

CONSTRUCTING CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY IN THE NORTH CAROLINA COASTAL PLAIN:  
STRATIGRAPHIC INVESTIGATIONS AT BARBER CREEK (31PT259)

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**ABSTRACT**

Barber Creek is a stratified prehistoric site located on a relict sand dune in eastern North Carolina. Previous research has determined multiple components are present at Barber Creek, however, two previous analyses into the chronological sequence identified varying numbers of occupation zones. The purpose of this study was to reconstruct the stratigraphic and cultural chronology of the central portion of Barber Creek and compare the results to the previous investigations from other portions of the site. This study identified three occupation zones buried in approximately one meter of aeolian sands. These occupation zones date to the Early Archaic, Middle to Late Archaic, and Early to Middle Woodland periods. The results of this research are consistent with the two previous analyses and solidify the occurrence of three occupation zones at Barber Creek. Interestingly, the previous stratigraphic analyses conducted on Barber Creek have lacked Middle/Late Archaic period diagnostic artifacts. A stemmed biface was identified during this study and is the closest evidence for the presence of a Middle/Late Archaic period at Barber Creek. After more than a decade of research, we have established a strong understanding of the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of Barber Creek however much can still be learned about who could have utilized the site and for what purposes throughout the three occupation components.



**Constructing Cultural Chronology in the North Carolina Coastal Plain: Stratigraphic  
Investigations at Barber Creek (31PT59)**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
North Carolina Prehistory .....	1
Paleoindian Period.....	1
Archaic Period.....	3
Woodland Period.....	5
<b>CHAPTER 2: PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY</b> .....	<b>8</b>
Barber Creek .....	8
Geoarchaeology.....	11
Chronology .....	11
Typology.....	12
Squires Ridge .....	13
Research Design .....	14
Problem Statement .....	14
Research Question 1 .....	14
Research Methods .....	14
Research Question 2 .....	16
Research Methods .....	16
Site Description and Field Methods .....	16
<b>CHAPTER 3: ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES</b> .....	<b>18</b>
Artifact Classification .....	18
Size Class .....	18
Raw Materials .....	21

Quartz .....	21
Metavolcanic .....	21
Quartzite .....	22
Orthoquartzite.....	22
Chert .....	22
Indeterminate.....	23
Miscellaneous Fossil .....	23
Stone Artifact Types.....	24
Projectile Point .....	24
Biface.....	26
Cobble.....	27
Flaked Cobble.....	28
Cobble Fragment .....	28
Core .....	28
End Scraper .....	29
Hammerstone.....	30
Utilized Flake .....	31
Shatter.....	31
Tabular Stone.....	32
Flakes.....	33
Ceramic Artifacts .....	35
Deep Creek Series .....	36
Hanover Series.....	41
Hamp's Landing Series .....	44
Indeterminate Sand Tempered.....	44

Sherd Summary .....	45
Features .....	47
Feature 7 .....	47
Feature 13 .....	48
<b>CHAPTER 4: STRATIGRAPHY AND CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY .....</b>	<b>49</b>
Stratigraphy at Barber Creek.....	49
Stratigraphic Analysis .....	51
Occupation Zone 1 .....	55
Occupation Zone 2 .....	58
Occupation Zone 3 .....	60
<b>CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>REFERENCES CITED.....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>APPENDIX A: LITHIC TYPOLOGY .....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: CERAMIC TYPOLOGY .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: ADDITIONAL TYPES.....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>APPENDIX D: LITHIC ARTIFACTS .....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>APPENDIX E: CERAMIC ARTIFACTS .....</b>	<b>89</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

1. Table 3.1. Size classes in mm .....	19
2. Table 3.2. Size class distribution of stone artifacts .....	19
3. Table 3.3. Size class distribution of ceramics .....	19
4. Table 3.4. Raw material distribution of stone artifacts .....	21
5. Table 3.5. Stone artifact types .....	24
6. Table 3.6. Size class distribution of flakes .....	33
7. Table 3.7. Distribution of flake raw material.....	34
8. Table 3.8. Distribution of flake raw material by level .....	35
9. Table 3.9. Distribution of ceramics by series and surface treatment.....	36
10. Table 3.10. Distribution of Deep Creek series ceramics.....	38
11. Table 3.11. Distribution of Hanover 1 series ceramics .....	43
12. Table 3.12. Distribution of Hanover 2 series ceramics .....	43
13. Table 4.1. Distribution of lithic artifacts by level .....	56
14. Table 4.2. Distribution of ceramics by series by level .....	61

## LIST OF FIGURES

1. Figure 2.1. LiDAR map of Tar River Valley sites .....	8
2. Figure 2.2. Location of Barber Creek Site .....	9
3. Figure 2.3. Topographic map showing the location of the excavated units for current, previous, and future research .....	17
4. Figure 3.1. Example of size class 1, 2, 3, and 4 flakes .....	19
5. Figure 3.2. Example of size class 1, 2, 3, and 4 ceramics sherds .....	19
6. Figure 3.3. Miscellaneous Fossils .....	23
7. Figure 3.4. Projectile points .....	26
8. Figure 3.5. Bifaces .....	27
9. Figure 3.6. Cobble .....	27
10. Figure 3.7. Flaked cobbles .....	28
11. Figure 3.8. Cobble fragments .....	28
12. Figure 3.9. Core .....	29
13. Figure 3.10 End scraper .....	29
14. Figure 3.11. Hammerstone .....	30
15. Figure 3.12. Utilized/Retouched flakes .....	31
16. Figure 3.13. Shatter .....	32
17. Figure 3.14. Tabular stone .....	32
18. Figure 3.15. Deep Creek cord-marked .....	39
19. Figure 3.16. Deep Creek net-impressed .....	39
20. Figure 3.17. Plain, simple-stamped, punctate, and incised surface treatments .....	41
21. Figure 3.18. Hanover 1 cross-cord marked and cord-marked .....	42
22. Figure 3.19. Hanover 1 and Hanover 2 fabric-impressed .....	42
23. Figure 3.20. Hamp's Landing net-impressed .....	44

24. Figure 3.21. Indeterminate Sand Tempered sherds .....	45
25. Figure 3.22. Early Woodland period ceramic surface treatment types and proportion .....	46
26. Figure 3.23. Middle Woodland period ceramic surface treatment types and proportion .....	47
27. Figure 3.24. Feature 7 .....	48
28. Figure 3.25. Feature 13 .....	48
29. Figure 4.1. Examples of Pedogenic Soil Zones from E449 trench profile .....	49
30. Figure 4.2. Example of lamellae .....	50
31. Figure 4.3. Artifact backplot of two contiguous units along E434 .....	52
32. Figure 4.4. Artifact backplot of four contiguous units along N449 .....	53
33. Figure 4.5. Artifact frequency by level .....	54
34. Figure 4.6. Lithic frequency by level .....	55
35. Figure 4.7. Artifact cluster of an <i>in situ</i> hammerstone and pebble .....	57
36. Figure 4.8. Ceramic frequency by level .....	59

## Chapter 1: Introduction

### *North Carolina Prehistory*

The Coastal Plain region of North Carolina is arguably the least archaeologically known region in the state (Ward and Davis 1999:36). This issue was introduced by David Phelps (1983) and continues to be the case today. Due to the shortage of research on the Coastal Plain, the archaeological chronology and typology used for Coastal Plain sites, particularly with respect to the Archaic period are often borrowed from the Piedmont region. The Archaic point typology established by Joffre Coe (1964), is a classic example of utilizing the standard projectile point guide of the Piedmont and applying it uncritically to the Coastal Plain. The relative void in our understanding of the early prehistory in the region, however, is beginning to change due to the archeological work by East Carolina University along the Tar River (see Chapter 2). It is the purpose of this thesis to add to that body of work. In this chapter, I provide an overview of the culture history of the region particularly with respect to chronology and artifact typology that provides a framework for the remaining thesis.

### *Paleoindian Period*

The Paleoindian period represents the establishment of humans in the Western Hemisphere. Although no Paleoindian component has been dated in North Carolina, archaeologists follow Paleoindian chronologies elsewhere in North American and suggest the majority of the state was inhabited between ca. 9500 – 7900 BCE (Ward and Davis 1999:2). Distinctive fluted, lanceolate-shaped projectile points are the diagnostic artifacts of that period. Clovis and Redstone fluted points are the most abundant Paleoindian point types in the Coastal Plain and are typically scattered surface finds that have yet to be found in buried contexts. Clovis

points are characterized by a base with straight sides, a shallow basal concavity, and dimensions vary due to stone raw material (metavolcanic points can range between 50 and 80 mm in length and quartz points can range between 40 and 50 mm in length) (Daniel 2021:47) Redstone points are believed to immediately post-date Clovis and are distinguished by full facial fluting, a basal concavity that is rather deep, and a triangular blade outline (Daniel 2021:48). Paleoindian points tend to be located within counties with proximity to major river valleys within the Coastal Plain, including the Cape Fear, Neuse and Tar, and the Chowan Rivers (Moore and Daniel 2011).

The limited number of in situ points may be partly due to the submersion of the continental shelf following the Last Glacial Maximum, about 21,000 BP (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). During the Paleoindian period, the coast of North Carolina would have been located several miles east of its modern location, about 230-300 miles east of the Piedmont region (Phelps 1983:22). The rising sea level has likely submerged the majority of evidence of Paleoindian occupation on the coast (Moore and Daniel 2011:3).

Paleoindian sites have typically been located along major streams and upland tributaries. Due to limited research, the settlement patterns of a specific band cannot be determined. Archaeologists believe that these sites could have served as base camps with “specialized activity” for subsistence practices (Phelps 1983:21). The Pasquotank Site, located in Pasquotank County in the Coastal Plain region, represents the best example of a Paleoindian lithic assemblage in the state, comprising over 100 Paleoindian stone tools. This assemblage was discovered as a surface find and has been interpreted as an example of a Paleoindian toolkit containing several types of unifacial curated tools (Daniel 2007; Moore and Daniel 2011; Daniel and Moore 2022).

The Paleoindian period is divided into three sub-periods: Early, Middle, and Late. The Early Paleoindian sub-period consists of Clovis points, the Middle Paleoindian sub-period consists of Redstone points, and the Late Paleoindian sub-period consists of Hardaway-Dalton points (Daniel 2021:132). This transition established the change from fluted points to notched points that were later prevalent in the Archaic period (Phelps 1983:23).

Very little is known about the subsistence practices of this period. While archaeological remains associated with extinct species of megafauna are documented elsewhere in North America, no Pleistocene fauna have been excavated in distinct association with Paleoindian tools in North Carolina. This lack of evidence neither supports nor denies the possibility of a megafauna component in the hunter-gatherers' diet; however, some archaeologists believe it is highly unlikely that now-extinct mammals played a dominant part in the subsistence practices of Coastal plain Paleoindians (Ward and Davis 1999:32). Indirect evidence of such an association, however, in the form of blood residue analysis studies indicates that Bovidae (bison) was hunted in the Coastal Plain (Moore et al. 2016; Daniel and Moore 2022:148; Moore et al. 2023).

### *Archaic Period*

The Archaic period spans from 8000 to 1000 BCE. Some two decades ago, Ward and Davis (1999) noted that the majority of archaeological investigations conducted within the Coastal Plain were related to compliance archaeology (Cultural Resource Management) rather than research-driven projects (Ward and Davis 1999:72). Ward and Davis's (1999) initial comments on the effect of compliance archaeology on the knowledge of the Coastal Plain still ring true today. Compliance projects do not necessarily address research questions pertaining to the chronology and typology of the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. This has led to gaps in

Archaic culture history. More recently, Daniel and Moore (2022) have summarized North Carolina research on prehistoric sites, much of which is focused on the Piedmont.

Divided into Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, each subdivision of the Archaic period is represented by one or more types of diagnostic projectile points. In particular, the end of the Paleoindian period saw the transition from fluted to notched-based points. The Hardaway Side-notched preceded the Palmer Corner-Notched and Kirk Corner-Notched points of the Early Archaic. The Middle Archaic is represented by various stemmed points including Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, and Guilford Lanceolate points, and the final projectile point type of the Late Archaic period is represented by Savannah River points (Daniel 2021:129-130; Phelps 1983:23; Coe 1964).

With respect to subsistence and settlement practices, the people of the Archaic period were mobile hunter-gatherers and established multiple campsites and settlements throughout the year. It is believed that they traveled from campsite to campsite in small bands of extended family or groups of families (Ward and Davis 1999:2). Two models have been proposed for Early Archaic period settlement patterns. The first model, the band-macroband model, was introduced by Anderson and Hanson (1988). Their model suggests that the shift in settlements between the Coastal Plain and Piedmont is a “drainage-based band adaptation” as a response to the availability of seasonal food resources. The second model, the Uwharrie-Allendale Model, was established by Daniel (1996) as a refinement of the band-macroband model and emphasizes cross-drainage mobility. In the Uwharrie-Allendale Model, the shift in settlement factors is an emphasis on the availability of stone raw materials which are not evenly distributed across drainage basins. In particular, the Coastal Plain of North Carolina lacks the abundance and

quality of raw material needed for stone tools as compared to the Piedmont especially rhyolite stone quarries in the eastern Piedmont, on which the model is based.

The number of Coastal Plain settlements increased through the Archaic period. Analysis of spear points revealed a peak in the number of settlements in the Middle Archaic period (Ward and Davis 1999:73). Ward and Davis (1999) proposed two types of Archaic period settlements: base camps and temporary procurement sites. The majority of sites, almost ten to one, identified in the Archaic period are small temporary procurement sites. These sites have been located in a variety of environments throughout the region, while base camps are typically found near water and stream sources. By the Late Archaic period, there was a shift in settlement locations toward the mouth of major river systems. This shift in settlement locations has been connected to the start of agriculture and pottery due to the establishment of larger and more sedentary campsites (Ward and Davis 1999:75).

### *Woodland Period*

The Woodland Period (1000 BCE – 1600 CE) marks a major change in almost all aspects of lifeways. The Woodland Period represents the shift to horticulture and the technological introduction of pottery. Just like the Paleoindian and Archaic periods, the Woodland period is divided into three subdivisions: Early, Middle, and Late. Each of these subdivisions is characterized by changes in pottery styles and technology and an increased dependence on cultivated plants (Ward and Davis 1999:3-4).

The Woodland period marks the introduction of triangular points due to the adoption of the bow and arrow. The Early Woodland transitions from stemmed points to triangular points and is represented by Mack and Thelma Stemmed. The Middle Woodland consists of the Roanoke

Triangular points. The Late Woodland period is represented by the Clarksville Small Triangular and Pee-Dee Pentagonal/Triangular points (Daniel 2021:131).

The beginning of the Woodland period also coincides with the introduction of ceramics. The first ceramics of the Early Woodland were sand-tempered pottery consisting of cord-marked, fabric-impressed, plain, simple-stamped, and net-impressed surface treatments (Phelps 1983:30-31; Daniel 1999:5). These early ceramics have been identified as Deep Creek and New River types. The ceramics of the Middle Woodland are recognized by new tempering agents in pottery. The Hanover series of ceramics consists of grog-temper pottery or temper with crushed sherds. New tempering agents are also seen during the Late Woodland with the emergence of shell-tempered ceramics (Phelps 1983:32; Daniel 1999:7).

Within the Woodland period, archaeologists have discovered larger, more permanent sites that experienced changes in technology, subsistence, and political organization compared to previous periods. Ward and Davis (1999) attributed this change to elaborate mortuary rituals including burials and cremations, elaborate grave goods, variation in pottery types and decorative methods, and the trade and exchange of exotic goods. During this period, longhouses were the typical housing structures, constructed of a weaved sapling framework, skins, coverings, and rock-lined fire pits within the house (Perdue and Oakley 2010:9; Ward and Davis 1999:205).

In the Woodland Period, there was a shift in subsistence practices with the introduction of agriculture. The agriculture practices now included the farming of squash, beans, and corn. Even though agriculture was introduced during this period, the previous subsistence practices of hunting, gathering, fishing, and shellfishing continued to exist (Ward and Davis 1999:275).

This thesis presents the results of my analysis and interpretations on the excavations of the 2002 season at Barber Creek. Chapter 2 presents previous archaeological investigations in Tar River Valley and the methodology used to conduct the analysis. Chapter 3 presents the analysis of artifacts and feature descriptions. Chapter 4 presents the stratigraphic and cultural chronology interpretation. Chapter 5 summarizes my interpretations and provides a comparison of the stratigraphic sequence with previously known sequences established by McFadden (2009) and Choate (2011).

## Chapter 2 – Previous Archaeology

There is a significant gap in the knowledge of the Archaic Period in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina as compared to the Piedmont. As discussed in the previous chapter, much of the Archaic Period artifact typology and chronology currently used in the Coastal Plain has been borrowed from the Piedmont. Information used for the analysis of Coastal Plain sites needs to originate from archaeological excavation and material culture from the Coastal Plain.

This has led East Carolina University to investigate the Tar River Valley. Tar River sites (Figure 2.1) became the focus of several years of excavation beginning in 2000 to address the problems of chronology and typology. In the sections below, I will discuss the previous work conducted at two sites on the Tar River, Barber Creek and Squires Ridge, and how the work thus far relates to the issue of chronology, typology, and geoarchaeology of the Coastal Plain.

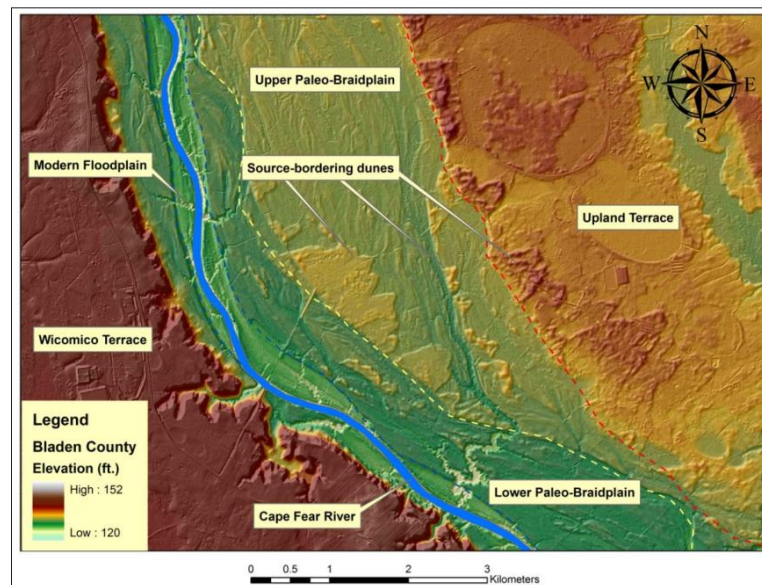


Figure 2.1. LiDAR map of Tar River Valley sites including Barber Creek and Squires Ridge (Moore and Daniel 2011:6).

## *Barber Creek*

Barber Creek (31PT259) is a stratified site located on a relict sand dune that sits about two meters above the confluence of the Tar River and Barber Creek in Greenville, North Carolina (Figure 2.2). Barber Creek is the first stratigraphically intact prehistoric site with an Archaic Period material culture component excavated in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. Research conducted at this site is being used to establish the framework of Coastal Plain culture history in North Carolina (e.g., Daniel et al. 2013; Daniel and Moore 2022; Moore 2009; Moore 2011; Phelps 1977).

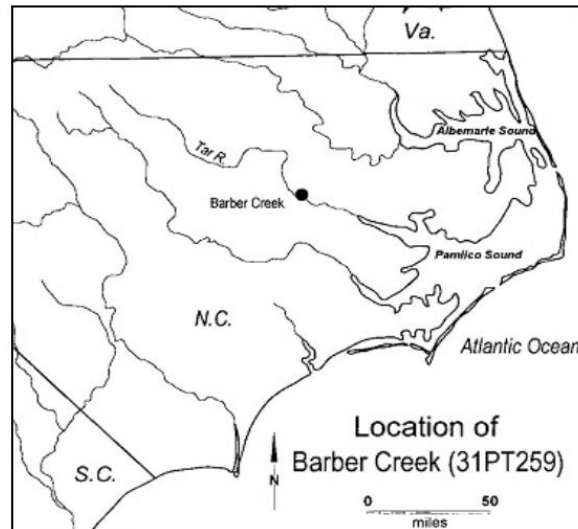


Figure 2.2. Location of Barber Creek (31PT259) Site (from Daniel 2002).

Previous works have established that Early Archaic to Early Woodland Period components are present at Barber Creek (Moore 2009; McFadden 2009; Choate 2011). Geoarchaeological work has established that the site is located on an aeolian dune that was formed by an accumulation of aeolian (wind-borne) and fluvial (flood) sediments that were originally part of braidbar system along the Tar River (Seramur 2002).

Barber Creek was first discovered by Dr. David Phelps of East Carolina University in 1976 during a cultural resource survey to assess the land for archaeological remains for Greenville Utilities (Phelps 1977). The survey included limited excavations in 1976 which revealed the presence of a 1-meter-deep deposit of stratified cultural remains consisting of lithic and ceramics artifacts as well as charcoal, burned nutshell, and calcined bone fragments. The significance of the stratified site was noted by Phelps; however, he did not conduct any further surveys or excavations. Phelps (1977) would later nominate Barber Creek for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places which prevented further construction on the site by Greenville Utilities.

Barber Creek would be revisited in 2000 when Dr. Randolph Daniel conducted East Carolina University's summer archaeology field school at the site. The first season consisted of a shovel test pit (STP) survey consisting of approximately 100 shovel tests at 10-m intervals across the landform to identify the extent of the site followed by trench excavations that revealed Early Archaic, Middle/Late Archaic, and Woodland Period components. Subsequently, eight summer field schools from 2000 to 2008 were conducted at the site which resulted in data for several theses and one dissertation (Seramur 2003; Tara Potts 2004; Martin 2004; Moore 2009; McFadden 2008; Choate 2011; Roberts 2011).

Under the direction of Daniel, Tara Potts (2004) investigated the spatial distribution of lithic reduction activities on the site. Through the use of data taken from 106 shovel tests that produced 381 lithic artifacts, Potts demonstrated that lithic reduction activities associated with various cultural components of the site can be spatially separated. She also established that the northern section of the site primarily includes an Archaic component while the southern section primarily contains the Woodland component.

