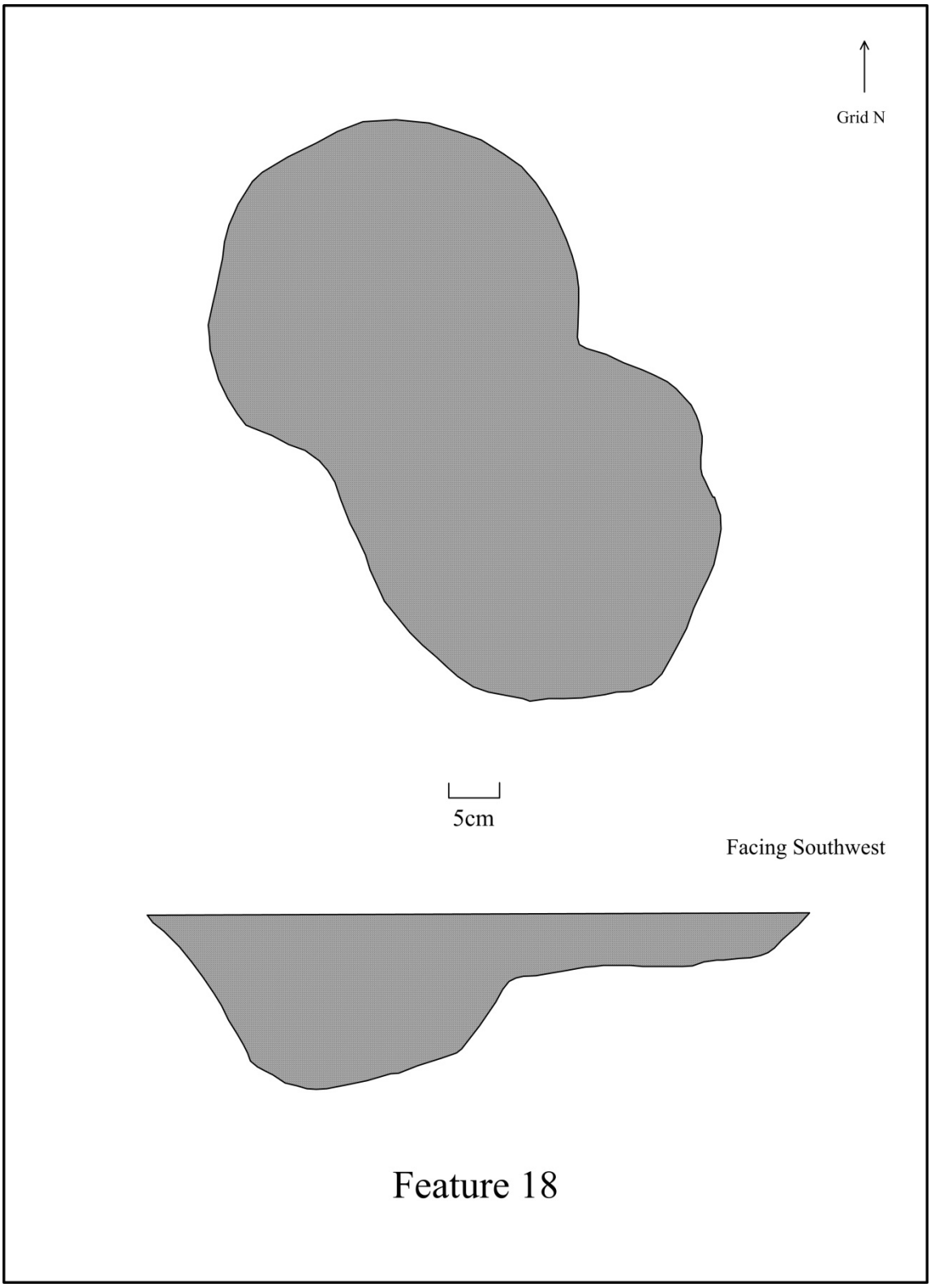

Figure 65. Feature 18 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 19

This feature was located southwest of Structure 1 and Post Mold 29 in Square 22. It was a small, oval, basin-shaped feature. Although it had all of the characteristics of a post hole, it was defined as a feature for reasons unknown. It measured 33 centimeters north-south and 26 centimeters east-west. It was a shallow basin, only measuring 15 centimeters at its maximum depth. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 19 are shown in Figure 66. The feature fill was mottled orange-brown, clayey sand, interspersed with charcoal flakes. There was enough charcoal present to obtain a carbon-14 sample. Only 2 sherds were recovered from the feature fill.

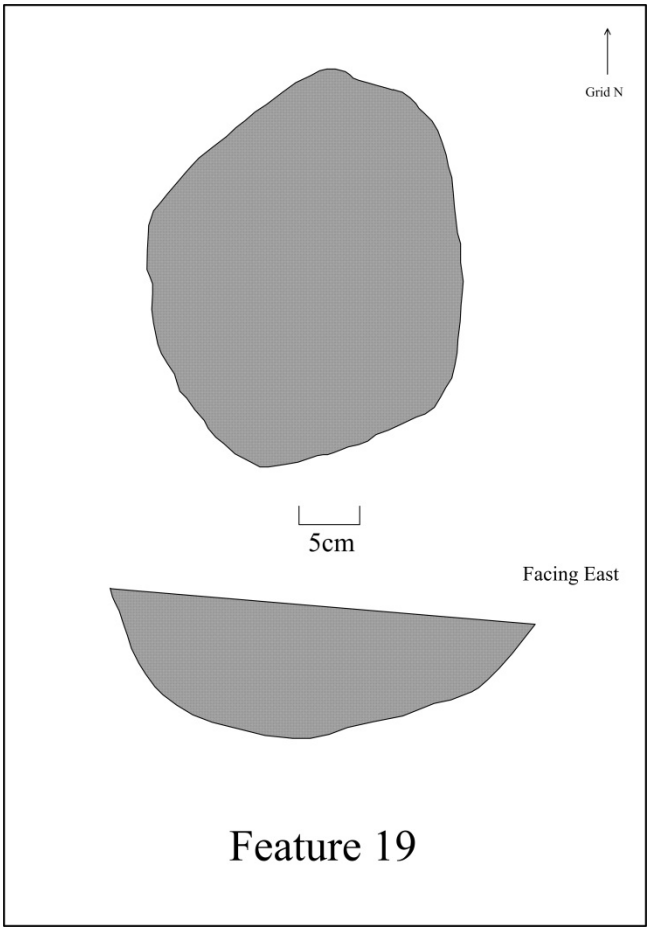

Figure 66. Feature 19 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 20

This feature was located with Structure 1, between Burial 4/Feature 12 and Burial 5/Feature 23 in Square 22. It was a bi-lobed feature, similar to Feature 18, with the northern lobe at least twice as deep as the southern lobe. The feature measured 58 centimeters north-south, 38 centimeters east-west (northern lobe), and 27 centimeters east-west (southern lobe). It was a deep pit, likely a double post hole, measuring 28 centimeters at its maximum depth. It had gently sloping sides, with sterile red clay defining the walls and bottom of the pit (Figure 67). All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 20 are shown in Figure 68. The feature fill was light to medium brown sand, with charcoal flakes peppered throughout the fill. A carbon-14 sample was taken from this charcoal occurrence. Two sherds and a quartz flake were recovered from the feature fill.

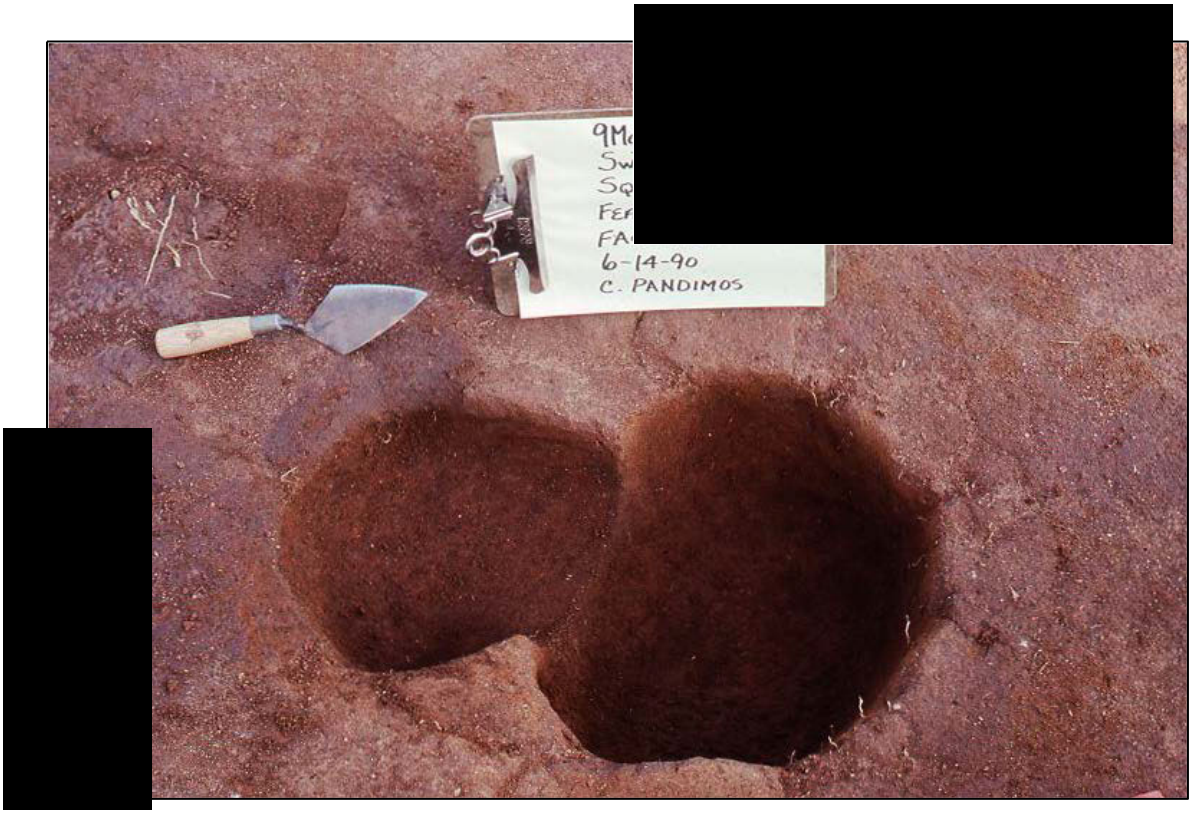

Figure 67. Feature 20 after excavation.

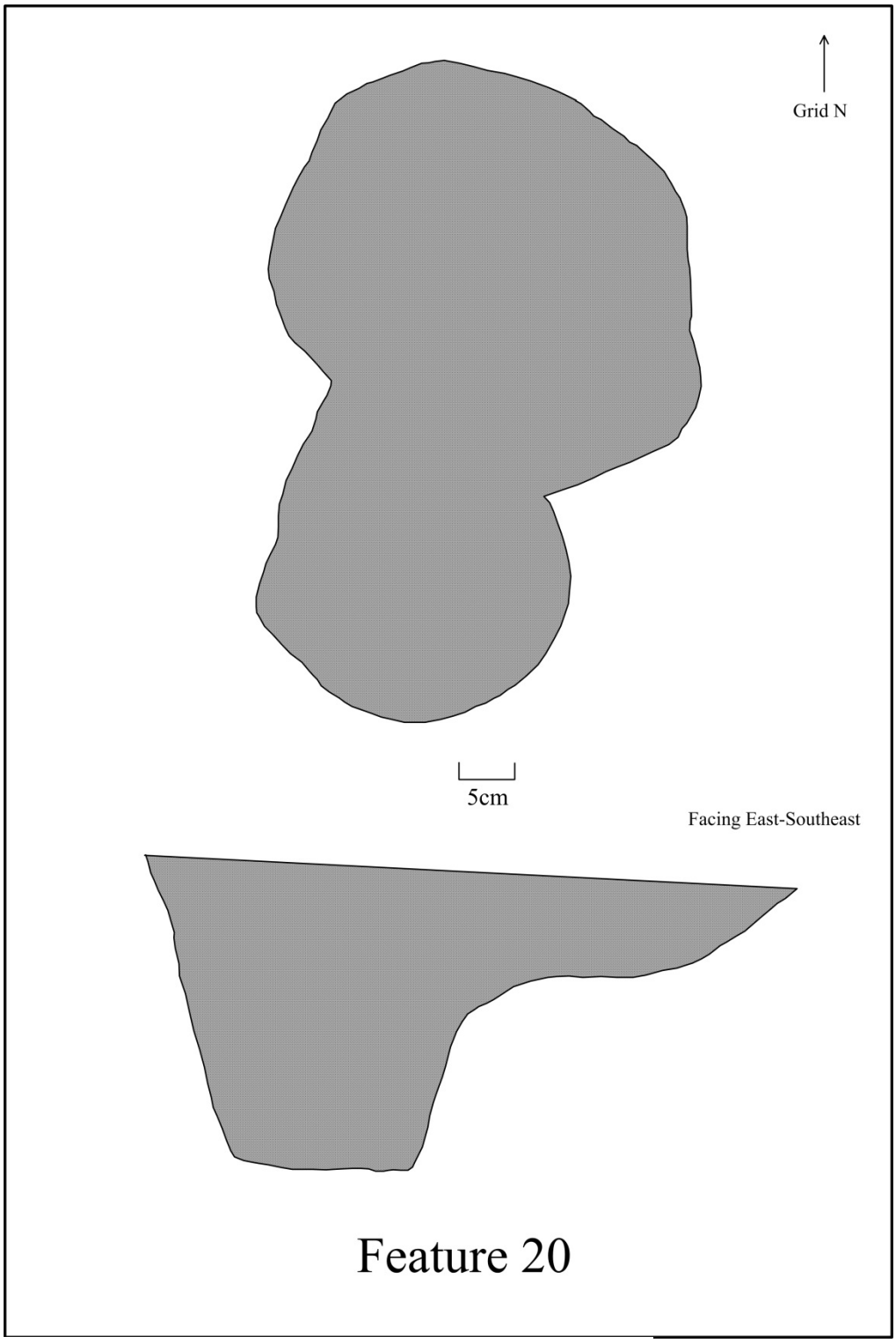

Figure 68. Feature 20 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 21

This feature was located within Structure 1, northwest of Burial 7/Feature 12 in Square 22. It was a circular, shallow feature, measuring 39 centimeters north-south and 35 centimeters east-west, but only 12 centimeters deep. It had a basin-shaped bottom, with gently sloping sides defined by sterile red clay. Based on its shape and location, this feature was most likely a post hole. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 21 are shown in Figure 69. The feature fill was a clay-mottled, medium sandy brown fill, becoming progressively more mottled moving toward the edges of the pit. There was not an appreciable amount of charcoal for a carbon-14 sample, and only 4 sherds and a few quartz flakes were recovered from the feature fill.

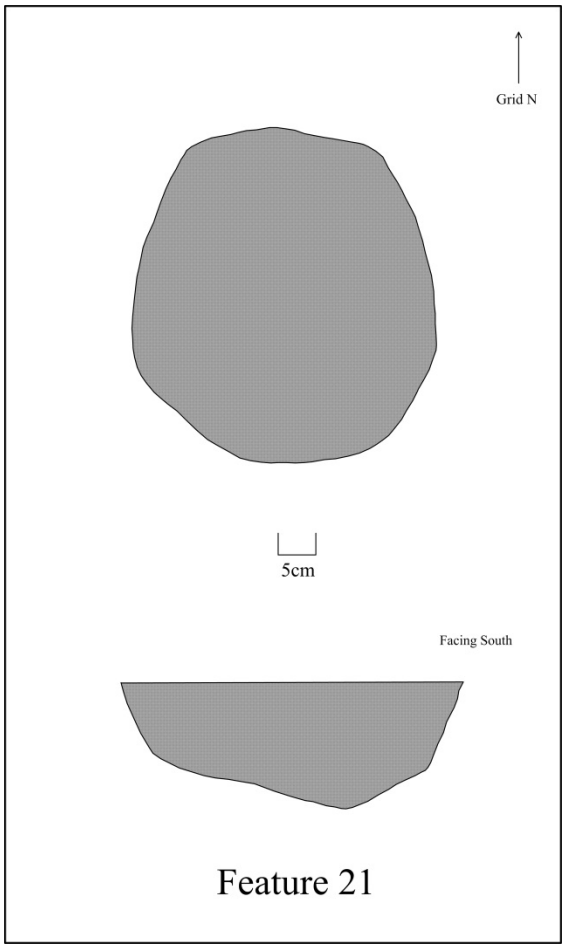

Figure 69. Feature 21 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 22

This feature was located within the southern half of Structure 1 in Square 22. It was arrow-shaped, measuring 55 centimeters east west and 35 centimeters north-south. It had an irregular bottom, measuring 29 centimeters at its deepest point (Figure 70). This feature was initially labeled as Post Molds 17 and 38, but because of the high occurrence of charcoal and sherds, Hatch decided to reassign it as a feature. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 22 are shown in Figure 71. The feature fill was dark brown, homogeneous sand. Though the base of the pit was well-defined by sterile red clay, the edges of the pit were difficult to define. A total of 4 sherds was recovered from the feature fill.

Figure 70. Feature 22 after excavation.

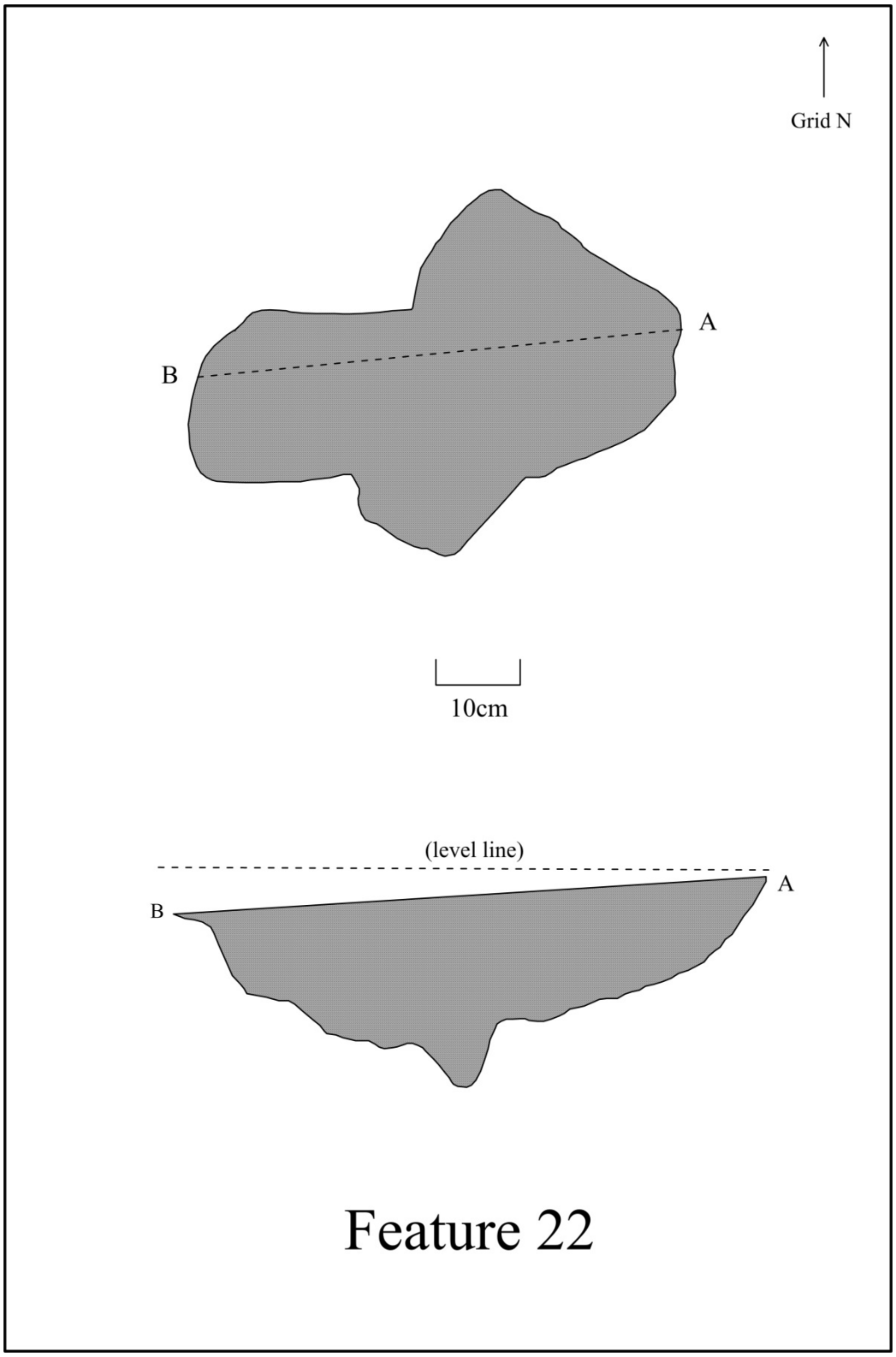

Figure 71. Feature 22 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 23/Burial 6

This feature was located east of Burial 5/Feature 13 inside Structure 1 in Square 22. This burial is in line with an arc of 4 other burial pits in Structure 1. The feature was described as "bean-shaped," measuring 65 centimeters northeast-southwest and 40 centimeters northwest-southeast, with a maximum depth of 27 centimeters across the bottom. The burial pit had sloping sides and a generally flat bottom, defined by sterile red clay walls and base.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 23/Burial 6 are shown in Figure 72. The feature fill was dark brown, becoming progressively lighter moving southwest to northeast through the feature fill. Large pieces of charcoal were recovered in the northern half of the burial fill, and as a result a carbon-14 sample was taken. Two sherds were recovered in the feature fill.

The only human remains associated with this burial were 10-15 teeth and a cranium. The cranium was lying on its right side in the burial pit. Based on the size of the cranium and the number of teeth present, excavators speculated that this was an infant burial. The individual was interred with a pot, which was placed directly on top of the skull, crushing the skull in the shape of the bottom of the pot. The vessel was unique in that it was a bold incised effigy pot of one bowl stacked on top of another (Figure 73). All feature fill was screened, except for the dirt surrounding the cranium, which was floated to find pieces of the crushed cranium.

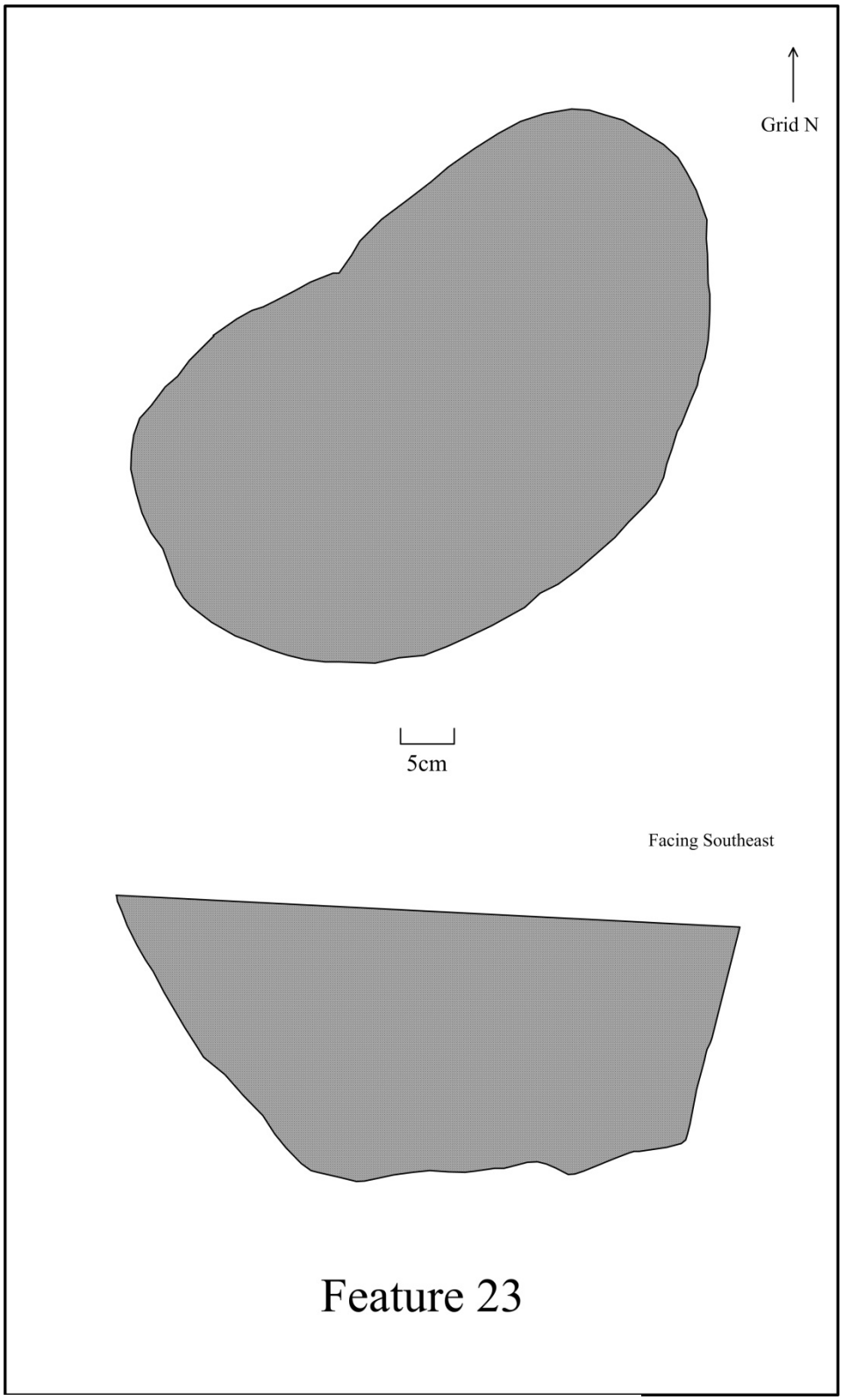

Figure 72. Feature 23 Plan and Profile Views.

Figure 73. Effigy bowl from Feature 23/Burial 6.

Feature 24

This feature was located south of Burials 4 and 7 (Feature 12) inside Structure 1 in Square 22. It was an oval-shaped feature, with an irregular bottom defined by sterile red clay. Based on its size, shape, and location, it could have been used as a storage pit. It measured 38 centimeters north-south and 33 centimeters east-west, with a maximum depth of 17 centimeters near the center of the pit. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 24 are shown in Figure 74. The feature fill was mottled brown and orange clayey sand, with charcoal interspersed throughout the fill. There was enough charcoal present to obtain a carbon-14 sample. Though no sherds were recovered from the feature fill, turtle shell was prevalent.

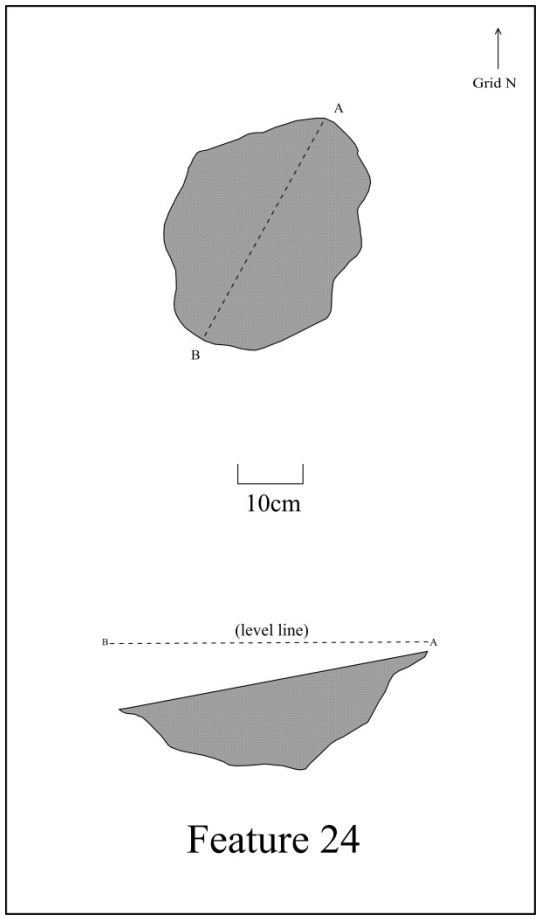

Figure 74. Feature 24 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 25

This feature was located due southeast of Burials 4 and 7 inside Structure 1 in Square 23. It was described as a "teardrop-shaped" feature, measuring 33 centimeters northeast-southwest and 22 centimeters northwest-southeast. It was shallow, with straight sides a flat base, measuring 12 centimeters across the bottom. Based upon its location and contents, this feature may have been a post hole. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 25 are shown in Figure 75. The feature fill was a rich, humic dark brown soil, becoming more clay-mottled with depth. Three sherds were recovered from the feature fill.

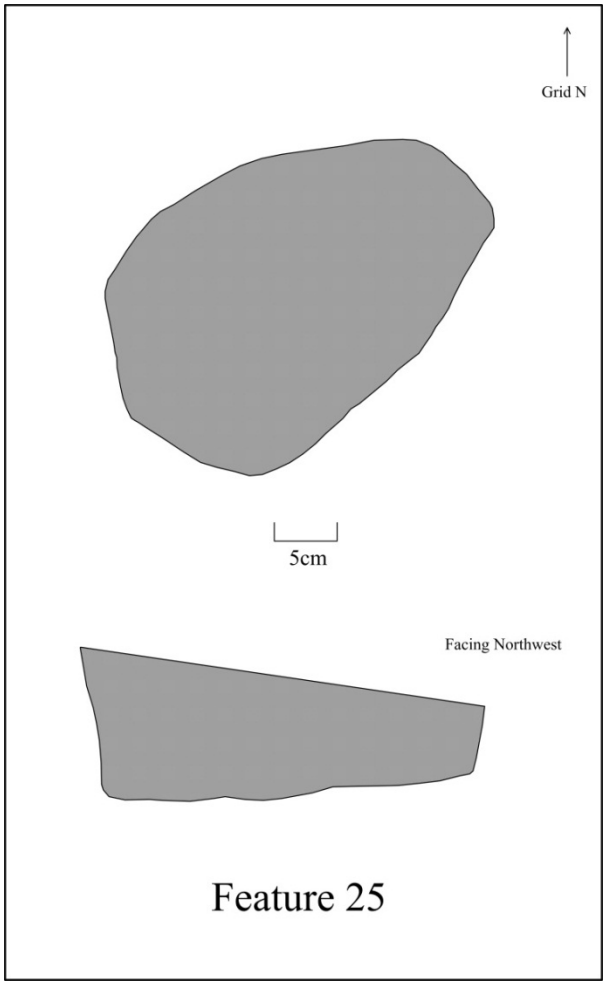

Figure 75. Feature 25 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 26

This feature was located just outside Structure 1, adjacent to Post Mold 48 in Square 23. This was a small, oval-shaped feature, most likely a post hole, measuring 21 centimeters north-south and 16 centimeters east-west. It was shallow and basin-shaped, only 7 centimeters at its maximum depth. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 26 are shown in Figure 76. The feature fill was a humic brown soil, well-defined from the sterile red clay walls and base of the pit. No sherds were recovered from the feature fill.

