MOUNT PLEASANT PHASE POTTERY IN THE NORTH CAROLINA COASTAL PLAIN: VESSEL FORM, FUNCTION, AND FOODWAYS AT THE WILSON BYPASS SITE.

A Thesis

Presented to

the Faculty of the Department of Anthropology

East Carolina University

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts in Anthropology

By

Matthew W. Jorgenson

April 2001

Matthew W. Jorgenson. MOUNT PLEASANT PHASE POTTERY IN THE NORTH CAROLINA COASTAL PLAIN: VESSEL FORM, FUNCTION, AND FOODWAYS AT THE WILSON BYPASS SITE. (Under the direction of Dr. I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.) Department of Anthropology, April 2001.

The purpose of this thesis is to perform a vessel form analysis on a Mount Pleasant phase (300 B.C. – A.D. 800) assemblage of ceramics from the Wilson Bypass site (31WL37). The goals of this study are to identify the various vessel types present in the assemblage including shape and size, to determine the function of these vessels, and to discuss how these functions reflect Mount Pleasant foodways.

A total of five vessel shapes are present in the assemblage and exhibit a total of 15 shape/size classes. Vessel shapes include restricted jars, unrestricted jars, simple bowls, hemispherical bowls, and globular bowls. Restricted jars exhibit four size classes while globular bowls tentatively exhibit two size classes. All other forms—unrestricted jars, simple bowls, and hemispherical bowls—exhibit three size classes.

My analysis indicates these vessels were used to cook, serve and store food and non-food products. Restricted jars and globular bowls were mainly storage vessels, but restricted jars also show evidence of being used to heat and serve foodstuffs. Unrestricted jars and hemispherical bowls were all-purpose cooking vessels likely used in all stages of food preparation from initial boiling and soaking, through mixing and preparation, to final cooking and serving. Simple bowls were used to serve solid, and to a lesser extent liquid foodstuffs.

Mount Pleasant foodways fit a model proposed by David Hally. Boiling and presumably roasting were the most important food preparation techniques. Techniques like broiling, frying, and parching were of less importance, but were practiced none the less. Foodstuffs like meat, fish and shellfish, nuts and other wild vegetable foods, and to a lesser extent, domesticated crops were important to Mount Pleasant people. In addition to food related uses, ceramic vessels would have been used for such tasks as soaking and dying. Ceramic vessels would have been used on a limited basis for the storage of liquid foodstuffs.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

The Woodland period (1000 B.C. – A.D. 1650) in the Eastern United States is associated with the adoption and intensification of agriculture and the widespread use of ceramic vessels. Agriculture begins as gardening in the Early Woodland (1000 B.C. – 300 B.C.) (Phelps 1983:Figure 1.2, Ward and Davis 1999:3, 199). Ward and Davis (1999:204) indicate that the Middle Woodland (300 B.C. – A.D. 800) exhibits an increase in the importance of cultivated crops; however, it is still seen as gardening rather than intensive agriculture. During the Late Woodland (A.D. 800-1650), there "was a broadening of agricultural pursuits" (Ward and Davis 1999:4). During this period corn became a staple and beans were introduced for the first time (Ward and Davis 1999:4). Several other general Woodland trends result from the increased reliance on domesticated plants. In terms of settlement patterns, there is a general shift toward sedentism and larger villages, which tend to be located on broader bottomlands suitable for agriculture. The second hallmark of the Woodland period is the introduction of ceramic technology, which replaces the earlier steatite bowl tradition (Phelps 1983:27-49, Ward and Davis 1999:3).

By convention, archaeologists work within chronological frameworks that parse time and space into culturally meaningful units. In North Carolina, archaeologists have further divided the Woodland period into three temporal divisions: Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods (Phelps 1983:17, Ward and Davis 1999:3-4). Recognition of spatial variation in cultural patterns has led archaeologists to define separate phases for northern and southern regions of the North Carolina Coastal Plain (Phelps 1983:37, Ward and Davis 1999:194). This study focuses on the Mount Pleasant phase (300 B.C. to A.D. 800) of the north Coastal Plain of North Carolina. As will be shown later, radiocarbon dates from the Wilson Bypass site suggest that slight revisions may be needed in regards to the currently established culture-history of the Coastal Plain of North Carolina.

Mount Pleasant Phase

Archaeologically, the Middle Woodland in the north Coastal Plain of North Carolina traditionally has been recognized by two artifact types: small triangular projectile points and Mount Pleasant phase ceramics. Mount Pleasant phase ceramics are characterized by sand and pebble tempering although some

specimens lack pebbles (Phelps 1983:32-33, 1984:41). Phelps initially identified the Mount Pleasant ceramic series at the Freeman site (31HF19) on the Chowan River (Phelps 1983:32). The most detailed description of these ceramics, however, comes from the report on excavations at the Tillett site (31DR35) on Roanoke Island (Phelps 1984:41-44,46). Generally, the paste is compact and temper usually consists of fine-to-medium sand with frequently occurring very coarse and pebble-sized (2 - 7 mm) inclusions. "Apparently within the normal range of temper variation are some specimens with only fine to medium sand temper, and others which contain primarily coarse sand and pebbles" (Phelps 1984:41). John Byrd (1999:98) recovered Mount Pleasant ceramics from the Davenport Site (31BR39). In this assemblage, though, only sand-and-pebble tempered Mount Pleasant ceramics were identified. Clay Swindell (personal communication 2001), formerly of Coastal Carolina Research, Inc. noted, based on his analysis of 31HF99, that sand-tempered Mount Pleasant wares are temporally late in the Mount Pleasant phase, and are not present on early Mount Pleasant sites. With no date provided for the Mount Pleasant occupation at Davenport, we can only presume that it predates the time when sand-tempered Mount Pleasant wares were manufactured.

Fabric impressed, net impressed, cord marked, and plain surfaces characterize Mount Pleasant phase ceramics. Some occurrences of incised and punctated decorations have also been noted (Heather Millis, personal communication 2000; Phelps 1983:32, 1984:41-44; Ward and Davis 1999:203). Vessel forms were also identified at the Tillett site and included simple bowls, hemispherical and globular bowls and conoidal pots (Phelps 1984:42, 44).

A few sites with components of the Mount Pleasant phase have been excavated including three sites on Colington Island (31DR12, 31DR13, 31DR16) and the Thorpe site (31NS3) in Nash County (Phelps 1980, 1984). Ceramics from the Thorpe site were originally identified using existing Piedmont typologies (Phelps 1980). However, Phelps (personal communication 1999) now recognizes that this site should be associated with the coastal plain groups. In addition, the recently excavated Wilson Bypass site (31WL37) contains a major Mount Pleasant phase component (Millis 1998; Heather Millis, personal communication 2000). The locations of these sites indicate that the Mount Pleasant phase spanned the entire northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina (Phelps 1983:32, Ward and Davis 1999:203).

Mount Pleasant settlement patterns are different from those of the Early Woodland in that sites tend to be located away from smaller tributaries and are more often located along major stream trunks and estuaries (Phelps 1983:33, Ward and Davis 1999:203). This shift is attributed to a higher reliance on domesticated plants (Phelps 1983:35). Subsistence practices included growing domesticated plants such as maize, hunting a variety of game, fishing, and abundant shellfish collecting (Phelps 1983:33, 35; Ward and Davis 1999:204). Burial practices of the phase include both primary inhumations as well as cremations, although the full extent to which these two were practiced is unknown (Phelps 1983:33, Ward and Davis 1999:204).

Wilson Bypass Site

A large assemblage of ceramics recovered from the Wilson Bypass site (31WL37) near Wilson, North Carolina (Figure 1.1) constitutes the basis of this study of Mount Pleasant vessel forms and is described below. In the summer and fall of 1998, TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, excavated the Wilson Bypass site (31WL37) in conjunction with the US264 Bypass project. This site is multi-component and represents nearly continuous occupation from the Archaic period through the period of contact with Europeans. Of significance here is a considerable Mount Pleasant component. The site contained thousands of intact pit features yielding hundreds of thousands of artifacts (Heather Millis, personal communication 2000).

North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) archaeologists originally identified this site during the initial survey for the US264/Wilson Bypass corridor in 1980 (Millis 1998:13). The site was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based on the collection of diagnostic artifacts found on the surface. The presence of these artifacts along with evidence of features indicated a long temporal use of the site (Millis 1998:13, Padgett and Baroody 1980).

Phase II testing was conducted at the site in 1982 and again in 1998, consisting of 1-m^2 excavation units, auger holes, and shovel test pits. Subsurface features and large numbers of artifacts subsequently led to more extensive excavations (Millis 1998, Padgett 1983).

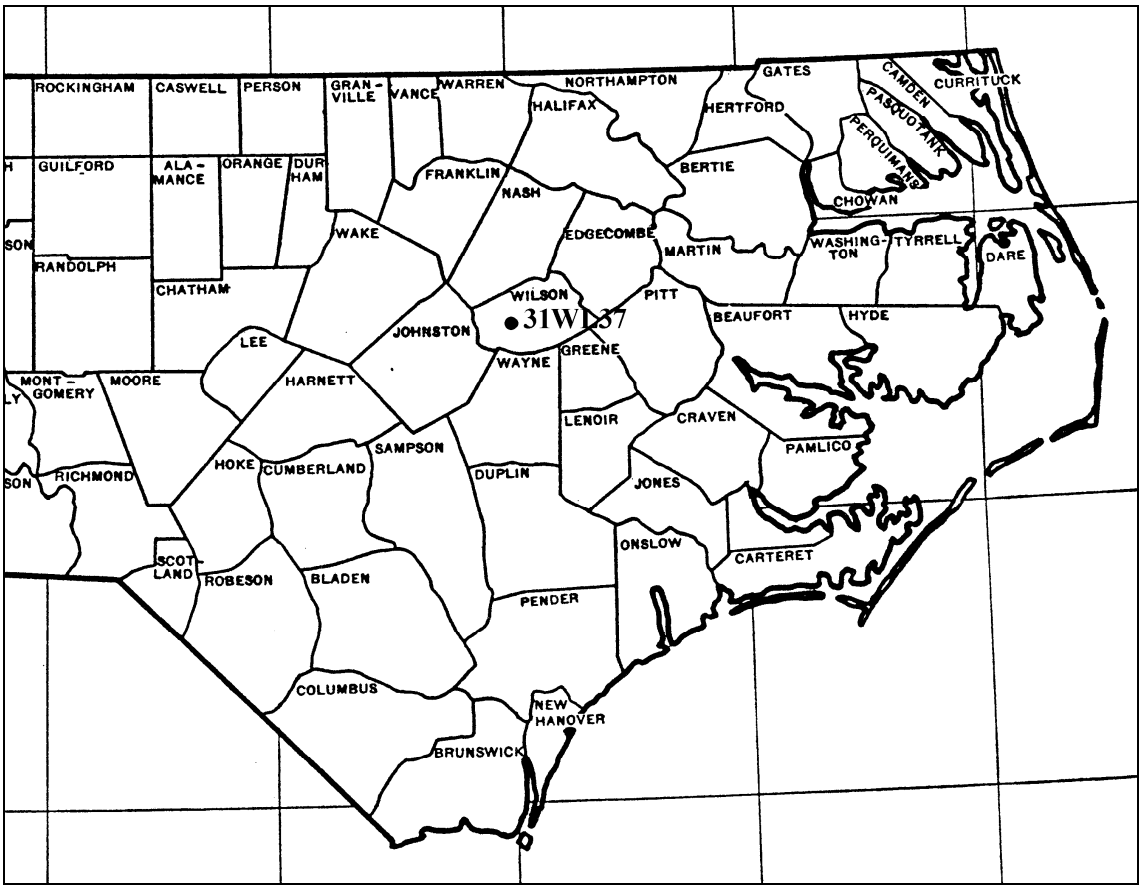


Figure 1.1. Location of the Wilson Bypass Site (31WL37) in Eastern North Carolina.

The final phase of fieldwork concentrated on excavating subsurface features exposed after the plow zone had been removed with heavy machinery. An area covering 4.4 hectares (10.9 acres) was stripped exposing 2,959 cultural features. Features were classified as large pits (greater than 50 cm diameter), small pits (less than 50 cm diameter), charcoal pits (features with fill consisting primarily of burned organic material), postmolds (smaller than 25 cm) or burials. Six small pits and 243 large pits were assigned to the Mount Pleasant component. No charcoal pits, postmolds or burials were attributed to the Mount Pleasant component; however, one cluster of burials on the site (n=4) could possibly date to this time period (Heather Millis, personal communication 2000).

A total of 2,666 Mount Pleasant body sherds and 464 rim sherds were identified in the collection from 477 features (*n*=2,950) and 30 one-m^2 excavation units (*n*=118). Interestingly, comparatively few

Mount Pleasant ceramics were found during the surface collection (*n*=62) (Heather Millis, personal communication 2000).

Nine features assigned to the Mount Pleasant phase on the basis of associated ceramics returned ten radiocarbon results with calibrated intercept dates ranging from A.D. 980 to A.D. 1290 (Table 1.1). These features produced a total of 599 Mount Pleasant sherds (Heather Millis, personal communication 2000).

One site should not be the basis of culture-history revision. It seems likely, though, based on these ten radiocarbon dates, that some slight revision of the existing culture-history may be in order. This issue will have to be addressed by other projects and with additional data from other sites in the coastal plain.

Table 1.1. Radiocarbon Assay Results for 31WL37.

Feature	Feature Type	Sample	Maize present	C14 Date (BP)	Calibrated Intercept(s)	2-Sigma Calibrated Range	Reference
3790	LP	Wood	N	1090±60	AD 980	AD 795-1030	Beta-132261
672	LP	Wood	N	1040±60	AD 1005	AD 885-1055/ AD 1085-1150	Beta-136680
1367	LP	Wood	Y	1000±70	AD 1020	AD 895-1195	Beta-136682
2231/ Zone B	LP	Wood	N	980±50	AD 1025	AD 980-1175	Beta-132255
3288	LP	Wood	N	960±50	AD 1035	AD 995-1195	Beta-132259
2231/ Zone A	LP	Wood	Y	920±70	AD 1055 AD 1085 AD 1150	AD 995-1260	Beta-132254
3290	LP	Nutshell	N	890±50	AD 1170	AD 1025-1255	Beta-132260
383	LP	Nutshell	Y	840±50	AD 1210	AD 1040-1275	Beta-132252
1444	LP	Wood	Y	770±60	AD 1265	AD 1170-1300	Beta-136683
1774	LP	Wood	Y	700±60	AD 1290	AD 1225-1400	Beta-136685

Problem Statement

Several studies have been conducted which identified vessel forms from ceramic sherds (e.g. Braun 1983; Hally 1983b, 1986; Hargrave 1992a, 1992b), yet studies of this nature have not been applied to the Woodland period in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. With respect to Mount Pleasant assemblages, it has generally been established that conoidal pots (i.e. jars) and simple, hemispherical and globular bowls are common vessel forms (Phelps 1984:43-46). But we know little else about Mount Pleasant vessels. For instance, what types of jars and bowls are typical for Mount Pleasant assemblages?

Do these vessels show differences in size like large and small bowls, or large, medium and small jars? What are the frequencies of the various vessel forms? Are stylistic attributes related to vessel type? This study addresses these questions by identifying the vessel forms that are present at the Wilson Bypass site.

Specifically, this study has two objectives. The first objective is to refine the Mount Pleasant ceramic typology with respect to understanding vessel forms rather than the more traditionally studied temper and stylistic attributes. This has been accomplished by defining the Wilson Bypass Mount Pleasant phase assemblage in terms of shape, size, and frequency variation in vessels. Moreover, the analysis also determines if particular stylistic attributes are associated with certain vessels.

Second, Mount Pleasant foodways were examined by studying vessel function. Vessel functions can be determined from vessel form (Braun 1983; Henrickson and McDonald 1983; Rice 1987, 1996), which are linked to prehistoric foodways (Hally 1986). For example, large vessels may be indicative of public consumption habits or preparing dietary staple foods in large quantities that would keep for a long period of time. Smaller vessels may be indicative of preparing foods for small groups or preparing foods that did not keep for a long period of time (Hally 1986:271-272). The application of a foodways model to a vessel form analysis is based on work done by David Hally (1986).

In short, this study seeks to define vessel forms and inferred functions, and discusses the implications for foodways of the Mount Pleasant component of the Wilson Bypass site. Chapter two of this manuscript contains the methodology of the study. In Chapter three I identify the various vessel forms, sizes and styles from the assemblage. Chapter four presents the interpretations of vessel functions. Finally, in Chapter five, I discuss Mount Pleasant foodways.

Chapter 2. Methodology

Laboratory Procedures and Sampling

Laboratory technicians at TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., including myself, conducted the basic ceramic analysis of the Wilson Bypass assemblage. Ceramics larger than 1-in^2 were classified according to temper and surface treatments. Sherds smaller than 1-in^2 were counted, but not analyzed. Once analyzed for their basic attributes, ceramics were then classified according to historically defined types. During the initial analysis, and again during this vessel form analysis, attempts at refitting vessel portions were carried out. Many of the vessels were defined by single rim sherds or refits of only a couple of rim and body sherds.

The Mount Pleasant ceramics from the Wilson Bypass site offers a great opportunity to do a vessel form analysis because of the large quantity of sizable rim sherds. For this study, a minimum size criterion of 3-cm^2 was required for a rim sherd to be considered sufficient for vessel form analysis. Of the 464 Mount Pleasant rims, approximately 266 met this criterion, representing approximately 208 vessels. Just over half of the potential vessels were analyzed for a total sample size of 126 vessels (Appendix A).

The sampling strategy used in this study was geared toward analyzing the most complete vessel fragments (i.e. the large ones), as well as analyzing all sherds in a given cultural feature. In other words, vessels were chosen based on overall size, but all other vessel fragments from those particular features were also analyzed. In particular, the nine Mount Pleasant features from the site with radiocarbon-dates were included in this study.

Variable Definitions

Metric and non-metric variables used in this study are described below (Appendix B). Several of these attributes could be considered subjective and in these cases, attempts were made to standardize how vessels were analyzed.

Form. Form was determined by a visual inspection of rim orientation along with estimations of height versus width (i.e. orifice diameter). Basic vessel forms present in this assemblage include bowls and jars (Figure 2.1). Following Rice (1987), I have adopted the following definitions for jars and bowls. "A

jar… is a… vessel with its height greater than its maximum diameter" (Rice 1987:216). "A bowl… may have a restricted or an unrestricted orifice and… its height [is] from one-third the maximum diameter of the vessel up to equal to the diameter" (Rice 1987:216).

The present study uses a typology consistent with Mount Pleasant vessel forms identified from the Tillett site (Phelps 1984:43-46). Jars were separated into two categories, restricted jars and unrestricted jars (Figure 2.1, a-d). This distinction is based on whether the orifice of jars was or was not constricted, a factor that is also important in functional determinations.

Bowls, on the other hand, include three types: globular, hemispherical and simple (Figure 2.1, e-g). The three types of bowls are based on height relative to width (i.e. orifice diameter). Compared to a sphere, the rims of hemispherical bowls are approximately at the equator; globular bowls will have a height above the equator and simple bowls will have a height below the equator. In addition, globular bowls will have an insloping rim orientation (David Phelps, personal communication 2001).

Second, when identifying vessel form, specimens were coded as high or low confidence, since forms were based on *estimations* of height versus width. Coding confidence levels allowed for initial analysis on the portion of the assemblage that was typed with greatest confidence. Once a pattern had been established, further analysis was conducted to see if all vessels of a particular type conformed to the pattern established with confidently typed vessels.

Completeness. Two attributes were used to measure vessel completeness. First, rim percentage was determined by using a chart that measured the percentage of a complete circle. Second, vessel portion was determined by identifying five categories including: 1) Rim only, 2) Rim-neck, 3) Rim-shoulder, 4) Rim-body, and 5) Rim-base.

Dimensions. Several metric attributes were recorded for each vessel. Dimensions include orifice diameter and sherd height. Also, sherd thickness was measured at a point three centimeters below the lip. The thickness of each vessel is the average of thickness measurements from each edge of the sherd (i.e. the left and right thickness).

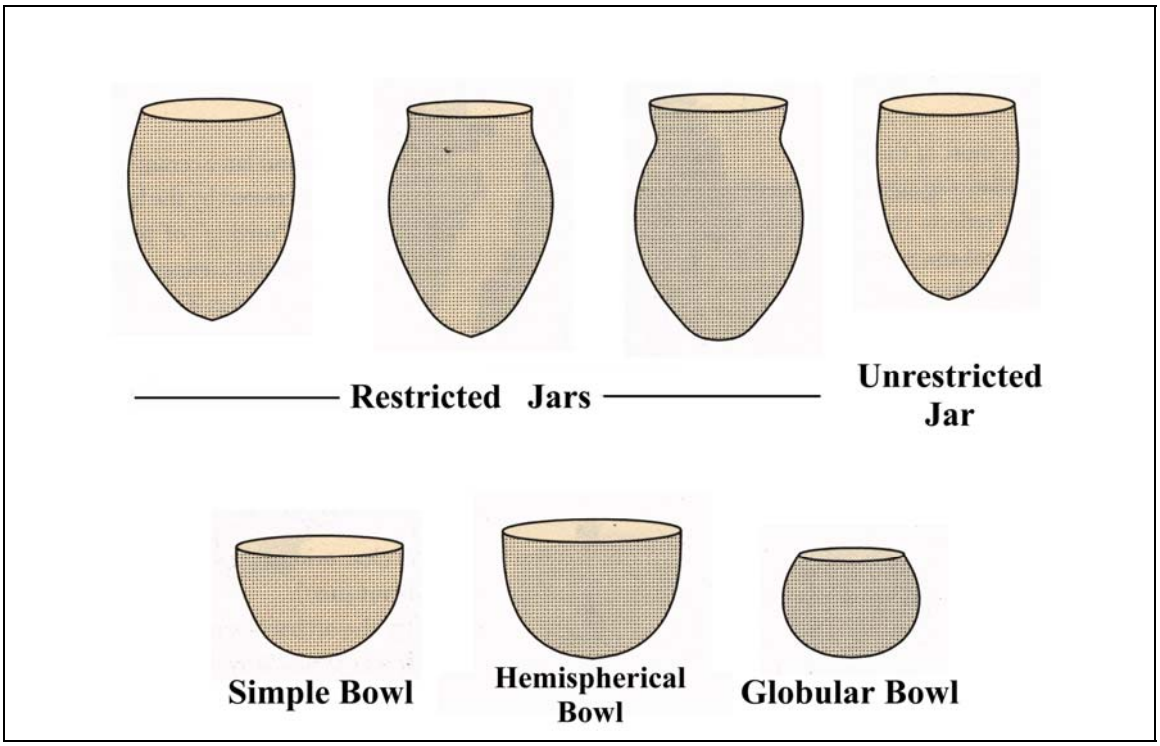


Figure 2.1. Vessel Forms Present in Study. (Modified after Ward and Davis 1999:Figure 4.9. Used with permission of UNC Press.)

Paste/Aplastics. Three attributes were analyzed under this category: overall pastefeel (i.e. paste texture), temper type, and temper shape. Overall sherd texture, termed *pastefeel* in this study, was determined through rubbing the interior of the sherd with a finger. Interior surfaces typically fit into three different categories. *Silty* sherds have a smooth to powdery feel. *Slightly sandy* sherds exhibit a somewhat coarser, but not extremely gritty feel. *Sandy* sherds were those sherds whose feel was very coarse, or "sugary."

The second paste/aplastics attribute analyzed was temper type. Two temper types were identified in this study. *Sand* tempered vessels were those whose temper sizes ranged from coarse sand (0.50 mm – 1 mm) to very coarse sand (1 mm – 2 mm). *Sand/Grit* vessels were those tempered with clasts ranging from medium sand (0.25 mm – 0.5 mm) to granule-sized (2 – 4 mm) particles.

Finally, temper shape was determined for each vessel. Four categories were utilized for this attribute: round, sub-rounded, sub-angular, and angular. These four categories are based on the standard grain shape chart included with Munsell soil color books.

Lip/Rim. Four attributes were analyzed for each lip and rim: lip crest form, lip decoration, rim form, and rim orientation. Lip crest form was analyzed using eight categories: flat, round, tapered, round beveled in/out, square beveled in/out, and very irregular (Figure 2.2). Lip decoration is a general identification that includes what is traditionally considered lip *treatments* (e.g. fabric impressed, cord marked, plain/scraped) as well as lip *decorations* (e.g. corded notches, plain notches, incising). Rim form was analyzed to look for any distinct types (e.g. rolled, folded), but only *plain* rims were present in this assemblage. Finally, rim orientation was analyzed by utilizing ten categories (Figure 2.3). Types zero through three refer to bowl orientations while types five through ten refer to jar orientations.

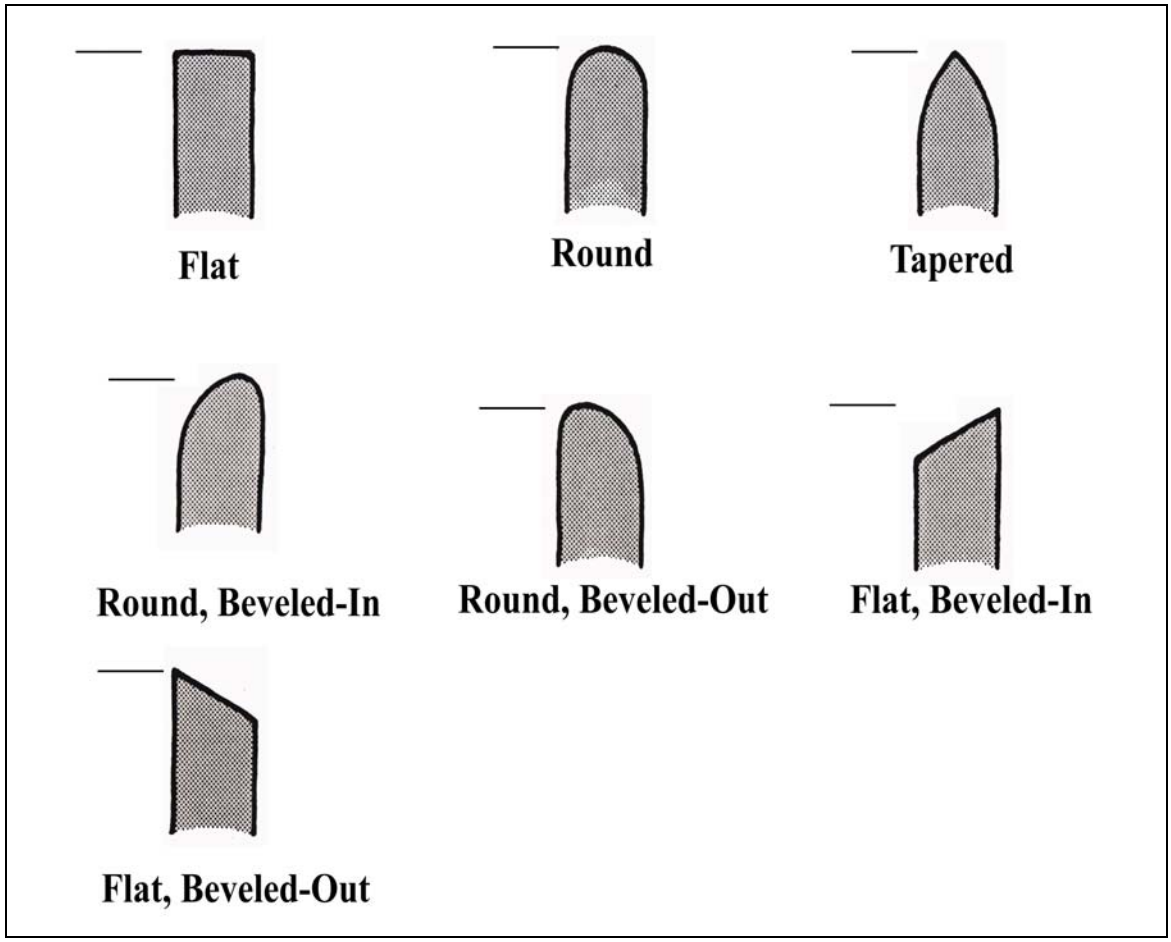


Figure 2.2. Lip Crest Forms. (Modified after Hargrave 1999a:Figure 8-1. Used with permission of the Center for Archaeological Investigations. Copyright 1992 by the Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University).

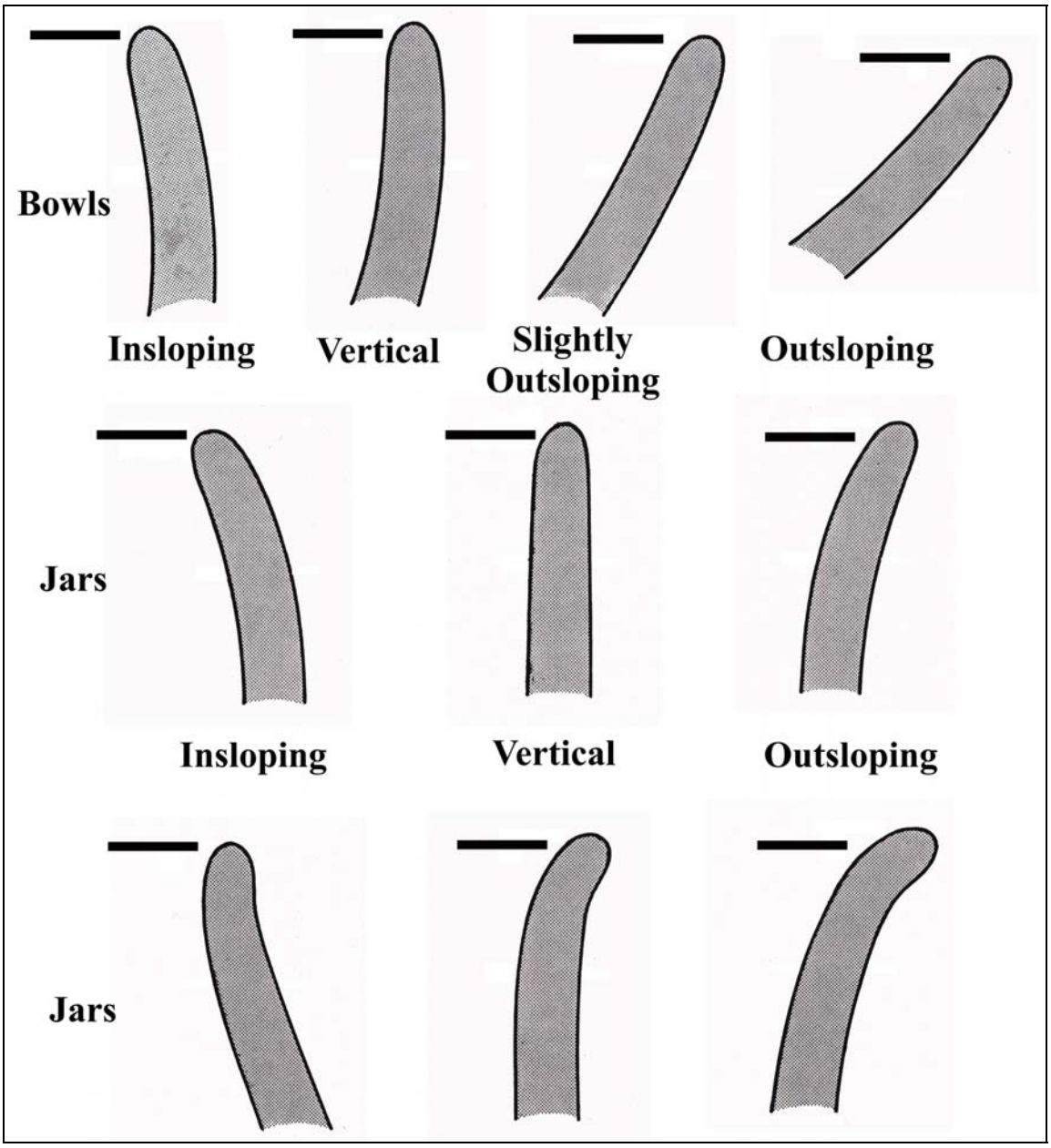


Figure 2.3. Rim Orientations of Vessels. (Modified after Hargrave 1989a:Figure 8-2. Used with permission of the Center for Archaeological Investigations. Copyright 1992 by the Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University).