### *Barber Creek Geoarchaeology*

Keith Seramur (2003) conducted a geoarchaeological analysis on Barber Creek to better understand the site's stratigraphy and depositional processes. The formation processes of the site's sand dune were examined through sedimentological analyses and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) of the soil samples collected from test excavation units. He identified that the site is located on a ridge consisting of a relict Aeolian sand dune. The loose alluvial sediment was deposited from the floodplain of the Tar River and Barber Creek via aeolian-transport to the alluvial terrace. Based on the results of the SEM analysis, Seramur concluded that the aeolian sand was originally transported via fluvial process and then by aeolian processes onto the ridge (Seramur 2003, Daniel et al 2008:11).

Moore (2009) conducted his dissertation on the geoarchaeology of Barber Creek. He established the usefulness of sedimentological analysis in conjunction with archaeological data in determining chronological occupations at Barber Creek. This information is produced from the formation processes related to the relict sand dunes of the site. By correlating grain size with archaeological data and chronometric dating (OSL and 14C), site formation processes were chronologically sequenced. Stratified archaeological remains that are present in the relict sand dunes are reflective of Holocene millennial-scaled climatic cyclicality (e.g. Bond Events) that corresponds with distinctive phases of the site's occupation (Moore 2009).

### *Barber Creek Chronology*

In 2009, McFadden (2009) expanded Moore's (2009) research by investigating the chronology and formation process of the relict sand dune and its relationship with the artifact and occupation depositions. McFadden conducted a geological analysis using sedimentology and

archaeological analysis on specific soil and artifact samples excavated throughout the site. She concluded that the Aeolian relict sand dune began forming about 12,900 years ago. Two distinct zones were then determined by changing soil composition and color. Artifacts within the two zones were determined to be from the Early Archaic through the Woodland periods. The first occupational period was inhabited during the Early Archaic period around 10,500 BP and continued until about 9000 BP. A final occupation period was determined to be from the Early Woodland, about 3000 BP, through to the Late Woodland period about 1000 BP. No artifacts were discovered from the Middle or Later Archaic periods in the trenches she investigated; however, previous excavations (Phelps 1977) have produced artifacts from this time period so she assumed that there was a reoccupation during the Middle to Late Archaic periods.

Choate (2011) sought to establish a culture chronology of the west-central portion of the site and compare it with previous studies conducted on Barber Creek. His research focused on two excavated trenches on the west-central portion of the site. Choate conducted artifact analysis and classification of lithic and ceramic artifacts recovered from the excavations of the trenches. This study produced very similar results to McFadden's research (2009). Choate identified three occupational surfaces, or floors, that correspond with the zones determined by McFadden. These occupational surfaces were buried under about one meter of aeolian sand. Through artifact analysis, Choate (2011) further confirmed the occurrence of undisturbed stratigraphy and the occupation periods of Barber Creek to the Early Archaic, Middle to Late Archaic, and the Woodland Period which better refine Barber Creek's cultural history and stratigraphy.

### *Barber Creek Typology*

Analysis of the ceramic typology of Barber Creek was investigated in two theses. Martin (2004) refined the classification of Deep Creek ceramics, a typology previously established by

Phelps (1983) using ceramics from Barber Creek and the Parker site (31ED29). He tested Phelps's three-phase sequence which divided the Deep Creek phase into three hypothetical stages based on variations in surface treatment and conducted temper analysis of the ceramics from the two sites. Five surface treatments were identified as representative of Deep Creek types and were consistent with Phelps's original model. Martin (2004) verified Phelps's model for the Deep Creek series and helped to solidify Deep Creek's importance as a ceramic type of the Early Woodland period within the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. A more cohesive interpretation of the surface treatment and tempers of the Deep Creek series was conducted by Roberts (2011) when he investigated over 2,700 pottery sherds from the Barber Creek assemblage.

### *Squires Ridge*

Similar to Barber Creek, Daniel and Moore identified another archaeological site located along the Tar River, known as Squires Ridge (31ED365) (Moore and Daniel 2011; Moore 2009). Squires Ridge is located near the confluence of the Tar River and Lancaster Creek in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. The site consists of a relict sand dune, like Barber Creek, and is positioned along the lower paleo-braidplain of the modern Tar River. Excavation at Squires Ridge began in 2006 and consisted of shovel test pits and two test units conducted by Chris Moore. Moore's excavations revealed the presence of archaeological materials diagnostic to the Early Archaic through Early Woodland periods (Moore 2009). The site was then revisited in 2009 when Chris Caynor (2011) conducted close-interval shovel testing to establish the site boundaries of Squires Ridge. Additional trench excavations were conducted at Squires Ridge during East Carolina's summer field schools from 2010 to 2012 as well as two graduate theses conducted on the site (Barbour 2015; Hill 2017). The excavations and research established the

presence of four occupational zones: Early, Middle, and Late Archaic and an Early/Middle Woodland period (Daniel et al 2013; Barbour 2015; Hill 2017).

### *Research Design*

The lack of stratified sites, specifically the Archaic Period, has left a significant gap in the literature on the culture-history of the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. My research will build upon the studies previously mentioned (McFadden 2009; Choate 2011) to further refine the culture history sequence and chronology at Barber Creek. This will establish a better chronological outline of prehistoric Native American cultures of the Coastal Plain of North Carolina.

### *Problem Statement*

Previous excavations at Barber Creek indicate that stratified archaeological remains spanning the Archaic and Woodland periods are present at the site. Building on the work of McFadden (2009) and Choate (2011), I developed the following research questions and methods, which will help me to construct the stratigraphy and cultural chronology of the 2002 trench.

*Research Question 1.* What is the stratigraphic sequence of the trench excavated in 2002 along the central portion of the site?

*Research Methods.* Three methods were applied to determine the stratigraphy within the central portion site. These methods include: 1) calculating the frequency distribution of total artifact counts by levels; 2) artifact backplots (i.e. vertical and horizontal location) of piece-plotted materials; and 3) an artifact refitting study. These three methods correlate artifact distributions by depth of the unanalyzed central portion of the site with established occupation

zones from previous studies (e.g., McFadden 2009; Choate 2011) to reconstruct the stratigraphic sequence of the 2002 trench.

#### *Method 1: Frequency Analysis by 10 cm Level*

Previous studies (Seramur 2003; Potts 2004; Moore 2009), suggest that these soil zones are pedogenic in nature and only generally correlate with cultural stratigraphy. Thus, frequency analysis by level was conducted to determine the occupation zones that are likely to be present despite the lack of distinct stratigraphic levels (Daniel et al. 2013). Artifacts were counted per level and the artifact frequency by depth is displayed in a histogram. The results and histogram were compared to the ones generated from previous studies.

#### *Method 2: Backplot of Piece-Plotted Artifact*

The depths of piece-plotted artifacts mapped during excavation were analyzed to identify stratigraphic patterns. During excavations of the trench, temporally diagnostic artifacts and artifacts larger than 2.5 cm were piece plotted and provenience information was recorded. Creating backplots of these artifacts allows for distinct stratigraphic patterns to be observed. This is based on the idea that depositional processes are less likely to displace larger artifacts both vertically and horizontally (Brooks and Sassaman 1990; Brooks et al. 1996; Hughes and Lampert 1977; Moore 2009). The backplots then are compared with other portions of the histogram noted in Method 1 and to those generated from previous studies.

#### *Method 3: Artifact Refitting*

Artifact refitting (conjoining fragments of lithic and ceramic artifacts) also aid in the delineation of occupation zones in a stratified context by creating lithic refit backplot and charts (Cziesla 1987:14; Schurmans 2007). Stratigraphic interpretation is determined when artifact refit

backplots are overlain on the stratigraphic reconstruction created by the histograms and backplots noted above and then compared to those generated from previous studies.

*Research Question 2.* How does the stratigraphic sequence of the 2002 trench compare to the sequence elsewhere on the site?

*Research Methods.* Once the stratigraphic sequence has been determined based on the three methods outlined above, it was compared to the stratigraphy of the rest of Barber Creek as outlined by McFadden (2009) and Choate (2011). The sequence will either be consistent with McFadden's two occupation periods, Choate's three occupation periods, or the stratigraphy will contain a different sequence from the previous studies.

#### *Site Description and Field Methods*

Data used in this research was collected by ECU summer field school in 2002 from one excavated trench in the central portion of the site (Figure 2.3). The L-shaped trench consisted of six contiguous 2x2 meter units. Four of the units are located on an east-west transect (north 449) and two units are located on a north-south transect (east 434). Excavations adhered to standard archaeological methods. Each 2x2 meter unit was subdivided into 1-meter square and excavated in 10-centimeter arbitrary levels. All fill was screened with 1/4" and 1/8" mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts were collected separately by provenience. Horizontal and vertical piece-plots were collected for diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points or large clusters of pottery, and larger artifacts, such as hammerstones and cobbles. Bone, large pieces of charcoal, and burned nutshell were separated into vitals.

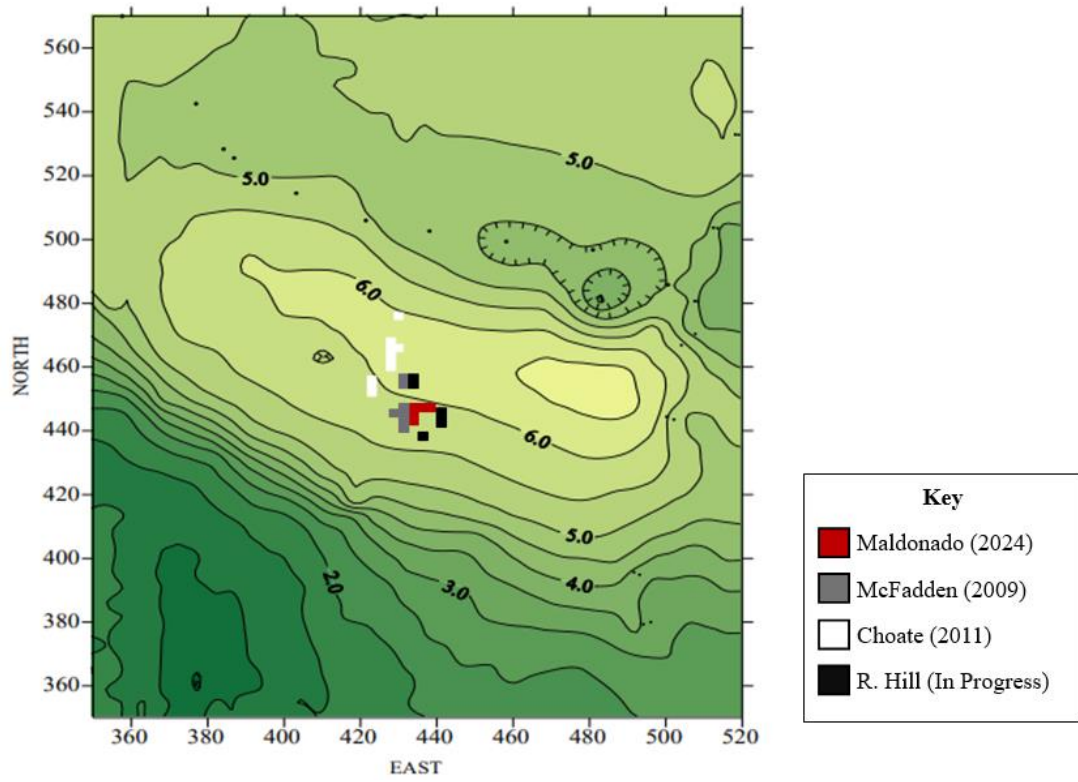


Figure 2.3. Topographic map showing the location of the excavated units for current, previous, and future research.

## Chapter 3 – Artifacts and Features

In this chapter, I present the artifact typology used in this analysis and discuss the lithic and ceramic artifacts recovered during excavations.

### *Artifact Classification*

Artifact classification and analysis were conducted according to the existing Tar River typology (Appendices A-C). Two major artifact classes were identified: lithics and ceramics. Additional artifacts, including historic artifacts, ecofacts, and miscellaneous materials were categorized into the category, *other remains*. A total of 2,520 artifacts were recovered during excavation, containing 476 lithics and 2,044 ceramic artifacts (Appendices D and E). All artifacts were categorized and analyzed in the Phelps Archaeology Laboratory at East Carolina University.

### *Size Class*

Both lithic and ceramic artifacts were sorted into size classes using four U.S.A Standard Testing sieves of reducing mesh sizes (Table 3.1). Categorizing artifacts by size class can aid in artifact and stratigraphic analyses. The size class distribution of the lithic (Figure 3.1) and ceramic (Figure 3.2) artifacts can be seen in tables 3.2 and 3.3. Size class three represents the largest percentage of lithics in the assemblages (64.9%), followed by size class four (20.8%), size class two (12%), and lastly, the smallest percentage was size class one (2.3%). The largest percentage of the ceramic artifact assemblage also consists of size class three (48.6%), followed by size class two (39.4%), size class one (9.6%), and finally size class four (2.3%), the smallest percentage.

Table 3.1. Size classes in mm.

Size Class	Mesh Size
1	25.00 mm
2	12.70 mm
3	4.75 mm
4	2.80 mm

Table 3.2. Size class distribution of stone artifacts.

Size Class	Frequency	Percent
1	11	2.3
2	57	12.0
3	309	64.9
4	99	20.8
Total	476	100.0

Table 3.3. Size class distribution of ceramics.

Size Class	Frequency	Percent
1	197	9.6
2	806	39.4
3	993	48.6
4	48	2.3
Total	2044	100.0

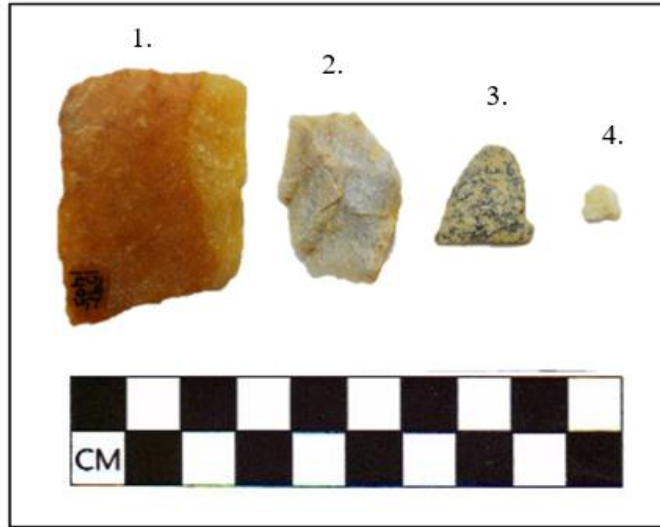


Figure 3.1. Example of size class 1, 2, 3, and 4 flakes.



Figure 3.2. Example of size class 1, 2, 3, and 4 ceramics.

Once sorted and categorized, all artifacts were counted and weighed, and the information was recorded into an Excel spreadsheet that documented all data accordingly (Appendix D and E). The artifact data was then entered into a statistical package for analysis.

## *Raw Material*

A total of 476 lithic artifacts and two miscellaneous fossils were sorted into seven raw material categories (Table 3.4): chert, fossil, metavolcanic, orthoquartzite, quartz, quartzite, and indeterminate.

Table 3.4. Raw material distribution of stone artifacts.

Raw material	Frequency	Percent
Quartz	320	66.9
Metavolcanic	119	24.9
Quartzite	28	5.9
Orthoquartzite	4	0.8
Chert	3	0.6
Indeterminate	2	0.4
Misc. Fossil	2	0.4
Total	478	100.0

*Quartz.* Quartz is a milky white to translucent color stone whose flaking quality considerably varies due to the conchoidal fracture of the material. Quartz artifacts can range from crudely flaked, typically the milky white variety, to extremely well made, the clear variety quartz (Daniel 2021:24). Quartz is widely available across the state and occurs as float in the soil and in cobble form in rivers. At Barber Creek, quartz was presumably sourced from cobbles along rivers, like the Tar River (Daniel 1998; Daniel et al. 2008:14; Daniel 2021:24). Quartz represents the largest percent of raw material in the assemblage at 66.9% (n=320). Within the quartz assemblage were two quartz crystals: however, they appear to be naturally occurring with no visual flaking or fractures.

*Metavolcanic.* Metavolcanic stone is a broad category consisting of metamorphosed igneous and sedimentary rock. Metavolcanic stone is a major source of knappable stone in the

North Carolina and originates in metamorphosed stone quarries in the Carolina terrane and secondarily as river cobbles found along Coast Plain rivers (Daniel 2021:30; Daniel and Butler 1996; Steponaitis et al. 2006). The Carolina terrane, formerly known as the Carolina Slate Belt, is located in the eastern part of the Piedmont of North Carolina. The nearest known quarries of the metamorphosed stone known as “rhyolite” are sourced from the Uwharrie Mountain region (Rogers 2006:10-12). Metavolcanic stone makes up 24.9% (n=119) of the assemblage making it the second-largest raw material class.

*Quartzite.* Quartzite is a hard metamorphosed sandstone that is composed of a high percentage of quartz and has a conchoidal fracture (Huggertt 2007: 416; Daniel 2021:29-30). Quartzite varies in color from white, light gray, to black and varies in level of surface luster from bright to dull (Howard 2005:711). Similar to quartz, quartzite also would have been easily sourced from river cobbles (Daniel et. al 2008:14). Quartzite consists of 5.9% (n=28) of the lithic raw material assemblage.

*Orthoquartzite.* Orthoquartzite is a sedimentary sandstone that consists of quartz sand grains that have been cemented with silica (Daniel 2021:30; Howard 2005; Novick 1978; Upchurch 1984). Despite being cemented, the sand grains in orthoquartzite are visible with a hand lens. No known quarries of orthoquartzite are known in North Carolina: however, the stone has been located in Halifax County with underground corings (Daniel 2021:30) and in South Carolina from the lower Santee River (Anderson 1982:120-122) and the Savannah River valley (Goodyear and Charles 1984:116). Orthoquartzite comprises 0.8% (n=4) of the total assemblage.

*Chert.* Chert is a dense cryptocrystalline rock composed of fine-grain silica (quartz) that is rarely found in North Carolina and mostly originated from sources in the surrounding states (Daniel 2021:26-27). Chert found in the assemblage is a cream color and accounts for the

smallest percentage of raw material in the assemblage at only 0.6% (n=3). The low frequency of chert in the assemblage is consistent with a non-local origin of the raw material, possibly a Coastal Plain chert.

*Indeterminate.* The indeterminate category represents 0.4% (n=2) of the raw material assemblage and consists of two hammerstone cobbles. Both cobbles have fully intact cortexes that are probably made from quartz, however the raw material could not confidently be classified.

*Miscellaneous Fossils.* Two fossils (0.4%) were recovered during excavation: a small shark tooth and a crinoid (Figure 3.3). The crinoid, found in level 4, is likely to have been naturally occurring. The shark tooth, found in level 15, exhibits no evidence that the tooth was used as an artifact, and due to its small size and depth within the stratigraphy, it is also presumed to be naturally occurring. Two megalodon shark teeth fossils were found during previous excavations by McFadden (2009) and Choate (2011). Both teeth were concluded to be transported by humans to the site.

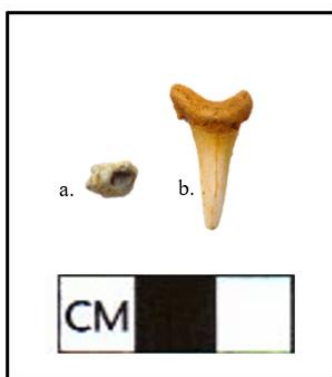


Figure 3.3. Examples of miscellaneous fossils. a) Crinoid and b) Shark tooth.

### *Stone Artifact Types*

Lithic artifacts were classified by morphological type (Appendix A). These categories include bifaces, broken cobbles, cobbles, cobble fragments, cores, end scraper, flaked cobbles, flakes, hammerstones, projectile points, retouched/utilized flakes, shatter, and tabular stone (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5. Stone artifact types.

Type	Frequency	Percent
Flake	431	90.5
Cobble Fragment	21	4.4
Projectile Point	4	0.8
Flaked Cobble	3	0.6
Hammerstone	3	0.6
Shatter	3	0.6
Biface	2	0.4
Broken Cobble	2	0.4
Retouched/Utilized Flake	2	0.4
Tabular Stone/fragment	2	0.4
Cobble	1	0.2
Core	1	0.2
End Scraper	1	0.2
Total	476	100.0

*Projectile point.* Two projectile points and two tip fragments were recovered during excavations. The two tip fragments are made from quartz and size ranges from 9 mm to 11 mm in length and 10 mm in width. One of the tip fragments (Figure 3.4b) is too small and lacks any diagnostic features to distinguish a specific point type classification. The other tip fragment (Figure 3.4c) potentially could be the tip of a triangular point due to the thickness of the tip at 3 mm is consistent with Woodland period triangular points. Both fragments were located in the

upper three levels of the excavations. The context suggests that the two fragments could be from the Early to Middle Woodland period.

A triangular point was recovered from level 2 (Figure 3.4d). The point, made from quartz, measures 10 mm long and 12 mm wide. Along the base of the point is a slight concavity that appears like the base has been chipped, suggesting that the point has been reshaped along the base. The type of projectile point has not been identified, however, the triangular shape and its location in the upper levels date the point to the Woodland period.

A large, quartz stemmed point was recovered from level 5 (Figure 3.4a). The stemmed point measures 83 mm long, 35 mm at the shoulders, and 30 mm thick at the base. The blade and shoulder of the point are asymmetrical; one side of the blade is excurvate with a rounded shoulder while the other side has a triangular blade and pointed shoulder. The blade lacks serration: however, the excurvate side is quite sharp with an undulating pattern. The stemmed point does not fit any conventional Coastal Plain projectile point typology (Daniel 2021; Coe 1964); there are two alternative explanations as to why. Given its large size and stemmed base, it is suggestive of some unidentified Archaic projectile point type. Alternatively, this might not be a point per se but rather another type of tool like a hafted knife. As a hafted knife, the tool could be indicative of the Archaic period or associated with the Woodland component due to its stratigraphic position (discussed further in Chapter 4). This may explain why the tool does not fit any culture historical point type. The tool also differs from the other projectile points found at the site which mainly consisted of metavolcanic stone.