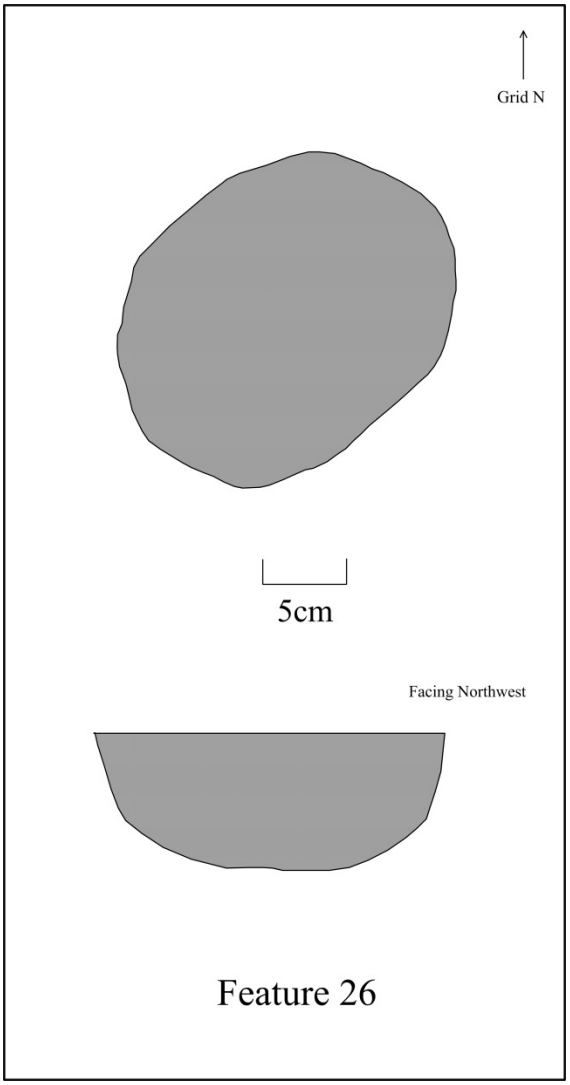

Figure 76. Feature 26 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 27

This feature was located east of Structure 1 in Square 23. It was a small, shallow, basin-shaped post mold, which was assigned a feature number for reasons unknown. It measured 9 centimeters east-west and 7 centimeters north-south, with a maximum depth of 8 centimeters. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 27 are shown in Figure 77. The feature fill was clay-mottled, loosely packed sandy soil. Because of the clay mottling, it was difficult to determine the edges of the pit or the base of the pit from the sterile red clay surrounding it. Only one sherd was recovered from the feature fill.

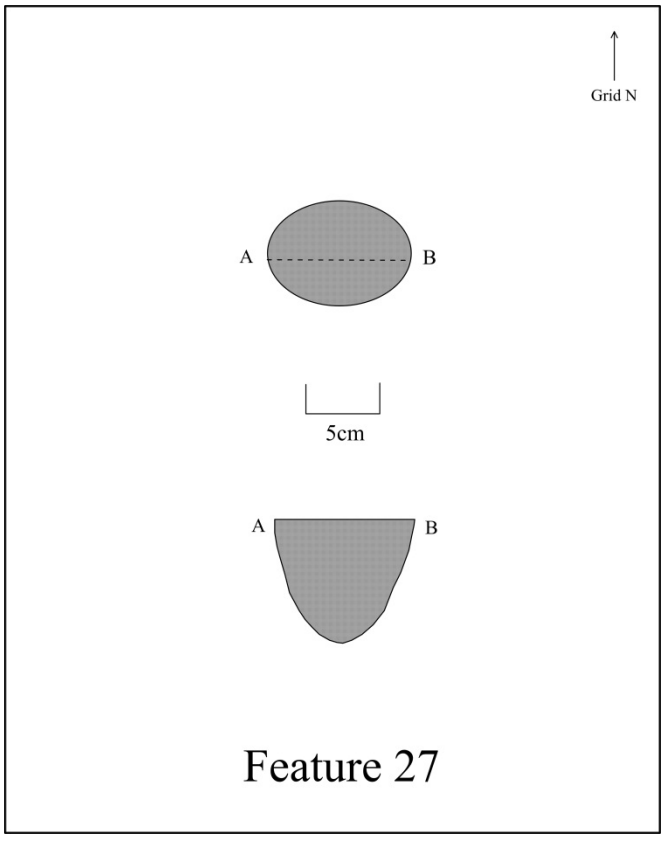

Figure 77. Feature 27 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 28

This feature was located southwest of Feature 31 in Square 23. It had straight sides and an irregular bottom that was deepest toward the center (Figure 78). The pit had a well-defined bottom and sides. It measured 52 centimeters northwest-southeast and 27 centimeters northeast-southwest, with a maximum depth of 30 centimeters. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 28 are shown in Figure 79. The feature fill was lightly clay-mottled brown sand, with charcoal interspersed throughout the fill. A charcoal sample was obtained for carbon-14 analysis. A total of 17 sherds was recovered from the feature fill, as well as many shell fragments, bone fragments, and lithics. The array of materials recovered from this pit led excavators to speculate that it could have been used for storage, but alternatively, it could have been a triple post hole.

Figure 78. Feature 28 after excavation.

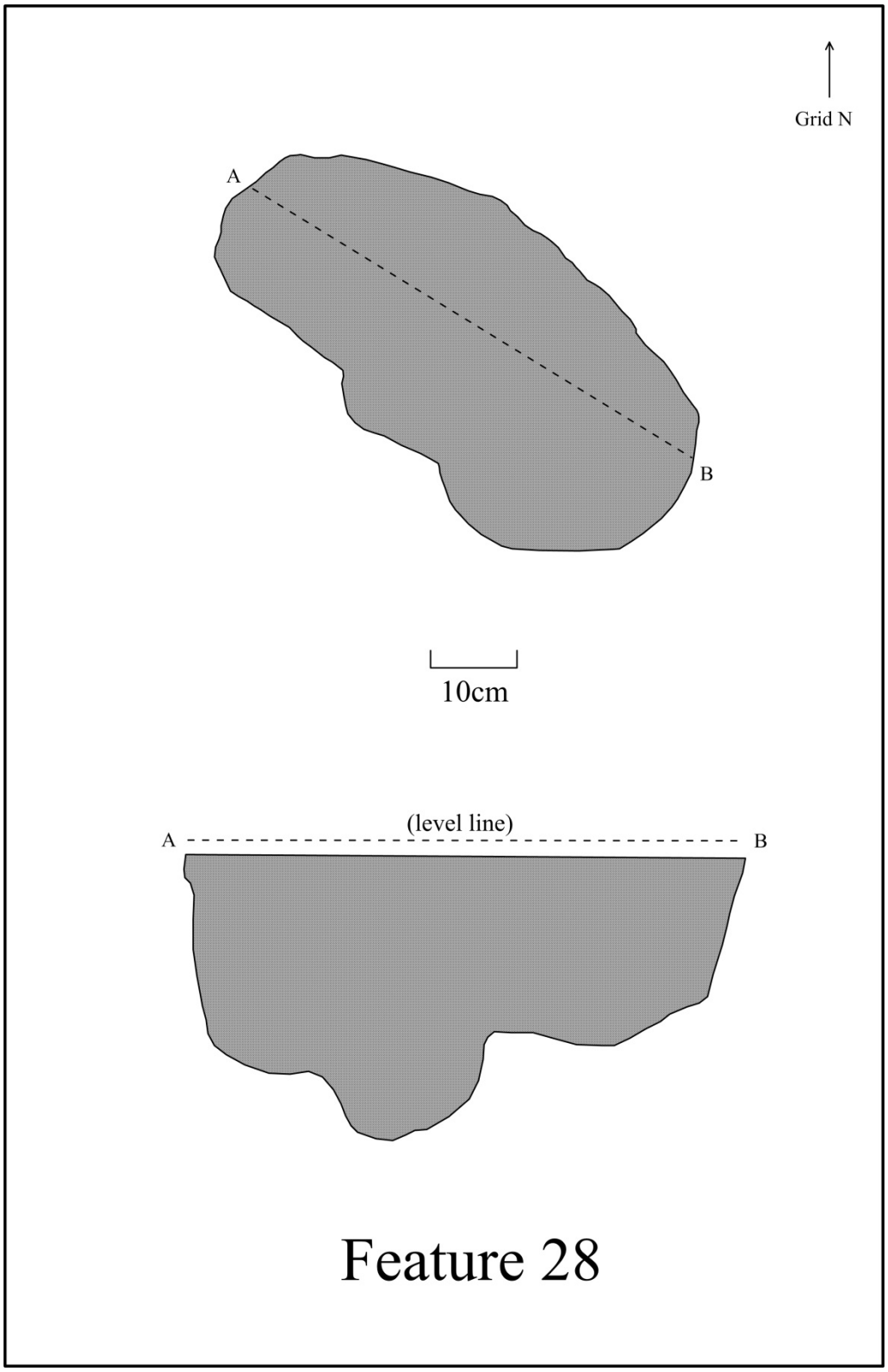

Figure 79. Feature 28 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 29

This feature was located inside Structure 1, just south of Feature 30 in Square 23. Originally labeled as a post mold, it was reassigned as a feature for reasons unknown. For the remainder of this report, it will be referred to as a post hole. It measured 28 centimeters north-south and 23 centimeters east-west. It was a deep, basin-shaped feature with gently sloping sides and a maximum depth of 21 centimeters in the center of the pit.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 29 are shown in Figure 80. The feature fill was dark, sandy loam, which became progressively more mottled moving from the center of the pit out toward the edges. There was enough charcoal present to obtain a carbon-14 sample. A 2-liter flotation sample was taken from the feature fill, and the rest was screened through the 1/4" hardware cloth. No artifacts were recovered from the feature fill.

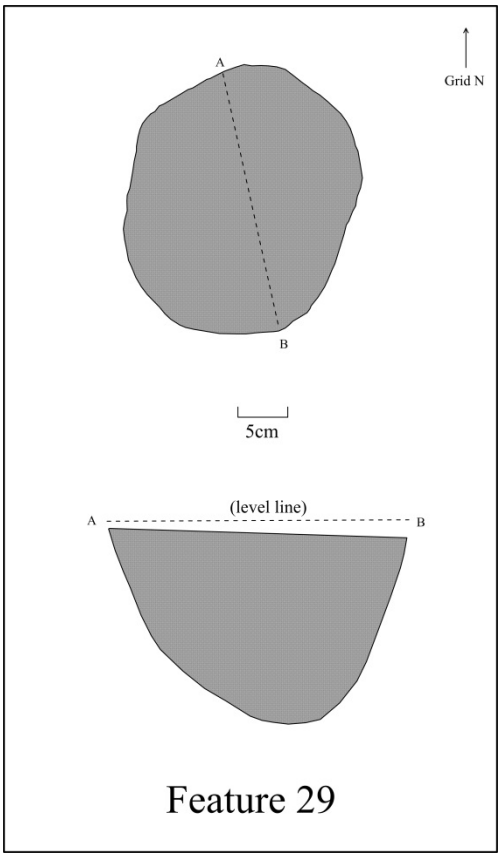

Figure 80. Feature 29 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 30

This feature was located near Feature 29 inside Structure 1 in Square 23. It was an oval-shaped post hole, assigned a feature number for reasons unknown, with gently sloping sides and a deep, basin-shaped bottom. It measured 27 centimeters east-west and 21 centimeters north-south, with a maximum depth of 19 centimeters in the center of the pit. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 30 are shown in Figure 81. The feature fill was mottled orange and brown soil, well-defined by sterile red clay walls and base. Enough charcoal was present to obtain a carbon-14 sample. Two sherds and a quartz flake were recovered from the feature fill.

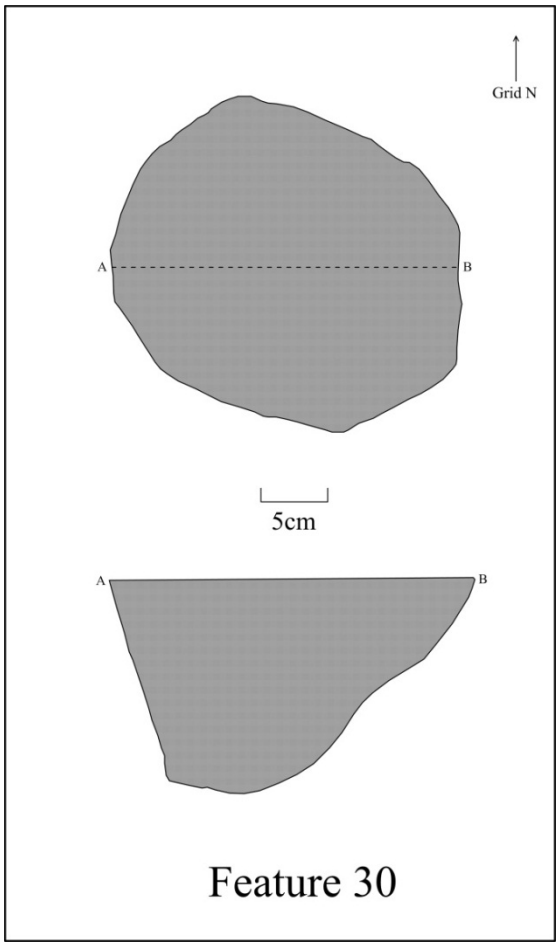

Figure 81. Feature 30 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 31

This feature was located northeast of Feature 28 in Square 23. This feature is similar to Feature 28 in that it could potentially be a triple post mold. The profile view of this feature shows three distinct lobes (Figure 82). The pit had straight sides and an irregular bottom. It measured 68 centimeters northwest-southeast and 35 centimeters southwest-northeast, with a maximum depth of 32 centimeters in the central lobe. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 31 are shown in Figure 83. The feature fill was a humic black soil, which became progressively more mottled moving from the center of the pit out toward the edges. The walls and base of the pit were well-defined by sterile red clay. Charcoal, shell, and animal bone were interspersed throughout the fill. Enough charcoal was present to obtain a carbon-14 sample. A total of 16 sherds was recovered from the feature fill, primarily from the central lobe.

Figure 82. Feature 31 after excavation.

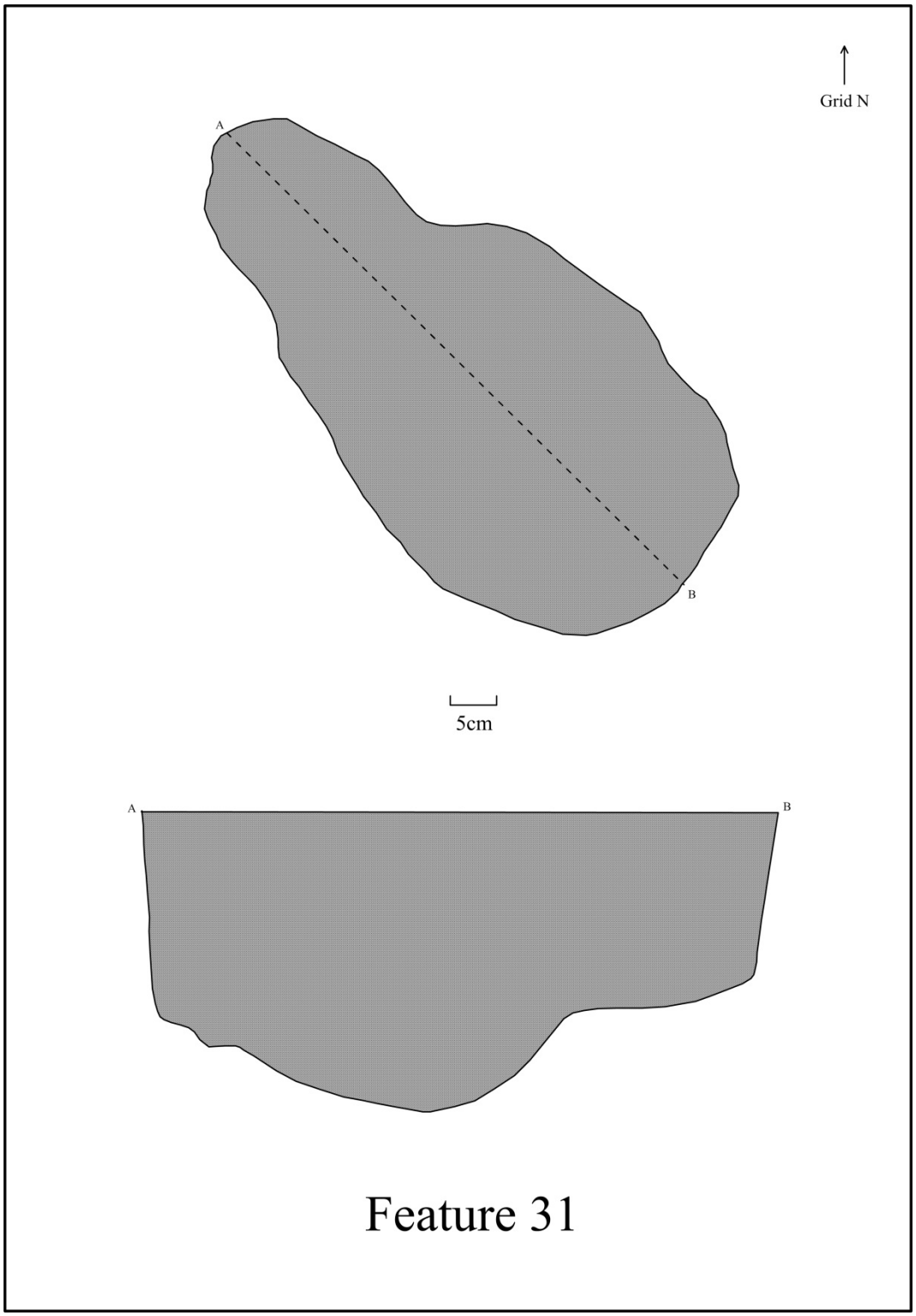

Figure 83. Feature 31 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 32

This feature was located east of Features 45 and 54 in Square 29. It was a circular feature with a flat, basin-shaped bottom and sloped sides, measuring 31 centimeters north-south and 28 centimeters east-west. It was also very shallow, measuring only 9 centimeters across the bottom of the pit. All feature fill was saved for flotation. Because of its size and shape, this feature is probably post hole, and will be referred to as such for the remainder of this report.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 32 are shown in Figure 84. The feature fill was mottled brown and red sandy loam, with lenses of gray ash found throughout the pit. The sides and bottom of the pit were well-defined by sterile red clay. Charcoal and shell were lightly dispersed throughout the fill. One sherd was recovered from the feature fill.

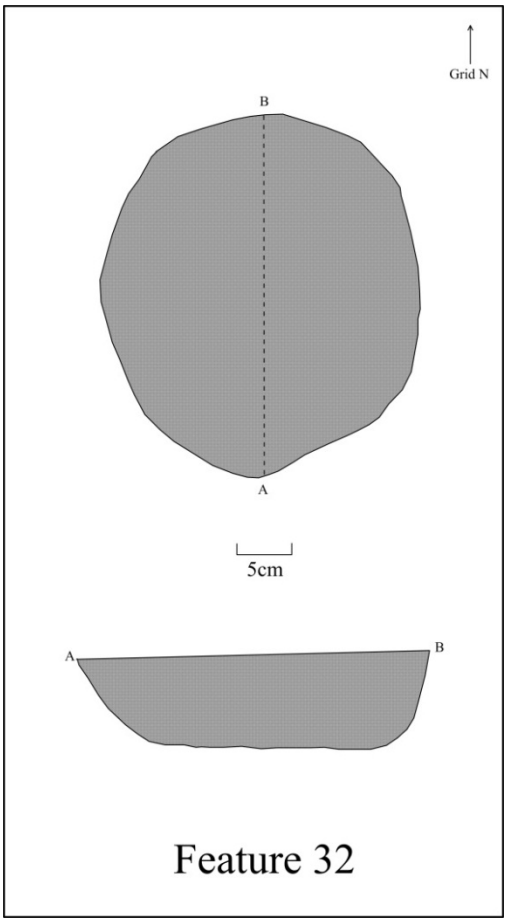

Figure 84. Feature 32 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 33

This feature was located adjacent to Post Mold 96 in Square 28 (Figure 85). The pit had gently sloping sides, but an irregular bottom, possibly caused by bioturbation. It measured 33 centimeters north-south and 30 centimeters east-west, with a maximum depth of 10 centimeters. Though the feature is circular and shallow, it was rejected as a post mold because of its large size in relation to the other posts on site. Instead, excavators speculated that this feature was used as some sort of storage pit. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 33 are shown in Figure 86. The feature fill was a mottled orange and brown sandy loam. No charcoal was present, and only three sherds were recovered from the feature fill.

Figure 85. Feature 33/Post Mold 96 after excavation.

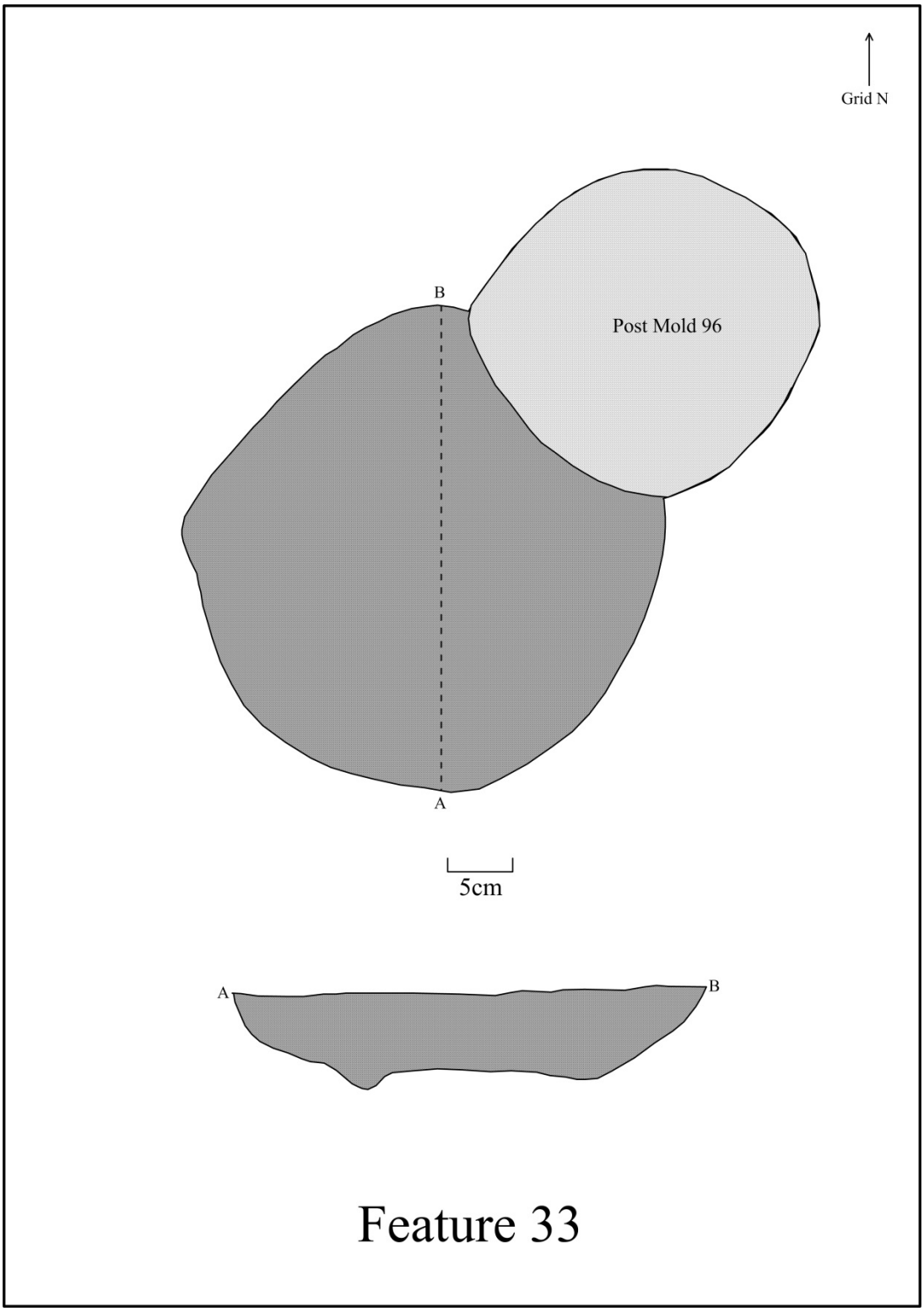

Figure 86. Feature 33 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 34

This feature was located northeast of the small rectangular structure in Square 28. It was a basin-shaped pit with a nearly flat bottom, most likely a post hole. It was circular, measuring 30 centimeters north-south and 29 centimeters east-west. The feature was also very shallow, measuring only 8 centimeters across the bottom of the pit. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 34 are shown in Figure 87. The feature fill was humic, dark brown soil mottled throughout with red clay. The base of the pit was well-defined by sterile red clay. No sherds were recovered from the feature fill.

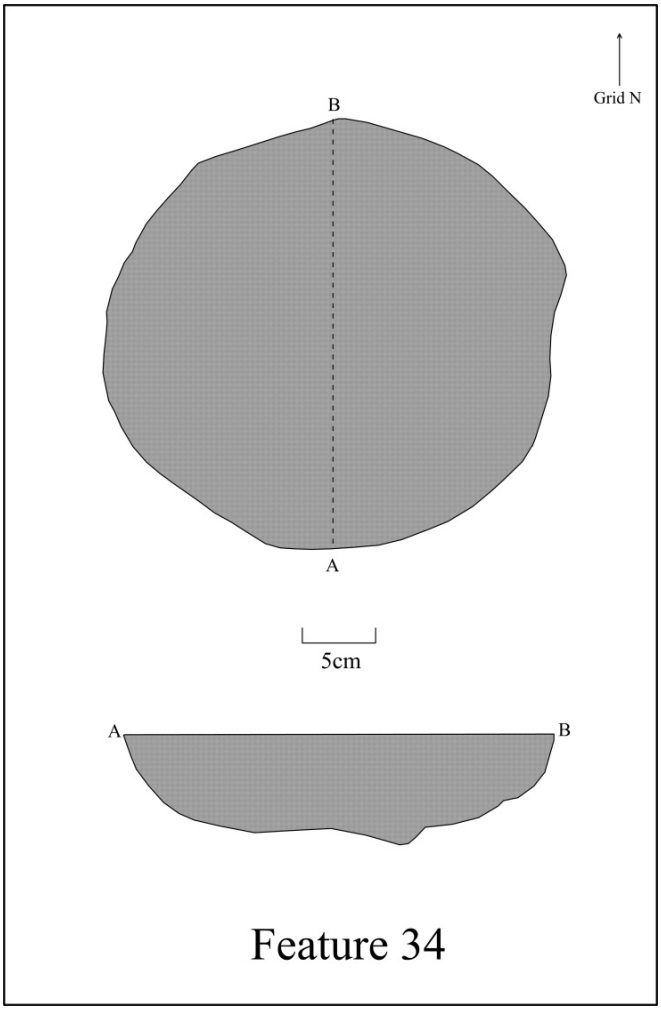

Figure 87. Feature 34 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 35

This feature was located southeast of Feature 41 in Square 28. This feature was more than likely one of the wall posts of the small rectangular structure in Square 28. It measured 26 centimeters northeast-southwest and 20 centimeters northwest-southeast. It was oval-shaped with an irregular bottom, measuring 20 centimeters at its deepest point. All fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 35 are shown in Figure 88. The feature fill was light gray near the surface, becoming a mottled dark brown and gray sandy loam with depth. In general, the fill was loose and well-drained. The pit floor and walls were well-defined by sterile red clay. A carbon-14 sample was obtained, and 7 sherds were recovered from the feature fill.

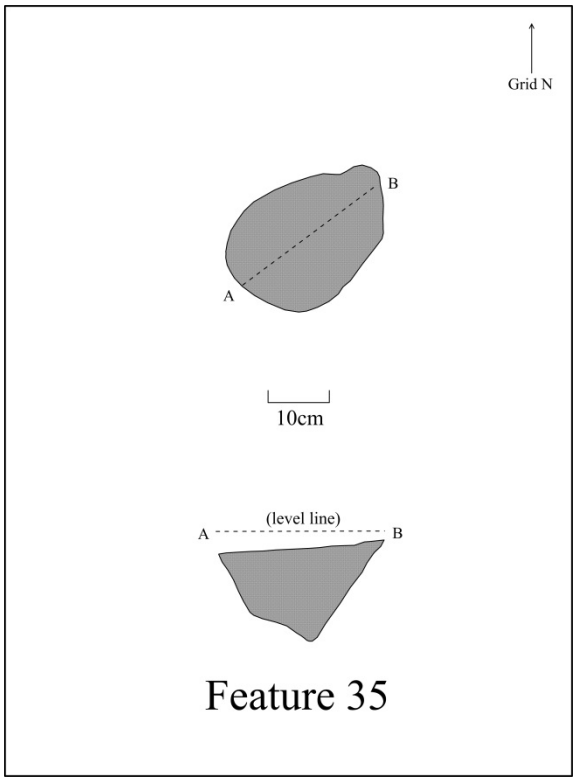

Figure 88. Feature 35 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 36

This feature was located northeast of the small rectangular structure in Square 28. It had an egg-shaped plan view, measuring 22 centimeters northwest-southeast and 19 centimeters southwest-northeast. Because of its small size and egg-shape, this was probably a post hole. The pit had an irregular, shallow bottom, measuring only 7 centimeters at its deepest point. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 36 are shown in Figure 89. The feature fill was a loose, mottled brown and red soil. There was a high occurrence of charcoal in this pit, but isolated to the surface of the pit. A carbon-14 sample was taken. The bottom of the pit was defined by a sterile red clay base. No artifacts were recovered from the feature fill.

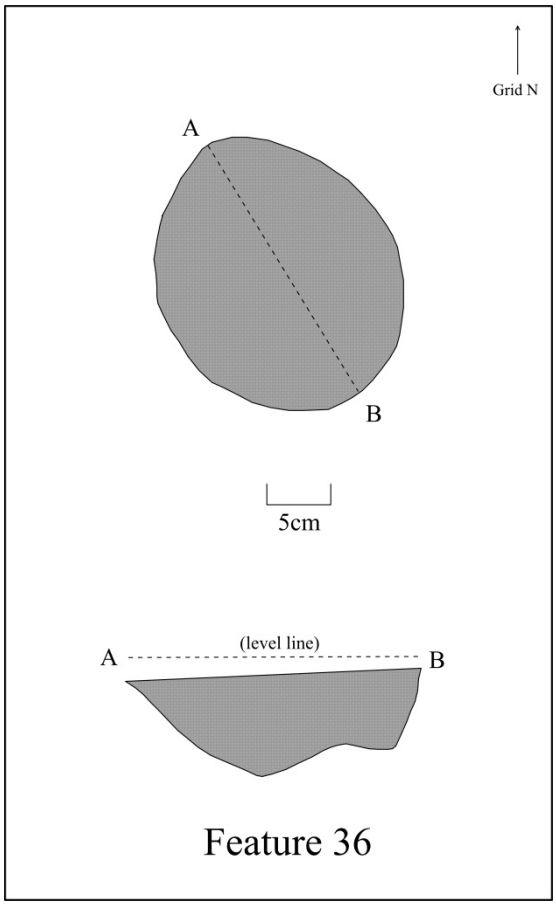

Figure 89. Feature 36 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 37

This feature was located 10 meters southeast of Structure 1, and was more than likely a wall post for a small rectangular structure in Square 28. It measured 30 centimeters north-south and 25 centimeters east-west. It was circular and deep, with sloping sides and a flat bottom, measuring 18 centimeters across the bottom. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 37 are shown in Figure 90. The feature fill was dark brown silt, lightly mottled with red clay. Charcoal was interspersed throughout the fill, as well as fragments of bone, shell and mica. A carbon-14 sample was obtained. The pit was well-defined by a sterile red clay base. Five sherds were recovered from the feature fill.