Lower body/base and other appendages. Lower vessel bodies were analyzed for three attributes including lower body shape, basal form, and basal treatment. Lower body shape was analyzed as *globular, conical,* or *flat*. Basal form was also determined as *flat, nearly flat, round* and *pointed*. Finally, basal treatment was determined when possible. In addition to these lower body attributes, the presence of other

appendages such as handles or mend holes were determined. No handles were present in the assemblage, but many of the vessels do have mend holes.

Surface characteristics. Three attributes were recorded concerning the characteristics of vessel surfaces: pitting/scraping, sooting, and exterior surface color. Pitting and scraping are caused by uses that "produce detectable surface alterations in the form of scratches, pits, spalls, facets and polish" (Hally 1983a:14). For this study, pitting/scraping was recorded as present or absent.

Sooting was recorded as present or absent and was coded as *interior*, *exterior*, or *both*. In essence, sooting is the accumulation of deposits that are the by-products of fuel combustion and "appear as a distinct surface layer with a lustrous, finely cracked or checked surface" (Hally 1983a:8). Soot deposits are distinct from smudging in that they (1) usually do not occur over the entire surface, (2) are a distinct layer, (3) vary in thickness across the surface of the vessel, and (4) are finely cracked or checked (Hally 1983a:9).

Exterior surface color was also analyzed for each vessel. Again, Hally's (1983a:11-14) definition of oxidation discoloration was utilized for this attribute. While sooting produces a type of discoloration, "oxidation of carbonaceous material present in the walls of vessels will result in another form of discoloration" (Hally 1983a:11). Michael Hargrave (1992a:131) operationalized this aspect of ceramic analysis and his categories are utilized in this study. The five categories consist of:

1. Oxidized – buff, tan, orange.
2. Nonoxidized – varying shades of gray.
3. Reduced – very dark gray or black.
4. Oxidized/nonoxidized – a combination of 1 and 2.
5. Ambiguous – often the result of small sherd size.

Exterior, interior and lip treatments and decorations. Both surface treatment (e.g. fabric impressed, cord marked) and decoration (e.g. incising, notching) were recorded separately for the exterior, interior and lip of each vessel (Figures 2.4 and 2.5). Twist direction of fabric impressed and cord marked vessels was not determined in this study, but the orientation of the treatment or decoration was recorded when possible.

Statistical Methods

Three quantitative methods were used in this study: histograms, box plots, and Cole's C_7 test of association. Histograms were utilized to identify size patterns within vessel shape categories. These bar

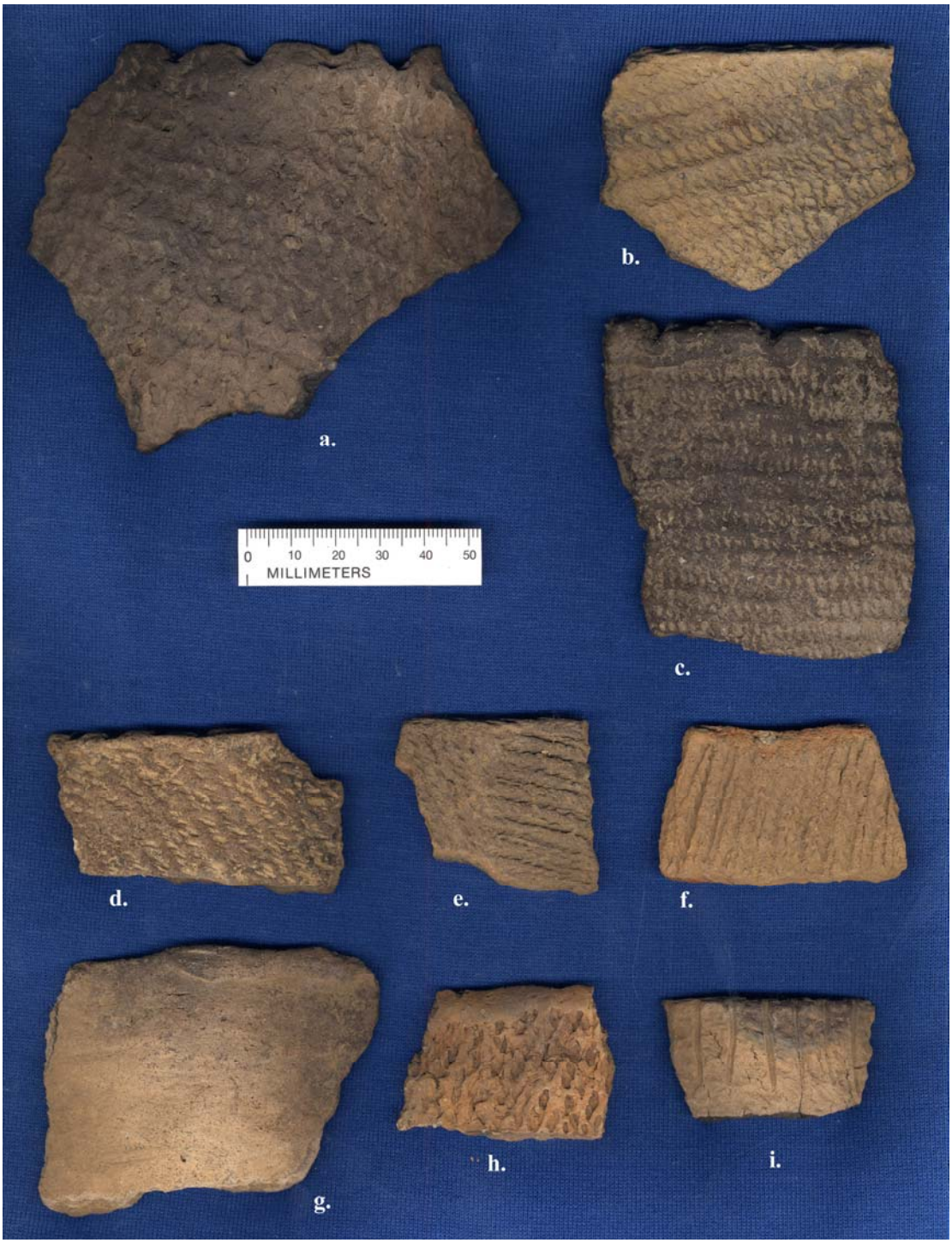


Figure 2.4. Exterior Surface Treatments (a-g) and Decorations (h-i): (a) fabric impressed oblique right (note lip notches, v# 54), (b) fabric impressed oblique left (v# 72), (c) fabric impressed horizontal (note lip notches, v# 118), (d) cord marked oblique right (v# 81), (e) cord marked multi-directional (v# 111), (f) cord marked oblique left (v# 122), (g) plain (v# 12), (h) fabric impressed with plain band at rim (v# 75), (i) fabric impressed with vertical incised lines at rim (v# 51).

Figure 2.5. Interior Decorations: (a – b) fabric impressed with plain notches (v#'s 13, 117), (c) corded notches alone (v# 34), (d – e) fabric impressed zone (v#'s 4, 119), (f) punctated (v# 109), (g) cord marked (2 lines along right edge, v# 91)), (h) fabric impressed lines (v# 49).

graphs will be covered in more detail in the next chapter.

Box plots were utilized to look for patterns in the assemblage with regards to metric attributes of vessels and their shape and size, as well as their functional interpretations (Cleveland 1985:129-134, Turkey 1977, Vellman and Hoaglin 1981:65-69). Box plots visually compare distributions of data by exhibiting a box with a notch, with vertical lines extending above and below the box, and possibly points above or below the vertical lines. The constriction point of the notch represents the median value of the data range while the upper and lower edges of the box bracket the median 50% of the data (i.e. the 25^{th} and 75^{th} percentiles). The width of the notch indicates a confidence interval around the median. The vertical lines, termed *whiskers* (Turkey 1977), bracket the 90^{th} percentile (upper whisker) and the 10^{th} percentile (lower whisker). Outlying data points are shown as discreet points above and/or below the whiskers. When comparing multiple box plots, if the notches do not overlap, then the medians are said to be different at about the 95% level of confidence.

Cole's (1949) coefficient of association (C_7) was utilized to measure the strength of association between mechanical and functional attributes. Cole's C_7 (1949) was utilized because it does not require a perfect correlation between attributes. Many measures of association (e.g. phi) use as the standard for perfect association an unrealistic goal of zeros in two diagonally opposing cells (e.g. a-d or b-c in Figure 2.6). Cole's coefficient of association requires that only one of the cells contains a zero. With this test, results approaching 1.0 exhibit a strong positive association while results nearing –1.0 exhibit a strong negative association. A result of 0.0 indicates that there is no association between variables.

A	**B**
C	**D**

Figure 2.6. Typical Two by Two Contingency Table.

Chapter 3. Mount Pleasant Typology

As stated earlier, the first objective of this study is to refine the Mount Pleasant ceramic typology with respect to understanding vessel forms. That objective is addressed in this chapter by classifying the Wilson Bypass Mount Pleasant phase assemblage in terms of variation in vessel shape, frequency, and size. In addition, the analysis will also examine if particular stylistic attributes—such as surface treatments, decorations, and lip forms—are associated with certain vessel forms.

First, I address variation in vessel form and frequency in the assemblage. Next, size variation within each vessel type is discussed. Finally, I discuss the correlation between vessel form and stylistic attributes.

Vessel Form and Frequency

A total of 126 vessels was analyzed. Two basic vessel forms were identified in the assemblage including jars (*n*=89, 70.64%) and bowls (*n*=33, 26.19%). The form of four (3.17%) vessels was unidentifiable (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. Number and Percentage of Vessel Types.

Form	**Count**	**Percent**
Restricted Jars	58	46.03
Unrestricted Jars	31	24.60
Simple Bowls	16	12.70
Hemispherical Bowls	15	11.90
Globular bowls	2	1.59
Unidentifiable	4	3.17
Total	**126**	**99.99**

The 89 jars consisted of 58 (65.17%) restricted jars and 31 (34.83%) unrestricted jars. Of the 33 bowls, 16 (48.48%) were simple bowls and 15 (45.45%) were hemispherical bowls. The remaining two (6.06%) bowls were globular.

Jars. Jars in this study were subdivided on the basis of whether or not the vessel was restricted at or near the orifice. Restricted jars and unrestricted jars both show some variation in form (Table 3.2). In terms of rim orientations for restricted jars, insloping rims (*n* = 53, types 5 and 8) are most prevalent in the assemblage. Restricted jars with insloping rims have a restricted orifice and gentle shoulders, but lack a

neck (Figure 2.1a). Three restricted jars have outsloping rims (Types 7 and 10) and two have vertical rims (Types 6 and 9). Restricted jars with outsloping rims have an orifice that is only slightly larger than its short, constricted neck (Figure 2.1c). The shoulders of these forms, like other restricted forms, are gentle. Finally, restricted jars with vertical rims exhibit a restricted orifice, a short and vertical neck, and gentle shoulders (Figure 2.1b).

Rim orientations on unrestricted jars consisted of outsloping (*n* = 23) rims and vertical rims (*n* = 8). Unrestricted jars with outsloping rims showed straight-outsloping rims (Type 7) and curved-outsloping rims (Type 10). Regardless, unrestricted jars with outsloping rims exhibited no neck or shoulders. Unrestricted jars with vertical rims also exhibit straight-vertical (Type 6) rims and curved-vertical (Type 9) rims (Figure 2.1d). As with outsloping unrestricted jars, both types of vertical unrestricted jars exhibit no shoulders or neck.

Table 3.2. Rim Orientations for Restricted and Unrestricted Jars.

	Rim Orientation						
Jar Form	Straight-Insloping	Straight-Vertical	Straight-Outsloping	Curved-Insloping	Curved-Vertical	Curved-Outsloping	**Total**
Restricted Jars	21	1	2	32	1	1	58
Unrestricted Jars	0	6	18	0	2	5	31
Total	**21**	**7**	**20**	**32**	**3**	**6**	**89**

Round lips (*n* = 61, Type 2) are the most common lip form for jars (Table 3.3). Minority lip forms include 15 flat lips, nine tapered lips, three flat bevel-out lips, and one unidentifiable lip form. No statistical correlation exists between lip form and jar form. Both jar forms exhibit a similar distribution of lip forms. There is a 4:1 ratio of round lips to flat lips, and a 2:1 ratio of round lips to all other lip forms. This ratio holds true if you look at individual forms or at the total number of jars.

Table 3.3. Lip Forms for Restricted and Unrestricted Jars.

	Lip Crest					
Jar Form	Flat	Round	Tapered	Flat bevel-out	Irregular-UID	**Total**
Restricted Jars	10	40	5	2	1	**58**
Unrestricted Jars	5	21	4	1	0	**31**
Total	**15**	**61**	**9**	**3**	**1**	**89**

No real correlation between rim orientation and lip form can be ascertained, either (Table 3.4). Round lips dominate all categories of rim orientations, except straight-vertical, which has an equal number of flat lip forms. Round lips exhibit the same 4:1 ratio when compared to flat lips, and round lips exhibit a 2:1 ratio when compared to other all other lip forms.

Table 3.4. Rim Orientations on Jars for Various Lip Forms.

	Rim Orientation						
Lip Form	Straight-Insloping	Straight-Vertical	Straight-Outsloping	Curved-Insloping	Curved-Vertical	Curved-Outsloping	**Total**
Flat	3	3	3	6	0	0	**15**
Round	15	3	14	21	3	5	**61**
Tapered	2	1	2	3	0	1	**9**
Flat, beveled-out	0	0	1	2	0	0	**3**
Unidentifiable	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Total	**21**	**7**	**20**	**32**	**3**	**6**	**89**

Bowls. Rim orientation on bowls is variable (Table 3.5), but slightly outslanting rims (*n* = 26, Type 2) are most prevalent. Lesser frequencies of vertical (*n* = 3, Type 1), insloping (*n* = 2, Type 0), and outsloping (*n* = 2, Type 3) rims are also present. Simple bowls exhibit vertical, slightly outsloping, and outsloping rims. Hemispherical bowls only exhibit vertical and slightly outslanting rims. Globular bowls, being the only restricted bowl form, is the only bowl form with insloping rims.

Table 3.5. Rim Orientation for Bowls.

	Rim Orientation				
Bowl Form	Insloping	Vertical	Slightly Outsloping	Outsloping	**Total**
Simple Bowls	0	1	13	2	**16**
Hemispherical Bowls	0	2	13	0	**15**
Globular Bowls	2	0	0	0	**2**
Total	**2**	**3**	**26**	**2**	**33**

Lip forms also vary within bowls (Table 3.6), but as was the case among jars, rounded lips (*n* = 25, Type 2) are the most common lip form and are present on 75 percent of the bowls. Four flat lips (Type 1), three tapered lips (Type 3) and one irregular lip (Type 8) are the minority lip forms present in the

assemblage. The predominance of round lips is evident among all the rim orientations (Table 3.7). Additionally, it is the only lip form that is found on all forms of bowl rims.

Table 3.6. Lip Forms for Bowls.

	Lip Crest				
Bowl Form	Flat	Round	Tapered	Flat Beveled-out	**Total**
Simple Bowls	3	11	2	0	**16**
Hemispherical Bowls	0	13	1	1	**15**
Globular Bowls	1	1	0	0	**2**
Total	**4**	**25**	**3**	**1**	**33**

Table 3.7. Rim Orientations on Bowls for Various Lip Forms.

	Rim Orientation				
Lip Form	Insloping	Vertical	Slightly Outsloping	Outsloping	**Total**
Flat	1	0	3	0	**4**
Round	1	2	20	2	**25**
Tapered	0	1	2	0	**3**
Unidentifiable	0	0	1	0	**1**
Total	**2**	**3**	**26**	**2**	**33**

Bases. Very little could be ascertained about bases in this study. In total, only four bases were present and could be analyzed. One of the four bases is part of Vessel #12, a nearly flat-bottomed simple bowl, while the other three represent unassociated bases.

Despite the low number of bases, this assemblage conforms to established generalizations about Mount Pleasant basal forms. Phelps (1984:41-44,46) states that Mount Pleasant basal forms consist of conical bases on jars and globular bases on bowls. In addition, Phelps (personal communication 2001) has noted that flat-bottomed simple bowls are present in Mount Pleasant assemblages. All of these general basal forms were seen in this assemblage (Table 3.8). Although the vessel form of the two globular bases cannot be determined, it seems likely that the conoidal base represents some type of jar form since this basal form is exclusively found on jars at other sites (Phelps 1984:41-44,46).

In summary, future work should focus on further generalizations regarding Mount Pleasant vessel bases. For example, it would be useful to know the frequency variation among conoidal, globular, and flat bases and how these correspond to the five forms identified in this study.

Table 3.8. Basal Data.

Vessel #	Vessel form	Lower body shape	Basal form	Basal Treatment	Pitting / Scraping	Sooting	Oxidization
MP-012	bowl	flat	near flat	Scraped	present	absent	1
MPB-1	uid	globular	round	Fabric	present	absent	1
MPB-2	jar ?	conoidal	pointed	Fabric	present	absent	4
MPB-3	uid	globular	round	Cord Marked	present	absent	4

Size Variation

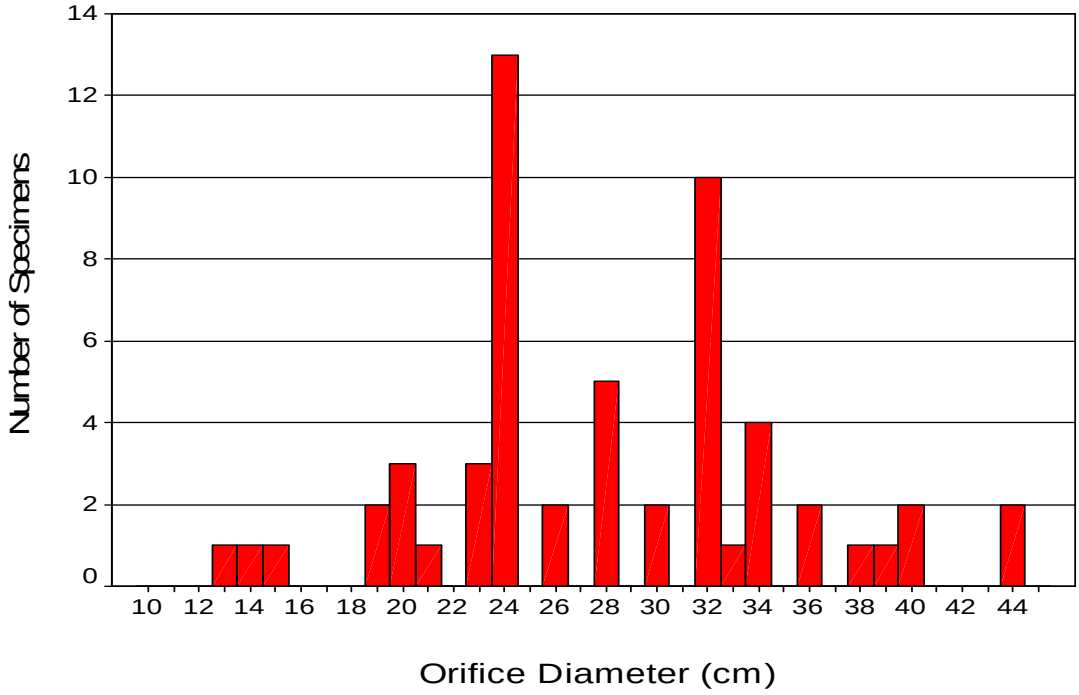
Following Hally (1983b, 1984, 1986), size variation was analyzed through plotting orifice diameters by vessel shape. Hally hypothesizes that if distinct size ranges are observed, then they represent "the existence of culturally patterned size classes" (1983b:168).

For this study, vessel size was analyzed first by using only the vessels whose form had been typed with a high degree of confidence. A second analysis was also conducted using all the vessels of a type. In most cases, the latter analysis reinforced the pattern observed in the former analysis; however, in some cases, the second analysis was less clear.

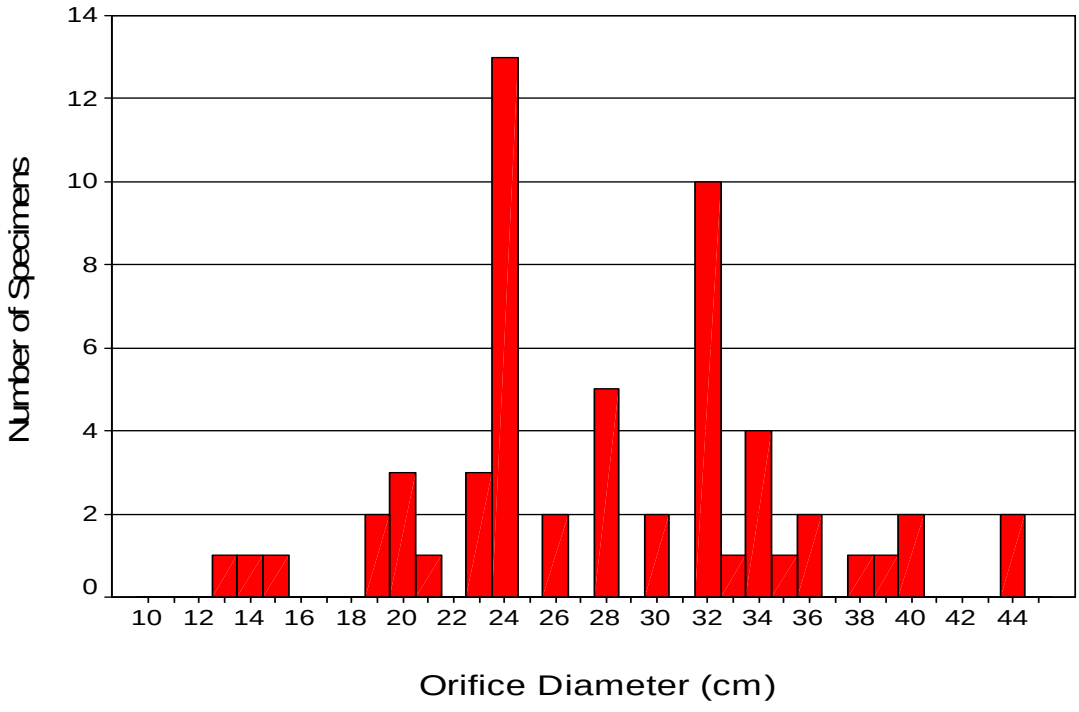
Size categories were based on large gaps (3 or 4 cm) or modality of the histogram. What follows is a discussion of size classes for all five shape categories identified in this study. Jars are discussed first followed by discussion of the bowls.

Restricted Jars. Histograms were generated for confidently typed restricted jars as well as all restricted jars (Figure 3.1). The only difference between the two histograms is the presence of a single vessel with an orifice diameter of 35-cm in the latter histogram.

Since restricted jars were the most abundant vessel form in this study, it is assumed that this vessel form was the most common at the Wilson Bypass site. In light of this assumption, I believe that the histogram for restricted jars shows four clusters of sizes. The presence of large gaps indicates that vessels between 13 and 14 cm are *small* and vessels approximately 44 cm are *extra-large*. The central cluster represents a large range of variation and a bimodal distribution. As will be shown with other vessels,

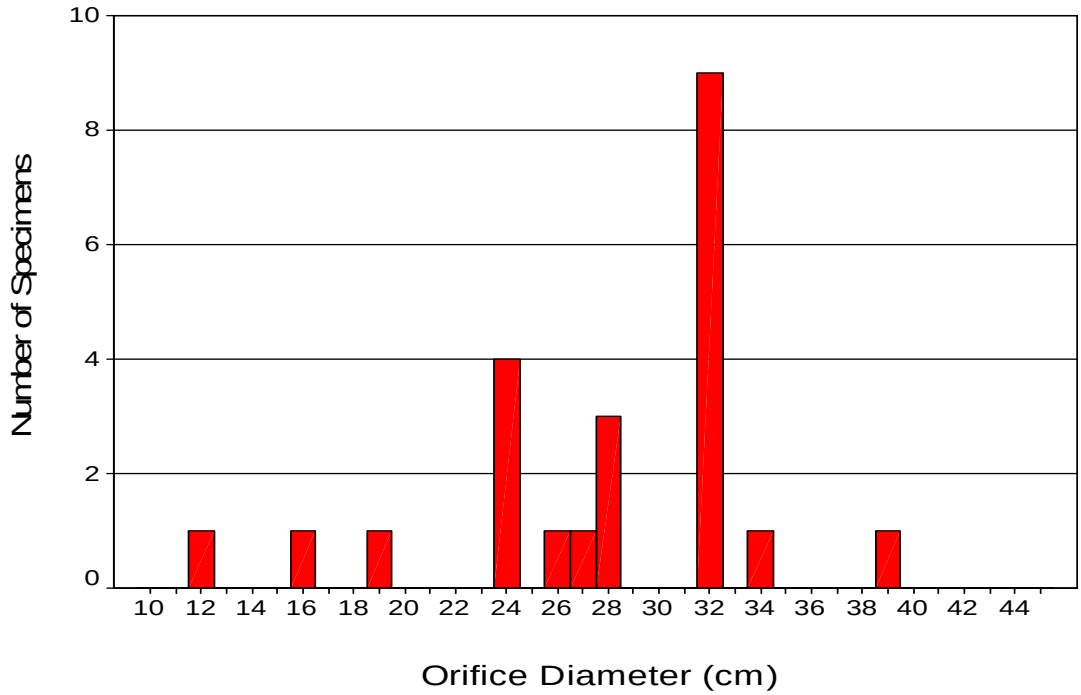


(a)

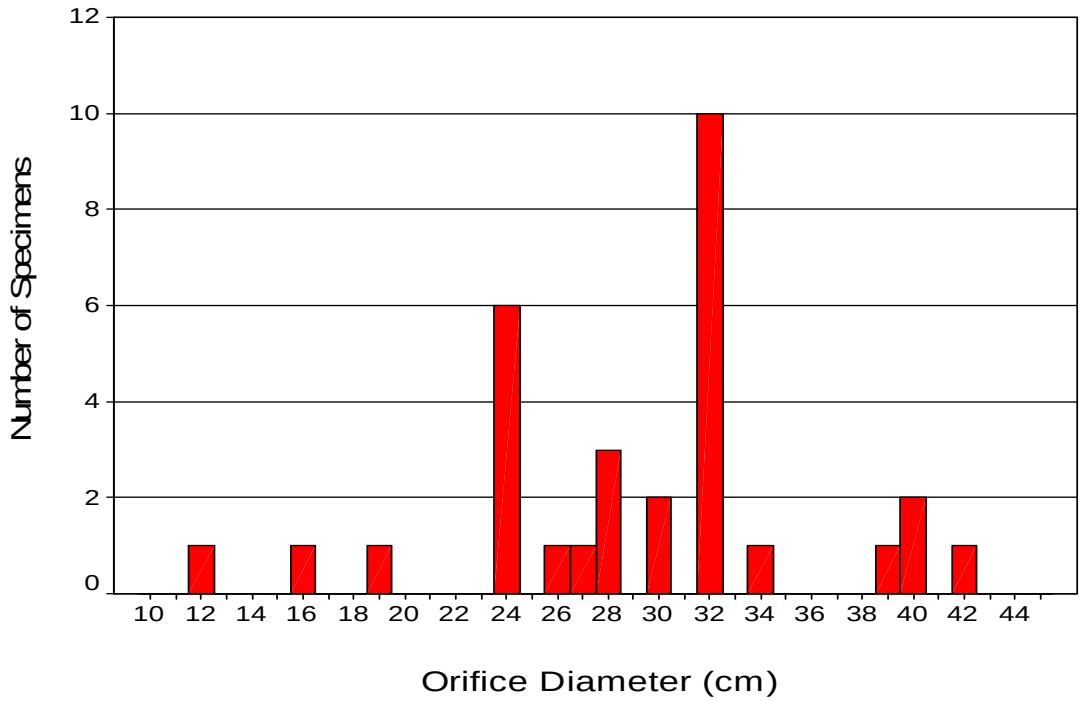


(b)

Figure 3.1. Histograms of (a) Confidently Typed and (b) All Restricted Jars.



(a)



(b)

Figure 3.2. Histograms of (a) Confidently Typed and (b) All Unrestricted Jars.

