A FEW VISITS IN PREHISTORY:

DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS AT 9Rh18,

RANDOLPH COUNTY, GEORGIA

Prepared For:

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ABSTRACT

Data recovery investigations were conducted at the multicomponent prehistoric site, 9Rh18, Randolph County, Georgia. The May 1992 excavations were conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc., for the Georgia Department of Transportation in anticipation of site impact through construction of the Cuthbert bypass. The investigations included: full site coverage through 50 by 50 cm units excavated on a 10 m interval; the computer assisted plotting of the 50 by 50 cm unit results; the excavation of ten 2 by 2 m units; the machine-assisted removal of the plow zone overburden from a portion of the site; and a detailed analysis of the recovered lithic artifacts and pottery.

The results indicate that the site was utilized sporadically and repeatedly for over 9,000 years from the Early Archaic Period through the Late Woodland Period. The most intensive use of the site was during the Early Archaic, Gulf Formational, and Late Woodland Periods. Although the severe postdepositional mixing of components prevented detailed analysis of the debitage associated with each component, it is evident that the site was repeatedly utilized as a short-term, near-quarry locus where lithic manufacture occurred.

The presence at 9Rh18 of Stallings Island fiber tempered pottery, and the lack of Norwood semi-fiber tempered pottery, may be related to settlement shift in the Gulf Formational span. Stallings Island components are rare and Norwood components are frequent in the floodplains of the Chattahoochee River.

The Late Woodland component at the site falls into either the Kolomoki or Quartermaster phase. The presence of this component at 9Rh18, and the lack of earlier Woodland or subsequent Mississippian components fits Schnell's model of a shift to the inter-riverine uplands during the Kolomoki phase.

The data recovery investigations have been completed in accordance with the Scope of Work and Data Recovery Plan. The present research has achieved the research potential of this site, and no further work is warranted. It is recommended that no adverse effect will be realized to this site by the proposed highway construction.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was funded by the Georgia Department of Transportation. Ms. Teresa Paglione of the GDOT was especially helpful and interested through the project. Dr. David Anderson (National Park Service) provided his opinions on projectile points and pottery, and also provided background literature.

The field crew consisted of Mr. Bill Jordan, Mr. John O'Donnell, Mr. Joe Sanders, and Mr. Mike Reynolds; they completed the excavations in a professional and timely manner. Mr. Ralph Sanders of Cuthbert provided his bulldozer expertise during the site stripping and backfilling. The laboratory analysis was conducted by Ms. Rebecca Ross and Mr. Bill Jordan, under the supervision of Ms. Connie Huddleston. The lithic analytical scheme was crafted by Dr. Eric C. Poplin, and Ms. Linda Kennedy conducted the zooarchaeological and ethnobotanical analyses. Mr. David Diener produced the report graphics and artifact photographs. All the project personnel are thanked for their efforts.

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PREFACE

The archaeological data recovery project presented in this report is the result of cultural resource management studies for the construction of a north-south new location bypass east of the City of Cuthbert. The bypass would begin just north of the CSX Railroad grade and US 27/SR 1 south of the city and would extend to just north of the intersection of US 27/SR 1 and CR 166 north of the city. Approximately 200 feet of right-of-way would be required for the total length of the 4.5 mile project. Preliminary planning for the proposed bypass included a pedestrian archaeological survey with testing at high site probability areas.

As a result of the archaeological survey, eight sites were identified; only one of these sites, 9Rh18, was considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The size and depth of the site was determined by surface indications and the excavation of 20 50x50cm shovel tests and four 1x2m excavation units. Subsurface testing indicated the presence of undisturbed cultural strata below the plowzone. The site was considered significant because of the archaeological data it contained and the potential research value in yielding important information on the prehistory of southwest Georgia. The avoidance of this cultural resource was not considered prudent and feasible from both engineering and environmental standpoints. Alternative alignments would impact a large wetland area, several residential structures, and the City of Cuthbert Water Treatment Plant. Therefore, mitigation through data recovery was recommended for 9RH18.

Based on the results of the initial data recovery conducted by the Department, a Request for Proposals was drafted and a contract was negotiated with Brockington and Associates, Inc., to mitigate the site within the proposed project corridor. This report is a result of the fulfillment of the contract agreement. The Georgia Department of Transportation is pleased to publish this report as the fifth in its Occasional Papers in Cultural Resource Management series.

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Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the major goals of archaeology is to understand how past cultures used the landscape, and to infer what behaviors generated the artifacts and sites they left behind. This report addresses these questions from the perspective of a prehistoric site (9Rh18) in the Fall Line Hills district of Georgia; this site was utilized by cultures from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland Periods. It is demonstrated that repeated, sporadic, and non-residential use of a single location through time can (and in this case, did) produce a high frequency and density of artifacts.

In anticipation of the construction of the Cuthbert bypass highway, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted archaeological data recovery investigations at site 9Rh18, Randolph County, Georgia (Figure 1). The multi-component prehistoric site is situated on the proposed center line of the highway, and therefore faces direct project impact. Previous research at the site had resulted in a recommendation of the site as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In order to mitigate the adverse effects to the site, a program of data recovery was undertaken in accordance with a Scope of Work written by the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT 1992).

METHODS

The data recovery investigations began with the examination of vertical and horizontal artifact distribution by means of excavating 50 by 50 cm units on a 10 m interval over the entire site. The data from the 50 by 50 cm units were utilized to reconstruct spatial patterns, and to plan where larger excavations should be placed. Ten 2 by 2 m units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels, in order to recover significant samples of artifacts from various suspected horizontal and vertical clusters. Following the unit excavations, select areas of the site were mechanically stripped to determine if subsurface features had survived.

The analyses included detailed examinations of the lithic and ceramic artifacts. Because bioturbation precluded component-specific discussions of lithic debitage and technology, the lithic artifact analysis focused upon the hafted bifaces. The ceramic analyses included technological and typological examinations.

RESULTS

The data recovery results are disappointing because horizontal or vertical component separation of components was not possible. All levels of the site displayed artifacts from various periods, and the artifacts of a certain area could not be assigned to a specific component. The mixed nature of the components severely hampered any meaningful discussion of lithic technology, site function through time, and component size.

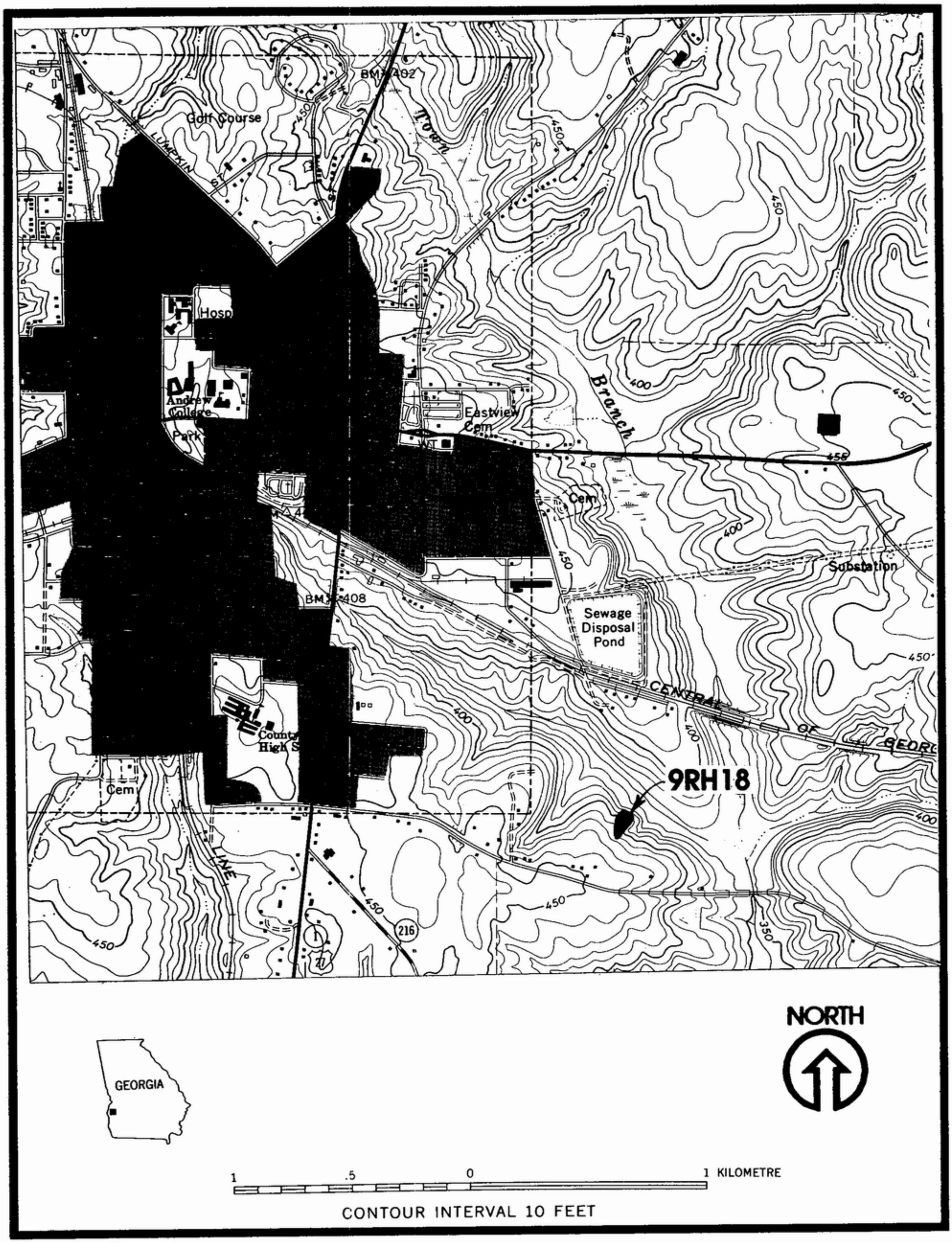


Figure 1. Site Location Plotted on Cuthbert USGS Quadrangle Map.

It was demonstrated that the site had been utilized in the Early Archaic, Gulf Formational and Late Woodland Periods.

REPORT FORMAT

The environmental and cultural setting of the project site are presented in Chapter 2. It is emphasized that the site is situated on the divide between two major drainages which apparently patterned past human behavior. In Chapter 3, the methods of investigation are presented. Chapter 4 presents the results of the analyses, and the regional implications of the results are discussed in Chapter 5. Appendix A is comprised of the artifact inventory sheets.

Chapter 2. PROJECT SETTING

The site is located within the Fall Line Hills district of the Coastal Plain province of Georgia. Elevations in this district range from 250 to 750 ft above mean sea level (amsl). The district is described by Hodler and Schretter (1986:17) as follows:

> Highly dissected, with relief of 50'-250', these hills have little level land except marshy flood plains and narrow stream terraces.

Within this broad district, the site is situated near the divide between the Flint and Chattahoochee River drainages. The divide runs approximately north-south with the town of Cuthbert near its crest.

The site is situated on a small northeast to southwest ridge nose above a branch of Town Creek. A steep gulley defines the landform on the eastern side, and a less drastic dip defines the west side. The landform slopes down to the northeast; the site varies in elevation from 385 ft AMSL on the south end to 415 ft amsl on the north end.

Soils

The surface geology of Randolph County is dominated by Eocene-Paleocene deposits. In general, the soils of the Southern Coastal Plain are "gently sloping, well-drained sandy loam to sandy soils over friable, sandy clay loam to clay subsoils" (Hodler and Schretter 1986:36). Although an updated soil survey is not available for Randolph County, it is likely that the site soils are of the Tifton series (Phillips 1928). This series is characterized by an A-horizon of whitish tan sand and a B-horizon of orangish red sand grading into clayey sand with depth. Subsoil is commonly a red sandy clay. Tifton soils are described as the "most productive upland soils in the state" (Hodler and Schretter 1986:37). The county is considered "prime farmland;" farm values are among the highest in the state.

Current Vegetation

The majority of the site is in first year, fallow field vegetation. The site margins are covered in a growth of 20 to 30 year pines and hardwoods. Nut-bearing oaks and hickories are present in the woods surrounding the site. The site is located near a major ecotone between Loblolly-Shortleaf Pine Forest to the west and Oak-Pine Forest to the east (Hodler and Schretter 1986:52).

Animal Resources

Wild turkey has a moderate to low density in the county, and modern deer populations have grown significantly over the past 30 years. Quail and cottontail rabbits are common in the area, and a wide variety of wading birds and waterfowl utilize the rivers and streams of the area (Hodler and Schretter 1986). Wharton (1978) lists bluegill, bass, catfish, and buffalo among the major fishes of the streams and rivers of the upper Coastal Plain.

Climate

The January average high temperature is 60 degrees F, while the average low is 37 degrees F. In July, the average high temperature is 90 degrees F, and the average low is 71 degrees F. November 21 is the average first date of temperatures below 32 degrees F, and March 15 is the average last date for such temperatures. The county generally has 255 days of frost-free conditions (Hodler and Schretter 1986).

In an average year, Richmond County receives 52 inches of precipitation. Of this, 19 inches become runoff. On a monthly basis, March is commonly below average, while precipitation peaks in June and October (Hodler and Schretter 1986)

Geology and Chert

While the soils of the area have been discussed above, it is also important to consider how geology effected the availability of lithic raw material (i.e., workable chert) in the project vicinity. In the Coastal Plain of Georgia, Goad (1979) reports two major types of chert, Paleocene and Oligocene. Paleocene chert has been reported from Stewart and Quitman Counties, north and west of Randolph County, respectively.

Site 9Rh18 is situated atop a major ridge of Oligocene deposits, and Goad (1979:87) reports the following for Randolph County:

1. Fossiliferous and residual chert occur in the county (Brantly 1916:125).

2. Cuthbert. Residual chert boulders on the surface west and southwest of the city (Veatch and Stephenson 1911:311).

3. Cuthbert. 2-1/2 miles east, near railroad overpass (Cooke 1943:82).

The third location is within 1 km of the site. Oligocene chert deposits are also reported for Terrell and Clay Counties, east and south of Randolph County, respectively. Goad (1979:24) describes the Oligocene chert:

Other Oligocene Epoch chert especially in southwestern Georgia is dense, compact, vitreous, and brittle, ranging in color from translucent to red, yellow, or brown. Some brown or tan banded chert also occurs. Oligocene Epoch chert has few fossil inclusions and may have formed by replacement of limestone.

These data suggest that deposits of high quality chert are present in the project vicinity. Specifically, the Oligocene chert was available near Cuthbert, but may not have been available to in counties to the west and north. Furthermore, the Oligocene chert deposits are most extensive along the divide ridges rather than near the Chattahoochee River. The presence of this raw material probably had a major effect on the prehistoric use of the Cuthbert area.

PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC CHRONOLOGY

The following summary offers the current reconstructions of prehistoric and protohistoric chronology and adaptations for the general project region. The chronologies generally follow those of Knight and Mistovich (1884), derived for Walter F. George Lake (see also Mistovich and Knight 1986). The Mississippian chronology follows Schnell (1990; see also Schnell et al. 1981, and Schnell 1981). As Gresham et al. (1989) noted in their review of regional research, most of the research in the region has centered on the large river drainages (i.e., Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers), and the majority of the upland Coastal Plain counties have received virtually no professional efforts. Figure 2 shows the locations of key sites discussed in the review, and Table 1 presents the chronology.

Paleoindian Period (9,500 to 8,000 BC)

The Paleoindian Period witnessed the first arrival of people in Georgia. Excavations in Georgia and other states have allowed the definition of three subperiods, based on project point typologies (Anderson et al. 1990). The Early Paleoindian subperiod (9,500 to 9,000 BC) is marked by the presence of fluted Clovis and Clovis variant projectile points. As in the other subperiods, points were produced on Coastal Plain Chert. The Middle Paleoindian subperiod (9,000 to 8,500 BC) is recognized by the presence of Cumberland, Simpson, Suwanee, Quad, and Beaver Lake projectile points. The final subperiod, the Late Paleoindian (8,500 to 8,000 BC) saw the production of both fluted and unfluted forms of Dalton projectile points/knives (PPKs).

Paleoindian points of the Early and Middle Paleoindian subperiods are rare in the Chattahoochee Valley near Randolph County (DeJarnette 1975). In their Walter F. George survey report, Knight and Mistovich (1984:212) state that "no definite Paleo-Indian site components had been previously confirmed for the study area, and none were located during the present survey."

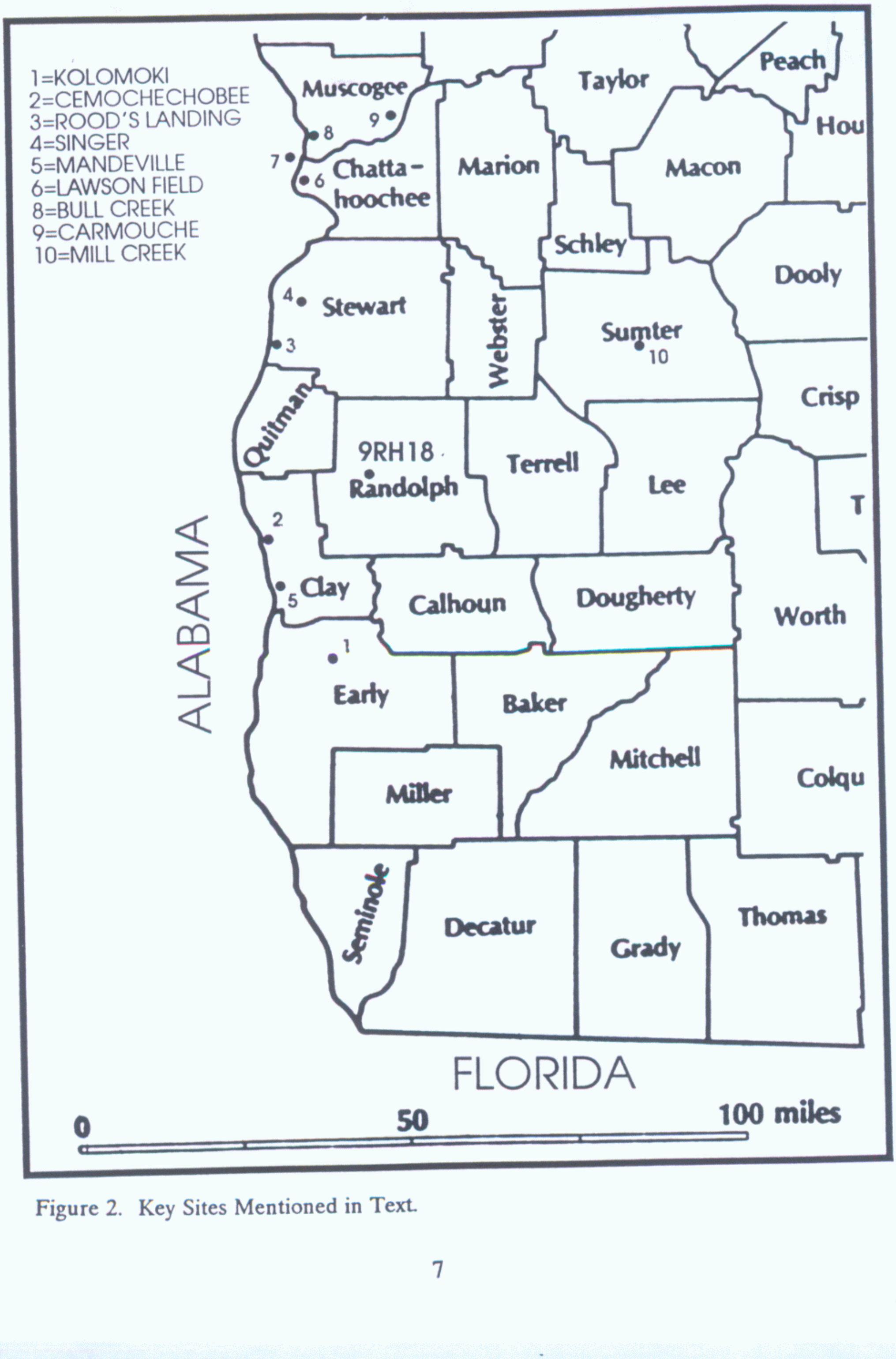


Figure 2. Key Sites Mentioned in Text.

Table 1. Chronology for Project Region.

TIME SPAN	PERIOD/Phase	DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS
	PALEOINDIAN	
9,500 to 9,000 BC	Early	Clovis PPK Clovis variant PPK
9,000 to 8,500 BC	Middle	Cumberland PPK Simpson PPK Quad PPK Suwannee PPK
8,500 to 8,000 BC	Late	'Fluted' Dalton PPK Unfluted Dalton PPK
8,000 to 6,000 BC	EARLY ARCHAIC	Taylor PPK Bolen PPK Palmer/Kirk PPK
6,000 to 3,500 BC	MIDDLE ARCHAIC	Morrow Mountain PPK
	LATE ARCHAIC	
3,500 to 2,500 BC	Savannah River	Savannah River PPK Steatite vessels
2,500 to 1,000 BC	Gulf Formational	Savannah River PPK Fiber tempered pottery Norwood pottery
1,000 to 300 BC	EARLY WOODLAND	Deptford pottery
300 BC to AD 500	MIDDLE WOODLAND	Swift Creek pottery
AD 500 to 900	LATE WOODLAND	Late Swift Creek pottery Weeden Island pottery Napier pottery

Table 1 (continued). Chronology.

TIME SPAN	PERIOD/Phase	DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS
AD 900 to 1400	EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN Rood phase	Lake Jackson pottery Fort Walton pottery Point Washington pottery
	MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN	
AD 1400 to 1475	Bull Creek phase	Complicated stamped Pinched/noded rims Mercier Check Stamped
AD 1475 to 1550	Stewart phase	Plain pottery Complicated stamped Incising and punctating
	LATE MISSISSIPPIAN	
AD 1550 to 1625	Abercrombie phase	Plain pottery Incising and punctating Shell temper common
AD 1625 to 1715	Blackmon phase	Ocmulgee Fields Incised (shell t) Walnut Roughened Kasita Red Filmed
	HISTORIC CREEK	
AD 1715 to 1835	Lawson Field phase (Creek Confederacy)	Ocmulgee Fields Incised Chattahoochee Brushed Kasita Red Filmed English trade goods

NOTES: Chronology based on Knight and Mistovich (1984) and Schnell (1990).

The Paleoindian point distributions generated by Anderson et al. (1990) show that no projectile points of this period have been recorded for Randolph County. Overall, Randolph and contiguous counties have a very low frequency of reported projectile points, in contrast to counties to the north near the Fall Line.

Early Archaic Period (8,000 to 6,000 BC)

The Early Archaic was a period when local groups adapted to a more stable Holocene environment. In the Southeast, it is seen as a time when small bands ranged widely. The lithic markers of this period include a variety of corner-notched and stemmed projectile points. Huscher's (1964) Standing Boy flint industry is probably typical of the Early Archaic of the area. The Standing Boy complex was defined near Columbus, and included beveled and notched points (now considered resharpened Bolen, Palmer, or Kirk points), unifacial knives, and end scrapers. Knight and Mistovich (1984:213) argue:

> In retrospect the Standing Boy flint Industry turns out to be nothing more than the local Kirk assemblage based on local Coastal Plain chert resources.

Anderson and Hanson (1988; cf. O'Steen 1983) feel that the Early Archaic saw regular, seasonal movements by small groups within drainage specific bands. By their model, the upper Coastal Plain was used predominately during the winter. Hanson (1988) presents a more detailed model for the Savannah River Site area, an upper Coastal Plain locale. Hanson (1988) argues that residential bases were located on terraces of the Savannah River, and the areas away from the river (generally more than 10 km from the channel) were utilized through short-term logistical camps of specialized work parties. If this model can be applied to the project region, then use of 9Rh18 should have been limited to resource-specific, short term visits.

Middle Archaic Period (6,000 to 3,500 BC)

Over much of the Piedmont Southeast, the Middle Archaic is well represented by a high frequency of Morrow Mountain projectile points, with less frequent finds of Stanley and Guilford points. In the Piedmont, the heavy dependence on quartz during this period led many sites to formerly be assigned to the Old Quartz Industry (Johnson 1980, 1981). Below the Fall Line, however, the Middle Archaic manifestations are difficult to recognize; as a result, little is known of settlement during this span. Gresham et al. (1985:24) report that "few, if any, Middle Archaic period sites have been intensively studied in the Columbus/Ft. Benning area." Similarly, Knight and Mistovich (1984:213) conclude that "the Middle Archaic in the study area remains something of an enigma, but only because the appropriate diagnostic artifacts are not well recognized."