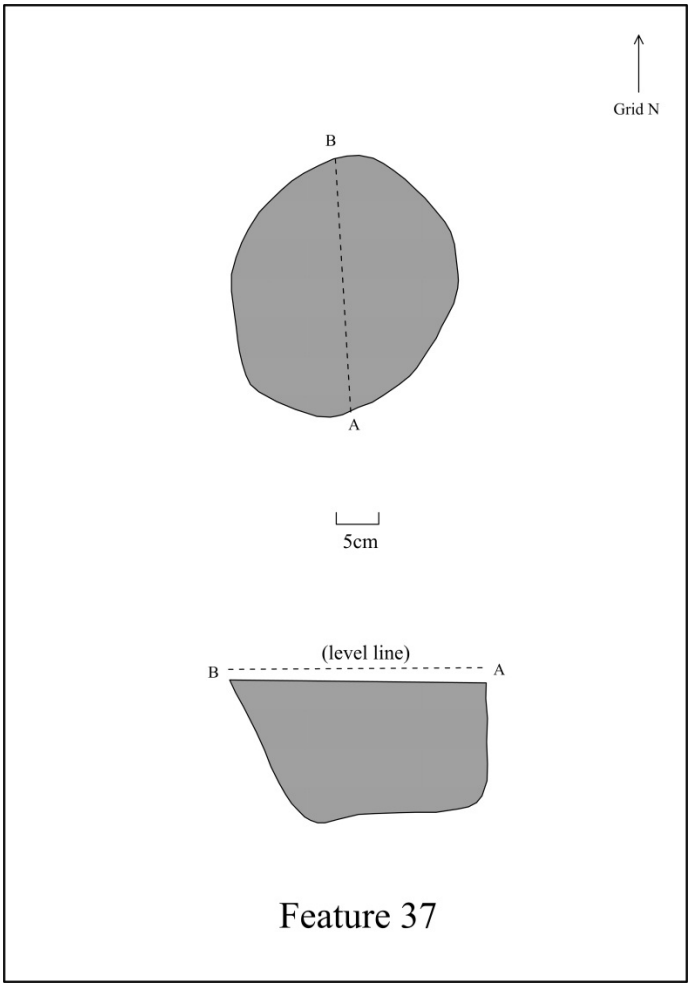

Figure 90. Feature 37 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 38

This feature was located within a small rectangular structure in Square 28. This was an oval-shaped feature, with sloping sides and a basin-shaped bottom. Because of its shape and location, this may have been a wall post of a rectangular structure in Square 28. It measured 33 centimeters northwest-southeast and 31 centimeters southwest-northeast. This was a shallow pit, measuring only 8 centimeters at its deepest point. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 38 are shown in Figure 91. The feature fill was clay-mottled, dark brown soil. There was not enough charcoal present to obtain a carbon-14 sample. No artifacts were recovered from the feature fill.

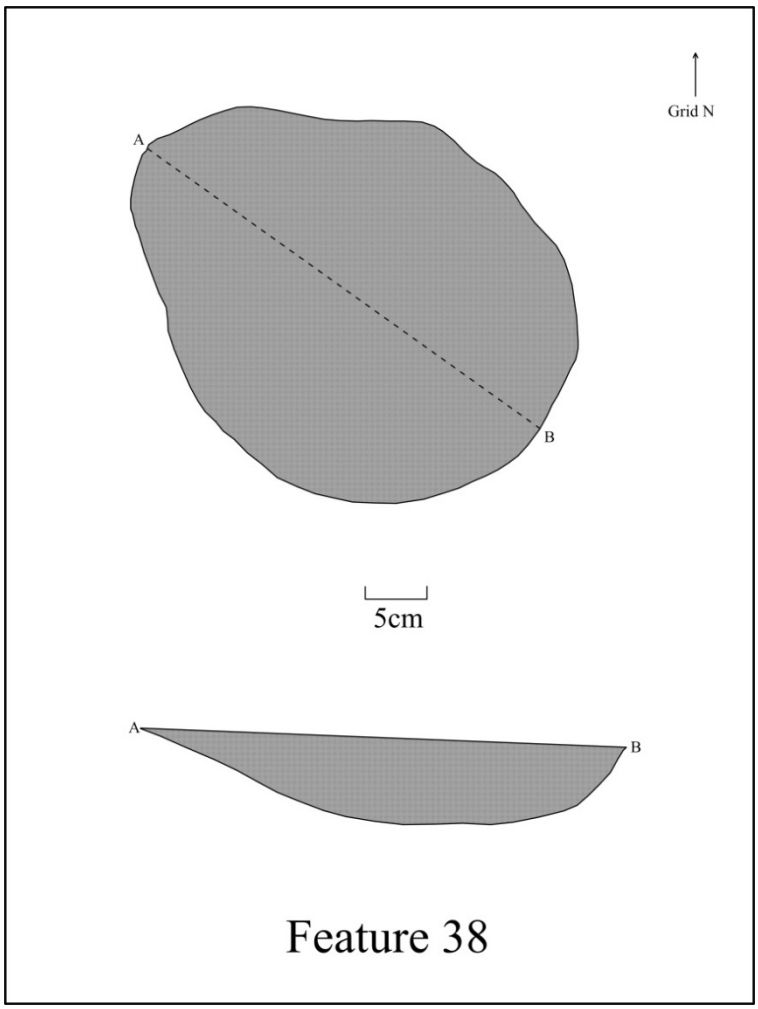

Figure 91. Feature 38 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 39

This feature was located southeast of Feature 36 and northeast of a small rectangular structure in Square 28. This was a small, circular, basin-shaped feature, and was more than likely a post mold. It measured 20 centimeters northwest-southeast and 19 centimeters southwest-northeast. It was nearly flat across the bottom, measuring 11 centimeters at its deepest point. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings for Feature 39 are shown in Figure 92. The feature fill was a clay-mottled dark brown soil, with ash lenses and charcoal prevalent throughout the fill. Though there were no artifacts recovered from the feature fill, several shell fragments were discovered.

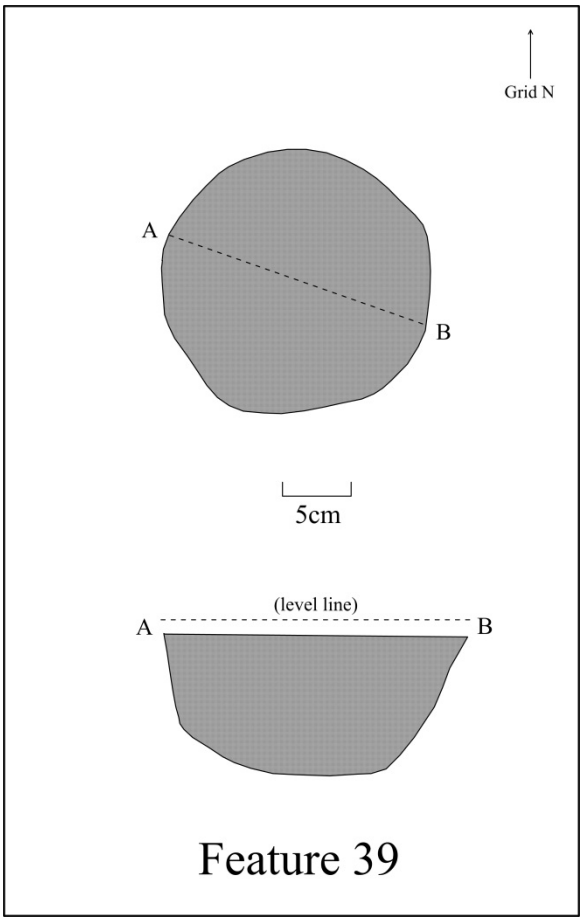

Figure 92. Feature 39 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 40

This feature was located adjacent to Feature 5/Burial 1, midway between the center posts and the southwestern wall of Structure 1 in Square 22. This feature was described as having a "double-basin" shape, and could have been used as a storage pit, though it more than likely was a double post within Structure 1 (Figure 93). It measured 60 centimeters north-south and 32 centimeters east-west. It had an irregular bottom, becoming progressively deeper moving south to north along the profile wall, reaching a maximum depth of 12 centimeters. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 40 are shown in Figure 94. The feature fill was homogeneous dark brown sand, and the edges of the pit were well-defined by sterile red clay, except along the northernmost edge of the pit where there was a tree intrusion. No charcoal was present in the feature fill. A total of two sherds and several shell fragments were recovered from the feature fill.

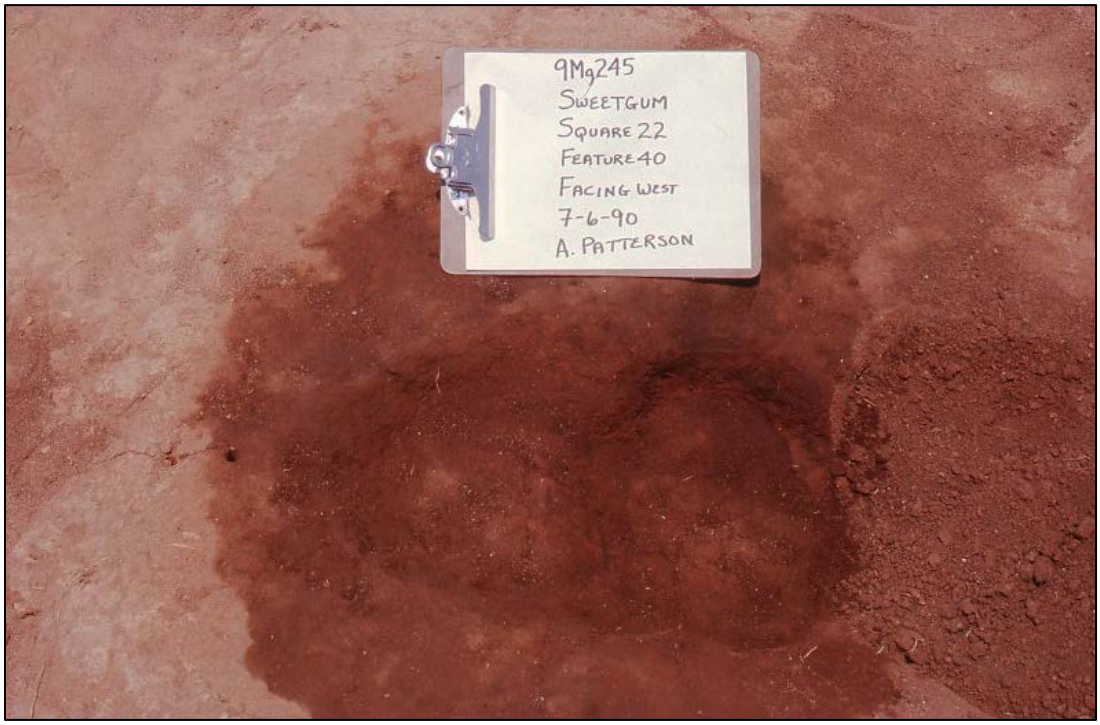

Figure 93. Feature 40 after excavation.

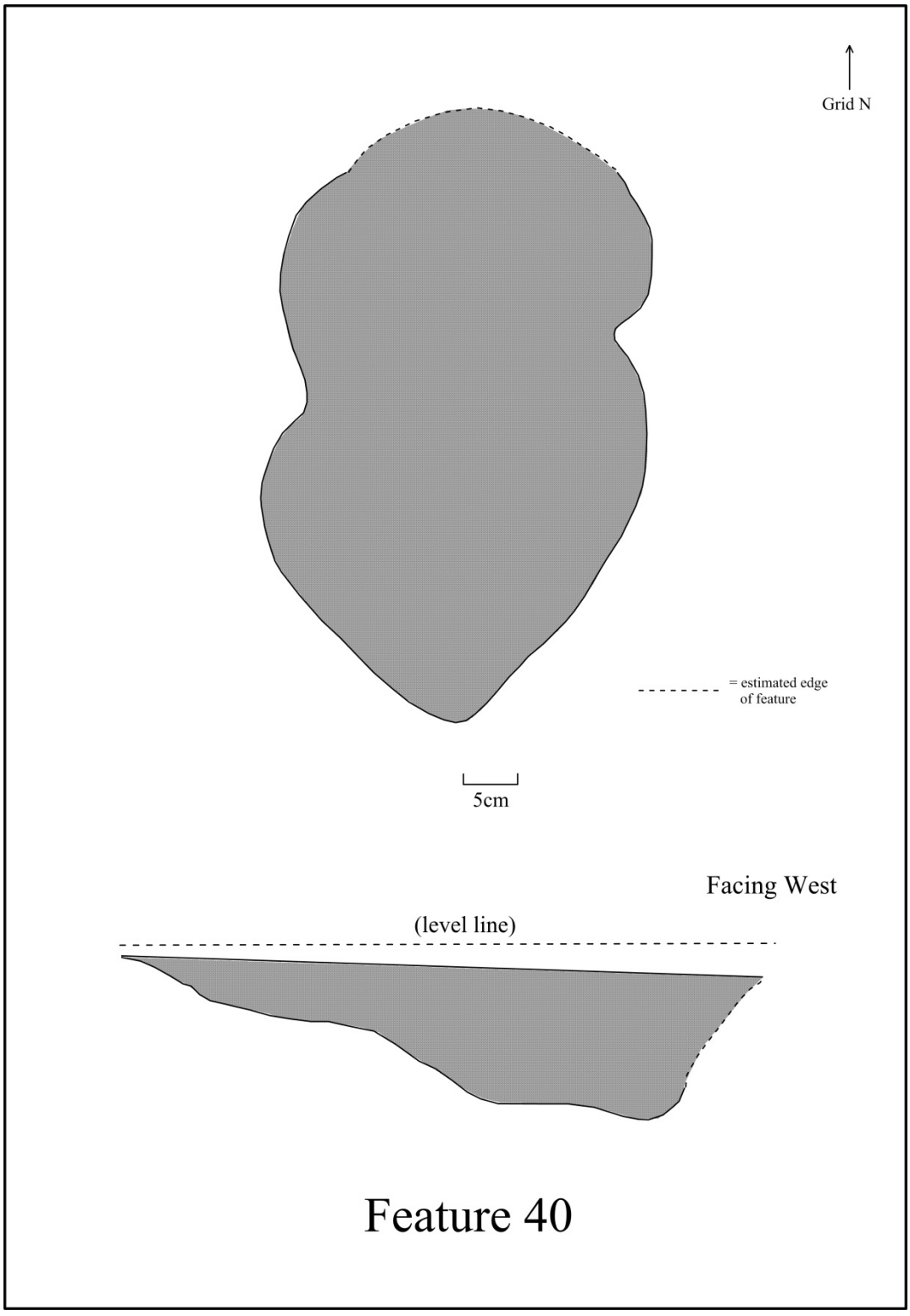

Figure 94. Feature 40 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 41

This feature was located inside a small rectangular structure (Structure 2) in Square 28. This was a large shallow pit similar to Feature 4, but because of its amorphous shape, the walls and floor of the feature were difficult to delineate from the red clay around it (Figure 95). The pit had sloping sides and a generally flat bottom. It measured 150 centimeters northeast-southwest and 100 centimeters northwest-southeast, with a maximum depth of no more than 20 centimeters. Because of the wide array of ceramic, lithic and faunal material present in the feature fill, excavators speculated that this may have been a trash pit. Hatch believed that this trash pit may have been from a later occupation period than the rectangular structure. At least one post mold (PM 116) was found intruding into the southeastern and southwestern excavation quadrants. The post mold was partially excavated along with the feature due to the irregular shape of the feature. The post mold more than likely belonged to the rectangular structure that cuts this feature in half.

The fill from this feature was excavated in one level, with the pit divided into excavation quadrants. The southern half of the feature was excavated first, photographed, and a profile was drawn before the rest of the feature was excavated. This was one of the most productive features excavated. A 10-liter flotation sample was taken from each quadrant, and the rest of the feature fill was screened through 1/4" hardware cloth.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 41 are shown in Figure 96. The feature fill was greenish-gray because of the prevalence of ash throughout the pit. The ash was soft, loosely packed, and ended approximately 1 centimeter before the base of the pit. The ash became increasingly mottled with dark brown, humic soil, which covered the base of the pit. Charcoal was found in every quadrant, and carbon-14 samples were taken from each quadrant. Mussel shell, terrestrial snail shell, and burned bone were also ubiquitous finds in every

quadrant. All four quadrants had high concentrations of unmodified rock recovered in the feature fill.

The southeastern quadrant contained a total of 19 sherds and a variety of lithic materials, including quartz and jasper flakes. The southwestern quadrant contained a total of 14 sherds and also had a variety of lithic materials present, including one projectile point fragment. The northwestern quadrant had a total of 18 sherds and assorted lithic materials. The northeastern quadrant contained more than three times the number of sherds than any other quadrant, with 68 total. Many of these sherds could be reconstructed into partial vessels. Several projectile points were found in this quadrant, including a yellow jasper point.

Figure 95. Feature 41 after excavation.

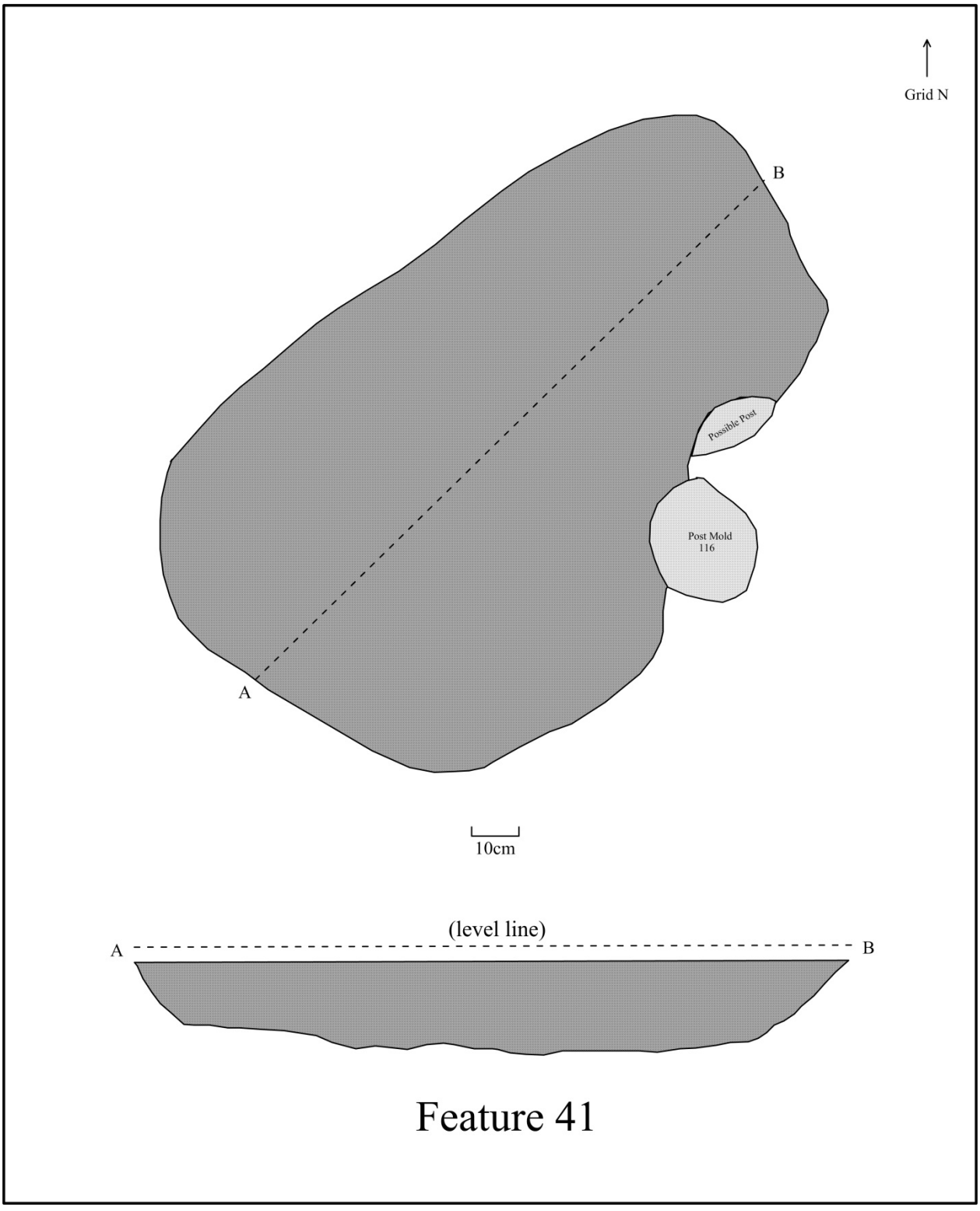

Figure 96. Feature 41 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 42

This feature was located southeast of Post Mold 66 in Square 28, in line with two other post molds in Square 28 (Post Molds 7 and 19) extending southwest to northeast. Feature 43 is slightly northeast of Feature 42. It measured 27 centimeters east-west and 25 centimeters north-south. This was a small, basin-shaped feature, deepest in the center at 17 centimeters. It was almost perfectly circular, with gently sloping sides. Because of its size and shape, this feature was most likely a post hole, assigned a feature number for reasons unknown. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 42 are shown in Figure 97. The feature fill was dark brown soil, heavily mottled with clay. Charcoal was interspersed throughout the fill, but no carbon-14 sample was taken. A total of 6 sherds was recovered from the feature fill, as well as unworked quartz and terrestrial snail shell fragments.

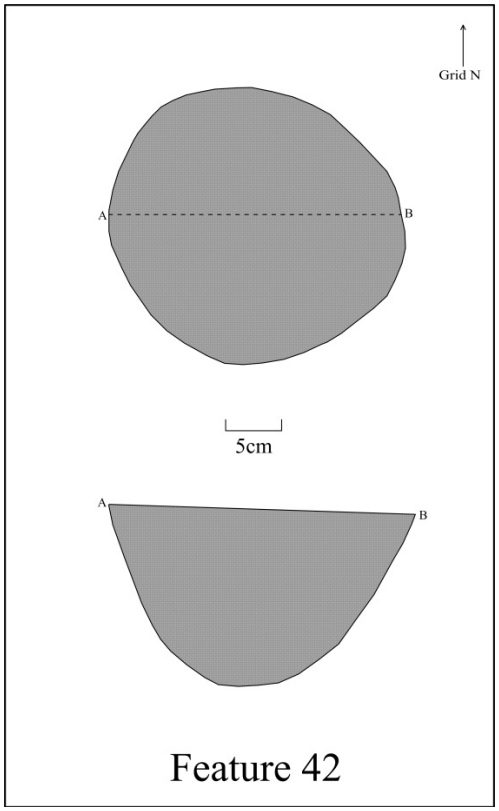

Figure 97. Feature 42 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 43

This feature was located immediately northeast of Feature 42 in Square 28. It was much larger and shallower than Feature 42. Because of its size and contents, it was rejected as a post mold. It is possible, though, that this feature was the post hole in which the actual post sat. This reason would account for the large size of the hole in relation to its rather shallow depth. Because the feature fill contained rich black dirt, and because shell, animal bone, and a sherd were discovered in the fill, I will continue to describe this feature as the excavators described it- as a potential storage pit. This feature measured 35 centimeters southeast-northwest and 34 centimeters southwest-northeast. Like Feature 42, Feature 43 was also circular, basin-shaped, and deepest in the center at 10 centimeters. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 43 are shown in Figure 98. The feature fill was a dark humic soil, heavily mottled with clay. Shell fragments were interspersed throughout the fill. One animal bone and one sherd were also recovered from the feature fill.

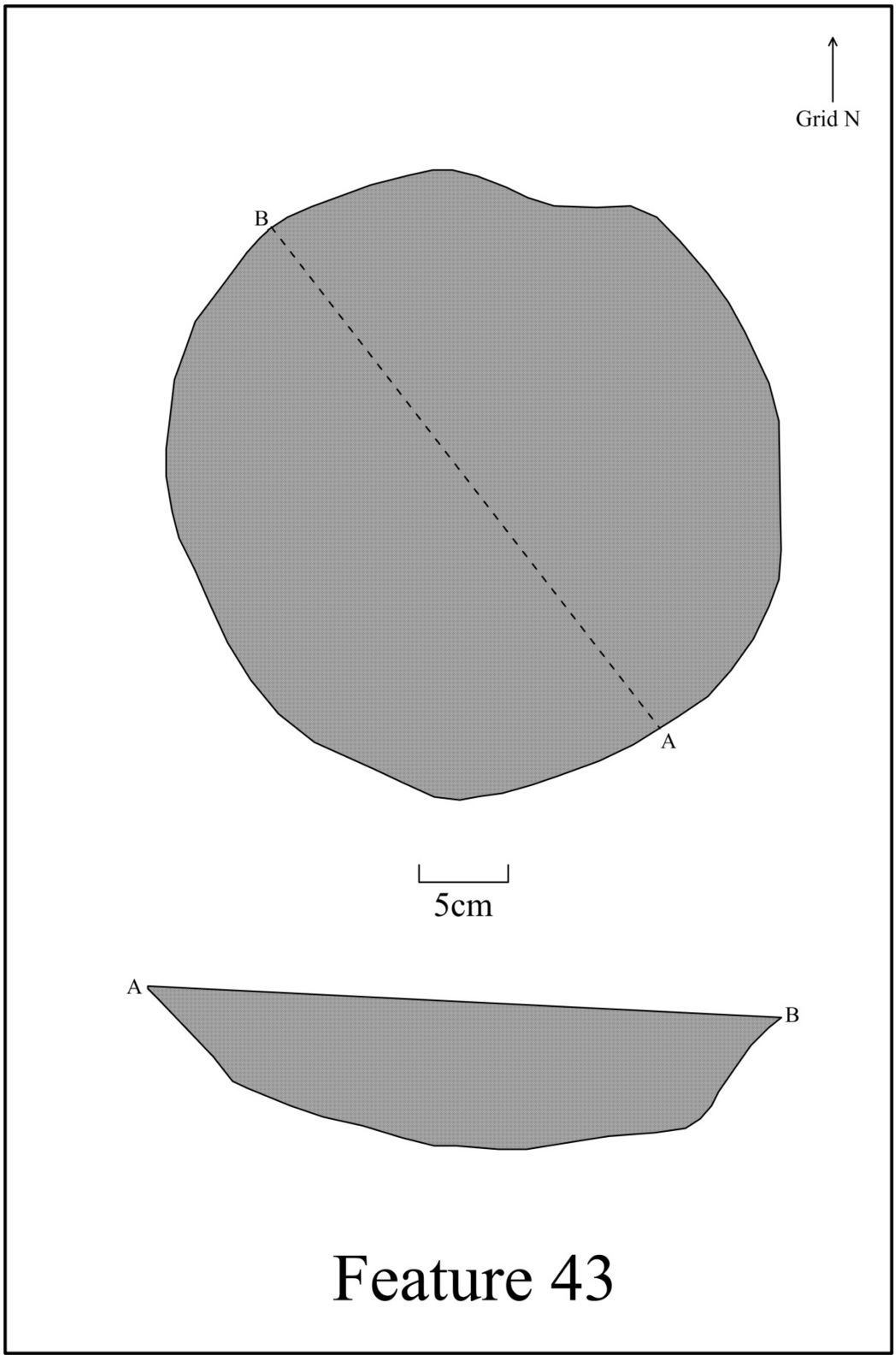

Figure 98. Feature 43 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 44

This feature was located near Feature 42 and 43 in Square 28. This feature was also surrounded by Post Molds 4, 7, 8, and 19, also in Square 28. Like Features 42 and 43, this was also a small circular feature, measuring 25 centimeters northwest-southeast and 20 centimeters northeast-southwest. It had a round base, measuring only 8 centimeters at its deepest point. Though it was assigned a feature number, its size and shape are indicative of a post hole, and it will be referred to as such for the remainder of this report. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 44 are shown in Figure 99. The feature fill was dense, mottled red and brown clay. No charcoal was present in the fill, but two sherds and one bone fragment were recovered from the feature fill.

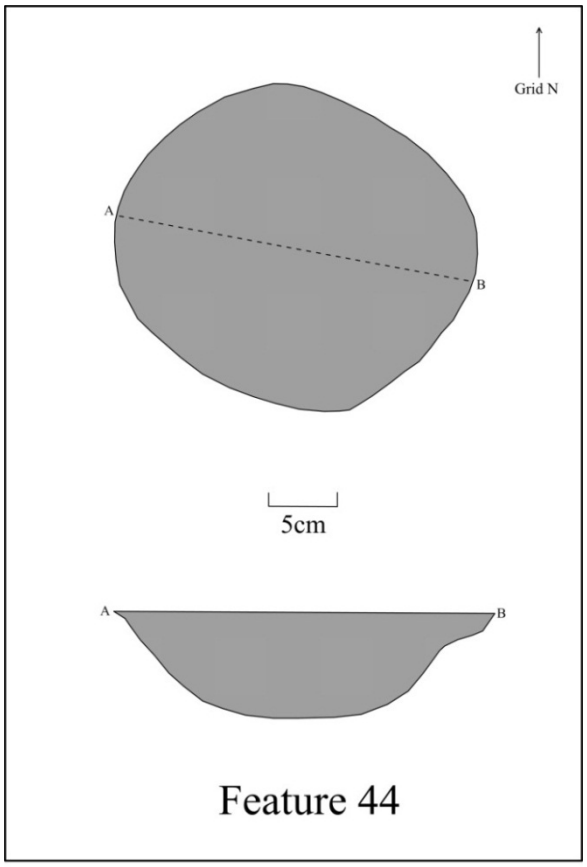

Figure 99. Feature 44 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 45

This feature was located in the northeastern corner of Square 28 and the northwestern corner of Square 29. It was a shallow pit feature, measuring only 12 centimeters at its deepest point at the southern end of the profile wall. It measured 63 centimeters northeast-southwest and 52 centimeters northwest-southeast. The bottom of the pit was poorly defined, but excavators noted that it was fairly flat (Figure 100). All fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 45 are shown in Figure 101. The feature fill was primarily a greenish-brown, ashy soil, with lenses of gray ash prevalent throughout the fill. The presence of ash made the feature fill fairly soft and loosely-packed. Several post molds and features near Feature 45 had a similar feature fill. Since ash was not a common occurrence in most of the features and post molds on this site, its presence in this isolated set of features and post molds could be indicative of contemporaneity and like use. Charcoal, shell fragments, and 11 sherds were interspersed throughout the feature fill.

Figure 100. Feature 45 after excavation.