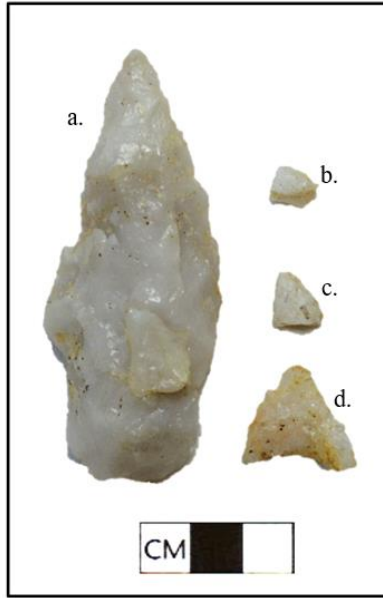


Figure 3.4. Projectile points from the assemblage. a) Stemmed point/possible knife, b) Quartz tip fragment, c) Triangular point tip, and d) Triangular Woodland point

*Biface.* Two bifaces were identified in the assemblage. Bifaces are distinguished by flaking along both faces of a stone. The bifacial flaking technique creates a sharp edge by reducing the stone's thickness, resulting in a distinctive undulating pattern along the edge of the tool.

One biface (Figure 3.5a), recovered from level 4, is a red quartz material with no visible cortex. It is oval in shape and measures 36 mm by 21 mm and is 9 mm thick. The small biface represents a “true biface” with bifacially thinning present over the entire surface on both faces of the specimen resulting in an undulating sharp edge. Given the thickness and beginning lateral fractures, this biface most likely was in the middle stage of manufacturing and possibly the beginning of a triangular point preform. It is unknown why this biface was discarded during manufacturing as there is no evidence of breaks or fractures.

The second biface (Figure 3.5b), located in level 7, is also made from a red quartz material and is circular in shape. It is 39 mm by 32 mm and is 7 mm thick. This biface is in the

early stages of manufacture as almost all the cortex is present on one side of the biface. On the cortex portion, bifacial flake is only present on half the lateral edge as evidence of a slight undulating pattern as compared to the other half which is unmodified. There is no evidence of breaks, but perhaps manufacturing ceased due to the thinness of the specimen.

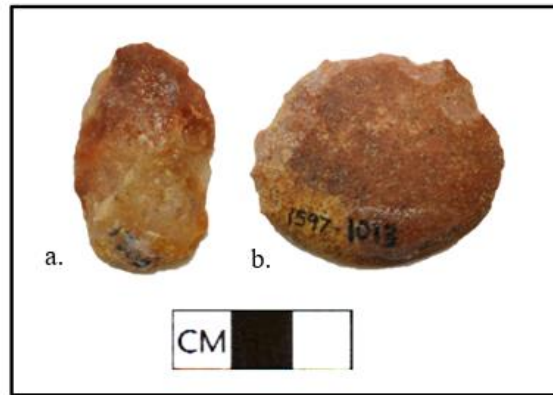


Figure 3.5. Bifaces from the assemblage. a) Red quartz middle-stage biface and b) Red quartz early-stage biface.

*Cobble.* A cobble is a water-rounded stone larger than 25 mm in size. While cobbles lack any evidence of modification or human use, they are considered artifacts because it is assumed that the cobbles were transported to the site by humans. One cobble measuring 42 mm long by 33 mm wide, was found in the assemblage (Figure 3.6).

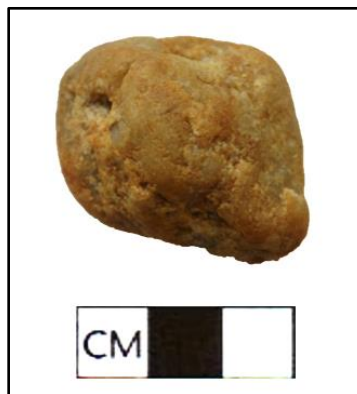


Figure 3.6. Quartz Cobble

*Flaked cobble.* A flaked cobble is a stone that is larger than 25 mm and displays the cobble cortex and has minimal removal flaking. Three flaked cobbles were excavated (Figure 3.7).



Figure 3.7. Examples of flaked cobbles.

*Cobble fragment.* A cobble fragment is part of a cobble with a cobble cortex and has definite flaking but has not been manufactured into a tool. The assemblage includes 22 cobble fragments/flakes, including three that refit together (Figure 3.8).

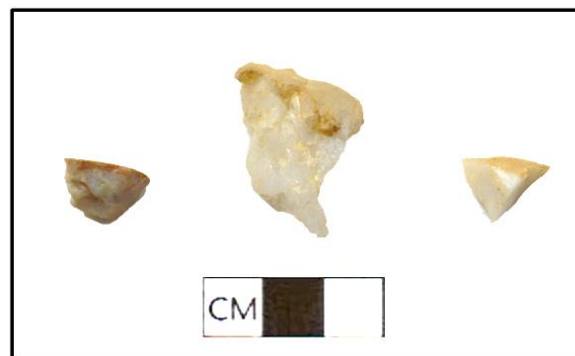


Figure 3.8. Examples of cobble fragments.

*Core.* Cores are stone nodules that display negative flake scars on multiple sides and do not appear to have originated as a cobble. One core was recovered. The quartz core displays flakes on all sides and is 20 mm long by 27 mm wide with a thickness of 15 mm (Figure 3.9).

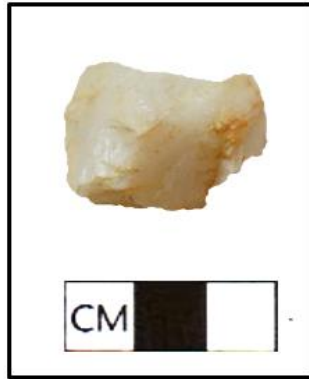


Figure 3.9. Quartz core.

*End scraper.* End scrapers are large flakes that are unifacially flaked on either the distal or proximal end to form a working edge (Daniel 1998). One quartzite end scraper (Figure 3.10) was discovered at level 7 and measures 33 mm long and 27 mm wide. It has been identified as a Type I End Scraper, specifically Type Ib (Daniel 1998:66-67). The dorsal surface of the end scraper exhibits unifacial flaking and retouching causing its cross-section to be planoconvex-shaped. Type I End Scrapers are associated with both the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (Daniel 1998). The identification of the Paleoindian/Early Archaic period end scraper is consistent with its recovery in the lower levels of the site.

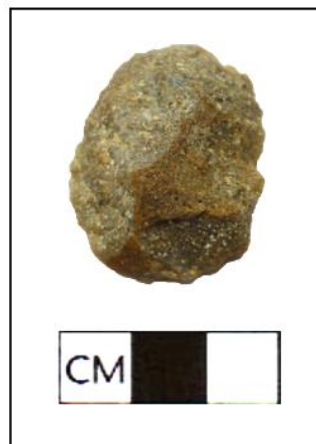


Figure 3.10. Type Ib End Scraper.

*Hammerstone.* Hammerstones are cobbles that exhibit various degrees of pitting and battering on the artifact surface. Signs of use can vary from slight to heavy pitting as well as size can vary from small walnut-size to softball-size cobbles. Hammerstones were likely used for grinding and smashing and for stone tool manufacture as a percussion tool. Two hammerstones as well as one Size 2 pebble were found in the assemblage. The first hammerstone (Figure 3.11a) is fully intact and measures 62 mm long and 43 mm wide with evidence of pitting on both sides of the stone. The second hammerstone (Figure 3.11b) measures 73 mm by 94 mm. There is a band of ware around the circumference of the stone as well as and flakes removed likely due to percussion use.

The size 2 pebble (Figure 3.11c) is considered a hammerstone due to evidence on the stone that it was used as a percussion tool. There is a band of ware around the circumference of the stone that is different from the natural cortex and the tip of the stone has pitting and chipped removed from percussion.



Figure 3.11. Examples of hammerstones. a) Small hammerstone, b) Broken hammerstone, and c) Pebble hammerstone.

*Utilized Flake.* Utilized or retouched flakes represent flakes that have been pressure-flaked or retouched to produce a sharp edge. These flakes are typically manufactured as an expedient tool and are likely to be discarded soon after initial use. In the assemblage, two utilized/retouched flakes were identified. The first is a utilized chert flake (Figure 3.12a) found in level 6. This cream-colored flake, measuring 25 mm long, 14 mm wide, and 3 mm thick, exhibits pressure flaking. The second utilized flake (Figure 3.12b) is a retouched quartz cobble flake located in level 8 measuring 43 mm long and 32 mm wide. The cortex of this flake is still present, and the dorsal side has been retouched to produce a sharp working edge.

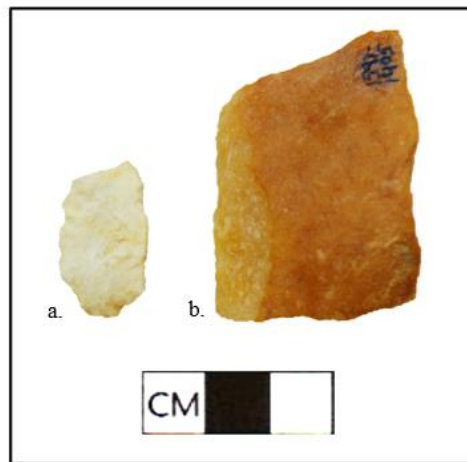


Figure 3.12. Utilized/Retouched flakes from the assemblage. a) Chert utilized flake and b) Retouched quartz flake.

*Shatter.* Shatter are irregular fragments that break as a by-product of stone tool manufacture, usually during flake removal. Three pieces of shatter were identified in the assemblage, two of which were of the same quartz material (Figure 3.13). The two pieces of shatter of the same quartz material were both found in level 8 as well as six flakes of the same quartz found between levels 7,8, and 9.



Figure 3.13. Examples of shatter.

*Tabular stone.* A tabular rock is an amorphous and blocky, thin stone with minimal flaking. One tabular rock was recovered from level 8 and one fragment was recovered from level 5 (Figure 3.14). Tabular stones are believed to have been utilized as an anvil or grinding stone. Both stones exhibit no evidence of utilization. However, it is believed that the tabular stones were brought to the site by humans and the flat surface of the stone was used as an anvil or grinding stone. Choate (2011) discovered an in situ hammerstone atop a tabular grinding stone that confirmed the inference that tabular stones were used as a type of anvil/grinding stone at the site.



Figure 3.14. Examples of tabular stone.

*Flakes.* (n=431) Flakes are stone debris that has been removed from a core or cobble during the stone tool manufacturing and maintenance process due to hard or soft percussion. While flakes are not temporally diagnostic, distinguishing flakes can aid in identifying tool manufacturing processes and maintenance activities at a site. Flakes were analyzed by raw material, size, and presence or absence of cortex to determine site occupations and activities, and how people utilized stone raw material across the landscape.

Flakes represent the largest percentage, 90.2% (n=431), of the lithic artifact assemblage. Provenience for the 431 flakes consists of levels 1 through 15. An additional 79 flakes were recovered during excavations from baulk removal and profile cleaning. For the purpose of this analysis, they were given no further consideration.

Size class 3 consists of the largest frequency of flakes at 69.4% (n=299) (Table 3.6). Followed by size class 4 with 23% (n=99) and size class 2 with 7.7% (n=33). No size class 1 flakes were recovered within the assemblage. The lack of size 1 flakes suggests that stone reduction and early-stage tool manufacturing were not conducted in the central portion of the site. The higher frequency of size 3 and size 4 flakes also supports this inference and implies that late-stage reduction or tool maintenance activities were being conducted.

Table 3.6. Size Class Distribution of Flakes

Size Class	Frequency	Percent
1	0	0
2	33	7.7
3	299	69.4
4	99	23
Total	431	100

Quartz by far is the predominant raw material type for flakes in the assemblage with 67.1% (n=289) (Table 3.7). Then followed by metavolcanic with 26.7% (n=115), quartzite with 4.9% (n=21), orthoquartzite with 0.9% (n=4), and lastly chert with 0.4% (n=2). The frequency of quartz remains uniform suggesting it was a staple raw material throughout the occupation period at this site. Metavolcanic increases in frequency in the upper levels, above level 6, suggesting a preference for this material (Table 3.8). Orthoquartzite and chert flakes were localized to the lower, presumably Early Archaic period occupations. The presence of these exotic stones solely in the lower levels suggests that Early Archaic occupants utilized raw materials from across the landscape, while later Woodland Period occupants utilized local materials like quartz and metavolcanic materials, most likely from river cobbles.

Table 3.7. Distribution of flake raw material.

Raw Material	Frequency	Percent
Quartz	289	67.1
Meta	115	26.7
Quartzite	21	4.9
Ortho	4	0.9
Chert	2	0.4
Total	431	100

Table 3.8 Distribution of flake raw material by level.

Level	Quartz	Meta	Quartzite	Ortho	Chert	Total
1	4	1	-	-	-	5
2	18	10	1	-	-	29
3	42	30	-	-	-	72
4	62	25	1	-	-	88
5	43	14	2	-	-	59
6	39	16	3	-	1	59
7	23	6	1	2	-	32
8	38	9	9	2	1	59
9	16	3	3	-	-	22
10	2	-	1	-	-	3
11	-	-	-	-	-	0
12	-	1	-	-	-	1
13	-	-	-	-	-	0
14	1	-	-	-	-	1
15	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	289	115	21	4	2	431

### *Ceramic Artifacts*

The ceramic assemblage consists of 2,044 sherds, 1,053 of which could be categorized into types (Table 3.9). The remaining 991 sherds were either too small or eroded to properly classify as a type and categorized as *unidentified*. Seventy-nine other sherds were present in the assemblage; however, these sherds were recovered due to a profile collapse and therefore lacked level provenience and were excluded from analysis. Three cultural-historical types were identified based on temper and surface treatment, however, a fourth type, categorized as *indeterminate sand temper*, representing 0.2% (n=5) of the assemblage was added for sherds that could not be classified as one of the other three types (Table 3.9). The ceramics were classified

according to the conventional typology of the region (Herbert and Mathis 1996; Herbert 2003; Martin 2004; Phelps 1983; Roberts 2011; South 1976).

Table 3.9. Distribution of ceramics by series and surface treatment.

Series	Surface Treatment	Frequency	Percent
Deep Creek	Cord Marked	253	12.40
Deep Creek	Net	187	9.15
Deep Creek	Indeterminate	85	4.16
Deep Creek	Fabric	23	1.13
Deep Creek	Plain	3	0.15
Deep Creek	Incised	1	0.05
Deep Creek	Punctate	1	0.05
Deep Creek	Simple Stamped	1	0.05
Hanover 1	Cord Marked	219	10.70
Hanover 1	Fabric	97	4.75
Hanover 1	Indeterminate	32	1.57
Hanover 1	Plain	22	1.08
Hanover 1	Net	13	0.64
Hanover 1	Punctate	1	0.05
Hanover 1	Simple Stamped	1	0.05
Hanover 2	Fabric	66De	3.23
Hanover 2	Indeterminate	28	1.37
Hanover 2	Cord Marked	9	0.44
Hanover 2	Plain	4	0.20
Hamp's Landing	Net	2	0.10
Ind. Sand Temper	Incised	3	0.15
Ind. Sand Temper	Cross Cord Marked	1	0.05
Ind. Sand Temper	Punctate	1	0.05
Unidentified	Unidentified	991	48.48
Total		2044	100.0

*Deep Creek.* The Deep Creek series represents 27.1% (n=554) of the ceramic assemblage. The Deep Creek series is characterized as sand-tempered ceramic and represents the Early Woodland component at Barber Creek. Sand temper size can range from medium to pebble-sized quartz and abundance can vary from spare to dense within the clay paste. Mica, shell, and

limonite have also been discovered in the temper of the Deep Creek series; however, such inclusion was most likely accidental (Roberts 2011; Phelps 1983). Phelps (1983) defined the series and established three subperiods of the Deep Creek series based upon a ceramic complex discovered at the Parker site that derives from the Tar River tributary (Phelps 1983:29; Phelps 1975). Subsequently, Herbert refined the surface treatments of the three subperiods of the Deep Creek series. Deep Creek I is characterized by a majority of cord-marked ceramic (45-50%) as well as fabric-impressed (12-20%), net-impressed (15-20%), and some plain (5-10%). Deep Creek II contains a higher frequency of net-impressed (35-40%), cord-marked (25-30%), fabric-impressed (5-10%), plain (5-10%), and simple-stamped (5-10%). The final subperiod, Deep Creek III, displays a decrease in the frequency of simple stamped surface treatment (Herbert 2003).

Surface treatments present in the assemblage include cord-marked, cross-cord-marked, cross and cord-marked, fabric-impressed, net-impressed, plain, incised, punctate, and simple-stamped (Table 3.10). The most abundant surface treatment was cord-marked at 45.7% (n=253). Second is net-impressed at 33.8% (n=187), followed by fabric-impressed at 4.2% (n=23). Of the Deep Creek ceramics, 85 sherds (15.3%) were indeterminate due to their small size or level of deterioration. Based on the surface treatment frequency present, the assemblage is best representative of the Deep Creek II subperiod.

Table 3.10. Distribution of Deep Creek series ceramics.

Series	Surface Treatment	Frequency	Percent
Deep Creek	Cord Marked	253	45.7
Deep Creek	Net	187	33.8
Deep Creek	Indeterminate	85	15.3
Deep Creek	Fabric	23	4.2
Deep Creek	Plain	3	0.5
Deep Creek	Incised	1	0.2
Deep Creek	Punctate	1	0.2
Deep Creek	Simple Stamped	1	0.2
Total		554	100.0

Cord-marked is the most abundant surface treatment type for the Deep Creek series in the assemblage, representing 45.7% (n=253). Cord marking is created by pressing a cord-wrapped paddle into the surface of an unfired vessel (Figure 3.15). Depending on the level of detail of the impression, individual twines and twine twist directions can be distinguished (Ford and Griffin 1938; Martin 2004; Roberts 2011). There are two varieties of cord marking treatment: parallel and cross-cording. Cross-cording is created by making angled impressions with the cord-wrapped paddle. Some 7.4% (n=41) of the cord-marked sherds exhibit cross-cord impressions. Four sherds (0.7%) exhibit a combination of parallel and cross-cord marking.



Figure 3.15. Example of Deep Creek cord-marked surface treatment.

Net-impressed is designed by impressing knotted netting, either by hand or using a net-wrapped paddle, into the wet clay of an unfired vessel (Figure 3.16). This results in a distinctive square or diamond-shaped pattern with deep impressions at the intersection of the corners due to the knots (Martin 2004). A total of 187 sherds (33.8%) display net-impressed surface treatment in the Deep Creek assemblage. Based upon the impressions, there is a variety of nets used for surface treatment impressions characterized by varying net sizes and patterns and knot impressions.



Figure 3.16. Example of Deep Creek net-impressed surface treatment.

Fabric-impressed accounts for 4.2% (n=23) of the Deep Creek series. The surface treatment is created by impressing a fabric-wrapped paddle into an unfired vessel (Ford and Griffin 1938). The fabric used to create the impression is a weft-faced textile (Herbert 1999).

Plain ceramic sherds lack any visible surface treatment and present a smooth or semi-smooth appearance and comprise 0.5% (n=3) of the Deep Creek series (Figure 3.17a).

Incised sherds comprise 0.2% (n=1) of the Deep Creek series. Incising is a random surface treatment that is characterized by incisions of varying depths, lengths, and orientations (Roberts 2011:36) (Figure 3.17d).

Punctate surface treatment accounts for 0.2% (n=1) of the Deep Creek series. The surface treatment is created by using a round stylus to make random and separate punctations in the wet clay of a vessel before firing (Herbert 2003:77) (Figure 3.17c).

Simple-stamped sherds account for 0.2% (n=1) of the Deep Creek series. Simple stamping is accomplished by pressing a craved paddle with parallel lines into the wet clay of an unfired vessel (Figure 3.17b).



Figure 3.17. Examples of additional surface treatments. a) Plain, b) Simple-stamped, c) Punctate, and d) Incised.

*Hanover.* The second most common ceramic type is the Hanover series with 492 sherds (24.1%). First identified by South (1976), the Hanover series is a clay and grog-tempered, Middle Woodland ceramic series found in the southern and later recovered by Phelps (1983) in the northern Coastal Plain. Two phases have been identified by Herbert (2003) and Cable (Cable et al. 1998) within the series: Hanover I (AD 400-1000) and Hanover II (AD 900-1600). Hanover I sherds are characterized as having a primarily sand-tempered paste incorporated with small amounts of crushed grog (Herbert 2003:159; Robert 2011). Hanover II sherds are the opposite of the first phase; they are primarily grog or clay tempered with small amounts of sand included in the temper paste. The higher amount of grog gives Hanover II a lumpy surface texture whereas the sandier temper paste of Hanover I sherds causes them to have a more abrasive surface (Robert 2011:45,50).

Within the Barber Creek assemblage, Roberts (2011) suggests that the sherds of the Hanover series are tempered with prefired, amorphous lumps of clay rather than crushed ceramic sherds. This statement remains consistent with the Hanover sherds of this assemblage. Surface

treatments present in the assemblage include cord-marked, cross-cord-marked, both cross and cord-marked, fabric-impressed, net-impressed, plain, punctate, and simple stamped.



Figure 3.18. Examples of Hanover 1 a) Cross-cord marked and b) Cord-marked surface treatments.