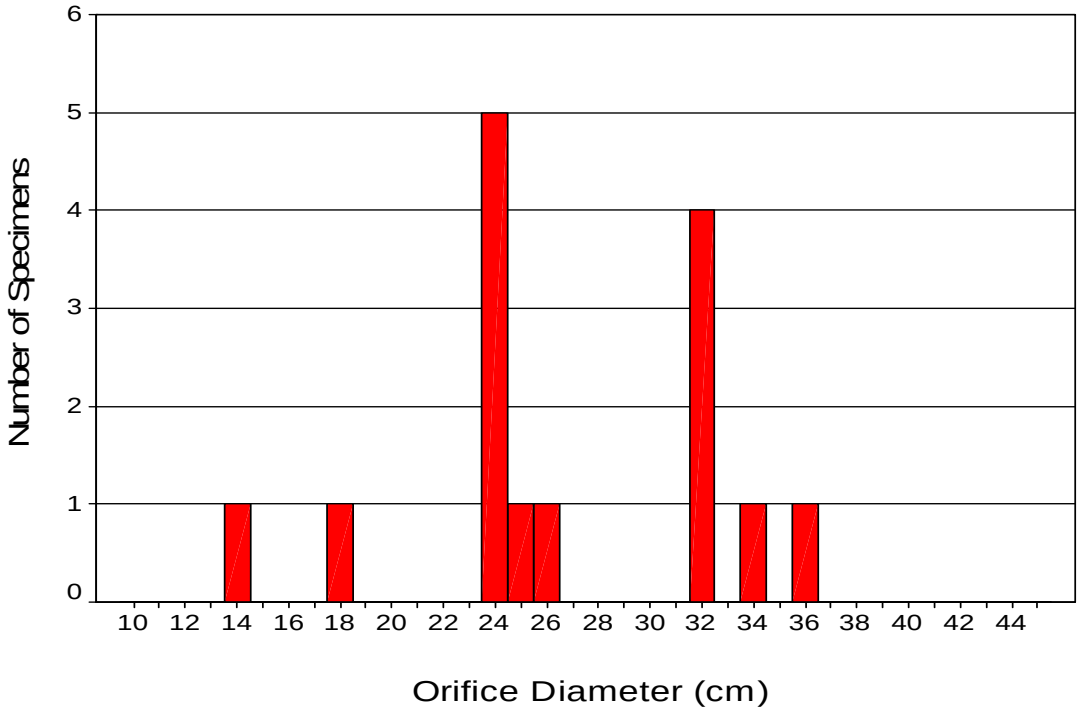
medium sizes generally range between 20 and 30 cm and *large* sized vessels typically range between 30 and 40 cm. Taken in concert, these lines of evidence suggest that *medium* restricted jars have orifice diameters between 19 and 28 cm and *large* restricted jars range from 30 to 40 cm.

Unrestricted Jars. Likewise, histograms for confidently typed unrestricted jars and all unrestricted jars were produced (Figure 3.2). The two histograms for unrestricted jars differ more than those for restricted jars. Looking only at the unrestricted jars that were confidently typed, a trimodal distribution is apparent (Figure 3.2a). This distribution indicates that *small* unrestricted jars range from 12 to 19 cm, *medium* unrestricted jars range from 24 to 28 cm and *large* unrestricted jars range from 32 to 39 cm.

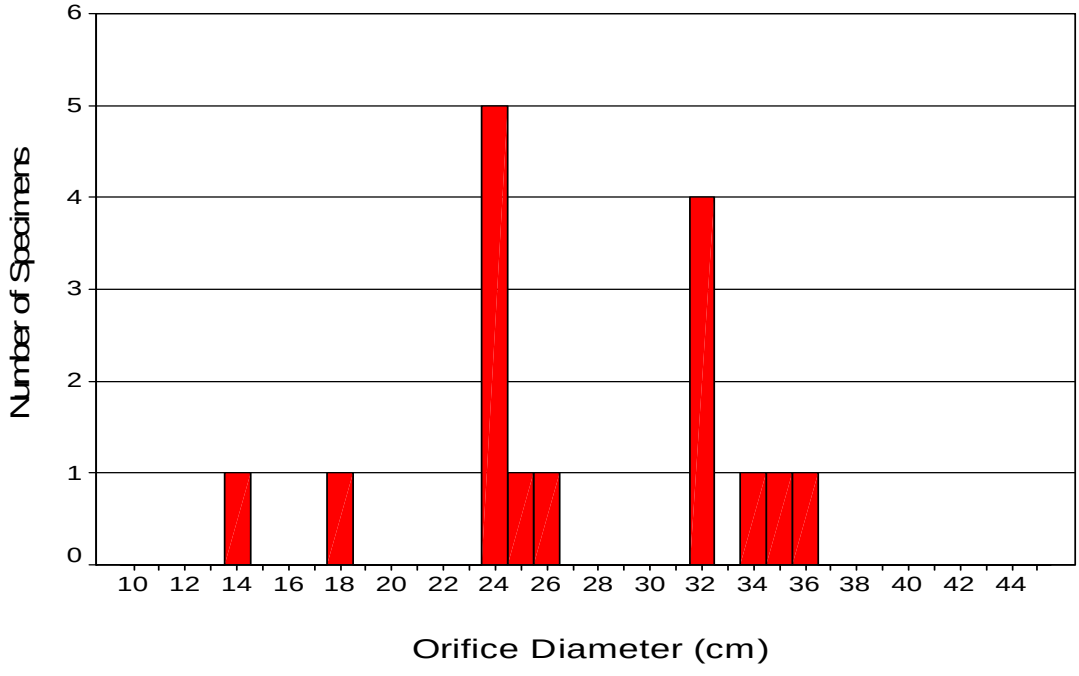
The distribution of all unrestricted jars shows a different range for the size classes, but generally shows the same trimodal distribution (Figure 3.2b). Interpretation of this histogram shows the same *small* cluster ranging from 12 to 19 cm. The addition of several vessels whose orifice diameter is larger than 39 centimeters seems to indicate that *large* unrestricted jars range from 39 to 42 cm. It is the number of vessels whose orifice diameter ranges from 24 to 34 cm that causes confusion with interpretation of this histogram. David Hally indicates that "[i]n cases where three or more size classes are made, the middle one is often the most common size class in household usage" (1984:52). In light of this observation, it seems likely that the central cluster of the histogram represents a single size class of *medium* unrestricted jars that range from 24 to 34 cm.

However, a second interpretation of the histogram could also be made. It is possible that four size classes are present among unrestricted jars. As in the first interpretation, s*mall* unrestricted jars range from 12 to 19 cm. The unrestricted jars that range from 39 to 42 cm would be considered *extra-large*. The central cluster, considered to be one group in the last interpretation, would be divided into *medium* unrestricted jars ranging from 24 to 28 cm and *large* unrestricted jars ranging from 30 to 34 cm. This interpretation would be similar to that of restricted jars as it is based on bimodality of the cluster and an arbitrary division at 30 cm.

To be on the conservative side, I prefer the trimodal interpretation of unrestricted jars. The central cluster in the histograms of this vessel form does not show the wide range of sizes that restricted jars do.

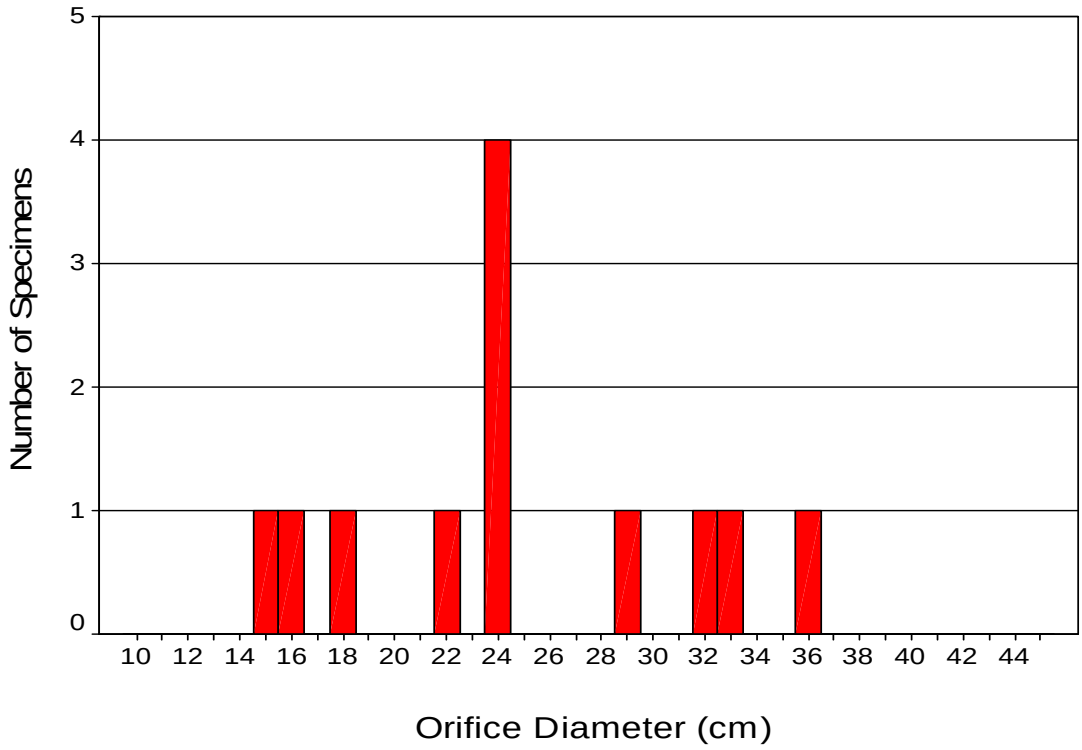


(a)

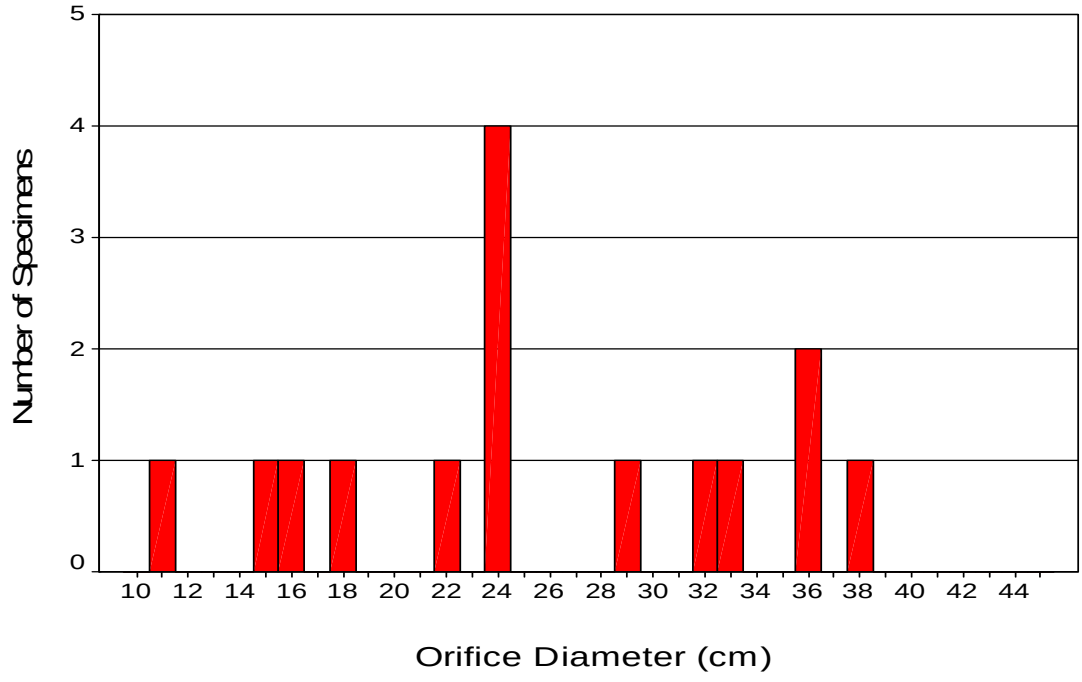


(b)

Figure 3.3. Histograms of (a) Confidently Typed and (b) All Simple Bowls.



(a)



(b)

Figure 3.4. Histograms of (a) Confidently Typed and (b) All Hemispherical Bowls.

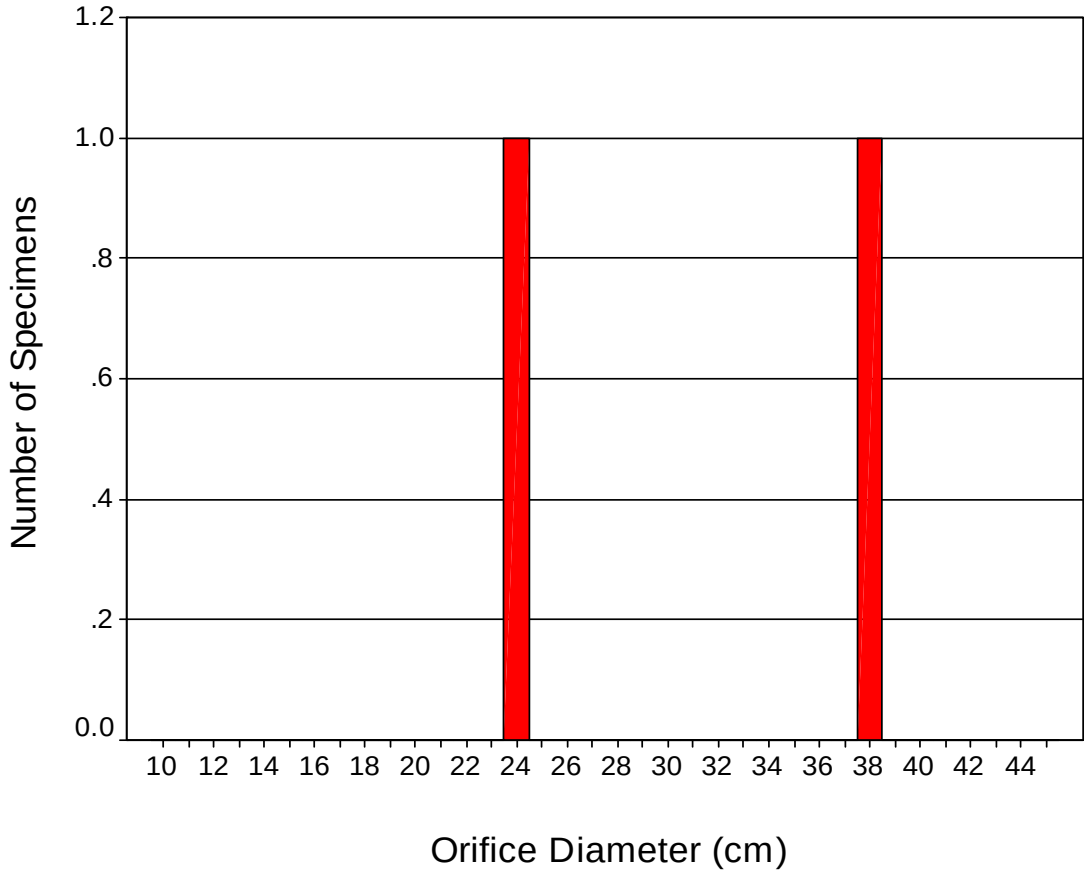


Figure 3.5. Histogram of Globular Bowls.

This distribution indicates that unrestricted jars come in three size classes with the middle class showing a lot of variation within the group.

Simple Bowls. Very little difference is seen between the histogram for high confidence simple bowls and the histogram for all simple bowls (Figure 3.3). In essence, both histograms illustrate a trimodal size distribution. This trimodal distribution indicates that *small* simple bowls range from 14 to 18 cm, *medium* simple bowls range from 24 to 26 cm and *large* simple bowls range from 32 to 36 cm.

Hemispherical Bowls. The histograms for hemispherical bowls also show a trimodal distribution, indicating multiple size classes for this form (Figure 3.4). Comparing the high-confidence histogram with the histogram for all hemispherical bowls reveals some inconsistencies between the two distributions.

The histogram representing only the high-confidence hemispherical bowls shows a trimodal distribution (Figure 3.4a). *Small* hemispherical bowls range from 15 to 18 cm; *medium* hemispherical bowls range from 22 to 24 cm; and *large* hemispherical bowls range from 29 to 36 cm.

The histogram for all hemispherical bowls shows a trimodal distribution of size classes also, but the size categories are different in their ranges (Figure 3.4b). *Small* hemispherical bowls range from 11 to 18 cm, *medium* hemispherical bowls range from 22 to 29 cm and *large* hemispherical bowls range from 32 to 38 cm. In my opinion, the histogram for all the hemispherical bowls is a better representation of size variation within this vessel form (Figure 3.4b).

Globular Bowls. With only two specimens represented, it is hard to draw conclusions about the size variation of this form. The large size difference between the two specimens, however suggests that multiple size classes exist for this form (Figure 3.5). Minimally, globular bowls come in at least two size classes, a *medium* category about 24 cm in diameter and a *large* category approximately 38 cm in diameter. Granted, the smaller of the two forms should be termed a *small* globular bowl; however, two reasons warrant the *medium* nomenclature. First, with the presence of only two specimens, it is hard to rule out the possibility of a third (or even fourth) size category for this vessel form. Second, since other forms' *medium* sizes tended to fall between 20 and 30 cm in diameter, the 24 cm-diameter globular bowl seemed more appropriately associated with this size category.

To summarize, fifteen vessel size/shape categories were identified in the assemblage (Table 3.9). Restricted jars exhibit four size classes while globular bowls tentatively exhibit two size classes. All other forms – unrestricted jars, simple bowls, and hemispherical bowls – exhibit three size classes. The presence of 15 vessel shape/size categories conforms to ethnographic data compiled by Hally (1983b:173-174) that indicates groups whose members individually manufacture pottery or groups with part-time craft specialists tend to make between three and 30 vessel types for use in domestic settings.

When the distributions of orifice diameters are compared across the five vessel forms in a box plot, it is striking how similar the distributions between the forms are (Figure 3.6). Some mild differences can be observed, however. With minimal overlap between the notches of the box plots of unrestricted jars, simple bowls, and globular bowls; the sizes of these forms are just shy of statistical difference. If you look

Table 3.9. Size Categories for Vessel Forms.

Vessel Form	Size category	Orifice Diameter Range	Number in Study
Restricted Jar	small	13-15 cm	3
(*n*=58)	medium	19-28 cm	29
	large	30-40 cm	24
	extra-large	ca. 44 cm	2
Unrestricted Jar	small	12-19 cm	3
(*n*=31)	medium	24-34 cm	24
	large	39-42 cm	4
Simple Bowl	small	14-18 cm	2
(*n*=16)	medium	24-26 cm	7
	large	32-36 cm	7
Hemispherical Bowl	small	11-18 cm	4
(*n*=15)	medium	22-29 cm	6
	large	32-38 cm	5
Globular Bowl	medium	ca. 24 cm	1
(*n*=2)	large	ca. 38 cm	1

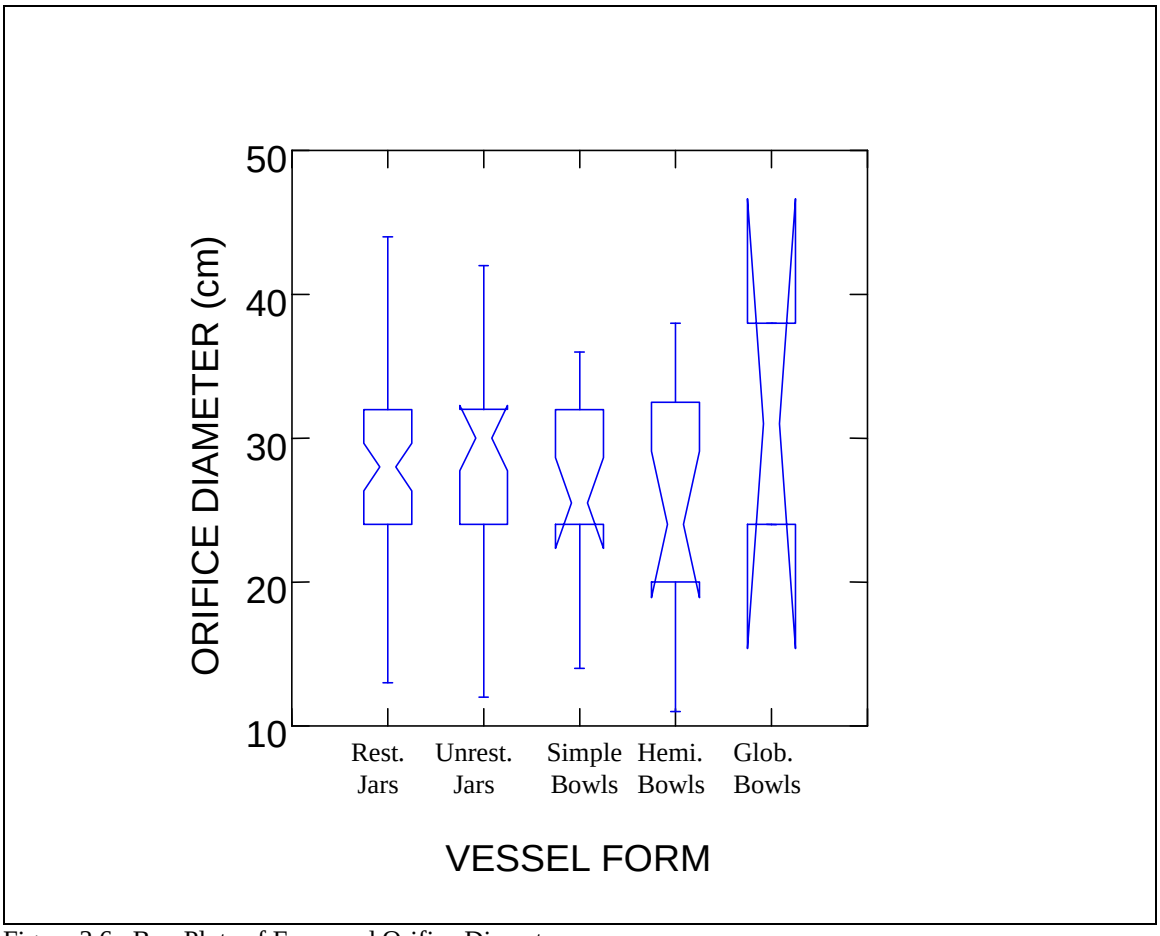


Figure 3.6. Box Plots of Form and Orifice Diameter.

more closely at the box plots for unrestricted jars and simple bowls, you will note differences in the overall distributions. For example, the size of the unrestricted jars is skewed toward vessels with an orifice between 30 and 34 cm, while that of simple bowls is skewed toward vessels with diameters between 24 and 26 cm. In other words, simple bowls cluster in the smaller vessel sizes while unrestricted jars cluster along the border between *medium* and *large* size classes. This pattern will be revisited when vessel function is considered.

Style vs. Form

Concerning general shape class (i.e. jar or bowl), few correlations could be ascertained between stylistic attributes and vessel form. Fabric impressing is by far the most abundant form of exterior surface treatments. Minority types include cord marked and plain/scraped surface treatments (Table 3.10).

One unidentifiable vessel exhibited decoration on the exterior. The decoration consisted of vertical incised lines approximately 18.5 to 19.5 mm in length at the lip of the vessel. The only other type of exterior decoration observed in this assemblage is a smoothed or scraped plain band at the lip. Seven specimens, all jars, exhibited this decorative technique. The height of the plain zone ranges from five to 14 mm.

With the exception of eleven vessels whose interiors were eroded, all vessel interiors showed either a plain or scraped surface treatment. Interior decorations like cord marking, fabric impressions with notches, and punctations were limited to jars. In addition, interior decorations consisting of fabric impressions or notches were found on both jars and bowls. Just under half of the jars and just over half of the bowls lacked interior decorations (Table 3.11).

Both jars and bowls exhibited cord marked, fabric impressed, and plain or scraped lip treatments. In addition, both jars and bowls exhibited notched decorations on the lip. It should be noted here that lip notches and interior notches should not be confused as the same thing. The difference between the two decorations is the placement and angles of the notches. Lip notches are located on top of the lip crest and are applied in a horizontal manner. Interior notches are located on the interior surface of the vessel near the lip and are applied in a vertical fashion. However, both interior and lip notches may be plain or corded.

Presumably plain notches are applied with a plain stick and corded notches are applied with the edge of a fabric wrapped paddle or cord wrapped stick (Marshall 1999a:18, 1999b:91-92).

Table 3.10. Exterior Surface Treatments According to Vessel Form and Temper Type.

Form	**Surface Treatment**	**Sand**		**Sand/Grit**		**Totals**	
		n	***%***	***n***	***%***	***n***	***%***
Restricted Jars	Fabric Impressed	31	53.45	23	39.66	**54**	**93.10**
(*n*=58)	Cord Marked	1	1.72	2	3.45	**3**	**5.17**
	Plain/Scraped	0	0.00	1	1.72	**1**	**1.72**
	Total	**32**	**55.17**	**26**	**44.83**	**58**	**100.00**
Unrestricted Jars	Fabric Impressed	12	38.71	15	48.39	**27**	**87.10**
(*n*=31)	Cord Marked	0	0.00	3	9.68	**3**	**9.68**
	Plain/Scraped	1	3.23	0	0.00	**1**	**3.23**
	Total	**13**	**41.94**	**18**	**58.06**	**31**	**100.00**
Simple Bowls	Fabric Impressed	9	56.25	2	12.50	**11**	**68.75**
(*n*=16)	Cord Marked	4	25.00	0	0.00	**4**	**25.00**
	Plain/Scraped	1	6.25	0	0.00	**1**	**6.25**
	Total	**14**	**87.50**	**2**	**12.50**	**16**	**100.00**
Hemispherical Bowls	Fabric Impressed	10	66.67	4	26.67	**14**	**93.33**
(*n*=15)	Cord Marked	1	6.67	0	0.00	**1**	**6.67**
	Total	**11**	**73.33**	**4**	**26.67**	**15**	**100.00**
Globular Bowls	Fabric Impressed	0	0.00	2	100.00	**2**	**100.00**
(*n*=2)	**Total**	**0**	**0.00**	**2**	**100.00**	**2**	**100.00**
Unidentified Forms	Fabric Impressed	3	100.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
(*n*=4)*	**Total**	**3**	**100.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**3**	**100.00**

* Temper of one fabric impressed vessel could not be determined.

Table 3.11. Vessel Form and Interior Decorations.

	Interior Decorations							
Vessel Form	Cord Marked	Fabric Impressed	Fabric Imp. With Notches	Plain with Notches	Punctate	No Decoration	UID	**Total**
Bowls	0	12	0	2	0	19	0	**33**
Jars	1	43	3	3	1	37	1	**89**
Total	**1**	**55**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**56**	**1**	**122**

Few correlations could be ascertained between surface treatments and decorations, and vessel form. Restricted jars, unrestricted jars, and simple bowls exhibited the full range of exterior surface treatments. Hemispherical bowls exhibited fabric impressed and cord marked surfaces while globular bowls only exhibited fabric-impressed surfaces (Table 3.10.). Although all forms are dominated by fabric impressed surface treatments simple bowls show the greatest variation with about one-third of these vessels showing cord marked or plain/scraped exteriors. Non-fabric impressed exteriors only comprise about ten percent of the other four vessel forms.

As mentioned earlier, only jars exhibited an exterior plain band at the lip of the vessel. Both restricted jars (n=6) and unrestricted jars (n=1) exhibit this decorative technique, though.

As previously mentioned, bowls and jars were either scraped or plain on the interiors. A single unrestricted jar was the only vessel form to exhibit an interior with cord marked decoration. Jars were the only forms to exhibit an interior decoration that combines fabric impression with notches; however, both restricted jars (n=2) and unrestricted jars (n=1) exhibit this decorative technique. A plain interior with notches along the rim was present only on restricted jars (n=3) and hemispherical bowls (n=2). As mentioned, only one jar, a restricted jar, had punctations on the interior of the vessel. These punctations consist of two rows of horizontal teardrop shaped impressions presumably created by stabbing a thin stick into the clay at an angle (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12. Interior Decorations for Various Jars and Bowls.

	Interior Decoration							
Subform	Cord Marked	Fabric Imp.	Fabric and Notches	Notches	Punctated	No Decoration	Unidenti-fiable	**Total**
Restricted Jar	0	28	2	3	1	23	1	**58**
Unrestricted Jar	1	15	1	0	0	14	0	**31**
Simple Bowl	0	7	0	0	0	9	0	**16**
Hemispherical Bowl	0	4	0	2	0	9	0	**15**
Globular Bowl	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	**2**
Total	**1**	**55**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**56**	**1**	**122**

Interior decorations show almost even distributions across the forms, with the exception of vertically oriented bowls (Table 3.13). With regard to bowls, approximately half of the specimens with insloping, slightly outsloping, and outsloping rim orientations have interior decorations. Bowls with

vertical rims exhibit no interior decorations; however, this is based on only three specimens in the assemblage. Jars exhibit a similar pattern of interior decorations. Approximately half of the jars with vertical orientations have interior decorations. Jars with insloping rims and outsloping rims exhibit slightly more decorated specimens, but these proportions still barely reach two-thirds.

Table 3.13. Presence of Interior Decorations for Various Rim Orientations.

	Rim Orientation	Interior Decoration Present	Interior Decoration Absent	Percent Decorated
Bowls				
	Insloping	1	1	50
	Vertical	0	3	0
	Slightly Outsloping	12	14	46
	Outsloping	1	1	50
Jars				
	Insloping*	30	23	57
	Vertical*	4	6	40
	Outsloping*	17	9	65

* - Includes "straight" and "curved" types.

Restricted jars, unrestricted jars, and simple bowls exhibited cord marked, fabric impressed, and plain lip treatments (Table 3.14). Hemispherical bowls exhibited fabric impressed and plain lip treatments while globular bowls only had fabric impressed lips. The only form of lip decoration present in this assemblage is lip notches. All vessel forms, except simple bowls, exhibit lip notches. As mentioned earlier, simple bowls exhibit the greatest amount of variation among exterior surface treatments. The fact that they are the only vessel form that lacks lip decorations further singles out the simple bowl as a unique vessel form in the assemblage.

Mount Pleasant Typology

At this point some concluding remarks should be made regarding Mount Pleasant typology based upon the Wilson Bypass assemblage. Specifically, some comments are worth noting with regard to vessel form, surface treatments and decorations, and temper variation.

Table 3.14. Lip Treatments for Various Jars and Bowls.