Late Archaic Period (3,500 to 1,000 BC)

The Late Archaic Period is seen as a time of major transitions. While the period began with a basically Archaic lifestyle and assemblage, it ended with a proto-Woodland adaptation. The period can be divided based on the appearance of fiber tempered pottery, at some point between 2,500 and 2,000 BC (Walthall 1980; Walthall and Jenkins 1976). Early in the period (the Savannah River phase), the diagnostic artifacts include Savannah River PPKs, steatite vessels, steatite disks, and groundstone axes. This assemblage remains basically unchanged in the second half of the period (the Gulf Formational phase), with the addition of Stallings series fiber tempered pottery. The Stallings pottery is recognized by voids in the pottery paste, which were created when the fiber temper burned out during firing.

In northern Florida and southern Georgia, a "semi-fiber tempered" ware appeared late in this period. Termed Norwood (Phelps 1965), this series has less fiber than the Stallings ware, and more sand aplastics (either natural or added temper). The chronological and processual position of the Norwood series has not been definitively determined, but Knight and Mistovich (1984) noted that most of the fiber tempered pottery in their Walter F. George collection also contained quartz aplastics, suggesting a Norwood affinity.

Early Woodland Period (1,000 to 300 BC)

The Early Woodland Period in the Randolph County area is represented by Dunlap, Deptford (or Cartersville), and another poorly known ceramic series (Knight and Mistovich 1984; Smith 1977). Deptford culture was found throughout much of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina during the Early Woodland Period (Milanich 1973), while Dunlap culture was prevalent in the Georgia Piedmont. Early Woodland material from below the Fall Line on the Chattahoochee has alternatively been labeled Deptford or Cartersville; the question is mostly a typological-semantic problem. In this report, the Deptford appellation is used. The Deptford series utilizes a paste with medium to very coarse sand aplastics, and surface decorations include check stamped, simple stamped, and plain. The Dunlap series includes fabric impressed and plain surface decorations on a similar paste.

Knight and Mistovich (1984) note that the straightforward Early Woodland sequences of adjacent culture areas do not seem to apply within the study area. It is unclear how long Norwood or Norwood-derived manifestations lasted in the area, and there is great debate over the earliest dates for Dunlap and Deptford components. The situation led Knight and Mistovich (1984:215) to argue that the Early Woodland "is one of the most enigmatic periods in the prehistory of the lower Chattahoochee Valley."

Middle Woodland Period (300 BC to AD 300)

The beginning of the Middle Woodland period, as applied here, saw the continued production of Deptford Check Stamped pottery. Knight and Mistovich (1984) have termed the span from 300 BC to AD 1 the Shorter phase. The Shorter phase is dominated by Cartersville Check Stamped pottery, often with tetrapodal vessel forms; simple stamping is not present in this phase.

Circa AD 1, Cartersville pottery rapidly decreased in importance, as Swift Creek pottery appeared. This span, AD 1 to AD 300, saw the Mandeville phase in the lower Chattahoochee Valley (Knight and Mistovich 1984). Swift Creek pottery is recognized by its distinct, complex curvilinear complicated stamping. The Swift Creek development is undoubtedly related to the pan-Southeast Hopewell manifestation (Smith 1977). The Mandeville Site in Clay County provides a good view of ceremonialism for this period. The site has a flat topped occupation mound, a conical burial mound, and a large village area (Smith 1975). The burial mound contained classic Hopewell items including copper-covered earspools and panpipes, ceramic figurines and platform pipes, cut mica, and blades produced from extra-local lithic material. While Mandeville is well known, Smith (1977:68) laments that "few other middle Woodland sites are recorded in southwest Georgia." Knight and Mistovich (1984:219) argue that despite the impressive mound site, "the majority of known components within the valley are small, probably seasonal levee and terrace occupations."

Late Woodland Period (AD 300 to 1000)

Swift Creek pottery continued to be produced into the Late Woodland, Kolomoki phase, AD 300 - 500. The phase is distinguished by the appearance of Weeden Island types as minority occurrences. Knight and Mistovich (1984:220) report of this phase:

> Virtually nothing is known of Kolomoki sites other than Kolomoki. Apparently they are not very common even in Early County, Georgia (Steinen 1976). They are certainly very rare in the Walter F. George Lake area; only one sherd of Kolomoki Complicated Stamped from site 1Br104 was recovered during this survey. Schnell (personal communication) feels that there may have been a settlement shift away from the Valley and into the hill hinterlands during this period . . .

The phase was defined at the Kolomoki site, 50 km south of 9Rh18; Kolomoki was apparently the center of a chiefdom beginning in this phase (Sears 1956). Kolomoki was a mound center with seven mounds and a large contiguous village.

The next phase, the Quartermaster phase, spans from AD 500 to 750, and is recognized by a dramatic increase in Weeden Island types at the expense of the popularity

of complicated stamped treatments (Knight and Mistovich 1984). The Weeden Island pottery tradition apparently originated in the panhandle of Florida, but the producing culture apparently had a wide range of influence. Weeden Island pottery was generally produced on a paste with medium to fine sand aplastics. Surface decorations include a wide variety of punctate, incised, and plain types; Willey (1949) defined 44 types of Weeden Island pottery.

Weeden Island culture was centered in north central Florida, and extended well into the upper Coastal Plain of Georgia. The term has historically been applied to pottery, time periods, cultural manifestations, and ceremonialism. Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:91-92) offer the present use of Weeden Island:

> The taxonomic term, "Weeden Island," has taken on new meanings and now refers to several distinct, regional cultures that shared the same basic ceremonial complex. This complex may have been associated with specific patterns of sociopolitical behavior. However, some of the basic Weeden Island traits are not found on the peninsula Gulf Coast nor in North-Central Florida, and the Weeden Island cultures of the regions are not referred to as Weeden Island-related or Weeden Island period cultures.
>
> Not all of these Weeden Island cultures inhabited the coastal strand. In fact, the major Weeden Island developments were probably centered at inland sites in southwestern Georgia, northern Florida, and southeastern Alabama.

Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) indicate that the Wakulla Weeden Island Culture occurred along the Chattahoochee up to the Fall Line. They offer a two-tiered settlement model based on data from the Torreya Ravines on the Chattahoochee River in Florida. Based on data from Percy (1971a, 1971b) and Milanich (1974), Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) recognize two major site types: small, intermittently visited campsites in the foothills back from the river; and, village sites of five or more contemporaneous houses, with mounds present at some villages.

Knight and Mistovich (1984) report that some Wakulla Weeden Island sites are known from Walter F. George. They also report area sites with a terminal Weeden Island manifestation, termed Cat Cave by Kelly et al. (1962), which is recognized by Wakulla Check Stamped, obliterated paddle stamped, and roughened vessels.

Mississippian Period (AD 900 to 1715)

The Mississippian Period in the region began with the Rood phase. The Rood phase (AD 900 to 1400) was first recognized by Caldwell (1955) at the Roods Landing site, but has recently been refined by Schnell et al. (1981) based on the excavations at

Cemochechobee. The phase does not have any clear links with its predecessor, and a transitional phase is not known. Schnell et al. (1981:241-242) describe the phase:

> The Rood Phase is essentially a Middle Mississippian manifestation, as Griffin (1967) has used the term. It includes shell-tempered pottery, handled jars, hooded bottles, fortified, nucleated villages, a hierarchical settlement system, a distinctive platform mound ceremonialism, extended burials with grave goods, and quadrilateral wall trench structures.

Schnell et al. (1981) review the contemporary phases from adjacent areas, and argue that the data suggest an intrusive cultural tradition rather than an in situ development. They argue "briefly, the earliest Rood Phase settlements may represent expanding chiefdoms from the Alabama area, settling relatively uncontested territory to the east about A.D. 900" (Schnell et al. 1981:244-245).

Knight and Mistovich (1984:222) discuss Rood phase settlement:

> As it is presently known, Rood phase culture possesses a hierarchical settlement pattern with major ceremonial centers at Rood's Landing (9Sw1) and the Singer-Moye site (9Sw2), several smaller villages having one to three platform mounds, and a large number of much smaller settlements.

Circa AD 1400, the gradual change from the Rood phase to the subsequent Bull Creek phase is sufficiently advanced to recognize the latter phase (Knight 1979). Schnell et al. (1981) report a "relatively gradual change" occurred between these two phases. One aspect of this change may have been a shift in the location of the major mound center from Rood's (Rood phase) to Singer (Bull Creek phase) sites (Williams and Shapiro 1990). The Bull Creek phase is characterized by a prevalence of Lamar complicated stamped (65%) and plain vessels; Mercier Check Stamped is a minority type. Rim elaboration takes the forms of rim pinching or noding; reed punctating is rare (Schnell 1990).

Knight and Mistovich (1984) point out the similarities between the Bull Creek phase and Late Fort Walton manifestations in northwestern Florida. They (Knight and Mistovich 1984:224) also offer a summary of settlement knowledge:

> Little is known concerning Bull Creek settlement or subsistence, but we may point to evidence of maize agriculture, large villages with platform mounds supporting very large structures (9Sw1, 9Sw2), and again numerous small sites of the general "farmstead" class. The latter were frequently encountered during this survey.

It should be noted that the Bull Creek phase discussed by Knight and Mistovich (1984) covered the span of AD 1400 to 1550; the original phase has subsequently been divided by Schnell (1990) into the Bull Creek phase (AD 1400 to 1475) and the Stewart

phase (AD 1475 to 1550). Ceramically, plain (55 %) and complicated stamped (20 %) decorations are most common. Incising and punctating are strong minority occurrences, and Mercier Check Stamped is also present (Schnell 1990).

The Abercrombie phase, AD 1550 to 1625, was defined at the Abercrombie Site. Plain pottery is still most common, but incising and punctating occur more frequently than complicated stamping. Shell tempering is a common occurrence in this phase (Schnell 1990). Knight and Mistovich (1984) note that burnishing and reduction firing are commonly evidenced in pottery from this phase.

Knight and Mistovich (1984:225) discuss the Abercrombie phase as "among the most intriguing cultural phenomena of the lower Chattahoochee Valley." The phase shows new patterns of interregional influences and a more restricted settlement area. Knight and Mistovich (1984:225) report:

> The most striking comparative aspect of Abercrombie settlement is its severe reduction in site frequency and distribution from the preceding Bull Creek phase.
>
> This apparently severe population loss may be tentatively considered in light of the spread of European-introduced epidemic disease in the Southeast.

Research in other areas of Georgia have documented a dramatic increase in the use of uplands during this period (Rudolph and Blanton 1980; Elliott 1981; Williams 1982). If a similar shift occurred in the lower Valley, it could explain the decrease in Walter F. George sites in the Abercrombie phase.

For 90 years beginning circa AD 1625, the Blackmon phase represents the Mississippian manifestation in the project area. The pottery of this phase is commonly shell tempered, with Ocmulgee Fields Incised, Walnut Roughened, and Kasita Red Filmed types present. The grit tempered Chattahoochee Brushed, typical in the following phase, was not present in the Blackmon phase (Schnell 1990).

The Blackmon phase has been linked with the ethnohistorically documented Apalachicola province. It was a period when Spanish and English traders fought for control of the region. Settlement in the lower Valley remained light; Knight and Mistovich (1984:226) report that "only a few more Blackmon phase sites are known to exist than for the excessively meager Abercrombie phase."

The final Native American phase for the project area is the Creek-related Lawson Field phase, AD 1715 to 1835. The phase begins with the formation of the Creek Confederacy in 1715, and ends with the removal of the Creek people from the area in 1835. The phase, originally suggested from the work at Lawson Field (Fort Benning),

has recently been refined (Knight and Mistovich 1984). Ocmulgee Fields Incised, Chattahoochee Brushed, and Kasita Red Filmed pottery is present in this phase, often in context with extensive Euro-American trade items (Schnell 1990). During this period, the towns of the Creeks and allied groups were located predominately in the floodplains of the Chattahoochee River (Huscher et al. 1959; Smith 1992). While some sites are known from the hills back from the river (e.g., Carmouche site), the extent of upland settlement is unknown at this time.

Knight and Mistovich (1984) discuss the ethnographic evidence for the widely dispersed nature of Creek towns. Knight and Mistovich (1984:228) note:

> Of great interest is the sheer volume of these sites. In several instances they can be seen to literally dot the old terrace edges regularly every few hundred meters. This survey identified 39 Lawson Field phase components, mostly of the small variety but some clearly nucleated settlements as well. Even taking into account the fact that most of these sites are quite small, this site frequency for a single century is an unmistakable sign of a general demographic rebounding during the eighteenth century.

RECENT RESEARCH ON DEEP SAND SITE FORMATION PROCESSES

A focus of the present study was, by necessity, site formation processes in deep sand soils. If artifacts are found deep in sandy soils, a number of processes can be responsible. Two major categories of processes are deposition and bioturbation. Deposition during the span of prehistoric use can bury successive living surfaces, creating a cultural stratigraphy. Of the three major types of deposition -- alluviation, colluviation, and eolian wind deposition -- only wind deposition is feasible at the study site. For that reason, the current archaeological literature on eolian deposition in the region was examined.

Bioturbation can also cause artifacts to move through sandy soils, often resulting in artifacts being present to significant sub-plow zone depths. Unlike deposition during the occupation span, bioturbation tends to mix the site deposits, resulting in a muddled cultural stratigraphy. Of course, it must be emphasized that sites with eolian deposits can also be impacted by bioturbation.

The Mill Creek Site

Recent studies in the region were reviewed, including data recovery at the Mill Creek Site near Americus (Gresham et al. 1989), and the Carmouche Site at Fort Benning (Gresham et al. 1985). The Mill Creek site was situated on a terrace overlooking the confluence of Mill and Muckalee Creeks, within the Fall Line Hills district. Gresham et al. (1989) investigated the possibilities of bioturbation and/or eolian deposition as factors in the

vague cultural stratigraphy noted at Mill Creek. A grain size analysis was inconclusive in attempting to demonstrate eolian deposition, but Gresham et al. (1989:153) argue that this factor "warrants further attention." Their discussion of eolian deposition is based on recent work (Carver and Brook 1989), which suggests that the paleowinds of the Late Pleistocene continued into the Holocene, burying living surfaces and creating cultural stratigraphy. Gresham et al. (1989:48-49) offer three points of evidence to suggest that eolian deposition contributed to stratigraphy in the upper Coastal Plain of Georgia:

> 1) Sites in north and central Florida have been described as having up to 1 m of eolian deposition (Hemmings and Kohler 1984).
>
> 2) Eolian deposition has been postulated as occurring during the Holocene and during non-arid, forested times (Carver and Brook, n.d.).
>
> 3) The vast majority of non-alluviated, upper Coastal Plain sites that have been tested are on the northeast side of rivers and major creeks, where eolian sands would accumulate. The implications are that these sites were tested or excavated because they contained relatively abundant cultural material in a buried or stratified context and that few such sites exist on the southwest sides of rivers and streams. As discussed in the previous work section in Chapter 1, virtually all of these sites did have cultural deposits extending well below plowzone. A further implication is that sites on the southwest sides of and at a great distance from rivers and streams would have shallower archaeological deposits (Gresham et al. 1989:48-49).

Gresham et al. (1989) also describe various types of bioturbation and their effects on archaeological deposits. They noted that animal burrowing, root action, and tree burning/rotting generally result in the downward displacement of artifacts. In contrast, windthrown trees can raise artifacts in the stratigraphy. In an attempt to explain why Early Archaic points were found at shallower depths than Middle Archaic points at three sites chosen as a sample, Gresham et al. (1989:154-156) argue:

> We suggest that the apparent upward movement of the oldest material is due to significant, uplifting bioturbation forces, mainly tree blowovers, which have a noticeable effect on average artifact depth after four or five millennia. That is, cultural material generally drifts downward by more pervasive and constant bioturbation factors, but is occasionally brought upward by less pervasive tree falls. The older material is statistically more likely to have been uplifted.

This argument is based on assumed, but undocumented, rates for downward and uplift forces of bioturbation. In crafting the above explanation for Early Archaic points being shallower than Middle and Late Archaic points, Gresham et al. (1989:153-155) seemingly missed a more obvious and less convoluted explanation. In all three of their site collections -- Mill Creek, Carmouche, and Brier Creek -- there are significantly fewer Early Archaic

points than Middle Archaic points. The relatively low frequency of Early Archaic points means a relatively low probability that such points will encounter a downward bioturbation event. In contrast, the more common Middle Archaic points will have had a higher probability of being downwardly displaced. A basic probability model can better account for the observed distributions than can a complex model of uplift versus downward movement.

The Carmouche Site

The Carmouche Site is located on Upatoi Creek, approximately 10 km below the Fall Line, within the Fall Line Hills district. The data recovery excavations are described as "the most extensive investigation ever undertaken of an archaeological site in the Fall Line Hills district and away from a major river valley" (Gresham et al. 1985:ii). The site contained a vaguely stratified deposit spanning the Early Archaic through the Historic Indian periods.

In explaining the stratigraphy, Gresham et al (1985) discuss bioturbation, colluviation, and gravity. Gravity is argued to have worked in conjunction with bioturbation to move artifacts downward in the soil. Bioturbation by animals, roots, and trees are discussed. Colluviation was credited with adding soil to the site during the occupation span; washing of sand from the surrounding steep slopes was deemed likely. Gresham et al. (1985:54) conclude:

> The combination of bioturbation, gravity, and colluviation may be in effect at other sites in the area and future archaeologists should be aware of the unique problems sites such as these will pose for analysis and interpretation.

Michie's Bioturbation Model

Michie (1983, 1987) addressed the question of site formation for deep sand sites in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. He also reviews the various types of plant and animal action that can displace artifacts. Michie (1983, 1987) argues that bioturbation will generally be limited to the A- and B-horizons; bioturbation should generally not impact soils more than 60 to 75 cm below surface. Michie (1987:20) defined eight expectations if bioturbation was responsible for the stratigraphy of an archaeological site:

> 1. If bioturbation is responsible, there will be a correlation between observed floral/faunal disturbances and depths of artifacts.
>
> 2. If bioturbation is responsible, the plane of artifact orientation will vary greatly from vertical to horizontal.

3. If bioturbation is responsible, intact buried features will not be present.

4. If bioturbation is responsible, previously clustered material (e.g., sherds fire cracked rock) will be found at various levels.

5. If bioturbation is responsible, the results of a single cultural event/activity will be dispersed through several levels.

6. If bioturbation is responsible, artifacts will be found within natural features such as burrows or tree stains.

7. If bioturbation is responsible, artifacts will mend across various levels.

8. If bioturbation is responsible, artifacts from a known zone of origin will be found into lower levels.

Michie (1987) argues that consideration of these factors will allow for a recognition of bioturbation as the prime factor or as a non-factor in observed artifact stratigraphy.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH AT 9Rh18

Site 9Rh18 was discovered by GDOT archaeologists during the survey of the proposed Cuthbert Bypass. The site was recognized from plentiful surface artifacts in the plowed field. Initial shovel testing recorded an apparent intact cultural strata beneath the plow zone, at 10 to 25 cm below surface.

Ms. Teresa Paglione of the GDOT subsequently excavated 20 50 by 50 cm tests and four 1 by 2 m units to further evaluate the site. The testing defined a site area of 80 m NS by 30 m EW, almost completely corresponding to the existing field. The excavations yielded 1549 lithic artifacts and 63 pottery sherds. The testing collection included fiber tempered pottery (typed as Norwood), and sand tempered plain and complicated stamped (typed as Swift Creek) pottery. Paglione (GDOT 1992:2) suggested that Gulf Formational and Middle Swift Creek components were present. No cultural features were encountered, but artifacts were present to 70 cm below surface. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the upper levels (0 to 50 cm below surface) of the site.

The site was recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its potential to contribute meaningful information on Gulf Formational and Middle Swift Creek manifestations. More specifically, it was suspected that data recovery would allow the correlation of the appearance of fiber tempered pottery and specific projectile point types, and would address the hypothesized settlement shift to the uplands in Middle Swift Creek times.

Chapter 3. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

RESEARCH REALMS

The Data Recovery Plan for 9Rh18 presented seven hypotheses to be evaluated. Although adequate information was not generated from the site to address all the hypotheses, they are repeated here to demonstrate the research realms which guided the research effort.

Hypothesis 1. The Gulf Formational ceramics will include only later fiber tempered wares of the Norwood series. Direct dating, if possible, will support the contention that the sand- and-fiber tempered Norwood series follows the strictly fiber tempered Stallings series. A similar situation has been suggested for the St. Simons to Refuge transition in the Kings Bay area (Adams 1985). In contrast, detailed analysis in the central St. John's River Valley of Florida suggests that there is not a temporal distinction between fiber and fiber-and-sand tempered pottery of the Orange series (Espenshade 1984). Recent work near Augusta, Georgia, may also shed light on this subject (D. Elliott, personal communication).

Hypothesis 2. The Gulf Formational pottery, if fiber-and-sand tempered, will show evidence of coil construction, in contrast with the earlier lump or slab-formed Stallings Island pottery. Research by Espenshade (1984) has suggested that fiber tempering became decreasingly important as slab construction was supplanted by the coil method. While fiber tempering would have provided strength in forming and drying for lump or slab produced vessels, a high fiber content would hinder coil construction. Accordingly, the contemporaneous decline in fiber tempering and appearance of coil construction should not be considered a coincidence.

Hypothesis 3. The Gulf Formational artifact assemblage will represent a distinct break from the previous Late Archaic tradition, and the beginning of a more Woodland-like organization of technology. The assemblage should suggest a logistical approach to settlement and subsistence, probably a resource specific camp (after Binford 1979, 1980, and 1982).

Hypothesis 4. The Swift Creek artifact assemblage will reflect an increasingly logistical approach, relative to the Gulf Formational assemblage. The Swift Creek assemblage, relative to the earlier Gulf Formational assemblage, is expected to exhibit a more restricted range of tools and fewer informal tools.

Hypothesis 5. An extremely limited vessel assemblage will be represented by the Swift Creek ceramic assemblage. Following Shapiro (1983, 1985), the vessel forms and sizes at limited function sites should be restricted. It is anticipated that one or two vessel forms/size classes will be present.

Hypothesis 6. There will be a marked change in lithic reduction sequences used for projectile points from Gulf Formational to Swift Creek times. The Gulf Formational period is known for large, well made points of the Savannah River tradition. However, the later points of the Woodland period, even when large stemmed points, appear to have been haphazardly produced. It is hypothesized that the Gulf Formational lithic assemblage will reflect a biface-oriented production scheme, while the Swift Creek material will suggest a flake-oriented approach. These approaches, in turn, are linked to the concomitant organization of technology changes hypothesized above (see Hypotheses 3 and 4).

Hypothesis 7. The Gulf Formational assemblage will reflect a much broader range of raw materials than the later Swift Creek collection. The Gulf Formational manifestation is known for extensive long distance trade, while the Middle Woodland/Swift Creek period is often seen as a time when groups became more localized and focused in scope.

50 BY 50 CM UNIT EXCAVATION

The field work began with the establishment of a 10 m grid over the entire site area. The grid was aligned with the proposed highway centerline, creating a grid north 20 degrees east of true north. Twenty-nine 50 by 50 cm units were excavated on 10 m interval over the site. The fill was excavated as two strata, plowzone and subplowzone. Excavations were ceased when at least 10 cm of sterile soil had been screened. All fill was screened through 0.25 inch mesh, and notes were made on artifact content and stratigraphy.

ANALYSIS OF THE 50 BY 50 CM UNIT DATA

The data from the 50 by 50 cm units were entered into the Surfer density mapping program. The following data classes were plotted for each unit to determine trends in artifact distributions: total lithic artifacts; sub-plowzone lithic artifacts; and pottery. In addition, the proveniences for diagnostic lithic artifacts were noted. A series of density maps were then generated to guide in the placement of the 2 by 2 m units. The Surfer program interpolates density between known data points to provide either density contour maps or density surface plots. Both types of plots were generated from the 50 by 50 cm unit data classes.

EXCAVATION OF THE 2 BY 2 M UNITS

Ten 2 by 2 m units were excavated. The units were placed to investigate abnormalities noted in the distribution plots. Figure 3 shows the unit locations, and Table 2 presents the rationale for unit placement. Units were located by the previously established grid system.

Table 2. Rationale for Unit Placement.