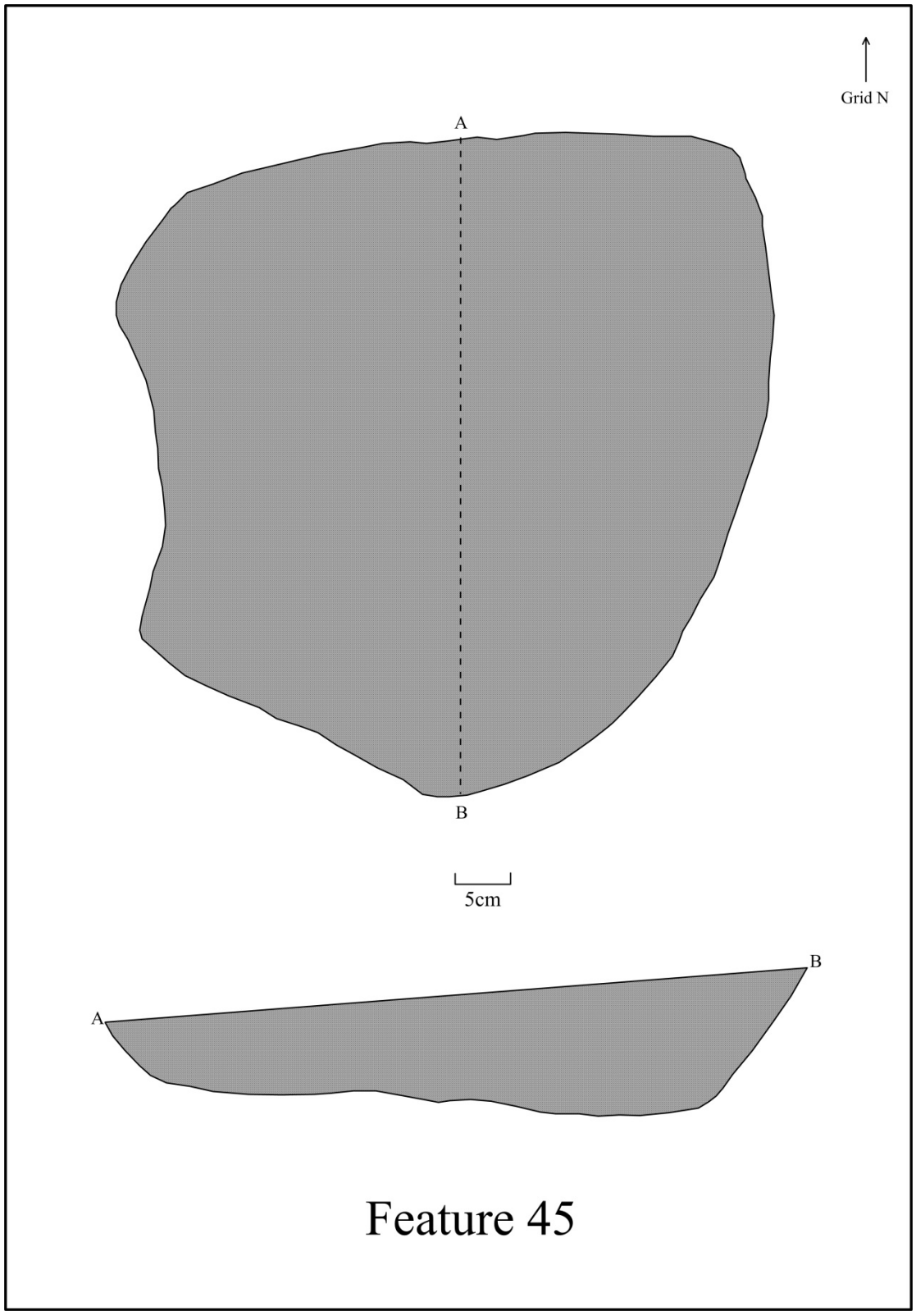

Figure 101. Feature 45 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 46

This feature was located near Features 47 and 48 in the southwestern quadrant of Square 28. It measured 33 centimeters southwest-northeast and 23 centimeters southeast-northwest. This was an oval-shaped feature with sloping sides and an irregular bottom, measuring 17 centimeters at its deepest point near the center of the pit. Its shape was not indicative of a post mold, so instead excavators classified this as a storage pit and gave it a feature number. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 46 are shown in Figure 102. The feature fill was rocky, medium brown, sandy soil mottled with red clay. The base of the pit was well-defined by a sterile red clay base. Though no charcoal, shell fragments or lithic materials were recovered from the feature fill, 9 sherds were found in the fill.

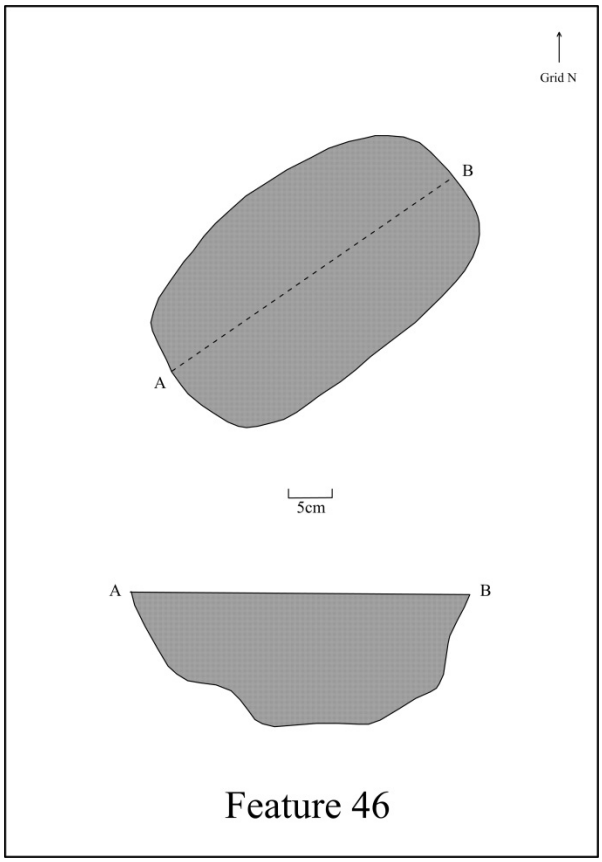

Figure 102. Feature 46 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 47

The feature was located near Features 46 and 48 in the southwestern quadrant of Square 28. This feature had a generally circular plan view, and the pit had straight sides and an uneven bottom, which became progressively deeper moving west to east along the profile wall. It measured 30 centimeters north-south and 32 centimeters east-west, with a maximum depth of 16.5 centimeters. Though this feature is rather large for a post hole, its shape and contents are indicative of a post hole, and it will be referred to as such for the remainder of this report. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 47 are shown in Figure 103. The feature fill was dark brown, humic soil, which was homogenous through 2/3 of the feature fill. The last 1/3 of the feature (approximately the last 5 centimeters of fill before sterile red clay was reached) was dark soil mottled with red clay, charcoal, and small unmodified rocks. Some charcoal was found in the first 2/3 of the fill, but it was a negligible amount. A carbon-14 sample was taken from the charcoal found near the bottom of the pit. Though no sherds were recovered from the feature fill, one quartz flake was found.

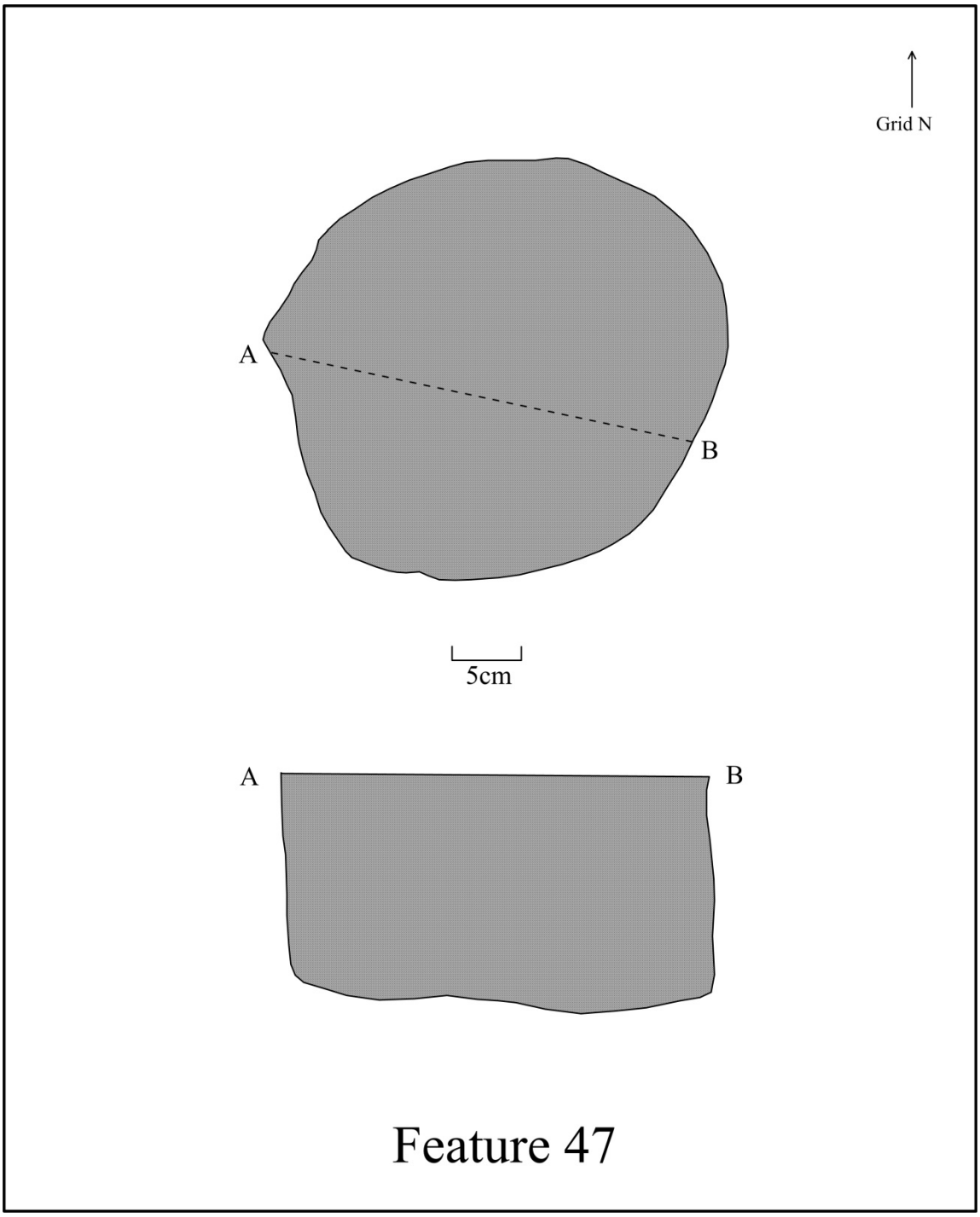

Figure 103. Feature 47 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 48

This feature was located near Feature 46 and 47 in the southwestern quadrant of Square 28. It was classified as a "double-lensed" storage pit, but is very reminiscent of a double post. It measured 32 centimeters north-south and 45 centimeters east-west. The pit had sloping sides and a very irregular bottom, measuring 16 centimeters at its deepest point.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 48 are shown in Figure 104. The feature fill was a reddish-brown clayey soil, homogeneous throughout the pit. An 8-liter soil sample was removed for flotation, and a carbon-14 sample was taken from charcoal found near the surface of the pit, but the rest of the fill was screened through 1/4" hardware cloth. A total of 5 sherds was recovered from the feature fill.

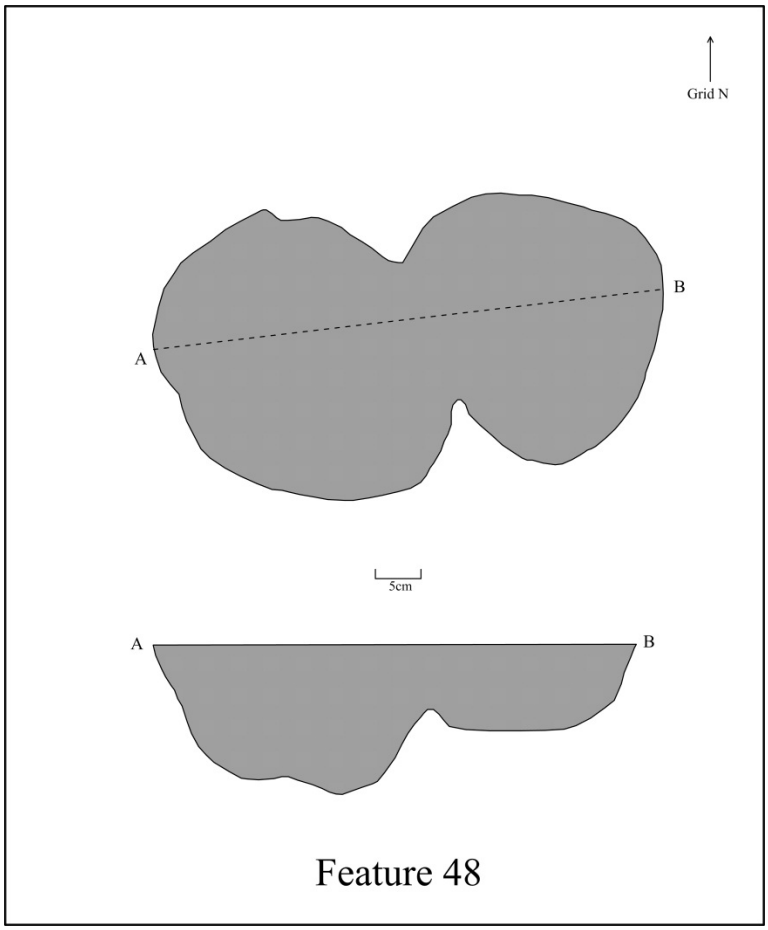

Figure 104. Feature 48 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 49

This feature was one of only two features located in Square 24 (the other being Feature 50). This feature was identified as a storage pit, because it was too large and shallow to be a post hole. Aside from its size, this feature is reminiscent of a post hole, with a circular plan view, sloping pit sides, and a basin-shaped bottom. Because of its size and contents, I will continue to reference this as a feature. It measured 39 centimeters east-west and 37 centimeters north-south, with a maximum depth of 13 centimeters in the center of the pit. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 49 are shown in Figure 105. The feature fill was light brown, sandy soil, heavily mottled with red clay. The bottom of the pit was well-defined by a sterile red clay base. Turtle shell fragments, bivalve shell fragments, and charcoal flakes were interspersed throughout the fill. A carbon-14 sample was taken from about 8 centimeters below the surface of the feature to avoid contamination from the plowzone. One animal bone and one tooth were also discovered. A total of 3 sherds were recovered from the feature fill.

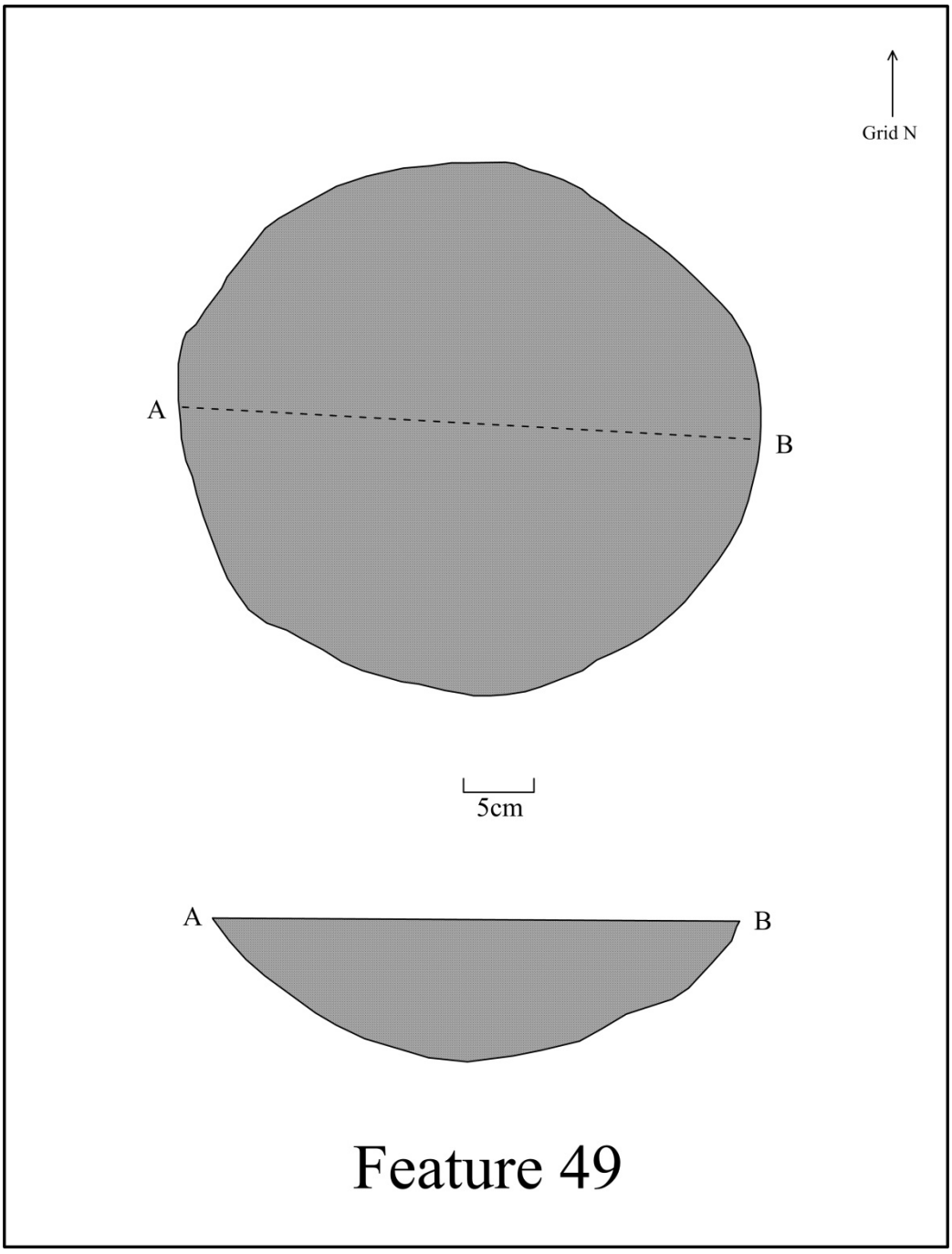

Figure 105. Feature 49 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 50

This feature was located in Square 24, northeast of Feature 49. This was a large pit feature, measuring 64 centimeters north-south and 59 centimeters east-west. Though this feature was quite large compared to other features on site, it was very shallow, measuring only 12 centimeters at its deepest point. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 50 are shown in Figure 106. The feature fill was medium brown soil, mottled with red clay. The bottom of the pit was well-defined by a sterile red clay base. Charcoal was interspersed throughout the fill, and a carbon-14 sample was obtained from 3 centimeters below the surface of the feature in order to avoid contamination from the plowzone. Six sherds, one bone, and two unmodified rocks were recovered from the feature fill.

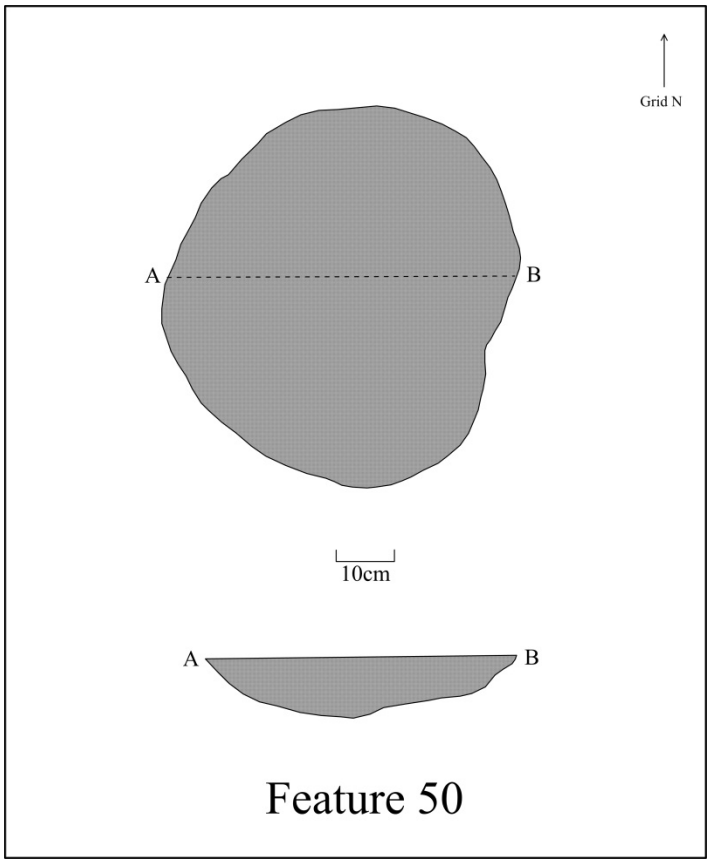

Figure 106. Feature 50 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 51

This feature was located southeast of Feature 45, in the northwestern quadrant of Square 29. This was a circular, basin-shaped pit feature, measuring 27 centimeters northwest-southeast and 26 centimeters northeast-southwest. It was a shallow pit, measuring only 9 centimeters at its deepest point. Because of its size, shape, and lack of artifacts, this feature was likely a post hole, and will be referred to as such for the remainder of this report. All feature fill was saved for flotation

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 51 are shown in Figure 107. The feature fill was medium brown soil mottled with red clay, with lenses of gray ash prevalent throughout the fill. Charcoal was also interspersed throughout the fill, but its concentration decreased with depth. A carbon-14 sample was obtained from charcoal found near the surface of the feature. No artifacts were recovered from the feature fill.

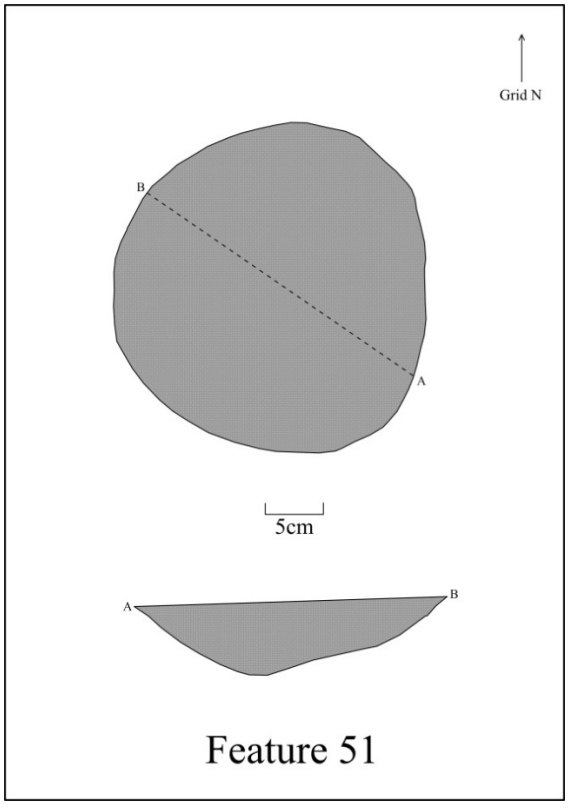

Figure 107. Feature 51 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 52

This feature was located in the northwestern quadrant of Square 29, approximately 2 meters south of Feature 51. Just south of this feature is the cluster of Features 42, 43 and 44. This feature is also in a line of posts running northeast-southwest. This was a small, shallow, basin-shaped feature, measuring 25 centimeters east-west and 20 centimeters north-south, with a maximum depth of 8 centimeters. The plan view shows a nearly-circular feature with a truncated, straight southern edge.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 52 are shown in Figure 108. The feature fill was brown soil, heavily mottled with red clay but loosely packed. Charcoal and ash lenses were interspersed throughout the fill. One quartz flake, one sherd, and shell fragments were recovered from the feature fill. Because of the presence of shell fragments, lithics and ceramics, this feature was identified as a storage pit. All fill was saved for flotation.

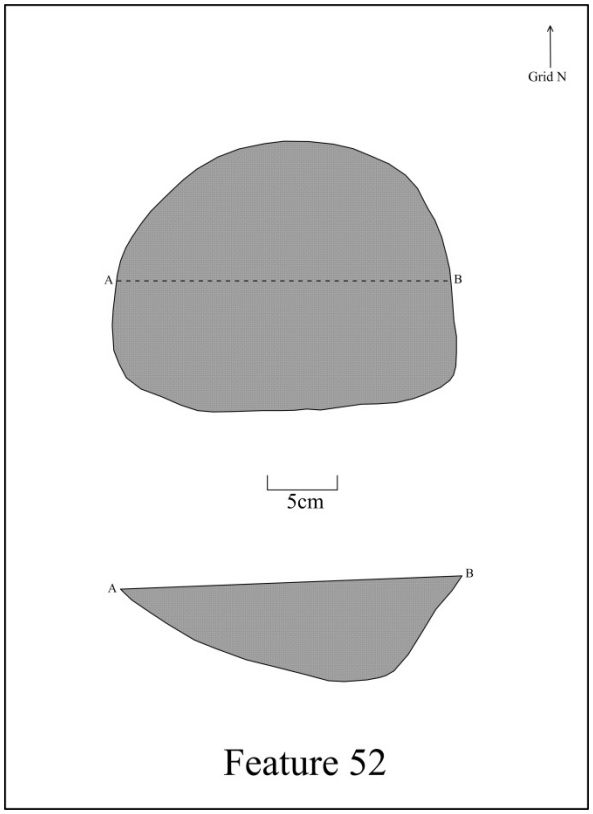

Figure 108. Feature 52 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 53

This feature was located in the northwestern quadrant of Square 29, near a line of post molds that Hatch believed were the wall posts of a structure. The feature measured 29 centimeters north-south and 28 centimeters east-west. It was circular and shallow, with an irregular, but well-defined bottom, measuring 7 centimeters at its deepest point.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 53 are shown in Figure 109. The feature fill was medium brown soil, with ash lenses prevalent near the surface of the feature. The soil became increasingly clay-mottled with depth. One tooth, one quartz flake, charcoal, and shell fragments were recovered from the feature fill. A carbon-14 sample was taken, and all feature fill was saved for flotation.

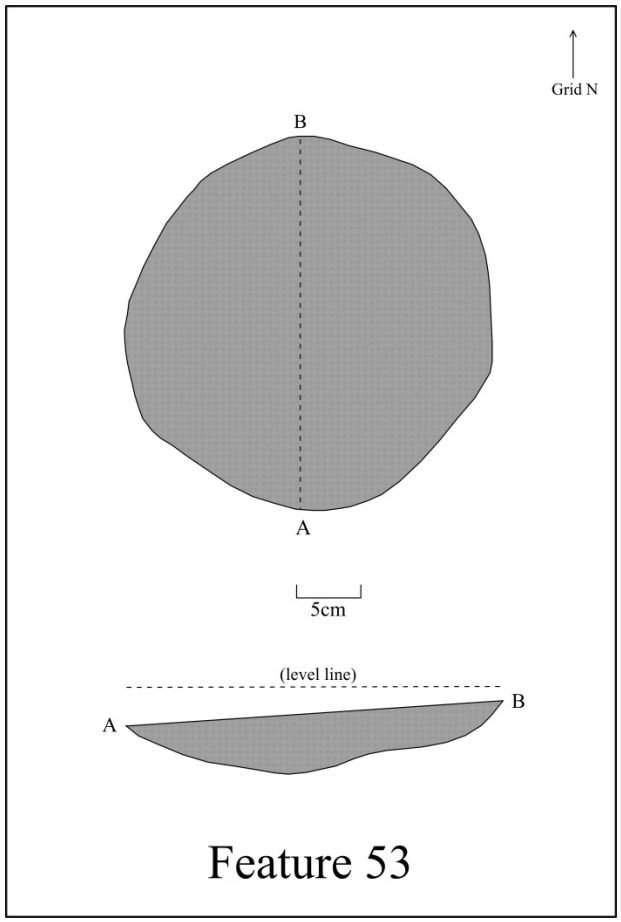

Figure 109. Feature 53 Plan and Profile

Feature 54

This feature was located in the northwestern quadrant of Square 29. It was a shallow, circular, basin-shaped feature, measuring 39 centimeters north-south, 39 centimeters east-west, and only 7 centimeters deep (Figure 110).

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 54 are shown in Figure 111. The feature fill was brown soil mottled with gray-green ash and red clay. With increasing depth, the fill became progressively more mottled with red clay, making the base of the pit difficult to define. Ash was also discovered in several others features and post molds near Feature 54 in Square 29. The occurrence of ash could indicate a relationship among all these features and post molds. Charcoal was also recovered from the feature fill, and a carbon-14 sample was taken from 5 centimeters below the surface of the feature, but because a tree intruded in the western wall of the pit, the charcoal could have been introduced from elsewhere. One shell fragment and two sherds were recovered from the feature fill. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

Figure 110. Feature 54 after excavation.