	Lip Treatment				
Subform	Cord Marked	Fabric Impressed	Plain-Scraped-Smoothed	Unidentifiable	**Total**
Restricted Jar	2	32	24	0	**58**
Unrestricted Jar	3	16	12	0	**31**
Simple Bowl	2	9	4	1	**16**
Hemispherical Bowl	0	9	6	0	**15**
Globular Bowl	0	2	0	0	**2**
Total	**7**	**68**	**46**	**1**	**122**

The Mount Pleasant vessels from the Wilson Bypass site are consistent with vessel shapes identified by Phelps (1984:41-44,46). Jars and bowls were the two shape classes present in the assemblage (Figure 2.1). Jars exhibit restricted forms and unrestricted forms. Restricted jars tend to have an insloping rim, no neck, and gentle shoulders; however, some restricted forms exhibit a short curved or vertical neck. Unrestricted jars tend to exhibit outslanting rims with no neck or shoulders; while some unrestricted jars have vertical rims. Both types of jars, presumably, have conoidal bases. Bowls consist of simple, hemispherical, and globular forms. Each form is distinguishable by its shape relative to that of a sphere. Simple bowls end below the equator of a sphere and, presumably, these are the only form with flat bases. This form may also have a globular base (David Phelps, personal communication 2001). Hemispherical bowls terminate at the equator of a sphere whereas globular bowls end above the equator of a sphere. Hemispherical and globular bowls, presumably, exhibit globular bases.

In terms of size, 15 size/shape categories were identified. Restricted jars exhibited four size classes while globular bowls tentatively exhibit two sizes. All other forms–unrestricted jars, hemispherical bowls, and simple bowls–exhibited three size classes. Across all forms, small sizes tend to be between 10 and 20 cm in diameter. Medium sizes generally fell between 20 and 30 cm in diameter, while large sizes were 30 cm or larger. One extra large size class was identified for restricted jars. Extra large restricted jars are around 44 cm in diameter. For globular bowls, only two sizes were tentatively identified. One specimen has an estimated 24-cm diameter and the other specimen was larger. For consistency's sake, it seemed more appropriate to classify the smaller of the two specimens as a medium vessel and the other as a large vessel.

Few correlations between stylistic attributes and form could be ascertained. In general, the assemblage is overwhelmingly fabric impressed on the exterior. Cord marked and plain or scraped exterior treatments were present in minority amounts. Although, net impressed surface treatments are seen in other Mount Pleasant assemblages (e.g. Phelps 1984:41-44,46), this treatment is not present in this one. Simple bowls showed the greatest variation in exterior surface treatments with approximately one-third of the vessels having surface treatments other than fabric impressions. This contrasts with the other four forms, which only exhibit about 10 percent non-fabric impressed surfaces.

Only a few exterior surface decorations of vertical incised lines or a plain band at the lip of the vessel were present. Interiors showed much more stylistic variation than the exteriors. About half of the vessels were only plain or scraped on the interior. The other half exhibited plain or scraped interiors with some type of decorative element. Decorative techniques for the interior of vessels include notches, punctations, cord marking, fabric impressing, and fabric impressing with notches. Lip crests exhibit variation in stylistic attributes between that of exteriors and interiors. Lips were either cord marked, fabric impressed, or plain (including scraped). Decorations on the lip were rare and only consisted of corded or plain notches.

Finally, I would like to address the variation in temper in these vessels. As observed in other Mount Pleasant studies (e.g. Phelps 1984), temper in these vessels consisted of sand or a combination of sand and grit. Sand tempered vessels contained tempering particles ranging from coarse to very coarse sand. Pastes of these vessels could feel sandy, slightly sandy, or silty. Sand/Grit tempered vessels exhibit a different range of particle sizes. Essentially, the particle size of the sand in these vessels is smaller—medium to very coarse sand—but also includes larger clasts (grit of granular or pebble sized particles). As with sand-tempered vessels, sand/grit-tempered vessels exhibit pastefeels that vary from sandy, slightly sandy, to silty. In terms of particle shape, sub-rounded particles are dominant (n=100). Sub-angular (n=23) and rounded (n=3) particles were also exhibited. No specimens exhibit angular temper.

In terms of the tempering for various vessel shapes, simple and hemispherical bowls are predominantly sand-tempered, but sand/grit-tempered specimens of each of these forms are represented in the assemblage. Cole's coefficient of association indicates that the correlation between sand tempering and

these two bowl forms is moderately strong (C_7=0.54). Unrestricted and restricted jars exhibit sand or sand/grit tempering in roughly even proportions. Both of the globular bowls are sand/grit-tempered; however, with such a small sample size, sand-tempered varieties cannot be ruled out at this time. In other words, jars are roughly evenly distributed between sand- and sand/grit-varieties, whereas bowls (excluding globular bowls) are predominantly sand-tempered.

In terms of tempering for various size categories, small and medium vessels tended to be sand-tempered, while large vessels were more evenly distributed between sand and sand/grit tempering. The two extra-large vessels in the assemblage were exclusively sand/grit-tempered (Table 3.15). Cole's coefficient of association indicates that the association between temper and vessel size is weak. However, a stacked bar chart suggests that a pattern of increasing temper size with increasing vessel size does exist (Figure 3.7). This issue will have to be addressed in future studies.

Table 3.15. Vessel Size and Temper of Assemblage.

	Temper Type		
Size Class	Sand	Sand/Grit	**Total**
Small	8	4	**12**
Medium	40	27	**67**
Large	22	19	**41**
Extra-large	0	2	**2**
Total	**70**	**52**	**122**

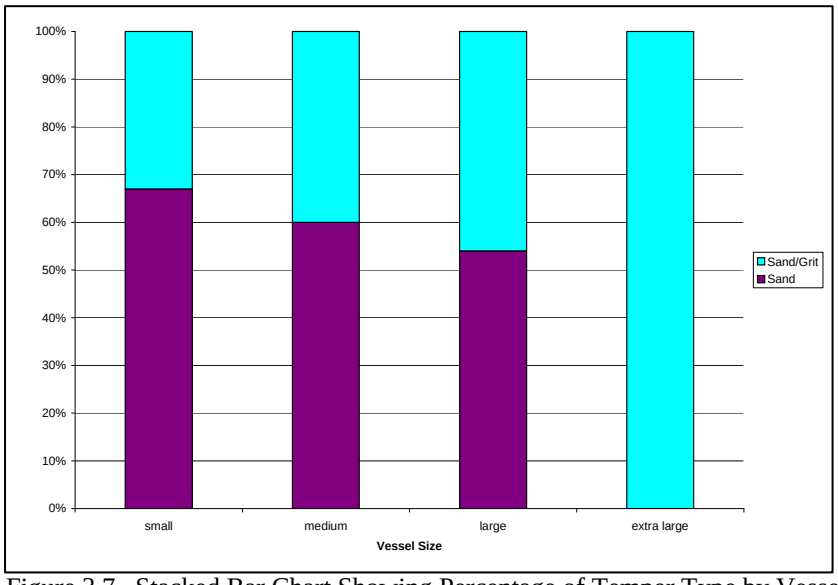


Figure 3.7. Stacked Bar Chart Showing Percentage of Temper Type by Vessel Size.

Chapter 4. Vessel Function

In the preceding chapter, I established there appears to be 15 size/shape categories in the assemblage. In this chapter, I interpret the functions of these vessel categories. It is believed that vessel function can be determined from vessel form (Braun 1983; Hally 1986; Henrickson and McDonald 1983; Rice 1987, 1996), which can then be linked to prehistoric foodways (Hally 1986). This latter topic will be discussed in the following chapter. I conclude this chapter by discussing how functional categories correlate with other mechanical properties of the ceramics.

Functional Analysis

Several criteria were used to assess function of each vessel type: presence/absence of soot, pitting/scraping, and oxidization level; frequency of conspicuous surface decorations; vessel stability; and access to contents, manipulation of contents, evaporation of contents and spilling of contents (Table 4.1). The presence of soot, oxidization, and pitting/scraping are direct evidence of vessel usage (Hally 1986:275). Conspicuously placed surface treatments and decorations are utilized as evidence of intra- or inter-communal activities (Hally 1986:275). Vessel stability refers to how easily a vessel is moved and set in place (Hally 1986:278). Access to and, manipulation, evaporation and spilling of vessel contents reflect the mechanical properties of vessels, which are also important considerations in determining function (Hally 1986:279-280).

Small Restricted Jars. Because of the limited number of small restricted jars in this study, it is difficult to say anything with certainty about their function. Nevertheless, I propose that small restricted jars were probably used for storage of small amounts of liquid or solid foods like oils or nuts. Several lines of evidence support this interpretation. First, the absence of soot indicates a low frequency or intensity of vessel use over fire. Second, manipulating vessel contents would have been difficult due to its restricted orifice. This second line of evidence suggests that the vessel was used for storage rather than food preparation. Third, horizontal space utilization is efficient since the vessel is taller than it is wide. Efficient

Table 4.1. Functional Attributes

Vessel Form	Sooting	Oxidization	Pitting/ Scraping	Consp. Surf. Deco	Move	Stability	Access	Manipulate	Spilling	Evaporation	Function
Sm. Rest. Jar	none (interior only)	low	none	high	moderate	poor	poor	poor	low	reduced	**storage**
Md. Rest. Jar	low	moderate	low	high	difficult	poor	poor	poor	low	reduced	**storage, soaking, heating, "serving"**
Lg. Rest. Jar	low	moderate	moderate	moderate	difficult	poor	poor	poor	low	reduced	**storage, soaking, heating, "serving"**
Ex. Lg. Rest. Jar	none	moderate	none	low	difficult	poor	poor	poor	low	reduced	**storage, soaking**
Sm. Unrest. Jar	low	high	none	low	moderate	poor	good	good	moderate	high	**cooking and "serving"**
Md. Unrest. Jar	moderate	high	low	high	difficult	poor	good	good	moderate	high	**cooking and "serving"**
Lg. Unrest. Jar	high	high	moderate	high	difficult	poor	good	good	moderate	high	**cooking and "serving"**
Sm. Simp. Bowl	none	low	none	none	easy	good	good	good	high	high	**serving**
Md. Simp. Bowl	none	low	low	high	easy	good	good	good	high	high	**serving**
Lg. Simp. Bowl	low	low	none	high	easy	good	good	good	high	high	**serving, heating**
Sm. Hemi. Bowl	low	moderate	none	high	easy	good	good	good	moderate	high	**mixing, cooking/heating, serving**
Md. Hemi. Bowl	high	high	moderate	high	easy	good	good	good	moderate	high	**mixing, cooking/heating, serving**
Lg. Hemi. Bowl	none	low-moderate	moderate	high	easy	good	good	good	moderate	high	**mixing, cooking/heating, serving**
Md. Globe Bowl	none	low	yes	high	easy	good	moderate	moderate	low	reduced	**storage, soaking**
Lg. Globe Bowl	none	low	yes	high	moderate	good	moderate	moderate	low	reduced	**storage, soaking**

use of horizontal space means larger amounts of products could be stored in a relatively lower amounts of horizontal space. This characteristic indicates the vessel was well suited for storage. Fourth, spilling and evaporation would be low due to the constricted orifice, also indicating the vessel was well suited for storage. Finally, the vessel is not well suited to serving large quantities of food or preparing most types of foodstuffs because of its small size.

Medium and Large Restricted Jars. Medium and large restricted jars appear to have been used for storage, soaking, and, in some cases, warming of food, but not cooking. In addition, these vessels could have been *de facto* serving vessels.

At least four lines of evidence support the interpretation that these vessels were used for storage and soaking. First, these vessel forms were only occasionally used over fire, indicating that food preparation was not an important function of this type of vessel. Second, horizontal space utilization is efficient since these vessels are taller than they are wide. These two lines of evidence indicate that medium and large restricted jars were well suited for storage. Third, a restricted orifice would have minimized spilling and evaporation. Likewise, manipulating vessel contents would have been difficult due to the restricted orifice. This evidence favors both the soaking and storage functional interpretations.

In addition to storing and soaking materials, medium and large restricted jars could have occasionally served as vessels to heat food or keep food warm. The evidence supporting this interpretation is the presence of soot on some vessels and a few vessels that show higher levels of oxidization. Soot and oxidization indicate that these vessel forms were occasionally used near fire, but the relatively low occurrences of both attributes suggests that use with fire was only occasional. This indicates that the vessels were not used as primary cooking vessels, but rather to heat contents or keep them warm.

Finally, with respect to serving, Hally (1984:59) indicates that foods would have been "consumed at irregular intervals over a period of time, and were eaten with a large spoon from a communal vessel." If this is the case, then it can be assumed that almost any cooking vessel would double as a serving vessel simply because people would be consuming food directly from it. In terms of medium and large restricted jars, the moderate to high presence of conspicuous decorations supports this interpretation of restricted jars having a secondary function as serving vessels.

Extra-Large Restricted Jars. Extra-large restricted jars were suitable for storing large quantities of solids and liquids and also for soaking. Two lines of evidence indicate that this vessel form did not serve a cooking function. First, the absence of sooting suggests this form was rarely used over fire. Second, the contents of the vessel would be difficult to manipulate because of the restricted orifice. Three lines of evidence indicate that these vessels would have been well suited for storage. First, the vessel type has one of the largest capacities in the assemblage. Second, the vessel efficiently utilizes horizontal space because it is taller than it is wide, indicating that the vessel would have been well suited for storage. Finally, spilling and evaporation would be low due to the restricted orifice.

To summarize, restricted jars serve a variety of functions. Small and extra-large restricted jars were storage vessels while medium and large restricted jars were used for storage and sometimes for heating and keeping food warm. Because these vessels are so common, at least at the Wilson Bypass site, it is not surprising that restricted jars would have multiple uses, such as storing, heating, serving, and soaking of foods and non-food items.

Small, Medium, and Large Unrestricted Jars. Unrestricted jars represent the second-most-frequent vessel form at the Wilson Bypass site. Small, medium, and large unrestricted jars were used as general purpose cooking vessels. Secondarily, as seen in the case of restricted jars, unrestricted jars would have been used as serving vessels since people could have eaten directly from the cooking pot (Hally 1984:59, 1986:270). Several lines of evidence support this interpretation. First, the vessel types were often used over fire indicating that the vessels were used in food preparation. Second, the presence of pitting and scraping on medium and large unrestricted jars indicates that vessel contents could have been stirred frequently. Third, easy access to and easy manipulation of its contents indicates that these vessels would have been well suited to cooking tasks. Fourth, difficulty in moving the vessel while in use, coupled with the instability of the vessel indicates that these vessels were not moved frequently. This evidence is consistent with the vessels being used for cooking (Hally 1986:286). Fifth, the vessel form is efficient in absorbing heat because of the increased surface area exposed to the fire (Hally 1986:280). Finally, large and medium unrestricted jars have relatively large capacities (Hally 1986:286). The small capacity of the small unrestricted jar most likely means that this form was reserved for foods that did not keep well after

preparation and were thus prepared in small quantities or because the foods were available or consumed in small quantities (Hally 1986:287).

Since unrestricted jars are cooking vessels, then it can be assumed, as in the case of restricted jars, that they were also used as serving vessels. As was noted with the restricted jars, the high frequency of conspicuous decoration indicates that unrestricted vessels would have been used in communal situations, particularly as "serving" vessels that people would eat directly from (Hally 1984:59, 1986:270).

To summarize, all three size classes of unrestricted jars were probably utilized as general cooking vessels. By extension, these vessels would have been used as serving vessels from which people would have eaten directly (Hally 1984:59, 1986:270).

Small, Medium, and Large Simple Bowls. All three size classes of simple bowls were probably used for serving. The types of foods most likely served in simple bowls would have been "solid and, to a lesser extent, liquid foods" (Hally 1986:289). The evidence supporting this interpretation is as follows. First, with the exception of the large form, these vessels were not used over fire. Second, the lack of pitting and scraping indicates that this form was not utilized for mixing purposes. Third, the vessel is easy to move and is stable when set down without supports, especially if we assume a flat base for simple bowls (e.g. Vessel 12). Fourth, access to its contents is good and the contents can be easily manipulated. Fifth, the potential for spilling liquids would be high, suggesting that serving solid materials would have been a more practical function for this form. Finally, as it was established in Chapter 3, simple bowls show the greatest amount of variation in terms of exterior treatments and also lack lip notches. Adding a unique function (i.e. these are the only true *serving* vessels) to this vessel form seems to further corroborate the argument that simple bowls are a unique vessel in this assemblage.

In addition, large simple bowls may have been used occasionally to heat food or keep things warm. The presence of some sooted specimens and others with some moderate oxidization support this additional function for large simple bowls.

Small, Medium, and Large Hemispherical Bowls. Like simple bowls, all three size categories of hemispherical bowls probably served the same purpose. Hemispherical bowls were used as all-purpose cooking vessels, and were additionally used to serve viscous or solid foods.

Several lines of evidence indicate these vessels were used for food preparation. These vessel forms were often utilized over fire. Access to and manipulation of vessel contents would be good. In addition, spilling potential would be moderate, but less than that of simple bowls. Taken in concert, these lines of evidence indicate that these vessels were well suited for cooking and mixing purposes.

Along with cooking and mixing, hemispherical bowls would have been used for serving. The vessel form can be moved about and set down without external supports. The vessel form is frequently decorated, indicating use in a social context (Hally 1986:275). This evidence supports the interpretation that these vessels served a secondary function as serving vessels.

Globular Bowls. Tentatively, both the medium and large versions of this vessel were probably used for liquid storage and soaking. Evidence supporting this interpretation is as follows. The vessel form was not used over fire. The restricted orifice minimizes evaporation and spilling, making these bowls well suited for both storage and soaking. Moreover, the restricted orifice would have made access to and manipulation of contents moderately difficult suggesting these vessels were not used for preparation of food. Reduced access is probably of little concern during soaking because the items would rarely need to be handled. Finally, the presence of "interior surface pitting may be caused by long-term storage of materials that chemically attack paste or temper materials" (Hally 1986:285).

Functional Correlations

Functional interpretations have some relation to both mechanical properties and vessel size. Pastefeel and temper exhibit correlations with vessel function. In terms of pastefeel, serving vessels more often have sandy or slightly sandy textures than they have silty textures. Cole's C_7 test of association indicates that there is a moderately strong association between sand tempering and serving when serving and storage are compared (C_7=0.47). If serving and cooking vessels are compared, there is still a moderately strong correlation (C_7=0.42). Not surprisingly, no statistical correlation exists when storage and cooking vessels are compared (C_7 = -0.11), since storage and cooking vessels exhibit a more even distribution between both sandy/slightly sandy and silty pastefeels (Table 4.2).

Temper type exhibits a pattern similar to that of pastefeel. Serving vessels tend to be sand tempered, while cooking and storage vessels exhibit more even distribution between sand and sand/grit

tempering (Table 4.3). When the association between serving and cooking vessels and sand temper is compared with Cole's C_7 test, a strong correlation is seen (C_7=0.67). This correlation is also seen when serving and storage vessels are compared to temper type (C_7=0.68). Sand tempered vessels tend to conduct heat more poorly than coarser tempered vessels (Rice 1987:367). This correlation further bolsters the interpretation that simple bowls were used for serving.

Table 4.2. Functions and Pastefeel of Assemblage.

	Pastefeel		
Function	Sandy and Slightly Sandy	Silty	**Total**
Storage	28	32	**60**
Cooking	26	20	**46**
Serving	12	4	**16**
Total	**66**	**56**	**122**

Table 4.3. Functions and Temper of Assemblage.

	Temper Type		
Function	Sand	Sand/Grit	**Total**
Storage	32	28	**60**
Cooking	24	22	**46**
Serving	14	2	**16**
Total	**70**	**52**	**122**

Restriction of orifice is one of the key defining characteristics of storage bowls; therefore, all storage bowls have insloping rims. Unrestricted orifices are a component of the definition of cooking and serving vessels. A variety of rim orientations are found on these unrestricted bowls. For cooking bowls, the vast majority exhibit slightly outsloping rim orientations while a very few are vertically oriented. Serving bowls, requiring maximal access to contents, are predominantly slightly outsloping, but vertical and outsloping rim orientations do exist for this form (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4. Bowl Function and Rim Orientation.

	Rim Orientation				
Function	Insloping	Vertical	Slightly Outsloping	Outsloping	**Total**
Storage	2	0	0	0	**2**
Cooking	0	2	13	0	**15**
Serving	0	1	13	2	**16**
Total	**2**	**3**	**26**	**2**	**33**

Similarly, jars used for storage are dominated by insloping rims, while cooking jars are dominated by outsloping rims (Table 4.5). No jars were designated as primary serving vessels.

Table 4.5. Jar Function and Rim Orientation.

	Rim Orientation						
Function	Straight-Insloping	Straight-Vertical	Straight-Outsloping	Curved-Insloping	Curved-Vertical	Curved-Outsloping	**Total**
Storage	21	1	2	32	1	1	**58**
Cooking	0	6	18	0	2	5	**31**
Serving	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**21**	**7**	**20**	**32**	**3**	**6**	**89**

Vessel thickness for the various functional types is also of interest to this study (Table 4.6). Cooking vessels are more efficient if they have thin walls because this allows more heat to be transferred to the contents of the vessel (Rice 1987:369). Box plots comparing function and vessel thickness show there is no statistical difference among the three types (Figure 4.1). However, serving vessels exhibit more consistency in vessel wall thickness (i.e. a tighter distribution) than other functional types. Comparing vessel functions to orifice diameters in a box plot also shows there are no statistical differences between the three functional types (Figure 4.2). Again, though, serving vessels do exhibit a tighter distribution than the other functional types.

Table 4.6. Vessels and Mean Thickness.

Vessel Form	**Size category**	**Wall thickness range (mm)**	**Mean wall thickness (mm)**
Restricted Jar	small	4.4 – 9.1	6.9
n=58	medium	5.3 – 8.8	7.2
	large	6.2 – 9.8	7.3
	extra-large	6.1 – 8.7	7.4
Unrestricted Jar	small	6.1 – 8.3	7.3
n=31	medium	5.4 – 9.2	7.2
	large	6.0 – 12.2	8.4
Simple Bowl	small	7.5 – 7.8	7.7
n=16	medium	6.0 – 8.1	7.0
	large	5.7 – 9.0	6.2
Hemispherical Bowl	small	5.0 – 6.7	6.0
n=15	medium	4.0 – 8.5	6.7
	large	6.8 – 9.4	8.0
Globular Bowl	medium	8.0	8.0
n=2	large	6.6	6.6

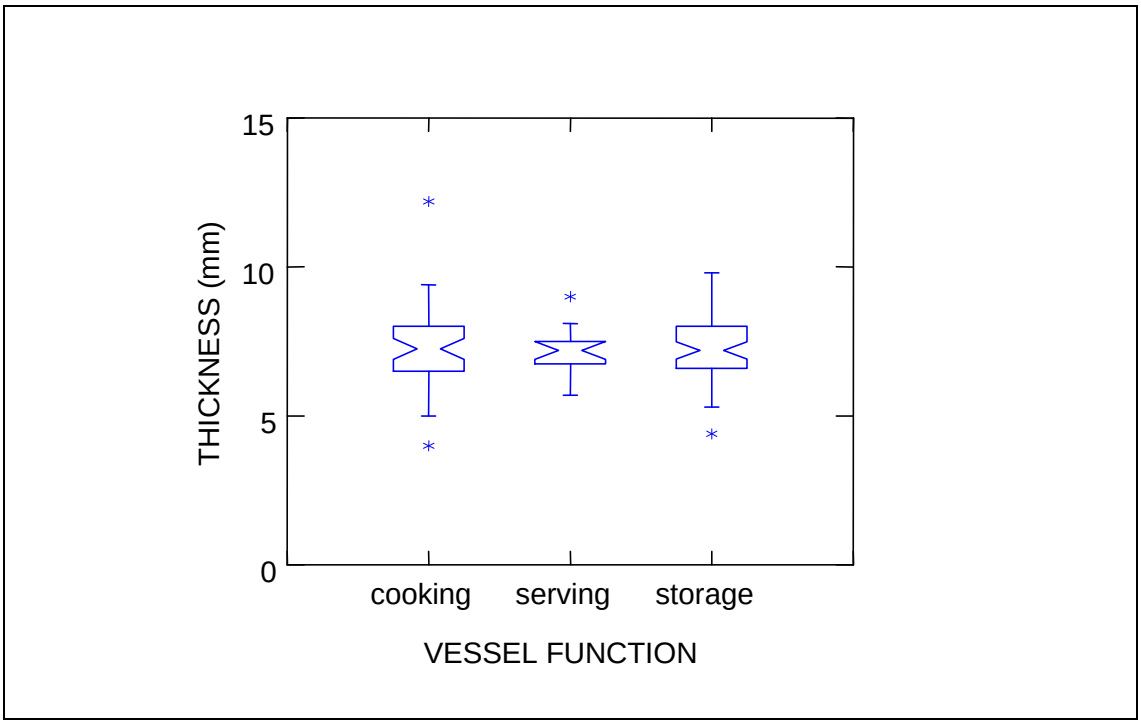


Figure 4.1. Box Plots Comparing Vessel Functions with Vessel Wall Thickness.

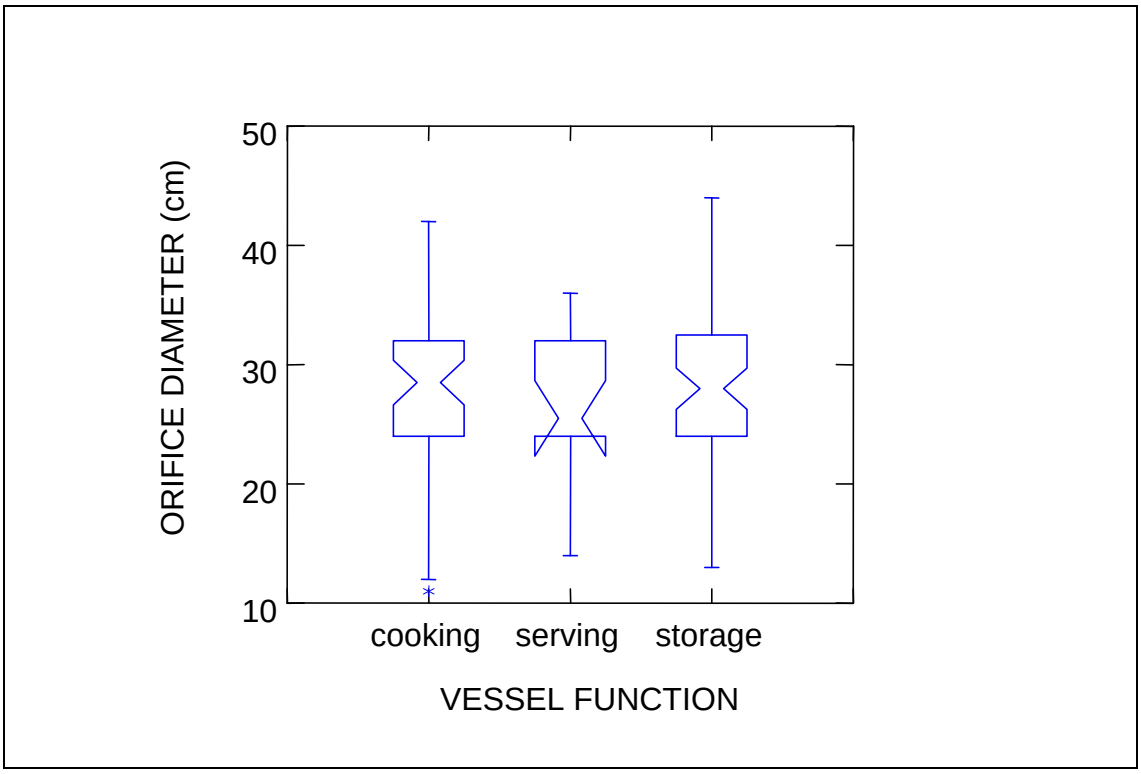


Figure 4.2. Box Plots Comparing Vessel Functions to Vessel Orifice Diameters.

In conclusion, many of the vessels in the Wilson Bypass assemblage probably served multiple purposes. Restricted jars and globular bowls were apparently used for storing liquids. In addition, restricted jars were used to heat and subsequently serve foods. Unrestricted jars and hemispherical bowls were cooking vessels. They were used to cook and serve various foods, and to a lesser extent mix viscous foods. In addition, large simple bowls may have been used to heat foods or keep them warm. In terms of frequencies for the three functional types, 49% of the vessels were storage vessels, 38% of the vessels were cooking vessels, and 13% of the vessels were serving vessels. As will be shown in the next chapter, this distribution suggests that storage played an important role in the activities conducted at the Wilson Bypass site.

Chapter 5. Mount Pleasant Foodways

In this final chapter, I argue that Mount Pleasant foodways at the Wilson Bypass site closely fit the foodways model proposed by Hally (1986). As discussed below, Hally's (1986) model consists of observations about cooking techniques, major foodstuffs, non-cooking techniques including storage and non-food related uses of ceramic vessels, and eating patterns. In this chapter, I address how my interpretations of vessel functions reflect these aspects of Mount Pleasant foodways. First, Hally's (1986) model is summarized. Following this, I provide a discussion of Mount Pleasant foodways based on inferences from the Wilson Bypass assemblage.

Hally's Foodways Model

Hally's (1986) foodways model is applicable to this study because it is based on ethnohistoric information regarding aboriginal Southeastern food habits of the late prehistoric and contact periods (Hally 1986:268). Although Hally's model is intended for use with vessel form analyses of cultures post-dating A.D. 1000, I apply it in this study for two reasons. First, radiocarbon dates from the Wilson Bypass site suggest that the Mount Pleasant culture was still present in the area post A.D. 1000 (Table 1.1). Second, evidence clearly indicates some level of reliance on domesticated plants, including maize, at the Wilson Bypass site (Heather Millis, personal communication 2000). Specifically, maize was found in at least 14 of the Mount Pleasant features at the site (Heather Millis, personal communication 2000). As will be shown later, the implication here is that maize is an important part of the diet at the Wilson Bypass site and also in the diet of Hally's model. In fact, Hally (1986:269) refers to hominy as "the single most important foodstuff in the aboriginal Southeastern diet."