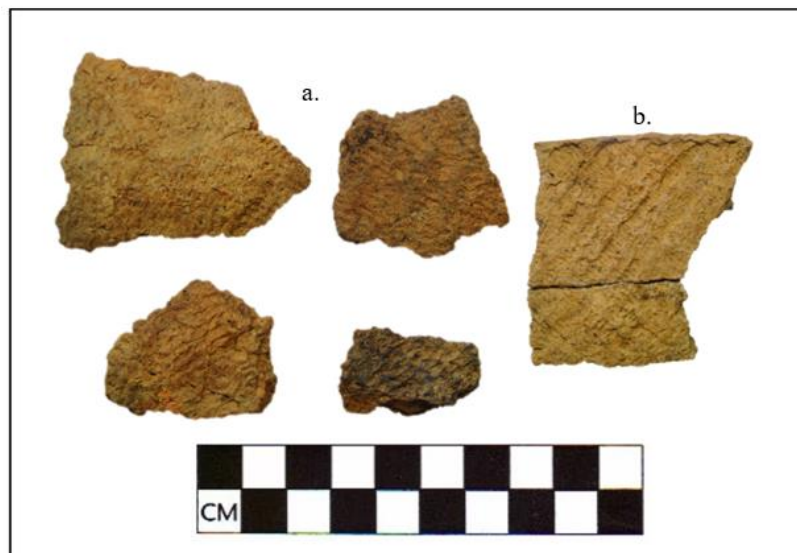


Figure 3.19. Examples of fabric-impressed surface treatment. a) Hanover 2 (four sherds) and b) Hanover 1.

Hanover I sherds were the most abundant of the two Hanover phases with 385 sherds (18.8%). Cord-marking was the most frequent surface treatment at 56.9% (n=219) in the

assemblage, 80 sherds of which were cross cord-marked (20.8%). The second-highest surface treatment was fabric-impressed at 25.2% (n=97) of the assemblage, followed by indeterminate at 8.3% (n=32), and plain at 5.7% (n=22). The remaining fifteen sherds (3.8%) include the surface treatments of net-impressed, punctate, and simple stamped (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11. Distribution of Hanover 1 series ceramics.

Series	Surface Treatment	Frequency	Percent
Hanover 1	Cord Marked	219	56.9
Hanover 1	Fabric	97	25.2
Hanover 1	Indeterminate	32	8.3
Hanover 1	Plain	22	5.7
Hanover 1	Net	13	3.4
Hanover 1	Punctate	1	0.3
Hanover 1	Simple Stamped	1	0.3
Total		385	100.0

Hanover II is comprised of 107 sherds (5.2%). Over sixty-one percent of the Hanover II sherds were fabric-impressed (n=66). The remaining sherds consisted of indeterminate at 28% (n=26.2), cord-marked at 9.5% (n=11), and plain at 3.4% (n=4) of the Hanover 2 series (3.12).

Table 3.12. Distribution of Hanover 2 series ceramics.

Series	Surface Treatment	Frequency	Percent
Hanover 2	Fabric	66	61.7
Hanover 2	Indeterminate	28	26.2
Hanover 2	Cord Marked	9	8.4
Hanover 2	Plain	4	3.7
Total		107	100.0

*Hamp's Landing.* The Hamp's Landing series is a marl or limestone tempered ceramic dating to the Early to Middle Woodland periods. The marl and limestone in the paste burn away during the firing process which causes voids in the paste (Herbert 2003:55; Howardrove 1993; Martin 2004:53). These voids are the key identifying characteristic of the Hamp's Landing series. Only two Hamp's Landing sherds were found in the assemblage (0.1%), both are net-impressed and refit (Figure 3.20).



Figure 3.20. Example of Hamp's Landing net-impressed surface treatment

*Indeterminate Sand Tempered.* The Indeterminate Sand-Tempered series was classified by Roberts (2011) because he was unable to definitively classify the sand-tempered sherds into a specific series. Five sherds in the assemblage (0.2%) fall into this category. The surface treatments of the indeterminate sand-tempered sherds are cross-corded marked (n=1), incised (n=3), and punctate (n=1) (Figure 3.21).

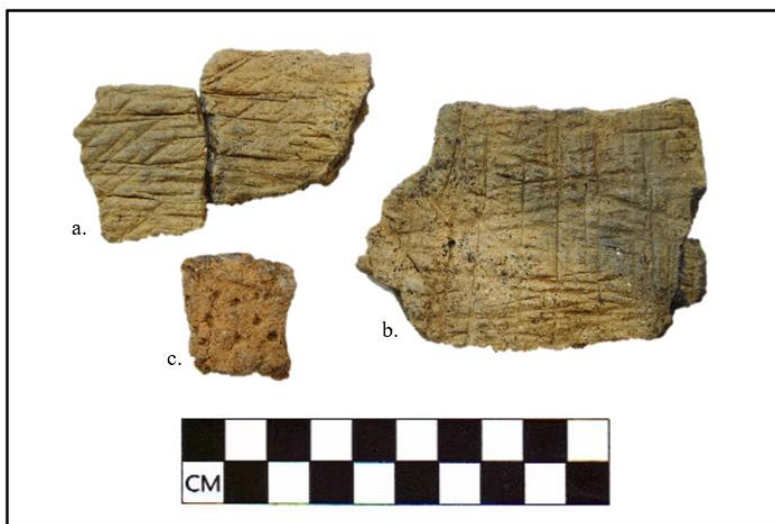


Figure 3.21. Examples of Indeterminate Sand Tempered ceramic sherds. a) Refit incised, b) Incised, and c) Punctate.

### *Sherd Summary*

The Early Woodland ceramics identified as the Deep Creek series best represents Phelps's subperiod Deep Creek II due to the most abundant surface treatment being cord-marked and both net-impressed and fabric-impressed are still low in numbers (Phelps 1983:30-31). The predominant Deep Creek series component within the assemblage suggests an Early Woodland occupation at the site.

The later shift in frequency of the Hanover series reveals a Middle Woodland component followed. This later arrival of the Hanover series is consistent with Phelps' (1983) model of ceramic seriation for the region as well as the previous investigations conducted on Barber Creek ceramic assemblages. Phelps identified the percentage of surface treatment types expected for each subperiod of the Woodland period. Since the ceramics series identified in the assemblages originate from the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland periods, the late Woodland Period will not be discussed. All sherds with indeterminate surface treatment will also not be included in the analysis.

For the Early Woodland period, Phelps identified the proportion of surface treatments to be 40% cord-marked, 30% net-impressed, 20% fabric-impressed, 5% plain, and 5% simple-stamped (Figure 3.22a). The distribution of Early Woodland ceramics (Deep Creek series) of this assemblage had a similar distribution of surface treatments, however, the percentages of each surface treatment varied from that proposed by Phelps (Figure 3.22b). Both cord-marked (53.9%) and net-impressed (40%) are at least 10% higher frequency than expressed by Phelps. Fabric-impressed varied the most with only 4.9% of the assemblage consisting of the surface treatment. Plain (0.6%) and simple-stamped (0.2%) were also less frequent than expected. The Early Woodland surface treatments also included incised (0.2%) and punctate (0.2%) which was not included in the surface treatments identified by Phelps. While the relative predominance of cord-marked, net-impressed, and fabric-impressed surface treatments is consistent with Phelps's model, there is variation in the percentage amounts of the surface treatment types identified in the assemblage.

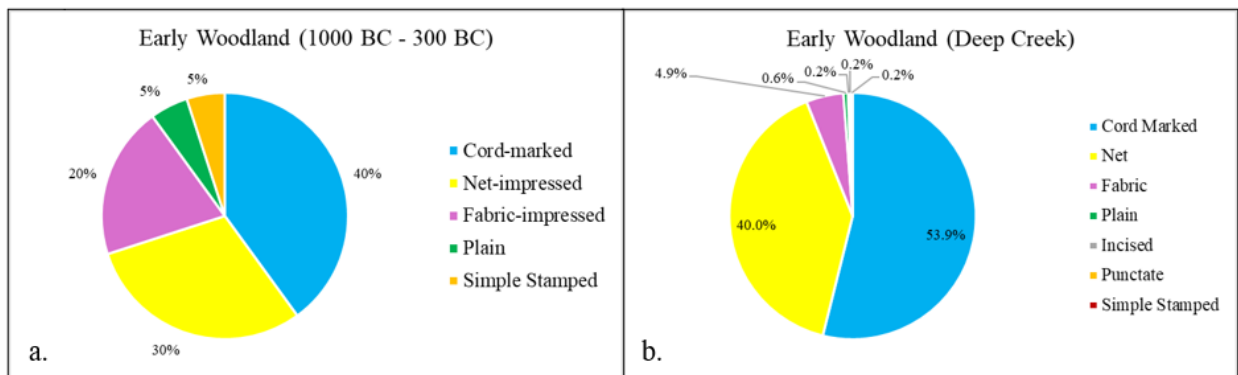


Figure 3.22. Surface treatment types and frequency of the Early Woodland period. a) Types and proportion of surface treatments proposed by Phelps and b) Surface treatment types and proportion of the assemblage.

Phelps identified the distribution of surface treatments for the Middle Woodland period to be 50% fabric-impressed, 25% cord-marked, 20% net-impressed, 3% incised, and 2% plain

(Figure 3.23a). Similarly, the distribution of Middle Woodland ceramics (Hanover 1 and 2 series) also consists of the same types of surface treatments identified by Phelps, however the frequency in which they occur differs from his model. The assemblage consisted of 52.8% cord-marked, 37.7% fabric-impressed, 6% plain, and 3% net (Figure 3.23b). It included no incised surface treatment however punctate (0.2%) and simple-stamped (0.2%) were observed.

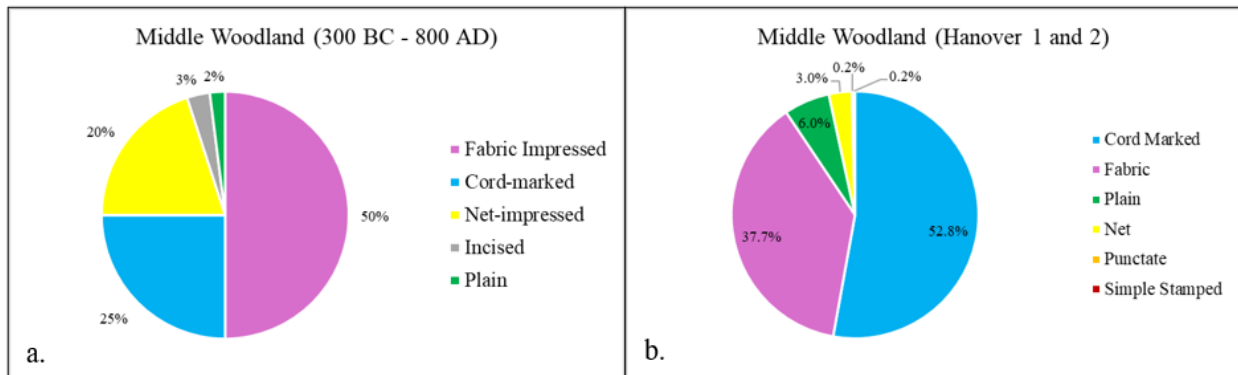


Figure 3.23. Surface treatment types and frequency of the Middle Woodland period. a) Types and proportion of surface treatments proposed by Phelps and b) Surface treatment types and proportion of the assemblage.

### Features

Two features were identified and excavated separately. Each feature was described, sketched, mapped, and photographed in plain view. All artifacts recovered from the feature fill were bagged separately from general-level excavations

*Feature 7.* A feature consisting of a circular and squarish feature was identified at the bottom of level 3 in the northwest portion of unit N443 E434 (Figure 3.24). The circular feature (7b) is composed of mottled dark grey and light brown sand. The squarish feature (7a) is composed of dark gray sand. The circular feature is 40 cm in diameter and the square feature is 19 cm long and 19 cm wide. The feature was bisected for excavation and the east half was

removed. This feature was interpreted as the remnants of a Phelps's shovel test pit from his initial survey of the site.



Figure 3.24. Feature 7 planview.

*Feature 13.* A circular feature was identified in level 10 in the southeast portion of unit N447 E436 (Figure 3.25). The feature consisted of dark charcoal atop dark grey sand that is 14 cm in length and 10 cm wide. Feature taken from 120 cmbs to 130 cmbs and the dark stain grew darker and larger around 25 cm wide. This feature was also interpreted as the remnants of a Phelps's shovel test pit.



Figure 3.25. Feature 13 planview.

## Chapter 4: Stratigraphic Analysis

This chapter presents the results of the stratigraphic analysis of the six excavated units. The cultural sequence of the excavated trench has been determined by employing artifact backplots of piece plotted and diagnostic artifacts as well as frequency distributions of total artifact count by level.

### *Stratigraphy at Barber Creek*



Figure 4.1. Example of Pedogenic Soil Zones from E449 Trench Profile

Three pedogenic soil zones are present at Barber Creek (Figure 4.1). The following discussion is based on earlier sedimentological analysis at Barber Creek (Daniel et al. 2008; McFadden 2009; Moore 2009). These soil zones are characterized by changes in color and texture and are exhibited in the upper 150 centimeters of deposits in the excavated units. Soil

color ranges from very dark greyish brown to brownish yellow, as identified using a Munsell soil color chart. Zone I extends down to a maximum depth of 45 centimeters below surface (cmbs) and is comprised of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2), medium to fine sandy loam. The first soil zone represents the O/A horizon. The O horizon consists of the uppermost portion of the zone and is heavily disturbed due to roots. Below this is the A horizon, which exhibits similar soil color and texture but has diminished root activity. Woodland period artifacts are present in Zone I, with the highest density in level 3 (Figure 4.1).

Zone II, consisting of dark yellow brown (10 YR 4/6) to brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) medium sand, extends from approximately 20 cmbs to 120 cmbs; however, depths can vary up to 20 centimeters. The second zone represents the lowest extent of the aeolian deposits on the relict dune (McFadden 2009:64; Moore 2009:98). Within Zone II, the artifact frequencies are the highest and it contains cultural remains in stratigraphic order that date from the Woodland period to the Early Archaic period. Zone III begins at approximately 120 cmbs and extends to the base of excavations in the units, at around 150 cmbs. The zone contains brownish yellow, medium sand that is embedded with strong brown lamellae (Figure 4.2). Lamellae are a pedogenic overprint of very fine mud and oxide alluvial packages that are typically 5 centimeters in thickness (McFadden 2009:16, 65). Lamellae are observed in the lower levels of excavations throughout the site and are usually an indicator of relatively great antiquity at Barber Creek (Choate 2011; McFadden 2009:73; Moore 2009).



Figure 4.2. Example of lamellae (McFadden 2009:66).

### *Stratigraphic Analysis*

In the absence of distinct changes in soil strata that might indicate cultural stratigraphy, spatial plots of temporally diagnostic or large artifacts and counts in artifact frequencies and types within each level are used to correlate artifact depths with buried “occupation zones.” The term occupation zone follows the definition of Daniel et al. (2013:260) and “refers to some portion of one or more excavation levels that either through temporally diagnostic artifacts or chronometric dates (or both) can be correlated with an archaeological time period.” As discussed in Chapter 2, the excavation methods were designed to identify this type of stratigraphy.

As discussed further below, the stratigraphic analysis indicates three occupation zones: the earliest zone dates to the Early Archaic, a second Middle/Late Archaic zone, and a final Woodland period occupation. As discussed below, an absence of diagnostic artifacts or a distinct change in artifact frequency is observed between the occupation zones (Figures 4.3 and 4.4).

# Barber Creek (31PT259)

# East Profile of Units N443 E434 and N445 E434

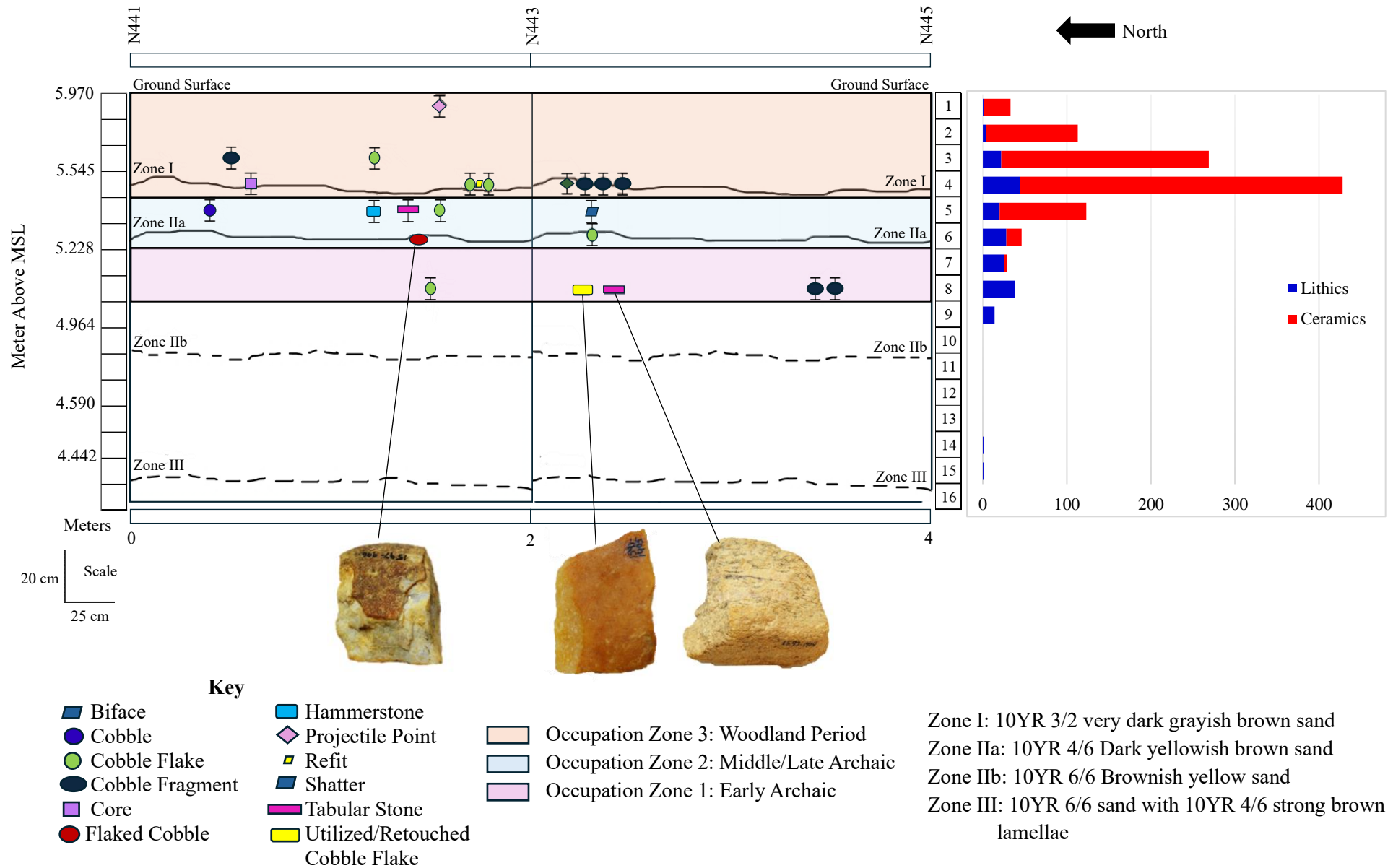


Figure 4.3. Artifact backplot of two contiguous units along E434 illustrating piece-plotted artifacts, diagnostic artifacts, and artifact frequency by level. Note: artifacts not to scale.

# Barber Creek (31PT259)

## North Profile of Units N447 E434, N447 E436, N447 E438, N447 E440

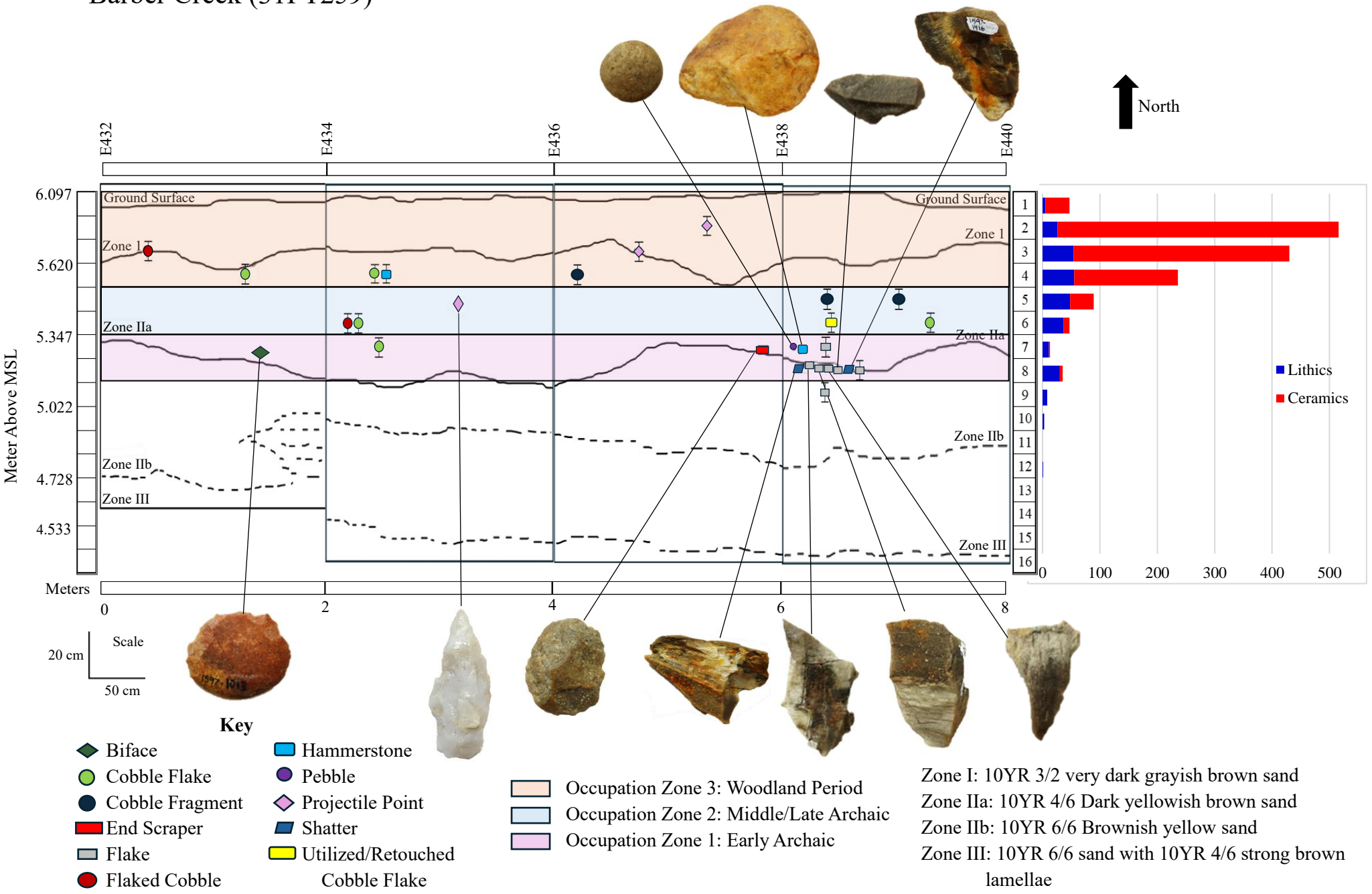


Figure 4.4. Artifact backplot of four contiguous units along N449 illustrating piece-plotted artifacts, diagnostic artifacts, and artifact frequency by level. Note: artifacts not to scale.