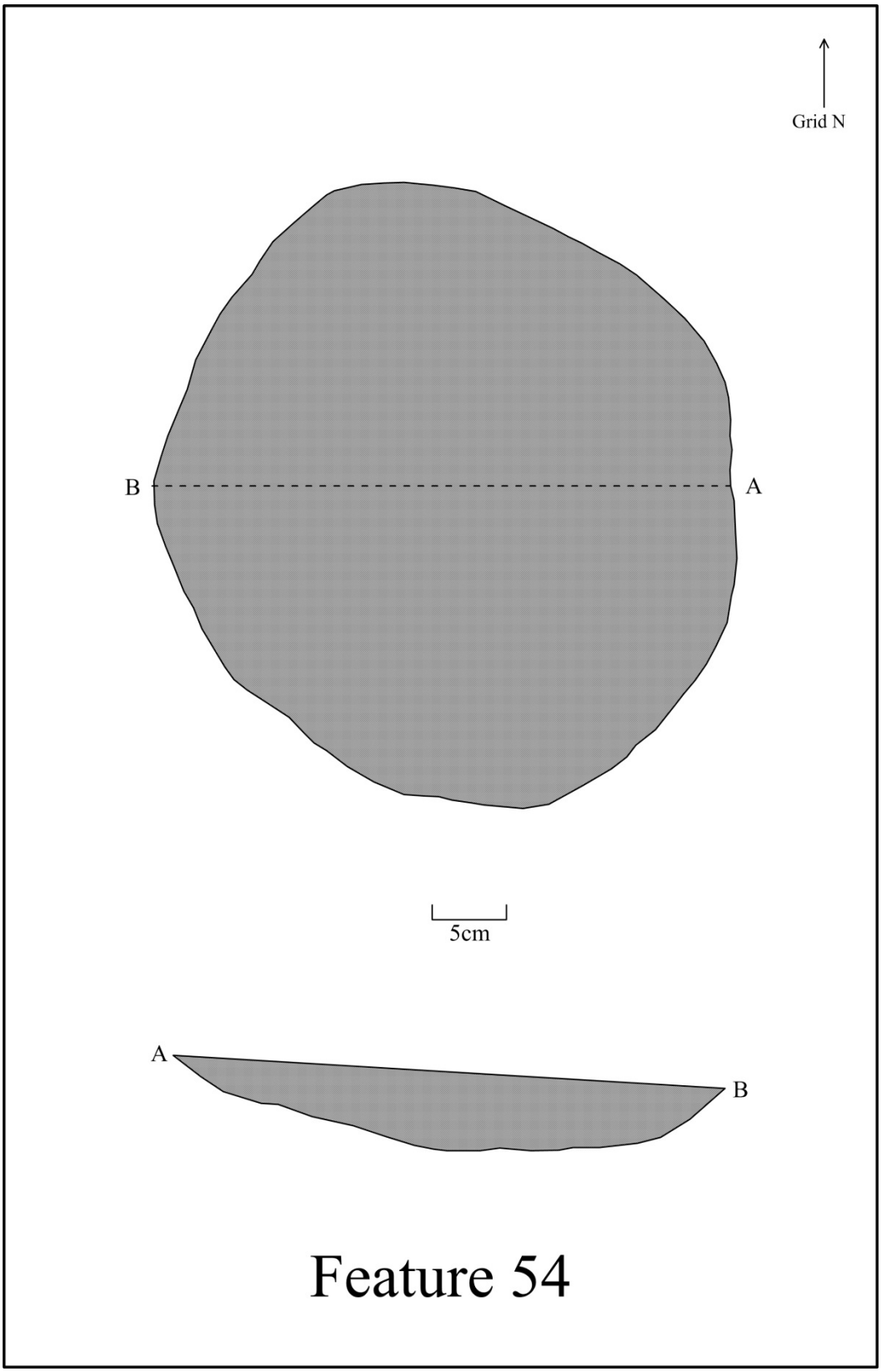

Figure 111. Feature 54 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 55

This feature was located near an unconfirmed rectangular structure in Square 29. This shallow, basin-shaped feature measured 39 centimeters north-south, 36 centimeters east-west, and only 9 centimeters deep. The bottom was poorly-defined, but definitely basin-shaped. This feature had originally been designated as a post mold (PM 37, Square 29), but because of its large size, it was reassigned a feature number. It is referred to as both a post mold and a feature on several different plan maps of the site. It seems as though Hatch either was indecisive about its final designation, or simply forgot to delete it as a post from some of the maps. I will continue to refer to it as a feature.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 55 are shown in Figure 112. The feature fill was light brown sand, which was a very different fill from the surrounding post holes and features, which were primarily brown soil mottled with red clay. No shell fragments, charcoal, or ceramics were recovered from the feature fill, but one bird bone was found near the surface. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

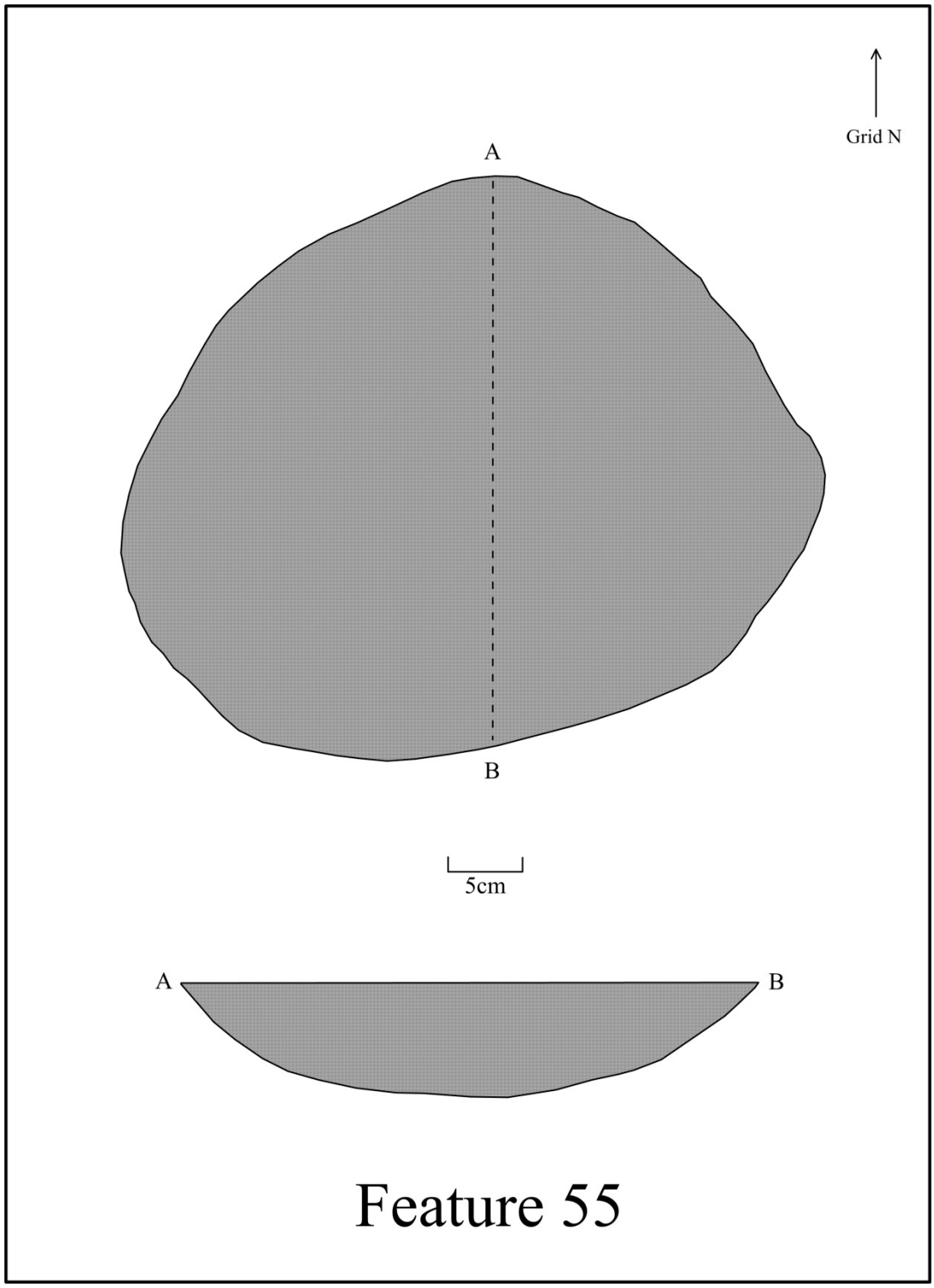

Figure 112. Feature 55 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 56

This feature was located inside Structure 1 along the eastern wall. It was approximately 1 meter due east of Feature 12/Burial 4 and 7. This circular feature measured 39 centimeters north-south and 39 centimeters east-west. The basin-shaped bottom measured only 8 centimeters at its deepest point. Too large for a standard post hole, this pit was assigned a feature number and labeled as a possible storage pit.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 56 are shown in Figure 113. The feature fill was medium to dark brown soil, mottled with red clay. The base of the pit was well-defined by sterile red clay, even though the basin-shaped pit had a somewhat uneven bottom. Some charcoal was noticed in the fill, but not enough to obtain a carbon-14 sample. One sherd and one quartz flake were recovered from the feature fill. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

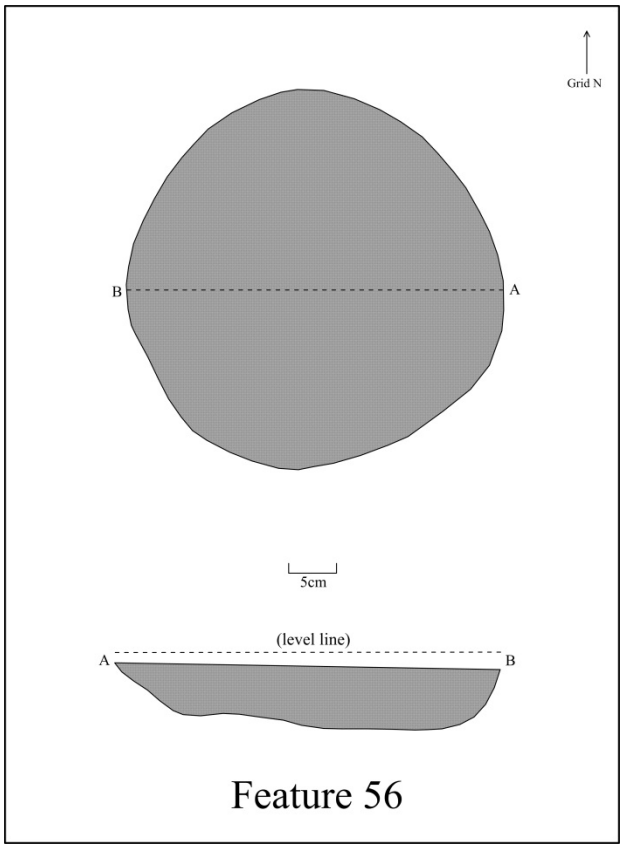

Figure 113. Feature 56 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 57

This feature was located 45 centimeters north of Feature 12/Burial 4 and 7 inside Structure 1 in Square 23. It was also southwest of Feature 58, of the same basic shape. This shallow, basin-shaped feature measured 28 centimeters east-west, 25 centimeters north-south, and only 9 centimeters at its deepest point. Based on its size, shape, and relatively low artifact density, this feature was likely a post hole and will be referred to as such for the remainder of this report.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 57 are shown in Figure 114. The feature fill was medium brown soil, which became progressively more mottled moving from the center of the feature fill out toward the edges and base of the pit. Some charcoal was noticed in the feature fill, but in a negligible enough amount that a carbon-14 sample was not obtained. Two sherds and 2 chert flakes were recovered from the feature fill, and all fill was saved for flotation.

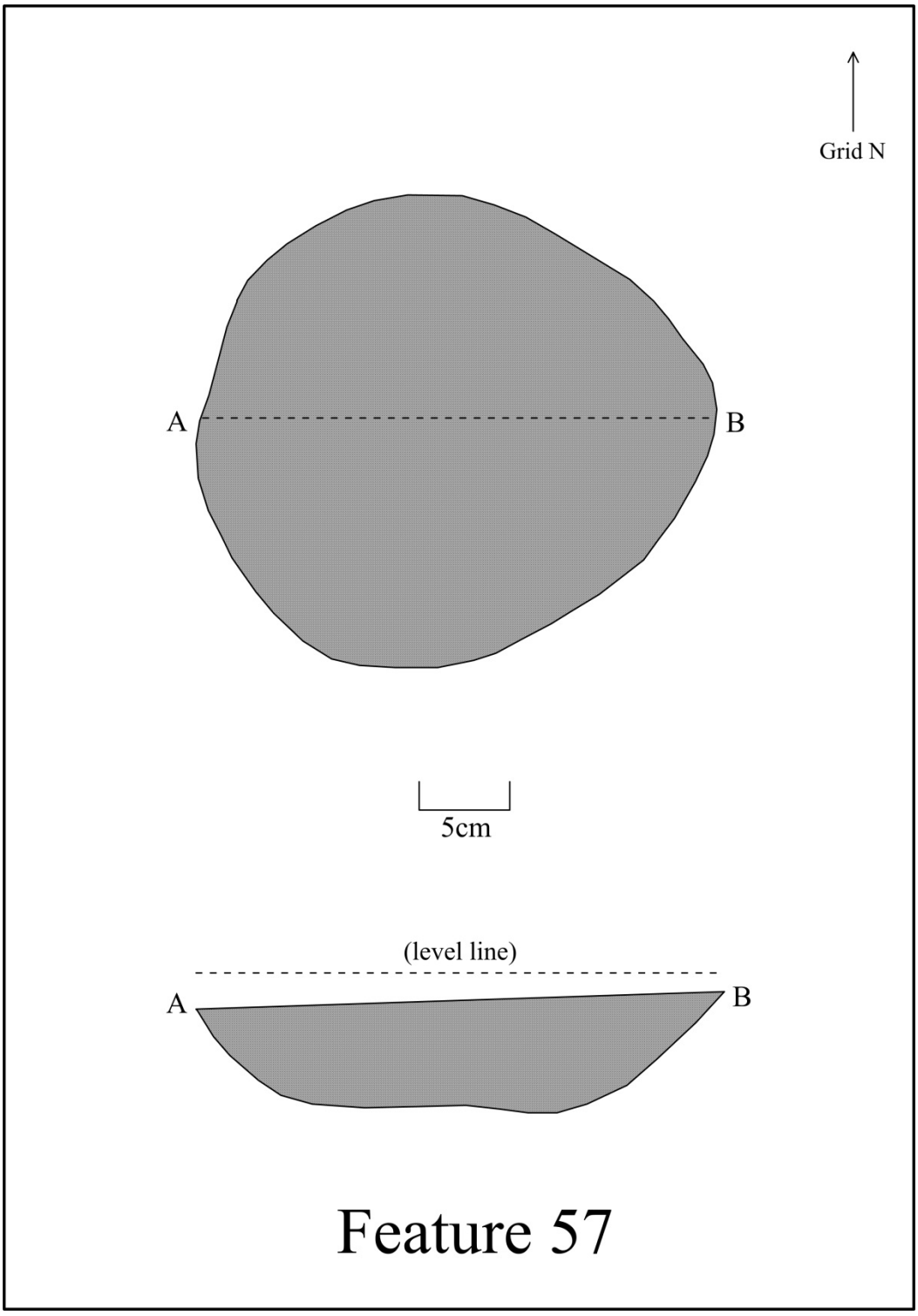

Figure 114. Feature 57 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 58

This feature was located along the northeastern wall inside Structure 1 near Features 57 and 60 in Square 23. This was a generally circular, basin-shaped feature, very similar to Features 57 and 60. It measured 30 centimeters north-south and 20 centimeters east-west, with a maximum depth of 20 centimeters. Though larger than most post holes on site, this feature has all the characteristics of a post hole and will be referred to as such for the remainder of this report.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 58 are shown in Figure 115. The feature fill was loose, dark soil, which became progressively more mottled with red clay from the center of the feature fill out toward the edges and base of the pit. Enough charcoal was present in the fill to obtain a carbon-14 sample. One chert flake and two sherds were recovered from the feature fill, and all fill was saved for flotation.

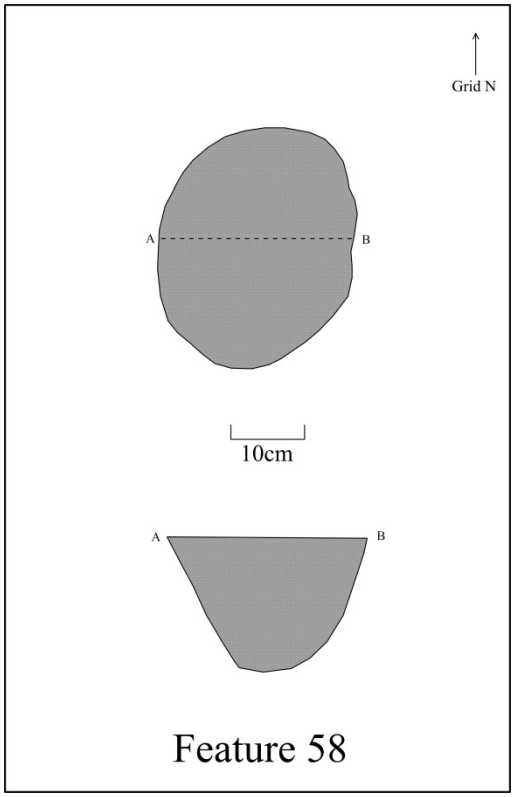

Figure 115. Feature 58 Plan and Profile

Feature 59

This feature was located northwest of Feature 45 and just north of Feature 33 in the southeastern quadrant of Square 23. This shallow, basin-shaped pit feature measured 33 centimeters north-south, 29.5 centimeters east-west, and 10.5 centimeters at its deepest point. Though generally basin-shaped, this feature had an uneven bottom, perhaps due to the heavy clay-mottling near the base of the pit.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 59 are shown in Figure 116. The feature fill was a medium brown soil, which became progressively more mottled with depth. Charcoal was interspersed throughout the feature fill, and a carbon-14 sample was obtained. Bone fragments, mussel shell fragments, and 3 sherds were recovered from the feature fill. The high density of materials recovered from this feature not only led excavators to save all feature fill for flotation, but also led them to believe that this feature may have been a storage pit.

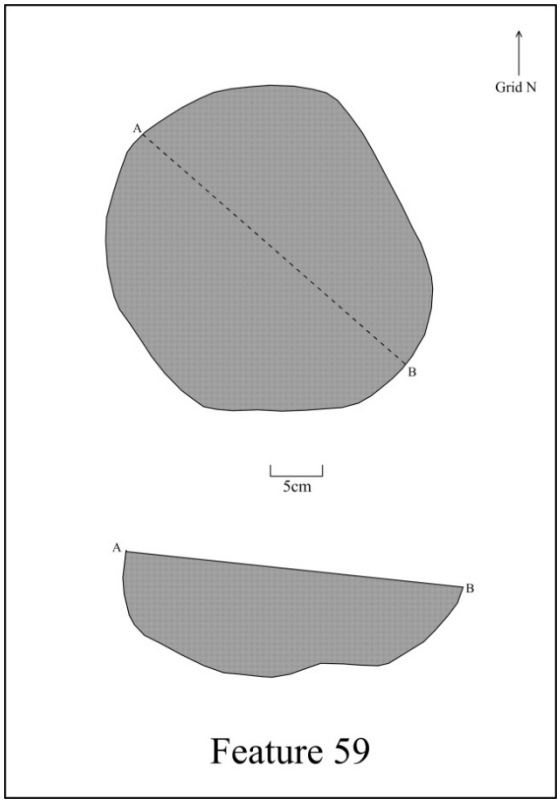

Figure 116. Feature 59 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 60

This feature was located southeast of Feature 57 along the northeastern wall inside Structure 1 in Square 23. This circular, shallow, basin-shaped feature measured 19 centimeters northwest-southeast, 17 centimeters northeast-southwest, and 8 centimeters deep, and was likely a post hole.

The plan view and profile drawings for Feature 60 are shown in Figure 117. The feature fill was medium to dark brown soil, which became progressively more mottled with red clay moving from the center of the feature fill toward the edges and base of the pit. Not enough charcoal was present in the fill to obtain a carbon-14 sample, and only one sherd was recovered. All feature fill was saved for flotation.

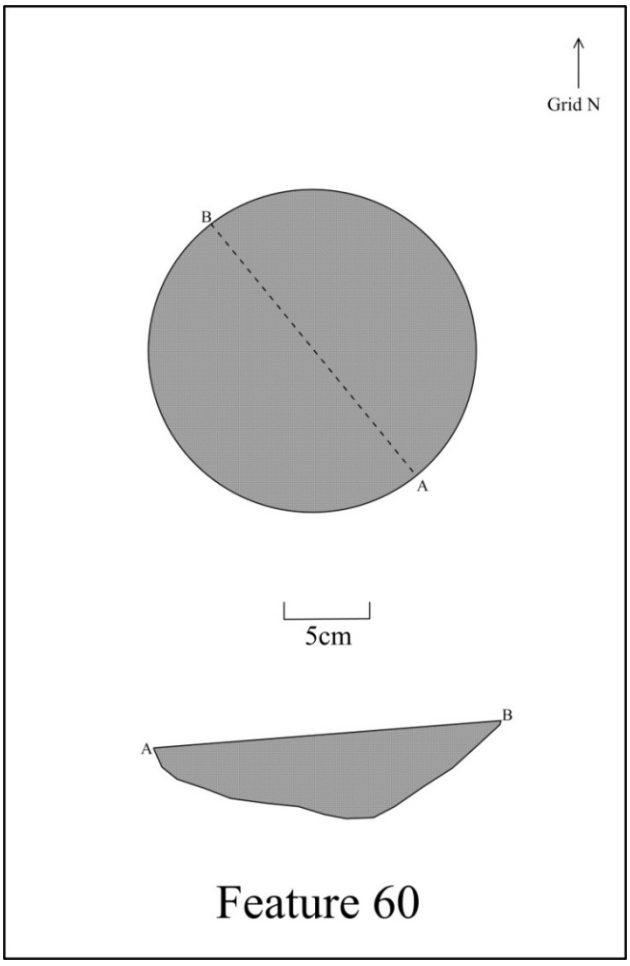

Figure 117. Feature 60 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 61

This feature was intruded upon by Post Mold 20, part of the double post formed by PM 20/PM 14 in Square 29. These two post molds were in a line of posts thought to form one wall of an unidentified structure in Square 29. The feature measured 32 centimeters northwest-southeast and 16 centimeters northeast-southwest, but because it was intruded upon by Post Mold 20 to the northwest, its estimated total width was 28 centimeters northeast-southwest. This was a shallow pit feature, measuring only 5 centimeters at its deepest point.

The plan view and profile drawings of Feature 61 are shown in Figure 118. The feature fill was green-gray, loosely-packed ashy soil. Charcoal and shell fragments were interspersed throughout the feature fill, leading excavators to speculate that this feature may have been some sort of storage pit, though it is reminiscent of a triple post hole. All fill was saved for flotation.

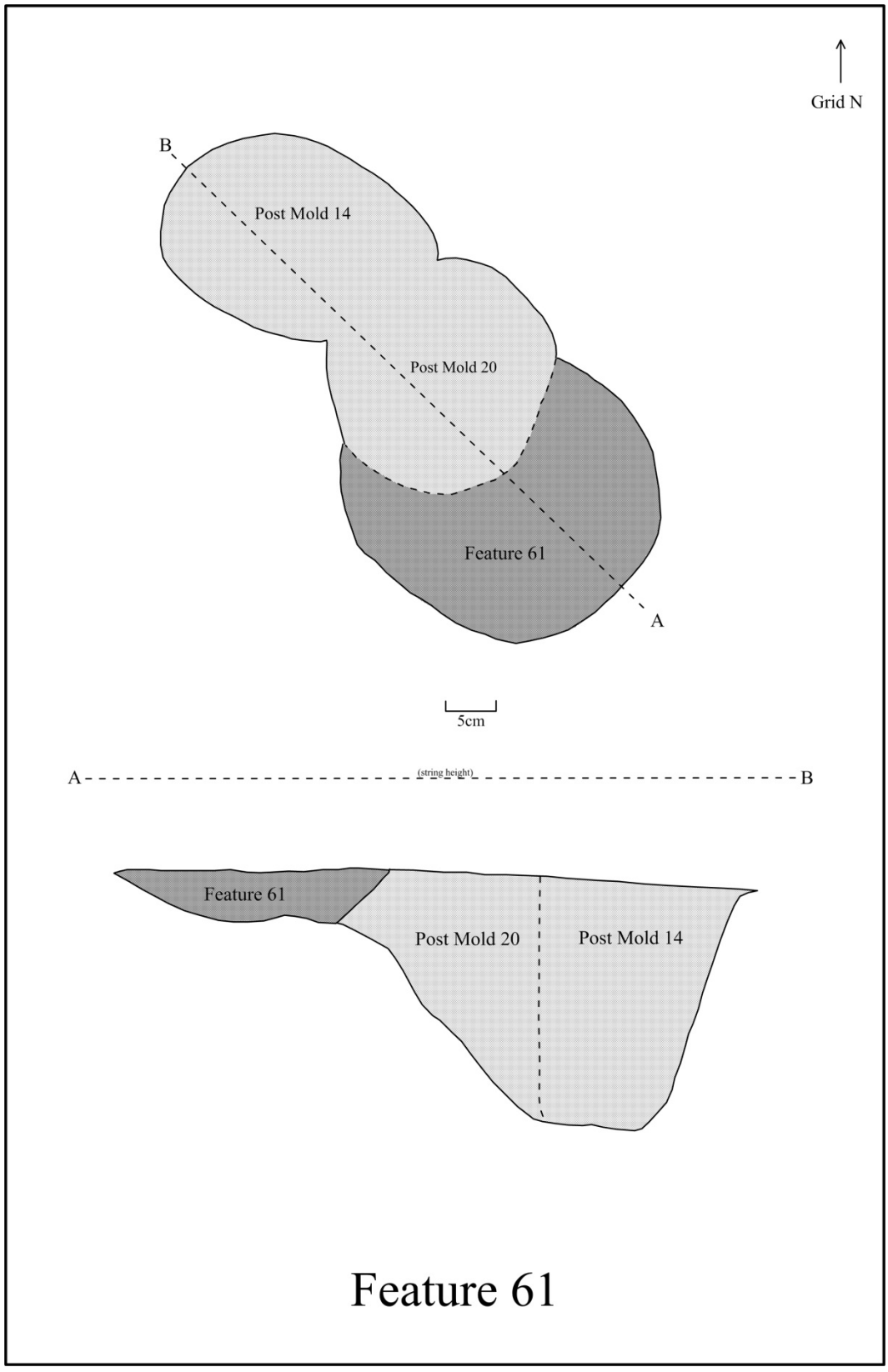

Figure 118. Feature 61 Plan and Profile Views.

Feature 62

This feature was located just southwest of the small rectangular structure cluster in Square 28. This feature was also one meter due south of Feature 38. No feature forms were filled out for this feature, so information is very limited. According to the Master Sample Number data book, all feature fill was saved for flotation.

CHAPTER 6
ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Post Morphology and Patterns of Distribution

The majority of posts on the site were basically cylindrical with a flat or slightly rounded bottom and were classified as cylinders. The volume was calculated using the formula for volume of a cylinder: $V = \pi r^2 h$. Accurate measurements for radius and height were determined from the plan and profile maps of the posts which were drawn in the field. I calculated the volume of each post under the assumption that modern disturbances like plowing and erosion are evenly distributed across the site. I was able to determine from test pit data that the depth of the plowzone differed only slightly across the site, with an average depth of approximately 19 centimeters across the site (strictly according to test pit stratum depths). Figure 119 presents a histogram of 350 post molds excavated in 1990 based on volume.

There are several problems associated with calculating and interpreting post volume data. Since many of the post stains excavated were the actual post *holes* instead of the post *molds,* the volume of the post mold would be significantly smaller than the post hole. Also, I've calculated the volume of each post hole assuming that each post was cylindrical, while we see from several of the feature-posts' profile drawings that many posts tapered into a conical shape at their bases, effectively minimizing the volume of the post hole to one-third the volume of a cylinder. A more accurate histogram would likely show an even larger grouping of posts in the "1000-3000" and "3001-5000" cubic centimeter range. As it stands, the large majority of post holes fall within these two ranges, perhaps indicating that trees of a certain size were specifically chosen as posts.

Two structure patterns are discernible in the post distribution from the 1990 excavation. The most obvious of these, the circular house, is in the northwestern area of the excavation (Squares 22 and 23). Here 40 posts were excavated that comprise what appears to be a single circular structure with an estimated diameter of 7.2 meters and exhibiting at least one instance of rebuilding. A less obvious, but nonetheless significant, pattern is seen in the southeastern part of the excavation area (Squares 28 and 29). Here posts forming all or part of 9 separate rectilinear structures were identified.

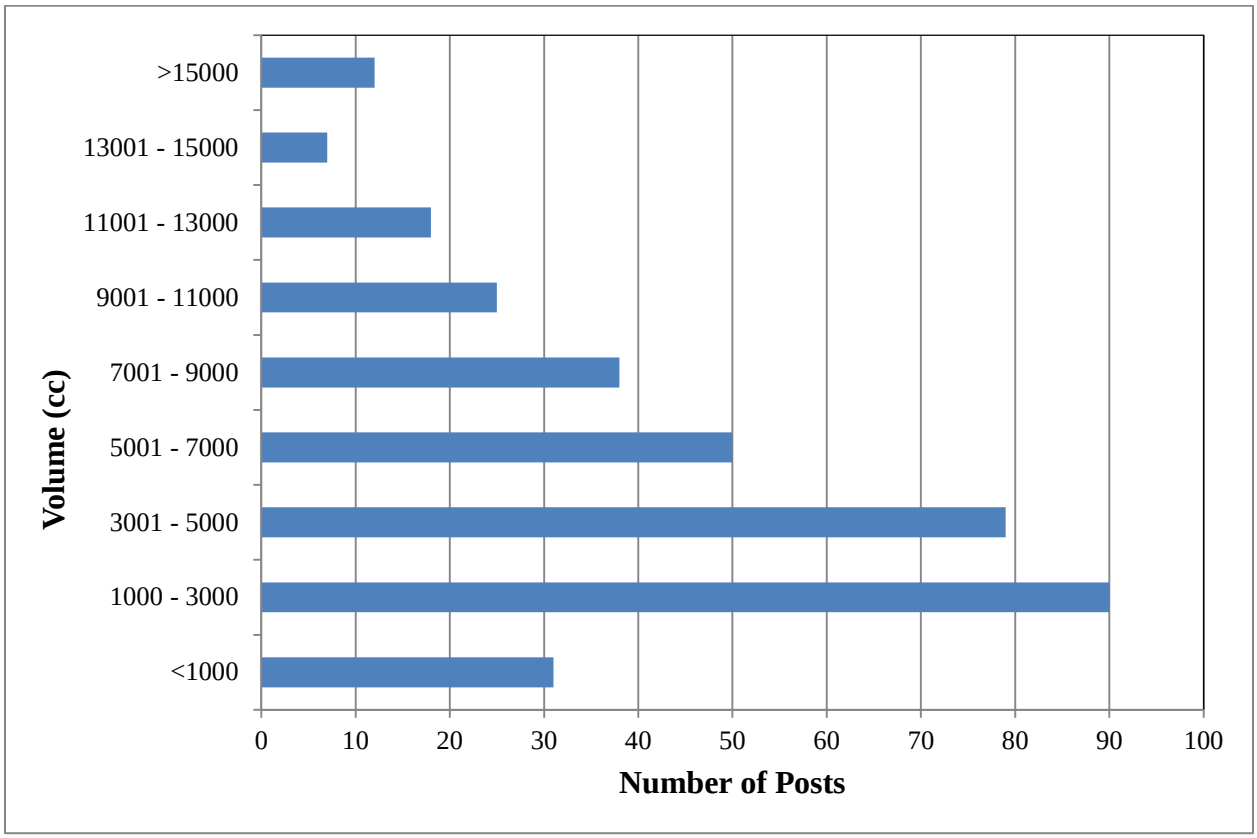

Figure 119. Post Hole Distribution by Volume (cc).

Post Hole Analysis

Hatch initially identified 316 post molds during his excavation. I discovered that, while comparing the forms I had for the post holes versus how many post holes were identified on the maps, that many of the post holes had no associated excavation forms. It appears that Hatch eliminated many post holes before excavation forms were filled out for them. Consequently, I am missing excavation information (which includes diameter and depth measurements) for many of the post holes. In order to provide a more complete view of the site, I used general stratum depth from surrounding posts, as well as mean post hole diameter measurements so that I was able to place them on the digitized maps and use them in structure analysis. For some post holes I had the opposite problem- all of the excavation and sample forms were accounted for, but they were never mapped! Despite the difficulty in finding some post hole information, as well as the confusion caused by Hatch's tendency to restart the post mold numbering process for each excavation square, the vast majority of them were mapped on large, square sheets of vellum paper using a plane table and alidade. Each 10 meter by 10 meter excavation square was mapped on a separate sheet of paper at a 1:20 scale.

The large vellum field maps were scanned on a Graphtec CS600 Pro ™ industrial-size scanner at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology. Several of the maps had both an "A" and "B" version, doubling the number of maps to be scanned. Map "A" depicted all of the possible post holes and features encountered during the initial excavation, as well as their diameters (when applicable); map "B" showed only those post holes and features that Hatch believed were definitively man-made (occasionally with new posts and features drawn in). His methods for selecting post holes to cull or retain as legitimate were not documented, at least in the Sweetgum site field notes. He also used two methods of rejecting posts: either crossing them

out with a large “X” on the map, or shading them in and scratching out their numbers. I have not been able to find any documentation describing this differentiation (if it was even an intentional differentiation). Mark Williams, having had prior experience with Hatch’s methods, directed me to incorporate all posts on the digitized maps for analysis.

After the maps were scanned, additional work was required in order to address such problems as scale, age-related shrinking, and labeling of the vellum maps. All the scanned map files were saved as images and imported into Adobe Photoshop© for cleaning. I straightened and cropped the maps in Photoshop in order to make them easier to piece together in Surfer. I also increased the contrast of the images so the post holes and feature drawings would stand out against the yellow vellum paper. This step also made the features easier to trace digitally in Surfer, which is described below. I saved both an unmodified version and a version cropped to the excavation square boundaries of each map. The cropped images were imported into the program Didger© by Golden Software, which was used to create digital coordinates of the center of each post hole after manually entering at least three (but usually four) known corner coordinates as reference points. I repeated this process for the “B” maps when I found additional post holes. I was also able to record many of the post hole diameters as well as their locations on the maps. The resulting coordinates and diameters were then exported into an Excel table and then imported into Surfer. The diameters of the posts on the maps were directly related to the diameters recorded in the data file. Sometimes the post hole diameters were not written directly on the vellum maps; in those cases, I resorted to checking the field records folders and even the student field notes, which oftentimes had post hole diameters and depths recorded from each day’s work. Sometimes this information was missing altogether (when Hatch eliminated posts from the maps before taking their measurements). Hatch’s tendency to restart the post hole

numbering process for each excavation square also made this task more difficult. In Surfer, layers were made of all posts of a given diameter (in centimeters). I then began (arguably) the most complicated part of this process.

Structural Analysis

With some assistance from Mark Williams, different diameter post layers were turned on and off while attempting to recognize rectilinear or curvilinear patterns in the displayed posts. As patterns started to emerge, Williams suggested a different approach be implemented. Post numbers that were believed to be associated with a given structure were extracted into a separate Excel table and a map layer was created from them. Furthermore, a new layer with these posts removed from the original post hole assemblage was created. By removing the posts associated with a probable structure from the total post database, it became easier to see other potential structures. Once another possible structure was recognized, this process was repeated.