Termed the *hominy-beans-pottage pattern*, Hally's model consists of observations about cooking techniques, major foodstuffs, non-cooking techniques, eating patterns, storage techniques, and finally non-food related uses that focus "on food habits that would have affected vessel usage" (Hally 1986:268). In brief, Hally's (1986:268 -272, 291) model proposes that boiling and roasting were the most important cooking techniques. Broiling and parching were moderately important while frying and baking were less important in food preparation. Boiled foods (e.g. soups, stews, spoon meat), especially hominy and corn

soup, were the staples of Southeastern diets. Animal oils, nuts, and nut oils were also of great importance in the southeastern diet. Different types of flesh were often prepared in different vessels and food preparation was time consuming. Besides food preparation, liquid and oil products were often stored in ceramic vessels. Finally, soaking items like cane or hide in water, or the production of dyes are two non-food related uses of ceramic vessels discussed in the model (Hally 1986:268-272).

The model also details four generalizations about vessel forms based upon ethnohistoric information. First, most foodstuffs required several processing steps, each involving different vessel shapes and/or sizes. Second, the size of food preparation vessels was dependent on the quantity of foodstuffs being prepared. Third, serving vessel sizes also varied depending on the type of food served, the size of the consuming group, and/or the context in which consumption would occur. Finally, ceramic vessels were only used on a limited basis for storage, typically for large quantities of liquids (Hally 1986:271-272).

Mount Pleasant Foodways

Major foodstuffs in the Southeast were maize, meat, nuts, seeds, and animal and nut oils (Hally 1986:269). Many of these foods would have been boiled into a form of soup or stew, in which corn would be a major ingredient (Hally 1986:269). Corn soup was important enough that it often would have been prepared in large quantities and consumed over a long period of time at either a hot or cold temperature. The restricted jars from this study indicate that they were used for storage and may have been used near fire to keep things warm. An item such as corn soup could be stored in these vessels and consumed from one vessel at a time. This study ultimately cannot evaluate the types of foods eaten at the Wilson Bypass site; however, faunal and floral evidence from the site corroborates these generalizations about foodstuffs. Large amounts of faunal and floral remains were recovered and indicate that many types of nuts, terrestrial and aquatic animals, seeds, and even maize were parts of the diet during the Mount Pleasant habitation of the site (Heather Millis, personal communication 2000). Whether or not maize had reached the level of importance proposed in Hally's model is uncertain, though. Nuts, nut oils, and animal oils were also important in the southeastern diet (Hally 1986:269-270). Nuts themselves would have been roasted and eaten. Oils from both nuts and animals were used to flavor dishes (Hally 1986:270). As mentioned,

recovery of many different types of nutshells indicates that Mount Pleasant people at the Wilson Bypass site relied to some extent on this food source including the actual nut meat as well as nut oils and milk (Heather Millis, personal communication 2000).

"Some, if not all, Southeastern Indians considered it necessary to cook the flesh of different kinds of animals in separate pots" (Hally 1986:270). With the variety of vessel sizes and shapes used for cooking at the Wilson Bypass site, the Mount Pleasant people could easily have practiced this method of preparing meat. Ultimately, ingredients would have been combined into some type of soup or stew for consumption. Corn soup is one specific example of this type of foodstuff that Hally (1986:269) describes.

Several cooking techniques like boiling, frying, baking, broiling, and roasting were important to aboriginal foodways. *Boiling* refers to cooking "food in liquid at a temperature that causes bubbles to form in the liquid and rise in a steady pattern, breaking on the surface" (Darling 1996:31). This cooking technique requires high amounts of heat to be applied to the cooking vessel. Related to boiling, *simmering* is cooking in liquid at or just below the boiling temperature of water (Darling 1996:35). This requires controlled temperatures ranging from 200 ^{o} F to 300 ^{o} F (White 1994:3-5). *Frying* is cooking in oil or fat at temperatures tightly controlled between 350^{o} F and 400^{o} F (Darling 1996:33). *Baking* is a technique that relies on dry and indirect heat (Darling 1996:31). *Broiling* is similar to baking in that it is a dry cooking method; however, broiling utilizes direct heat (Darling 1996:31). In light of this information, we can separate the cooking techniques into categories of *wet* and *dry* as well as *high temperature* or *low/controlled temperature*. Wet techniques consist of boiling, simmering, and frying and require ceramic vessels. Dry techniques include baking, broiling, and roasting and may, or may not, require ceramic vessels. High temperature techniques are boiling and low/controlled temperature techniques consist of simmering and frying. Baking and broiling do not necessarily require a ceramic vessel to conduct heat to the food, so are not included in the high temperature-low/controlled temperature split.

In the previous chapter, it was suggested that unrestricted jars and hemispherical bowls were used for cooking. Rice (1987:367) notes that sand-tempered vessels conduct heat less efficiently than vessels tempered with grit. In light of this, I propose that sand tempered cooking vessels would have been better suited for low/controlled temperature cooking and sand/grit tempered cooking vessels would have been

used for high temperature cooking. Both types of vessels could have been used for dry cooking techniques; however, wet cooking techniques would have been these vessels' primary function. As will be shown below, dry cooking techniques can also be identified with certain vessel types.

Of the above cooking techniques, boiling was the most important. Historically, both jars and bowls were used for boiling (Hally 1986:268). The large variety of unrestricted jars and hemispherical bowls used for cooking at the Wilson Bypass site seems to indicate this cooking technique was important to Mount Pleasant peoples. Most likely, boiling was used to cook both meat and vegetable foodstuffs.

Along with boiling, simmering would have played a key role in food preparation at the Wilson Bypass site. Simmering differs from boiling in the intensity of the heat applied to the contents, but in essence is a similar technique. In fact, simmering and boiling can be viewed as polar extremes of the same cooking technique. If we assume that sand tempered unrestricted jars and hemispherical bowls would have been used for simmering and their sand/grit tempered counterparts would have been used for boiling, then we can compare the relative importance of the two. At the Wilson Bypass site, the ratio of simmering to boiling vessels is roughly 1:1. In essence, simmering and boiling are equally important to the Mount Pleasant people at the Wilson Bypass site.

Frying, unlike boiling/simmering, was only a minor cooking technique, possibly used to prepare greens and fritters using animal fat or bear oil (Hally 1986:269). Frying would require lower amounts of heat compared to boiling. Because of this, I propose that sand-tempered hemispherical bowls were used for frying. Vessels tempered with sand/grit would probably make the oil too hot, causing it to burn. Additionally, unrestricted jars were probably too large for efficient frying. The ratio of boiling/simmering vessels to frying vessels is approximately 4:1. Compared to boiling/simmering, frying was a technique that was much less important at the Wilson Bypass site.

Baking and broiling, like frying, were also minor cooking techniques (Hally 1986:269). Baking would have been accomplished by placing items to be baked on the coals or a preheated hearth surface and covered with a pottery dome which would be subsequently covered in coals (Hally 1986:269). Interior soot deposits on three hemispherical bowls may indicate that this cooking technique was occasionally practiced

at the Wilson Bypass site. The ratio of frying vessels to possible baking vessels is about 4:1, indicating that frying was more important than baking.

A thin corn cake was sometimes prepared by broiling on stone slabs or ceramic vessel fragments (Hally 1986:269). This cooking technique is difficult to identify archaeologically, but has been noted in several studies of Southeastern cultural groups that date from the 16th to 18th centuries (Hally 1986; Wilson et. al. 1999:13). Wilson, et. al. (1999:13-14) describes the griddle as "marked by circular zones of oxidation surrounded by bands of soot." Vessel #9 from this study, a large fragment of a globular bowl, appears to present evidence of this use-pattern. In other words, soot and somewhat banded oxidation are present; however, exact identification of this fragment as a griddle is difficult. Assuming Vessel #9 was used as a griddle, the ratio of baking to broiling vessels is 3:1. Broiling was most likely the least important cooking technique at the Wilson Bypass site. Granted, if there was evidence for broiling in the form of stone slabs, its importance might be elevated; however, its importance would still probably be minimal.

Finally, roasting is the second most important food cooking technique according to Hally's (1986:269) model. Since roasting does not require the use of ceramic vessels, this study has no way of evaluating the relative importance of this technique. The Wilson Bypass site, however, does exhibit some evidence for roasting in the form of fire-cracked rock concentrations in the western portion of the site (Heather Millis, personal communication 2000). It seems most likely then, that roasting was indeed an important way for Mount Pleasant people to cook meat and fish.

To summarize cooking techniques, the ratio of simmering/boiling to frying to baking to broiling is 46:11:3:1. In other words, boiling/simmering was by far the most important cooking technique used at the Wilson bypass site. Roasting was probably the second most important cooking technique at the Wilson Bypass site; however, as this technique does not require ceramic vessels, this study has no way to truly confirm the importance of roasting at the site. Frying would have been less important than simmering/boiling. Baking would have been less important than frying, but more important than broiling, which would have been the least important cooking technique.

Non-cooking uses of ceramic vessels include the storage of oil and other liquid products as well as soaking. Typically, storage was limited to large quantities of liquids (Hally 1986:272). In addition to

ceramic containers, “granaries, baskets, gourds, and animal skins” would have been used for storage (Hally 1986:271). Oils such as bear oil and hickory milk were stored in large ceramic jars (Hally 1986:270). Restricted jars and globular bowls would have been the best ceramic storage containers at the Wilson Bypass site. In addition to storage, restricted jars and globular bowls would have been well suited to soak items. Often foodstuffs had to be soaked or boiled for long periods of time (Hally 1986:270). Likewise, non-food items like split cane or items to be dyed were soaked in ceramic vessels (Hally 1986:271). The process of tanning animal skins also required several stages of soaking in water (Hally 1986:271).

Since soaking is merely a specific type of storage (i.e. long-term storage in water), the two functions are related. The ratio of storage/soaking to cooking vessels is approximately 4:3, which indicates that storage is a very important activity at the Wilson Bypass site.

Southeastern eating patterns were very flexible. Eating often occurred at various times throughout the day and night so households would often have food ready for consumption at all times (Hally 1986:270). Probably because of the irregular eating habits of Southeastern Indians, individual serving vessels were rarely used. As mentioned earlier, “most foods seem to have been served in large vessels from which people ate in turn using their fingers or large spoons” (Hally 1986:271). Serving vessels would not necessarily have been made out of pottery, either. Wood, gourd, and shell are examples of other materials serving vessels would have been made from (Hally 1986:271). The small number of true serving vessels (i.e. simple bowls), coupled with the evidence of conspicuous decoration on cooking vessels, indicates that the people at the Wilson Bypass site practiced a similar eating habit.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Mount Pleasant vessel functions from the Wilson Bypass site fit the foodways model proposed by Hally (1986). Moreover, the evidence from the Wilson Bypass site seems to strongly correlate with the proposed model of Southeastern foodways.

Major foodstuffs included meat, domesticated plants like maize, nuts, seeds, and oils from nuts and meats. Initially, some of these items would have been prepared separately but subsequently combined into a soup or stew-like product. Cooking techniques like boiling and roasting were very important for the Mount Pleasant people while frying, baking, and broiling were less important. Storage and soaking were

likely very important activities related to both food preparation and non-food activities. For instance, many foodstuffs had to be soaked and/or boiled for long periods of time. Similarly, non-food items like cane, hides, and items to be dyed would have to soak in ceramic vessels before further processing. Finally, Mount Pleasant people would have eaten at various times, so it is likely that foods would have been ready at all times. More often than not, these foods would have been consumed from a communal vessel rather than served in individual serving dishes.

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Appendix A: Vessel Sample List

Appendix A: Vessel Sample List

Feature	# Vessels	Vessel #'s
264	1	66
305	1	67
383	2	26-28
384	2	68, 69
553	1	70
619	1	71
620	13	8, 11-18, 24, 61-63
647	1	72
672	1	31
719	1	73
880	1	74
1016	1	109
1049	2	110, 111
1146	1	107
1157	1	125
1312	1	122
1339	1	108
1340	1	106
1367	3	7, 29, 30
1598	1	105
1605	1	113
1615	1	121
1664	2	114, 115
1671	1	112
1678	1	119
1684	2	123, 124
1687	1	120
1774	4	5, 32-34
1911	3	116-118
2149	1	100
2231	16	1, 3, 9, 48-59, 126
2272	1	23
2274	1	104
2344	1	103
2346	2	101, 102
2432	1	19
2440	1	10
2506	1	20
2666	1	99
2672	1	98
2681	1	2
2719	1	92

Appendix A: Continued

Feature	# Vessels	Vessel #'s
2865	1	96
2893	3	93-95
2932	1	97
3284	4	75-78
3288	2	6, 60
3290	7	25, 35-40
3457	1	80
3479	1	4
3494	1	79
3504	1	81
3517	1	82
2653	1	83
3728	1	21
3790	7	41-47
3831	2	84, 85
3866	1	90
3881	4	86-89
3962	1	91
4235	2	64, 65
4262	1	22

Appendix B: Vessel Data

Data Codes

Form Confidence
H – high confidence
L – low confidence

Feature Type
LP – large pit
SP – small pit

Vessel Portion
1 – rim only
2 – rim to neck
3 – rim to shoulder
4 – rim to body
5 – rim to base

Temper Size
c – coarse sand
c-vc – coarse sand to very coarse sand
c-g – coarse sand to granules
c-p – coarse sand to pebbles
m-g – medium sand to granules
vc – very coarse sand
vc w/ g – very coarse sand with occasional granules
vc-g – very coarse sand to granules
vc-p – very coarse sand to pebbles

Temper Shape
R – rounded
SR – sub-rounded
SA – sub-angular

Lip Form Code
1 – flat
2 – round
3 – tapered
7 – flat, beveled-out
8 – unidentifiable

Rim Orientation
0 – insloping bowl
1 – vertical bowl
2 – slightly outsloping bowl
3 – outsloping bowl
5 – straight-insloping jar
6 – straight-vertical jar
7 – straight-outsloping jar
8 – curved-insloping jar
9 – curved-vertical jar
10 – curved-outsloping jar

Sooting
I – interior only
E – exterior only
B – both interior and exterior

Oxidization
See page 12.

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Form Confidence	Feature #	Feature type	C-14 dated	Calibrated Intercept (A.D.)	E	N	# sherds	Surf Treat	% of rim	Vessel Portion
MP-001	Bowl	globular	H	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	1	fabric	5	4
MP-002	Jar	unrestricted	H	2681	LP	N		543.98	550.94	3	fabric	5	4
MP-003	Bowl	hemispherical	H	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	3	fabric	15	3
MP-004	Jar	restricted	L	3479	LP	N		563.11	502.74	1	fabric	10	3
MP-005	Jar	restricted	H	1774	LP	Y	1290	519.19	577.28	2	fabric	10	1
MP-006	Jar	restricted	H	3288	LP	Y	1035	372.48	493.20	3	fabric	28	1
MP-007	Jar	unrestricted	H	1367	LP	Y	1020	489.24	483.55	6	fabric	17	4
MP-008	Jar	unrestricted	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	1	fabric	4	1
MP-009	Bowl	globular	H	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	4	fabric	5	4
MP-010	Jar	unrestricted	H	2440	LP	N		568.46	509.34	17	fabric	40	3
MP-011	Jar	restricted	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	7	fabric	15	3
MP-012	Bowl	simple	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	11	scraped	15	2

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Orifice dia.(cm)	Sherd height (cm)	Thickness (mm)	Overall Paste Feel	Temper	Temper size	Temper shape	Lip form code	Lip form	Lip deco	Rim form	Rim orient
MP-001	Bowl	globular	24.0	18.1	8.0	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	1	flat	fabric	plain	0
MP-002	Jar	unrestricted	39.0	15.8	7.4	silty	sand	vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	10
MP-003	Bowl	hemispherical	15.0	5.7	6.1	silty	sand	vc	SR	2	round	plain w/ notches	plain	2
MP-004	Jar	restricted	35.0	5.7	6.7	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	10
MP-005	Jar	restricted	28.0	5.5	8.5	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	scraped over fabric	plain	5
MP-006	Jar	restricted	30.0	9.2	7.2	silty	sand	vc	SR	2	round	scraped over fabric	plain	6
MP-007	Jar	unrestricted	27.0	19.1	7.5	sandy	sand	vc	SR	2	round	scraped over fabric	plain	7
MP-008	Jar	unrestricted	19.0	3.8	8.3	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	3	tapered	plain	plain	7
MP-009	Bowl	globular	38.0	28.6	6.6	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	0
MP-010	Jar	unrestricted	34.0	17.0	8.4	sandy	sand/grit	m-g	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	7
MP-011	Jar	restricted	34.0	11.0	6.9	silty	sand	c	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	7
MP-012	Bowl	simple	26.0	8.9	8.1	silty	sand	vc	SR	2	round	plain	plain	2

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Lower body shape	Basal form	Basal treatment	Other appendages	Pitting/ scraping	Sooting	Oxidization	Ext. treat	Comm	Ext. deco
MP-001	Bowl	globular	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Y	-	1	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-002	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Y	-	4	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-003	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-004	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-005	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-006	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	2 mend holes one above the other @ 2.8 cm and 7.7 cm below lip	N	B	3	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-007	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Y	E	3	fabric	fine weave, oblique rt	none
MP-008	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	3	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-009	Bowl	globular	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 5.5 cm below lip	Y	-	4	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-010	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	E	4	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-011	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 3.8 cm below lip	N	-	3	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-012	Bowl	simple	flat	near flat	none	none	Y	-	1	scraped	horizontal; "plain" not as pronounced on base but appears to be intent	none

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Comm	Int. treat	Comm	Int. deco	Comm	Lip treat	Comm	Lip deco	Notch type	Comm
MP-001	Bowl	globular		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-002	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-003	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	horizontal	none		plain		notches	plain	perpendicular to lip
MP-004	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-005	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	scraped over fabric		none	-	
MP-006	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		scraped over fabric	almost plain	none	-	
MP-007	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		scraped over fabric		none	-	
MP-008	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		scraped		none	-	
MP-009	Bowl	globular		scraped	horizontal	fabric	irregular	fabric		notches	corded	perpendicular to lip
MP-010	Jar	unrestricted		plain		fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-011	Jar	restricted		scraped	vertical	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-012	Bowl	simple		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	scraped		none	-	

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Form Confidence	Feature #	Feature type	C-14 dated	Calibrated Intercept (A.D.)	E	N	# sherds	Surf Treat	% of rim	Vessel Portion
MP-013	Jar	restricted	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	1	fabric	7	3
MP-014	Jar	restricted	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	3	fabric	10	1
MP-015	Bowl	hemispherical	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	4	fabric	9	4
MP-016	Bowl	hemispherical	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	8	fabric	10	2
MP-017	Jar	unrestricted	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	2	fabric	18	1
MP-018	Jar	unrestricted	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	1	fabric	8	1
MP-019	Jar	restricted	H	2432	LP	N		570.15	512.05	1	cord marked	7	2
MP-020	Jar	restricted	H	2506	LP	N		448.27	552.22	3	fabric	12	3
MP-021	Jar	unrestricted	L	3728	LP	N		348.26	528.43	7	fabric	10	2
MP-022	Jar	restricted	H	4262	LP	N		526.65	565.91	2	fabric	13	2
MP-023	Jar	restricted	H	2272	SP	N		441.92	509.52	4	fabric	10	2
MP-024	Bowl	simple	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	5	fabric	5	4
MP-025	Jar	restricted	H	3290	LP	Y	1170	374.47	493.04	4	fabric	15	1
MP-026	Jar	restricted	H	383	LP	Y	1210	441.10	471.00	5	fabric	15	2

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Orifice dia.(cm)	Sherd height (cm)	Thickness (mm)	Overall Paste Feel	Temper	Temper size	Temper shape	Lip form code	Lip form	Lip deco	Rim form	Rim orient
MP-013	Jar	restricted	40.0	9.8	7.7	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	9
MP-014	Jar	restricted	30.0	7.4	6.5	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	5
MP-015	Bowl	hemispherical	32.0	8.4	8.1	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	8	irregular uid	fabric	plain	2
MP-016	Bowl	hemispherical	18.0	7.9	6.7	sandy, slightly	sand	vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	2
MP-017	Jar	unrestricted	28.0	4.0	9.2	silty	sand	vc	SR	3	tapered	fabric	plain	10
MP-018	Jar	unrestricted	28.0	4.1	7.1	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	7
MP-019	Jar	restricted	34.0	7.3	6.8	sandy	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	2	round	cord marked	plain	8
MP-020	Jar	restricted	15.0	8.0	4.4	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	8
MP-021	Jar	unrestricted	30.0	7.0	6.9	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	c-g	SR	2	round	plain	plain	7
MP-022	Jar	restricted	36.0	6.4	6.2	sandy	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	3	tapered	fabric	plain	8
MP-023	Jar	restricted	20.0	6.0	6.5	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	plain	plain	8
MP-024	Bowl	simple	36.0	9.7	6.5	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	2
MP-025	Jar	restricted	21.0	9.9	8.1	silty	sand	vc	SR	2	round	scraped	plain	5
MP-026	Jar	restricted	19.0	3.5	5.7	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	8

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Lower body shape	Basal form	Basal treatment	Other appendages	Pitting/ scraping	Sooting	Oxidization	Ext. treat	Comm	Ext. deco
MP-013	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 3.0 cm below lip	N	-	4	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-014	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Y	E	3	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-015	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 7.5 cm below lip	Y	-	3	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-016	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	E	3	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-017	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 3.5 cm below lip	N	-	4	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-018	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	E	3	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-019	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 2.7 cm below lip	N	E	4	cord marked	vertical	none
MP-020	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	I	4	fabric	uid orient; partially scraped over	none
MP-021	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 3.0 cm below lip	N	-	1	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-022	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	E	3	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-023	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-024	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 3.2 cm below lip	N	-	3	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-025	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	fabric - uid orient	smoothed
MP-026	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	3	fabric		none

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Comm	Int. treat	Comm	Int. deco	Comm	Lip treat	Comm	Lip deco	Notch type	Comm
MP-013	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric and notches	zone and plain	fabric		none	-	
MP-014	Jar	restricted		plain		none		fabric		none	-	
MP-015	Bowl	hemispherical		eroded	interior like MP-61	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-016	Bowl	hemispherical		eroded		none		fabric		none	-	
MP-017	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-018	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-019	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		cord marked	oblique to lip	none	-	
MP-020	Jar	restricted		scraped	vertical	fabric and notches	zone and plain	plain		none	-	
MP-021	Jar	unrestricted		plain		fabric	zone	plain		none	-	
MP-022	Jar	restricted		plain		fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-023	Jar	restricted		scraped	oblique	fabric	zone	plain		none	-	
MP-024	Bowl	simple		plain		none		fabric		none	-	
MP-025	Jar	restricted	0-5.5 mm	scraped	horizontal	none		scraped	paralell	none	-	
MP-026	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	irregular	fabric		none	-	

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Form Confidence	Feature #	Feature type	C-14 dated	Calibrated Intercept (A.D.)	E	N	# sherds	Surf Treat	% of rim	Vessel Portion
MP-027	Jar	restricted	H	383	LP	Y	1210	441.10	471.00	1	fabric	6	1
MP-028	Jar	unrestricted	L	383	LP	Y	1210	441.10	471.00	1	fabric	5	1
MP-029	Jar	restricted	H	1367	LP	Y	1020	489.24	483.55	1	fabric	10	2
MP-030	Jar	restricted	H	1367	LP	Y	1020	489.24	483.55	1	fabric	5	1
MP-031	Jar	unrestricted	H	672	LP	Y	1005	448.00	467.54	6	fabric	5	1
MP-032	Jar	unrestricted	H	1774	LP	Y	1290	519.19	577.28	2	scraped over cord marked	12	1
MP-033	Jar	restricted	H	1774	LP	Y	1290	519.19	577.28	1	cord marked	3	1
MP-034	Jar	restricted	H	1774	LP	Y	1290	519.19	577.28	1	fabric	5	1
MP-035	Jar	unrestricted	L	3290	LP	Y	1170	374.47	493.04	1	fabric	5	1
MP-036	Jar	unrestricted	H	3290	LP	Y	1170	374.47	493.04	1	fabric	5	1
MP-037	Jar	restricted	H	3290	LP	Y	1170	374.47	493.04	1	fabric	5	1
MP-038	Jar	restricted	H	3290	LP	Y	1170	374.47	493.04	1	fabric	5	3
MP-039	Jar	restricted	H	3290	LP	Y	1170	374.47	493.04	1	fabric	5	2
MP-040	Jar	unrestricted	L	3290	LP	Y	1170	374.47	493.04	1	fabric		1
MP-041	Jar	restricted	H	3790	LP	Y	980	396.39	519.80	1	fabric	5	2

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Orifice dia.(cm)	Sherd height (cm)	Thickness (mm)	Overall Paste Feel	Temper	Temper size	Temper shape	Lip form code	Lip form	Lip deco	Rim form	Rim orient
MP-027	Jar	restricted	14.0	3.5	7.2	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	2	round	plain w/ notches	plain	5
MP-028	Jar	unrestricted	24.0	3.0	7.5	silty	sand	vc	SR	1	flat	fabric	plain	6
MP-029	Jar	restricted	24.0	6.4	7.2	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	smoothed over fabric	plain	8
MP-030	Jar	restricted	24.0	5.7	8.3	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SA	7	flat beveled out	plain	plain	8
MP-031	Jar	unrestricted	32.0	5.7	5.4	sandy	sand/grit	c-g	SR	1	flat	fabric	plain	6
MP-032	Jar	unrestricted	16.0	5.2	6.1	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	1	flat	cord marked	plain	7
MP-033	Jar	restricted	23.0	5.2	7.0	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	1	flat	cord marked	plain	8
MP-034	Jar	restricted	19.0	3.7	8.7	silty	sand	c-vc	SA	3	tapered	plain w/ notches	plain	8
MP-035	Jar	unrestricted	32.0	3.6	6.7	silty	sand	vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	7
MP-036	Jar	unrestricted	24.0	4.8	7.3	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	2	round	scraped	plain	6
MP-037	Jar	restricted	24.0	5.4	6.1	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	2	round	fabric	plain	8
MP-038	Jar	restricted	24.0	7.9	7.6	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	8
MP-039	Jar	restricted	23.0	5.0	6.5	silty	sand	vc	SR	1	flat	scraped over fabric	plain	5
MP-040	Jar	unrestricted	40.0	4.6	12.2	silty	sand	c-vc	R	2	round	plain	plain	6
MP-041	Jar	restricted	28.0	5.0	6.3	silty	sand	vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	5

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Lower body shape	Basal form	Basal treatment	Other appendages	Pitting/ scraping	Sooting	Oxidization	Ext. treat	Comm	Ext. deco
MP-027	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	5	fabric	oblique rt	smoothed
MP-028	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-029	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Y	E	3	fabric	oblique rt	smoothed
MP-030	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-031	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-032	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	scraped over cord marked		none
MP-033	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	cord marked	oblique rt	none
MP-034	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric		smoothed
MP-035	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric		none
MP-036	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-037	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	4	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-038	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Y	-	2	fabric	oblique rt; slightly scraped over	none
MP-039	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-040	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	3	fabric	oblique rt	scraped
MP-041	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Comm	Int. treat	Comm	Int. deco	Comm	Lip treat	Comm	Lip deco	Notch type	Comm
MP-027	Jar	restricted	0-8.1 mm	scraped	horizontal	notches	plain	scraped		none	-	
MP-028	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-029	Jar	restricted	0-5 mm	scraped	horizontal; eroded 16.4 mm+	none		smoothed over fabric		none	-	
MP-030	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		plain		none	-	
MP-031	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-032	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		cord marked	perpendicular	none	-	
MP-033	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		cord marked	uid orient - lip to thin to tell	none	-	
MP-034	Jar	restricted	0-7.1 mm	scraped	horizontal	notches	fabric	scraped		none	-	
MP-035	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-036	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		scraped	paralell	none	-	
MP-037	Jar	restricted		plain		fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-038	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		notches	corded	oblique to lip
MP-039	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		scraped over fabric	paralell	none	-	
MP-040	Jar	unrestricted	0-10 mm	scraped	horizontal	none		scraped	paralell	none	-	
MP-041	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	irregular	fabric		none	-	

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Form Confidence	Feature #	Feature type	C-14 dated	Calibrated Intercept (A.D.)	E	N	# sherds	Surf Treat	% of rim	Vessel Portion
MP-042	Bowl	hemispherical	H	3790	LP	Y	980	396.39	519.80	1	fabric	5	1
MP-043	Bowl	hemispherical	H	3790	LP	Y	980	396.39	519.80	1	fabric	5	1
MP-044	Bowl	simple	H	3790	LP	Y	980	396.39	519.80	1	fabric	7	1
MP-045	Jar	restricted	H	3790	LP	Y	980	396.39	519.80	1	fabric	5	1
MP-046	Bowl	hemispherical	L	3790	LP	Y	980	396.39	519.80	1	fabric	4	1
MP-047	Jar	restricted	H	3790	LP	Y	980	396.39	519.80	1	fabric	5	1
MP-048	Jar	restricted	H	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	1	fabric	5	1
MP-049	Jar	restricted	H	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	1	fabric	3	1
MP-050	Jar	restricted	H	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	1	fabric	4	1
MP-051	UID	uid	n/a	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	2	fabric	20	1
MP-052	Bowl	hemispherical	L	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	5	fabric	15	1
MP-053	Jar	unrestricted	L	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	1	fabric	5	1
MP-054	Jar	unrestricted	L	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	1	fabric	7	1

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Orifice dia.(cm)	Sherd height (cm)	Thickness (mm)	Overall Paste Feel	Temper	Temper size	Temper shape	Lip form code	Lip form	Lip deco	Rim form	Rim orient
MP-042	Bowl	hemispherical	16.0	3.3	5.0	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	2
MP-043	Bowl	hemispherical	36.0	4.4	7.3	sandy	sand/grit	c-g	SR	2	round	plain w/ notches	plain	2
MP-044	Bowl	simple	25.0	5.0	7.2	sandy, slightly	sand	vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	2
MP-045	Jar	restricted	24.0	4.6	7.9	sandy, slightly	sand	vc	SR	7	flat beveled out	fabric	plain	8
MP-046	Bowl	hemispherical	38.0	4.9	8.4	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	2
MP-047	Jar	restricted	24.0	3.3	7.2	silty	sand/grit	vc w/ g	SR	1	flat	fabric	plain	5
MP-048	Jar	restricted	28.0	3.7	6.0	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	3	tapered	plain w/ notches	plain	8
MP-049	Jar	restricted	39.0	4.1	7.3	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	2	round	scraped over fabric	plain	8
MP-050	Jar	restricted	38.0	3.6	7.1	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	1	flat	fabric	plain	8
MP-051	UID	uid	8.0	3.0	5.6	silty	sand	c	SR	2	round	plain w/ notches	plain	-
MP-052	Bowl	hemispherical	11.0	5.1	6.1	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	2	round	plain	plain	2
MP-053	Jar	unrestricted	42.0	4.3	8.0	sandy, slightly	sand	vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	7
MP-054	Jar	unrestricted	30.0	9.4	7.4	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	7