Briefly, the three occupation zones are contained in the upper meter of sand within levels 1 through 10, with the exception of 3 flakes, no artifacts were located below 100 cmbs (Figure 4.5). Moreover, the vast majority of cultural stratigraphy is present in the upper 80 cms. Below level 8, only flakes were recovered in level 9 (n=22) and level 10 (n=3). It is unknown if these flakes represent the earliest ephemeral occupation of the site, or if their location was displaced from upper levels due to bioturbation. Perhaps the more parsimonious interpretation is that there is some downdrift of artifacts into these levels.

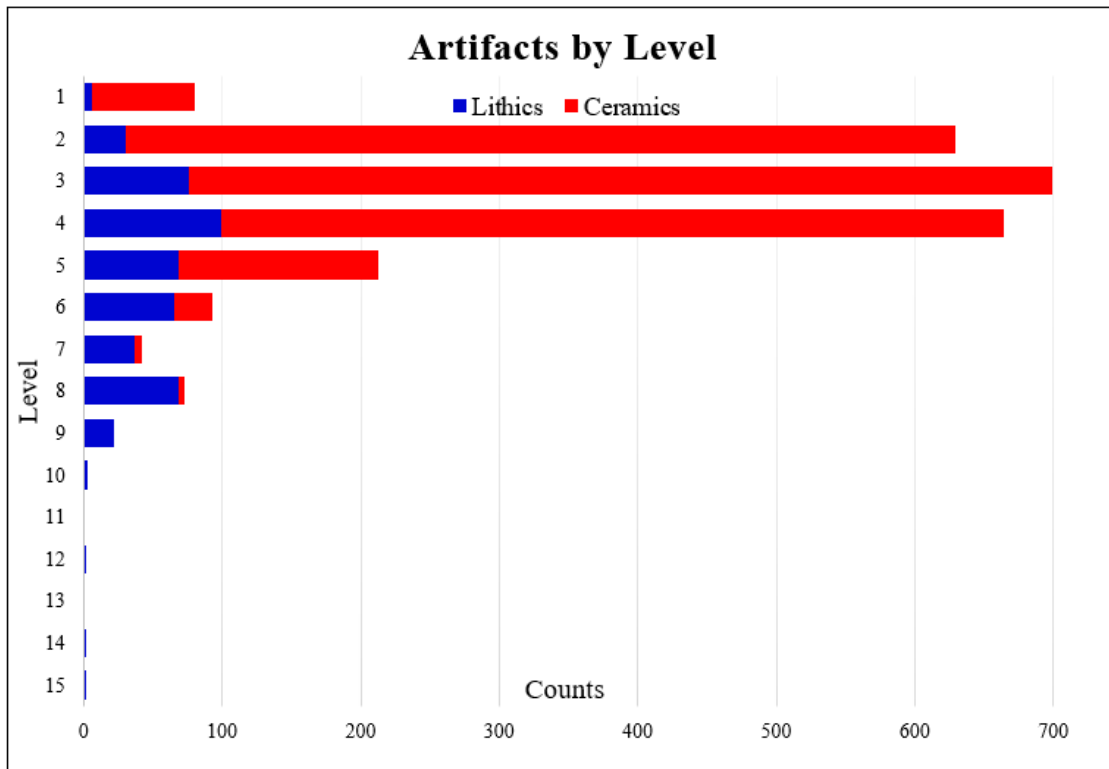


Figure 4.5. Artifact frequency by level.

Looking at the artifact distribution in Figure 4.5, a multimodal distribution is illustrated by a peak in artifact frequencies at level 3 that corresponds to a Woodland component. Another peak occurs in level 8 signifying a pre-ceramic Archaic component. A third peak is represented at level 5 and consists of an increase of lithic as well as ceramic artifacts compared to deeper levels.

### *Occupation Zone 1*

Occupation Zone 1 is defined by the relatively high levels of lithic artifacts within levels 7 and 8 (Figure 4.6 and Table 4.1). Occupation Zone 1 represents the earliest component recognized at the site and, as discussed below, is associated with the Early Archaic period. Level 8 contains the second-highest peak in lithic artifacts density, with 14.3% (n=68) of the entire assemblage, including 59 flakes (13.7%). While the bulk of the lithic artifacts for this occupation zone found in level 8 were stone flakes, nine other stone artifacts (20%) were recovered from the level, including three cobble flakes, two cobble fragments, a tabular piece of stone, two large pieces of shatters, and a retouched flake.

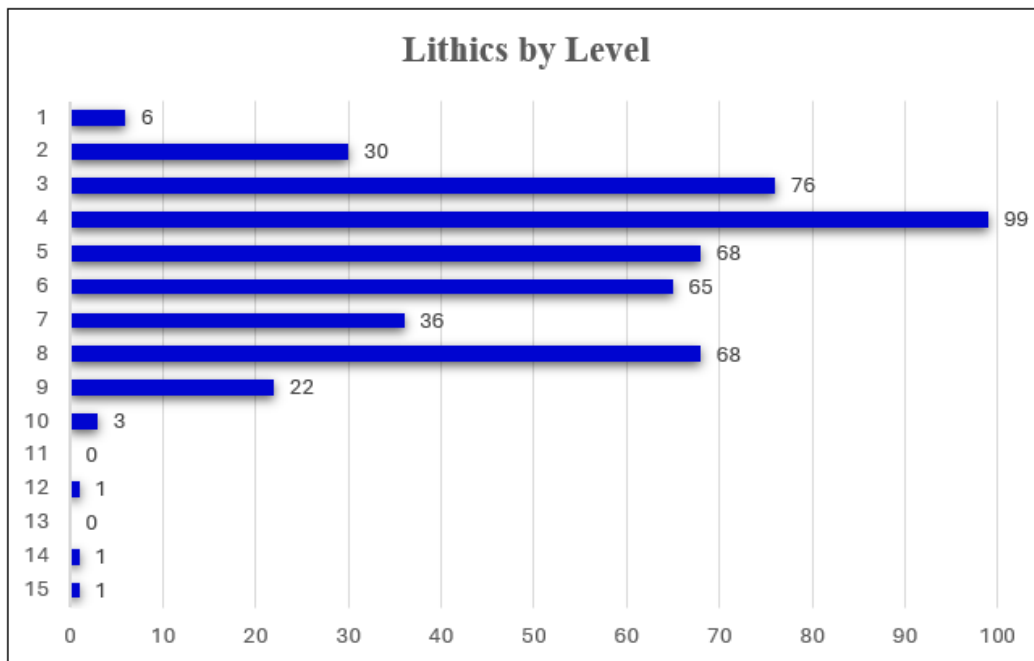


Figure 4.6. Lithics frequency by level.

Table 4.1. Distribution of lithic artifacts by level.

Level	Flakes	Other Stone Artifacts	Total
1	5	1	6
2	29	1	30
3	72	4	76
4	88	11	99
5	59	9	68
6	59	6	65
7	32	4	36
8	59	9	68
9	22	0	22
10	3	0	3
11	0	0	0
12	1	0	1
13	0	0	0
14	1	0	1
15	1	0	1
Total	431	45	476

Level 7 contains a relatively lower density of lithic artifacts than level 8 consisting of 7.6% (n=36) of the entire assemblage. Only 32 flakes (7.4%) and four tools (8.8%) were recovered from level 7. The tools found in level 7 include a biface, a cobble flake, a hammerstone, and a Type Ib End Scraper. The Early Archaic dating of the zone was due to the identification of the Type Ib End Scraper in level 7. Type I end scrapers have been dated to Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic period sites (Daniel 1998). The presence of the four tools in level 7, primarily located at the bottom of the level, indicates that at least part of the level was a part of the occupation zone associated with level 8.

Piece plotted artifacts in level 8 have been confined to three units. The majority of the piece plotted artifacts were located in unit N447 E440. Of interest is a cluster of nine artifacts

located in the southwest corner of unit N447 E440. The cluster consists of seven flakes and two pieces of shatter, six of which were piece-plotted between 75.5 cmbs and 76 cmbs. These nine artifacts do not refit but appear to be made of the same parent piece of quartz. Interestingly, this quartz differs from the milky white quartz that is present in the rest of the assemblage. The quartz material is mostly confined to level 8; however, other associated quartz was noted in the levels above (level 7) and below (level 9) which suggests some limited bioturbation occurred.

Having defined the Early Archaic period occupation zone, the recovered artifacts have implications that suggest tool manufacturing activities occurred at the site. Tool manufacture likely occurred during this occupation zone based on the presence of tools located in level 7. The tools include an unfinished biface excavated at 66 cmbs and an artifact cluster consisting of a hammerstone at 63 cmbs and a pebble at 58 cmbs. The cluster of the hammerstone and pebble was also excavated from the southeast corner of the N447 E440 unit. The small pebble has no obvious cultural modifications; however, given its proximity to the hammerstone, it is assumed to be associated.



Figure 4.7. Artifact cluster of an in situ hammerstone and pebble (planview).

In sum, this occupation zone is centered in level 8 and includes a portion of level 7. Level 8 had a preponderance of artifacts and the presence of the end scraper, and the other diagnostic tools excavated from the bottom of level 7 signifies that a portion of the level encompasses the earliest occupation zone. Based on the decrease in artifact density from the previous level and the lack of piece plotted and diagnostic artifacts in the upper portion of level 7, a change in occupation occurred at this time. The change in artifact frequency is best illustrated in N443 E434 and N445 E434 units which lacked any piece plotted or diagnostic artifacts in level 7. The decrease in artifact frequency marks the end boundary for the first occupation zone. Artifacts below level 8 are interpreted as downdrift.

### *Occupation Zone 2*

Occupation Zone 2 is defined by levels 5 and 6 based upon an increase in artifact frequency relative to level 7 and is interpreted to represent a Middle to Late Archaic component. Only two piece plotted artifacts were excavated from these two levels: however, a marked increase in total lithic artifacts occurred within these two levels representing 27.9% (n=133) of the total lithic assemblage. Level 6 represents 13.7% (n=65) of the total lithic assemblage and consists of 59 flakes (13.7%) and 6 other chipped stone artifacts (13.3%). Level 5 accounts for 14.3% (n=68) of the total lithic assemblage and contains 59 flakes (13.7%) and 9 other chipped stone artifacts (19.6%). The other chipped stone artifacts excavated from this occupation zone include seven cobble fragments, a cobble, two flaked cobbles, a hammerstone, a projectile point, a large piece of shatter, a tabular stone fragment, and a utilized flake. A large, quartz stemmed projectile point was recovered from the N447 E436 unit and was piece plotted at 46 cmbs. As noted in chapter 3, the point does not quite fit any existing cultural historical point type, but its stemmed base suggests a Middle or Late Archaic type. Alternatively, the tool may perhaps be a

knife which could be associated with the Archaic or Woodland period. Moreover, the stratigraphic location of the point between the Early Archaic zone below and the Woodland period zone above, is consistent with a Middle/Late Archaic period assignment.

It is noted that levels 5 and 6 are assigned to the Middle/Late Archaic period, despite the presence of the 172 sherds, with 144 sherds in level 5 and 28 sherds in level 6 (Figure 4.8). The presence of these sherds in the Middle/Late Archaic occupation zone can be accounted for in one of two ways. The first possibility is due to artifact downdrift from the upper Woodland period levels due to bioturbation. The second interpretation is that this occupation zone was a relatively stable land surface for millennia and that occupied by both Late Archaic and Early Woodland period inhabitants.

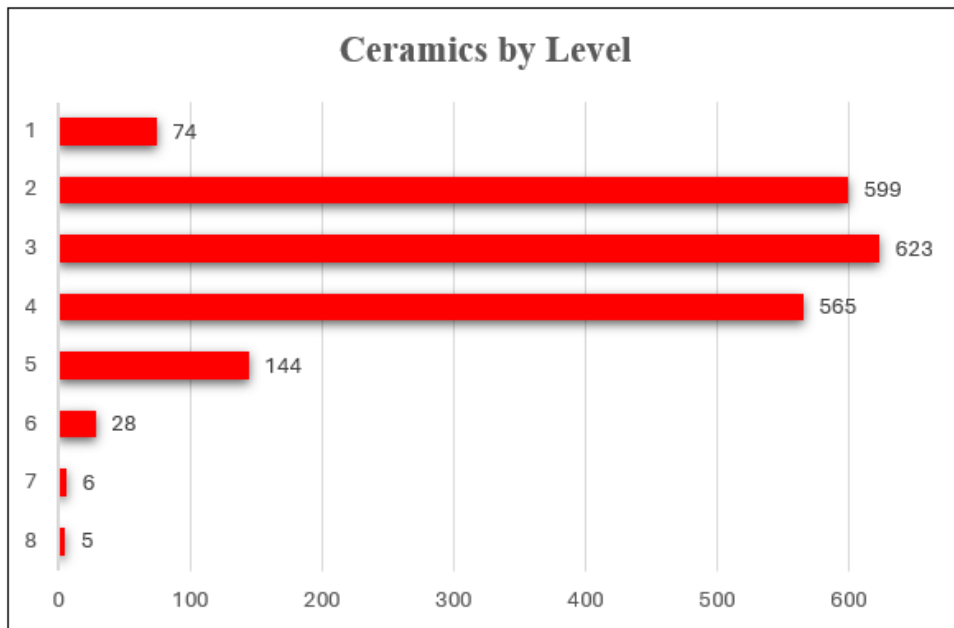


Figure 4.8. Ceramic frequency by level.

### *Occupation Zone 3*

Occupation Zone 3 is defined by levels 1, 2, 3, and 4 based upon an increase in both ceramic and lithic artifacts. The third occupation zone is temporally identified as the Woodland component. The Woodland Period association of this zone was based on the presence of ceramic sherds, one triangular projectile point, and one projectile point fragment. This occupation zone includes 189 flakes, 16 other chipped stone artifacts, and 1,787 ceramic sherds. Stone tools include a biface, ten cobble fragments, a core, a flaked cobble, a hammerstone, and two projectile points. A crinoid fossil was also discovered in level 4, but it is believed to be naturally occurring.

Over 80% (n=2072) of all artifacts in the assemblage occur in occupation zone 3. The highest peak in artifact density of the entire assemblage at 27% (n=699) occurs in level 3 which consists of 16% (n=76) of lithics and 30.5% (n=623) of ceramics. Level 4 has the second highest artifact density with 26.3% (n=664) and contains 20.8% (n=99) of lithics and 27.6% (n=565) of ceramics. Level 4 also has the highest frequency of flakes and lithic artifacts in the entire assemblage, followed by level 3. Next, level 2 accounts for 25% (n=629) and consists of 6.3% (n=30) of lithics and 29.3% (n=599) of ceramics. The frequency of ceramic sherds and lithics drops significantly in level 1 to six lithic artifacts (1.2%) and 74 sherds (3.6%). Due to the lower artifact frequency, these sherds and flakes are most likely the results of updrift from the below levels.

Looking at the distribution of ceramic sherds by level (Table 4.2), the first peak in ceramic frequency occurs at level 4. Excluding the unidentified sherds, the Deep Creek series represents the highest density of ceramic sherds in level 4, suggesting that the Deep Creek series is the initial prevalent ceramic series represented at Barber Creek. The Deep Creek series

(52.6%) was the most predominant series in the assemblage of the 1,053 identified sherds. First appearing in level 6, the Deep Creek series continued to rise in frequency through level 3, where it reached its highest density with n=188. The number of Deep Creek sherds begins to decrease in level 2 (n=125). Once the Deep Creek series begins to decrease in frequency, Hanover I and Hanover II sherds peak in numbers. In level 2, the Hanover series became the highest density of ceramic sherds: Hanover I (n= 147) and Hanover II (n=58).

Table 4.2. Distribution of ceramics by series by level.

Level	Deep Creek	Hanover 1	Hanover 2	Hamp's Landing	Ind. Sand Tempered	Unidentified	Total
1	13	12	6	-	-	43	74
2	125	147	58	-	1	268	599
3	188	128	30	2	-	275	623
4	186	75	8	-	1	295	565
5	37	19	4	-	3	81	144
6	5	2	1	-	-	20	28
7	-	1	-	-	-	5	6
8	-	1	-	-	-	4	5
Total	554	385	107	2	5	991	2044

An interesting pattern emerges in the distribution of pottery types by level. The higher frequency of the Deep Creek series ceramics in levels 3 and 4 suggests an Early Woodland component at the site. The later shift in frequency in level 2 to the Hanover series reveals a Middle Woodland component followed. The later arrival of the Hanover series is consistent with Phelps' (1983) model of ceramic seriation for the region as well as the previous investigations conducted on Baber Creek ceramic assemblages (Martin 2004; Roberts 2011).

## Chapter 5: Conclusion

This chapter summarizes the results of this research, revisiting the research questions proposed at the beginning of this thesis and comparing the results to that of McFadden (2009) and Choate (2011).

Research question 1: *What is the stratigraphic sequence of the trench excavated in 2002 along the central portion of the site?* Previous excavation conducted by McFadden (2009) and Choate (2011) established there is intact stratified stratigraphy at Barber Creek. As discussed in Chapter 4, archaeological deposits were identified in three pedogenic soil zones within the upper 150 centimeters of sand deposited on a former braid bar that was a part of the Tar River braidplain prior to the end of the Pleistocene. Intermittent periods of aeolian sand accumulation and human occupation are present in the upper one meter of the site. The investigation of the six 2-by-2-meter units identified three former occupation zones in the central portion of Barber Creek. The occupational floors occurred within one meter of aeolian sands located on a relict dune.

Three occupation zones were identified in this analysis representing Early Archaic, Middle to Late Archaic, and Woodland components. The Early Archaic component was present between 60-80 cmbs and is identified based upon a relatively high peak in artifacts. Nine chipped stone artifacts and 58 flakes were recovered from level 8 and four chipped stone artifacts and 32 flakes from level 7. One diagnostic artifact was excavated from level 7, a Type Ib End Scraper that is temporally associated with the Paleoindian/Early Archaic period.

The Middle to Late Archaic occupation was identified from 40 to 60 cmbs and is signified by an increase in artifact frequency relative to level 7. 118 flakes and 15 chipped stone

artifacts were recovered within this occupation zone. One diagnostic artifact, a stemmed bifacially flaked tool was recovered from level 5 at 46 cmbs. The tool is interpreted as an unidentified projectile point type or a hafted knife. The stratigraphic location of the tool between the Early Archaic and Woodland components most likely dates the tool and subsequently the second occupation zone, to the Middle/Late Archaic period. Level 5 also experiences an increase in ceramic artifacts compared to previous levels. The presence of these sherds in the second occupation zone is potentially due to downdrift from upper levels or due to the site comprising a stable land surface for millennia which promoted consisted occupation by both Late Archaic and Early Woodland period inhabitants.

Finally, a Woodland occupation zone occurs approximately from 0 to 40 cmbs and is identified due to a preponderance of ceramic sherds and Woodland points. A total of 194 flakes, 17 stone tools, and 1861 ceramic sherds were excavated from the upper four levels. The abundance of ceramic sherds, a triangle projectile point, and a triangular point fragment dates the occupational floor to the Woodland period. The initial predominance of Deep Creek series ceramics suggests an Early Woodland occupation at the site. The later increase in frequency of the Hanover series reveals a Middle Woodland component.

Research question 2: *How does the stratigraphic sequence of the 2002 trench compare to the sequence elsewhere on the site?* The results of this thesis are consistent with the results of McFadden (2009) and Choate (2011) who identified the presence of Early Archaic, Middle/Late Archaic, and Woodland components at Barber Creek. However, the results here are most consistent with the findings made in Choate's thesis. In both Choate's units and the six units investigated for this thesis, artifact frequency distributions revealed multimodal distributions of artifacts that suggest three periods of occupation at Barber Creek; compared to McFadden who

identified a unimodal distribution of artifacts that suggest two periods of occupation and a possible third period.

The occupation zones here are not as clearly defined as McFadden's (McFadden 2009:83-85) and Choate's (Choate 2011:49-52). Occupation zone boundaries are identified based on artifact frequency distribution, artifact clusters, and/or the absence of artifacts within levels. Both McFadden and Choate identified gaps in their backplots that indicate the separate occupation zones. Of the six analysis units, four units lacked any gaps in the backplot occupation zones. The varying results produced here compared to McFadden's and Choate's show the variation across the site. This variation is not unexpected given these units are excavated from a different portion of the Barber Creek site.

In sum, the analysis of the 2002 trench excavated at Barber Creek indicates the presence of a series of stratified occupations largely consistent with previous work (McFadden 2009; Moore 2009; Choate (2011). Interestingly, previous stratigraphic analyses conducted on Barber Creek have lacked Middle/Late Archaic period diagnostic artifacts. The presence of the stemmed biface is suggestive but not conclusive of a Middle/Late Archaic component. While this possible point/knife is not definitive diagnostic of this period, it is the closest evidence for the presence of a Middle/Late Archaic period at Barber Creek.

After more than a decade of research, we have established a strong understanding of the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of Barber Creek. What is not known is who utilized the site and for what reasons. Future research should focus on investigating the site function of Barber Creek during the three occupation components. The ridges in which Barber Creek and other sites along the Tar River are located on are attractive locations for several thousand years

of settlements. Block excavation should be conducted to understand who could have utilized the site and for what reasons throughout the periods of settlement.