Unit	Location	Reason For Placement
1	18N 22E	The 4 by 4 m block formed by Units 1 through 4 was placed to sample the area of very high lithic artifact density, as seen in the 50 by 50 cm unit at 20N 20E. Because no sherds were recovered from the 50 by 50, it was hoped to sample an Archaic area of the site.
2	20N 22E	
3	18N 24E	
4	20N 24E	
5	40N 14E	This unit was placed to sample the area of moderate lithic artifact density with prehistoric sherds present, as indicated in 50 by 50 cm unit 40N 10E.
6	52N 22E	This unit was placed in an area of moderate ceramic and lithic density.
7	60N 22E	Unit 7 was placed near 50 by 50 cm unit 60N 20E which yielded the second highest lithic frequency and a sherd.
8	40N 22E	This unit was placed next to 50 by 50 cm unit 40N 20E which yielded the second highest sherd frequency and a moderate lithic artifact frequency.
9	66N 40E	Units 9 and 10, which shared one corner stake, were placed to sample the area with the highest sherd density and the second highest sub-plow lithic artifact density, as indicated by 50 by 50 cm unit 70N 40E. It was hoped that this would prove to be an intact Woodland area of the site.
10	68N 42E	

NOTE: Unit locations are in meters, with southeastern corner providing unit designations.

The excavation began with the removal of the plow zone as a single level. Excavations then proceeded in 10 cm arbitrary levels (Figures 4-5). A 50 by 50 cm column

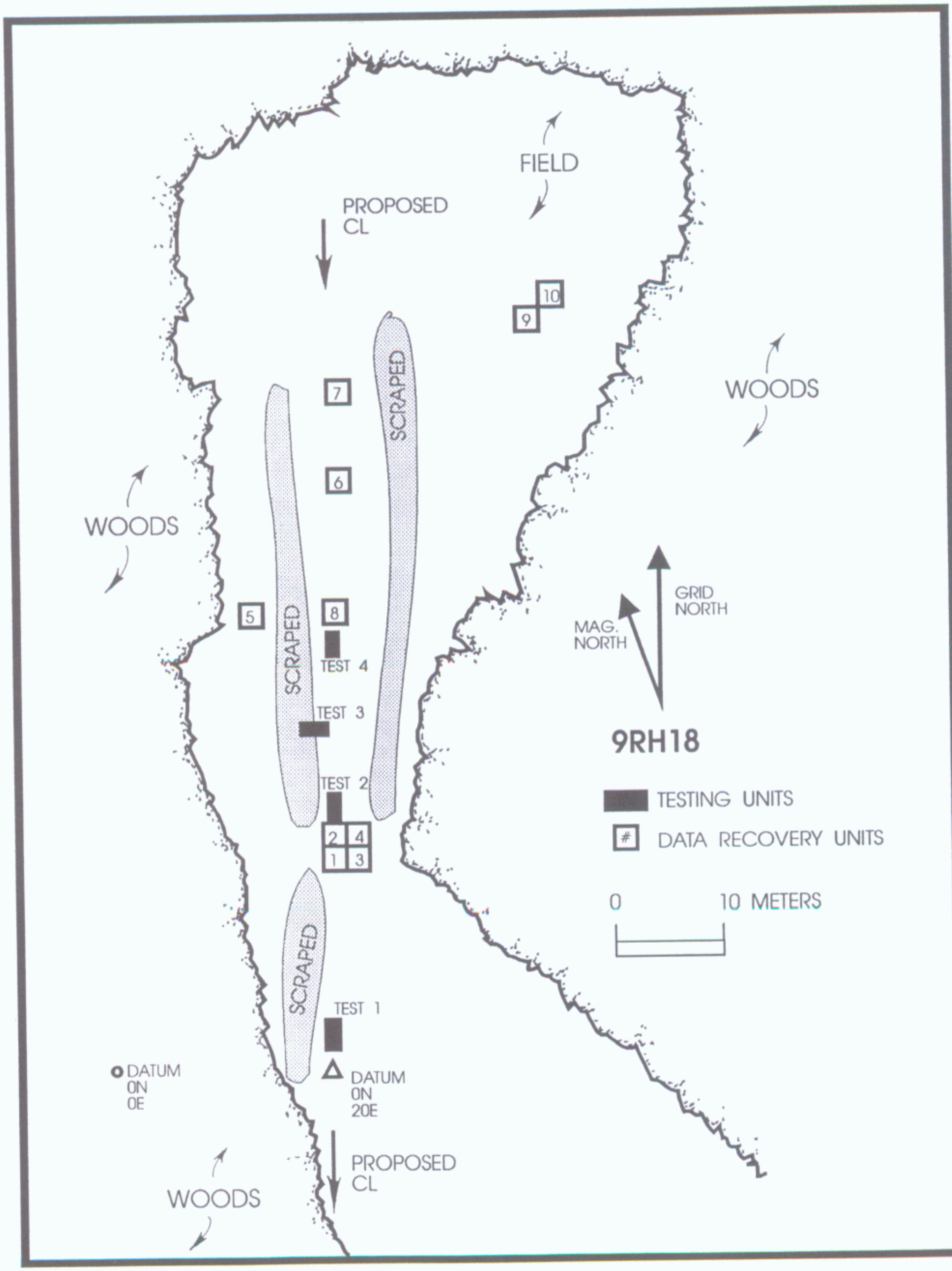


Figure 3. Site Plan.

Figure 4. Work in Progress, Units 1-4, facing south.

Figure 5. Work in Progress, Units 7, 6, and 8, facing north.

sample was collected from each unit/level for flotation separation. All other fill was screened through 0.25 inch mesh. Standard unit/level forms, feature records, bag lists, photographic logs, and narrative field notes were maintained.

Excavations were ceased when practically (rather than absolutely) sterile levels were encountered. A major finding of this study was the high degree of postdepositional disturbance to the site, including downward bioturbation of the remains. This situation was observed in the field, and efforts were made to establish the source of the few artifacts encountered in the basal levels of the units. When it was clear that the flakes were derived from tree/root disturbances and that the level was otherwise sterile, the excavations were ceased.

Potential features were drawn to scale and photographed in plan view. One-half of the soil anomaly was then removed, and the resultant cross-section profile was drawn and photographed. The remainder of the fill was then removed. If the anomaly was demonstrated to be clearly non-cultural, the fill was screened through 0.25 inch mesh and added to the appropriate unit/level collection, as feasible.

At least one profile of each complete unit was drawn to scale of photographed. Soils were described by the Munsell color system and by USDA soil texture classes. Units were mechanically backfilled at the end of the fieldwork.

MACHINE ASSISTED STRIPPING

A Cat D6 bulldozer was utilized to removed the plowzone from select portions of the site. The areas to be stripped were selected on the basis of the 50 by 50 cm unit and 2 by 2 m unit excavation data. Repeated passes were utilized to remove the plow zone in 5 to 10 cm increments (Figures 6 and 7). The resultant surface was manually shovel shaved and all soil anomalies were investigated. The clear color and texture differences between the plow zone and underlying soils assured that all the plowzone had been removed. The stripped areas were mapped relative to the established grid system (Figure 3).

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Lithic Artifact Analysis

Classes or types of lithic debitage were defined on the basis of two principal criteria. First, lithic remains were sorted into separate types of raw material. Basic lithic types employed throughout Georgia were employed (e.g., quartz, quartzite, orthoquartzite, chert, metavolcanics, etc.). Where possible, more refined types were employed (e.g., Coastal Plain chert).

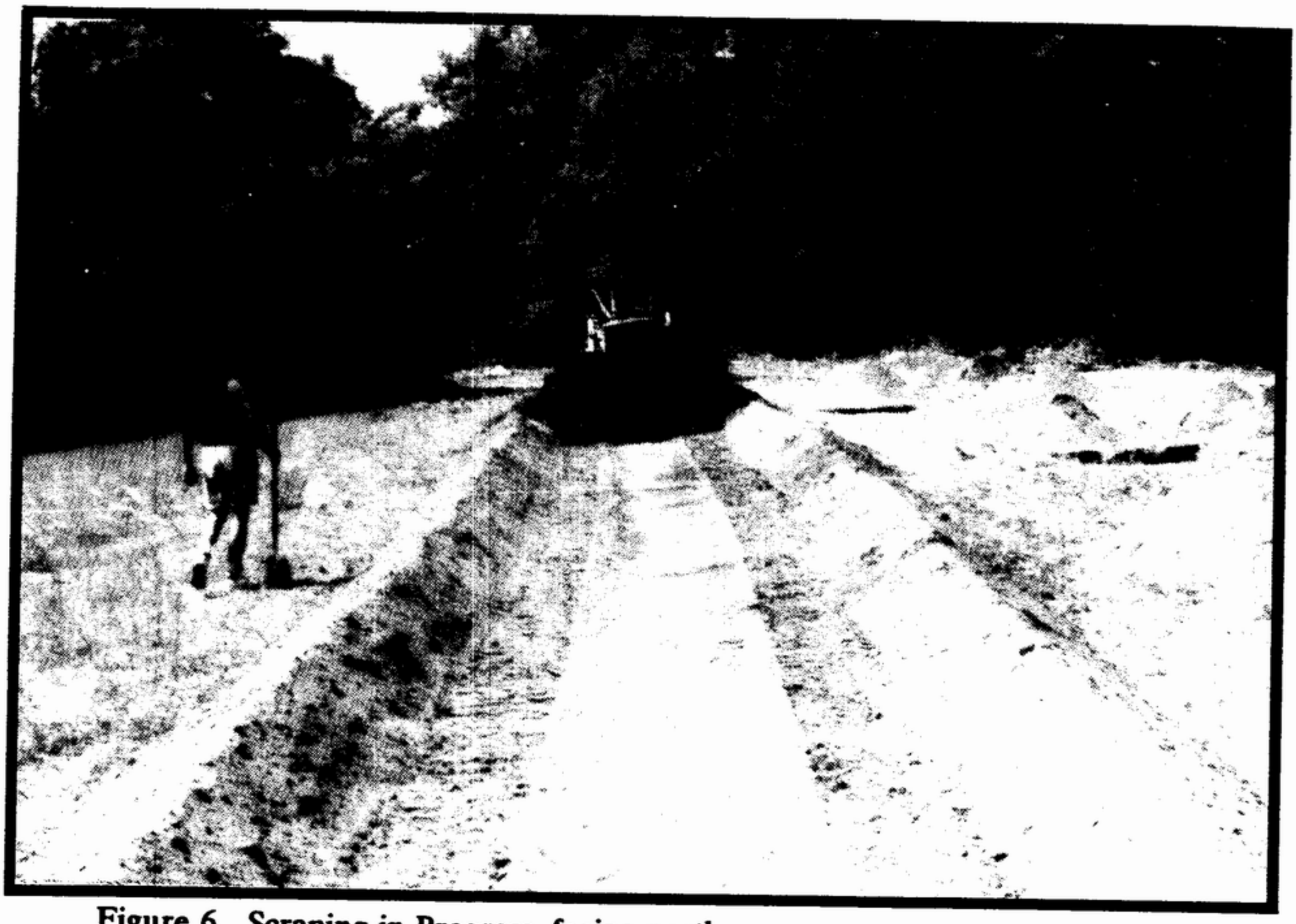


Figure 6. Scraping in Progress, facing north.

Figure 7. Scraping in Progress, facing south.

Debitage fragments associated with each class of raw material were then identified on the basis of attributes suggestive of several lithic reduction techniques identified previously by a number of researchers (e.g. Bordes 1961; Crabtree 1972; Semenov 1964, among others). These types were intended to convey the various phases or aspects of the reduction of lithic raw materials to useable forms by prehistoric tool makers, and the techniques employed during each phase.

Generally, these types represent two distinct classes of lithic debitage, namely tools and debris. Tools represent items shaped through knapping or use for/through implementation during a specific task. Debris represents the lithic fragments that occur during the manufacture of tools.

Tools were identified into presumed functional categories. These included projectile points (shaped bifaces or unifaces presumably hafted for a variety of cutting and piercing tasks), bifaces (roughly shaped fragments that lack regular attributes permitting association with known types of points), scrapers (primarily unifacial edges with steep angles presumably employed for heavy cutting and scraping tasks), perforators (bifacially shaped points presumably employed for piercing), flake tools (fragments with at least a single shaped edge), and modified flakes (flakes with damaged edges presumably resulting from use during a specific task).

Debris were defined in categories that reflect specific stages of the lithic reduction process(es) employed to create tools or useable "units" of raw materials. Initially, lumps of raw material [nodules] are broken to produce fragments with adequate faces for the removal of further useable fragments of rock. Nodules thus trimmed are called cores. The initial fragments removed from nodules of raw material are called primary [reduction] flakes. These fragments possess cortex (the weathered exterior of the original nodule) on 75 per cent or more of their dorsal faces. The presence of these types of flakes in an assemblage would suggest that weathered nodules of raw material were being collected and returned to the site for reduction to useable fragments. Low frequencies of primary flakes would suggest that partially reduced pieces of raw material (cores) were being collected and returned to the site.

Once a core has been prepared, one of several techniques can be employed to further reduce the core, and produce useable fragments of rock. The intent of core reduction may have been to produce flakes that can be further reduced and shaped into tools or useable edges (flake tools), or the manufacture of tools from the core itself (core tools). Flakes removed to further shape a core are defined as secondary [reduction] flakes. These fragments possess cortex on 1-75 per cent of their dorsal face; such flakes represent the trimming of the core to create additional striking platforms or the removal of unwanted cortical material from the core/tool. The presence or absence of secondary reduction flakes would also help to identify the nature of raw material "packets" collected by the former inhabitants of a site, and also suggest the range of activities that had been conducted at that locale.

Further reduction of cores/tools results in fragments defined as tertiary [reduction] flakes. These flakes possess no cortical material on their dorsal faces. Tertiary flakes represent fragments produced for implementation as tools, either with or without further modification, or the shaping of fragments (either flakes or cores) into formal tool types.

Flakes that are smaller than 10 mm in length were defined as thinning flakes. These fragments are assumed to represent the final shaping or resharpening of edges of tools. Many if not most of these flakes probably were created using a bifacial reduction percussion or pressure techniques.

One further class of debitage was employed. This class is called shatter. Shatter represents the small fragments of raw material that do not possess any attributes associated with humanly produced flakes, but probably resulted from the fracture of stone during tool manufacture. The application of too much force to a nodule/core often results in the shattering of fragment and the detached flake. This results in flake fragments and shatter. Shatter often accounts for the largest lithic type present at many sites.

Various approaches can be employed to fracture nodules initially (e.g., bifacial core reduction, block core reduction, bipolar percussion, etc.). Debris fragments within each class will be defined with respect to such approaches. Primarily, two lithic reduction techniques occur most frequently at sites in the region. These techniques included block core reduction and biface core reduction. As the names imply, different shapes of cores result from the implementation of each technique. In addition, the direction and application of percussive implements to fracture the cores is slightly different. Qualitative attributes will be employed to identify flakes from each technique during the cataloging of recovered remains. Primary among these attributes are platform angle, and orientation of the platform to flake length. In general, block core reduction tends to produce flakes with platform angles approaching normal (90 degrees or parallel to the direction of force of the percussive implement); flake platforms tend to be perpendicular to the length of the flake. Biface reduction tends to produce flakes with acute platform angles (less than 90 degrees), with the platforms oriented at an acute or obtuse angle to the length of the flake. Secondary and tertiary flakes can result from both techniques. Thus, core secondary and core tertiary or bifacial secondary and bifacial tertiary flakes were identified. Similarly, core fragments were identified as block cores or bifacial cores, depending on the orientation of flake scars and striking platforms on each fragment.

A summary of this analytical scheme is outlined in Figure 8. Once these classes of remains have been identified for all lithic remains recovered from each excavation provenience, more detailed analyses of these data were attempted in an effort to interpret the kinds of activities occurring at 9Rh18, and how these activities changed through time.

The lithic assemblage associated with each component also was examined with respect to the distribution of debitage among the reduction classes defined above. The relative frequencies of tools within the assemblage can be employed to interpret the

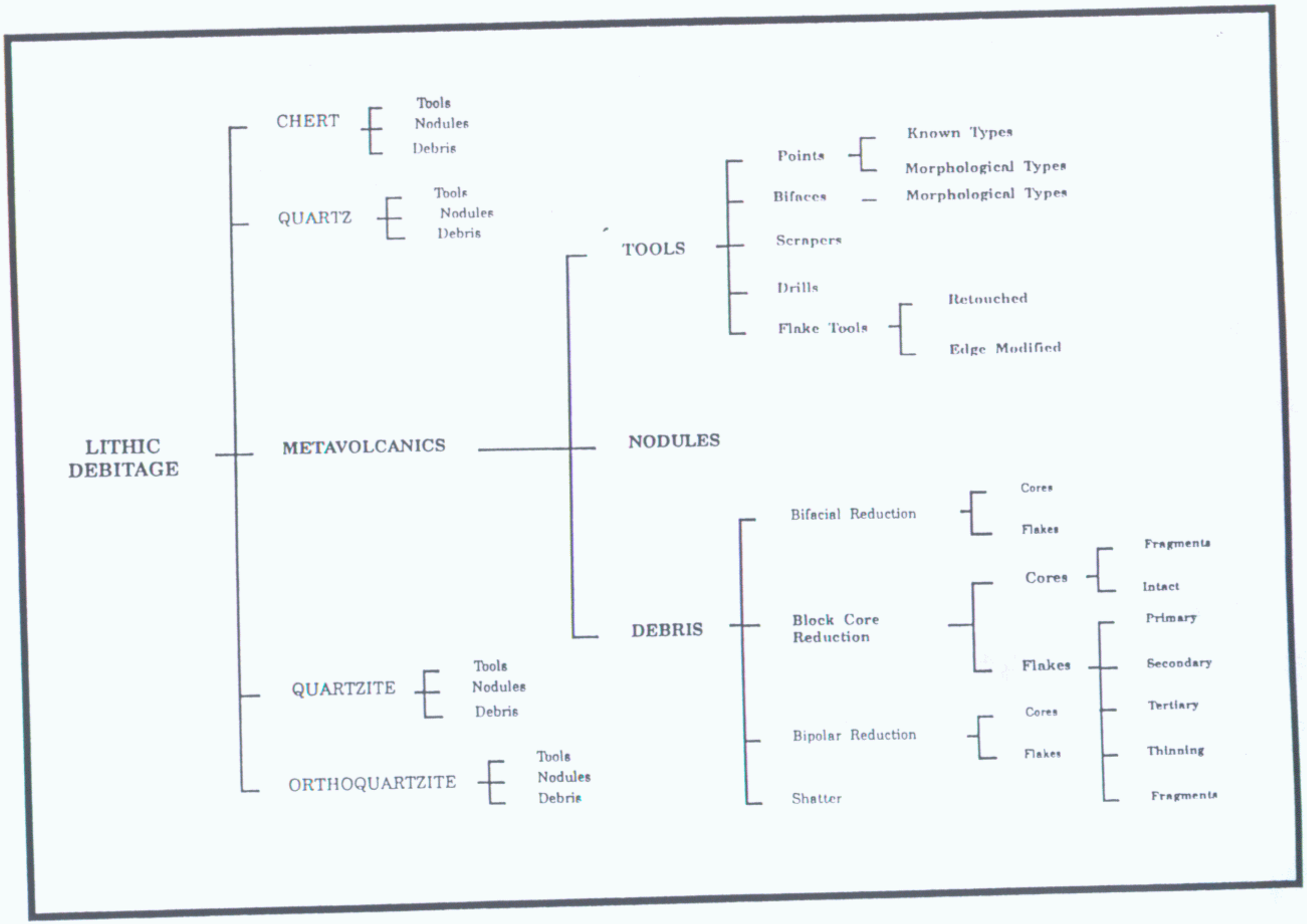


Figure 8. Lithic Artifact Analytical Scheme.

function of the site (e.g., "base camp" or "extraction locus" following House and Wogaman 1978:126-127) or the degree of "curation" or "efficiency" evidenced in the lithic assemblage (following Bamforth 1986). The former assessment involved the frequency and diversity of tool types; specifically, base camps are expected to possess more tools and a greater variety of tools than extraction loci. Comparisons of the number of intact versus broken tools and retouched versus unretouched tools will be necessary to address the latter aspects of a component's lithic technology.

Examination of the distribution of lithic fragments among the debris classes described above highlighted how specific raw materials were procured, and how they were manipulated to manufacture useable items. High frequencies of primary flakes and core fragments, associated with any reduction technique, would suggest that the former site occupants acquired unmodified nodules of raw material, either from outcrops or alluvial deposits, and reduced these "packets" to useable parcels on the site. Lower frequencies of primary flakes and fewer or smaller core fragments would suggest that the "packets" of raw material were reduced in some manner before their arrival at the site. The presence of only tertiary or thinning flakes and tools suggests that very refined "packets" of raw material (e.g., preforms or "blanks") were being brought to the site. Differences in the frequencies of primary flakes and cores thus can demonstrate how lithic raw materials are available, and permit interpretations of the accessibility of raw materials. Once hypothesized, degrees of accessibility can be employed to further interpret the "technological efficiency" of the lithic assemblage associated with a component (cf. Bamforth 1986), and further interpret the approaches to overall resource procurement (i.e., "logistical" to "foraging" after Binford 1980) employed.

Pottery Analysis

The pottery was classified by aplastic content and surface decoration. In addition, sherds were placed into established types when possible; the type descriptions utilized include Willey (1949), Caldwell and Waring (1939), and Griffin (1943). Aplastic were classed by material (i.e., sand or fiber), and by size when applicable. Aplastic size was determined through the comparison of fresh breaks with a set of clay briquets, each with a known size range of aplastics (e.g, coarse sand).

The secondary analysis of diagnostic sherds established Minimum Vessels based on aplastic content, surface decoration, interior surface treatment, paste color, core configuration, and thickness. For each Minimum Vessel, the following attributes were recorded:

> Aplastic Type, Size, Density, and Shape. The type, size (by Wentworth scale), shape (angular, subangular, rounded), and relative density of aplastics will be directly related to the clay and temper utilized. These attributes were examined under a 60 X binocular microscope.

Paste Texture. Paste texture is related to the nature of the clay and aplastics, and to the firing history of the vessel (Shepard 1980). Paste texture was classified based on the nature of the non-aplastic paste.

Thickness. Thickness has been demonstrated to be patterned by pottery series. Thickness is dictated by a number of variables including nature of the raw clay, aplastic additions, method of vessel construction, limitations of firing technology, and intended use. Thickness is best measured at a uniform point on each vessel (e.g., 3 cm below the rim). Because no rim sherds were present in the Minimum Vessel sample, all sherds were measured at their thinnest point.

Interior Surface Treatment. Interior surface can be related to specific technological traditions, and can occasionally provide associations for plain pottery. Interior surface treatment was described based on remnant indications on the sherds.

Core Configuration and Percentage of Core Retention. As a pot of carbon-bearing clay is fired, the manner and extent to which carbon is driven off or retained is closely linked to the firing practices and to the nature of the raw clay (Shepard 1980:21). Core configuration is classified as the paste colors present on a fresh break, from exterior to interior (e.g., tan-grey-tan or homogeneous dark grey). The percentage of core retention is simply the percentage of the cross-section represented by the dark grey or black core.

DATA BASE MANAGEMENT

The artifact data were entered into a D-base IV data base management system. This IBM-compatible system allows for the rapid analysis and compilation of results. The customized program designed by Brockington and Associates utilizes multi-level numeric codes for each distinct artifact class. The resulting data set can be sorted and tabulated as necessary to address research needs. Disk and hard copies of the data base will be delivered with the curation package.

CURATION

The curation package has been prepared; it includes the artifacts, field notes, photographic negatives, and related material. The package is currently being stored at the Atlanta facilities of Brockington and Associates, Inc, at 5980-A Unity Drive, Norcross, 30071. Curation will be at the West Georgia College Archaeological Laboratory; the package will be delivered upon submittal of the Final Report.

Chapter 4. RESULTS

50 BY 50 CM UNITS

Artifacts were recovered from all 29 of the 50 by 50 cm units. The vast majority had material in both the plow zone and sub-plow zone contexts. Lithic artifacts were by far the most common, but pottery was also recovered from both the plowzone and sub-plowzone contexts. The distributions of lithic artifacts, sub-plowzone lithic artifacts, and sherds were plotted.

The lithic artifacts showed a major peak at 20N 20E, generally high levels in the central portion of the site, and a second peak at 60N 20E (Figure 9). Frequencies ranged from 2 to 60 lithic artifacts. Coastal Plain chert accounted for almost all of the lithic artifacts.

Examination of the sub-plowzone lithic artifact distribution shows that the peak at 20N 20E was primarily due to sub-plowzone artifacts; 54 of the 60 artifacts were sub-plowzone (Figure 10). A secondary peak in sub-plowzone artifacts was also noted in 70N 40E.

Three diagnostic projectile points were recovered. A Bakers Creek point of Coastal Plain chert was found in the sub-plow zone of 40N 20E, a Savannah River point of Coastal Plain chert was recovered from the sub-plow zone of 60N 30E, and the sub-plow zone of 90N 30E also yielded a Savannah River point of Coastal Plain chert.