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Lower body shape	Basal form	Basal treatment	Other appendages	Pitting/ scraping	Sooting	Oxidization	Ext. treat	Comm	Ext. deco
MP-042	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-043	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Y	-	3	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-044	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	horizontal, scraped over	none
MP-045	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-046	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-047	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	horizontal, scraped at lip ~5.5 mm	none
MP-048	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-049	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-050	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-051	UID	uid	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	4	fabric	uid orient	incised
MP-052	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	4	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-053	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	?	-	4	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-054	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	3	fabric	oblique rt	none

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Comm	Int. treat	Comm	Int. deco	Comm	Lip treat	Comm	Lip deco	Notch type	Comm
MP-042	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-043	Bowl	hemispherical		eroded		fabric	zone	scraped	paralell	none	-	oblique to lip
MP-044	Bowl	simple		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-045	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-046	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric	possibly scraped over	none	-	
MP-047	Jar	restricted		uid		fabric	zone	fabric	possibly scraped over	none	-	
MP-048	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		plain		notches	plain	oblique to lip
MP-049	Jar	restricted		scraped	uid orient	fabric	line	fabric		none	-	
MP-050	Jar	restricted		plain		fabric	irregular	fabric		none	-	
MP-051	UID	uid	vertical lines ~ 18.5 - 19.5 mm	scraped	horizontal	none		plain		notches	plain	perpendicular to lip
MP-052	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	horizontal	none		plain		none	-	
MP-053	Jar	unrestricted		eroded		fabric	zone	scraped over fabric		none	-	
MP-054	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	irregular	fabric		notches	corded	perpendicular to lip

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Form Confidence	Feature #	Feature type	C-14 dated	Calibrated Intercept (A.D.)	E	N	# sherds	Surf Treat	% of rim	Vessel Portion
MP-055	Jar	restricted	H	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	1	fabric	6	1
MP-056	Jar	unrestricted	H	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	2	fabric	5	1
MP-057	UID	uid	n/a	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	1	fabric	6	1
MP-058	Bowl	hemispherical	H	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	1	fabric	4	1
MP-059	Jar	restricted	H	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	2	fabric	5	3
MP-060	Bowl	hemispherical	H	3288	LP	Y	1035	372.48	493.20	2	fabric	7	1
MP-061	Jar	restricted	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	2	plain	7	4
MP-062	Jar	unrestricted	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	2	fabric	5	4
MP-063	Jar	restricted	H	620	LP	N		462.28	469.72	1	fabric	10	4
MP-064	Jar	restricted	H	4235	LP	N		516.01	566.40	1	fabric	10	3
MP-065	UID	uid	n/a	4235	LP	N		516.01	566.40	2	fabric	4	1
MP-066	Bowl	simple	H	264	LP	N		492.59	505.43	1	fabric	7	1
MP-067	Jar	restricted	H	305	SP	N		523.61	506.95	1	fabric	5	1
MP-068	Jar	restricted	H	384	LP	N		441.71	472.73	1	fabric	4	1
MP-069	Jar	restricted	H	384	LP	N		441.71	472.73	1	fabric	4	1
MP-070	Jar	restricted	H	553	LP	N		404.75	455.39	1	fabric	4	2
MP-071	Jar	restricted	H	619	LP	N		461.28	469.12	10	fabric	5	2
MP-072	Jar	restricted	H	647	LP	N		442.49	458.66	1	fabric	5	2
MP-073	Bowl	hemispherical	H	719	LP	N		461.21	456.94	1	cord marked	4	1

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Orifice dia.(cm)	Sherd height (cm)	Thickness (mm)	Overall Paste Feel	Temper	Temper size	Temper shape	Lip form code	Lip form	Lip deco	Rim form	Rim orient
MP-055	Jar	restricted	28.0	11.3	6.9	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	plain	plain	8
MP-056	Jar	unrestricted	32.0	11.1	8.5	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	3	tapered	plain	plain	6
MP-057	UID	uid	24.0	5.5	6.7	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	-
MP-058	Bowl	hemispherical	29.0	4.5	8.5	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	3	tapered	plain	plain	1
MP-059	Jar	restricted	26.0	8.4	7.2	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	2	round	fabric	plain	8
MP-060	Bowl	hemispherical	22.0	10.1	7.2	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	2
MP-061	Jar	restricted	24.0	12.9	8.0	sandy	sand/grit	c-g	SR	3	tapered	plain	plain	5
MP-062	Jar	unrestricted	32.0	10.3	8.5	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	10
MP-063	Jar	restricted	24.0	8.2	8.3	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	8
MP-064	Jar	restricted	26.0	6.1	7.4	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	1	flat	fabric	plain	7
MP-065	UID	uid	28.0	3.7	7.2	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	-
MP-066	Bowl	simple	24.0	4.1	7.2	silty	sand	c	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	2
MP-067	Jar	restricted	33.0	3.7	7.7	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	2	round	fabric	plain	8
MP-068	Jar	restricted	23.0	5.2	7.0	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	2	round	fabric	plain	5
MP-069	Jar	restricted	36.0	4.7	6.4	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	2	round	fabric	plain	5
MP-070	Jar	restricted	32.0	5.2	7.3	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	1	flat	fabric	plain	8
MP-071	Jar	restricted	32.0	3.9	8.0	silty	sand	c	SA	2	round	fabric	plain	8
MP-072	Jar	restricted	34.0	5.5	6.7	sandy	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	1	flat	fabric	plain	5
MP-073	Bowl	hemispherical	33.0	6.2	6.8	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	plain w/ notches	plain	2

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Lower body shape	Basal form	Basal treatment	Other appendages	Pitting/ scraping	Sooting	Oxidization	Ext. treat	Comm	Ext. deco
MP-055	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	I	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-056	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	3	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-057	UID	uid	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 2.0 cm below lip	N	-	2	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-058	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-059	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-060	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	I	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-061	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	plain	smoothed over uid treatment	none
MP-062	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-063	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 4.0 cm below lip	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-064	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	scraped
MP-065	UID	uid	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	3	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-066	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-067	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	horizontal	none
MP-068	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-069	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Y	-	4	fabric	horizontal	none
MP-070	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	E	3	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-071	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-072	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Y	-	2	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-073	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	cord marked	scraped over	none

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Comm	Int. treat	Comm	Int. deco	Comm	Lip treat	Comm	Lip deco	Notch type	Comm
MP-055	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		plain		none	-	
MP-056	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		plain		none	-	
MP-057	UID	uid		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		notches	corded	
MP-058	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	horizontal	none		plain		none	-	
MP-059	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-060	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	horizontal	fabric	irregular	fabric		notches	plain	oblique to lip
MP-061	Jar	restricted		eroded	like MP-15	uid		plain		none	-	
MP-062	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-063	Jar	restricted		plain		fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-064	Jar	restricted	0-14 mm	scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-065	UID	uid		uid		fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-066	Bowl	simple		scraped	vertical	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-067	Jar	restricted		uid		fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-068	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	irregular	fabric		none	-	
MP-069	Jar	restricted		plain		fabric	line	fabric		none	-	
MP-070	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-071	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-072	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-073	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	horizontal	none		plain		none	-	

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Form Confidence	Feature #	Feature type	C-14 dated	Calibrated Intercept (A.D.)	E	N	# sherds	Surf Treat	% of rim	Vessel Portion
MP-074	Jar	unrestricted	H	880	LP	N		368.53	477.99	1	cord marked	12	1
MP-075	Jar	restricted	H	3284	LP	N		370.37	493.80	1	fabric	4	1
MP-076	Jar	restricted	H	3284	LP	N		370.37	493.80	1	fabric	4	1
MP-077	Jar	restricted	H	3284	LP	N		370.37	493.80	1	fabric	5	2
MP-078	Jar	restricted	H	3284	LP	N		370.37	493.80	2	fabric	6	2
MP-079	Jar	restricted	H	3494	LP	N		575.83	500.78	1	fabric	9	1
MP-080	Bowl	hemispherical	L	3457	LP	N		545.83	501.27	2	fabric	6	1
MP-081	Jar	restricted	H	3504	LP	N		583.16	496.40	1	cord marked	6	1
MP-082	Jar	restricted	H	3517	LP	N		590.09	500.51	3	fabric	8	2
MP-083	Jar	restricted	H	3653	SP	N		338.47	521.04	2	fabric	8	2
MP-084	Jar	unrestricted	H	3831	LP	N		336.08	533.57		fabric	5	1
MP-085	Jar	unrestricted	H	3831	LP	N		336.08	533.57	1	fabric	3	1
MP-086	Jar	restricted	H	3881	LP	N		371.68	531.22	1	fabric	4	2
MP-087	Bowl	simple	H	3881	LP	N		371.68	531.22	2	fabric	8	1
MP-088	Jar	unrestricted	L	3881	LP	N		371.68	531.22	2	fabric	4	1
MP-089	Jar	restricted	H	3881	LP	N		371.68	531.22	1	fabric	3	1
MP-090	Jar	unrestricted	H	3866	LP	N		358.63	530.51	1	fabric	4	1
MP-091	Jar	unrestricted	H	3962	LP	N		448.66	534.87	1	cord marked	6	1

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Orifice dia.(cm)	Sherd height (cm)	Thickness (mm)	Overall Paste Feel	Temper	Temper size	Temper shape	Lip form code	Lip form	Lip deco	Rim form	Rim orient
MP-074	Jar	unrestricted	24.0	4.1	5.6	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	2	round	cord marked	plain	7
MP-075	Jar	restricted	32.0	3.5	6.6	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	3	tapered	plain	plain	5
MP-076	Jar	restricted	44.0	5.3	8.7	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	2	round	smoothed over fabric	plain	5
MP-077	Jar	restricted	24.0	6.5	5.7	silty	sand	c-vc	SA	2	round	fabric	plain	8
MP-078	Jar	restricted	32.0	4.6	6.3	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	c-g	SR	1	flat	smoothed	plain	8
MP-079	Jar	restricted	32.0	5.3	6.6	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SA	2	round	smoothed over fabric w/ notches	plain	8
MP-080	Bowl	hemispherical	36.0	4.7	9.4	sandy	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	2
MP-081	Jar	restricted	24.0	3.6	7.6	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	1	flat	smoothed w/ notches	plain	8
MP-082	Jar	restricted	20.0	8.8	5.3	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	c-p	SR	8	irregular uid	fabric	plain	5
MP-083	Jar	restricted	24.0	6.4	7.6	silty	sand	c-vc	SA	2	round	plain	plain	8
MP-084	Jar	unrestricted	32.0	10.1	7.4	silty	sand/grit	c-g	SA	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	10
MP-085	Jar	unrestricted	32.0	4.3	6.7	silty	sand/grit	vc-g	SA	2	round	fabric	plain	9
MP-086	Jar	restricted	44.0	4.8	6.1	silty	sand/grit	c-g	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	8
MP-087	Bowl	simple	14.0	6.1	7.8	silty	sand/grit	vc-p	R	2	round	plain	plain	1
MP-088	Jar	unrestricted	40.0	5.3	6.0	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	vc-g	SR	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	7
MP-089	Jar	restricted	24.0	3.7	8.8	sandy	sand	c-vc	SA	2	round	plain	plain	5
MP-090	Jar	unrestricted	32.0	4.2	7.7	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	c-g	SA	7	flat beveled out	fabric	plain	7
MP-091	Jar	unrestricted	24.0	3.3	8.3	silty	sand/grit	c-g	SA	1	flat	cord marked	plain	7

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Lower body shape	Basal form	Basal treatment	Other appendages	Pitting/ scraping	Sooting	Oxidization	Ext. treat	Comm	Ext. deco
MP-074	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	cord marked	vertical	none
MP-075	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	oblique rt	smoothed
MP-076	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	4	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-077	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Y	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-078	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	E	3	fabric		none
MP-079	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	E	3	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-080	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-081	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	cord marked	oblique rt	none
MP-082	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-083	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	E	3	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-084	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	horizontal	none
MP-085	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	3	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-086	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	3	fabric	horizontal	none
MP-087	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	4	fabric	vertical	none
MP-088	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	E	3	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-089	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	horizontal	none
MP-090	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 2.0 cm below lip	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-091	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	cord marked	oblique lft	none

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Comm	Int. treat	Comm	Int. deco	Comm	Lip treat	Comm	Lip deco	Notch type	Comm
MP-074	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	cord marked		none	-	
MP-075	Jar	restricted	0-9 mm	scraped	horizontal	none		scraped		none	-	
MP-076	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		scraped over fabric		none	-	
MP-077	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-078	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		smoothed over fabric		none	-	
MP-079	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	irregular	smoothed over fabric		notches	plain	
MP-080	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	uid orient	fabric	zone	fabric		notches	corded	
MP-081	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal and vertical	none		smoothed		notches	corded	
MP-082	Jar	restricted		plain		none		fabric		none	-	
MP-083	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	plain		none	-	
MP-084	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		notches	corded	
MP-085	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	line	fabric		none	-	
MP-086	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-087	Bowl	simple		scraped	vertical	none		plain		none	-	
MP-088	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		notches	corded	
MP-089	Jar	restricted		plain		fabric	zone	plain		none	-	
MP-090	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	irregular	fabric		none	-	
MP-091	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	cord marked	line	cord marked		none	-	

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Form Confidence	Feature #	Feature type	C-14 dated	Calibrated Intercept (A.D.)	E	N	# sherds	Surf Treat	% of rim	Vessel Portion
MP-092	Bowl	hemispherical	H	2719	LP	N		562.73	556.92	1	fabric	7	1
MP-093	Bowl	simple	H	2893	LP	N		538.05	594.69	1	fabric	5	1
MP-094	Jar	unrestricted	H	2893	LP	N		538.05	594.69	1	fabric	5	3
MP-095	Bowl	simple	H	2893	LP	N		538.05	594.69	1	fabric	5	1
MP-096	Bowl	simple	H	2865	LP	N		537.52	585.90	2	fabric	6	4
MP-097	Jar	restricted	H	2932	LP	N		564.09	507.11	1	fabric	7	2
MP-098	Bowl	simple	H	2672	LP	N		535.47	551.34	2	fabric	7	1
MP-099	Jar	restricted	H	2666	LP	N		531.82	559.97	2	fabric	9	1
MP-100	Jar	unrestricted	L	2149	LP	N		357.78	515.89	1	fabric	6	1
MP-101	Jar	restricted	H	2346	LP	N		543.99	511.56	4	fabric	6	1
MP-102	Bowl	hemispherical	H	2346	LP	N		543.99	511.56	2	fabric	5	1
MP-103	Jar	restricted	H	2344	LP	N		542.18	509.76	1	fabric	5	3
MP-104	Bowl	simple	H	2274	LP	N		444.53	520.08	1	cord marked	5	1
MP-105	Bowl	simple	H	1598	LP	N		516.69	545.64	1	fabric	5	1
MP-106	Jar	restricted	H	1340	LP	N		564.11	507.90	1	fabric	11	1
MP-107	Bowl	hemispherical	H	1146	LP	N		478.23	474.15	1	fabric	5	1
MP-108	UID	uid	n/a	1339	LP	N		566.04	508.65	1	fabric	-	-
MP-109	Jar	restricted	H	1016	LP	N		414.02	475.84	3	fabric	5	2
MP-110	Bowl	hemispherical	H	1049	LP	N		423.69	478.28	1	fabric	5	1
MP-111	Bowl	simple	H	1049	LP	N		423.69	478.28	1	cord marked	5	1

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Orifice dia.(cm)	Sherd height (cm)	Thickness (mm)	Overall Paste Feel	Temper	Temper size	Temper shape	Lip form code	Lip form	Lip deco	Rim form	Rim orient
MP-092	Bowl	hemispherical	24.0	5.7	7.5	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	2
MP-093	Bowl	simple	24.0	4.7	6.8	sandy, slightly	sand	c	SR	3	tapered	fabric	plain	2
MP-094	Jar	unrestricted	32.0	5.7	6.8	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	7
MP-095	Bowl	simple	32.0	6.2	5.7	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	3
MP-096	Bowl	simple	18.0	8.0	7.5	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	plain	plain	3
MP-097	Jar	restricted	32.0	4.0	6.6	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	plain	plain	8
MP-098	Bowl	simple	32.0	3.5	7.5	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	2
MP-099	Jar	restricted	20.0	5.3	6.6	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	5
MP-100	Jar	unrestricted	24.0	6.1	7.3	sandy, slightly	sand	c	SR	3	tapered	plain	plain	7
MP-101	Jar	restricted	24.0	3.6	6.8	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	5
MP-102	Bowl	hemispherical	24.0	7.6	6.5	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	R	2	round	plain	plain	2
MP-103	Jar	restricted	32.0	8.7	8.8	sandy	sand/grit	c-g	SR	2	round	plain	plain	8
MP-104	Bowl	simple	34.0	5.2	7.4	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	1	flat	cord marked	plain	2
MP-105	Bowl	simple	24.0	3.7	6.7	sandy, slightly	sand	c	SR	1	flat	fabric	plain	2
MP-106	Jar	restricted	13.0	5.0	9.1	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	5
MP-107	Bowl	hemispherical	24.0	4.0	6.4	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	1
MP-108	UID	uid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MP-109	Jar	restricted	28.0	3.8	8.4	silty	sand/grit	c-g	SR	2	round	plain	plain	8
MP-110	Bowl	hemispherical	24.0	4.1	4.0	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	2
MP-111	Bowl	simple	24.0	3.9	6.0	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	1	flat	cord marked	plain	2

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Lower body shape	Basal form	Basal treatment	Other appendages	Pitting/ scraping	Sooting	Oxidization	Ext. treat	Comm	Ext. deco
MP-092	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-093	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-094	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	horizontal	none
MP-095	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-096	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	4	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-097	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	B	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-098	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	E	4	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-099	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	odd type - uid orient	none
MP-100	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-101	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	horizontal	none
MP-102	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 2.2 cm below lip	N	E	3	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-103	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	I	4	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-104	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	mend hole 1.3 cm below lip	N	-	4	cord marked	oblique rt	none
MP-105	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-106	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-107	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	I	3	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-108	UID	uid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MP-109	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-110	Bowl	hemispherical	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	I	2	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-111	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	cord marked	2 directions	none

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Comm	Int. treat	Comm	Int. deco	Comm	Lip treat	Comm	Lip deco	Notch type	Comm
MP-092	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-093	Bowl	simple		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-094	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-095	Bowl	simple		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-096	Bowl	simple		scraped	horizontal	none		plain		none	-	
MP-097	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		plain		none	-	
MP-098	Bowl	simple		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-099	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-100	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		scraped		none	-	
MP-101	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-102	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	horizontal	notches	fabric	plain		none	-	
MP-103	Jar	restricted		eroded		notches	fabric	plain		none	-	
MP-104	Bowl	simple		scraped	horizontal	none		cord marked		none	-	
MP-105	Bowl	simple		scraped	vertical	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-106	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-107	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-108	UID	uid	-	-	-	none	-	-	-	none	-	-
MP-109	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	punctated	2 rows of 'deer tracks'	scraped		none	-	
MP-110	Bowl	hemispherical		scraped	horizontal	notches	plain	fabric		none	-	
MP-111	Bowl	simple		scraped	horizontal	none		cord marked	oblique to lip	none	-	

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Form Confidence	Feature #	Feature type	C-14 dated	Calibrated Intercept (A.D.)	E	N	# sherds	Surf Treat	% of rim	Vessel Portion
MP-112	Jar	restricted	H	1671	LP	N		541.29	547.04	1	fabric	5	1
MP-113	Bowl	simple	H	1605	LP	N		519.61	541.48	1	fabric	4	1
MP-114	Jar	restricted	H	1664	LP	N		537.71	541.08	1	fabric	3	1
MP-115	Jar	restricted	H	1664	LP	N		537.71	541.08	2	fabric	4	2
MP-116	Jar	restricted	H	1911	LP	N		351.81	468.75	1	fabric	5	1
MP-117	Jar	unrestricted	H	1911	LP	N		351.81	468.75	1	fabric	6	2
MP-118	Jar	unrestricted	H	1911	LP	N		351.81	468.75	1	fabric	8	2
MP-119	Jar	restricted	H	1678	LP	N		541.34	541.91	1	fabric	4	3
MP-120	Bowl	simple	H	1687	LP	N		543.55	542.74	1	cord marked	4	1
MP-121	Bowl	simple	L	1615	LP	N		525.01	546.34	2	fabric	4	1
MP-122	Bowl	simple	H	1312	LP	N		467.98	482.23	1	cord marked	4	2
MP-123	Jar	unrestricted	H	1684	LP	N		543.12	545.52	1	fabric	5	1
MP-124	Jar	unrestricted	H	1684	LP	N		543.12	545.52	1	fabric	5	1
MP-125	Jar	unrestricted	H	1157	LP	N		474.25	479.14	2	fabric	15	1
MP-126	Jar	unrestricted	H	2231	LP	Y	1055	375.19	518.37	27	cord marked	15	4

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Orifice dia.(cm)	Sherd height (cm)	Thickness (mm)	Overall Paste Feel	Temper	Temper size	Temper shape	Lip form code	Lip form	Lip deco	Rim form	Rim orient
MP-112	Jar	restricted	32.0	6.4	9.8	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	8
MP-113	Bowl	simple	24.0	6.1	7.0	silty	sand	c	SR	3	tapered	fabric	plain	2
MP-114	Jar	restricted	34.0	4.9	8.1	sandy	sand/grit	c-g	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	5
MP-115	Jar	restricted	40.0	8.2	7.2	sandy	sand/grit	c-g	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	5
MP-116	Jar	restricted	32.0	5.7	8.4	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	plain	plain	5
MP-117	Jar	unrestricted	32.0	5.1	7.0	sandy	sand/grit	c-g	SR	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	7
MP-118	Jar	unrestricted	24.0	7.4	7.0	sandy	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	fabric w/ notches	plain	10
MP-119	Jar	restricted	32.0	6.7	8.9	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	c-g	SA	1	flat	fabric	plain	8
MP-120	Bowl	simple	32.0	4.8	9.0	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	plain	plain	2
MP-121	Bowl	simple	35.0	5.8		sandy, slightly	sand/grit	c-g	SR	2	round	fabric	plain	2
MP-122	Bowl	simple	32.0	3.5	7.0	sandy, slightly	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	uid (cord marked?)	plain	2
MP-123	Jar	unrestricted	26.0	3.0	7.2	silty	sand/grit	c-g	SR	2	round	plain	plain	7
MP-124	Jar	unrestricted	32.0	3.9	6.0	sandy	sand/grit	c-g	SR	1	flat	plain	plain	6
MP-125	Jar	unrestricted	12.0	3.5	7.6	silty	sand	c-vc	SR	2	round	plain	plain	9
MP-126	Jar	unrestricted	28.0	12.3	5.8	sandy, slightly	sand/grit	c-g	SR	2	round	scraped over cord mark	plain	7

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Lower body shape	Basal form	Basal treatment	Other appendages	Pitting/ scraping	Sooting	Oxidization	Ext. treat	Comm	Ext. deco
MP-112	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-113	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-114	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	?	-	2	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-115	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	?	-	3	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-116	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	3	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-117	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	3	fabric	horizontal	none
MP-118	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	B	3	fabric	horizontal	none
MP-119	Jar	restricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	oblique rt	none
MP-120	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	cord marked	oblique rt	none
MP-121	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-122	Bowl	simple	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	cord marked	oblique lft	none
MP-123	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	1	fabric	uid orient	none
MP-124	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	-	2	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-125	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	E	3	fabric	oblique lft	none
MP-126	Jar	unrestricted	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	N	B	4	cord marked	multi directional	none

Vessel #	Form	Sub-form	Comm	Int. treat	Comm	Int. deco	Comm	Lip treat	Comm	Lip deco	Notch type	Comm
MP-112	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		notches	corded	
MP-113	Bowl	simple		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-114	Jar	restricted		eroded		fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-115	Jar	restricted		eroded		fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-116	Jar	restricted		eroded		none		plain		none	-	
MP-117	Jar	unrestricted		plain		fabric and notches	zone and plain	fabric		none	-	
MP-118	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		notches	corded	
MP-119	Jar	restricted		scraped	horizontal	fabric	zone	fabric		none	-	
MP-120	Bowl	simple		plain		none		plain		none	-	
MP-121	Bowl	simple		scraped	horizontal	none		fabric		none	-	
MP-122	Bowl	simple		scraped	horizontal	none		uid		none	-	
MP-123	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		plain		none	-	
MP-124	Jar	unrestricted		plain		fabric	zone	plain		none	-	
MP-125	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		scraped		none	-	
MP-126	Jar	unrestricted		scraped	horizontal	none		scraped over cord marked		none	-	

Appendix C: Vessel Profiles

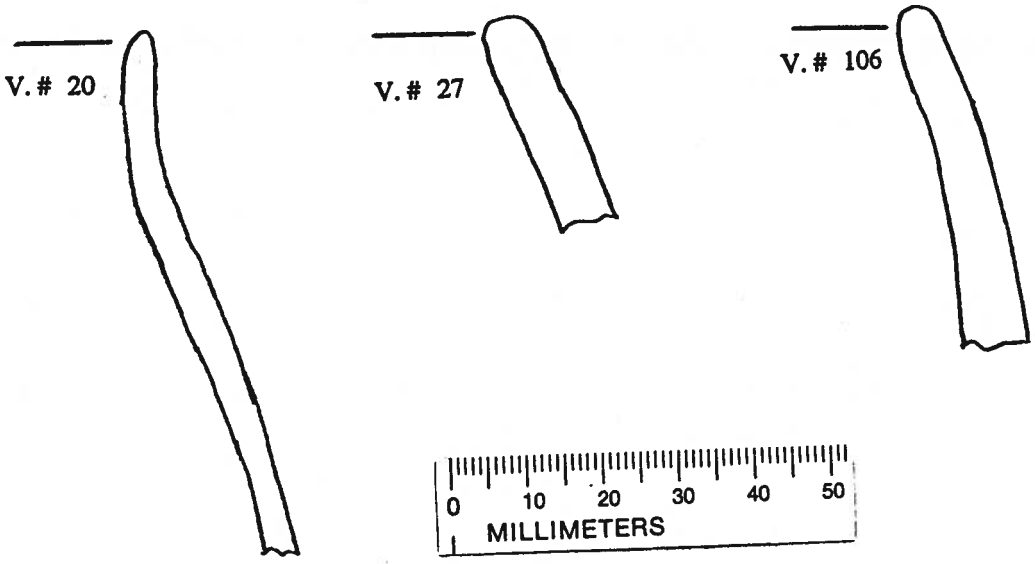

Figure C.1. Small Restricted Jar Profiles.

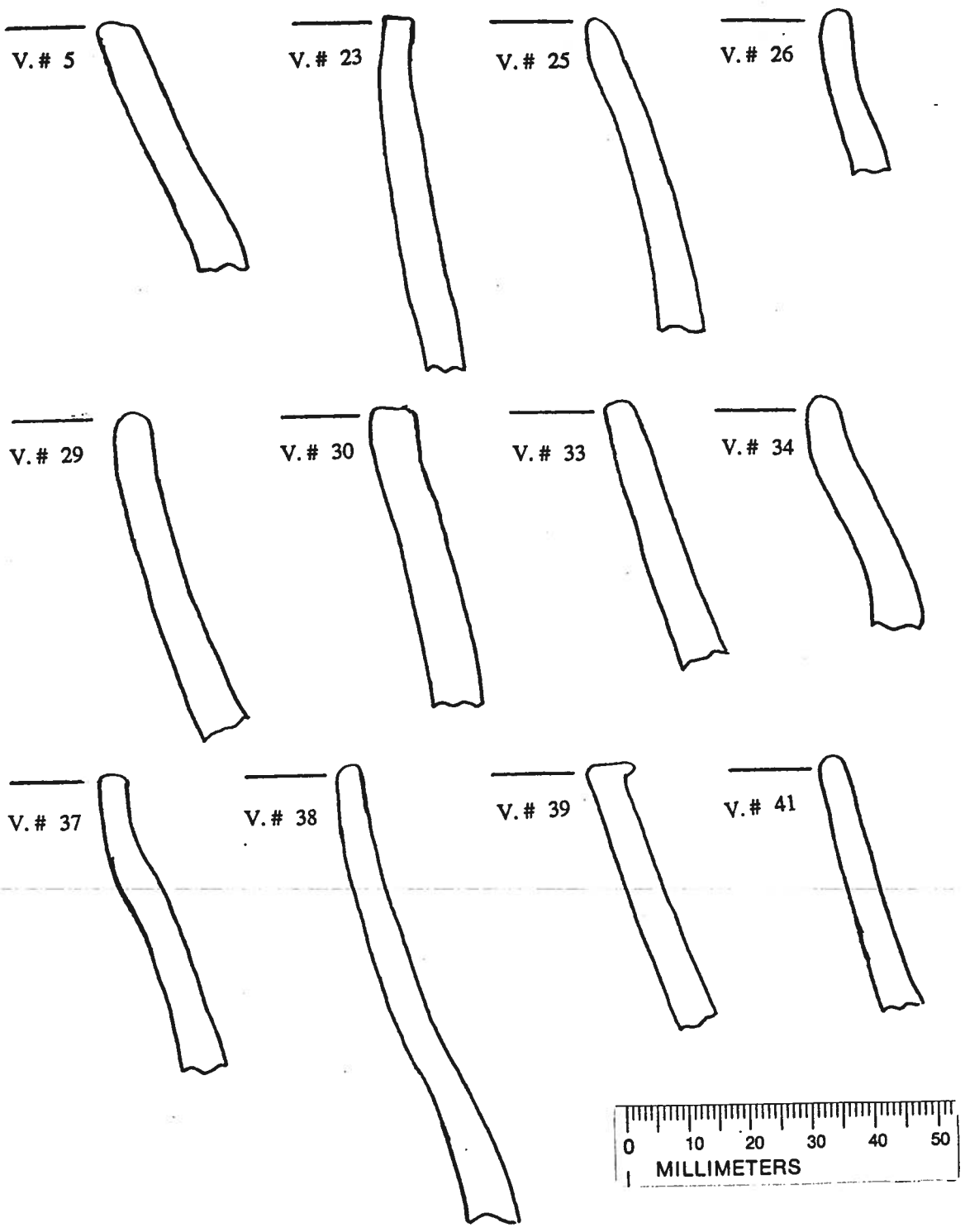

Figure C.2. Medium Restricted Jar Profiles.