Barber Creek has inspired investigation into the prehistoric archaeology of the North Carolina Coastal Plain. There is still much to be learned about the prehistory of the Tar River Valley. Continuing research into the function of Barber Creek as well as other Tar River Valley sites will get us one step closer to understanding the prehistoric lifeways of the North Carolina Coastal Plain.

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## Appendix A: Lithic Typology

Artifact Types (Choate 2011, Daniel 2008, Daniel et al. 2013, Moore 2009)

- Cobble – Source stone size class 1 or above
  - Unmodified Cobble – Cobble that appears natural in origin
  - Broken Cobble – Cobble portion that has broken but has not been flaked
  - Flaked Cobble – Mostly complete cobble that has been flaked but not finished into a tool
  - Cobble Fragment – Cobble portion with definite flaking that has not been finished into a tool
- Pebble – Source stone below size class 1
  - Unmodified Pebble – Pebble that appears natural in origin
  - Abraded Pebble – Pebble that shows signs of use in grinding or scraping
  - Flaked Pebble – Pebble that has been flaked but not finished into a tool
  - Broken Pebble – Pebble portion that has broken but has not been flaked
- Tabular Stone – Source stone that is tabular in nature and is often of poor-quality materials
  - Tabular Fragment – Portion of tabular rock with minimal or no evidence of flaking
- Core – A distinct stone nodule that shows the negative scars of removed flakes on multiple sides
  - Core Fragment – Non-cobble core chunk or fragment
- Flake – Intentional flake and shatter fragments from reduction
  - Utilized/Retouched Flake – Flake with signs of use-wear and/or retouched edge(s)
- Tools:
  - Biface – Bifacially worked stone implement (i.e. flaked on two sides)
    - Biface Fragment – Fragment of a biface (non-projectile)
    - Point – A specific form of biface that is associated with a specific geographic region or cultural group
      - Diagnostic Point – Guilford, Morrow Mountain, Kirk, Palmer, etc
      - Indeterminate Point – Point whose identification is not definite
      - Point Fragment – Fragment of a finished projectile point
      - Point Tip – Fragment from the tip of a point • Point Base – Fragment from the base of a point
      - Point Ear/Shoulder – Fragment from the ear/shoulder of a point
    - Uniface – Unifacially worked stone implement (i.e. flaked on one side)
    - Uniface Fragment – Fragment of a uniface (non-projectile)
- Type IV Sidescraper – Formal type of scraper
- Hammerstone – Pebble- or cobble-sized stone used in knapping
  - Broken Hammerstone – Fragment of a hammerstone that appears to have broken through use

- Anvil/Grinding Stone – A stone used as a surface for grinding or knapping
  - Anvil/Grinding Stone Fragment – Broken section of stone with evidence for use as a grinding or knapping surface

*Raw Material Types* (Moore 2009; Caynor 2011)

Eight different lithic raw material types were identified for archaeological sites along the Tar River and a seventh category is presented for indeterminate or unidentifiable stones. These definitions are taken directly from Moore 2009 and modified only minimally to fit the definitions used for this study. Sources cited in these definitions have been updated per the Works Referenced used here and statements that relate primarily to data in Moore 2009 have been cited within the text.

- 1) Chert
- 2) Metavolcanic
- 3) Quartz
- 4) Quartzite
- 5) Orthoquartzite
- 6) Steatite
- 7) Syenite
- 8) Other Metavolcanic

*Chert.* Chert is fine-grained microcrystalline or cryptocrystalline silica or quartz and often forms as a precipitate within carbonate deposits such as limestone or marl (American Geological Institute 1962; Novick 1978). Trace amounts of chert debitage were found at sites in the study area. Some of the chert identified is likely from small, worked pieces of petrified wood. Chert artifacts found in North Carolina likely had their origin out of state. Several examples of worked pieces of 77 silicified or petrified wood have been found during excavations at the Barber Creek Site and were previously identified as chert (Moore 2009).

*Metavolcanic stone.* Metavolcanic stone refers to a class of metamorphosed igneous rock that includes rhyolitic flows, rhyolitic tuffs, and greenstones (metabasalt) (Daniel 1998b:41). Metavolcanic stone occurs naturally in the Piedmont and may be found in cobble form within the bedload of Coastal Plain rivers or more commonly from large natural outcrops within the North Carolina Slate Belt (Daniel and Butler 1996; Steponaitis et al. 2006). Petrified wood in the collection may be misidentified as metavolcanic stone.

*Quartz.* Vein quartz outcrops throughout the Piedmont as precipitated silica within the fracture planes of the underlying bedrock. This stone usually has a milky white or translucent appearance (Novick 1978:433). In the Piedmont and Coastal Plain stream rounded gravels of quartz also provided an easy and compact stone source (House and Wogaman 1978:53). Although relatively abundant, the flaking quality of quartz appears to be quite variable (Daniel 1998b:47). Both quartz and quartzite are present in cobble form along the Tar River.

*Quartzite.* A metamorphic rock composed of at least 80 percent quartz and formed from interlocking quartz grains. Heat and pressure from metamorphism deforms the individual quartz grains and cements them together along grain boundaries (Novick 1978:431). Quartzite cobbles are abundant along sections of the Tar River, particularly near Tarboro, North Carolina, where rounded stream-cobbles of quartzite line the riverbed. This material is the dominant lithic raw material used by both Archaic and Woodland hunter gatherers within the study area of Pitt and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina (Moore 2009). At sizes below class 2, quartz and quartzite may be mistaken for one another.

*Orthoquartzite.* This variety of stone is composed of quartz and sand grains that have been cemented together by silica (Novick 1978:433; Upchurch 1984). Although, outcrops of

orthoquartzite are known in South Carolina from the lower Santee River (Charles 1981:15; Anderson et al. 1982:120-122) and from within the Savannah River Valley (Goodyear and Charles 1984:116), no quarries are known to exist in North Carolina.

*Steatite.* Steatite is an impure talcy rock, which occurs in many parts of the North Carolina piedmont and mountains. It was commonly used as a raw material for carved stone bowls during the Late Archaic (e.g., Sassaman 1993:78). The stone was quarried from natural outcrops using stone chisels and axes. Afterwards, smaller stone or other tools would then be used to scrape out the bowl to create a finished product.

*Syenite.* Syenite is an igneous/plutonic rock that is similar mineralogically to granite but lacks quartz silica (Chesterman and Lowe 1978). Syenite is considered an intrusive rock and may be found associated with dikes or along the periphery of large plutonic granite deposits (Chesterman and Lowe 1978). Although flaking quality of this rock is extremely poor, varieties of syenite are fairly common in archaeological assemblages along the Tar River with both debitage and some worked tool fragments and bifaces. Many examples of this material have a feldspar groundmass with some biotite, hornblende dark minerals and occasionally sporadic quartz phenocrysts.

*Miscellaneous Stone.* Miscellaneous stone accounts for various stone types that are generally tabular in form and lack conchoidal fractures. These materials were identified by Dr. Harper, Professor of Geology at East Carolina University, as highly weathered forms of metamorphic, igneous, sandstone, and siltstone

## Appendix B: Ceramic Typology

(Phelps 1983; Martin 2004; Herbert 2009; Roberts 2011)

### Surface Treatments:

- Cord-Marked – Cord-wrapped paddle used to form and strengthen the surface.
- Fabric-Imprinted: Fabric-wrapped paddle used to form and strengthen the surface.
- Incised – Surface decoration.
- Indeterminate – Unidentifiable surface treatment.
- Net-Imprinted – Net-wrapped paddle used to form and strengthen the surface.
- Plain – Surface shows evidence of having been smoothed prior to firing. Some sherds in this category may have surface treatments that were eroded beyond identification.
- Punctuated – Surface decoration.
- Simple Stamped – Carved paddle used to form and strengthen the surface, also a form of surface decoration.

### Deep Creek Series

- Series Name – Deep Creek
- Types – Cord-Marked, Fabric-Imprinted, Net-Imprinted, Plain, and Simple-Stamped
- Temper – Medium to Very Coarse Sand with occasionally (20%) larger elements.
- Paste – Slightly friable somewhat compact fine sandy clay.
- Temper Abundance – An average 10-20% of the paste with occasional sherds <10% and some 20-40%.
- Method of Construction – Coil built with wrapped paddle surface treatments for wall strengthening.
- Range – Southern Virginia to South Carolina's Coastal Regions.
- Texture – Sherds can be rough to somewhat smooth with varying levels of sandy feel.

### Hanover Series

- Series Name – Hanover
- Types – Cord-Marked, Fabric-Imprinted, Plain, Incised, Punctuated
- Temper – Crushed sherds or clay pellets up to 6 mm
- Paste – Compact clay
- Temper Abundance – 25-50 % clay and up to 15% fine or medium sand
- Method of Construction – Coil built with wrapped paddle surface treatments for wall strengthening. Interior spaces may show evidence of scraping with a serrate-margin tool.
- Range – Southern coastal region of North Carolina; as far west as Robeson county and as far north as Pitt and Dare counties.
- Texture – Sherds are often lumpy with a smooth paste and potentially a chalky feel.

### Indeterminate Series

- Series Name – Unknown

- Types – Fabric-Imprinted, Plain, Cord-Marked, Incised
- Temper – Occasional granule or pebble-sized inclusions
- Paste – Compact sandy clay
- Temper Abundance – Very low proportions of temper are evident
- Method of Construction – Coil built with wrapped paddle surface treatments for wall strengthening.
- Range – Unknown
- Texture – Sherds are smooth with a slight sandy feel.

#### Mount Pleasant Series

- Series Name – Mount Pleasant
- Types – Fabric-Imprinted, Plain, Simple Stamped, Cord-Marked, Incised, Net-Imprinted
- Temper – Fine to medium sand with occasional granule and pebble inclusions
- Paste – Sandy compact clay
- Temper Abundance – Temper abundance varies, but the type is defined by the presence of granule or pebble-sized inclusions.
- Method of Construction– Coil built with wrapped paddle surface treatments for wall strengthening.
- Range – As far north as Currituck County, associated with coastal North Carolina and inland along the Cape Fear River drainage.
- Texture – Surfaces can be rough to somewhat smooth with varying levels of sandy feel.

## Appendix C: Additional Types

- Bone – Any biological material identifiable as bone
- Petrified Wood – Petrified wood that shows no signs of flaking or use as a tool
- Charcoal – Any biological material that shows signs of fire damage
- Burnt Nut – Any charcoal identifiable as a fragment of nut
- Ocher – Fragment of hematite not natural to the landform's composition
- Shell Casing – Spent casing from a firearm
- Unidentified Indeterminate – Any objects that do not fit within a standard category.
  - o Miscellaneous Rock – Concretions and unidentified rocks
  - o Unidentifiable Biological – Bone, fossils, and charcoal

## Appendix D: Lithic Artifacts

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Size Class	Weight	Material	Count
				Projectile				
847	N443 E434	D	1	Point				
				Fragment	3	0.4	Quartz	1
875	N443 E434	D	2	Flake	3	2.5	Quartz	2
889	N443 E434	C	2	Flake	3	0.4	Metavolcanic	2
903	N443 E434	A	3	Flake	3	0.4	Quartz	3
905	N443 E434	C	3	Flake	3	2.9	Quartz	6
920	N443 E434	B	3	Cobble Flake	3	1.7	Quartz	1
				Cobble				
931	N443 E434	A	3	Fragment	3	1.5	Quartz	1
931	N443 E434	A	3	Flake	3	0.3	Quartz	2
935	N443 E434	B	3	Flake	3	0.1	Quartz	1
949	N443 E434	D	3	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
949	N443 E434	D	3	Flake	3	1.3	Quartz	4
956	N443 E434	D	4	Cobble Flake	2	12.3	Quartz	2
956	N443 E434	D	4	Flake	2	2.2	Quartz	1
956	N443 E434	D	4	Flake	3	3	Quartz	7
968	N443 E434	C	4	Core	2	8.5	Quartz	1
968	N443 E434	C	4	Flake	3	1.5	Quartz	7
968	N443 E434	C	4	Flake	3	0.2	Metavolcanic	1
968	N443 E434	C	4	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
969	N443 E434	B	4	Flake	3	1.2	Quartz	5
969	N443 E434	B	4	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
969	N443 E434	B	4	Flake	4	0	Quartz	3
1030	N443 E434	A	4	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	2
974	N443 E434	B	5	Flake	3	0.9	Quartz	1
974	N443 E434	B	5	Flake	3	0	Metavolcanic	1
974	N443 E434	B	5	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	1
981	N443 E434	D	5	Cobble Flake	2	3.8	Quartz	1
981	N443 E434	D	5	Flake	3	0.9	Quartz	2
982	N443 E434	C	5	Flake	3	2.1	Quartz	5
992	N443 E434	B	5	Flake	3	1.3	Quartz	1
992	N443 E434	B	5	Hammerstone	1	75.9	Indeterminate	1
				Tabular				
992	N443 E434	B	5	Fragment	1	74.9	Metavolcanic	1
1031	N443 E434	A	5	Cobble	1	28.6	Quartz	1
1031	N443 E434	A	5	Flake	3	0.1	Quartz	1
996	N443 E434	D	6	Flaked Cobble	1	23.3	Quartz	1
997	N443 E434	D	6	Flake	2	1.5	Metavolcanic	1
997	N443 E434	D	6	Flake	3	0.8	Metavolcanic	1
997	N443 E434	D	6	Flake	3	1.2	Quartz	5

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Size Class	Weight	Material	Count
997	N443 E434	D	6	Flake	4	0.1	Quartz	3
1010	N443 E434	B	6	Flake	3	1.1	Quartz	3
1010	N443 E434	B	6	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1010	N443 E434	B	6	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	1
1075	N443 E434	A	6	Flake	3	1.5	Quartz	2
1044	N443 E434	A	7	Flake	3	1.1	Metavolcanic	1
1044	N443 E434	A	7	Flake	3	0.2	Quartz	2
1044	N443 E434	A	7	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1044	N443 E434	A	7	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	1
1051	N443 E434	C	7	Flake	3	0	Quartz	1
1051	N443 E434	C	7	Flake	4	0	Quartz	2
1051	N443 E434	C	7	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	1
1081	N443 E434	B	7	Flake	3	0.7	Quartz	2
1081	N443 E434	B	7	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1081	N443 E434	B	7	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	1
1112	N443 E434	C	7	Flake	3	1.5	Orthoquartzite	2
1112	N443 E434	C	7	Flake	3	0.6	Quartz	1
1083	N443 E434	A	8	Flake	2	4.4	Quartzite	1
1083	N443 E434	A	8	Flake	3	0.2	Quartz	1
1083	N443 E434	A	8	Flake	3	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
1083	N443 E434	A	8	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1083	N443 E434	A	8	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	1
1088	N443 E434	C	8	Flake	3	1.5	Quartz	3
1088	N443 E434	C	8	Flake	4	0.5	Quartz	5
1088	N443 E434	C	8	Flake	4	0	Orthoquartzite	1
1088	N443 E434	C	8	Flake	4	0.2	Metavolcanic	2
1097	N443 E434	B	8	Cobble Flake	2	4.7	Quartz	2
1097	N443 E434	B	8	Flake	3	0.9	Quartz	1
1097	N443 E434	B	8	Flake	4	0.2	Quartz	3
1098	N443 E434	D	8	Flake	3	0.1	Quartz	1
1098	N443 E434	D	8	Flake	4	0.1	Quartz	1
1082	N443 E434	D	9	Flake	2	3.7	Metavolcanic	1
1082	N443 E434	D	9	Flake	3	0.6	Quartz	3
1082	N443 E434	D	9	Flake	4	0	Quartz	2
1104	N443 E434	C	9	Flake	3	0.7	Quartz	3
1104	N443 E434	C	9	Flake	4	0.1	Quartz	2
1114	N443 E434	B	9	Flake	3	0.8	Quartz	1
1114	N443 E434	B	9	Flake	4	0.1	Quartz	1
1554	N443 E434	D	14	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1566	N443 E434	A	15	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1027	N443 E434	A	7	Flake	3	0	Quartz	1
1247	N445 E434	A	3	Flake	3	0.2	Metavolcanic	1

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Size Class	Weight	Material	Count
1260	N445 E434	C	3	Flake	3	1.1	Quartz	1
1273	N445 E434	B	3	Flake	3	0	Metavolcanic	1
1305	N445 E434	A	4	Biface	2	8.3	Quartz	1
1305	N445 E434	A	4	Cobble Fragment	2	8	Quartz	2
1305	N445 E434	A	4	Flake	2	0.2	Metavolcanic	1
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Cobble Fragment	2	21.7	Quartz	1
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Flake	2	12.6	Metavolcanic	1
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Flake	3	2.2	Quartz	5
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Flake	3	0.2	Metavolcanic	1
1313	N445 E434	D	4	Flake	3	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
1326	N445 E434	A	5	Flake	3	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
1326	N445 E434	A	5	Flake	3	0.1	Quartz	1
1330	N445 E434	C	5	Shatter	3	2	Metavolcanic	1
1339	N445 E434	D	5	Flake	3	0	Metavolcanic	1
1353	N445 E434	C	6	Flake	3	2.2	Quartz	2
1354	N445 E434	A	6	Cobble Flake	3	2.4	Quartz	1
1354	N445 E434	A	6	Flake	3	1.3	Metavolcanic	4
1354	N445 E434	A	6	Flake	3	0.8	Quartz	1
1371	N445 E434	D	6	Flake	3	0.3	Quartz	1
1371	N445 E434	D	6	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1379	N445 E434	A	7	Flake	3	1.1	Quartz	1
1379	N445 E434	A	7	Flake	4	0.4	Quartz	3
1388	N445 E434	C	7	Flake	3	1.6	Quartz	2
1388	N445 E434	C	7	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1395	N445 E434	D	7	Flake	3	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
1402	N445 E434	A	8	Flake	3	0.4	Quartz	1
1404	N445 E434	A	8	Tabular Stone Retouched	1	132.4	Metavolcanic	1
1405	N445 E434	A	8	Flake	1	27.2	Quartz	1
1413	N445 E434	C	8	Flake	2	7.5	Quartz	1
1413	N445 E434	C	8	Flake	3	0	Quartz	1
1413	N445 E434	C	8	Flake	3	1.1	Quartz	2
1424	N445 E434	D	8	Cobble Fragment	2	8.8	Quartz	2
1424	N445 E434	D	8	Flake	3	0	Metavolcanic	1
1424	N445 E434	D	8	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1428	N445 E434	B	8	Flake	3	0.3	Quartz	2
1428	N445 E434	B	8	Flake	4	0	Orthoquartzite	1
1460	N445 E434	D	9	Flake	3	0.4	Quartz	1
859	N447 E434	B	2	Flake	2	1.8	Quartz	1
859	N447 E434	B	2	Flake	3	0.8	Metavolcanic	1

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Size Class	Weight	Material	Count
859	N447 E434	B	2	Flake	4	0.1	Quartz	1
867	N447 E434	C	2	Flake	3	0	Quartz	1
867	N447 E434	C	2	Flake	3	1	Metavolcanic	2
871	N447 E434	A	2	Flake	3	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
876	N447 E434	D	2	Flake	3	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
876	N447 E434	D	2	Flake	3	0.6	Quartz	2
900	N447 E434	C	3	Flake	3	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
900	N447 E434	C	3	Flaked Cobble	1	74.8	Quartz	1
912	N447 E434	A	3	Flake	2	6.3	Metavolcanic	1
912	N447 E434	A	3	Flake	3	0.4	Metavolcanic	1
912	N447 E434	A	3	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	2
922	N447 E434	D	3	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	1
932	N447 E434	D	3	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
939	N447 E434	B	4	Cobble Flake	2	4	Quartzite	1
939	N447 E434	B	4	Crinoid	4	0.1	Fossil	1
939	N447 E434	B	4	Flake	3	0.4	Quartzite	1
939	N447 E434	B	4	Flake	3	1.8	Metavolcanic	3
939	N447 E434	B	4	Flake	3	0.9	Quartz	1
943	N447 E434	D	4	Flake	3	0.2	Metavolcanic	1
947	N447 E434	C	4	Flake	3	0.3	Quartz	1
947	N447 E434	C	4	Flake	3	0.7	Metavolcanic	2
955	N447 E434	A	4	Flake	3	1.7	Metavolcanic	2
978	N447 E434	D	5	Flake	3	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
984	N447 E434	A	5	Flake	2	2.2	Metavolcanic	1
984	N447 E434	A	5	Flake	3	0	Metavolcanic	1
989	N447 E434	C	5	Flake	3	0.4	Metavolcanic	2
989	N447 E434	C	5	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	1
998	N447 E434	B	6	Flake	3	1.6	Metavolcanic	2
1006	N447 E434	C	6	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
1006	N447 E434	C	6	Flake	3	0.6	Quartz	1
1013	N447 E434	B	7	Biface	1	13.9	Quartz	1
1020	N447 E434	D	7	Flake	2	2	Quartz	1
1062	N447 E434	D	8	Flake	3	1.8	Quartz	1
1068	N447 E434	A	8	Flake	3	0.5	Quartz	1
1142	N447 E436	A	1	Flake	3	0.2	Quartz	1
1194	N447 E436	C	1	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1198	N447 E436	A	2	Flake	3	0.9	Quartz	1
1198	N447 E436	A	2	Flake	3	0.2	Metavolcanic	1
1170	N447 E436	D	2	Flake	3	1	Quartzite	1
1170	N447 E436	D	2	Flake	3	1.1	Quartz	5
1210	N447 E436	A	3	Flake	3	1.2	Quartz	2
1215	N447 E436	A	3	Flake	3	0.3	Quartz	1