Only 16 sherds were recovered. The diagnostic sherds included only two Carrabelle Punctate sherds (40N 10E, sub-plow zone and 50N 30E, plow zone); sand tempered plain sherds comprised the remainder of the sherds. The total lack of fiber tempered pottery in the 50 by 50 cm units was surprising.

The sherd distribution shows focal points at 40N 20E (4 sherds) and 70N 40E (6 sherds), and a general band of occurrence across the center of the site (Figure 11). Eight of the sherds were recovered from below the plowzone. No sherds were recovered from the unit with the highest lithic artifact count (20N 20E), but the highest ceramic count was from a unit (70N 40E) with the second highest sub-plow zone lithic artifact count.

2 BY 2 M UNIT EXCAVATION

The ten units exhibited several common characteristics including: a shallow plow zone; distinct plow scars in the underlying soil; generalized mixing of components; lack of cultural features; and a virtual lack of zooarchaeological and ethnobotanical remains. The

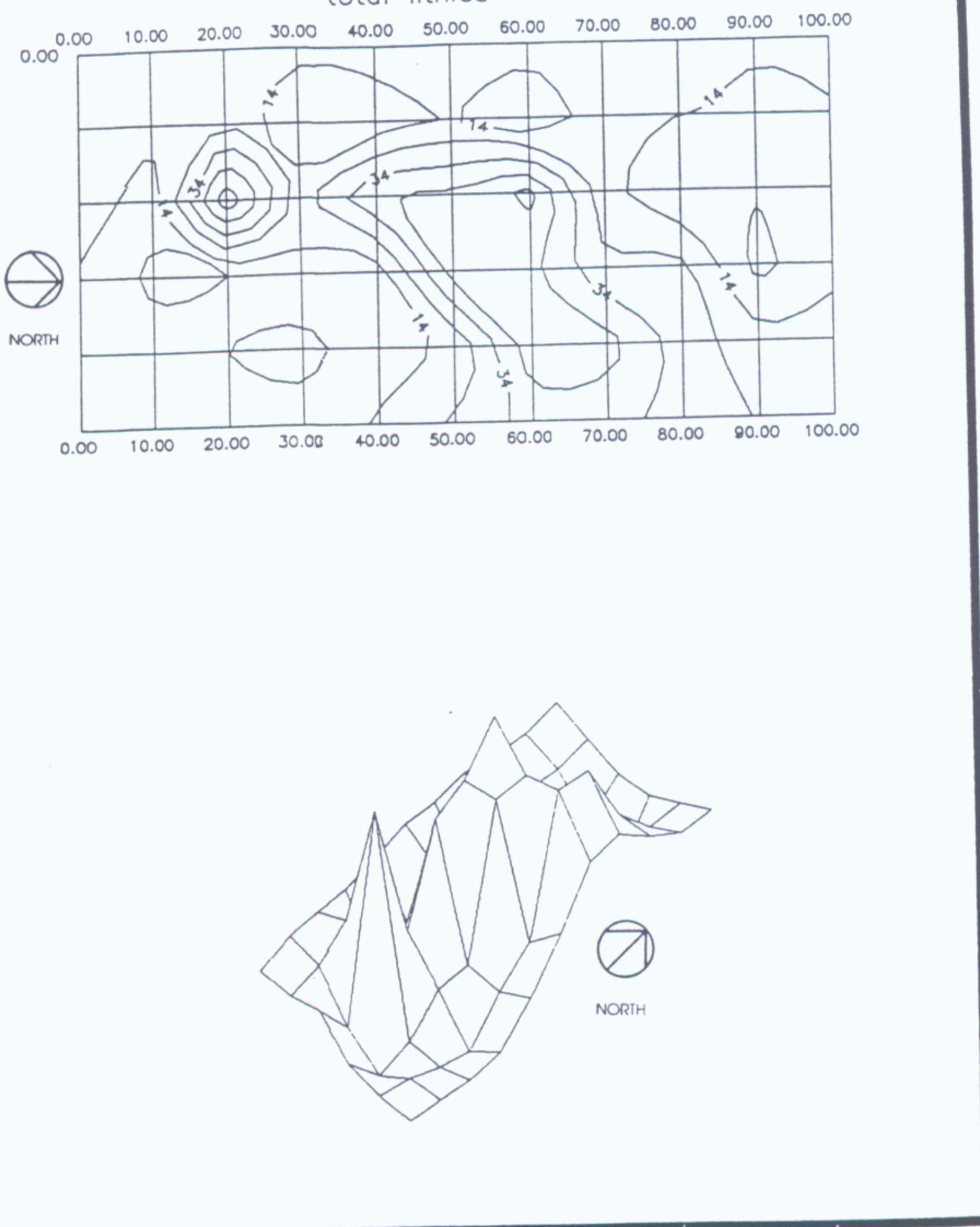


Figure 9. Distribution Plots of All Lithic Artifacts from 50 by 50 cm tests.

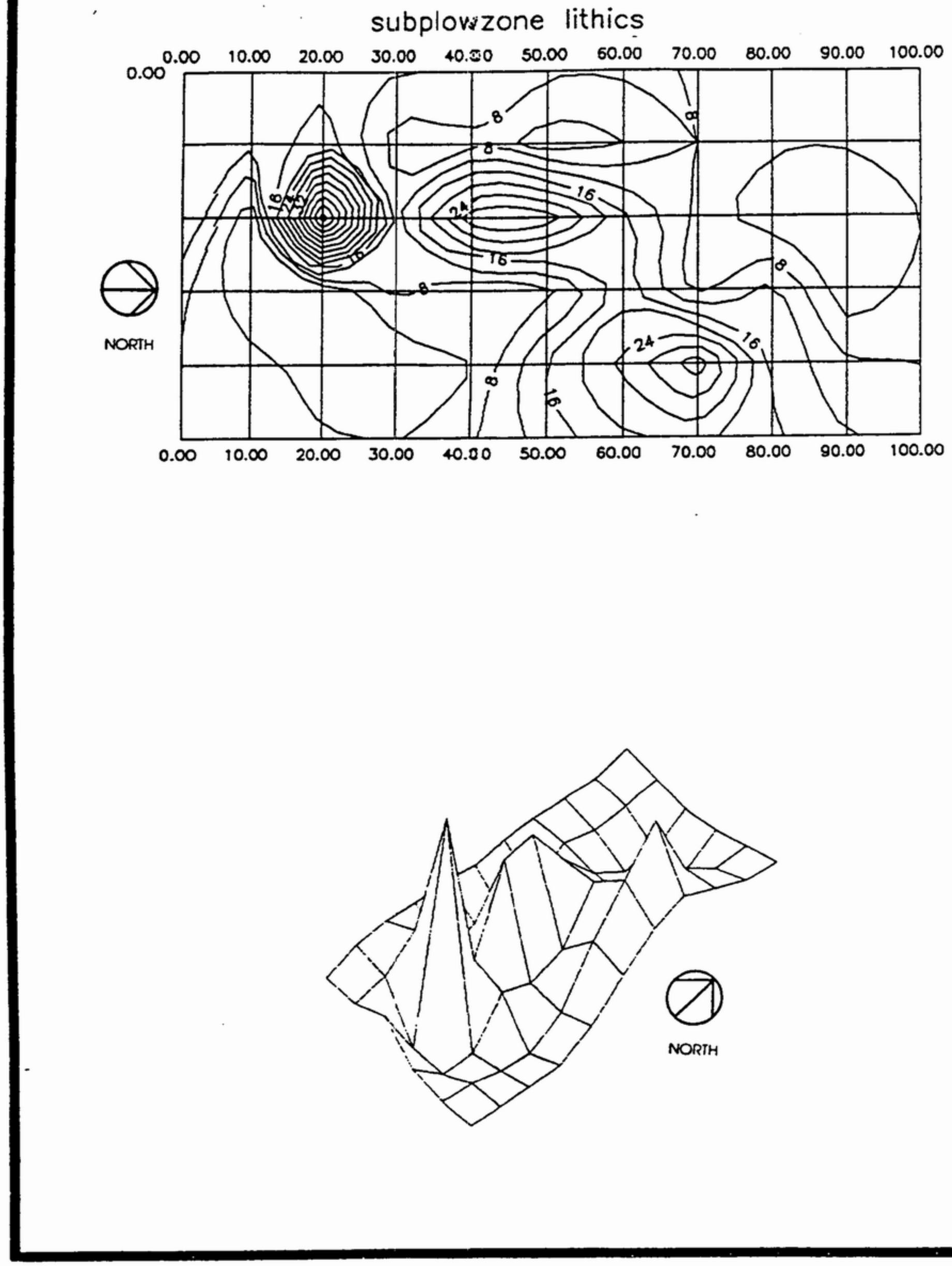
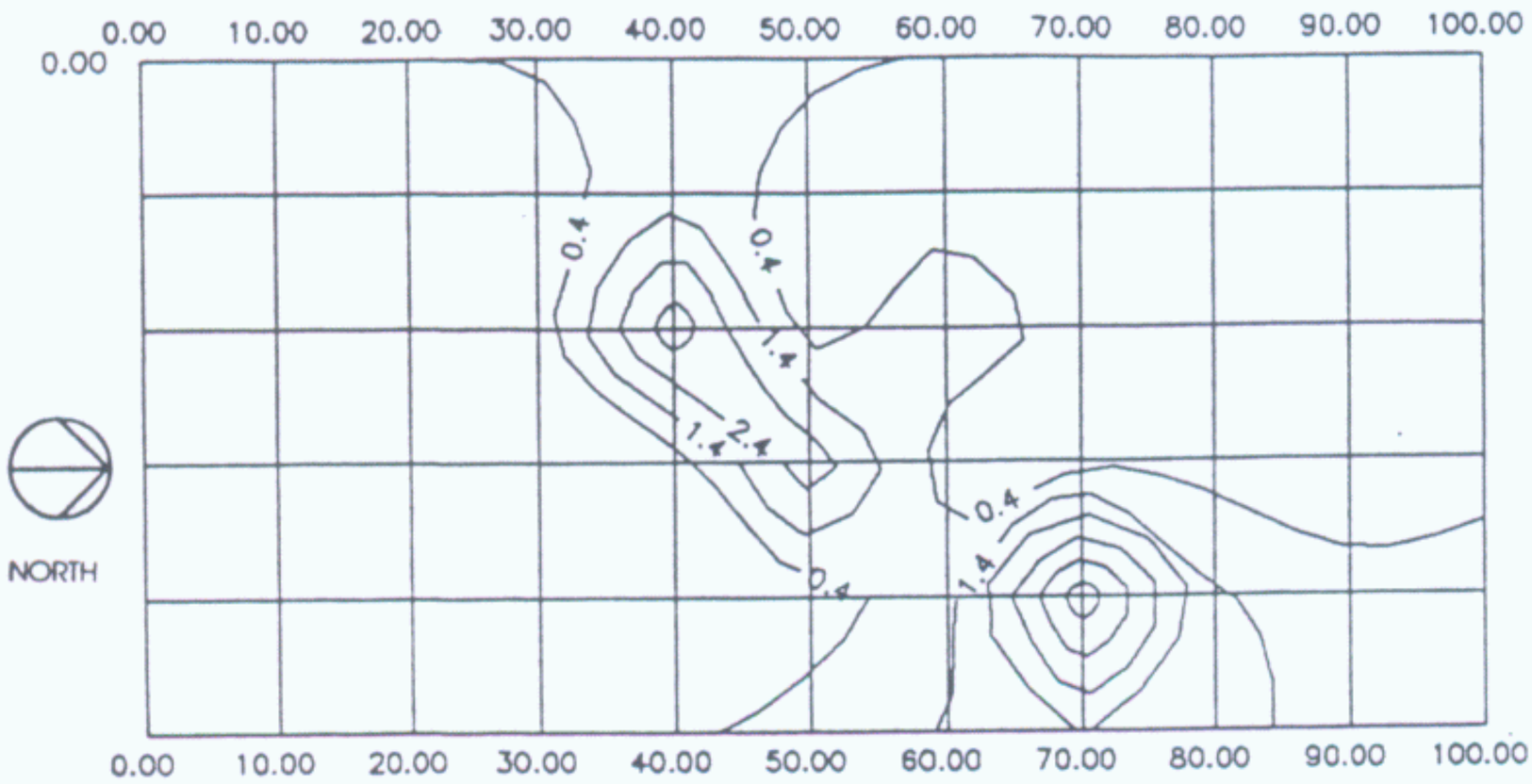


Figure 10. Distribution Plots of Sub-Plow Zone Lithic Artifacts from 50 by 50 cm tests.



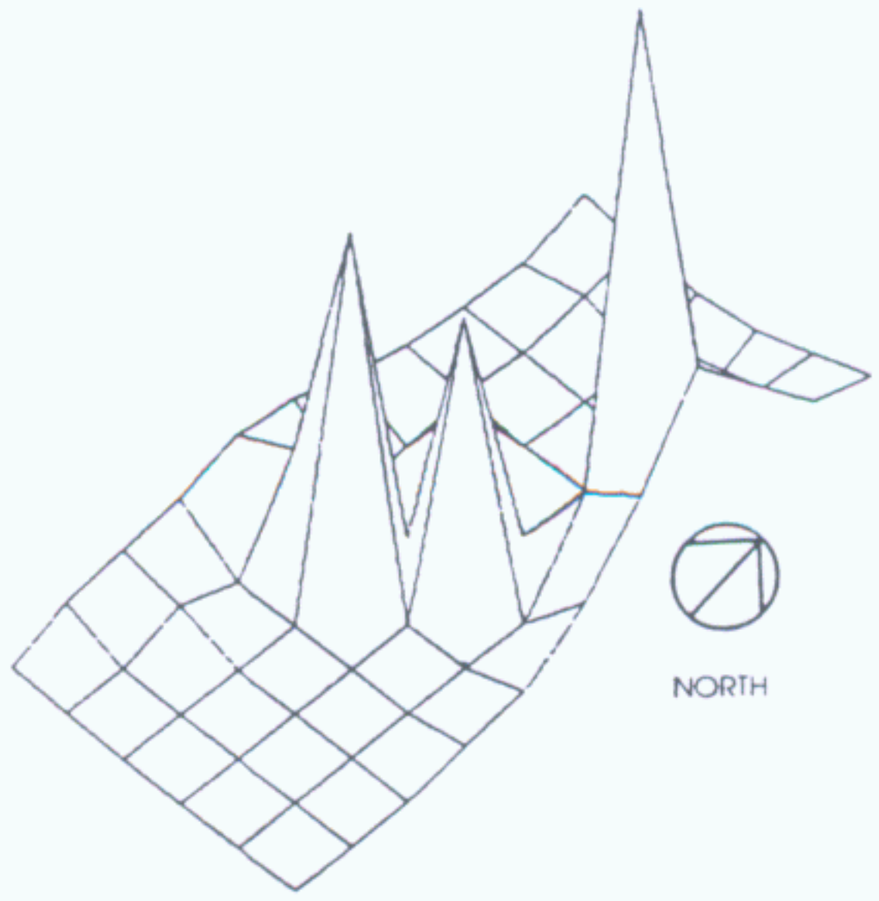


Figure 11. Distribution Plots of All Pottery from 50 by 50 cm tests.

units all also evidenced many root/tree stains and burrow stains, the formation of which probably helped mix the deposits (Figures 12-13).

The soil profiles displayed a basic stratigraphy of a plow zone (Stratum I) overlying a 5YR5/8 to 7.5YR5/8 coarse sand, Stratum II. The border between the plow zone and Stratum II was clear, but roots and burrows caused irregularities in the interface. Stratum II was from 30 to 40 cm thick; thin mottles of white or pink coarse sand were common near the base of Stratum II. In one of the units (Unit 5), this sand was in turn underlain by a 5YR5/8 sandy clay.

It was noted in the field that the soils appeared to become coarser with depth below surface. In order to quantify and to verify these observations, the heavy fractions from the flotation samples were screened through Numbers 10 and 18 screens. The residue captured in each screen was weighed to provide a relative measure of the coarseness of the soils. As Table 3 indicates, there was a regular, repeated pattern of increased coarseness with depth, and all units had the highest residual weights in one of the two deepest levels. The overall pattern of increasingly coarse deposits with increased depth is indicative of a normal, well matured soil profile, while the irregularities in the pattern are suggestive of the effects of bioturbation.

Table 3. Coarse or Larger Sand in Heavy Fraction of Flotation Samples.

	LEVEL					
UNIT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
U1	477	858	660	706	573	1102	937
U2	392	573	550	602	578	779	1138
U3	360	515	637	527	602	313	610
U4	404	530	501	543	730	696	831
U5	291	589	565	814	699	1102	--
U6	462	534	619	638	863	875	--
U7	431	440	671	612	797	663	993
U8	488	678	570	629	741	709	858
U9	616	610	520	433	511	508	712
U10	378	445	464	553	522	593	--

NOTE: Values are weights in grams of the portion of the heavy fraction of the flotation column samples which were greater than 1.00 mm, (i.e., Coarse sand or larger).

Figure 12. North Profile, Units 2 and 4. Note large root stains.

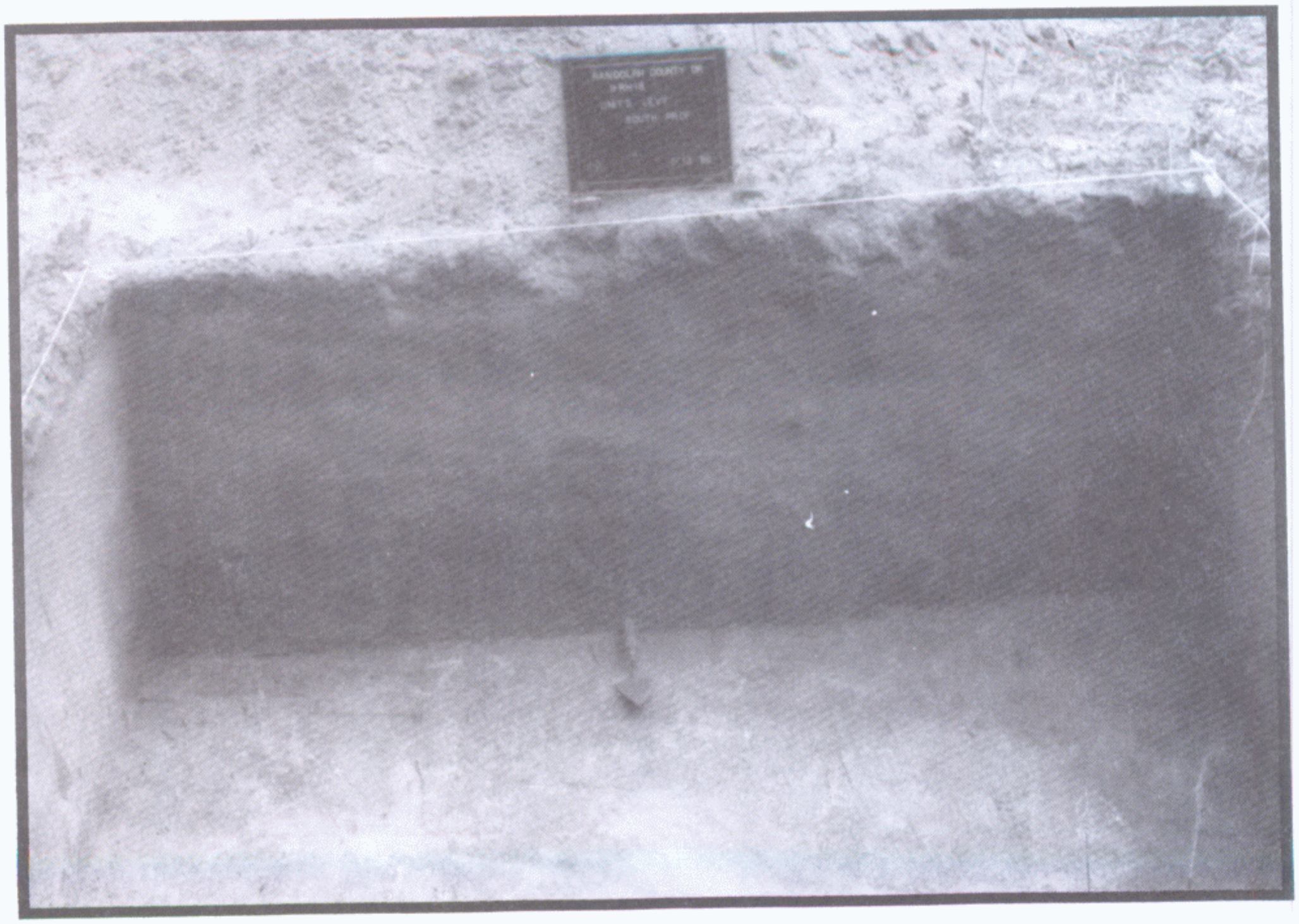


Figure 13. South Profile, Unit 9. Note plow scars.

Units 1 to 4

Units 1 to 4 were placed together to form a 4 by 4 m block. The units of this block were excavated to 72 to 76 cm below surface. The 10YR5/6 sand plowzone was 16 to 20 cm thick, and plow scars were noted. The underlying sand was a homogeneous 5YR5/8 sand. Artifact frequency diminshed to virtual sterility near 75 cm below surface (Figure 14).

Units 1 through 4 together yielded only 20 percent of the excavated artifacts; Table 4 presents the frequencies by level. The data reflect a major decrease in artifact frequency between Levels 3 and 4 or between Levels 4 and 5. The deepest levels have increasingly fewer artifacts, and most of those were noted as originating in root/burrow-disturbed areas.

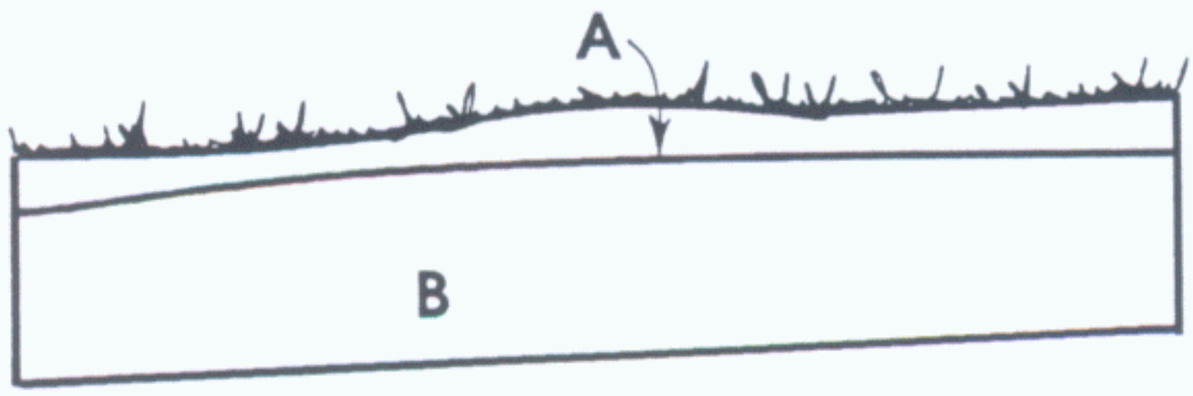
Table 4. Artifact Frequency By Level, Units 1 to 4

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
UNIT 1	166	153	90	81	29	14	9	376
UNIT 2	107	188	108	64	38	13	8	419
UNIT 3	119	117	120	25	22	23	12	319
UNIT 4	92	141	71	30	21	17	5	284
SITE AVERAGE	230	230	157	70	47	31	8	664

The projectile points from these units included a Woodland triangular (U4L2), two Savannah Rivers (U2L4 and U1L3), an Arredondo (U3L3), and a Palmer (U2L6). While the projectile point locations suggest intact cultural strata, the recovery of sand tempered sherds (U3L7, deepest occurrence) and fiber tempered sherds (U4L7, deepest) from levels 1 through 7 document extensive mixing within the unit. It was noted that the majority of artifacts in the final two levels were derived from obvious root stains.