At first I was concerned by the fact that the posts from each possible structure were not all of the same diameter. I was informed that this was nothing to worry about, and was a rather common occurrence (Mark Williams, personal communication). I was further convinced that post diameter would not be an issue when I remembered that I was looking at post *hole* diameters, and not the actual post *mold* diameters. The result of this mapping venture produced what I believe may be evidence for 10 possible structures. This outcome likely could not have been accomplished without the use of Surfer or similar GIS software. Without Surfer, which was not available at the time of excavation, Hatch and his crew were able to delineate at least three structures (the round house and two small rectangular structures), which is admirable in and of itself, given the time constraints of the excavation and the high instance of structural rebuilding on site.

Figures 120 through 135 show all defined structures individually, while Figure 136 shows all defined structures together. The unused posts are shown in Figure 137 after all the structures are presented. These posts were not obviously associated with a rectilinear anomaly.

Structure 1

This was the first structure (and only circular one) identified at Sweetgum. The diameter is 7.2 meters (23.6 feet). It is shown in Figure 120. This diameter puts Structure 1 on the small end of the spectrum of circular house sizes in the Oconee River Valley (Hatch and Schroeder 1990; Williams 1983, 2010). This was the first structure identified by Hatch after machine scraping of the site. He initially defined a set of 16 evenly-spaced double posts with 4 closely-grouped center posts that he believed likely represented the initial construction phase of this structure (Figure 121). After further analysis and isolation of posts based on depth and volume, it appears that this likely was not a double-posted structured; instead, a second set of posts was likely placed outside of the original perimeter posts, set deeper into the ground for added structural support. Figure 122 shows post depths of Structure 1 as a function of width, where deeper-set posts are displayed with larger diameters compared to shallower posts. Many other small posts were added outside and inside the structure during the lifetime of the building, likely as part of structure maintenance and as internal divisions. Many of the interior posts were likely associated with benches, couches, or dividing walls (Swanton 1946: 422). It remains unclear where the entrance to Structure 1 was located, although it likely would have opened out toward the other structures, due south of the circular house.

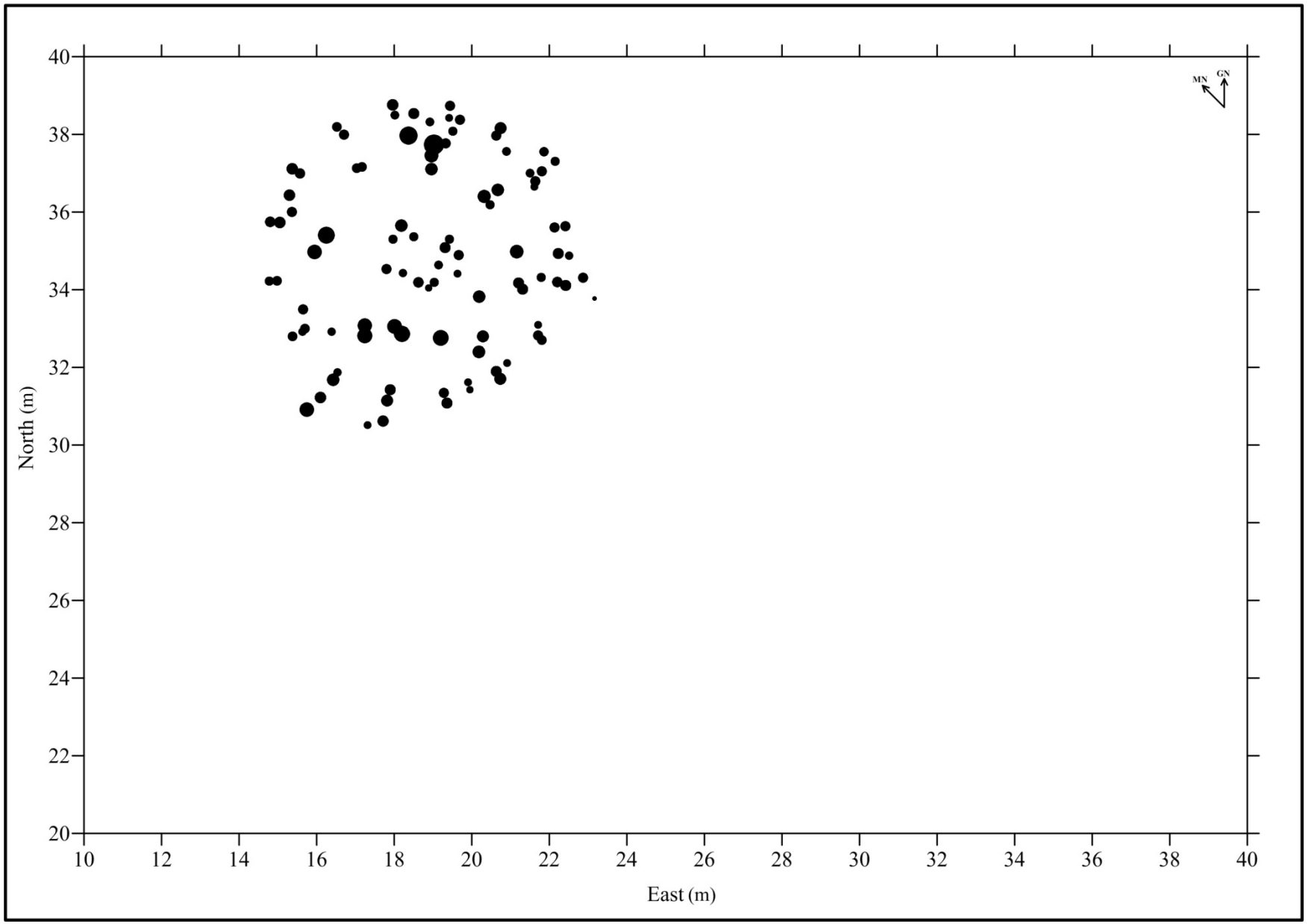

Figure 120. Structure 1 Plan View, Squares 22 and 23.

Figure 121. Structure 1, facing Magnetic North.

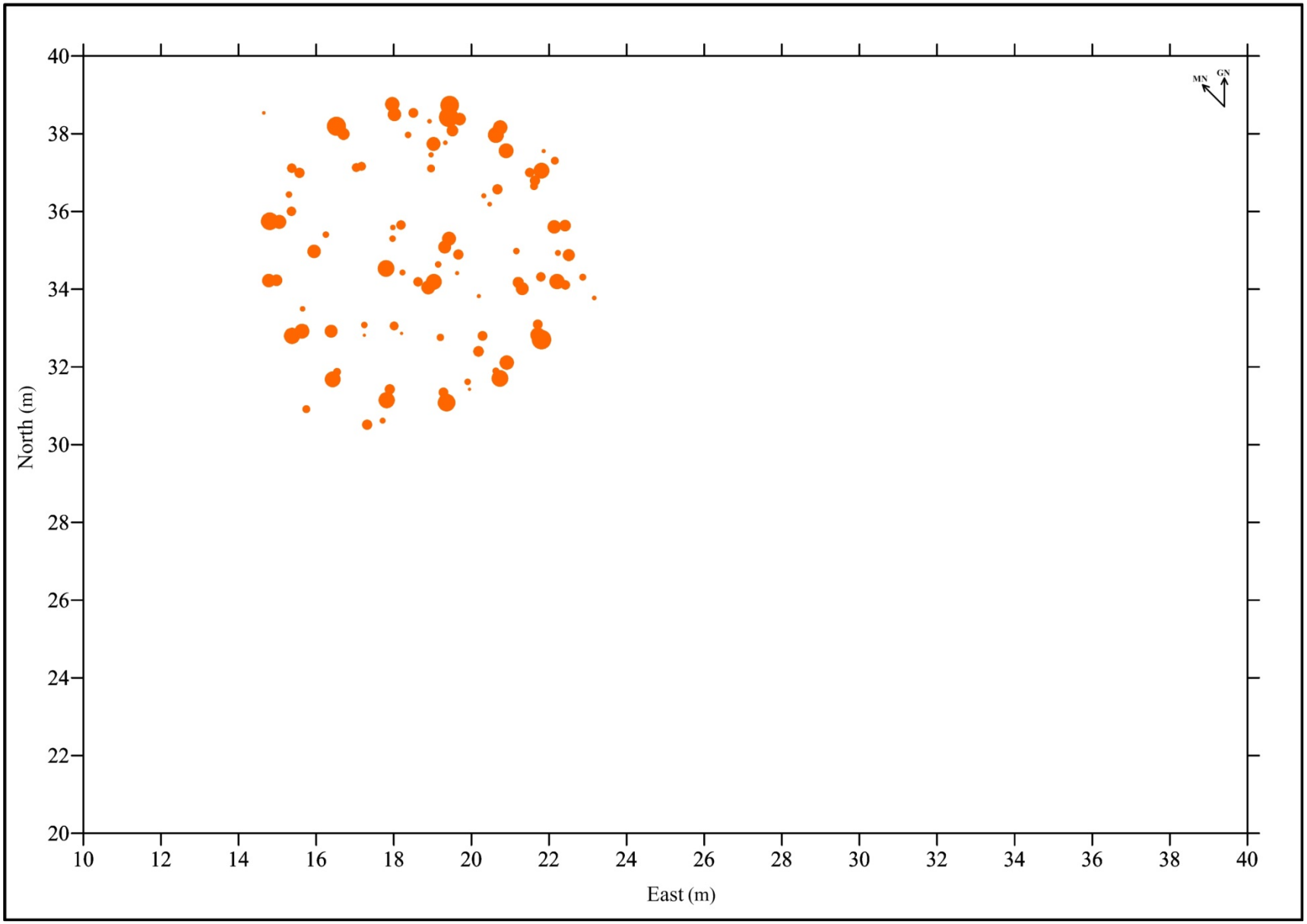

Figure 122. Structure 1 Post Depths.

Structure 2

This was one of two rectilinear structures recognized by Hatch during the 1990 excavation. Structure 2 is shown in both Figures 123 and 124. It measured 3.5 meters (11.5 feet) by 1.9 meters (6.2 feet). The long axis is oriented toward magnetic north, about 5 degrees west of north. I have not noticed any interior posts or features obviously associated with this structure. Post Mold 116, clearly a wall post of Structure 2, cuts through Feature 41 in Square 28, which leads me to believe that this feature was likely used before the construction of Structure 2. The only gaps in the walls I can see that could feasibly be used as entranceways are in the eastern and western walls.

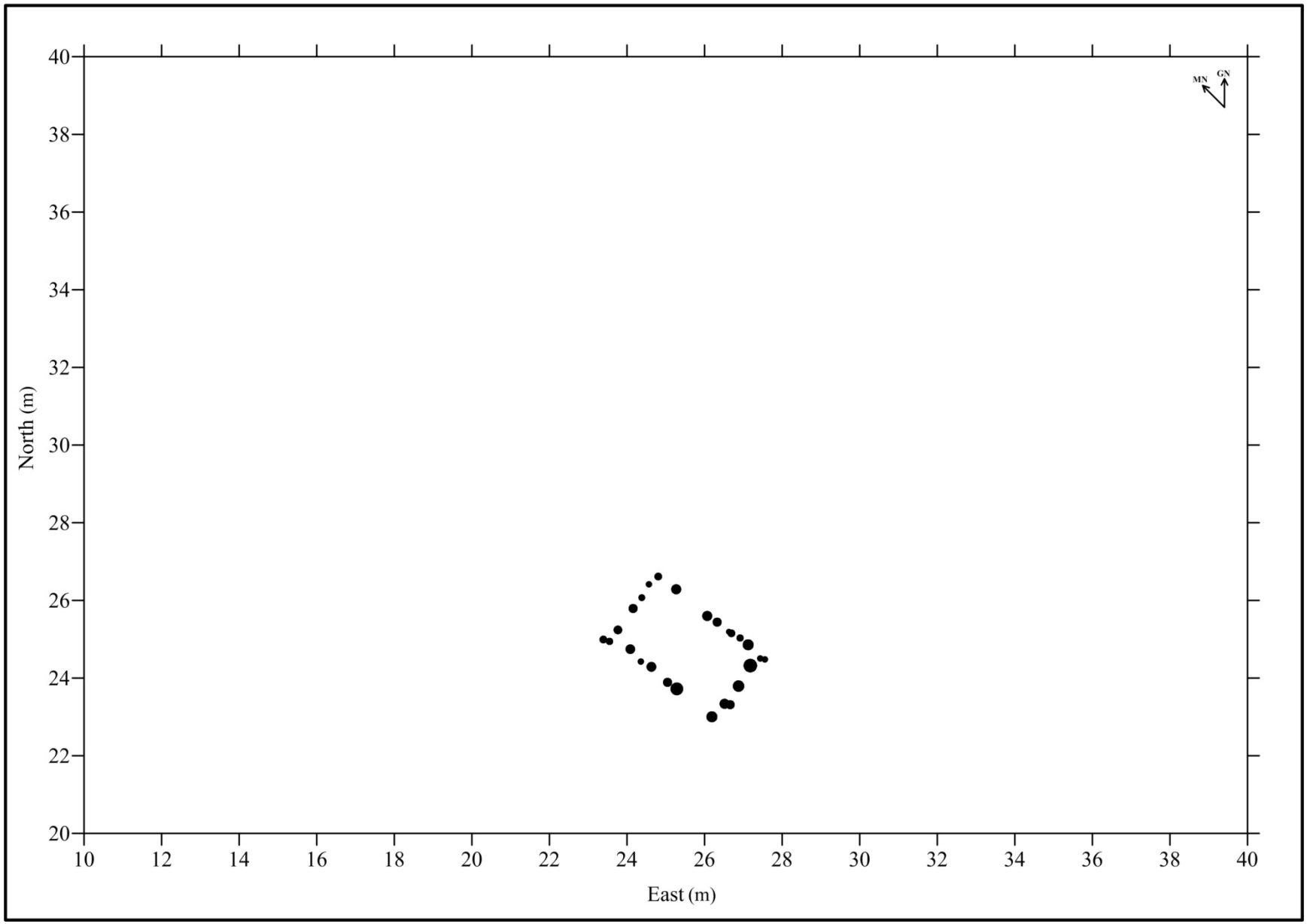

Figure 123. Structure 2 Plan View, Square 28.

Figure 124. Structure 2, facing South (Hatch pictured).

Structure 3

This was the other rectangular structure identified by Hatch during the 1990 field season. Structure 3 is shown in both Figures 125 and 126. It was a square structure, measuring 2.4 meters (7.9 feet) by 2.4 meters (7.9 feet). Structure 3 was oriented directly toward magnetic north. This structure was one in a cluster of structures in Square 28, and shares several wall posts with both Structures 2 and 4 (Figure 127). The construction sequence of these buildings remains unclear, as well as the association of interior posts and features to any one structure.

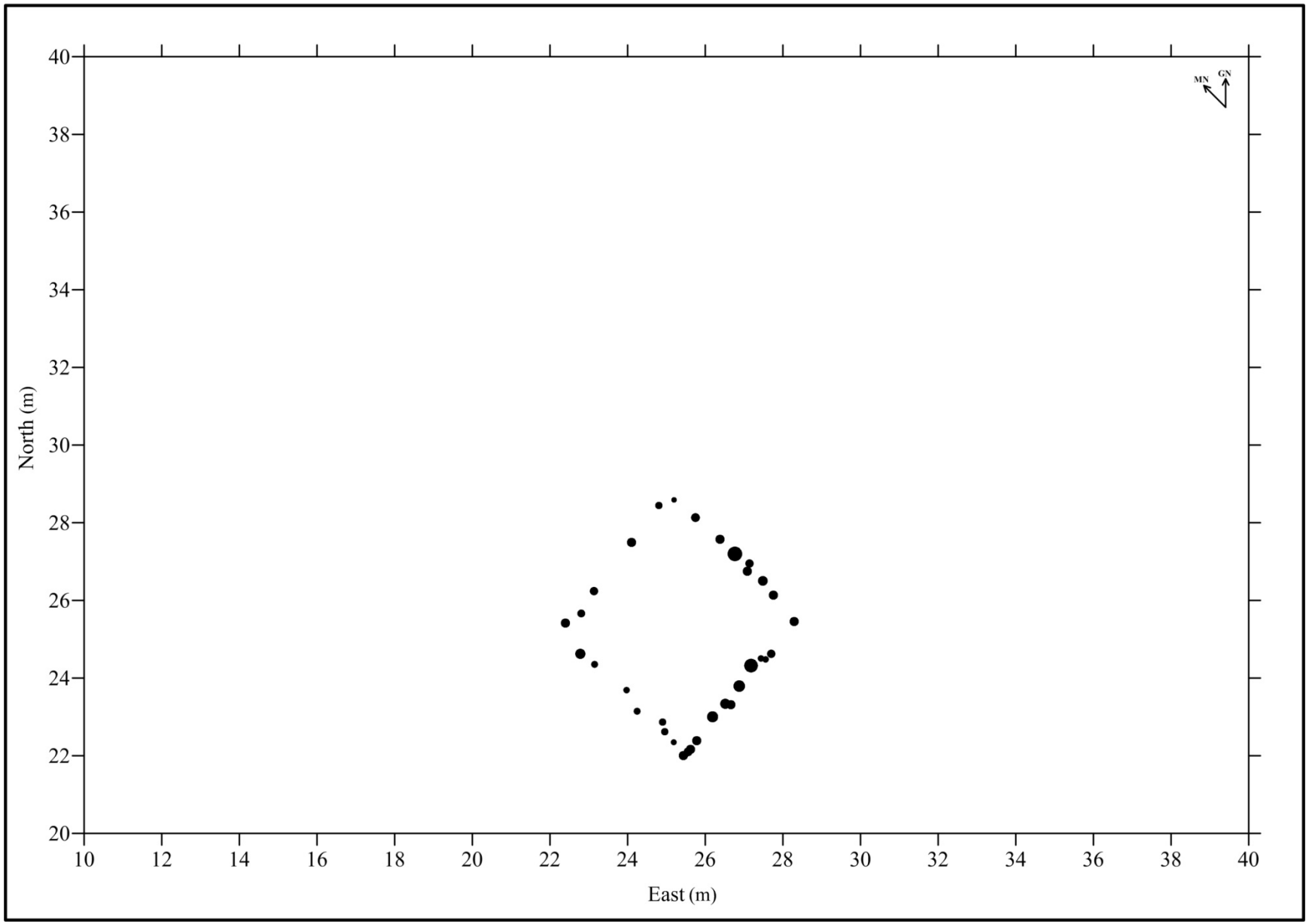

Figure 125. Structure 3 Plan View, Square 28.

Figure 126. Structure 3, facing South.

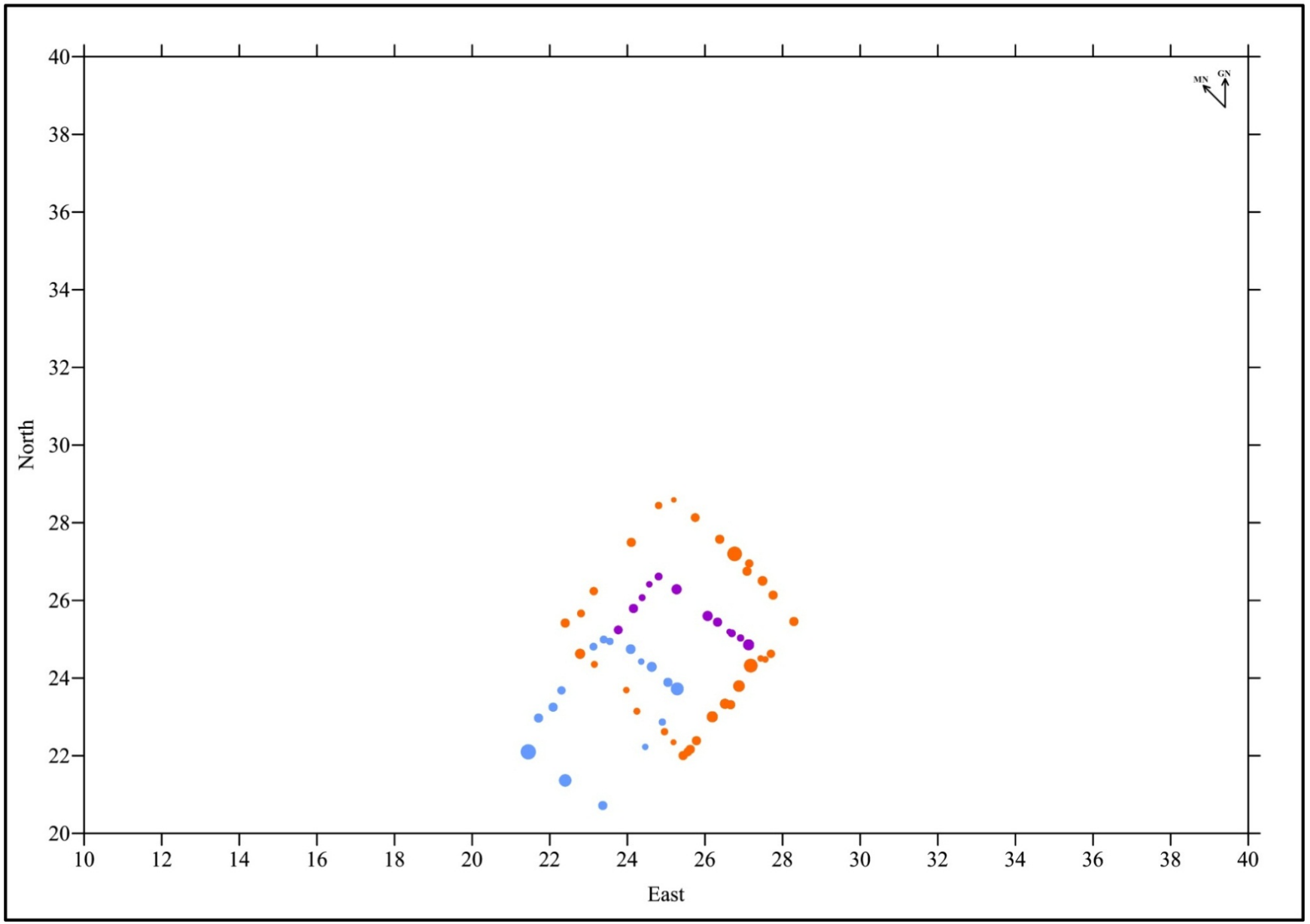

Figure 127. Square 28, Structures 2 (purple), 3 (orange), and 4 (blue).

Structure 4

Structure 4 was the first structure I attempted to delineate aside from the original three that Hatch identified (Structures 1-3). Structure 4 is shown in Figure 128. It was a rectangular structure, measuring 3.6 meters (11.8 feet) by 2.3 meters (7.5 feet). The long axis is oriented toward the east, roughly 80 degrees east of magnetic north. There were no obvious interior posts identified for Structure 4, but there were so many posts in this area of Square 28 and so many delineated structures that it is truly too difficult to distinguish which posts can be definitively tied to one particular structure.

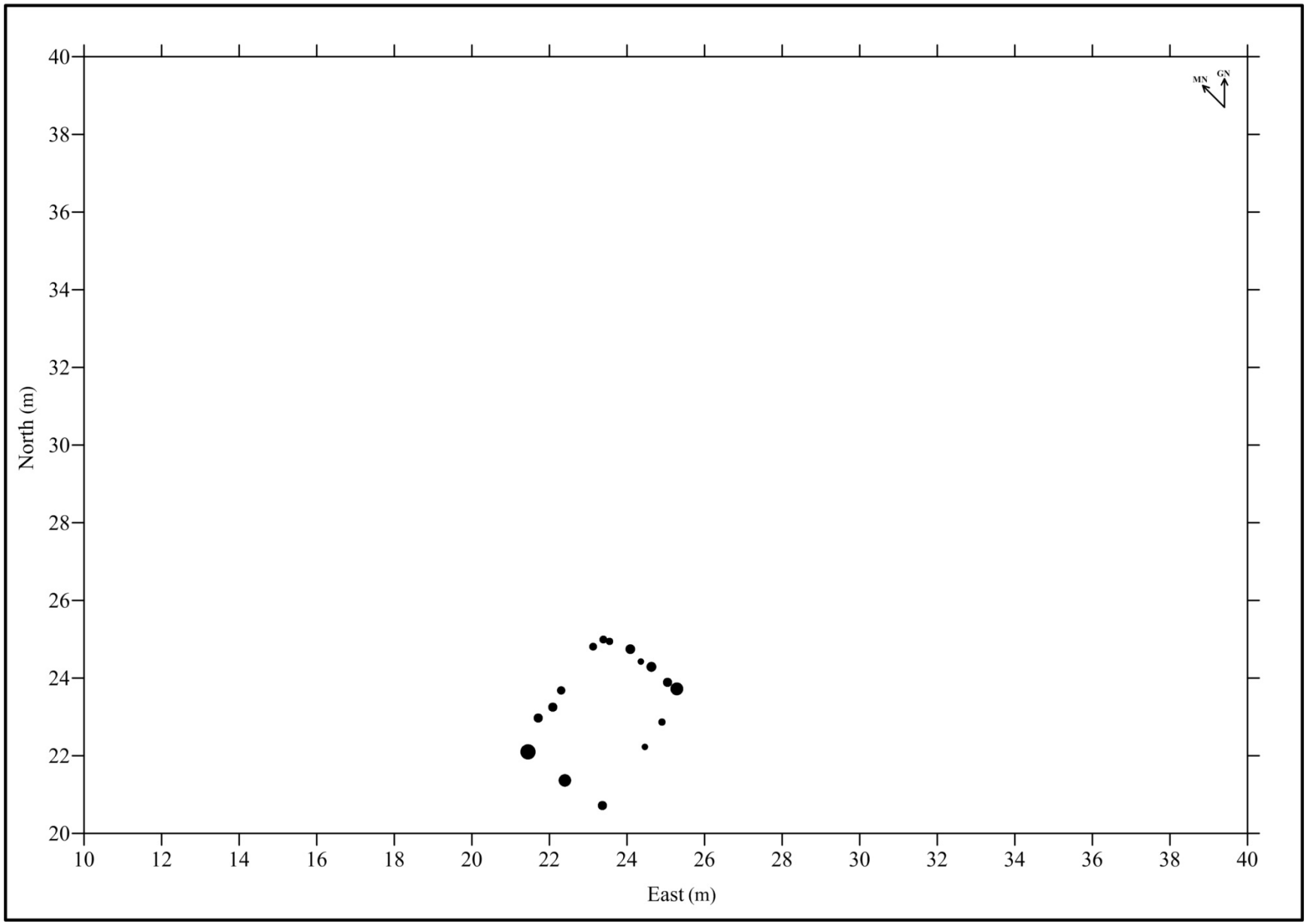

Figure 128. Structure 4 Plan View, Square 28.

Structure 5

Structure 5 was a rectangular structure located in excavation Squares 23, 28, and 29. It is shown in Figure 129. This structure measured 3.3 meters (10.8 feet) by 2.7 meters (8.9 feet). The long axis is oriented toward the east, about 102 degrees east of magnetic north. There were no obvious interior posts associated with this structure, but Features 45 and 59 are suspiciously close to Structure 5 without running into wall posts, and I suspect they may be associated with this structure, but that is conjecture at best. It is unclear where an entrance to this structure may be located, but there are 1-meter gaps in the wall at four different spots along the walls of this structure. They may not be entranceways, per se, but there is a suspicious lack of post holes in these locations.

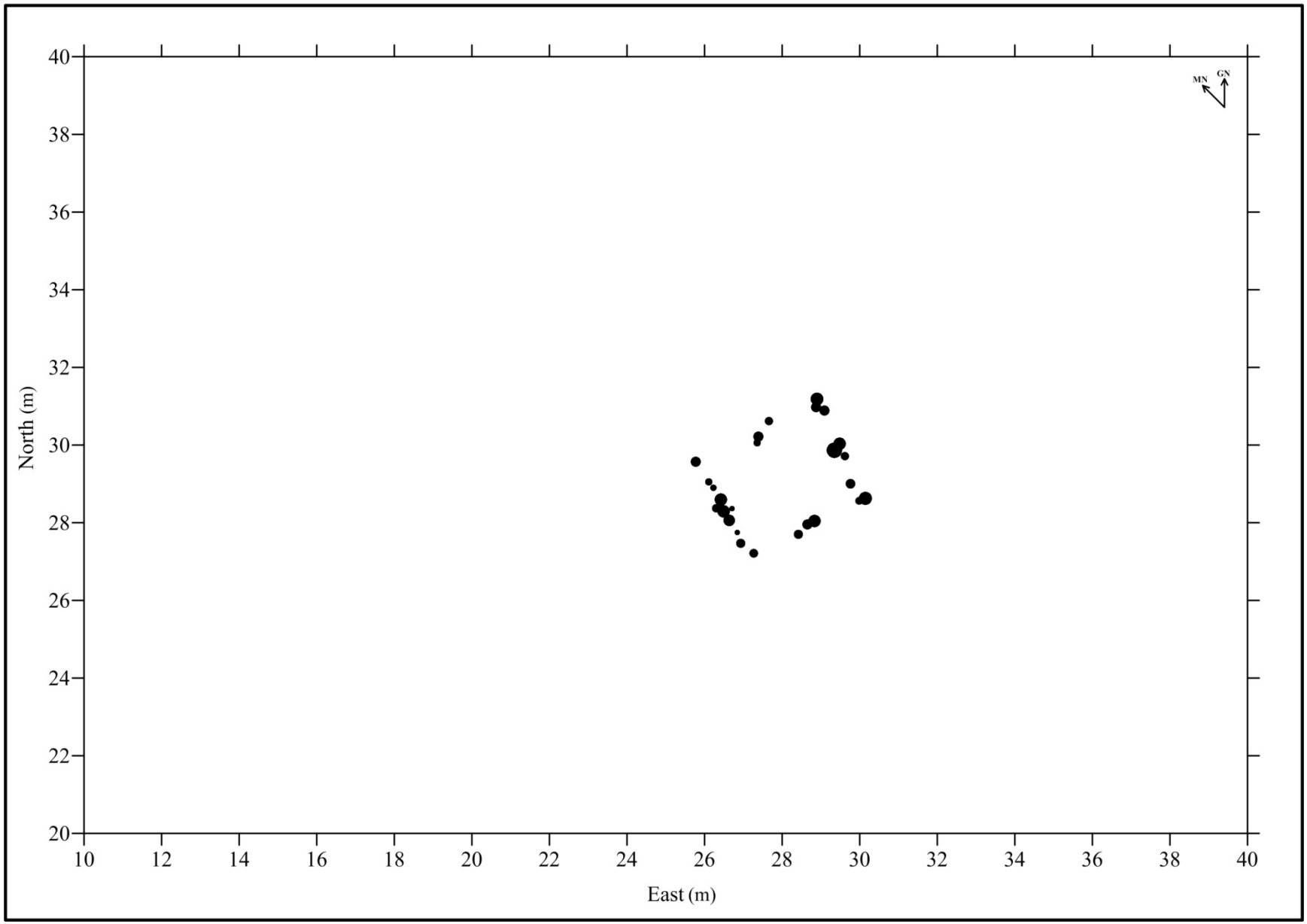

Figure 129. Structure 5 Plan View, Squares 23, 28, and 29.

Structure 6

Structure 6 was a rectangular structure located in excavations Squares 28 and 29. It is shown in Figure 130. This structure measured 3.3 meters (10.8 feet) by 2.0 meters (6.6 feet). The long axis is oriented toward the east, about 100 degrees east of magnetic north. There were no obvious interior wall posts associated with this structure, but I did notice a suspicious linear grouping of posts inside the structure along the southern wall. Feature 6/Burial 2 is located just southwest of Structure 6, less than 2 meters away. It is uncertain whether or not the burial is associated with this structure. It is unclear where the entrance to this structure is located, but there is a 1-meter gap in the southern wall, which may very well have served as the entrance.