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Size Class	Weight	Material	Count
1215	N447 E436	A	3	Flake	3	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
1215	N447 E436	A	3	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1163	N447 E436	B	3	Flake	3	0.7	Quartz	2
1163	N447 E436	B	3	Flake	3	0.4	Metavolcanic	3
1175	N447 E436	B	3	Flake	3	1.5	Metavolcanic	1
1175	N447 E436	B	3	Flake	3	0.9	Quartz	3
1223	N447 E436	C	3	Flake	3	0.7	Quartz	3
1224	N447 E436	C	3	Flake	3	0	Metavolcanic	1
1180	N447 E436	D	3	Flake	3	1.2	Quartz	2
1225	N447 E436	A	4	Flake	3	1.5	Quartz	5
1225	N447 E436	A	4	Flake	4	0.2	Quartz	3
1187	N447 E436	B	4	Flake	3	2.1	Quartz	7
1235	N447 E436	C	4	Cobble Flake	2	15.8	Metavolcanic	1
1235	N447 E436	C	4	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
1235	N447 E436	C	4	Flake	3	2.6	Quartz	3
1235	N447 E436	C	4	Flake	4	0.1	Quartz	1
1235	N447 E436	C	4	Flake	4	0.1	Metavolcanic	2
1235	N447 E436	C	4	Hammerstone	2	14.3	Indeterminate	1
1184	N447 E436	D	4	Flake	3	0.2	Quartz	2
1242	N447 E436	B	5	Flake	3	6.2	Quartz	5
1258	N447 E436	C	5	Flake	3	1	Metavolcanic	1
1258	N447 E436	C	5	Flake	3	0.5	Quartz	2
1248	N447 E436	D	5	Flake	2	6.5	Quartz	1
1248	N447 E436	D	5	Flake	3	3	Quartz	7
1248	N447 E436	D	5	Flake	4	0.3	Quartz	5
1249	N447 E436	D	5	Projectile Point	2	45.8	Quartz	1
1262	N447 E436	A	6	Flake	2	2.4	Quartzite	1
1262	N447 E436	A	6	Flake	2	2.6	Quartz	1
1262	N447 E436	A	6	Flake	3	1.4	Quartz	2
1262	N447 E436	A	6	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1265	N447 E436	A	6	Flaked Cobble	2	22	Quartz	1
1280	N447 E436	B	6	Flake	2	4.8	Metavolcanic	1
1280	N447 E436	B	6	Flake	3	0	Quartz	1
1272	N447 E436	C	6	Cobble Flake	2	5.1	Quartzite	1
1272	N447 E436	C	6	Flake	2	4.1	Quartz	1
1272	N447 E436	C	6	Flake	3	0.4	Quartz	2
1272	N447 E436	C	6	Flake	3	0.2	Metavolcanic	1
1272	N447 E436	C	6	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	1
1277	N447 E436	D	6	Flake	2	3.8	Quartz	2
1277	N447 E436	D	6	Flake	3	1.9	Quartz	6
1277	N447 E436	D	6	Flake	4	0.1	Quartz	1
1299	N447 E436	A	7	Flake	3	0.1	Quartz	1

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Size Class	Weight	Material	Count
1294	N447 E436	C	7	Cobble Flake	2	2	Quartzite	1
1301	N447 E436	D	7	Flake	2	6.4	Metavolcanic	1
1325	N447 E436	C	8	Flake	2	17.6	Quartzite	4
1325	N447 E436	C	8	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
1325	N447 E436	C	8	Flake	3	0.5	Quartzite	2
1325	N447 E436	C	8	Flake	4	0	Quartzite	1
1337	N447 E436	D	8	Flake	3	0.1	Quartz	1
1337	N447 E436	D	8	Flake	4	0.1	Quartz	3
1342	N447 E436	A	9	Flake	4	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
1351	N447 E436	C	9	Flake	3	0.8	Quartzite	2
1373	N447 E436	C	10	Flake	3	0.1	Quartz	2
1373	N447 E436	C	10	Flake	3	0.2	Quartzite	1
841	N447 E438	A	1	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
862	N447 E438	A	2	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
862	N447 E438	A	2	Flake	3	1.3	Quartz	1
863	N447 E438	B	2	Projectile Point Fragment	2	3	Quartz	1
864	N447 E438	C	2	Flake	3	0.8	Quartz	1
870	N447 E438	D	2	Flake	3	0.9	Quartz	2
892	N447 E438	B	3	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
897	N447 E438	B	3	Flake	3	0	Metavolcanic	1
901	N447 E438	C	3	Flake	3	2.7	Quartz	4
901	N447 E438	C	3	Flake	3	0.4	Metavolcanic	2
901	N447 E438	C	3	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
901	N447 E438	C	3	Projectile Point Fragment	3	0.3	Quartz	1
906	N447 E438	C	3	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
883	N447 E438	D	3	Flake	3	0.7	Quartz	1
883	N447 E438	D	3	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
885	N447 E438	D	3	Flake	2	2.3	Metavolcanic	1
885	N447 E438	D	3	Flake	3	2.3	Quartz	1
915	N447 E438	A	4	Broken Cobble	2	9.5	Quartzite	1
915	N447 E438	A	4	Flake	2	1.9	Quartz	1
915	N447 E438	A	4	Flake	3	0.9	Quartz	1
915	N447 E438	A	4	Flake	4	0.2	Metavolcanic	2
915	N447 E438	A	4	Flake	4	0.2	Quartz	2
944	N447 E438	C	4	Flake	3	4.3	Quartz	3
940	N447 E438	D	4	Flake	3	0.2	Quartz	1
977	N447 E438	A	5	Flake	3	0.5	Metavolcanic	1
1257	N447 E438	A	5	Flake	3	0.2	Quartz	1

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Size Class	Weight	Material	Count
971	N447 E438	B	5	Flake	3	0.1	Quartz	1
971	N447 E438	B	5	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
959	N447 E438	C	5	Flake	4	0.3	Quartz	5
983	N447 E438	C	5	Flake	2	1.4	Quartz	1
983	N447 E438	C	5	Flake	3	1.3	Quartz	2
960	N447 E438	D	5	Flake	3	0.1	Quartz	1
985	N447 E438	D	6	Flake	3	0.4	Quartz	2
1000	N447 E438	B	7	Flake	3	0.3	Quartz	1
1000	N447 E438	B	7	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1001	N447 E438	D	7	End Scraper	2	11	Quartzite	1
1070	N447 E438	C	9	Flake	3	0.5	Quartz	1
1070	N447 E438	C	9	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1197	N447 E440	A	1	Flake	4	0	Quartz	1
1211	N447 E440	D	1	Flake	3	0.6	Quartz	1
1217	N447 E440	B	2	Flake	3	0.2	Quartz	1
1227	N447 E440	C	2	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
1264	N447 E440	A	3	Flake	3	0.4	Metavolcanic	1
1269	N447 E440	A	3	Flake	3	0.6	Metavolcanic	1
1269	N447 E440	A	3	Flake	3	0	Quartz	1
1269	N447 E440	A	3	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	2
1241	N447 E440	B	3	Flake	3	0.2	Metavolcanic	1
1254	N447 E440	C	3	Flake	3	0.8	Quartz	1
1259	N447 E440	C	3	Flake	3	0.6	Metavolcanic	2
1245	N447 E440	D	3	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
1251	N447 E440	D	3	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	1
1281	N447 E440	B	4	Flake	3	0.9	Quartz	2
1288	N447 E440	D	4	Flake	3	0.5	Metavolcanic	2
1288	N447 E440	D	4	Flake	4	0.1	Metavolcanic	2
1332	N447 E440	A	5	Cobble fragment	3	5	Quartz	2
1320	N447 E440	B	5	Cobble fragment	3	0.9	Quartz	1
1329	N447 E440	C	5	Flake	3	0.6	Metavolcanic	2
1329	N447 E440	C	5	Flake	4	0.1	Quartzite	1
1324	N447 E440	D	5	Flake	2	1.3	Quartzite	1
1359	N447 E440	A	6	Flake	3	0.5	Chert	1
1359	N447 E440	A	6	Utilized Flake	3	1	Chert	1
1344	N447 E440	B	6	Cobble Flake	2	2.4	Quartzite	1
1344	N447 E440	B	6	Flake	3	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
1355	N447 E440	C	6	Flake	2	4.5	Quartzite	2
1355	N447 E440	C	6	Flake	4	0.1	Metavolcanic	2
1376	N447 E440	A	7	Hammerstone	1	325.2	Quartz	1
1387	N447 E440	C	7	Flake	2	3.7	Quartz	1

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Size Class	Weight	Material	Count
1403	N447 E440	B	8	Flake	4	0	Metavolcanic	1
1416	N447 E440	C	8	Shatter	1	27.3	Quartz	1
1418	N447 E440	C	8	Flake	3	2.3	Chert	1
1426	N447 E440	C	8	Flake	2	4.3	Quartz	1
1426	N447 E440	C	8	Flake	3	0.1	Metavolcanic	1
1427	N447 E440	C	8	Shatter	1	30.4	Quartz	1
1429	N447 E440	C	8	Flake	2	9.7	Quartz	1
1430	N447 E440	C	8	Flake	3	1.9	Quartz	1
1437	N447 E440	C	8	Flake	3	0.2	Metavolcanic	1
1411	N447 E440	D	8	Flake	3	0.4	Quartzite	1
1411	N447 E440	D	8	Flake	3	1.3	Quartz	2
1411	N447 E440	D	8	Flake	4	0	Quartz	2
1462	N447 E440	B	9	Flake	3	0.6	Quartzite	1
1457	N447 E440	C	9	Flake	2	2.7	Metavolcanic	1
1457	N447 E440	C	9	Flake	3	1.3	Quartz	1
1538	N447 E440	D	12	Flake	3	0.3	Metavolcanic	1
1588	N447 E440	C	15	Shark Tooth	3	0.2	Fossil	1

## Appendix E: Ceramic Artifacts

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
856	N443 E434	B	1	Unidentified	3			3	
860	N443 E434	B	1	Unidentified	1			1	
845	N443 E434	C	1	Unidentified	2			2	
854	N443 E434	C	1	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
854	N443 E434	C	1	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		
854	N443 E434	C	1	Unidentified	1			1	
847	N443 E434	D	1	Unidentified	3			3	
869	N443 E434	A	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	7		5	2	
869	N443 E434	A	2	Deep Creek - Net	5		5		
869	N443 E434	A	2	Unidentified	11			11	
881	N443 E434	B	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
881	N443 E434	B	2	Deep Creek - Fabric	2		2		
881	N443 E434	B	2	Deep Creek - Net	3		3		
881	N443 E434	B	2	Hanover 2 - Cord Marked	1	1			
				Hanover 2 - Cross Cord					
881	N443 E434	B	2	Marked	1	1			
881	N443 E434	B	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	2		2		
881	N443 E434	B	2	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	3		3		
881	N443 E434	B	2	Unidentified	19		4	15	
889	N443 E434	C	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
889	N443 E434	C	2	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
889	N443 E434	C	2	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
889	N443 E434	C	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	2		2		
889	N443 E434	C	2	Unidentified	16		5	11	
875	N443 E434	D	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
875	N443 E434	D	2	Deep Creek - Net	2		2		
875	N443 E434	D	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1		1		
875	N443 E434	D	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	3	2	1		
875	N443 E434	D	2	Unidentified	8		1	7	
903	N443 E434	A	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1			1	
903	N443 E434	A	3	Deep Creek - Net	2	1	1		
903	N443 E434	A	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
903	N443 E434	A	3	Unidentified	2			2	
				Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
931	N443 E434	A	3	Marked	2		2		
931	N443 E434	A	3	Deep Creek - Net	2	1	1		
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
931	N443 E434	A	3	Marked	2		2		
931	N443 E434	A	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
931	N443 E434	A	3	Unidentified	8			8	
920	N443 E434	B	3	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
920	N443 E434	B	3	Deep Creek - Plain	1		1		
920	N443 E434	B	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1			1	
920	N443 E434	B	3	Hanover 2 - Plain	2		2		
920	N443 E434	B	3	Unidentified	15		1	12	2
935	N443 E434	B	3	Deep Creek - Net	1	1			
935	N443 E434	B	3	Hamp's Landing - Net	1	1			
935	N443 E434	B	3	Unidentified	6			6	
905	N443 E434	C	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	3		2	1	
905	N443 E434	C	3	Deep Creek - Fabric	2		1	1	
905	N443 E434	C	3	Deep Creek - Indeterminate	1		1		
905	N443 E434	C	3	Deep Creek - Net	2		2		
905	N443 E434	C	3	Hamp's Landing - Net	1		1		
905	N443 E434	C	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1			1	
905	N443 E434	C	3	Hanover 1 - Net	1		1		
905	N443 E434	C	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	2		2		
905	N443 E434	C	3	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	1		1		
905	N443 E434	C	3	Unidentified	26		1	17	8
890	N443 E434	D	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
890	N443 E434	D	3	Deep Creek - Net	1	1			
890	N443 E434	D	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	2		2		
890	N443 E434	D	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
890	N443 E434	D	3	Unidentified	2			2	
949	N443 E434	D	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
949	N443 E434	D	3	Deep Creek - Indeterminate	2			2	
949	N443 E434	D	3	Deep Creek - Net	6		6		
949	N443 E434	D	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		
949	N443 E434	D	3	Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
949	N443 E434	D	3	Marked	1			1	
949	N443 E434	D	3	Unidentified	15			15	
1030	N443 E434	A	4	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
1030	N443 E434	A	4	Unidentified	4			4	
969	N443 E434	B	4	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
969	N443 E434	B	4	Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
969	N443 E434	B	4	Marked	1		1		
969	N443 E434	B	4	Deep Creek - Net	2		2		
969	N443 E434	B	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		
969	N443 E434	B	4	Hanover 1 - Net	1		1		
969	N443 E434	B	4	Hanover 2 - Cross Cord					
969	N443 E434	B	4	Marked	1	1			

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
969	N443 E434	B	4	Unidentified	21		1	19	1
968	N443 E434	C	4	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	11	3	8		
				Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
968	N443 E434	C	4	Marked	1	1			
968	N443 E434	C	4	Deep Creek - Incised	1		1		
				Deep Creek -					
968	N443 E434	C	4	Indeterminate	3		3		
968	N443 E434	C	4	Deep Creek - Net	15	4	11		
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
968	N443 E434	C	4	Marked	1		1		
968	N443 E434	C	4	Hanover 1 - Plain	1		1		
956	N443 E434	D	4	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
				Deep Creek -					
956	N443 E434	D	4	Indeterminate	1		1		
956	N443 E434	D	4	Deep Creek - Net	2		2		
956	N443 E434	D	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		
956	N443 E434	D	4	Unidentified	24			20	4
				Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
1031	N443 E434	A	5	Marked	1		1		
				Deep Creek -					
1031	N443 E434	A	5	Indeterminate	1		1		
1031	N443 E434	A	5	Deep Creek - Net	3		3		
1031	N443 E434	A	5	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		
1031	N443 E434	A	5	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1	1			
1031	N443 E434	A	5	Unidentified	5			5	
				Deep Creek -					
992	N443 E434	B	5	Indeterminate	1		1		
992	N443 E434	B	5	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
992	N443 E434	B	5	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1			1	
992	N443 E434	B	5	Hanover 1 - Net	1		1		
992	N443 E434	B	5	Unidentified	2			2	
982	N443 E434	C	5	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	3		3		
982	N443 E434	C	5	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
982	N443 E434	C	5	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	2		1	1	
982	N443 E434	C	5	Unidentified	26		1	23	2
				Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
981	N443 E434	D	5	Marked	1		1		
				Deep Creek -					
981	N443 E434	D	5	Indeterminate	1		1		
981	N443 E434	D	5	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
981	N443 E434	D	5	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1		1		
981	N443 E434	D	5	Hanover 2 - Cord Marked	1		1		
981	N443 E434	D	5	Unidentified	11		1	10	
1075	N443 E434	A	6	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
1075	N443 E434	A	6	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1075	N443 E434	A	6	Unidentified	1			1	
1005	N443 E434	C	6	Deep Creek - Net	1			1	
1005	N443 E434	C	6	Unidentified	3			3	
997	N443 E434	D	6	Unidentified	2			2	
1082	N443 E434	D	7	Unidentified	3			3	
1205	N445 E434	A	1	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
1205	N445 E434	A	1	Hanover 2 - Fabric	2		1	1	
1205	N445 E434	A	1	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1205	N445 E434	A	1	Unidentified	5			5	
1216	N445 E434	B	1	Deep Creek - Indeterminate	1		1		
1216	N445 E434	B	1	Hanover 1 - Plain	2		2		
1216	N445 E434	B	1	Unidentified	1			1	
1219	N445 E434	C	1	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		
1219	N445 E434	C	1	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1226	N445 E434	D	1	Unidentified	1			1	
1230	N445 E434	A	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		1	1	
1230	N445 E434	A	2	Unidentified	3			3	
1237	N445 E434	B	2	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
1237	N445 E434	B	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1237	N445 E434	B	2	Unidentified	3			3	
1232	N445 E434	C	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
1236	N445 E434	D	2	Deep Creek - Indeterminate	3		1	2	
1236	N445 E434	D	2	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	1			1	
1247	N445 E434	A	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1			1	
1247	N445 E434	A	3	Deep Creek - Net	3		2	1	
1247	N445 E434	A	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1247	N445 E434	A	3	Hanover 1 - Plain	1		1		
1267	N445 E434	A	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	7		6	1	
1267	N445 E434	A	3	Deep Creek - Cross Cord Marked	1		1		
1267	N445 E434	A	3	Deep Creek - Fabric	2		2		
1267	N445 E434	A	3	Deep Creek - Indeterminate	4		2	2	
1267	N445 E434	A	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	5		5		
1267	N445 E434	A	3	Hanover 1 - Cross Cord Marked	2	1	1		
1267	N445 E434	A	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	2		2		
1267	N445 E434	A	3	Hanover 1 - Plain	1		1		
1267	N445 E434	A	3	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1267	N445 E434	A	3	Unidentified	4			4	
1273	N445 E434	B	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
				Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
1273	N445 E434	B	3	Marked	1	1			
1273	N445 E434	B	3	Deep Creek - Fabric	1		1		
1273	N445 E434	B	3	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
1273	N445 E434	B	3	Deep Creek - Plain	1		1		
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
1273	N445 E434	B	3	Marked	1		1		
1273	N445 E434	B	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1	1			
1273	N445 E434	B	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	2		2		
1273	N445 E434	B	3	Unidentified	4			4	
				Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
1284	N445 E434	B	3	Marked	1		1		
1284	N445 E434	B	3	Deep Creek - Net	1	1			
1284	N445 E434	B	3	Deep Creek - Plain	1		1		
1284	N445 E434	B	3	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1		1		
1284	N445 E434	B	3	Unidentified	3		1	2	
1260	N445 E434	C	3	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
1260	N445 E434	C	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	3	1	2		
1260	N445 E434	C	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1260	N445 E434	C	3	Unidentified	7		2	5	
1276	N445 E434	C	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	9	1	6	2	
				Deep Creek -					
1276	N445 E434	C	3	Indeterminate	6	1	2	3	
1276	N445 E434	C	3	Deep Creek - Net	2		2		
1276	N445 E434	C	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	3		2	1	
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
1276	N445 E434	C	3	Marked	2		2		
1276	N445 E434	C	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1			1	
1276	N445 E434	C	3	Unidentified	13		1	12	
1261	N445 E434	D	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	3		3		
1261	N445 E434	D	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1	1			
1261	N445 E434	D	3	Unidentified	5		1	2	2
1279	N445 E434	D	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
1279	N445 E434	D	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1279	N445 E434	D	3	Unidentified	5			5	
1305	N445 E434	A	4	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	25	14	8	3	
				Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
1305	N445 E434	A	4	Marked	4	2	2		
1305	N445 E434	A	4	Deep Creek - Fabric	1		1		
				Deep Creek -					
1305	N445 E434	A	4	Indeterminate	3	2	1		
1305	N445 E434	A	4	Deep Creek - Net	2	2			
1305	N445 E434	A	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		
1305	N445 E434	A	4	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	1			1	

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
1305	N445 E434	A	4	Unidentified Deep Creek - Cross Cord	49		3	37	9
1319	N445 E434	B	4	Marked	1		1		
1319	N445 E434	B	4	Deep Creek - Fabric	1		1		
1319	N445 E434	B	4	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1319	N445 E434	B	4	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1319	N445 E434	B	4	Unidentified Deep Creek - Cord & Cord	6			6	
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Marked	2	2			
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek - Cross Cord	41	16	24	1	
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Marked Deep Creek -	4	2	2		
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Indeterminate	5		5		
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Deep Creek - Net Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	10	2	8		
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Marked	2	1	1		
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	2		1	1	
1308	N445 E434	C	4	Unidentified	37		2	35	
1312	N445 E434	A-C	4	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	1	1			
1312	N445 E434	A-C	4	Marked	1	1			
1312	N445 E434	A-C	4	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1		1		
1312	N445 E434	A-C	4	Unidentified	2			2	
1313	N445 E434	D	4	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek - Cross Cord	4		4		
1313	N445 E434	D	4	Marked	1		1		
1313	N445 E434	D	4	Deep Creek - Net	3	1	2		
1313	N445 E434	D	4	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1		1		
1313	N445 E434	D	4	Unidentified	16		2	14	
1326	N445 E434	A	5	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	3		3		
1326	N445 E434	A	5	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
1326	N445 E434	A	5	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 2 - Cross Cord	1		1		
1326	N445 E434	A	5	Marked	1			1	
1326	N445 E434	A	5	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1326	N445 E434	A	5	Unidentified Hanover 2 - Cross Cord	4			4	
1345	N445 E434	B	5	Marked	1	1			
1345	N445 E434	B	5	Unidentified	5			5	
1330	N445 E434	C	5	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek - Cross Cord	3		3		
1330	N445 E434	C	5	Marked	1		1		