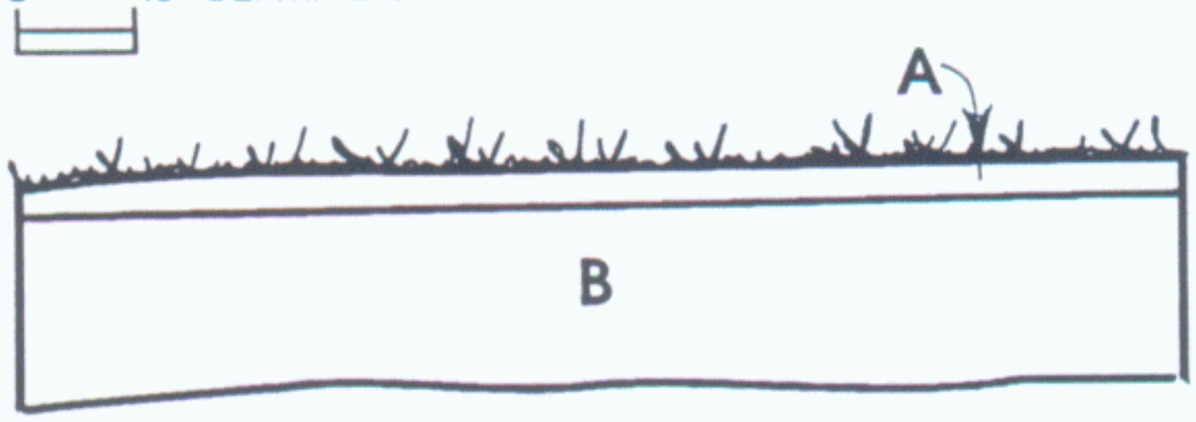
Unit 5

Unit 5 was placed on the western edge of the field to investigate an area which yielded pottery from the 50 by 50 cm unit. The unit had a thin (10 to 12 cm thick) plowzone of 7.5YR5/6 sand overlying a 5YR5/8 sand (Figure 15). Unit 5 was the only unit to encounter another soil strata beneath the 5YR5/8 sand. The 5YR5/8 sand extended to approximately 45 cm below surface where a 2.5YR4/8 (red) and 7.5YR8/2 clayey sand was encountered. The excavation was ceased at 60 cm below surface.



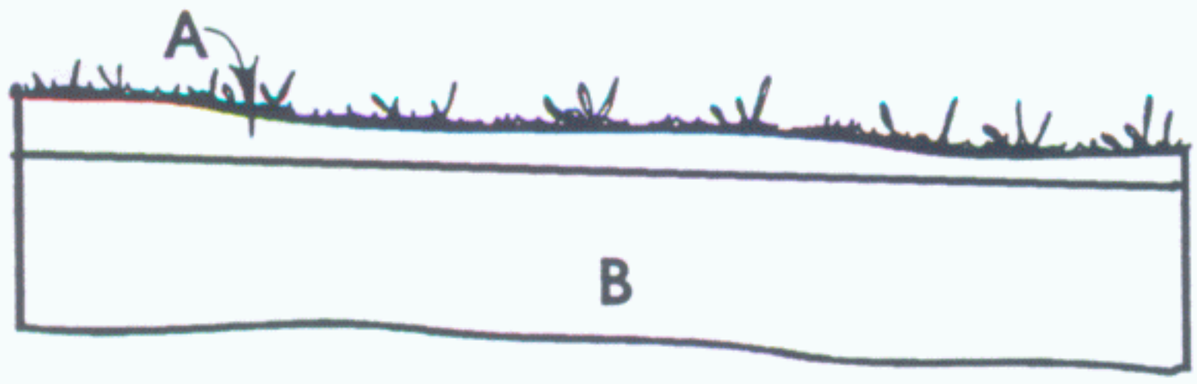
9RH18
UNITS 1&4
SOUTH PROFILES

0 40 CENTIMETERS



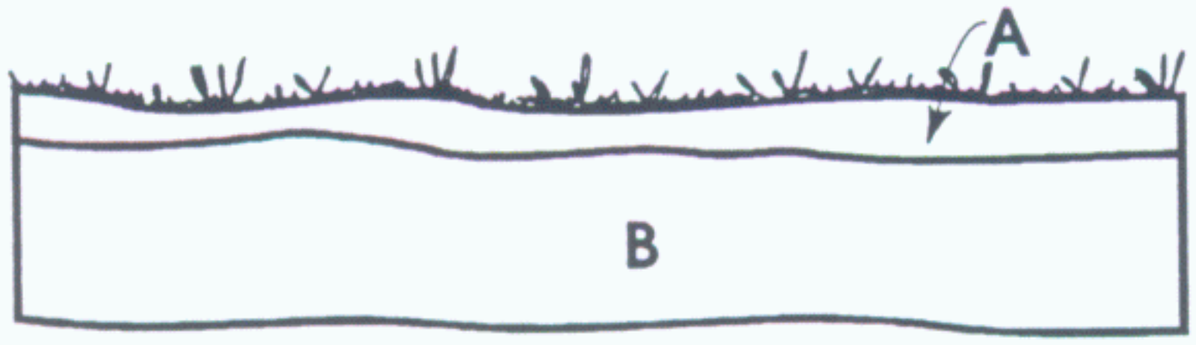
9RH18
UNITS 2&1
WEST PROFILES

0 40 CENTIMETERS



9RH18
UNITS 2&3
NORTH PROFILES

0 40 CENTIMETERS



9RH18
UNITS 3&4
EAST PROFILES

0 40 CENTIMETERS

A=10YR5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN PLOWZONE SAND
B=5YR5/8 YELLOWISH RED SAND

Figure 14. Units 1-4, Profiles.

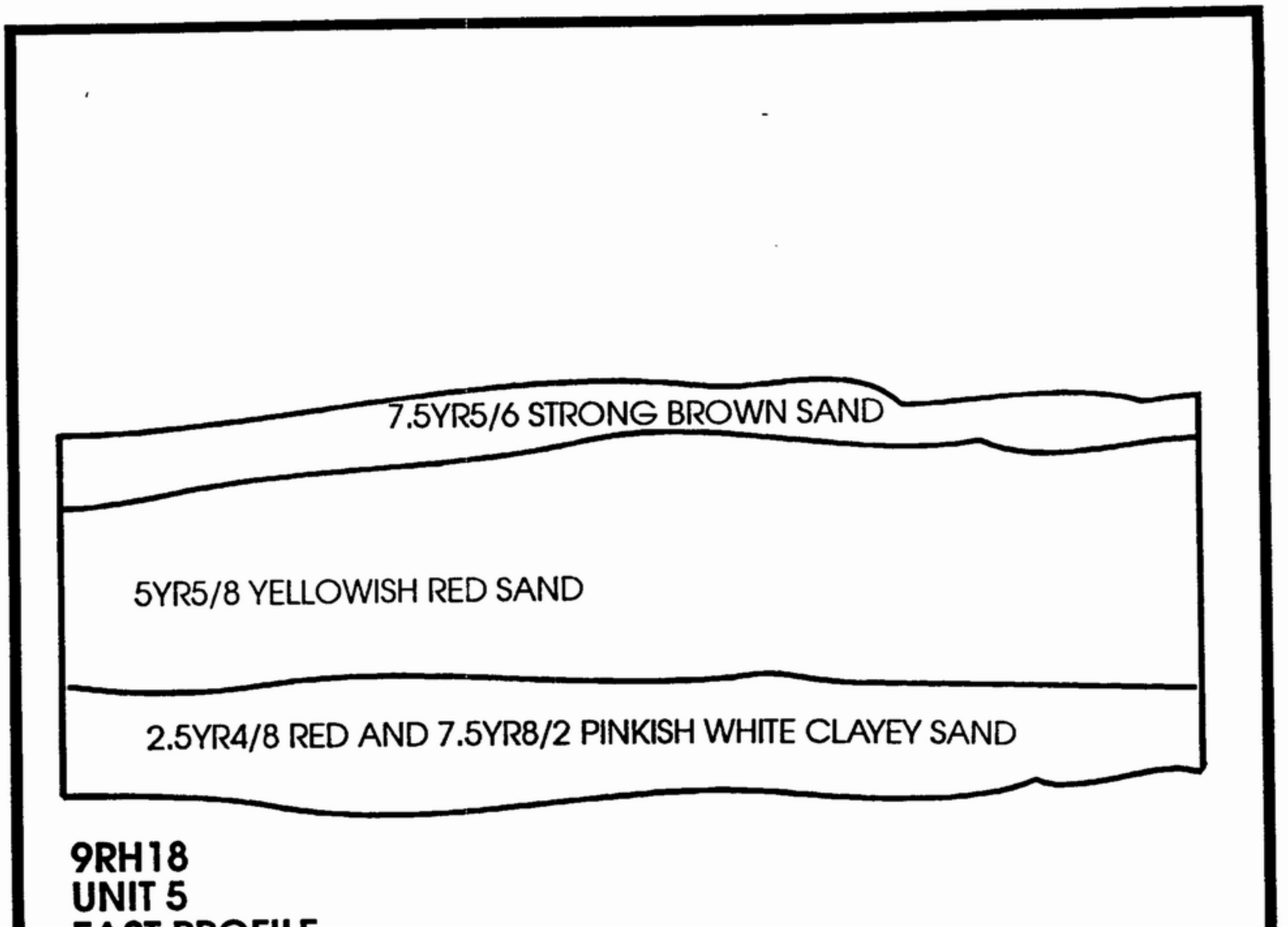


Figure 15. Unit 5 Profile.

As with Units 1 through 4, Unit 5 had a less than average artifact frequency. As Table 5 indicates, the artifact frequency decreased significantly from Level 3 to Level 4. In terms of relative frequency by level, this unit matches the overall site pattern.

Table 5. Artifact Frequency By Level, Unit 5.

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
UNIT 5	97	169	61	33	26	13		399
SITE AVERAGE	230	230	157	70	47	31	8	664

A Bakers Creek projectile point was recovered from Level 2. This level within the plow zone also yielded a bifacially retouched flake scraper with a spokeshave notch and a graver spur. This multi-function scraper is typical of the Early Archaic period. The plowzone also yielded one sand tempered plain sherd from both Level 1 and Level 2.

Unit 6

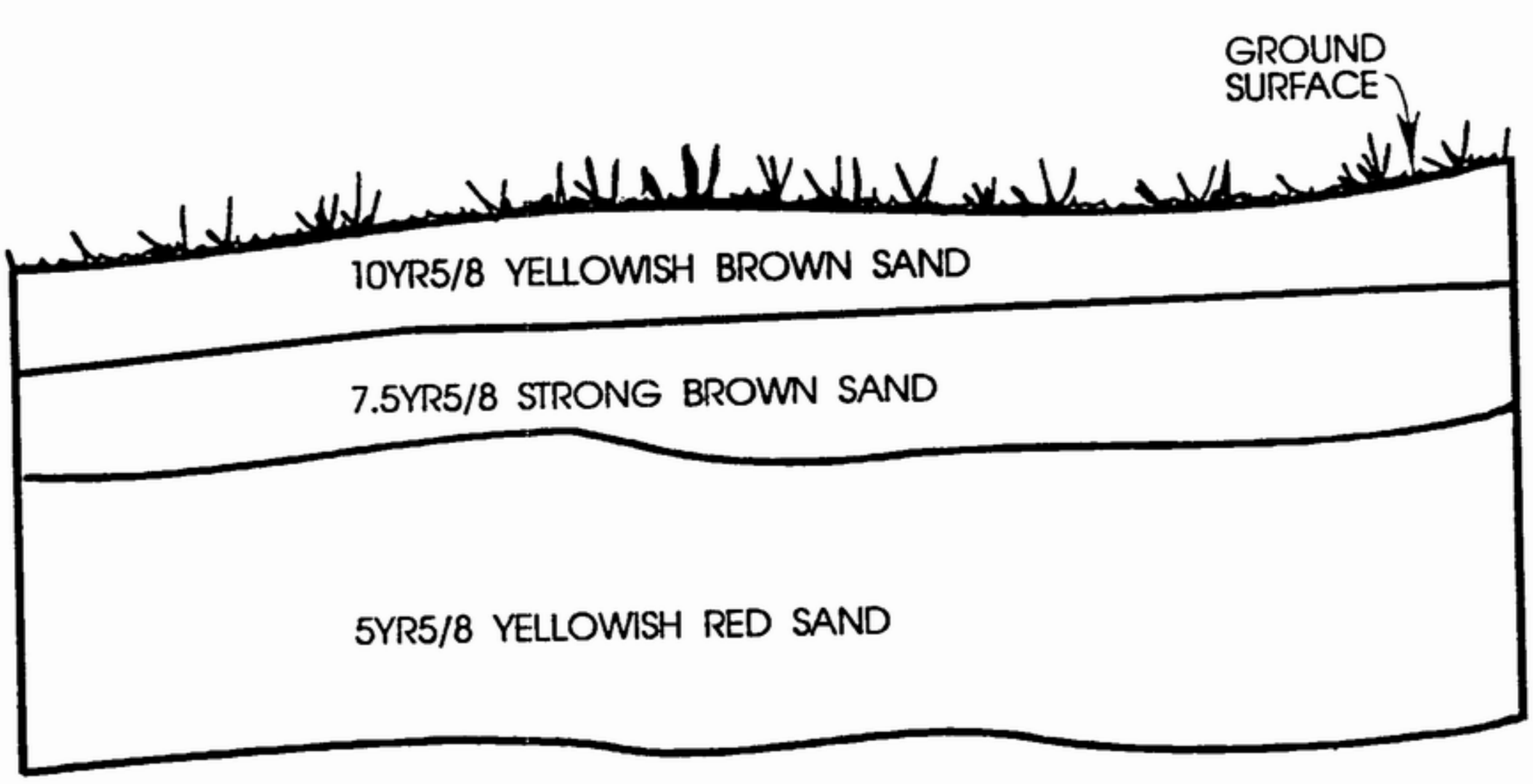
Unit 6 was excavated to 73 cm below surface. The 20 cm thick plowzone of 10YR5/8 sand was above a stratum of 7.5YR5/8 sand, approximately 15 cm thick. From 35 to 73 cm below surface, there was a third stratum, 5YR5/8 sand (Figure 16).

In terms of artifact frequency, Unit 6 was nearly average (Table 6). The unit yielded 9.3 percent of the excavated artifact sample from the site. The level-by-level frequencies demonstrate significant decreases with each level change from Level 2 to 3 through the base of the unit. This regular decrease with depth is typical of bioturbated deposits in which artifacts have been downwardly displaced.

Table 6. Artifact Frequency By Level, Unit 6.

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
UNIT 6	303	313	127	82	54	39	9	624
SITE AVERAGE	230	230	157	70	47	31	8	664

The pottery in Unit 6 was found from Levels 1, 2, 3, and 5. Fiber tempered sherds were found in Level 2, and sand tempered plain sherds were found in Levels 1, 2, 3, and 5. No diagnostic, lithic artifacts were recovered from Unit 6. A large core scraper of



9RH18
UNIT 6
EAST PROFILE

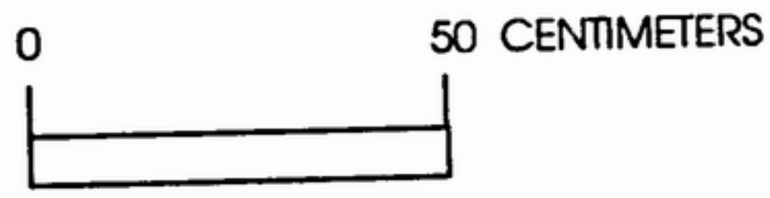


Figure 16. Unit 6 Profile.

Coastal Plain chert, and a chalcedony biface were recovered from Levels 3 and 4, respectively.

Unit 7

Unit 7 was excavated to 74 cm below surface. The soils consisted of a 10YR5/4 sand plowzone of 20 cm thickness overlying 5YR5/8 sand subsoil. The subsoil became increasingly mottled with 10YR7/4 sand toward the base of the unit (Figure 17).

Artifact frequency in Unit 7 was above average for the site; the unit fit the general trend of higher artifact counts from south to north. The artifact frequency declined significantly from Level 3 to 4, and again from Level 5 to 6 (Table 7).

Table 7. Artifact Frequency By Level, Unit 7.

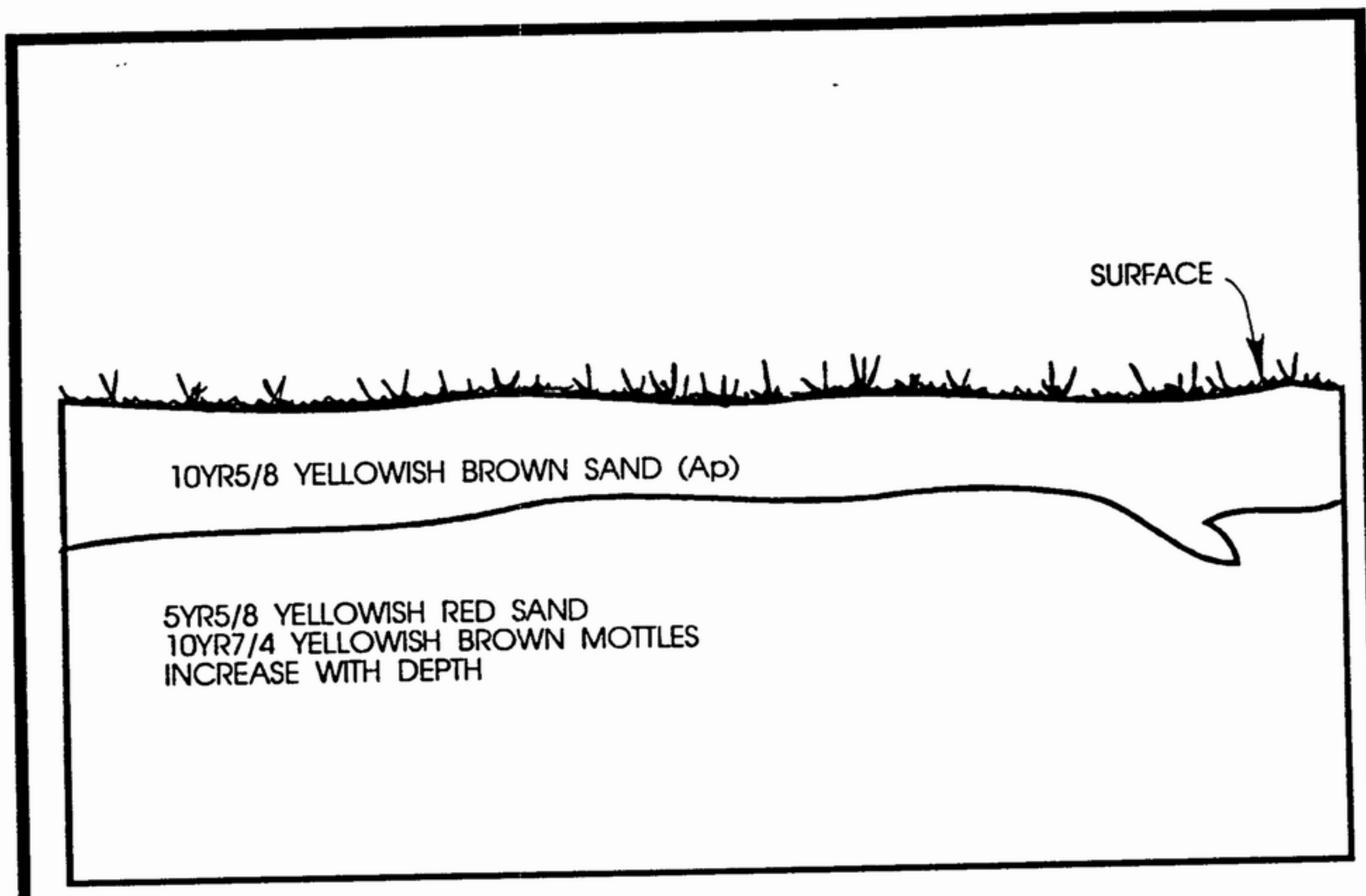
LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
UNIT 7	285	361	246	113	89	28	5	842
SITE AVERAGE	230	230	157	70	47	31	8	664

The diagnostic projectile points from this unit included a Woodland/Mississippian triangular point from Level 1, a Savannah River point from Level 2, and a Bakers Creek point from Level 4. A Carrabelle Punctate sherd was recovered from Level 1, and Level 2 yielded a Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherd. Sherds were present through Level 4.

Unit 8

Excavations were ceased at 80 cm below surface in Unit 8. An 18 cm thick plowzone of 10YR5/4 to 10YR5/6 sand exhibited deep, distinct plow scars. The underlying 5YR5/6 sand was lightly mottled with 5YR8/1 sand near the base of the unit (Figure 18).

Artifact frequency in Unit 8 was above average for the site (Table 8). The high Unit 8 frequency contrasted with those for Unit 5 (8 m to the west) and Units 1 through 4 (20 m to the south). Within Unit 8, there was a major decrease in artifact frequency from Level 4 to Level 5.



9RH18
UNIT 7
EAST PROFILE

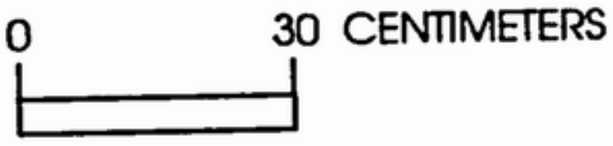
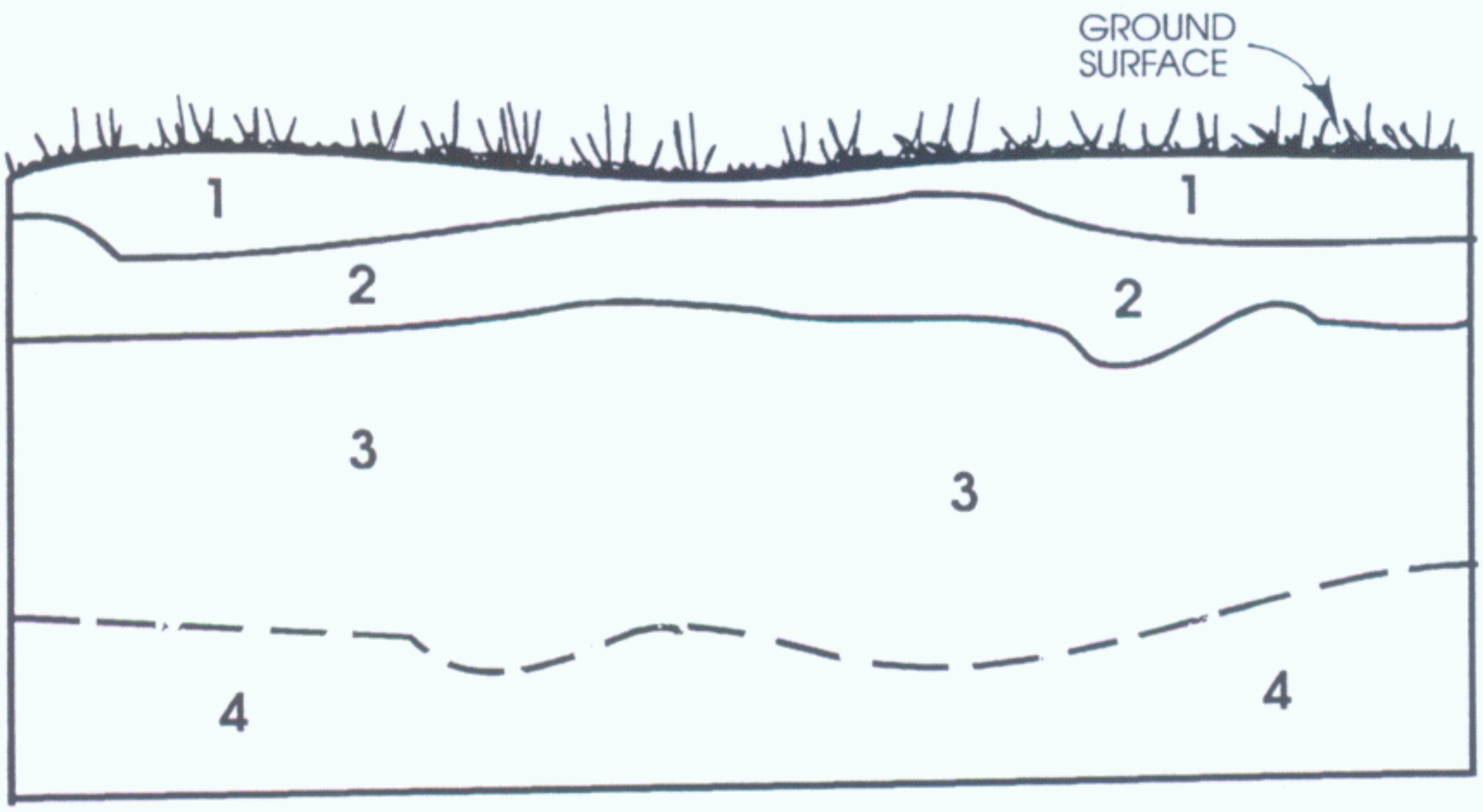


Figure 17. Unit 7 Profile.