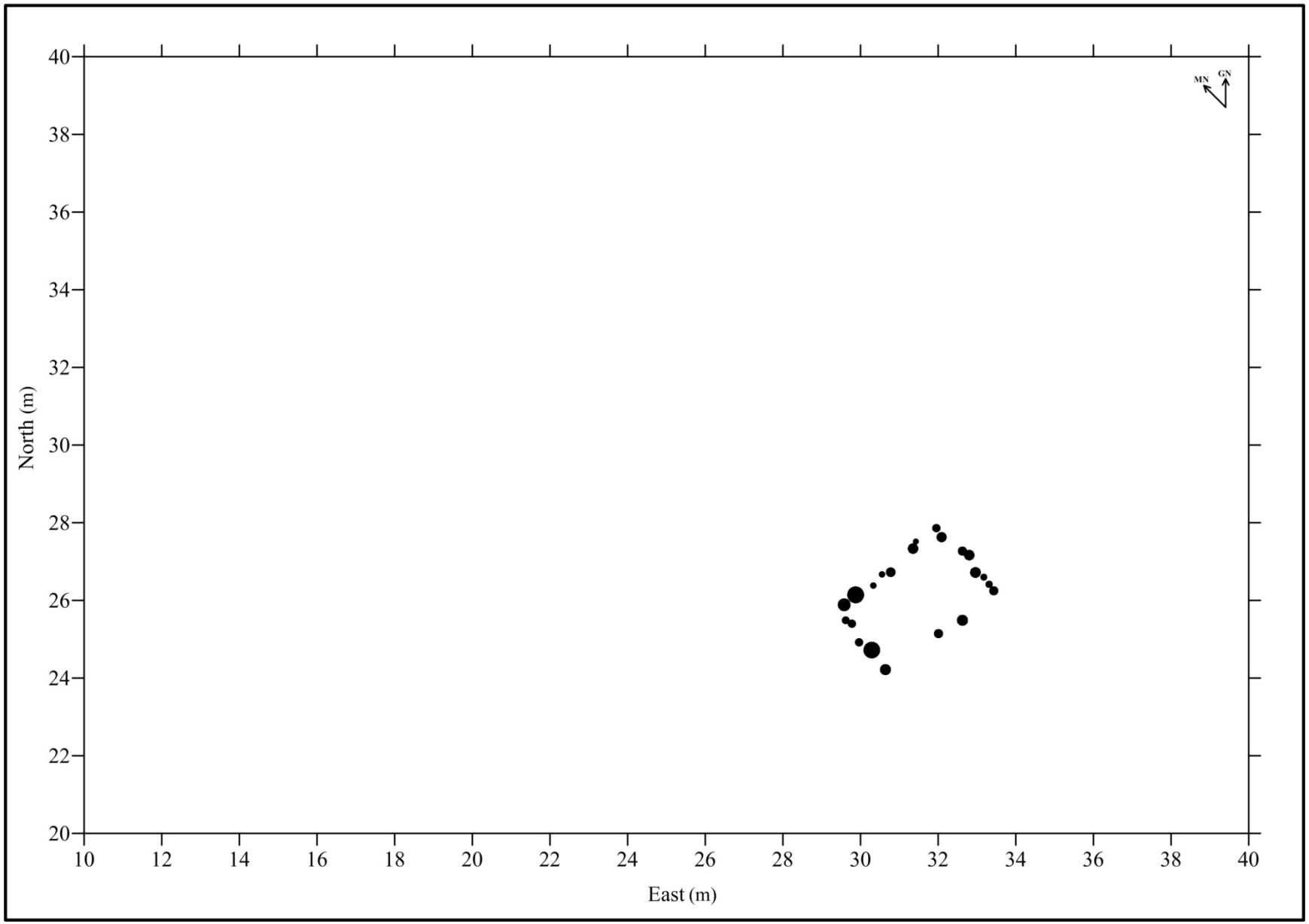

Figure 130. Structure 6 Plan View, Squares 28 and 29.

Structure 7

Structure 7 was a small rectangular structure located in excavation Squares 23, 24, 28, and 29. It is shown in Figure 131. This structure measured 1.4 meters (4.6 feet) by 0.9 meters (2.9 feet). The long axis is oriented toward the east, approximately 38 degrees east of magnetic north. A structure of this size would likely be used as a corn crib or storage building (Swanton 1946). Structure 7 is partially obstructed by Structure 5, which makes it likely that they were constructed at different times during the occupation of this site. Feature 45 and 59 were located very near the outside of this small outbuilding. No interior posts were identified.

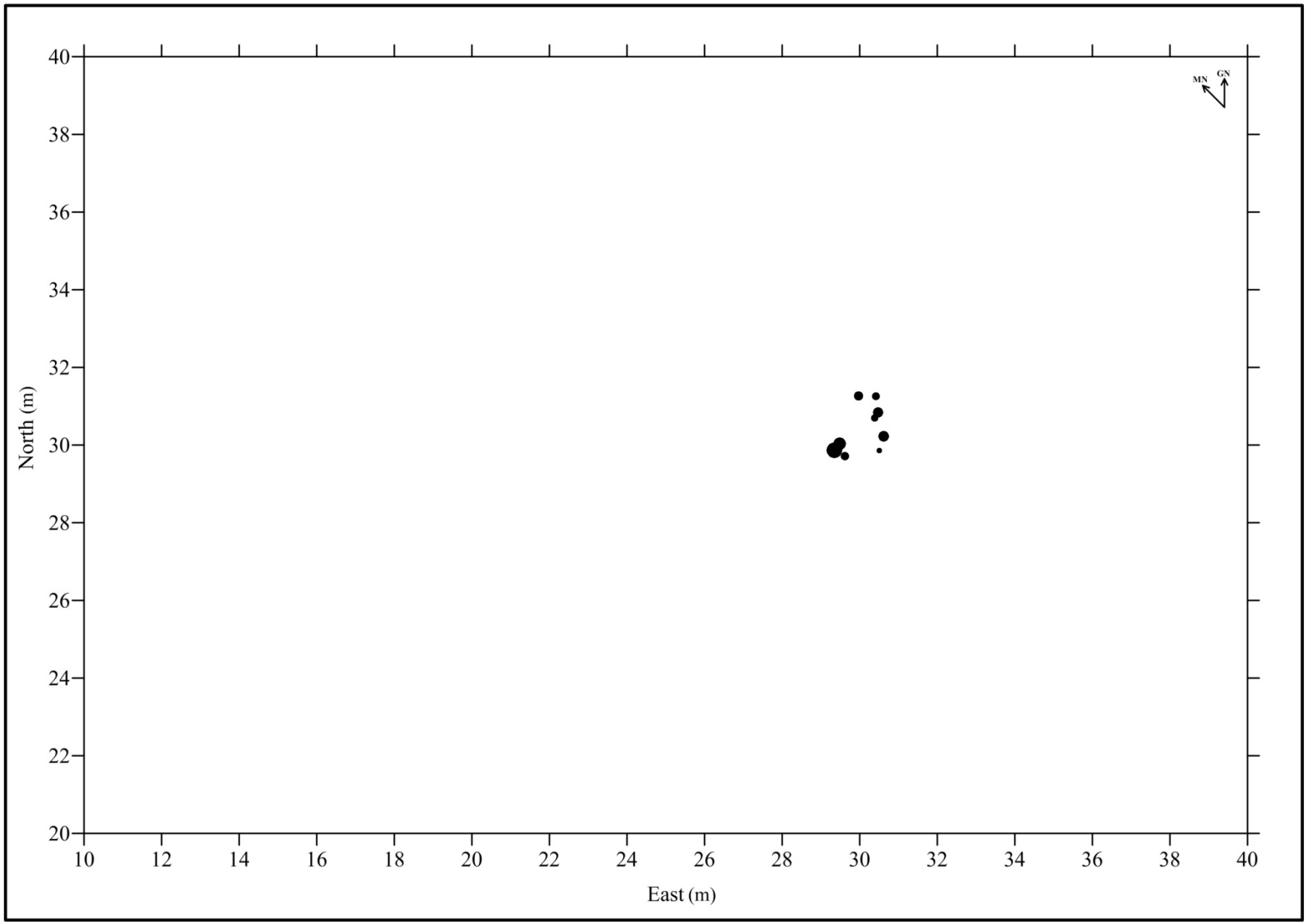

Figure 131. Structure 7 Plan View, Squares 23, 24, 28, and 29.

Structure 8

Structure 8 was a small square structure located in excavation Square 29. It is shown in Figure 132. This structure measured 1.2 meters (3.9 feet) by 1.3 meters (4.3 feet). The long axis is oriented toward the east, approximately 37 degrees east of magnetic north. A structure like this size (similar to Structure 7) would likely be used as a cooking shed, corn crib, or storage building, and not for habitation (Swanton 1946). There are very few support posts associated with this structure, which leads me to think that this structure may not have been walled on one side or was set high on few supports. No interior posts were identified.

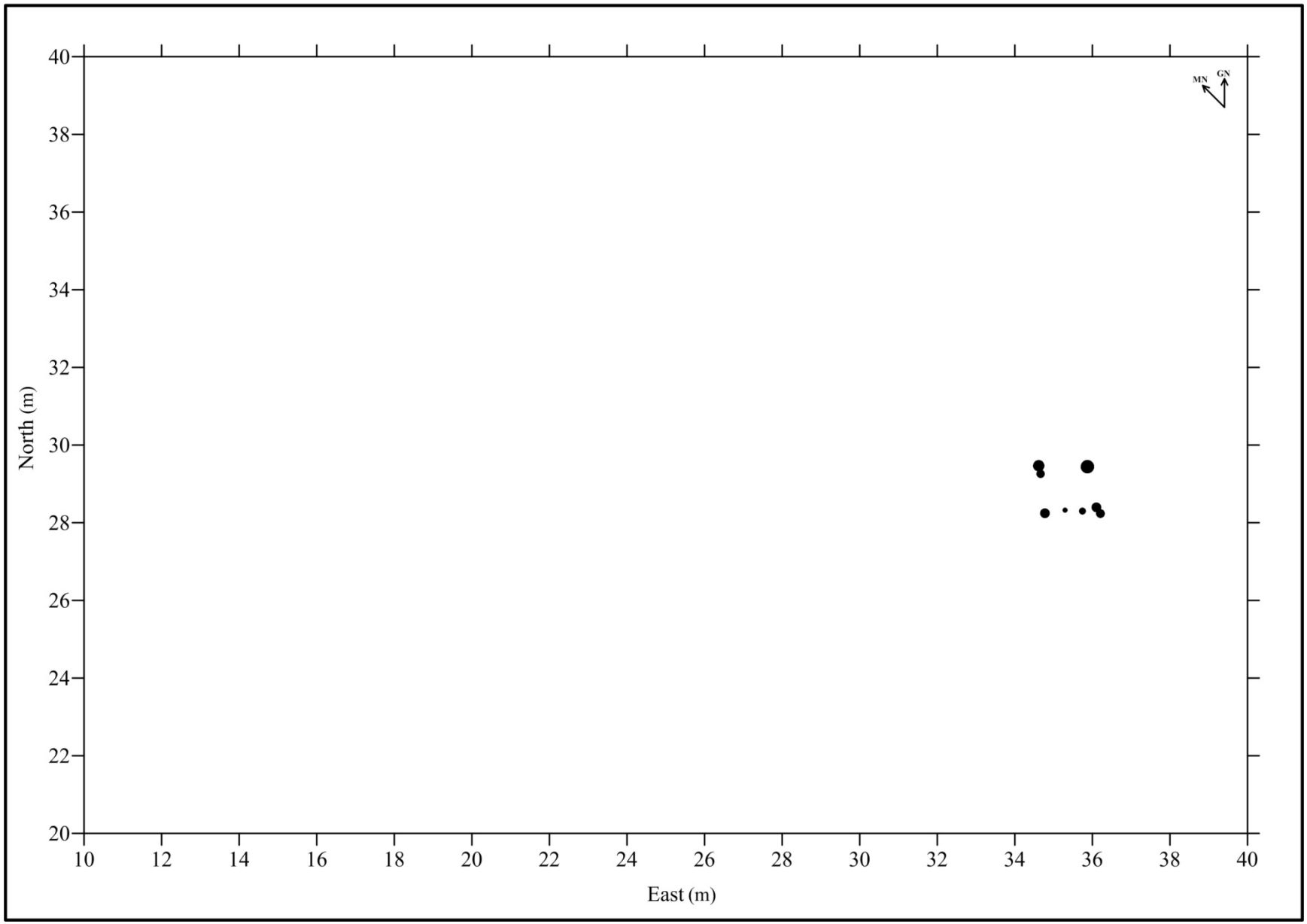

Figure 132. Structure 8 Plan View, Square 29.

Structure 9

Structure 9 was a small rectangular structure located in excavation Squares 24 and 29. It is shown in Figure 133. It measured 1.3 meters (4.3 feet) long by 0.6 meters (2.0 feet) wide. The long axis is oriented toward the northwest, approximately 40 degrees west of magnetic north. Similar to Structures 7 and 8, this structure likely would have been used for storage, as it was far too small to be a living space. No interior posts were identified in association with this structure.

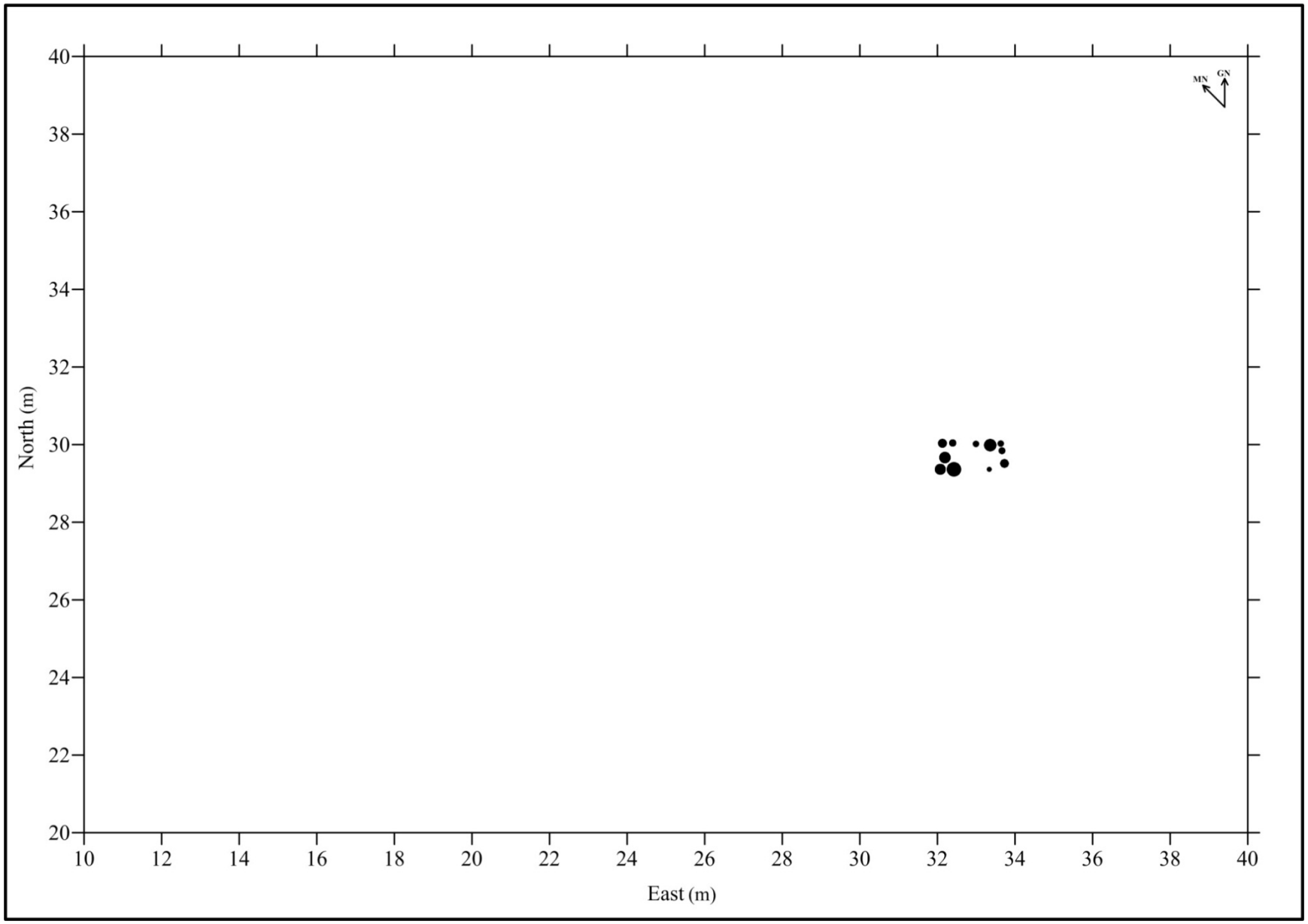

Figure 133. Structure 9 Plan View, Squares 24 and 29.

Structure 10

Structure 10 is a partial rectangular structure located in excavation Squares 28 and 29. It is shown in Figure 134. This structure measured 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) long and 1.0 meter (3.3 feet) wide. The long axis is oriented toward the west, approximately 55 degrees west of magnetic north. There were no obvious interior posts associated with this structure, but there were so many posts in this area of Squares 28 and 29 that it really is too difficult to distinguish which posts are associated with an individual structure. Also, this structure is partially obstructed by Structure 5, indicating that Structure 5 may have been built at a later time (Figure 135).

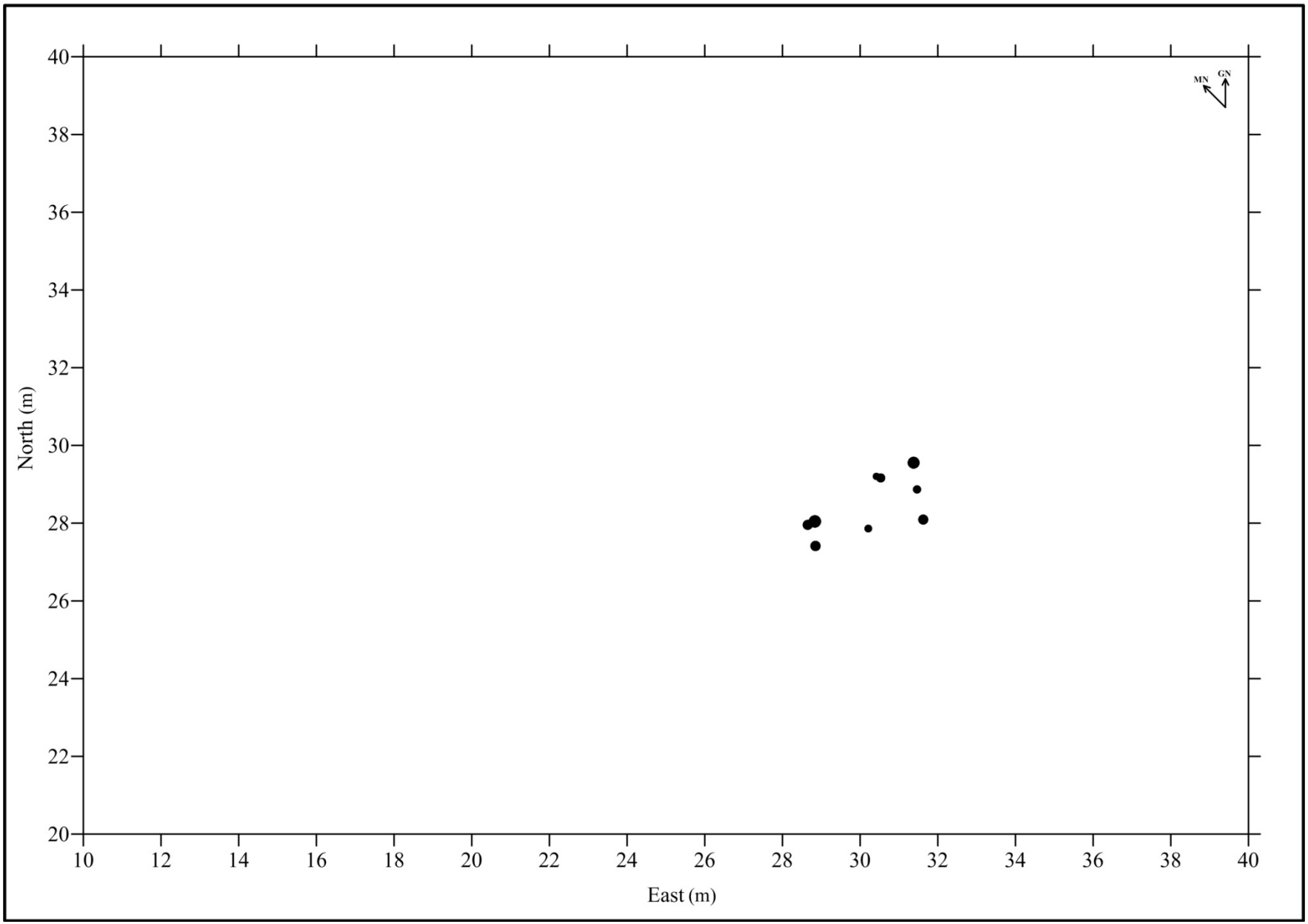

Figure 134. Structure 10 Plan View, Squares 28 and 29.

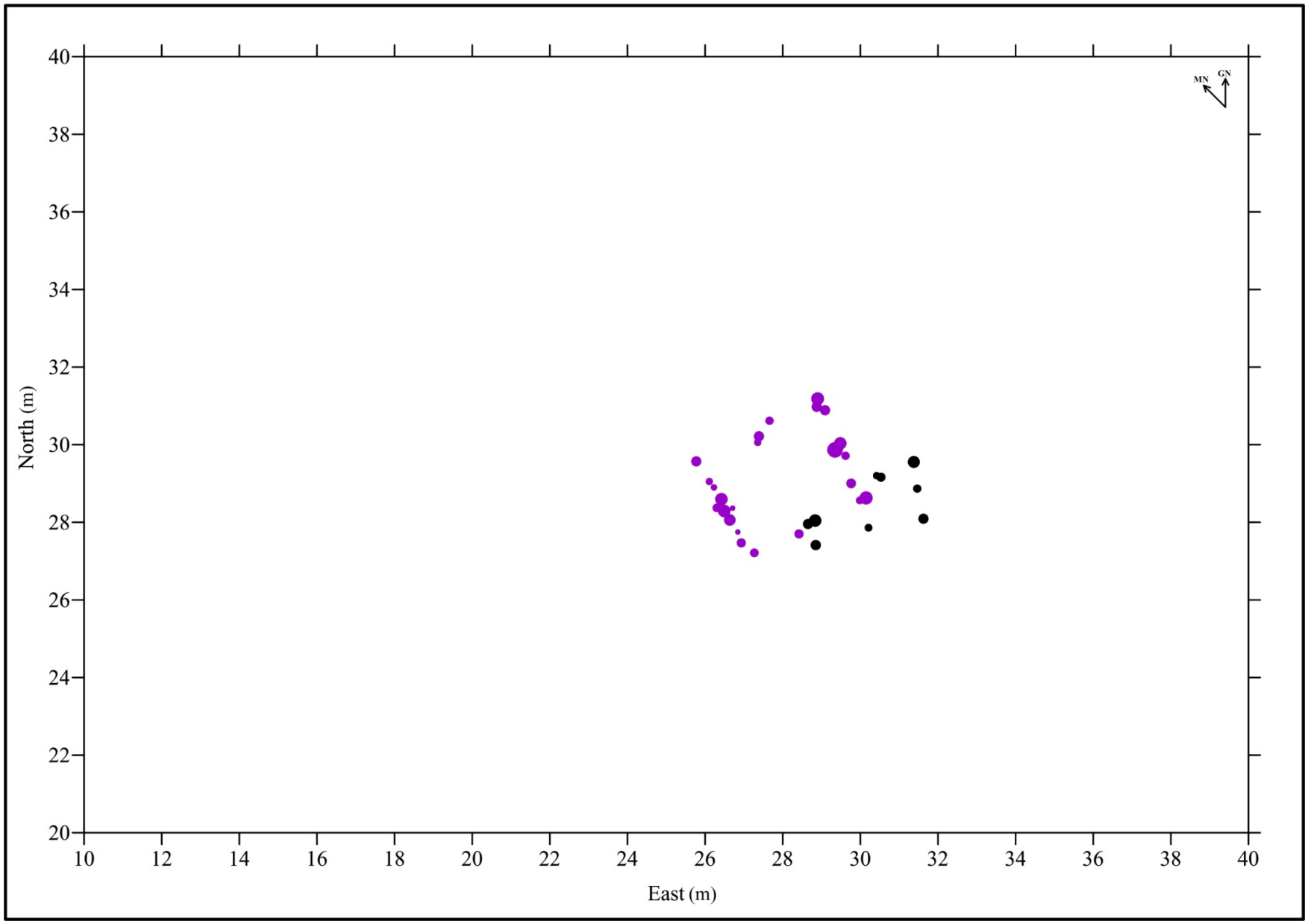

Figure 135. Structure 10 (black) partially obstructed by Structure 5 (purple).

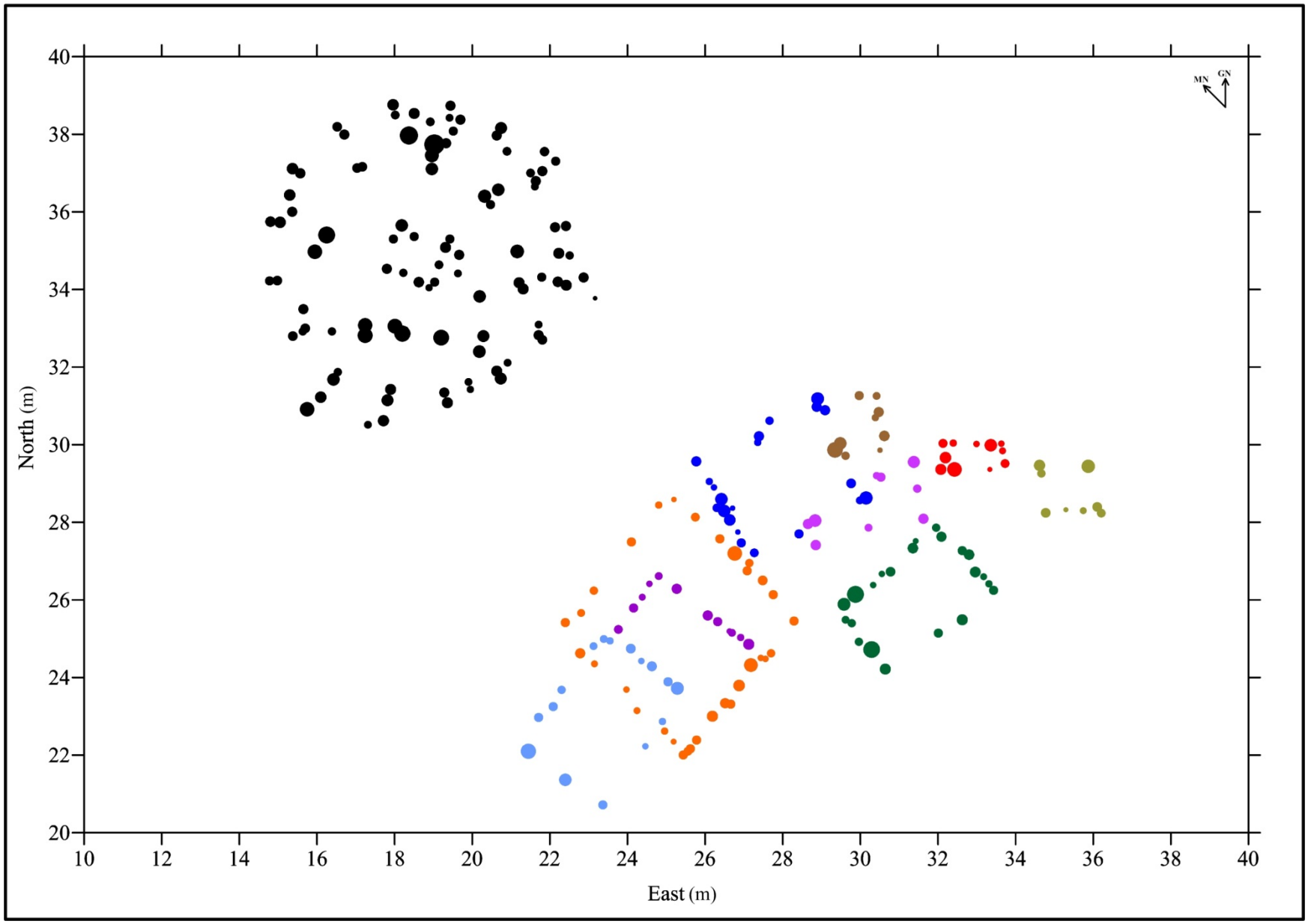

Figure 136. All Structures.

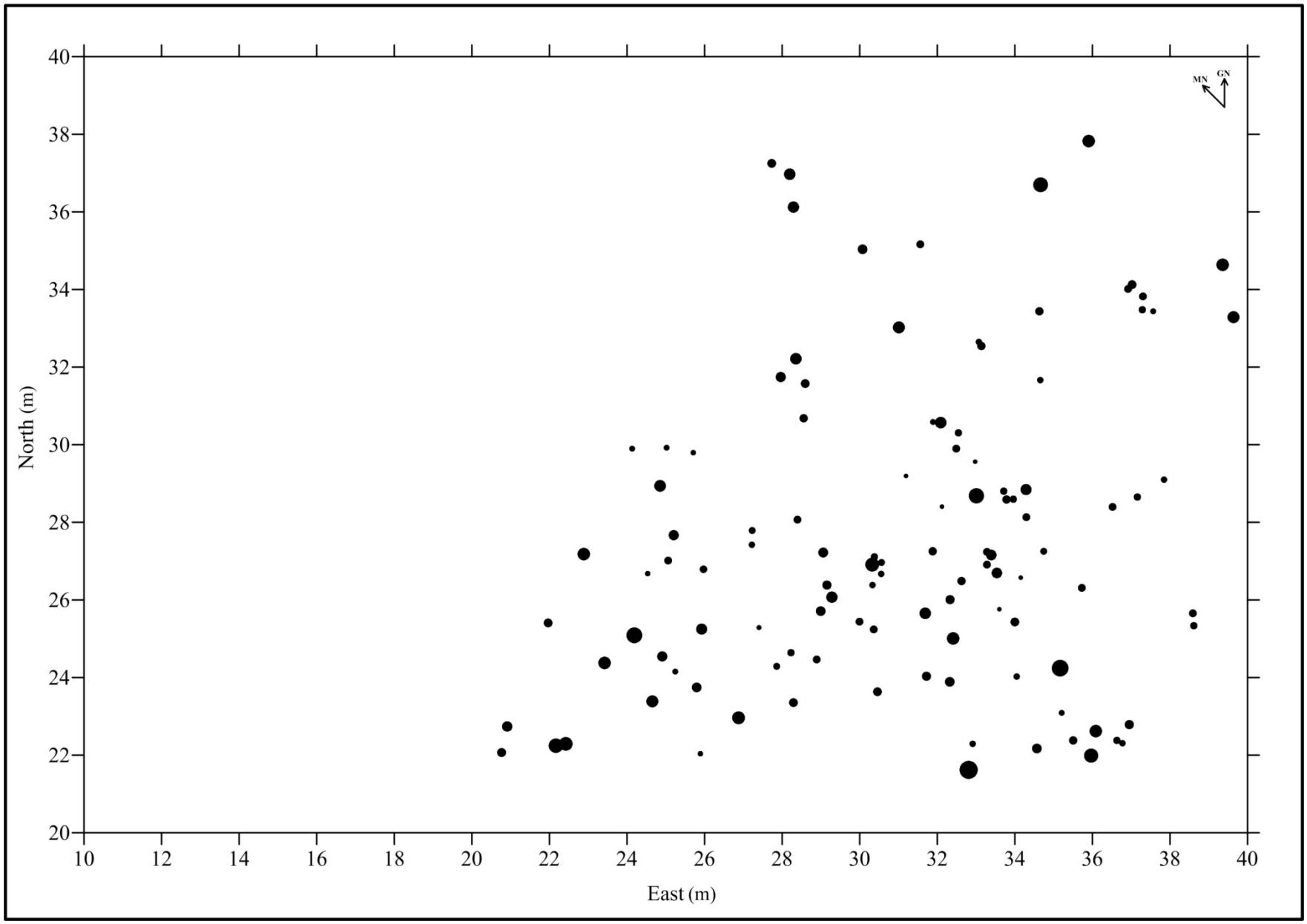

Figure 137. Master Post Molds Minus Structure Posts.