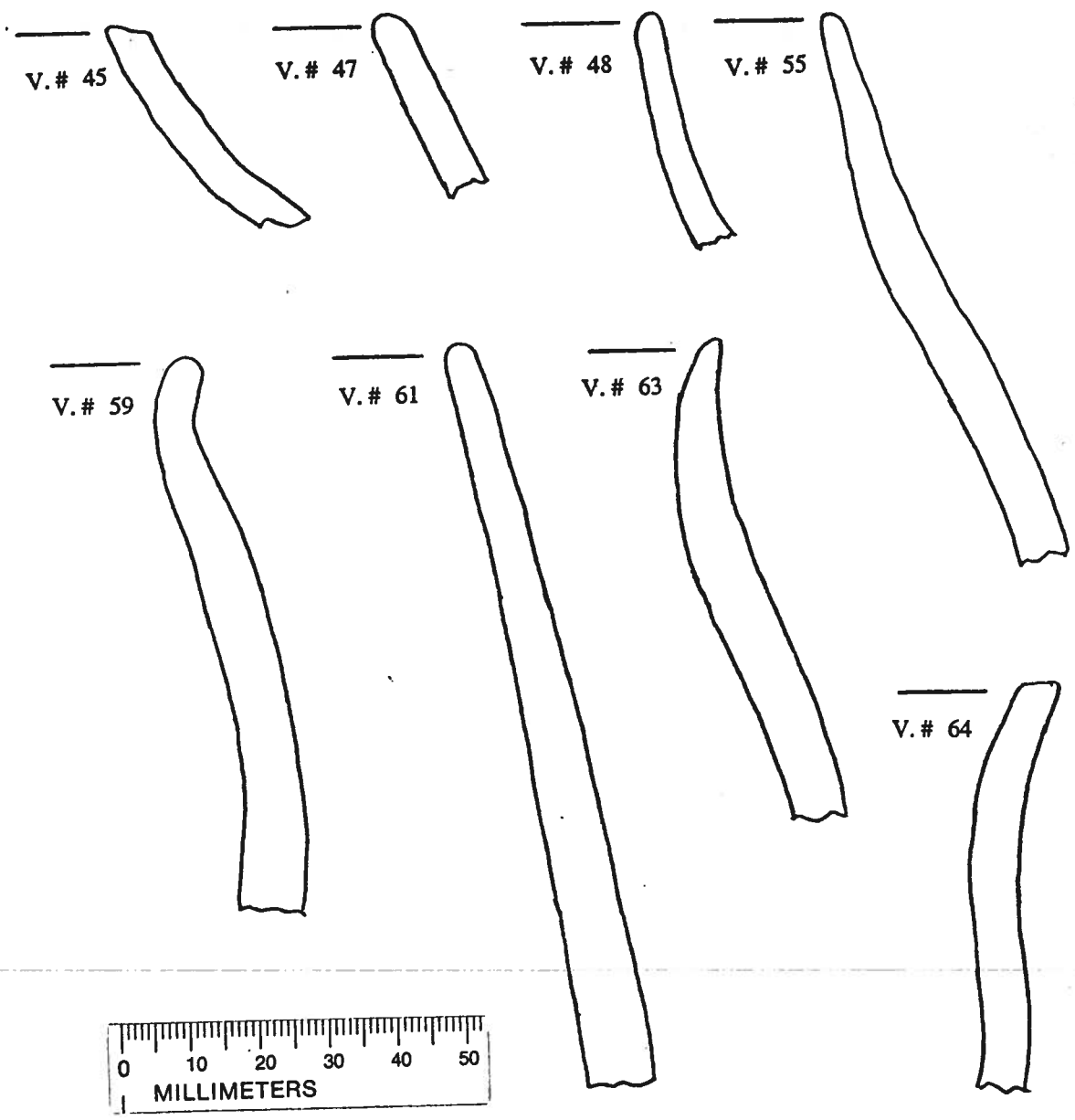

Figure C.3. Medium Restricted Jar Profiles.

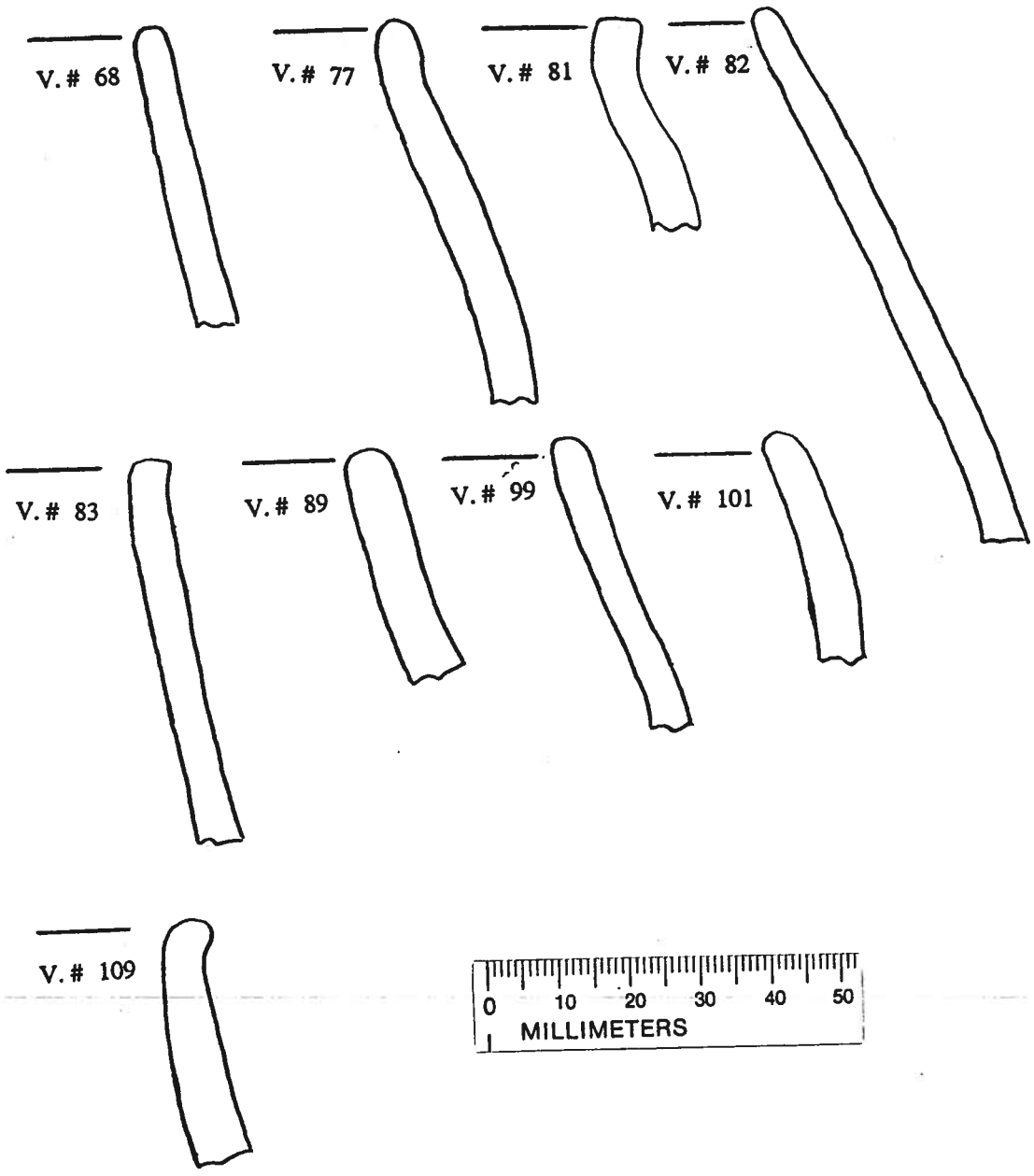

Figure C.4. Medium Restricted Jar Profiles.

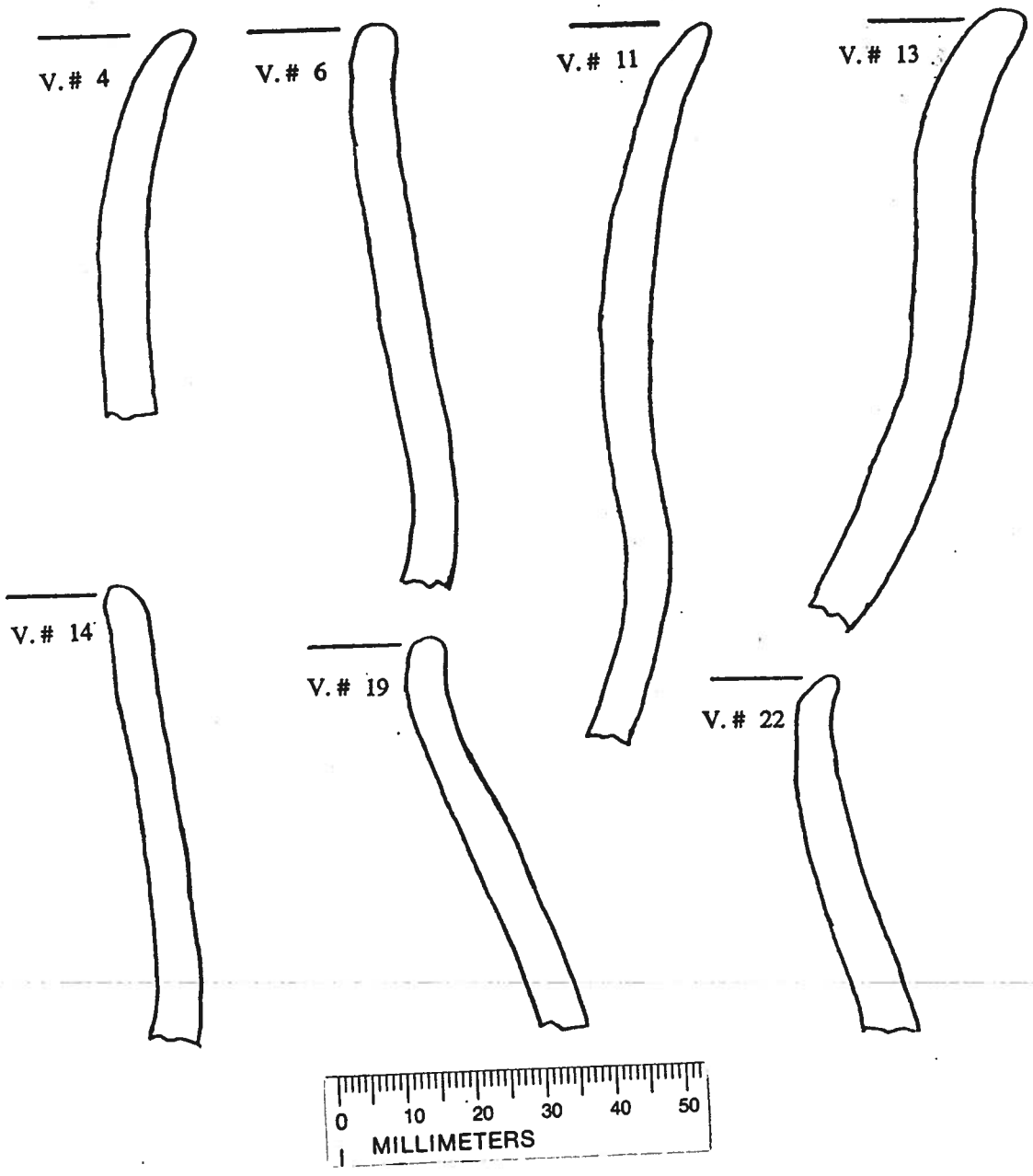

Figure C.5. Large Restricted Jar Profiles.

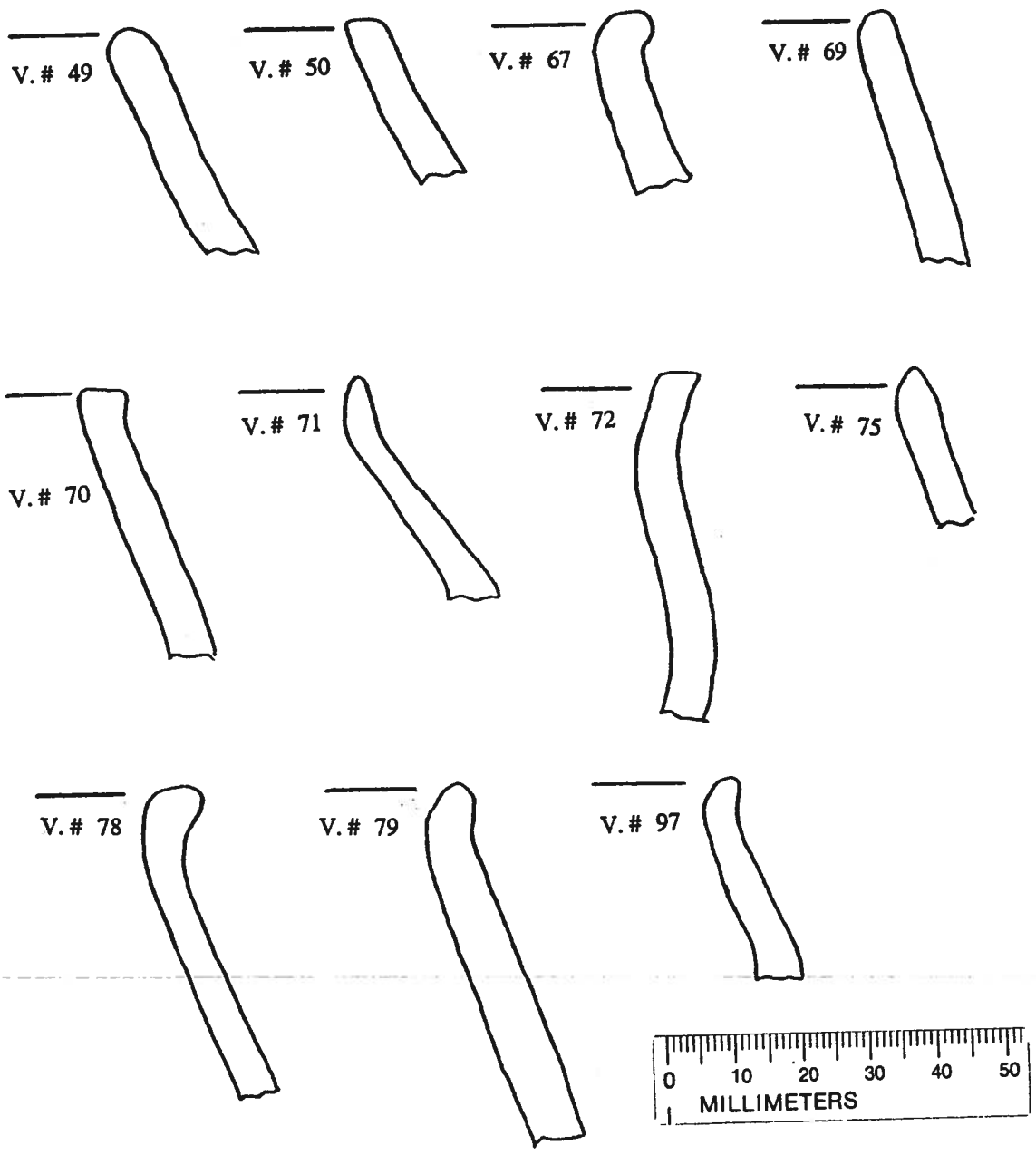

Figure C.6. Large Restricted Jar Profiles.

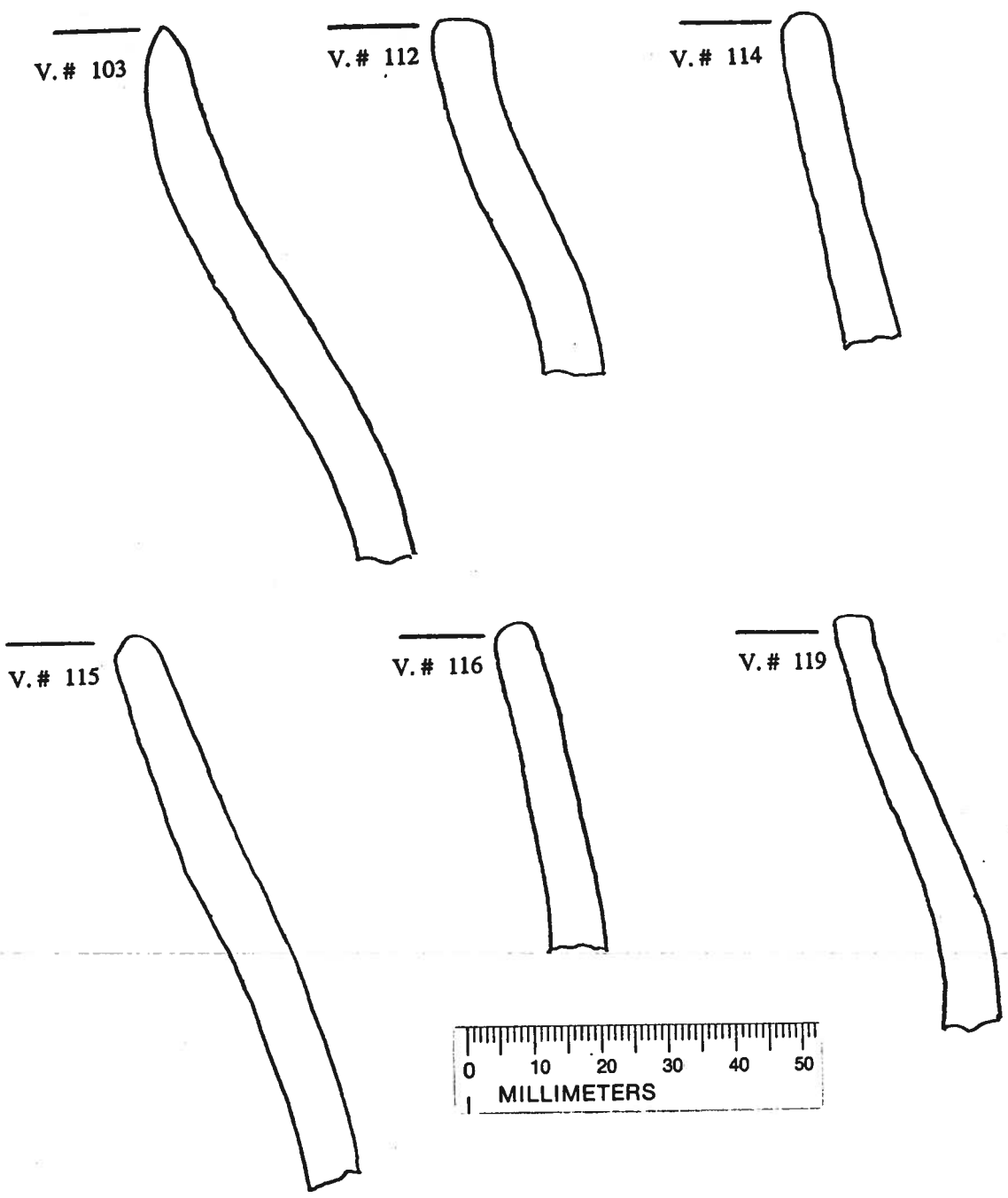

Figure C.7. Large Restricted Jar Profiles.

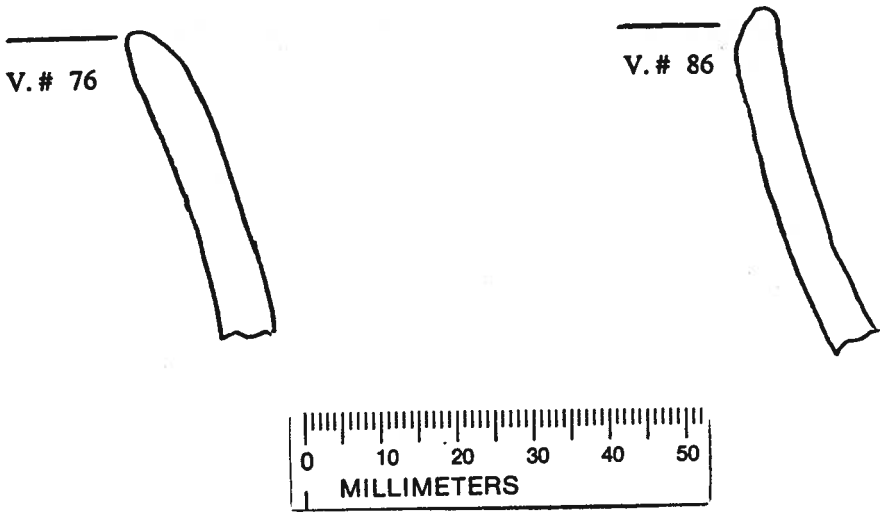

Figure C.8. Extra-Large Restricted Jar Profiles.

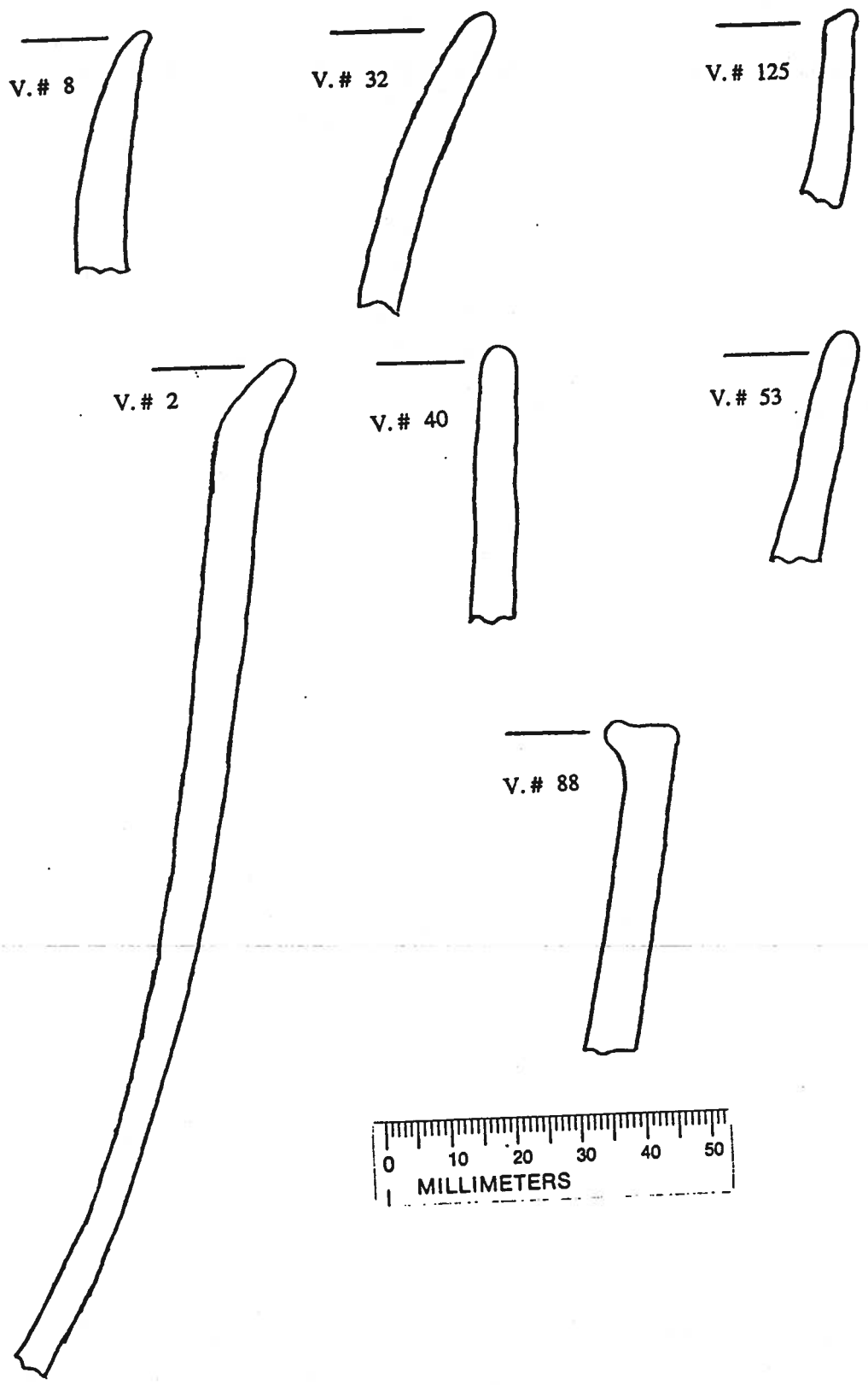

Figure C.9. Small (top row) and Large (midle and bottom rows) Unrestricted Jar Profiles.

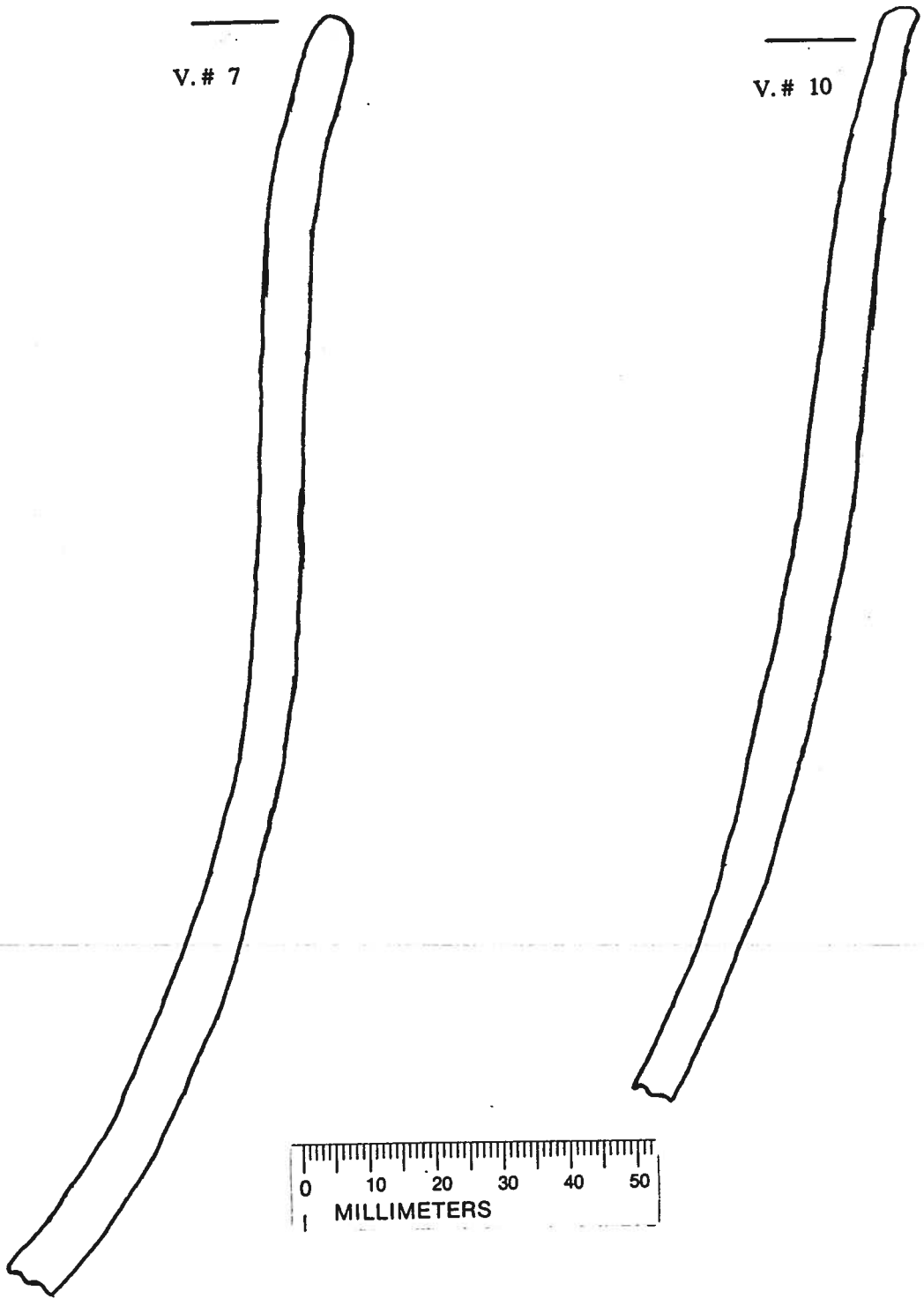

Figure C.10. Medium Unrestricted Jar Profiles.