9RH18
UNIT 8
EAST PROFILE

1=10YR5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN LOOSE SAND
2=10YR5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN COMPACT GRAINULAR SAND
3=5YR5/6 YELLOWISH RED LOOSE SAND
4=5YR5/6 YELLOWISH RED VERY LOOSE GRAIN SAND
MOTTLED WITH 5YR8/1 WHITE

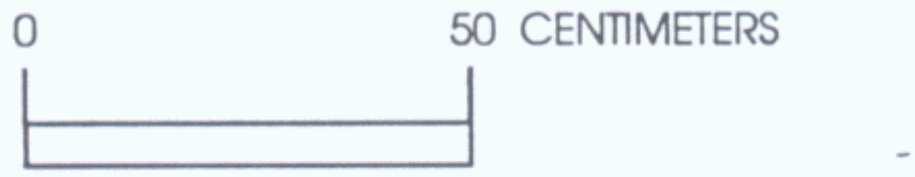


Figure 18. Unit 8 Profile.

Table 8. Artifact Frequency By Level, Unit 8.

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
UNIT 8	222	236	161	100	29	11	6	765
SITE AVERAGE	230	230	157	70	47	31	8	664

Two Bakers Creek projectile points were recovered from Level 3. Pottery was recovered from Levels 1 through 4, including a Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherd from Level 1.

Units 9 and 10

Units 9 and 10 shared a common corner point; they were excavated in the northeastern portion of the site, to a depth of 80 cm. These two units had a relatively thin (10 cm or less) plowzone of 7.5YR5/6 sand, with distinct plow scars reaching 35 cm below surface into 7.5YR6/8 sand. Below the plow scars and the 7.5YR6/8 sand was a zone of mottled 7.5YR5/8 and 7.5YR8/2 sand, from 35 to 80 cm below surface (Figures 19 and 20).

Units 9 and 10 together accounted for 39 percent of the artifacts from unit excavation, exhibiting almost double the average density for the site (Table 9). Significant decreases in frequency occurred in the Level 3 to 4 transition, and at the Level 6 to 7 transition. The relatively high frequency of artifacts in Levels 5 and 6 is probably the result of the extensive bioturbation evidenced by multiple root and burrow stains in these units.

Table 9. Artifact Frequency By Level, Units 9 and 10.

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
UNIT 9	343	350	188	99	71	76	17	1144
UNIT 10	561	267	399	70	93	79	0	1469
SITE AVERAGE	230	230	157	70	47	31	8	664

Six diagnostic projectile points were recovered from these two units; two Kirks (both U9L3), one Arredondo (U10L3), and three Bakers Creek points (U10L1, U9L2, U10L4). Sherds were recovered from Levels 1 through 4 and Level 6.

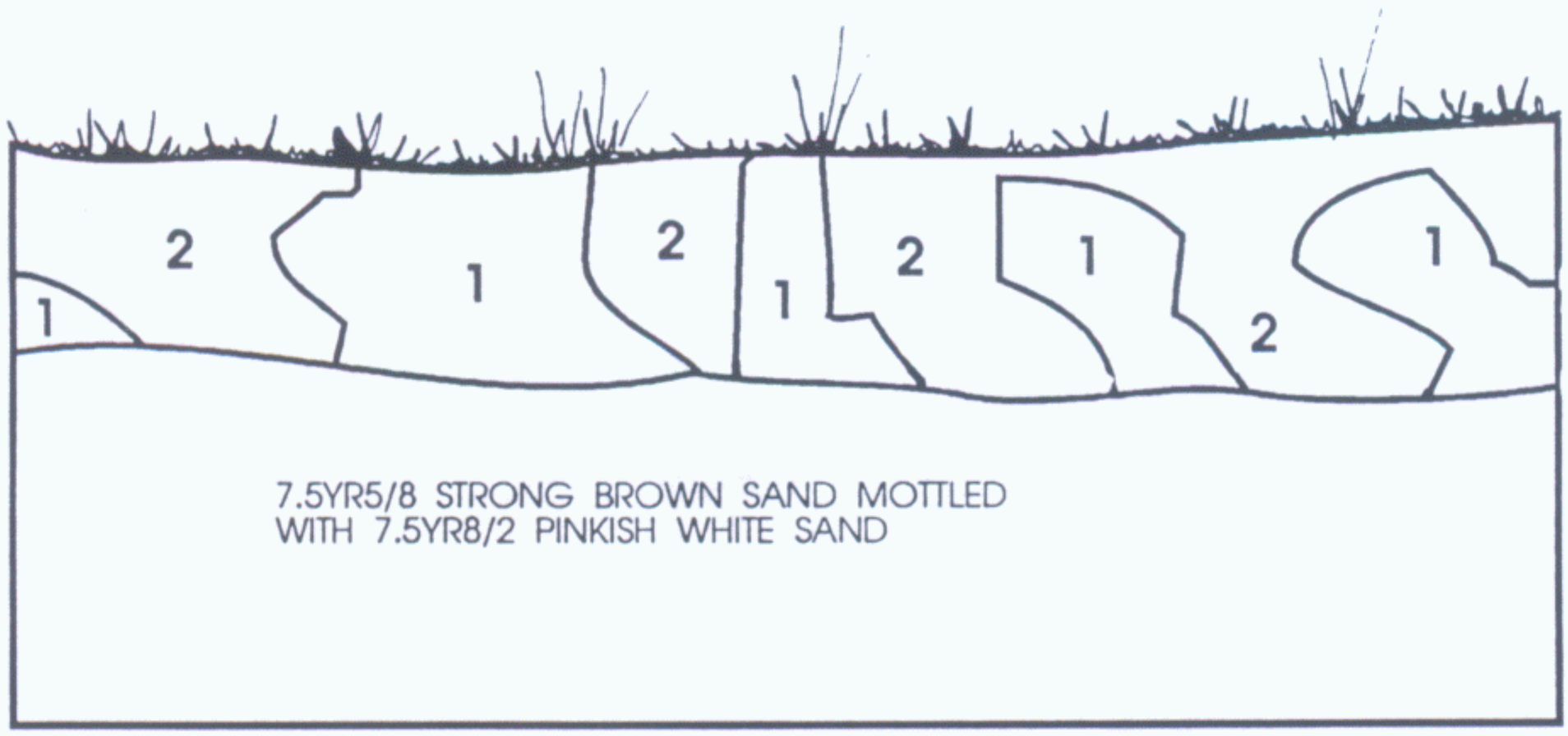


Figure 19. Unit 9 Profile.

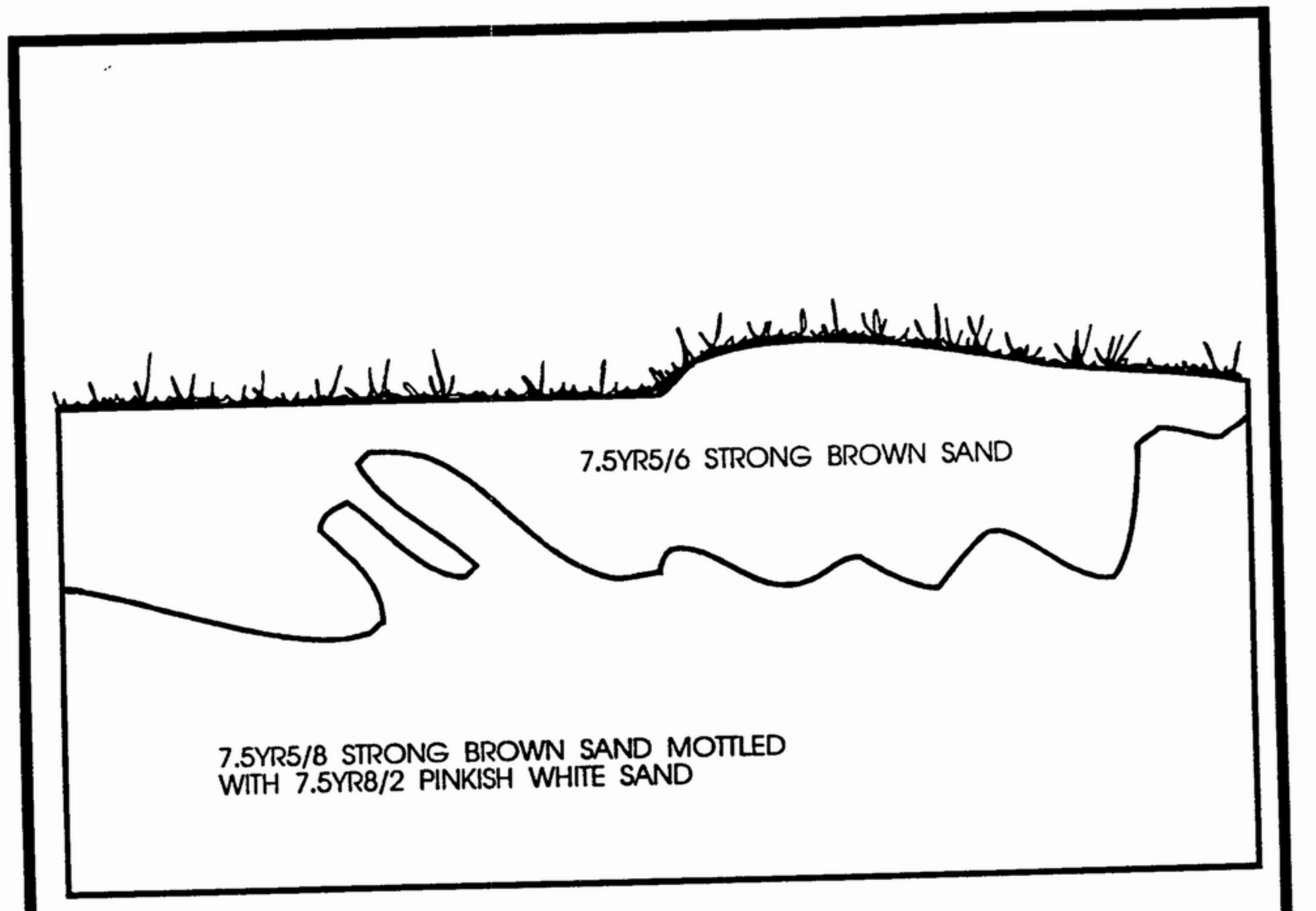


Figure 20. Unit 10 Profile.

MACHINE ASSISTED SCRAPING

Approximately ten percent of the site area was mechanically stripped and shovel-shaved (Figure 3). No cultural features were discovered in the sub-plow zone sands. The lack of features was not surprising given the unit results.

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOBOTANICAL REMAINS

The site deposits were characterized by a very low frequency of ethnobotanical and zooarchaeological remains. All the flotation samples (a 50 by 50 cm column sample from each level of every unit) were examined by Ms. Linda Kennedy of Brockington and Associates. In addition, all biological remains from the 0.25 inch screened level fill were also examined by Ms. Kennedy.

The floral remains were limited to charcoal, charred hickory nut, and a single maypop seed (Table 10). A total of 2.3 g of hickory was recovered; it was found throughout the units. Charcoal (28.2 g) was present in small amounts in almost every unit-level; it was undoubtedly related to the many burned tree/root stains. The maypop seed was found in U4 L1; maypop is a fruit-bearing vine which prefers disturbed soil conditions. Although maypops were utilized in prehistory, the discovery of this specimen in the uppermost stratum of a plowed field suggests a historic-modern origin.

The faunal material was limited to five fragments (1.7 g) of turtle bone, five fragments of generic mammal bone (4.2 g), and 10 fragments (0.4 g) of unidentifiable bone. The vast majority (85%) of the bone fragments were recovered from surface or plow zone contexts, and there is no indication that the bone originated with the prehistoric site components (Table 10). It was noted that almost all (85%) of the fragments were badly burned; field burning may account for this condition.

LITHIC ARTIFACTS

While it would be ideal at this point to compare and contrast the lithic reduction schemes of the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Woodland components, the severe postdepositional mixing of the site precludes such an approach. All that is feasible is to briefly describe the overall (i.e., combined) assemblage of debitage, and to examine the diagnostic projectile points in detail.

The lithic artifacts recovered from the site are dominated by Coastal Plain chert (n=8311, 99.4 %), with quartz (n=31), quartzite (n=5), orthoquartzite (n=2), and chalcedony (n=12) also present. Within the category of Coastal Plain chert, the majority is heat treated (n=5829), the unaltered category is well represented (n=2039), and 443 items were hydrated chert (i.e., heat treatment could not be idenitifed).

Table 10. Zooarchaeological and Ethnobotanical Remains.

Provenience	Charcoal	Hickory	Maypop Seed	Faunal Bone
Surface				1 turtle, 4 mammal
U1 L2	0.3 g	0.1 g		
L7	*			
U2 L1	*			2 unidentifiable
L2	0.3			
L4	0.4	0.2		1 unidentifiable
L5	0.7	*		2 unidentifiable
L6	*	0.6		
U3 L1	0.1			
L2	1.8	0.2		
L3	1.5			
L4	0.3			
L6	*			
U4 L1	*		* (n=1)	
L2	*			
L5	0.1			
U5 L5	0.6			
U6 L1				1 unidentifiable
L2	4.5	0.8		
L3	0.5			
L4	1.2			
L6	2.4			
L7	0.1	*		

NOTE: * denotes trace presence, less than 0.1 g.

Table 10 (continued). Zooarchaeological and Ethnobotanical Remains.

Provenience	Charcoal	Hickory	Maypop Seed	Faunal Bone
U7 L3	1.1	0.1		
L4	0.3			
U8 L2	0.1	*		
L3	*	*		
L4	*	*		
U9 L1				3 unidentifiable
L2	1.0	0.1		
L3	1.2	0.3		1 mammal
L4	0.8	0.2		
L5	0.1	0.1		
L6	*			
U10 L1	0.2			3 turtle
L2	0.9			1 unidentifiable
L3	1.3			1 turtle
L4	0.7	*		
L5	1.7	0.1		
L6	0.8	0.1		
TOTAL	28.2 g	2.3 g	* (n=1)	20 fragments

NOTE: * denotes trace presence, less than 0.1 g.

It will be recalled from Chapter 3 that the lithic artifact analysis was designed to provide information on the reduction strategies pursued at the site. Reconstructions of the site use require the definition of what stage(s) of reduction occurred at the site, and which production strategies were being utilized. The stage of reduction can be addressed by contrasting the relative frequency of primary, secondary, and tertiary debitage. In Table 11, the thinning flakes have also been added with the tertiary debitage; by definition, these flakes are late in the production trajectory. The data clearly reflect that only limited early stage reduction occurred at the site. The low counts of primary debitage and shatter (the latter is most commonly associated with hard hammer reduction) indicate that the initial processing of quarry derived packages was not the major task of the site. The moderate frequency of secondary flakes, however, may indicate that only partially processed packages (i.e., bifaces, cores, or large flakes) were being imported to the site. The prevalence of tertiary and thinning debitage indicates that the major task at the site was the final production and possibly maintenance of tools.

Table 11 also provides insight into the process of heat alteration of chert. It is clear from the data that class frequencies vary from the expected overall pattern. Primary flakes and shatter are more commonly unaltered than would be predicted. Combined secondary debitage and combined tertiary debitage are more commonly heat altered than would be anticipated. Cores and tools/bifaces are significantly over-represented in the heat treated material. These observations indicate that heat alteration probably occurred after initial reduction.

Table 11. Lithic Reduction Classes, Coastal Plain Chert.

Class	Unaltered	Heat treated	Hydrated	Total
Primary	95	70	1	166
Combined secondary	55	221	2	278
Combined tertiary and thinning	1240	4078	145	5463
Shatter	186	172	35	393
Tools and bifaces	10	110	0	120
Cores	5	40	0	45
COLUMN TOTAL	1591	4691	183	6465

The other avenue of research is to contrast the evidence for biface-oriented versus core-oriented reduction. Table 12 presents the frequencies for combined core reduction debitage (including core reduction flakes and cores) and combined biface reduction artifacts (including biface reduction flakes and bifaces). Thinning flakes were not included in either class; while probably more common in biface reduction schemes, thinning flakes do occur in core dominated reduction. The data indicate that both biface-based reduction and core-oriented reduction were occurring on site.

Table 12. Indicators of Biface or Core Reduction, Coastal Plain Chert.

Class	Unaltered	Heat Treated	Hydrated	Total
Cores and core reduction debitage	217	752	46	1015
Bifaces, biface reduction debitage	235	1222	46	1503
COLUMN TOTAL	452	1974	92	2518

Formal and Informal Tools

The relationship between formal (curated) and expedient tools was examined through the calculation of a curated-to-expedient tool ratio (Table 13; Figure 21). The value of 1.2:1 (i.e., 63/51) falls within the low end of the range established for five components at SN-13 (Espenshade 1986). The value suggests that the overall assemblage (Early Archaic through Late Woodland) tended toward an expedient approach to technology. However, as discussed more fully below, the low frequencies of tools relative to debitage suggests a very limited site function which limited the frequency and variability of tools entering the record at this site.

Debitage to Tool Ratio

The Coastal Plain chert collection was characterized by a very high frequency of debitage relative to formal and expedient tools. To formalize this observation, the debitage-to-formal tool ratio was calculated; a value of 90.9 to 1.0 was derived (i.e., 5726/63). A ratio of 91:1 is well within the range documented for five components at the near-quarry site of 9SN13, Brier Creek, Georgia (Espenshade 1986). Upon first consideration, this ratio may suggest an inefficient production technology, as is more common among expediently organized groups. However, if the major function of the site was the production of tools,

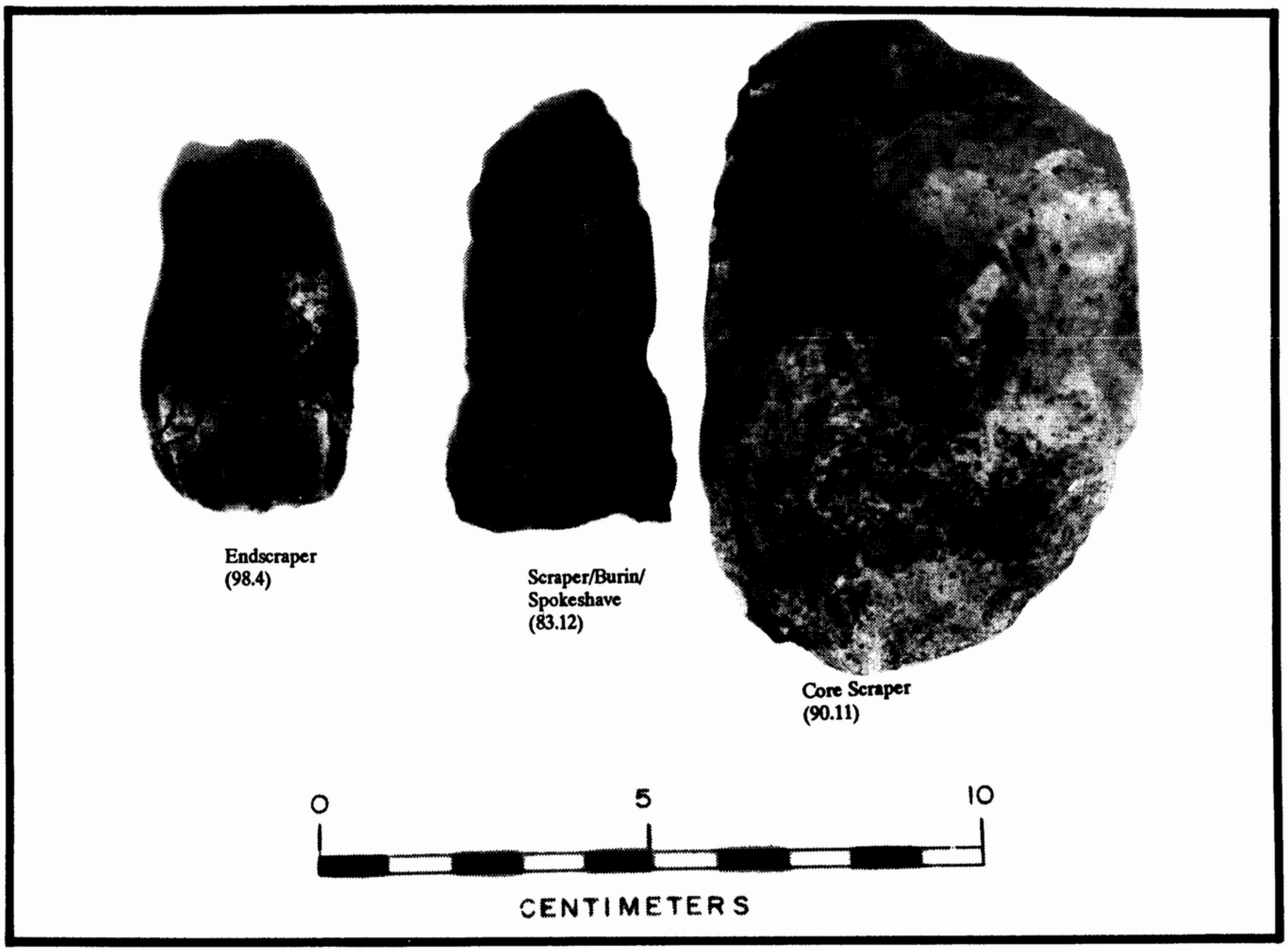


Figure 21. Examples of Informal Tools.

Table 13. Formal and Informal Tool Frequencies, Coastal Plain Chert.

Class	Unaltered	Heat Treated	Hydrated	Total
INFORMAL TOOLS				
Utilized flake	0	39	0	39
Retouched flake	1	5	0	6
Flake tool	0	6	0	6
Total	1	50	0	51
FORMAL TOOLS				
Biface	5	25	0	30
Uniface	1	0	0	1
Preform	1	4	0	5
Projectile Point	2	24	0	26
Drill	0	1	0	1
Total	9	54	0	63

and if minimal occupation/maintenance activities occurred at the site, then the ratio does not reflect at all on the organization of the producing groups.

Projectile Point Analysis

The 20 diagnostic projectile points in the sample were examined in detail. The Projectile Point Forms in Appendix A present the metric data, while Table 14 describes the raw material, production strategy, evidence of curation, and presence of manufacture or use breaks. Points are illustrated in Figures 22 through 24. The production strategy refers to whether a flake-oriented (expedient trending) or biface-oriented (logistical trending) approach was utilized. Many points will lack clear indications. Flake produced points will often show minimal thinning flakes on one face of the point, and often will evidence intact striking platforms. Biface produced points will evidence extensive thinning of both faces, and a generally biconvex cross-section.

The way in which a point is curated provides implications on the organization of technology. The extensive curation of a point through resharpening is indicative of a logistical approach to tool production and use. Likewise, the reshaping of a broken tool for further use will indicate a basically logistical approach.