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
1330	N445 E434	C	5	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		
1330	N445 E434	C	5	Unidentified Deep Creek -	6			6	
1339	N445 E434	D	5	Indeterminate Ind Sand Tempered -	1		1		
1339	N445 E434	D	5	Incised	2	1	1		
1339	N445 E434	D	5	Unidentified	6		1	5	
1354	N445 E434	A	6	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
1354	N445 E434	A	6	Unidentified	3			3	
1353	N445 E434	C	6	Unidentified	5		1	4	
1395	N445 E434	D	7	Unidentified Deep Creek -	1			1	
842	N447 E434	B	1	Indeterminate	1		1		
846	N447 E434	C	1	Unidentified	2			2	
853	N447 E434	D	1	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
853	N447 E434	D	1	Unidentified	1			1	
871	N447 E434	A	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	3		2	1	
859	N447 E434	B	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1			1	
859	N447 E434	B	2	Deep Creek - Net	2		2		
859	N447 E434	B	2	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	1		1		
859	N447 E434	B	2	Marked	1		1		
859	N447 E434	B	2	Hanover 1 - Plain	3		1	2	
859	N447 E434	B	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	2		2		
859	N447 E434	B	2	Sand Tempered - Punctate	1		1		
859	N447 E434	B	2	Unidentified Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	24			24	
871	N447 E434	B	2	Marked	1			1	
871	N447 E434	B	2	Unidentified	7			7	
867	N447 E434	C	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek -	2		2		
867	N447 E434	C	2	Indeterminate	1		1		
867	N447 E434	C	2	Deep Creek - Net	4		2	2	
867	N447 E434	C	2	Hanover 1 - Plain	1		1		
867	N447 E434	C	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1			1	
867	N447 E434	C	2	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	1		1		
876	N447 E434	D	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
876	N447 E434	D	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	2		2		
876	N447 E434	D	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
904	N447 E434	A	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek - Cross Cord	1		1		
904	N447 E434	A	3	Marked Deep Creek -	1		1		
904	N447 E434	A	3	Indeterminate	3		2	1	

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
904	N447 E434	A	3	Deep Creek - Net	3		3		
904	N447 E434	A	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate Deep Creek - Cross Cord	2			2	
912	N447 E434	A	3	Marked	1		1		
912	N447 E434	A	3	Hanover 1 - Plain	1			1	
912	N447 E434	A	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1			1	
912	N447 E434	A	3	Unidentified	5		1	4	
884	N447 E434	B	3	Hanover 1 - Plain	1		1		
884	N447 E434	B	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
894	N447 E434	B	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
894	N447 E434	B	3	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
894	N447 E434	B	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	2		2		
894	N447 E434	B	3	Hanover 1 - Plain	1		1		
894	N447 E434	B	3	Unidentified	3			3	
895	N447 E434	C	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek - Cross Cord	4		2	2	
895	N447 E434	C	3	Marked	1		1		
895	N447 E434	C	3	Deep Creek - Net	3		2	1	
895	N447 E434	C	3	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1	1			
895	N447 E434	C	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
895	N447 E434	C	3	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	1		1		
895	N447 E434	C	3	Unidentified	11			11	
900	N447 E434	C	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek - Cross Cord	1		1		
900	N447 E434	C	3	Marked	1		1		
900	N447 E434	C	3	Deep Creek - Net	3		3		
900	N447 E434	C	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	1			1	
900	N447 E434	C	3	Marked	1	1			
900	N447 E434	C	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
900	N447 E434	C	3	Unidentified	7		2	5	
922	N447 E434	D	3	Deep Creek - Net	5		3	2	
922	N447 E434	D	3	Deep Creek - Net	1	1			
922	N447 E434	D	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	2		2		
922	N447 E434	D	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	3	1	2		
922	N447 E434	D	3	Unidentified	6			6	
932	N447 E434	D	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek -	3		1	2	
932	N447 E434	D	3	Indeterminate	1		1		
932	N447 E434	D	3	Deep Creek - Net	9	2	7		
932	N447 E434	D	3	Hanover 1 - Fabric	3		3		
932	N447 E434	D	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	2		2		
932	N447 E434	D	3	Unidentified	6			6	
955	N447 E434	A	4	Deep Creek - Fabric	1		1		

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
				Deep Creek -					
955	N447 E434	A	4	Indeterminate	1	1			
955	N447 E434	A	4	Hanover 1 - Plain	1	1			
955	N447 E434	A	4	Unidentified	6			6	
939	N447 E434	B	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	3	3			
939	N447 E434	B	4	Hanover 1 - Plain	1	1			
939	N447 E434	B	4	Unidentified	4	4			
				Deep Creek -					
947	N447 E434	C	4	Indeterminate	1	1			
947	N447 E434	C	4	Deep Creek - Net	2	2			
947	N447 E434	C	4	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1	1			
947	N447 E434	C	4	Unidentified	3			3	
				Deep Creek -					
943	N447 E434	D	4	Indeterminate	1	1			
943	N447 E434	D	4	Deep Creek - Net	1	1			
943	N447 E434	D	4	Unidentified	4			4	
				Deep Creek -					
984	N447 E434	A	5	Indeterminate	1	1			
984	N447 E434	A	5	Unidentified	2			2	
				Ind Sand Tempered -					
974	N447 E434	B	5	Incised	1	1			
				Deep Creek -					
989	N447 E434	C	5	Indeterminate	1	1			
978	N447 E434	D	5	Hanover 1 - Plain	1			1	
978	N447 E434	D	5	Unidentified	1			1	
1006	N447 E434	C	6	Deep Creek - Stamped	1	1			
1142	N447 E436	A	1	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2	2			
				Deep Creek -					
1142	N447 E436	A	1	Indeterminate	1	1			
1142	N447 E436	A	1	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1	1			
1142	N447 E436	A	1	Unidentified	2			2	
1157	N447 E436	B	1	Unidentified	1			1	
1194	N447 E436	C	1	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1	1			
1294	N447 E436	C	1	Unidentified	3			3	
1162	N447 E436	D	1	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1	1			
1162	N447 E436	D	1	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1			1	
1162	N447 E436	D	1	Unidentified	6			6	
1198	N447 E436	A	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	3	1	2		
				Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
1198	N447 E436	A	2	Marked	1	1			
				Deep Creek -					
1198	N447 E436	A	2	Indeterminate	3	3			
1198	N447 E436	A	2	Deep Creek - Net	1	1			
1198	N447 E436	A	2	Hanover 1 - Punctate	1	1			
1198	N447 E436	A	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	6	1	2	3	

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
1198	N447 E436	A	2	Hanover 2 - Plain	1		1		
1198	N447 E436	A	2	Unidentified	20		1	19	
1163	N447 E436	B	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2	1	1		
				Deep Creek -					
1163	N447 E436	B	2	Indeterminate	1		1		
1163	N447 E436	B	2	Deep Creek - Net	4		3	1	
1163	N447 E436	B	2	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	3	2	1		
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
1163	N447 E436	B	2	Marked	4	1	3		
1163	N447 E436	B	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1		1		
1163	N447 E436	B	2	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1163	N447 E436	B	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	3	2	1		
1163	N447 E436	B	2	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	6		6		
1163	N447 E436	B	2	Unidentified	18			18	
1207	N447 E436	C	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
				Deep Creek -					
1207	N447 E436	C	2	Indeterminate	2		2		
1207	N447 E436	C	2	Hanover 1 - Plain	1		1		
1207	N447 E436	C	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1207	N447 E436	C	2	Unidentified	9		1	7	1
1170	N447 E436	D	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	8	1	7		
1170	N447 E436	D	2	Deep Creek - Fabric	5	3		2	
				Deep Creek -					
1170	N447 E436	D	2	Indeterminate	2		2		
1170	N447 E436	D	2	Deep Creek - Net	2	2			
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
1170	N447 E436	D	2	Marked	2		2		
1170	N447 E436	D	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	2		1	1	
1170	N447 E436	D	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1170	N447 E436	D	2	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	5		3	2	
1170	N447 E436	D	2	Unidentified	11		1	10	
				Deep Creek -					
1210	N447 E436	A	3	Indeterminate	1		1		
1210	N447 E436	A	3	Deep Creek - Net	3	3			
1210	N447 E436	A	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	3		3		
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
1210	N447 E436	A	3	Marked	2		2		
1210	N447 E436	A	3	Hanover 1 - Net	2		2		
1210	N447 E436	A	3	Unidentified	9		1	8	
1215	N447 E436	A	3	Hanover 1 - Plain	1		1		
1175	N447 E436	B	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1	1			
				Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
1175	N447 E436	B	3	Marked	2		2		
				Deep Creek -					
1175	N447 E436	B	3	Indeterminate	1		1		

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
1175	N447 E436	B	3	Deep Creek - Net	3	3			
1175	N447 E436	B	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	2	2			
1175	N447 E436	B	3	Marked	1		1		
1175	N447 E436	B	3	Hanover 1 - Plain	1			1	
1175	N447 E436	B	3	Unidentified	10		4	5	1
1223	N447 E436	C	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	1	1			
1223	N447 E436	C	3	Marked	1	1			
1223	N447 E436	C	3	Unidentified	10		1	9	
1224	N447 E436	C	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
1224	N447 E436	C	3	Deep Creek - Net	2	1	1		
1224	N447 E436	C	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	2		1	1	
1224	N447 E436	C	3	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	2		1	1	
1224	N447 E436	C	3	Unidentified	13			12	1
1180	N447 E436	D	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek - Cross Cord	4	1	3		
1180	N447 E436	D	3	Marked Deep Creek -	1		1		
1180	N447 E436	D	3	Indeterminate	4	1	3		
1180	N447 E436	D	3	Deep Creek - Net	2		2		
1180	N447 E436	D	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	4		3	1	
1180	N447 E436	D	3	Marked	1		1		
1180	N447 E436	D	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1180	N447 E436	D	3	Hanover 1 - Plain	2		2		
1225	N447 E436	A	4	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
1225	N447 E436	A	4	Deep Creek - Punctate	1		1		
1225	N447 E436	A	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	2		2		
1225	N447 E436	A	4	Marked Ind Temper - Cross Cord	4		4		
1225	N447 E436	A	4	Marked	1		1		
1225	N447 E436	A	4	Unidentified Deep Creek - Cross Cord	4			4	
1187	N447 E436	B	4	Marked Deep Creek -	1		1		
1187	N447 E436	B	4	Indeterminate	3		3		
1187	N447 E436	B	4	Deep Creek - Net	4	1	3		
1187	N447 E436	B	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	2		2		
1187	N447 E436	B	4	Marked	1	1			
1187	N447 E436	B	4	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1187	N447 E436	B	4	Unidentified	11			11	

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
				Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
1184	N447 E436	D	4	Marked	3		3		
1184	N447 E436	D	4	Deep Creek - Net	1	1			
1184	N447 E436	D	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	4		2	2	
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
1184	N447 E436	D	4	Marked	3	1	2		
1184	N447 E436	D	4	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1235	N447 E436	E	4	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	3		1	2	
				Deep Creek - Cross &					
1235	N447 E436	E	4	Cord Marked	1	1			
				Deep Creek -					
1235	N447 E436	E	4	Indeterminate	2		2		
1235	N447 E436	E	4	Deep Creek - Net	1	1			
1235	N447 E436	E	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1	1			
1235	N447 E436	E	4	Hanover 1 - Fabric	2		1	1	
				Hanover 1 - Simple					
1235	N447 E436	E	4	Stamped	1		1		
1235	N447 E436	E	4	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1235	N447 E436	E	4	Unidentified	13			13	
1242	N447 E436	B	5	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1242	N447 E436	B	5	Unidentified	8			8	
				Deep Creek -					
1248	N447 E436	D	5	Indeterminate	3		2	1	
1248	N447 E436	D	5	Deep Creek - Net	2		2		
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
1248	N447 E436	D	5	Marked	1		1		
1248	N447 E436	D	5	Unidentified	4		3	1	
1277	N447 E436	D	6	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1	1			
1277	N447 E436	D	6	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1277	N447 E436	D	6	Unidentified	6			4	2
1337	N447 E436	A	8	Unidentified	3			3	
852	N447 E438	B	1	Deep Creek - Fabric	1		1		
852	N447 E438	B	1	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		
852	N447 E438	B	1	Hanover 1 - Fabric	4		1	3	
852	N447 E438	B	1	Unidentified	1			1	
849	N447 E438	C	1	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	1		1		
849	N447 E438	C	1	Unidentified	1			1	
848	N447 E438	D	1	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1			1	
848	N447 E438	D	1	Unidentified	1			1	
862	N447 E438	A	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
				Deep Creek - Cross Cord					
862	N447 E438	A	2	Marked	1	1			
				Deep Creek -					
862	N447 E438	A	2	Indeterminate	3		3		
862	N447 E438	A	2	Deep Creek - Net	9	4	5		

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
862	N447 E438	A	2	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	6		5	1	
862	N447 E438	A	2	Marked	6	1	5		
862	N447 E438	A	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	2	1	1		
862	N447 E438	A	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	2	1	1		
862	N447 E438	A	2	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1	1			
862	N447 E438	A	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	3	2	1		
862	N447 E438	A	2	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	1		1		
862	N447 E438	A	2	Unidentified	24		3	20	1
863	N447 E438	B	2	Deep Creek - Net	1	1			
863	N447 E438	B	2	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	5		5		
863	N447 E438	B	2	Marked	2		2		
863	N447 E438	B	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	7	3	3	1	
863	N447 E438	B	2	Hanover 1 - Net	2		2		
863	N447 E438	B	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
863	N447 E438	B	2	Unidentified	14		1	13	
870	N447 E438	B	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek - Cross &	2		2		
870	N447 E438	B	2	Cord Marked	1	1			
870	N447 E438	B	2	Deep Creek - Fabric	1	1			
870	N447 E438	B	2	Deep Creek - Net	7		7		
870	N447 E438	B	2	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	5	1	2	2	
870	N447 E438	B	2	Marked	3	1	2		
870	N447 E438	B	2	Hanover 2 - Cord Marked	1	1			
870	N447 E438	B	2	Unidentified	11		2	9	
864	N447 E438	C	2	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	2			2	
864	N447 E438	C	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	2	1	1		
864	N447 E438	C	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	2			2	
864	N447 E438	C	2	Unidentified	11			11	
874	N447 E438	Cleaning Wall	2	Deep Creek - Net	3	1	2		
874	N447 E438	Cleaning Wall	2	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	4		3	1	
874	N447 E438	Cleaning Wall	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	6	2	4		
874	N447 E438	Cleaning Wall	2	Unidentified	5		4	1	
882	N447 E438	A	3	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
882	N447 E438	A	3	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1	1			
882	N447 E438	A	3	Unidentified Deep Creek -	2			2	
891	N447 E438	A	3	Indeterminate	2		1	1	
891	N447 E438	A	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	2		1	1	

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
891	N447 E438	A	3	Unidentified	2			2	
892	N447 E438	B	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	1	1			
892	N447 E438	B	3	Marked	1		1		
892	N447 E438	B	3	Unidentified Deep Creek - Cross Cord	3			3	
897	N447 E438	B	3	Marked	1		1		
897	N447 E438	B	3	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
897	N447 E438	B	3	Unidentified Deep Creek -	4		1	3	
901	N447 E438	C	3	Indeterminate	1		1		
901	N447 E438	C	3	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
901	N447 E438	C	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	1		1		
901	N447 E438	C	3	Marked	1		1		
901	N447 E438	C	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
901	N447 E438	C	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1	1			
901	N447 E438	C	3	Unidentified	14			13	1
906	N447 E438	C	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
906	N447 E438	C	3	Deep Creek - Net	2	2			
906	N447 E438	C	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	2	1	1		
906	N447 E438	C	3	Unidentified	4		1	3	
883	N447 E438	D	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek - Cross Cord	1		1		
883	N447 E438	D	3	Marked	2	2			
883	N447 E438	D	3	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
883	N447 E438	D	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	2	1	1		
883	N447 E438	D	3	Marked	2	2			
883	N447 E438	D	3	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1		1		
885	N447 E438	D	3	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
885	N447 E438	D	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross and Cord Marked	2	1		1	
885	N447 E438	D	3	Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	1	1			
885	N447 E438	D	3	Marked	2		2		
885	N447 E438	D	3	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1		1		
885	N447 E438	D	3	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
885	N447 E438	D	3	Hanover 1 - Net	1		1		
885	N447 E438	D	3	Unidentified Deep Creek -	11		3	8	
908	N447 E438		3	Indeterminate	1		1		
908	N447 E438		3	Unidentified	1			1	
915	N447 E438	A	4	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
915	N447 E438	A	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
915	N447 E438	A	4	Unidentified	3			3	
938	N447 E438	B	4	Unidentified Deep Creek -	1		1		
944	N447 E438	C	4	Indeterminate	1		1		
944	N447 E438	C	4	Deep Creek - Net	1	1			
944	N447 E438	C	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	3		1	2	
944	N447 E438	C	4	Marked	4		2	2	
944	N447 E438	C	4	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1			1	
944	N447 E438	C	4	Unidentified	2			2	
940	N447 E438	D	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	2		2		
940	N447 E438	D	4	Marked	4		4		
940	N447 E438	D	4	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1			1	
940	N447 E438	D	4	Unidentified	5			5	
977	N447 E438	A	5	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1			1	
971	N447 E438	B	5	Deep Creek - Fabric Deep Creek -	1		1		
971	N447 E438	B	5	Indeterminate	1			1	
971	N447 E438	B	5	Hanover 1 - Plain	1		1		
1258	N447 E438	C	5	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
1258	N447 E438	C	5	Deep Creek - Net Hanover 1 - Cross Cord	1		1		
1258	N447 E438	C	5	Marked	1	1			
960	N447 E438	D	5	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		
985	N447 E438	D	6	Deep Creek - Cord Marked Deep Creek - Cross Cord	1		1		
1208	N447 E440	B	1	Marked	1		1		
1208	N447 E440	B	1	Unidentified	2				2
1200	N447 E440	C	1	Deep Creek - Fabric	1		1		
1200	N447 E440	C	1	Unidentified Deep Creek -	2			2	
1211	N447 E440	D	1	Indeterminate Deep Creek -	1		1		
1238	N447 E440	A	2	Indeterminate	4		4		
1238	N447 E440	A	2	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
1238	N447 E440	A	2	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	3		3		
1238	N447 E440	A	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	12	2	8	2	
1238	N447 E440	A	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	2	1	1		
1238	N447 E440	A	2	Hanover 2 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1238	N447 E440	A	2	Unidentified Deep Creek -	19			19	
1217	N447 E440	B	2	Indeterminate	1		1		
1217	N447 E440	B	2	Deep Creek - Net	1			1	
1217	N447 E440	B	2	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	2		2		

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
1217	N447 E440	B	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1		1		
1217	N447 E440	B	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1217	N447 E440	B	2	Unidentified	1			1	
1227	N447 E440	C	2	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1	1			
1227	N447 E440	C	2	Deep Creek - Fabric	3	1	2		
1227	N447 E440	C	2	Deep Creek - Net	3		3		
1227	N447 E440	C	2	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	8		7	1	
1227	N447 E440	C	2	Hanover 1 - Cross and Cord Marked	1	1			
1227	N447 E440	C	2	Hanover 1 - Cross Cord Marked	3		3		
1227	N447 E440	C	2	Hanover 1 - Fabric	16	6	9	1	
1227	N447 E440	C	2	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	5		5		
1227	N447 E440	C	2	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1227	N447 E440	C	2	Unidentified	28			28	
1264	N447 E440	A	3	Deep Creek - Net	2	1	1		
1264	N447 E440	A	3	Hanover 1 - Cross Cord Marked	6	2	4		
1264	N447 E440	A	3	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1	1			
1264	N447 E440	A	3	Unidentified	5		2	3	
1269	N447 E440	A	3	Unidentified	4			4	
1241	N447 E440	B	3	Deep Creek - Fabric	1		1		
1241	N447 E440	B	3	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
1241	N447 E440	B	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1		1		
1241	N447 E440	B	3	Hanover 2 - Cross Cord Marked	2	2			
1241	N447 E440	B	3	Hanover 2 - Fabric	1		1		
1241	N447 E440	B	3	Unidentified	5		4	1	
1243	N447 E440	B	3	Deep Creek - Net	1	1			
1243	N447 E440	B	3	Unidentified	1			1	
1254	N447 E440	C	3	Deep Creek - Net	3		3		
1254	N447 E440	C	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	2		2		
1254	N447 E440	C	3	Hanover 1 - Fabric	3		2	1	
1254	N447 E440	C	3	Unidentified	2			2	
1259	N447 E440	C	3	Deep Creek - Net	4	2	2		
1259	N447 E440	C	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	2	1	1		
1259	N447 E440	C	3	Hanover 1 - Cross Cord Marked	3		3		
1259	N447 E440	C	3	Hanover 1 - Fabric	2		2		
1259	N447 E440	C	3	Hanover 2 - Plain	1		1		
1259	N447 E440	C	3	Unidentified	2			2	
1245	N447 E440	D	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	2		2		
1245	N447 E440	D	3	Deep Creek - Net	1		1		
1245	N447 E440	D	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	2			2	

FS#	Unit	Sub-Square	Level	Type	Number	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
1245	N447 E440	D	3	Marked	1			1	
1245	N447 E440	D	3	Hanover 1 - Fabric	2		1	1	
1245	N447 E440	D	3	Unidentified	5			5	
1251	N447 E440	D	3	Deep Creek - Cord Marked	1		1		
				Deep Creek -					
1251	N447 E440	D	3	Indeterminate	1		1		
1251	N447 E440	D	3	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	4	2	1	1	
1251	N447 E440	D	3	Hanover 1 - Fabric	1		1		
1251	N447 E440	D	3	Unidentified	8			8	
1298	N447 E440	A	4	Unidentified	7		1	6	
1281	N447 E440	B	4	Unidentified	1			1	
1307	N447 E440	C	4	Deep Creek - Net	2		2		
1307	N447 E440	C	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	6	1	3	2	
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
1307	N447 E440	C	4	Marked	2	1	1		
1307	N447 E440	C	4	Hanover 1 - Net	3	1	1	1	
1307	N447 E440	C	4	Unidentified	10		1	8	1
				Deep Creek -					
1288	N447 E440	D	4	Indeterminate	2	2			
1288	N447 E440	D	4	Deep Creek - Net	2		2		
1288	N447 E440	D	4	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	5	1	2	2	
1288	N447 E440	D	4	Hanover 1 - Fabric	2	2			
1288	N447 E440	D	4	Unidentified	6			6	
1320	N447 E440	B	5	Unidentified	1			1	
1329	N447 E440	C	5	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	2		1	1	
				Hanover 1 - Cross Cord					
1329	N447 E440	C	5	Marked	1		1		
1368	N447 E440	D	7	Hanover 1 - Cord Marked	1			1	
1368	N447 E440	D	7	Unidentified	1			1	
1416	N447 E440	C	8	Hanover 1 - Indeterminate	1		1		
1416	N447 E440	C	8	Unidentified	1			1	