CHAPTER 7
DISCUSSION

A few specific inferences regarding the nature of the Sweetgum site occupation have been made from the combined results of the 1990 excavation and subsequent laboratory analyses of ceramic and botanical remains, namely, that the Sweetgum site was occupied during the Dyar phase of the Lamar period as a single-family farmstead (Gudel 1996; Bonhage-Freund 1997). The immediate value (at least for interpretive purposes), and what I have dealt with in this report, concerns spatial patterning across the site. Spatial inferences derived from the patterning of architecture, features and artifacts have been discussed throughout the document. The temporal inferences concerning spatial patterning specifically during the Dyar phase, contemporaneity with other sites in the near vicinity of Sweetgum, and diagnostic Dyar phase ceramic studies will continue to be useful for archaeological study, especially for those interested in Dyar phase site characteristics during the Lamar period (Appendices A and B).

My thesis has focused heavily on the interpretation of post holes, features, and architectural patterning across the site, but deals very minimally with the ceramic assemblage associated with the excavation. Based upon her artifact analysis, Barbara Gudel confidently places the Sweetgum site within the Dyar phase of the Lamar period, an archaeological phase lasting from approximately A.D. 1520 to 1580 (Gudel 1996). I have done nothing with the artifact collection to modify her initial assessment, and have operated under the assumption that her assessment was accurate.

Currently, the Carroll site (9PM85) has been looked upon as providing the best available data concerning upland adaptation and habitation during the Dyar phase (Hatch and Schroeder

1990). Gudel's artifact analysis of Sweetgum ceramics, along with this site report detailing its architectural configuration, should provide additional insight into Dyar phase site characteristics during the Lamar period in the upland Oconee River Valley.

The architecture at the Sweetgum site consisted of a rebuilt circular house and multiple rectangular structures, indicative of multi-generational, single occupation use of the site during the Dyar phase. As such, the Sweetgum site closely approximates the architectural layout of the Carroll site, another Dyar phase farmstead approximately 13 kilometers southwest of the Sweetgum site (Hatch and Schroeder 1990). The Carroll site was excavated initially in 1936 as part of a Works Progress Administration project, and again in 1989 by Hatch. Both the Sweetgum and Carroll sites, in addition to being located in upland, non-riverine environments within the Oconee River Valley, share a similar ceramic assemblage and site layout, with a circular structure located northwest of a grouping of rectangular structures showing evidence of rebuilding phases (Figure 138) (Hatch and Schroeder 1990; Gudel 1996).

It's difficult to assign a definite timespan for the occupation of this site for several reasons. In-place circular house rebuilding is unique for this region, as opposed to abandoning a house, moving over several yards, and rebuilding in a different location, which we see at the Sugar Creek site nearby Sweetgum, a Lamar period site dating to both the Iron Horse and Bell phases (Williams 2012). The evidence for circular house rebuilding and structural maintenance is seemingly a unique stabilization pattern, perhaps increasing the longevity of the house in situ to. Since no reported experimentation has been completed concerning the average life span of a post in upland Georgia red clay, one can only guess that the average post life may be around 10 to 15 years, and that with rebuilding this house may have lasted anywhere from 20 to 30 years to an optimistic 50 or 60 years. Whatever the case may be, this site was occupied for a substantial

amount of time within the Dyar phase, because the typical pattern for these single-family farmsteads is one circular house with 2 or 3 rectangular structures, while at Sweetgum we see evidence for circular house rebuilding and maintenance and at least 6 or 7 large rectangular structures (Williams 2006, 2012).

The reason Sweetgum's occupants may have stayed so long at this location, at least long enough to engage in several structural rebuilding projects, could be that they were successful at gathering resources in this location. Not only were they located near both Sugar Creek and the Oconee River in the Oconee River valley, where rich floodplain soils would have defined this alluvial valley, they would have also been able to take advantage of Piedmont upland vegetation, which includes a diverse composition of deciduous and coniferous forest types (Scarry 1994; Payne 1965). These mixed hardwood forests would have produced abundant plant and animal food resources. The promise of environmental success made it in their best interest to stay in this location for a long period of time.

The Sweetgum site is important for our understanding of Late Mississippian farmsteads. The single-component nature of the site as evidenced by pottery studies and possibly multiple structure rebuilding stages over a short period of time, as well as the near-pristine condition of the site, allows for finer chronological control of one phase of the Lamar period. Also, the amount of horizontal subsurface exposure at this site, as well as the intensive excavation and documentation of features and post holes, allows for greater study of architectural components with the use of modern GIS programs that were unavailable at the time of the excavation. The Sweetgum site also speaks volume to the quality of subsurface feature preservation, despite centuries of plowing, agriculture, and erosion. Further research could be conducted concerning Sweetgum's position in the Oconee Province, especially as it relates to other Dyar phase

farmsteads and mound sites, but initial assessments have been successful in presenting the Sweetgum site as a dynamic, single-occupation farmstead.

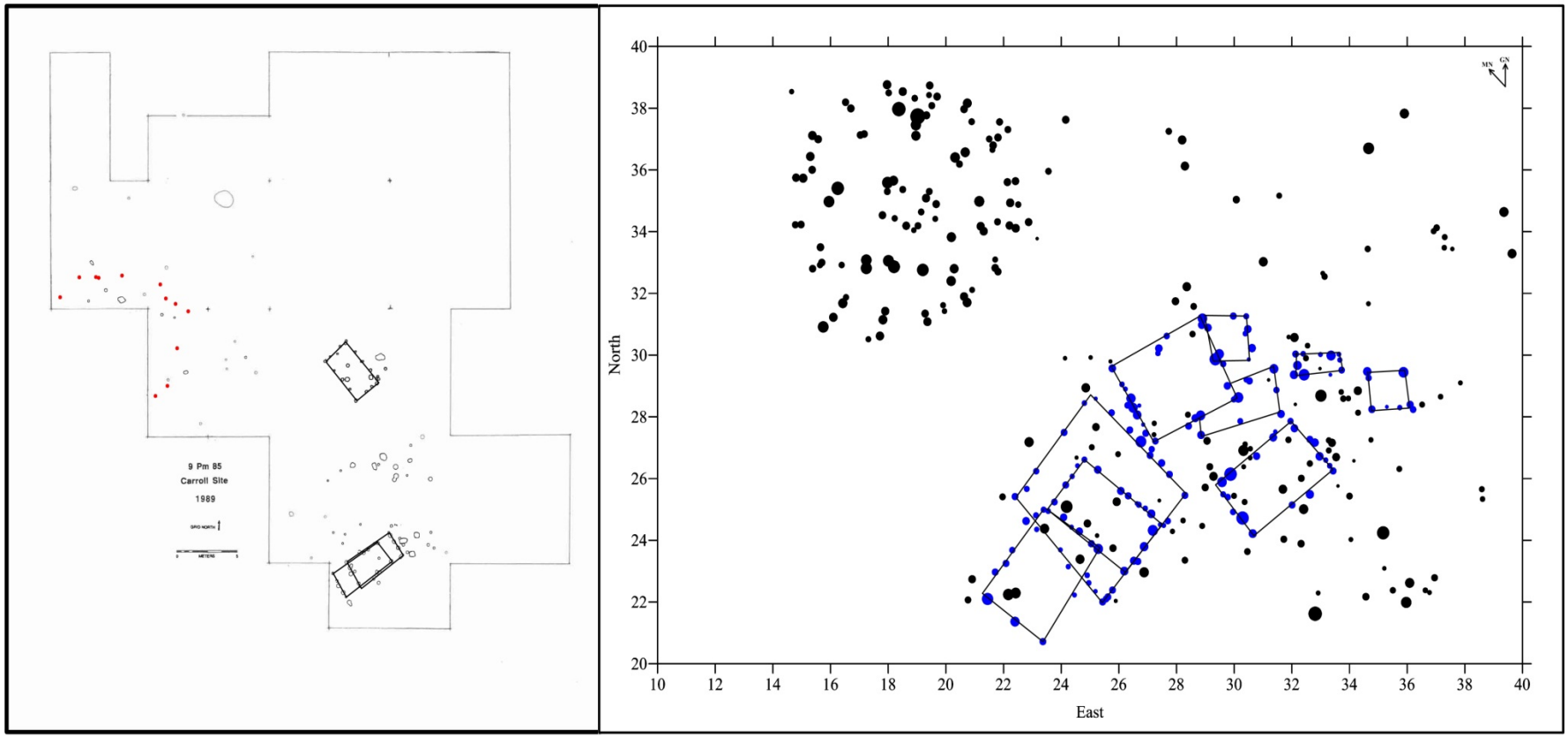

Figure 138. Site Layout Comparison for Carroll (9PM85) and Sweetgum Sites. Note the round structure located northwest of a cluster of rectangular structures (Carroll site map adapted from Hatch and Schroeder 1990).

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APPENDIX A
LOT NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS FOR CERAMIC INVENTORY

As part of her Master's Thesis, Barbara Gudel analyzed the ceramic assemblages from four upland Lamar period sites in the Oconee River Valley, in an attempt to determine a diachronic framework for ceramic changes across each phase of the Lamar period (Gudel 1996). She concluded in her artifact analysis that the Sweetgum site, based upon its ceramic assemblage, existed within the Dyar phase of the Lamar period, an archaeological phase lasting from approximately A.D. 1520 to 1580 (Smith and Williams 1990). I have done nothing with the ceramics from this site to alter her initial assessment, choosing to focus instead on the interpretation of feature and post hole data. I have included in Appendices A and B her ceramic analysis for those who wish to do further work with this collection.

Lot	Location
1	Square 22, Post Mold 1
3	Square 22, Post Mold 3
4	Square 22, Post Mold 4
5	Square 22, Post Mold 5
6	Square 22, Post Mold 6
11	Square 22, Post Mold 13
12	Square 22, Post Mold 14
15	Square 22, Post Mold 28
16	Square 22, Post Mold 29
17	Square 22, Post Mold 37
18	Square 22, Post Mold 39
19	Square 22, Post Mold 40
23	Square 22, Post Mold 45
24	Square 22, Post Mold 50
25	Square 22, Post Mold 51
27	Square 22, Post Mold 60
29	Square 22, Post Mold 69
30	Square 22, Post Mold 70

Lot	Location
31	Square 22, Post Mold 71
36	Square 22, Post Mold 79
37	Square 22, Post Mold 81
39	Square 22, Post Mold 84
42	Square 22, Post Mold 96
48	Square 22, Post Mold 104
49	Square 22, Post Mold 105
51	Square 23, Post Mold 1
52	Square 23, Post Mold 5
53	Square 23, Post Mold 6
55	Square 23, Post Mold 22
56	Square 23, Post Mold 24
57	Square 23, Post Mold 27
59	Square 23, Post Mold 37
60	Square 23, Post Mold 38
63	Square 23, Post Mold 47
64	Square 23, Post Mold 48
65	Square 23, Post Mold 49
67	Square 23, Post Mold 53
69	Square 23, Post Mold 57
71	Square 23, Post Mold 59
73	Square 23, Post Mold 61
74	Square 23, Post Mold 73
75	Square 23, Post Mold 76
77	Square 23, Post Mold 79
79	Square 23, Post Mold 102
80	Square 23, Post Mold 103
83	Square 23, Post Mold 110
90	Square 24, Post Mold 1
91	Square 24, Post Mold 2
92	Square 24, Post Mold 3
93	Square 24, Post Mold 4
94	Square 24, Post Mold 5
95	Square 24, Post Mold 7
96	Square 24, Post Mold 9
100	Square 24, Post Mold 19
103	Square 24, Post Mold 22
107	Square 28, Post Mold 1
108	Square 28, Post Mold 2
110	Square 28, Post Mold 6

Lot	Location
111	Square 28, Post Mold 7
113	Square 28, Post Mold 9
114	Square 28, Post Mold 11
116	Square 28, Post Mold 13
118	Square 28, Post Mold 15
119	Square 28, Post Mold 16
121	Square 28, Post Mold 19
122	Square 28, Post Mold 24
123	Square 28, Post Mold 26
124	Square 28, Post Mold 29
125	Square 28, Post Mold 30
126	Square 28, Post Mold 31
127	Square 28, Post Mold 32
128	Square 28, Post Mold 37
129	Square 28, Post Mold 38
133	Square 28, Post Mold 44
136	Square 28, Post Mold 49
137	Square 28, Post Mold 50
141	Square 28, Post Mold 55
143	Square 28, Post Mold 57
144	Square 28, Post Mold 58
148	Square 28, Post Mold 68
151	Square 28, Post Mold 74
152	Square 28, Post Mold 75
154	Square 28, Post Mold 81
155	Square 28, Post Mold 82
161	Square 28, Post Mold 94
162	Square 28, Post Mold 96
163	Square 28, Post Mold 98
165	Square 28, Post Mold 103
166	Square 28, Post Mold 104
167	Square 28, Post Mold 106
171	Square 28, Post Mold 111
172	Square 28, Post Mold 113
173	Square 28, Post Mold 115
176	Square 28, Post Mold 119
196	Square 29, Post Mold 2
197	Square 29, Post Mold 3
199	Square 29, Post Mold 9
200	Square 29, Post Mold 10

Lot	Location
201	Square 29, Post Mold 11
202	Square 29, Post Mold 12
204	Square 29, Post Mold 14
205	Square 29, Post Mold 15
207	Square 29, Post Mold 19
209	Square 29, Post Mold 21
210	Square 29, Post Mold 22
212	Square 29, Post Mold 30
214	Square 29, Post Mold 32
215	Square 29, Post Mold 34
218	Square 29, Post Mold 40
219	Square 29, Post Mold 41
220	Square 29, Post Mold 42
222	Square 29, Post Mold 44
224	Square 29, Post Mold 49
225	Square 29, Post Mold 50
228	Square 29, Post Mold 56
230	Square 29, Post Mold 60
231	Square 29, Post Mold 65
232	Square 29, Post Mold 64
236	Square 29, Post Mold 74
239	Square 29, Post Mold 77
241	Square 29, Post Mold 79
244	Square 29, Post Mold 92
246	Square 29, Post Mold 96
251	Square 29, Post Mold 105
254	Square 23, Feature 1
255	Square 23, Feature 2
256	Square 22, Feature 3
257	Square 23, Feature 4, NW Quad Level 1
258	Square 23, Feature 4, NW Quad Level 2
259	Square 23, Feature 4, NE Quad Level 1
260	Square 23, Feature 4, NE Quad Level 2
261	Square 23, Feature 4, SW Quad Level 1
262	Square 23, Feature 4, SW Quad Level 2
263	Square 23, Feature 4, SE Quad Level 1
264	Square 23, Feature 4, SE Quad Level 2
265	Square 23, Near Feature 4
266	Square 22, Feature 5, Burial 1
267	Square 28, Feature 6, Burial 2

Lot	Location
268	Near Feature 6
270	Square 22, Feature 8
271	Square 22, Feature 9
273	Square 22, Feature 11
280	Square 22, Feature 18
281	Square 22, Feature 19
282	Square 22, Feature 20
283	Square 22, Feature 21
284	Square 22, Feature 22
285	Square 22, Feature 23
287	Square 23, Feature 25
289	Square 23, Feature 27
290	Square 23, Feature 28
292	Square 23, Feature 30
293	Square 23, Feature 31
294	Square 29, Feature 32
295	Square 28, Feature 33
297	Square 28, Feature 35
299	Square 28, Feature 37
302	Square 22, Feature 40
303	Square 28, Feature 41, NW Quad
304	Square 28, Feature 41, NE Quad
305	Square 28, Feature 41, SW Quad
306	Square 28, Feature 41, SE Quad
307	Square 28, Feature 42
308	Square 28, Feature 43
309	Square 28, Feature 44
310	Square 28, Feature 45
311	Square 28, Feature 46
313	Square 28, Feature 48
314	Square 24, Feature 49
315	Square 24, Feature 50
317	Square 29, Feature 52
319	Square 29, Feature 54
322	Square 23, Feature 57
323	Square 23, Feature 58
324	Square 23, Feature 59
325	Square 23, Feature 60
328	Surface Collection, Square 1C
331	Surface Collection, Square 4C

Lot	Location
332	Surface Collection, Square 6A
333	Surface Collection, Square 6C
334	Surface Collection, Square 6D
337	Surface Collection, Square 7C
339	Surface Collection, Square 8A
340	Surface Collection, Square 8B
341	Surface Collection, Square 8C
342	Surface Collection, Square 8D
343	Surface Collection, Square 9A
344	Surface Collection, Square 9C
345	Surface Collection, Square 9D
346	Surface Collection, Square 10A
347	Surface Collection, Square 11B
348	Surface Collection, Square 11C
349	Surface Collection, Square 11D
350	Surface Collection, Square 12A
351	Surface Collection, Square 12C
352	Surface Collection, Square 12D
353	Surface Collection, Square 13A
354	Surface Collection, Square 13B
355	Surface Collection, Square 13C
357	Surface Collection, Square 14A
358	Surface Collection, Square 14B
360	Surface Collection, Square 14D
362	Surface Collection, Square 16A
363	Surface Collection, Square 16B
364	Surface Collection, Square 16C
365	Surface Collection, Square 16D
366	Surface Collection, Square 17B
367	Surface Collection, Square 17C
368	Surface Collection, Square 17D
369	Surface Collection, Square 18A
370	Surface Collection, Square 18B
371	Surface Collection, Square 18C
372	Surface Collection, Square 18D
373	Surface Collection, Square 19A
374	Surface Collection, Square 19B
375	Surface Collection, Square 19C
376	Surface Collection, Square 19D
377	Surface Collection, Square 20C

Lot	Location
378	Surface Collection, Square 21B
379	Surface Collection, Square 21C
380	Surface Collection, Square 21D
381	Surface Collection, Square 22A
382	Surface Collection, Square 22B
383	Surface Collection, Square 22C
384	Surface Collection, Square 22D
385	Surface Collection, Square 23A
386	Surface Collection, Square 23B
387	Surface Collection, Square 23C
388	Surface Collection, Square 23D
389	Surface Collection, Square 24A
390	Surface Collection, Square 24B
391	Surface Collection, Square 24C
392	Surface Collection, Square 24D
393	Surface Collection, Square 25A
394	Surface Collection, Square 25C
395	Surface Collection, Square 26A
396	Surface Collection, Square 26B
397	Surface Collection, Square 26D
399	Surface Collection, Square 27B
400	Surface Collection, Square 27D
401	Surface Collection, Square 28A
402	Surface Collection, Square 28B
403	Surface Collection, Square 28C
404	Surface Collection, Square 28D
405	Surface Collection, Square 29A
406	Surface Collection, Square 29B
407	Surface Collection, Square 29C
408	Surface Collection, Square 29D
409	Surface Collection, Square 31D
410	Surface Collection, Square 32A
411	Surface Collection, Square 32B
412	Surface Collection, Square 32C
413	Surface Collection, Square 32D
414	Surface Collection, Square 33A
415	Surface Collection, Square 33B
416	Surface Collection, Square 33C
417	Surface Collection, Square 33D
418	Surface Collection, Square 34A

Lot	Location
419	Surface Collection, Square 34B
420	Surface Collection, Square 34C
421	Surface Collection, Square 34D
422	Surface Collection, Square 35A
423	Surface Collection, Square 35C
424	Surface Collection, Square 36A
425	Surface Collection, Square 36B
426	Surface Collection, Square 36D
427	Surface Collection, Square 37A
428	Surface Collection, Square 37B
429	Surface Collection, Square 37C
430	Surface Collection, Square 38A
431	Surface Collection, Square 38B
432	Surface Collection, Square 38C
433	Surface Collection, Square 38D
434	Surface Collection, Square 39A
435	Surface Collection, Square 39B
436	Surface Collection, Square 40A
437	Test Pit 1, Stratum 1
438	Test Pit 1, Stratum 3
439	Test Pit 2, Stratum 1
440	Test Pit 3, Stratum 1
442	Test Pit 4, Stratum 1
443	Test Pit 4, Stratum 2
445	Test Pit 5, Stratum 1
445	Test Pit 5, Stratum 2
448	Test Pit 7, Stratum 1
449	Test Pit 7, Stratum 2A
450	Test Pit 7, Stratum 2B
451	Test Pit 7, South Extension of Stratum 1
452	Test Pit 7, South Extension of Stratum 2A
453	Test Pit 7, South Extension of Stratum 2B
454	Midden Trench Sample 1
455	Midden Trench Sample 2
456	Midden Trench Sample 3
457	Midden Trench Sample 4
458	Midden Trench Sample 5
459	Midden Sample 1
460	Midden Sample 2
461	Midden Sample 3

Lot	Location
462	Midden Sample 4
463	Midden Sample 5
464	Midden Sample 6
465	Midden Sample 7
466	Midden Sample 8
467	Midden Sample 9
468	Midden Sample 10
469	Midden Sample 11
470	Midden Sample 12
471	Midden Sample 13
472	Midden Sample 14
474	Square 18, Collection After Machine Scrape
475	Square 22, Collection After Machine Scrape
476	Square 23, Collection After Machine Scrape
477	Square 24, Collection After Machine Scrape
480	Square 29, Collection After Machine Scrape
481	Square 39, Collection After Machine Scrape
482	General Surface Collection

APPENDIX B
CERAMIC INVENTORY

Lot	Plain Body	Plain Rim	UD Comp Stamped Body	UD Comp Stamped Rim	Fine Incised Body	Fine Incised Rim	Medium Incised Body	Medium Incised Rim	Bold Incised Body	Bold Incised Rim	Punctated Body	Punctated Rim	Punctated & Stamped Body	Totals
1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
18	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
31	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
37	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
39	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
42	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
51	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
52	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
53	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
55	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
56	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
57	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
59	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
60	8	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13

Lot	Plain Body	Plain Rim	UD Comp Stamped Body	UD Comp Stamped Rim	Fine Incised Body	Fine Incised Rim	Medium Incised Body	Medium Incised Rim	Bold Incised Body	Bold Incised Rim	Punctated Body	Punctated Rim	Punctated & Stamped Body	Totals
63	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
64	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
65	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	8
67	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
69	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
71	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
73	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
74	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
75	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
77	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
79	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
80	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
83	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
90	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
91	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
93	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
94	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
95	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
96	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
100	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
103	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
107	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
108	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
110	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
111	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
114	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
116	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
118	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
119	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
121	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
122	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
124	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
125	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
126	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
127	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Lot	Plain Body	Plain Rim	UD Comp Stamped Body	UD Comp Stamped Rim	Fine Incised Body	Fine Incised Rim	Medium Incised Body	Medium Incised Rim	Bold Incised Body	Bold Incised Rim	Punctated Body	Punctated Rim	Punctated & Stamped Body	Totals
128	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
129	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
133	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
136	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
137	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
141	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
143	5	2	9	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	19
144	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
148	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
151	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
152	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
154	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
155	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
161	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
162	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
163	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
165	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
166	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
167	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
171	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
172	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
173	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
176	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
196	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
197	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
199	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
200	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
201	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
202	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
204	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
207	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
209	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
210	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
212	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
214	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
215	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	21
218	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Lot	Plain Body	Plain Rim	UD Comp Stamped Body	UD Comp Stamped Rim	Fine Incised Body	Fine Incised Rim	Medium Incised Body	Medium Incised Rim	Bold Incised Body	Bold Incised Rim	Punctated Body	Punctated Rim	Punctated & Stamped Body	Totals
219	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
220	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
222	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
224	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
225	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
228	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
230	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
231	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
232	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
236	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
239	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
241	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
244	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
246	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
251	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
254	3	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	11
255	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
256	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
257	153	10	34	0	0	0	12	5	19	4	0	0	0	237
258	49	2	2	0	0	0	8	1	7	0	0	0	0	69
259	103	7	19	1	0	0	9	2	16	1	1	0	0	159
260	26	4	7	0	1	0	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	46
261	144	11	30	0	4	2	14	2	18	0	1	0	0	226
262	60	4	18	0	0	0	8	1	9	0	1	0	0	101
263	105	5	20	0	0	0	5	3	14	6	0	0	0	158
264	30	3	6	0	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	51
265	552	42	67	0	4	3	18	6	28	6	1	0	0	727
266	13	1	6	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	28
267	34	4	29	0	0	0	3	0	4	2	1	0	0	77
268	6	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
270	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
271	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
281	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
282	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
283	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
284	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4

Lot	Plain Body	Plain Rim	UD Comp Stamped Body	UD Comp Stamped Rim	Fine Incised Body	Fine Incised Rim	Medium Incised Body	Medium Incised Rim	Bold Incised Body	Bold Incised Rim	Punctated Body	Punctated Rim	Punctated & Stamped Body	Totals
285	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
287	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
289	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
290	10	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
292	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
293	12	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
294	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
295	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
297	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
299	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
302	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
303	8	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	18
304	28	0	18	0	0	0	6	3	7	2	0	0	0	64
305	5	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	14
306	8	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	18
307	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
309	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
310	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
311	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
313	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
314	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
315	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
317	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
319	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
322	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
323	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
324	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
328	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
332	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
333	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
334	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
337	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
339	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
340	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
341	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Lot	Plain Body	Plain Rim	UD Comp Stamped Body	UD Comp Stamped Rim	Fine Incised Body	Fine Incised Rim	Medium Incised Body	Medium Incised Rim	Bold Incised Body	Bold Incised Rim	Punctated Body	Punctated Rim	Punctated & Stamped Body	Totals
342	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
343	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
344	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
345	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
346	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
347	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
349	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
350	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
351	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
353	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
354	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
355	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
357	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
358	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
360	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
362	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
363	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
364	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
365	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
366	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
367	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
368	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	11
369	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	8
370	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
371	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	23
372	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
373	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
374	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
375	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
376	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	13
377	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
378	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
379	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
380	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
381	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
382	6	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	13

Lot	Plain Body	Plain Rim	UD Comp Stamped Body	UD Comp Stamped Rim	Fine Incised Body	Fine Incised Rim	Medium Incised Body	Medium Incised Rim	Bold Incised Body	Bold Incised Rim	Punctated Body	Punctated Rim	Punctated & Stamped Body	Totals
383	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
384	15	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	22
385	26	1	6	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	40
386	32	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	45
387	13	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	23
388	39	1	10	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	58
389	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
390	21	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	32
391	16	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	26
392	37	4	5	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	52
393	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
394	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
395	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
396	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
397	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
399	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
400	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
401	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
402	15	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
403	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
404	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
405	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	14
406	33	2	5	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	46
407	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
408	18	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	22
409	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
410	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
411	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
412	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
413	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
414	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
415	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
416	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
417	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
418	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
419	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	14
420	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
421	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	6

Lot	Plain Body	Plain Rim	UD Comp Stamped Body	UD Comp Stamped Rim	Fine Incised Body	Fine Incised Rim	Medium Incised Body	Medium Incised Rim	Bold Incised Body	Bold Incised Rim	Punctated Body	Punctated Rim	Punctated & Stamped Body	Totals
422	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
423	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
424	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
425	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
426	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
427	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
428	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
429	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
430	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
431	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
432	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
433	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
434	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	22
435	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
436	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
437	114	6	17	0	1	0	3	0	12	2	0	0	0	155
438	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
439	20	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	30
440	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
442	15	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	25
443	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
445	53	4	8	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	1	0	74
445	27	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
448	76	3	11	0	0	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	0	106
449	49	4	19	1	0	0	3	0	10	2	0	0	0	88
450	30	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	44
451	23	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	34
452	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
453	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
454	20	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	28
455	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	27
456	3	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	22
457	24	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	1	1	0	0	36
458	44	3	1	0	3	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	59
459	66	2	12	0	0	0	5	0	12	2	0	0	0	99
460	108	6	15	0	0	0	4	0	6	1	0	0	0	140
461	88	2	8	0	0	0	3	2	5	2	0	0	0	110
462	89	2	15	0	1	0	4	1	11	2	0	0	0	125

Lot	Plain Body	Plain Rim	UD Comp Stamped Body	UD Comp Stamped Rim	Fine Incised Body	Fine Incised Rim	Medium Incised Body	Medium Incised Rim	Bold Incised Body	Bold Incised Rim	Punctated Body	Punctated Rim	Punctated & Stamped Body	Totals
463	141	8	18	0	0	0	1	3	8	2	0	0	0	181
464	129	4	19	0	0	1	4	0	11	2	1	0	0	171
465	165	5	22	0	0	0	2	1	12	1	2	0	0	210
466	166	12	13	0	0	0	6	3	14	3	1	0	0	218
467	166	2	14	0	0	1	8	2	15	6	0	0	0	214
468	187	7	26	0	0	0	11	6	14	6	1	0	0	258
469	146	7	26	0	0	0	10	0	17	2	1	0	0	209
470	162	3	25	0	0	0	9	3	10	4	0	0	0	216
471	181	5	25	0	0	0	3	1	6	7	0	0	0	228
472	63	0	12	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	80
474	6	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
475	46	3	19	0	2	0	4	2	10	2	0	0	0	88
476	190	10	94	2	0	0	11	4	25	11	4	0	0	351
477	112	9	101	0	0	0	16	1	21	14	4	0	0	278
480	133	10	39	0	0	0	8	4	23	3	3	0	0	223
481	9	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
482	76	8	45	0	0	0	7	2	14	5	3	0	0	160
Totals	5106	297	1203	7	31	7	289	80	539	142	33	1	1	7736

Lot	Punctated & Incised Body	Punctated & Incised Rim	Stamped & Incised Body	Stamped & Incised Rim	Other Body	Other Rim	Other	Totals
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lot	Punctated & Incised Body	Punctated & Incised Rim	Stamped & Incised Body	Stamped & Incised Rim	Other Body	Other Rim	Other	Totals
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lot	Punctated & Incised Body	Punctated & Incised Rim	Stamped & Incised Body	Stamped & Incised Rim	Other Body	Other Rim	Other	Totals
141	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
143	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lot	Punctated & Incised Body	Punctated & Incised Rim	Stamped & Incised Body	Stamped & Incised Rim	Other Body	Other Rim	Other	Totals
228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
257	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
261	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
267	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
273	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lot	Punctated & Incised Body	Punctated & Incised Rim	Stamped & Incised Body	Stamped & Incised Rim	Other Body	Other Rim	Other	Totals
293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
304	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lot	Punctated & Incised Body	Punctated & Incised Rim	Stamped & Incised Body	Stamped & Incised Rim	Other Body	Other Rim	Other	Totals
347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lot	Punctated & Incised Body	Punctated & Incised Rim	Stamped & Incised Body	Stamped & Incised Rim	Other Body	Other Rim	Other	Totals
388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
421	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lot	Punctated & Incised Body	Punctated & Incised Rim	Stamped & Incised Body	Stamped & Incised Rim	Other Body	Other Rim	Other	Totals
427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
448	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
461	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
462	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
463	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
465	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
466	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
467	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Lot	Punctated & Incised Body	Punctated & Incised Rim	Stamped & Incised Body	Stamped & Incised Rim	Other Body	Other Rim	Other	Totals
468	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
469	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
470	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
477	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	10
480	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
481	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
482	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Totals	10	1	4	1	2	4	59	81