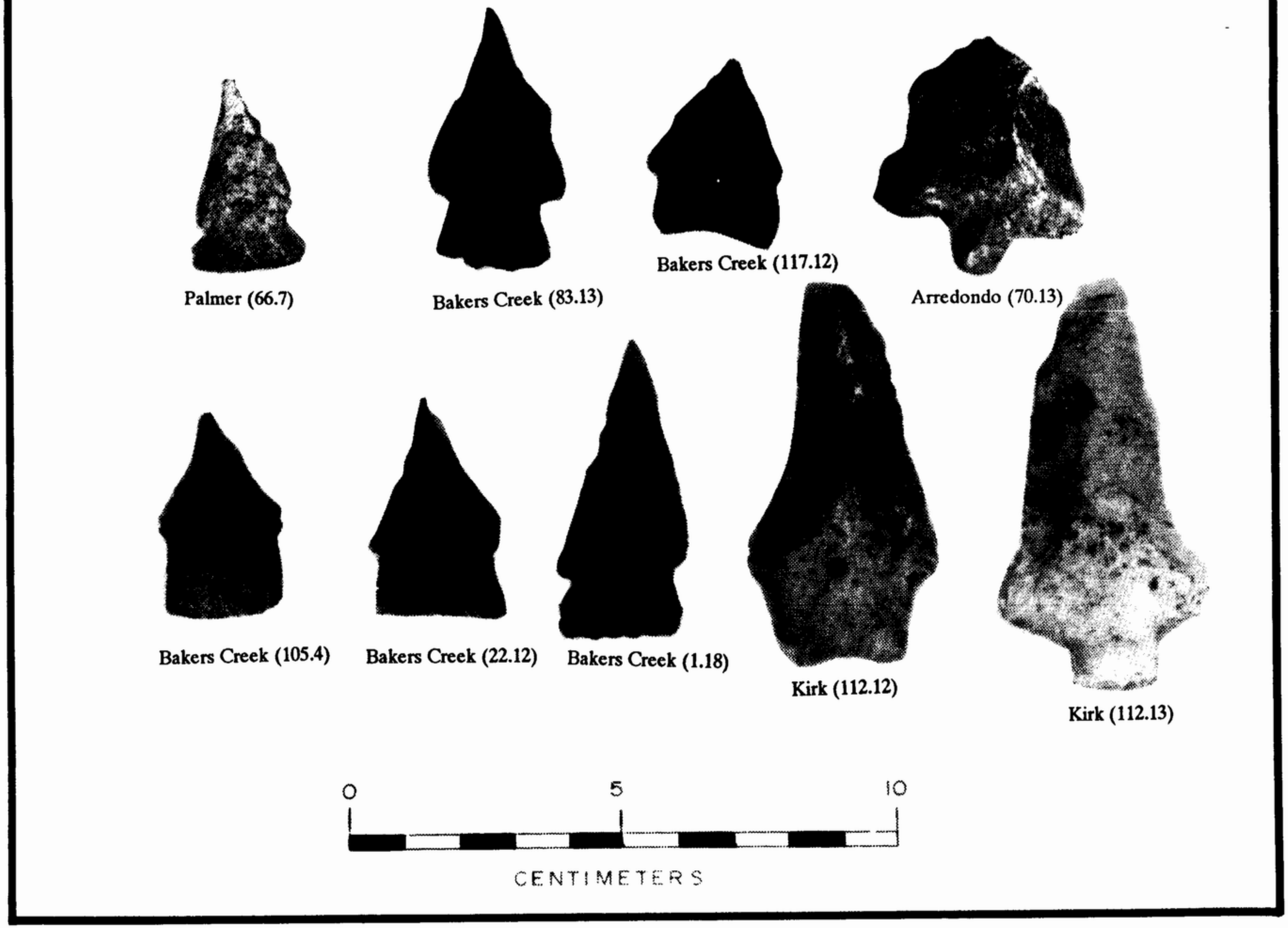
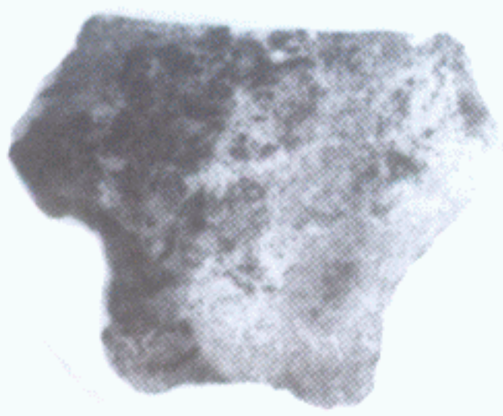


Figure 22. Palmer, Bakers Creek, Arredondo, and Kirk Stemmed points.

Savannah River
(39.1)

Arredondo
(119.20)



Savannah River
(97.17)

Savannah River
(53.1)

Savannah River
(64.11)

Savannah River
(56.18)

Figure 23. Savannah River and Arredondo points.

Stone Bead
(103.21)

Triangular
(96.15)

Triangular
(76.13)

Bakers Creek
(111.7)

Bakers Creek
(120.13)

Biface
(91.14)

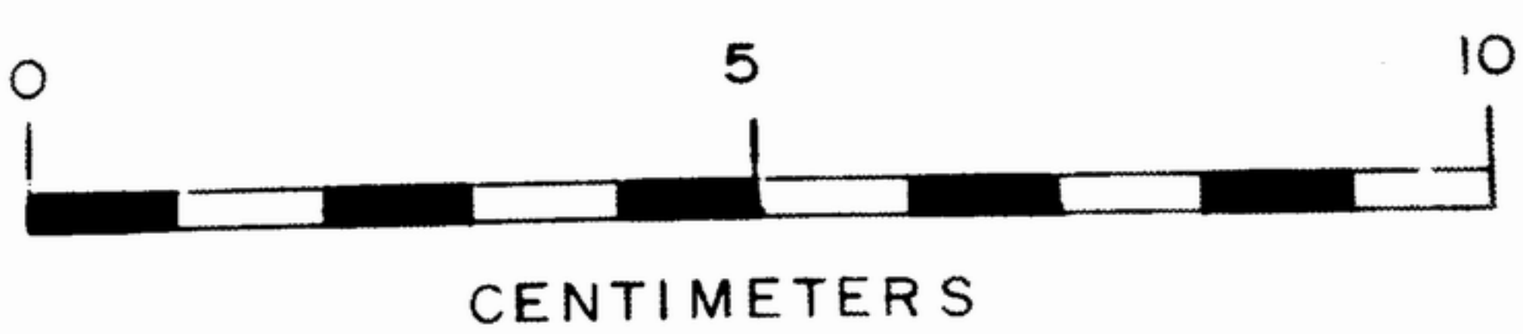


Figure 24. Stone Bead, Triangular Points, Bakers Creek point, and Biface.

Table 14. Projectile Point Attributes.

Point Type	Raw Material	Production Process	Curation/ Resharpening	Production or Use Break
EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD				
Palmer (66.7)	CPC, HT	Biface?	Heavy bevel resharpened	Used, but not broken
Kirk Stemmed (112.12)	CPC	Biface?	Broken, then resharpened	Use break
Kirk Stemmed (112.13)	CPC	Biface?	Serrated resharpened	Used, but not broken
Arredondo (119.20)	CPC, HT	Biface	None	Completed, but not broken
Arredondo (70.13)	CPC, HT	Biface?	Attempted resharpening	Lateral snap prod. break
LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD				
Savannah River (53.1)	CPC, HT	Flake	None	Potlid and lateral prod. breaks
Savannah River (39.10)	CPC, HT	Flake	None	Lateral production snap
Savannah River (56.18)	CPC	Flake	Post-error resharpening	Incipient prod. snap
Savannah River (64.11)	CPC	Flake	None	Post-depositional damage
Savannah River (97.19)	CPC, HT	?	None	Lateral production snap

CPC= Coastal Plain Chert HT= Heat treated
flake indicates expedient production, biface indicates formal production.
Biface snap types from Johnson (1979).
Numbers in parentheses are provenience and catalog numbers.

Table 14 (continued). Projectile Point Attributes.

Point Type	Raw Material	Production Process	Curation/ Resharpening	Production or Use Break
EARLY TO MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD				
Bakers Creek (111.7)	CPC	Flake	None	Lateral production snap
Bakers Creek (117.12)	CPC, HT	?	Slight bevel resharpening	Completed, but not broken
Bakers Creek (99.18)	CPC, HT	?	None	Haft snap (use break
Bakers Creek (1.18)	CPC	?	Moderate resharpening	Completed, but broken
Bakers Creek (105.4)	CPC	?	Severe resharpening	Completed, but not broken
Bakers Creek (83.13)	CPC	?	Severe resharpening	Completed, but not broken
Bakers Creek (22.12)	CPC	?	Severe resharpening	Completed, but not broken
Bakers Creek (120.13)	CPC	?	Moderate resharpening	Completed, but not broken
Woodland Triang (76.13)	CPC	flake	None	Completed, but not broken
WOODLAND/MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD				
Miss. Triangular (96.15)	CPC	flake	None	Completed, but not broken

CPC= Coastal Plain Chert HT= Heat treated
flake indicates expedient production, biface indicates formal production.
Biface snap types from Johnson (1979).
Numbers in parentheses are provenience and catalog numbers.

The way in which a point is broken will generally indicate if that snap occurred in production, in use, or after deposition into the archaeological record. When coupled with the curation evidence, the breakage data may help delineate site function.

The Early Archaic was represented by a Palmer, two Kirk, and two Arredondo points. The single Palmer (Coe 1964) point was produced on Coastal Plain chert. The point evidenced severe, beveled resharpening (Figure 22).

Two Kirk Stemmed points (Coe 1964) were present. Both were produced on Coastal Plain chert; one was heat altered. There were no indications of flake-oriented reduction. Both points have been used and resharpened (Figure 22).

Two examples of Arredondo (Bullen 1975) points were recovered. They were both produced on heat altered Coastal Plain chert. The one example was apparently snapped in manufacture, while the other appears to have been completed (Figures 22-23). The points were apparently produced through a biface-based reduction scheme.

The Late Archaic Period was represented by five Savannah River Stemmed points (Coe 1964). All five of the points were produced on Coastal Plain chert; three were heat altered (Figure 23). Interestingly, four of the points were apparently broken during production, while the other sustained post-depositional damage. The points are all characterized by coarse flaking, and clear signs of a flake-oriented reduction scheme are visible on four of the five specimens.

A Woodland Period component is indicated by eight Bakers Creek (DeJarnette et al. 1962) points (Figures 22 and 24). The points from 9Rh18 have shorter stems than illustrated examples of Bakers Creek points (Cambron and Hulse 68). Five of these examples are similar in morphology and raw material (unaltered Coastal Plain chert); the remaining three were produced on heat treated Coastal Plain chert. A resharpening sequence is suggested by the points in which the blade becomes increasingly concave in plan, and increasingly triangular in cross-section. In addition, the resharpening lessens the clarity of the shoulders, and decreases the blade width to less than or equal to the stem width. It was noted that one of Baker Creek points may have been broken and reutilized as a spokeshave/burin, with notches deepened or added on its base (Figure 24). Six of the points are complete and evidence resharpening, and the final point is the base remaining after a probable use fracture.

Two triangular points are also probably Woodland in origin; the smaller example could also have been produced in the Mississippian Period (Figure 24). The larger of the two is a straight-sided triangular point produced on heat treated Coastal Plain chert. The smaller point is a concave-sided triangular point, also produced on heat altered Coastal Plain chert.

Projectile Point Rate of Occurrence

In order to provide a rough approximation of the intensity of site use by period, the projectile point frequency was divided by the entire span of the period of its occurrence. While this approach does not provide an exact index of intensity, it has been successfully applied in Georgia (e.g., O'Steen 1983). Table 15 provides the data for 9Rh18.

Table 15. Diagnostic Lithic Artifacts, Rate of Occurrence.

Projectile Point	Phase	Count	Rate (PPKs/1000 Years)
Palmer Corner Notched	E. Archaic	1	0.5
Kirk	E. Archaic	2	1.0
Arredondo	E. Archaic	2	1.0
Total Early Archaic		5	2.5
Savannah River Stemmed	L. Archaic	5	2.0
Bakers Creek	Woodland	8	4.2
Woodland Triangular	Woodland	2	1.1
Total Woodland		10	5.3

NOTE: Woodland Period considered 1900 years long. The pottery at 9Rh18 suggests a shorter span (perhaps 500 years), which would significantly increase the rate of occurrence.

The Table 15 data offer only a very primitive measure of the intensity of site use. The questionable premise to this approach is that projectile points were equally produced, broken, and discarded in all periods. A secondary premise is that the excavation sample is representative of overall site use. With these limitations in mind, it is nonetheless clear that the most (relatively) intensive occupation occurred during the Woodland period (see also pottery discussion, below). The Early Archaic and Late Archaic were relatively well represented, but the total lack of Middle Archaic points is striking.

CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

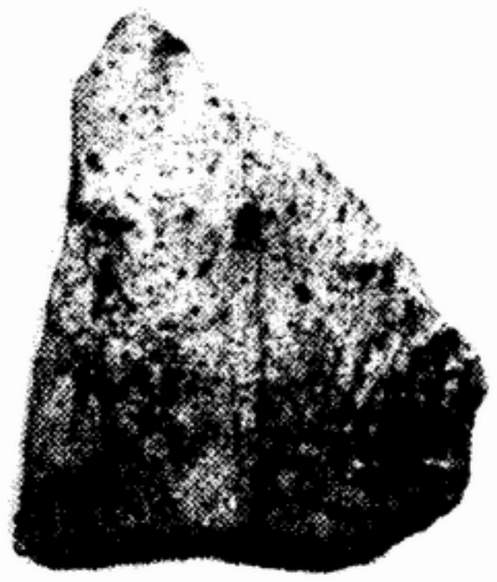
A total of 155 sherds were recovered from the surface, the 50 by 50 cm units, and from the ten 2 by 2 m units (Table 16; Figures 25-26). The most prevalent temper-surface treatment types are fine-medium sand plain and coarse sand plain; together these types account for almost three-quarters of the sample. The plain, sand tempered sherds cannot be readily placed into a type or series.

Table 16. Pottery Counts by Type, 9Rh18.

APLASTIC/Type	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
FINE-MEDIUM SAND		
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	5	3 %
Carrabelle Punctate	3	2 %
Weeden Island Incised	1	1 %
Simple Stamped *	3	2 %
Plain	89	57 %
Eroded	6	4 %
Brushed	1	1 %
COARSE SAND		
Plain	27	17 %
Eroded	2	1 %
Cord Marked	1	1 %
VERY COARSE SAND		
Scraped	1	1 %
FIBER		
Stallings Plain	16	10 %
TOTAL	155	99 %

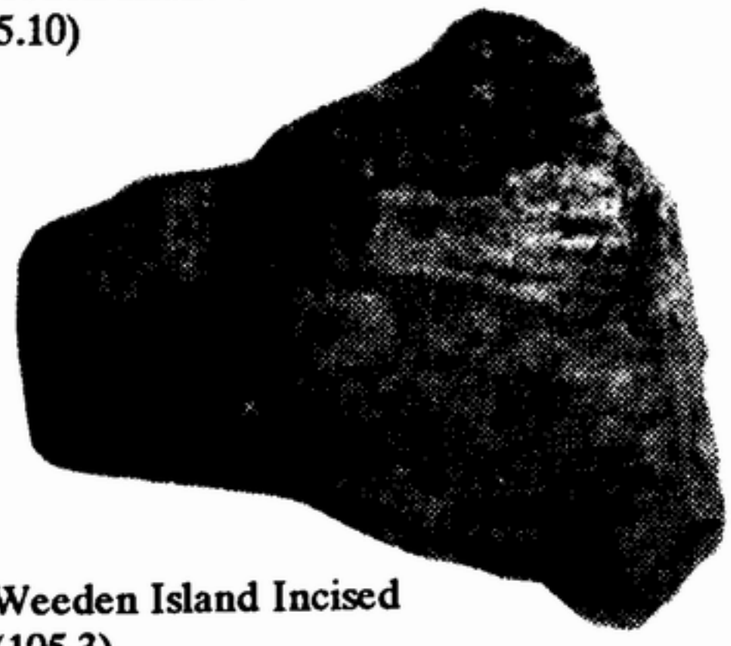
NOTES: The three fine-medium sand, simple stamped sherds may be small sherds of a Swift Creek pot. The brushed, cord marked, and scraped sherds cannot be definitively typed.

Carrabelle Punctate
(96.22)

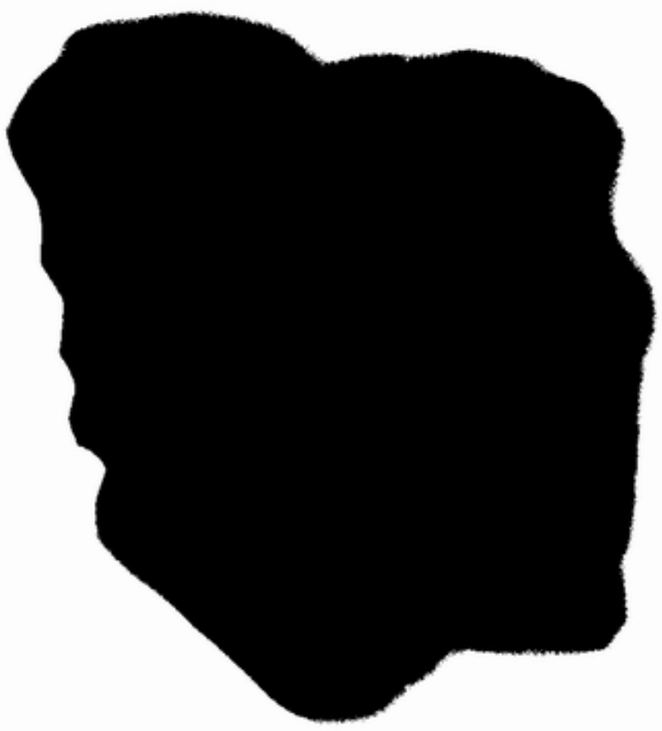


Weeden Island Incised
(65.10)

Carrabelle Punctate
(20.1)



Weeden Island Incised
(105.3)



Stallings Plain
(89.19)

Carrabelle Punctate
(31.13)

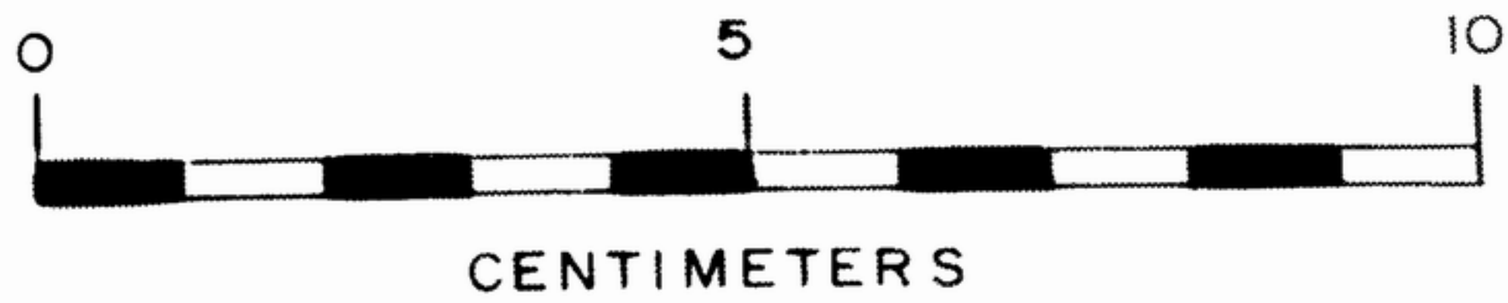
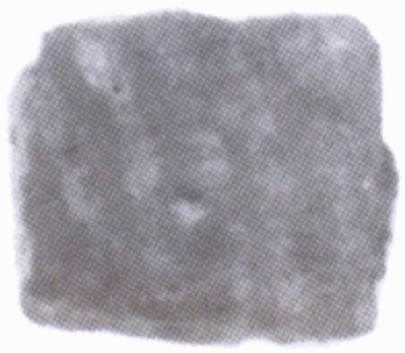
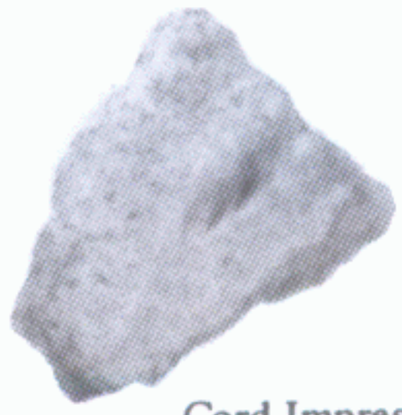


Figure 25. Selected Sherds.

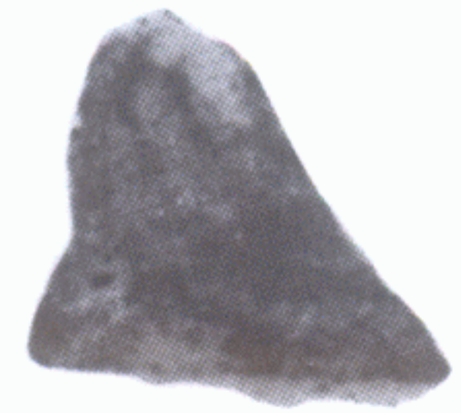


Cord Marked
(98.2)



Cord Impressed
(105.2)

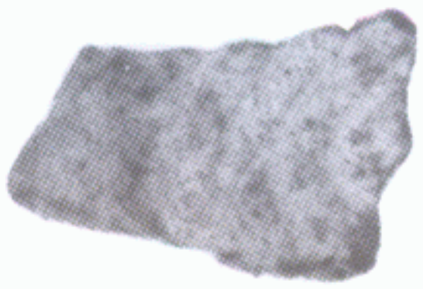
Simple Stamped
(70.17)



Swift Creek
(70.16)

Brushed
(88.16)

Swift Creek
(97.22)



Swift Creek
(103.18)

Figure 26. Selected Sherds.

Sixteen sherds of Stallings Plain fiber tempered pottery were recovered. These represent ten percent of the sample. No fiber-and-sand tempered or "semi-fiber tempered" sherds of the Norwood series were present. Also missing were decorated examples from the Stallings series. An early to middle Gulf Formational component is indicated.

A Weeden Island occupation was evidenced by one Weeden Island Incised sherd, two Carrabelle Punctate (small reed variety) sherds, and one Carrabelle Punctate (pinched variety) sherd. In addition, the five Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds may be contemporaneous; Swift Creek and Weeden Island sherds co-occurred in Units 1-4 and Unit 7. The total lack of Wakulla Check Stamped, and the presence of Weeden Island and Swift Creek types suggest a Kolomoki phase or Quartermaster phase component.

The single examples of brushed, cord marked, and scraped sherds were too small to confidently place into established types. Likewise, the eroded sherds could not be typed. The three fine-medium sand, simple stamped sherds are small, and they may actually be fragments of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pots. The simple stamped sherds were recovered from Unit 3, which also yielded three Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds.

Diagnostic Minimum Vessels

Six minimum vessels were defined from the collection of diagnostic sherds; undiagnostic sherds were not included in this analysis. Two Stallings Plain vessels (MV4 and MV5) were represented by one and 15 sherds, respectively. Both vessels displayed a high frequency of fiber voids, and no additional aplastics. The sherds were relatively thick (61-102 mm), and lacked any coil breaks. Vessel 4 had a homogeneous, dark cross-section, while Vessel 5 had a brown exterior and a dark interior. Both vessels had smoothed interiors without any evidence of slipping/floating; fiber voids were visible on the interior surfaces of the sherds. These two vessels fit the type description for Stallings Plain. There are no indications of added sand temper, and, therefore, no indication of a Norwood affiliation.

A single minimum vessel (MV 6) was designated Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. The five sherds represent less than one percent of the vessel. The only diagnostic design element which could be distinguished was a concentric circle and snowshoe motif; no rim sherds were present. The designs were well executed. The sherds were produced on a compact paste which lacked apparent aplastics. The cross-section was characterized by a tan exterior and a wide (80%) dark grey interior. Thickness ranged from 60 to 72 mm. The sherds are small and lack rim sherds; only a general assignment of Swift Creek can be offered.

Two sherds represent less than one percent of a Carrabelle Punctate minimum vessel (MV 1). The sherds are decorated with small (21 mm diameter), round punctations. The punctations are packed rather tightly (9 per square cm), and were executed within an

incision defined decorative zone. The compact paste with no apparent aplastics was very similar to that of the Swift creek sherds. The thin (31 and 51 mm) sherds had a homogenous dark grey cross-section.

A single Carrabelle Punctate (pinched variety) sherd comprises Minimum Vessel 2. The compact paste with no apparent aplastics is very similar to that seen in the Swift Creek and Carrabelle Punctate vessels. The 42 mm thick sherd has a homogeneous dark grey core configuration. The similarity in the pastes of the Swift Creek, Carrabelle Punctate, and Carrabelle Punctate (pinched) sherds suggests that all may have been contemporaneous, suggesting a Late Woodland origin for Minimum Vessels 1, 2, and 6.

Minimum Vessel 3 is represented by a single sherd comprising less than one percent of the vessel. It has tentatively been assigned as Weeden Island Incised on the basis of the fine incisions tightly packed in a zoned design. The open paste contains a very high density of fine to medium subangular quartz sand. The sherd measures 50 mm thick, and the interior surface is smoothed.

Minimum Vessels, Rate of Occurrence

Table 17 presents the rate of occurrence for the Minimum Vessels. As expected from the sherd frequencies, the most intensive use of the site was during the Late Woodland Period. As with the projectile point data, the minimum vessel occurrence rate must be considered with care. The rate is only for the portion of the site excavated, and the Minimum Vessel constructs may actually represent multiple vessels. In addition, these rates cannot be compared with the projectile point data, because sherds from a single vessel often end up widely distributed across a site area, while projectile points are most commonly represented by one or two fragments. Regardless, the overall rate of pottery deposition is extremely low; the Late Woodland use of the site was most intensive (or, more properly, least non-intensive). It should be noted that the sand tempered plain sherds (not included in the Minimum Vessel analysis) probably also date to the Late Woodland, while all the fiber tempered sherds were included in the Minimum Vessel analysis.

OTHER ARTIFACTS

A stone bead was recovered from U8 L1. The globular bead measured 88 mm in diameter and 64 mm high; the center perforation was 10 mm across. Stone working was a hallmark of the Poverty Point culture, closely related to Gulf Formational manifestations. However, similar beads are known from Swift Creek/Hopewell and Weeden Island contexts.