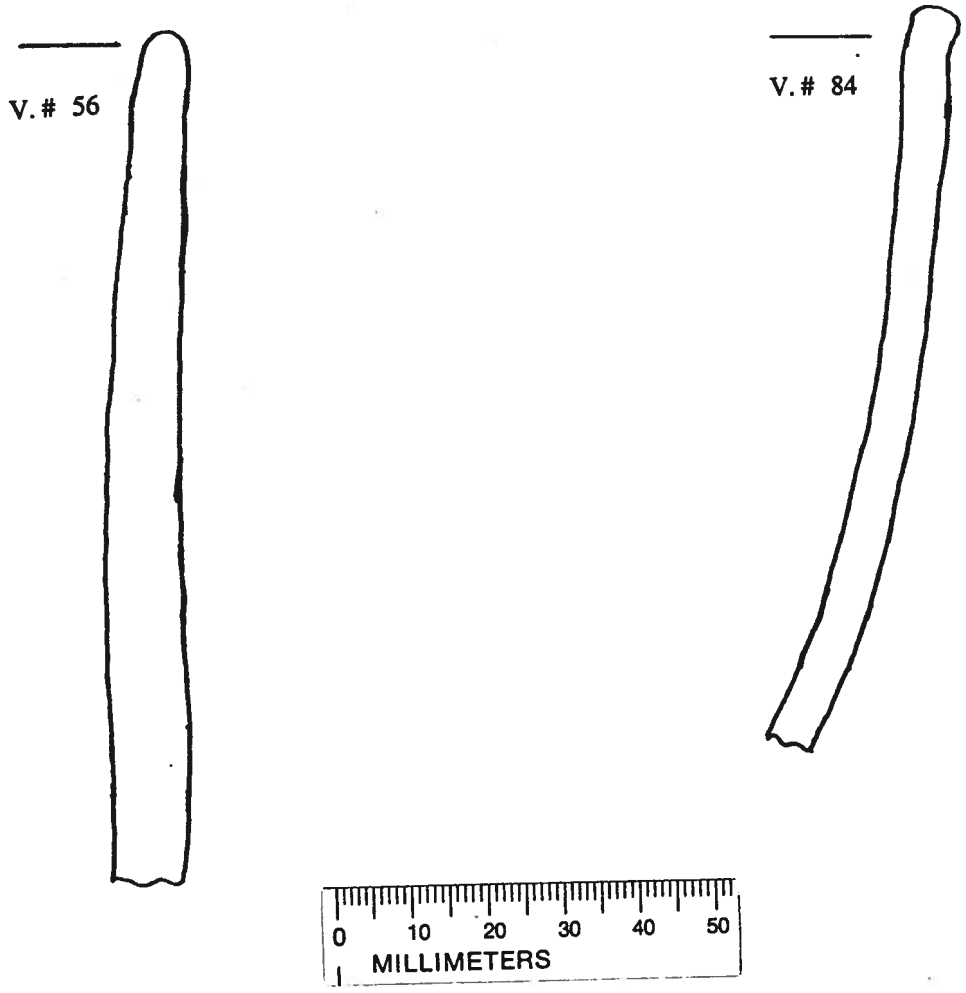

Figure C.11. Medium Unrestricted Jar Profiles.

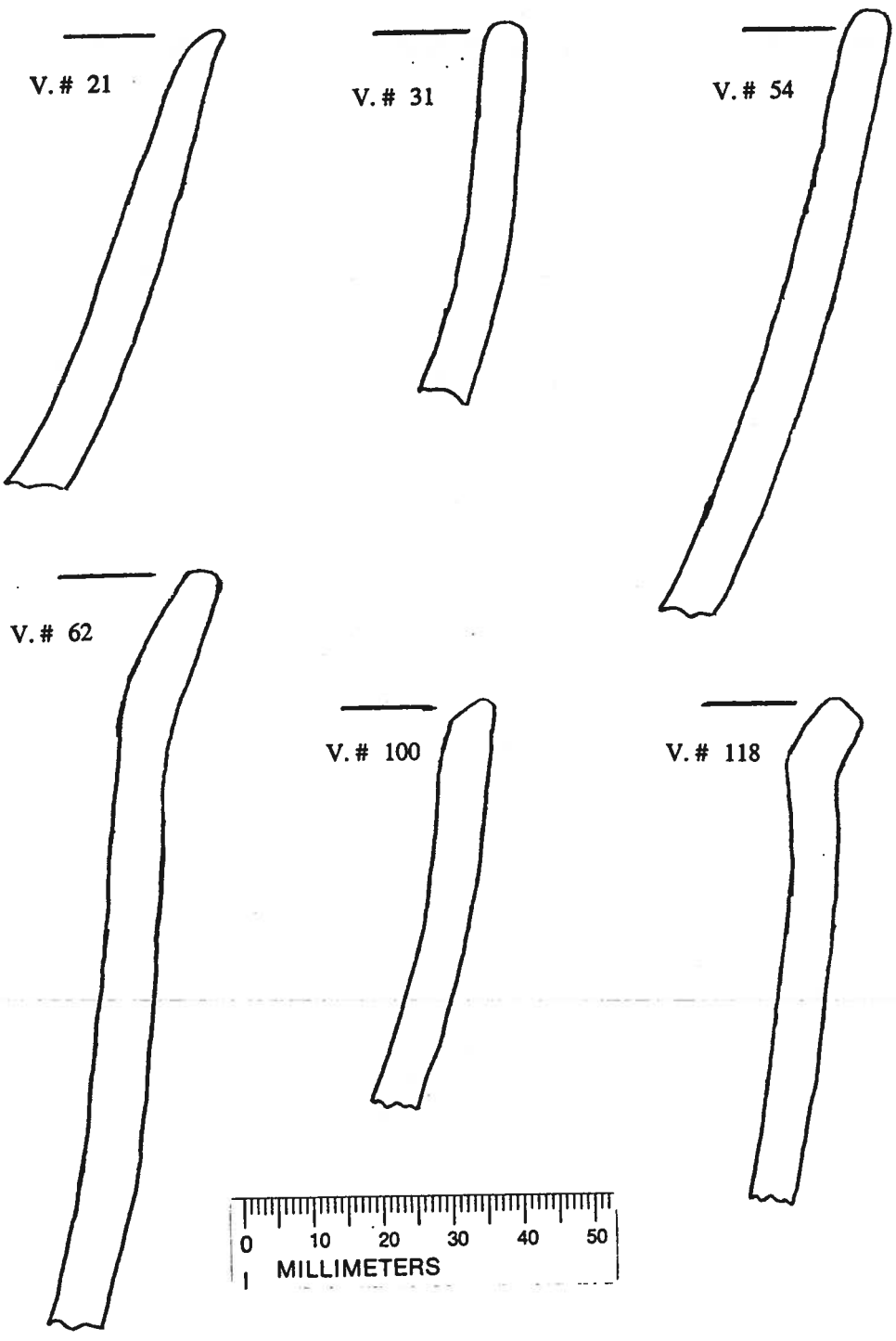

Figure C.12. Medium Unrestricted Jar Profiles.

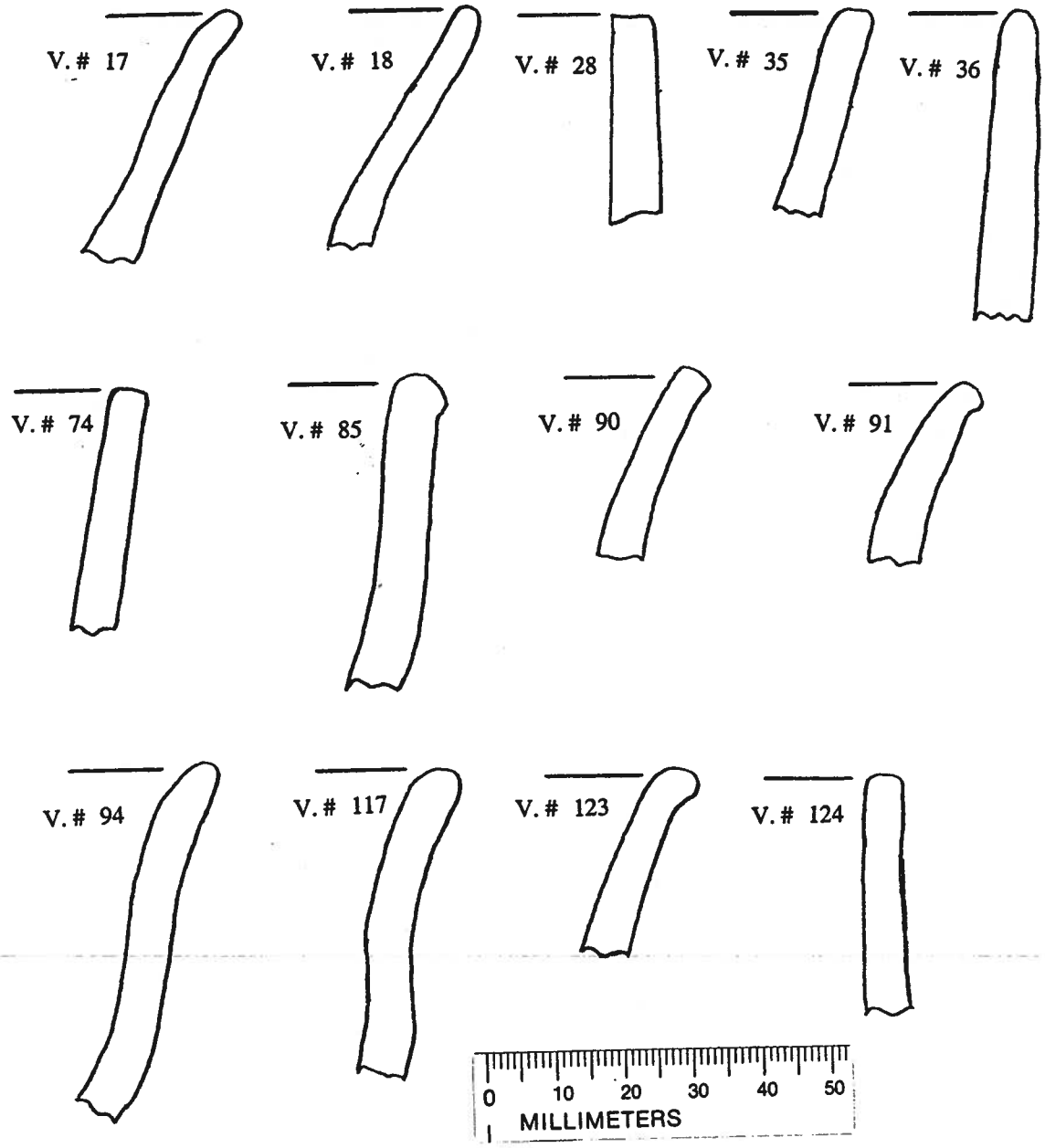

Figure C.13. Medium Unrestricted Jar Profiles (V#126 not drawn).

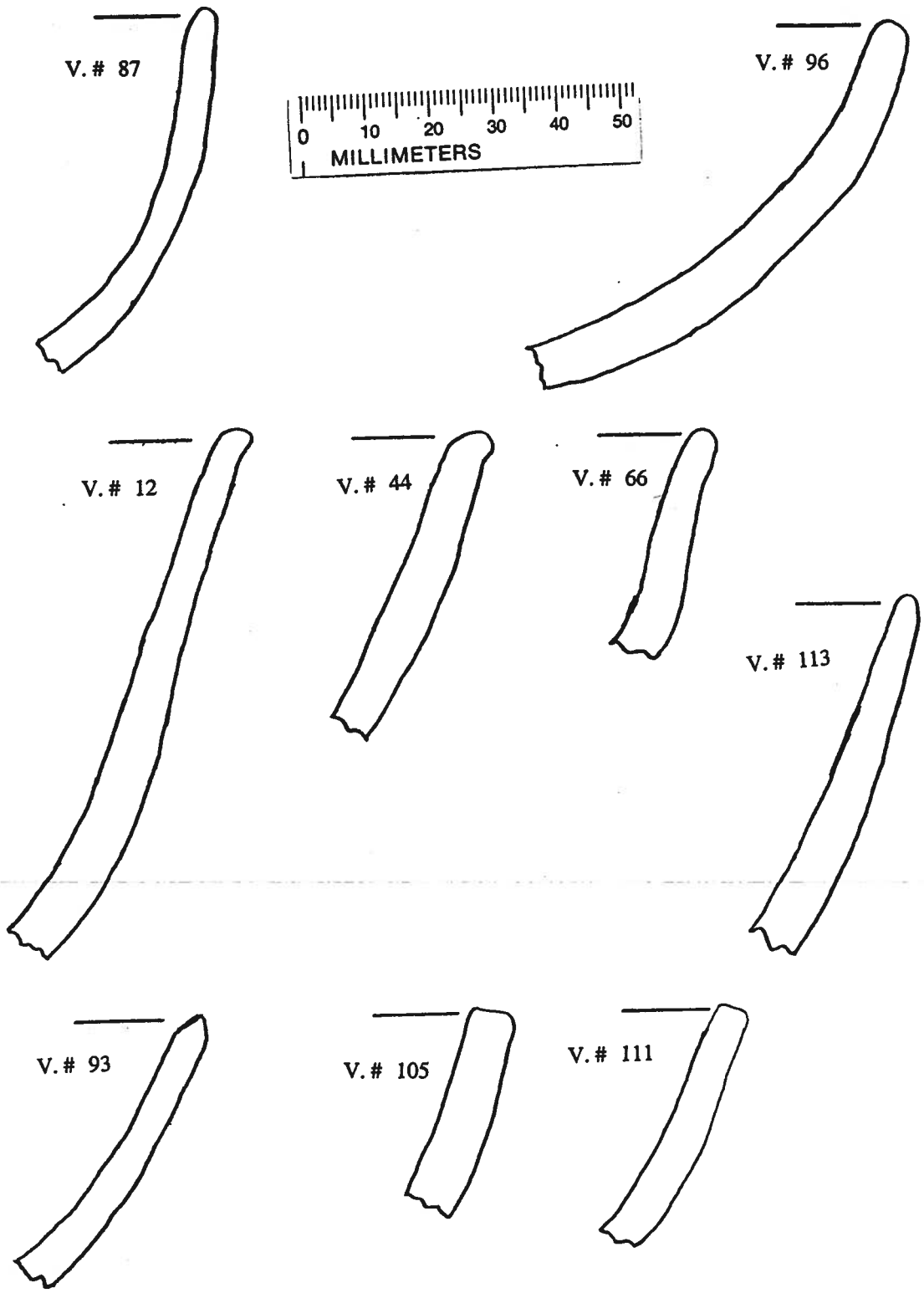

Figure C.14. Small (top row) and Medium (middle and bottom rows) Simple Bowl Profiles.

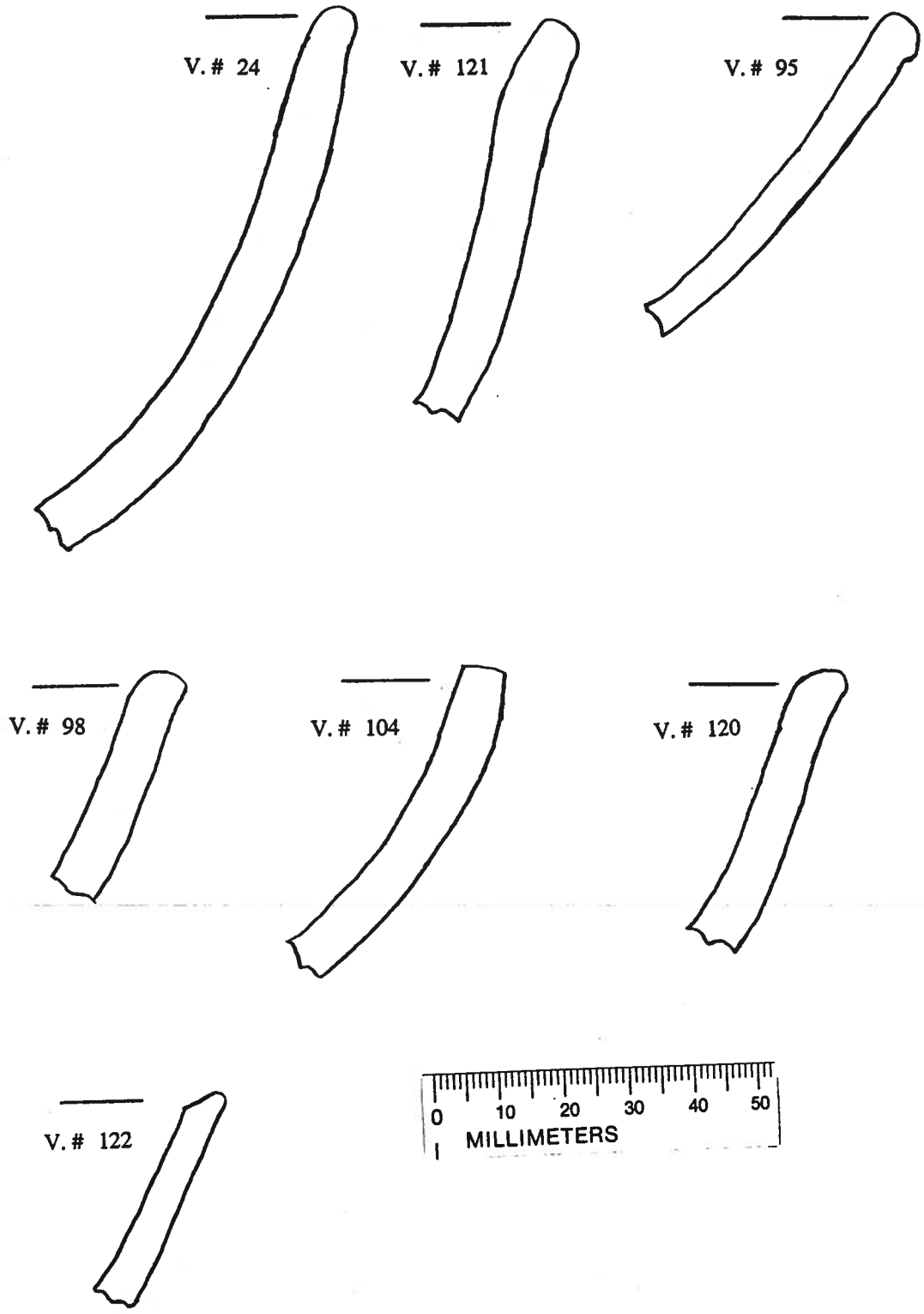

Figure C.15. Large Simple Bowl Profiles.

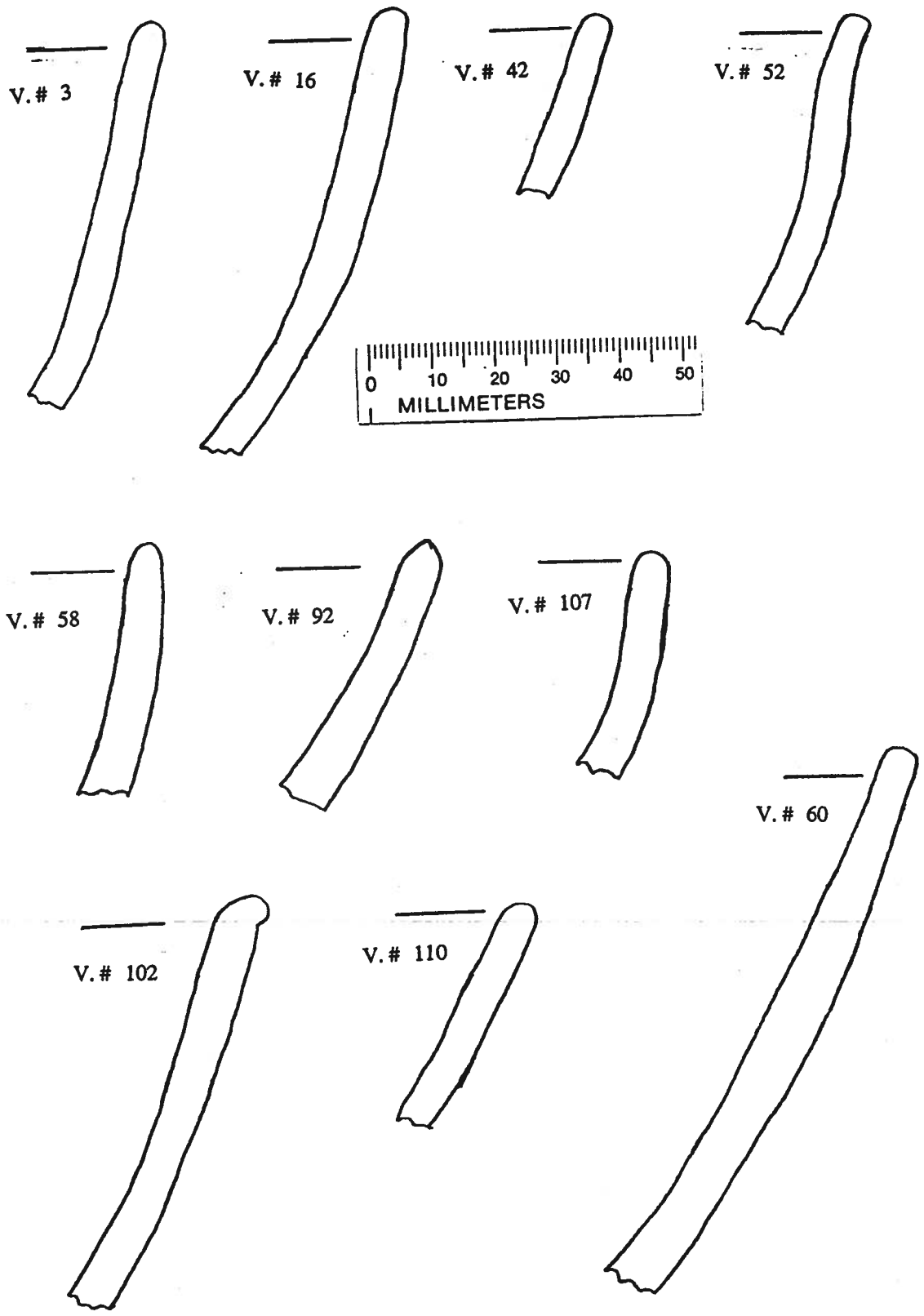

Figure C.16. Small (top row) and Medium (middle and bottom rows) Hemispherical Bowl Profiles.

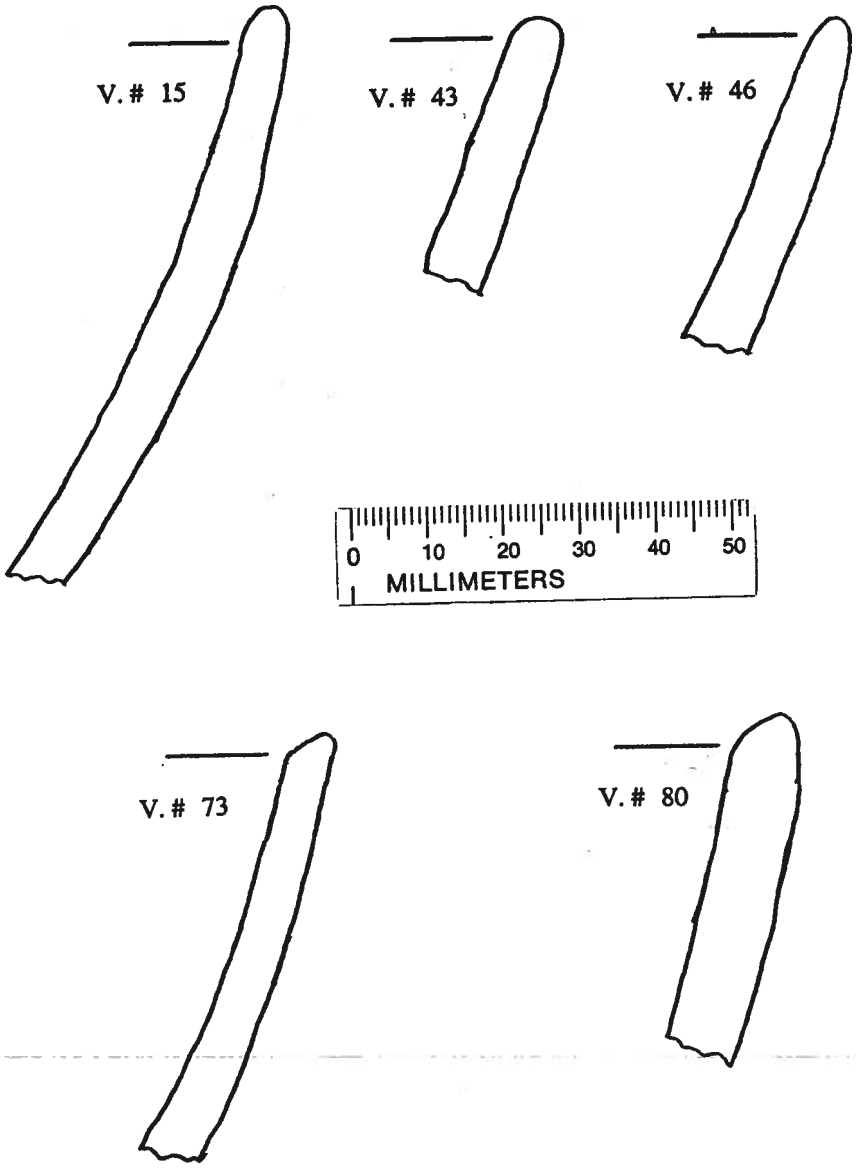

Figure C.17. Large Hemispherical Bowl Profiles.

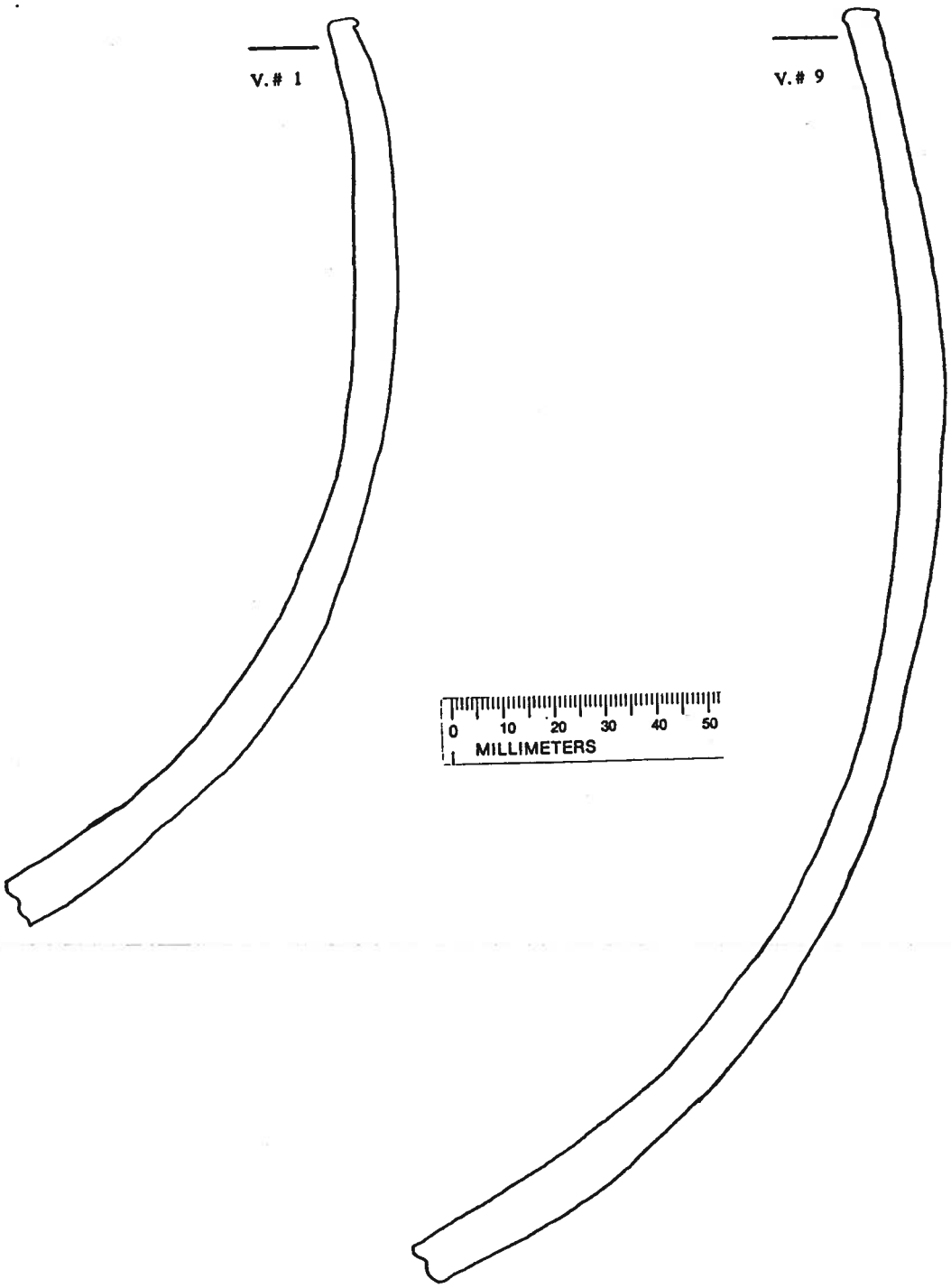

Figure C.18. Medium (V#1) and Large (V#9) Globular Bowl Profiles (reduced to 75% actual size).

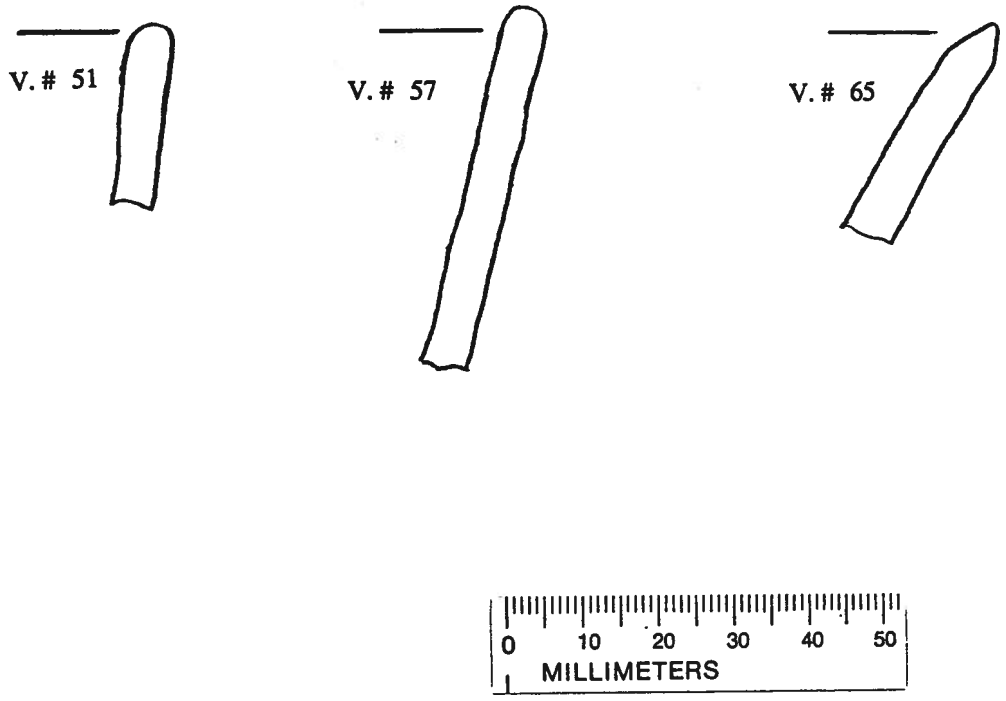

Figure C.19. Unidentifiable Vessel Form Profiles (V#108 not drawn).