Twentieth century artifacts were recovered from plow zone contexts, especially in the northern units. The proximity of the excavations to standing structures probably accounts for the presence of artifacts in the plow zone.

Table 17. Ceramic Minimum Vessels, Rate Of Occurrence.

Vessel Type	Count	Rate (Pots/1000 years)
GULF FORMATIONAL		
Stallings Plain	2 MV	1.3
LATE WOODLAND		
Swift Creek Complicated St	1 MV	2.5
Carrabelle Punctate (reed)	1 MV	2.5
Weeden Island Incised	1 MV	2.5
Carrabelle Punctate (pinched)	1 MV	2.5
Total Late Woodland	4 MV	10.0

FORMATIONAL PROCESSES

In order to evaluate the formational processes and postdepositional disturbance of the site deposits, the average depth was calculated for various artifact classes. Average depth is the mean measurement below surface for a specific artifact class. The midpoint of each level bearing a specific artifact type was recorded; the sum of the midpoint depths was divided by the number of midpoints, yielding average depth. Average depth analysis was seen as a means of determining if older artifacts were generally deeper than more recent objects. Average depth was calculated for the following artifact classes: Early Archaic projectile points; Middle Archaic projectile points; Gulf Formational stemmed projectile points; Woodland stemmed points; Woodland/Mississippian triangular points; fiber tempered sherds; and Woodland sherds.

The data clearly suggest that depth below surface is not a simple function of age (Table 18). The oldest artifacts (Early Archaic PPKs) do not have a significantly greater average depth than the Woodland and Mississippian artifacts. Thorough mixing is obvious; fiber tempered sherds of the Gulf Formational have a greater average depth than Arredondo and Kirk points of the Early Archaic. In fact, sherds were recovered from the deepest levels of the site.

The average depths for all classes are greater than 12 cm. These depths do not necessarily reflect any accumulation of (post-depositional) sands. The depths, rather, probably reflect the effect of many years of arrowhead collecting of the plow zone contexts. As arrowheads are removed from the plow zone, the average depth is increased.

Table 18. Average Depth Below Surface, Diagnostic Artifacts.

ARTIFACT CLASS	COUNT	MEAN DEPTH (cm bs)	DEPTH RANGE
Palmer PPKs	1	58.0	58
Kirk PPKs	2	35.0	35
Arredondo PPKs	2	33.5	28 to 39
Savannah River PPKs	3	28.3	19 to 38
Fiber Tempered Sherds	16	40.4	22 to 68
Bakers Creek PPKs	5	29.2	11 to 50
Triangular PPKs	2	12.0	6 to 18
Swift Creek Sherds	4	18.5	9 to 28
Sand Tempered Plain Sherds	82	20.9	5 to 69
Weeden Island Sherds	3	29.7	6 to 48

NOTE: The following artifacts were included in the surface collection or 50 by 50 cm units: 2 Bakers Creek PPKs, 2 Savannah River PPKs, Sand Tempered Plain sherds, a Carrabelle Punctate sherd, and a Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherd. They are not included in the above calculations.

There is little doubt that bioturbation has occurred at 9Rh18. The question remains whether or not cultural stratigraphy existed before the bioturbation mixed the site. The data on artifact frequency per level (Tables 4-9) indicate that the vast majority (on average, 69%) of artifacts occurred in the upper two levels of the site, and that a regular decrease with depth occurred through Level 7. Michie (1987) has argued that bioturbation of a single component, relatively shallow cultural deposit will be spread to 65 to 70 cm below surface through bioturbation. If cultural stratigraphy had existed at 9Rh18, then the debitage associated with the strong Early Archaic component should have been significantly deeper than that from subsequent components. This is not the case; instead, there is a single artifact frequency distribution curve which suggests that all the components originated in a single shallow stratum. There are no indications that horizontal cultural stratigraphy was ever present at this site, and eolian deposition did not occur on this site during the

occupation span. Eolian deflation of the site through the wind removal of sand may have occurred, effectively compacting (i.e., reducing vertical stratigraphy) the components; this conjecture cannot be demonstrated or dismissed.

Chapter 5. CONCLUSIONS

Site 9Rh18 was examined through the excavation of 29 50 by 50 cm tests, the analysis of the 50 by 50 cm test results, the excavation of ten 2 by 2 m units, machine assisted scraping of ten percent of the site, and detailed analysis of the recovered pottery and lithic artifacts. The site was demonstrated to be heavily impacted through bioturbation, rendering detailed debitage analysis by component impossible. Major site use occurred in the Early Archaic, the Gulf Formational, and especially in the Late Woodland. Evidence suggests that near-quarry secondary reduction of bifaces and cores was the major site activity. In this final chapter, the study findings are discussed in regional context, and the original hypotheses are addressed.

ADDRESSING THE HYPOTHESES

While the site did not live up to its suspected potential, the excavations did recover sufficient data to at least partially address some of the seven hypotheses offered in Chapter 3. Hypothesis 1 argued that only late Gulf Formational ceramics would be present at the site. No Norwood pottery was recovered, and the limited Gulf Formational pottery was all Stallings fiber tempered. In addition, the Stallings fiber tempered pottery from the site did not evidence the addition of sand to the paste. The evidence indicates that the Gulf Formational occupation(s) of the site were pure Stallings, from the early to middle portion of this subperiod.

The second hypothesis posited that any fiber-and-sand tempered (i.e., Norwood) pottery from the site would evidence coil construction, rather than slab or ball construction. Obviously, the lack of Norwood pottery at 9Rh18 will not allow this hypothesis to be addressed. However, no coil breaks were noted in the small sample of Stallings sherds, suggesting that coil production was not utilized at the time of the Stallings occupation.

The third hypothesis called for an organizational break between the Late Archaic Savannah River phase and the Gulf Formational manifestations of the site. The data from the site suggest that all the Savannah River points may have been directly associated with the Gulf Formational occupation; distinct components could not be recognized.

Hypothesis 4 posited that the Swift Creek use of the site was more logistical in approach than the earlier Gulf Formational occupation, and that these differences would be reflected in tool diversity and the ratio of formal to informal tools. While the site debitage and informal tools could not be separated by component, the data from the projectile points provides some insight into this question. There is no doubt from the frequency of Swift Creek/Weeden Island sherds and projectile points, that the Woodland use of the site was more intense than that of the Gulf Formational subperiod. In examining

the production strategy for the projectile points (Savannah River and Bakers Creek), several trends are clear. First, the Savannah River points were apparently produced on a flake-based trajectory, while the Bakers Creek points may have been produced by either a flake or biface approach. The Savannah River points were being produced on site, and there was little evidence for on-site use of these points. In contrast, the Bakers Creek points generally lacked production snaps, but evidenced resharpening (i.e., curation) and use breaks. Flake production is associated with more expedient lithic production, while curation is associated with logistically trending technologies. Given the limited sample sizes (5 Savannah River points and 7 Bakers Creek points) it is risky to generalize to characteristics of society beyond the projectile point production.

Hypothesis 5 offered the expectation that an extremely limited vessel assemblage would be present from the Woodland occupations. The paucity of pottery from the Swift Creek/Weeden Island occupation precludes fully addressing this hypothesis. The low frequency of pottery, in itself, suggests that the site saw limited, task-specific occupations.

The sixth hypothesis paralleled Hypothesis 4, but specifically addressed projectile point production. As discussed above, the projectile point production strategies evidenced suggest that the Gulf Formation lithic reduction may have been more expedient in nature, while the Swift Creek/Weeden Island reduction was relatively more logistical. Early Archaic projectile point production at 9Rh18 was also logistically oriented.

The final hypothesis argued that there would be a broader range of raw materials utilized during the Gulf Formational occupation than during the Woodland occupation. Again, the infeasibility of assigning debitage to a specific component hindered the addressing of this hypothesis. The overwhelming dominance of Coastal Plain chert in the lithic collection (99.4%), as well as the general lack of other, minority lithic materials, argues against this hypothesis. In addition, the projectile points from both occupations are all Coastal Plain chert, again arguing against the hypothesis.

SITE USE THROUGH TIME

Intensity of Use

If the excavated frequency of lithic debitage is projected across the site, the site may have held one-quarter million to one-half million artifacts. It seems ludicrous, in the face of such a figure, to argue that the site was lightly used in prehistory. Nonetheless, the current evidence suggests that the site saw repeated, short-term, non-intense visits from the Early Archaic through the Woodland periods. As more fully discussed below, the major function of the site apparently was the near-quarry reduction of cores and bifaces into tools or late stage bifaces. Such activity tends to generate a significant amount of debitage per single knapping episode. One person could easily produce 5000 pieces of debitage in one days work. For arguments sake alone (i.e., this not meant as an actual reconstruction), 100

visits by single knappers could account easily for all the site debitage. Over a span of 9,000 years, 100 visits of a day each does indeed imply low intensity of site use.

Lithic Technology

Lithic technology is usually most profitably addressed through debitage analysis. Because of component mixing, the debitage from 9Rh18 tells us little more beyond the preferred raw material (Coastal Plain chert), and a mixed core-based and biface-oriented reduction strategy.

Turning to the projectile points, limited insights can be gleaned from a sample of only 20 diagnostic points. The Early Archaic points were apparently produced by biface reduction, and were definitely used and curated. The investment in production and curation suggests a logistical approach to tool production; this approach may not have applied to other aspects of the Early Archaic adaptation.

The Late Archaic projectile points evidence expedient flake-based production. The high failure rate seen in Savannah River points at the site may be linked to this production strategy. No curation behavior was evidenced for the Late Archaic assemblage.

The Middle to Late Woodland points of the Bakers Creek type may have been produced either through biface reduction or through a flake-oriented scheme. They retain no clear indications of a flake origin, as seen on the Savannah River points. In contrast to the Late Archaic points, the Bakers Creek examples evidence use and resharpening. The curation approach evidenced in the resharpening of the Baker Creek points may indicate a formal (i.e., logistical) approach to tool production, and may in part account for the lack of production failures from this period.

Embedded Versus Resource-Specific Lithic Procurement

Espenshade (1986) reported on the excavations at GP-SN-13, Screven County, Georgia. The site contained Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic/Woodland components dominated by secondary and tertiary debitage. In attempting to avoid the vague label of "flaking stations," Espenshade delineated test expectations of embedded versus resource-specific foray lithic procurement. Embedded procurement and processing occurred within the general subsistence round, while resource-specific procurement and processing required single-function forays to procure and reduce chert (Binford and Stone 1985; Gould and Saggers 1985). While some of Espenshade's (1986) expectations required inter-component comparisons, others are applicable to the 9Rh18 study. Espenshade (1986:132-133) argued that if lithic procurement was embedded (i.e., occurred within a

settlement locus where a range of subsistence, maintenance and production activities also occurred), the following should be true:

1. there will be a moderate to high tool diversity;

2. there will be evidence of caching of site furniture and site-specific tools;

3. disposal of exhausted/expired formal tools will be evidenced;

4. functionally distinct activity areas will be indicated;

5. there will be a high incidence of utilized tools not related to tool production;

6. storage vessels may be present.

Alternatively, if the site represents a locus of resource-specific foray (i.e., the major site activity was the processing of lithic material into tools or blanks) the following six expectations should be realized:

1. tool diversity should be low;

2. caching of site furniture should not be evidenced;

3. there should be a general lack of exhausted, discarded tools;

4. there should be a general homogeneity in assemblages from different site areas.

5. there should be a low incidence of utilized butchering/hide preparation tools;

6. ceramics and/or steatite should not be present in Late Archaic and Woodland components;

Addressing of these expectations for each component at 9Rh18 is hindered by the impossibility of separating the debitage by component. However, some insight can be provided, as indicated in Table 19. The general lack of utilized tools and expired formal tools supports the contention that resource-specific forays occurred in all periods.

A low tool diversity was documented for all periods; the majority of the tools present were either completed formal tools, bifaces/formal tools broken in manufacture, or nonutilized bifaces. There were very few of the scrapers and no adzes, as are common in

Table 19. Site Function Expectations, 9Rh18.

CLASS	EMBED-DEDNESS	LITHIC-SPECIFIC	EARLY ARCHAIC	LATE ARCHAIC	WOOD-LAND	SITE
Tool Diversity	H	L	L	L	L	L
Caching	+	L	L	L	L	L
Expired Form. Tools	+/H	L	L	L	L	L
Functionally Diverse Areas	H	L	L	L	L	L
Utilized Non-knapping tools	+/H	L	L/M	L	L/M	L/M
Steatite/Clay Vessels	+	L	--	L	L	L

KEY: H=High frequency/value +=Significant presence L=Low frequency/value

Early Archaic sites, and expedient tools were extremely rare. The low tool diversity suggests resource-specific forays.

There were no recognizable differences between horizontally or vertically separated areas of the site. There were no tool clusters or features indicative of non-knapping activities. No hearths were encountered. This again suggests resource-specific forays.

The site lacked site furniture. No manos/metates, nutting stones, or tool caches were found. The pottery found indicates an extremely low incidence of pottery through the span of site use; the very occasional breakage of a water bowl could have accounted for all the pottery present. Again, these data suggest that for the periods of site use, 9Rh18 was visited as part of a foray designed specifically to procure and process chert. Very few non-knapping activities occurred and site visits were probably brief and sporadic.

Anderson and Hanson's Early Archaic Settlement Model

It is appropriate at this time to reconsider the settlement models offered by Hanson (1988) and Anderson and Hanson (1988) for the Early Archaic. They argued that the upper Coastal Plain was utilized predominantly in the winter season. Furthermore, it was hypothesized that residential bases were established on the major river floodplains, as well as a 10 km wide foraging zone. Beyond the foraging zone was a zone utilized through "logistical forays by specialized work parties."

The Early Archaic component at 9Rh18 matches the expectations of this model. The site is clearly located beyond the Chattahoochee River floodplains, and should not be a residential base. There are no indications of residential/domestic activities at the site. The low Early Archaic tool diversity and frequency certainly support a single function interpretation of the site; as discussed above, that function was lithic reduction. Overall, as much as a single site can, the models of Hanson (1988) and Anderson and Hanson (1988) are supported by the 9Rh18 data.

Kolomoki Upland Shift

Schnell (personal communication in Knight and Mistovich 1984) posited a settlement shift away from the river valley in the Kolomoki phase. If the components present (and absent) from 9Rh18 can be taken as vaguely representative of the intensity of use of the hinterlands, then the Kolomoki shift is supported. Either the Kolomoki or subsequent Quartermaster phase saw the most intensive use of 9Rh18, as expected by Schnell's hypothesized shift. It should be emphasized, however, that the light, non-residential use of 9Rh18 during this span could have been accomplished from residential bases in either the valley or the hinterlands/uplands.

Addressing the Carmouche Lithic Procurement Model

The analysis of a large debitage sample from components spanning the Early Archaic through Mississippian periods allowed Gresham et al. (1985:207) to offer a model of lithic procurement and processing:

> A raw material selection and lithic reduction model was presented as a result of the analysis. The model proposes that the Carmouche site represents one component of a spatially dispersed lithic reduction system that operated in the lower Piedmont and upper Coastal Plain throughout most of the prehistoric period. The system consisted of chert quarries along the Flint River, where cores and preforms were produced, and biface manufacture/maintenance sites, such as Carmouche, in raw material-poor areas like the Fall Line Hills.

The Carmouche model cannot be directly applied to site 9Rh18 because Carmouche was not in an area with local raw material sources, and 9Rh18 has locally available chert. Nonetheless, the assemblages at both sites are similar, and site 9Rh18 probably served for the reduction of cores or bifaces created at a nearby quarry. The complete Carmouche model (admittedly site-specific) cannot be addressed with the 9Rh18 data, but a similarity in the staging of lithic procurement and reduction is evident.

BIOTURBATION MODEL

To review briefly, there are eight test expectations of bioturbation having created the observed artifact distributions on a site (Michie 1987). In the following discussion, the test expectations are presented, and the relevant site data are addressed.

1. If bioturbation is responsible, there will be a correlation between observed floral/faunal disturbances and depths of artifacts.

It was observed in the lower levels of several units, that the only source of artifacts were clearly observable root/burrow stains. These units provided clear correlations in both the positive (artifacts in bioturbation stains) and negative (no artifacts in unit areas not directly disturbed by plants/animals) senses. Michie's first test expectation was met at 9Rh18.

2. If bioturbation is responsible, the plane of artifact orientation will vary greatly from vertical to horizontal.

No effort was made to piece plot artifacts or to record their planar orientation; such an approach is certainly recommended for future studies in deep sand sites. Nonetheless, no concentrations of horizontal artifacts were observed during the field work.

3. If bioturbation is responsible, intact buried features will not be present.

The testing and data recovery results are striking because of the lack of cultural features. While a relatively high density of artifacts was evidenced, not a single cultural feature was found during the hand excavations or the mechanical stripping. A sufficient sample of the site has been exposed to confidently argue that no features have survived. Michie's third test expectation is supported.

4. If bioturbation is responsible, previously clustered material (e.g., sherds fire cracked rock) will be found at various levels.

The excavations did not yield features of activity areas which were characterized by clustered material. The inability to separate the lithic debitage by component limits our

ability to address the displacement of distinct knapping episodes. The data are inconclusive for this test expectation.

5. If bioturbation is responsible, the results of a single cultural event/activity will be dispersed through several levels.

The best demonstration of such a dispersal at 9Rh18 is the fiber tempered pottery of contiguous Units 3 and 4. The sherds from these units all appear to have originated with a single vessel, yet the sherds were found in Levels 3, 4, 5, and 7. Michie's fifth test expectation is supported for 9Rh18.

6. If bioturbation is responsible, artifacts will be found within natural features such as burrows or tree stains.

As discussed under Expectation 1, the basal levels of several units yielded artifacts only or predominately from tree stains. In these cases, it is clear that the tree activity was directly responsible for the depth of the artifacts. The sixth expectation of Michie is supported.

7. If bioturbation is responsible, artifacts will mend across various levels.

There were no mendable artifacts noted between or within levels. However, as discussed under Expectation 5, the fiber tempered sherds in Units 3 and 4 apparently were all from a single pot. While none of these sherds cross-mend, Michie's seventh expectation is weakly supported.

8. If bioturbation is responsible, artifacts from a known zone of origin will be found into lower levels.

The data are inconclusive for this expectation. The historic material on the site is limited to the plow zone. However, the other site components (as represented by diagnostic points and sherds) are thoroughly mixed without any correlation between artifact depth and age.

Overall, it appears that Michie's model of bioturbation is appropriate in explaining the postdepositional processes at 9Rh18. Of the eight test expectations, bioturbation is supported by four, and the other four cannot be conclusively evaluated at 9Rh18. In addition, the artifacts at 9Rh18 are limited to within 70 cm below surface, as expected by Michie (1983).

SUMMARY

Many researchers have lamented the lack of archaeological data from the uplands of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. The current project has documented the prehistoric use of a site located on the divide between the two drainages, and has added to our knowledge of how the uplands were utilized. While the interpretive potential of the site was limited through severe bioturbation, it was still demonstrated that the site probably served as the locus of resource-specific forays in the Early Archaic, Gulf Formational, and Late Woodland periods. More specifically, the site was lightly and sporadically utilized as the location for the secondary reduction of bifaces and cores from nearby Oligocene chert quarries.

The data recovery excavations were conducted in accordance with the Scope of Work and Data Recovery Plan. The research has effectively mitigated any potential adverse effect related to the proposed construction of the Cuthbert bypass.

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APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

THE FIRST COLUMN GIVES THE PROVENIENCE:CATALOG NUMBER. THE SECOND COLUMN GIVES THE COUNT. THE THIRD COLUMN GIVES THE WEIGHT IN GRAMS, WHEN APPLICABLE. RESIDUAL SHERDS ARE PREHISTORIC CERAMIC SHERDS THAT ARE LESS THAN ONE INCH IN DIAMETER AND CANNOT BE PRECISELY IDENTIFIED AS TO SURFACE TREATMENT.

SITE NUMBER : 9RH18

Provenience #1 Description: General surface

1:1	7		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
1:2	7		Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
1:3	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
1:4	24		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
1:5	3		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
1:6	7		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
1:7	68		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
1:8	44		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
1:9	6		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
1:10	47		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
1:11	5		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
1:12	6		Coastal Plain chert shatter
1:13	8		heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial cores
1:14	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragments
1:15	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert utilized flake
1:16	1		Coastal Plain chert retouched flake
1:17	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface fragments
1:18	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Bakers Creek
1:19	6		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
1:20	1		split quartz pebble
1:21	13		plain body sherds, medium sand temper
1:22	0	5.80	bone
1:23	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert undiagnostic biface
1:24	1		Coastal Plain chert cobble
1:25	1		alkaline glazed stoneware
1:26	1		complicated stamped body sherd, medium sand temper, Swift Creek

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Provenience #2			Description: 50 x 50 test 0 north, 20 east, PZ 0-15cmbs
2:1	1		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
2:2	1		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
2:3	2		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
2:4	1		residual sherd
2:5	1		plastic fragment
2:6	1		.22 caliber casing

Provenience #3			Description: 50 x 50 test 0 north, 20 east, Stratum 2, 15-60cmbs
3:1	5		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
3:2	1		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
3:3	1		Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
3:4	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
3:5	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
3:6	2		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
3:7	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
3:8	1		Coastal Plain chert shatter
3:9	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert utilized flake
3:10	1		crystal quartz thinning flake

Provenience #4			Description: 50 x 50 test 10 north, 20 east, PZ
4:1	2		residual sherds
4:2	1		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
4:3	2		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
4:4	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
4:5	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
4:6	1		Coastal Plain chert shatter
4:7	0	16.30	fire cracked rock
4:8	1		modern plate glass

Provenience #5			Description: 50 x 50 test 10 north, 20 east, Stratum 2
5:1	1		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake

Provenience #6	Description: 50 x 50 test 10 north, 30 east, PZ	
6:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience #7	Description: 50 x 50 test 10 north, 30 east, Stratum 2	
7:1	1	Coastal Plain chert thinning flake

Provenience #8	Description: 50 x 50 test 20 north, 20 east, PZ	
8:1	1	residual sherd
8:2	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
8:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
8:4	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
8:5	2	Coastal Plain chert shatter
8:6	1	banded rhyolite thinning flake
8:7	1	modern plate glass

Provenience #9	Description: 50 x 50 test 20 north, 20 east, Stratum 2	
9:1	1	Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
9:2	3	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
9:3	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
9:4	10	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
9:5	5	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
9:6	24	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
9:7	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flakes
9:8	1	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
9:9	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
9:10	4	Coastal Plain chert shatter
9:11	1	quartzite tertiary core reduction flake
9:12	1	unidentified iron fragment

Provenience #10	Description: 50 x 50 test 20 north, 30 east, PZ	
10:1	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
10:2	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary reduction flake
10:3	1	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment

Provenience #11	Description: 50 x 50 test 20 north, 40 east, PZ	
11:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
11:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake

Provenience #12	Description: 50 x 50 test 20 north, 40 east, Stratum 2	
12:1	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
12:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake

Provenience #13	Description: 50 x 50 test 30 north, 10 east, Stratum 2	
13:1	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
13:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
13:3	3	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

Provenience #14	Description: 50 x 50 test 30 north, 20 east, PZ	
14:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
14:2	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
14:3	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
14:4	3	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
14:5	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
14:6	1	crystal quartz primary flake
14:7	1	.22 caliber lead bullet, fired

Provenience #15		Description: 50 x 50 test 30 north, 20 east, Stratum 2
15:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
15:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
15:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake, 3 fragments mend to 1
15:4	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
15:5	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point stem fragment, undiagnostic
15:6	1	crystal quartz thinning flake

Provenience #16		Description: 50 x 50 test 30 north, 30 east, PZ
16:1	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
16:2	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
16:3	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
16:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
16:5	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake

Provenience #17		Description: 50 x 50 test 30 north, 30 east, Stratum 2
17:1	1	residual sherd
17:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
17:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
17:4	1	Coastal Plain chert shatter

Provenience #18		Description: 50 x 50 test 30 north, 40 east, PZ
18:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
18:2	1	chert rock/shatter

Provenience #19	Description: 50 x 50 test 40 north, 10 east, PZ		
19:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment	

Provenience #20	Description: 50 x 50 test 40 north, 10 east, Stratum 2		
20:1	1	zone reed punctate body sherd, fine sand temper,	Carrabelle
20:2	1	plain body sherd, fine sand temper	
20:3	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake	
20:4	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake	
20:5	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake	
20:6	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment	

Provenience #21	Description: 50 x 50 test 40 north, 20 east, PZ	
21:1	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
21:2	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
21:3	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
21:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter

Provenience #22	Description: 50 x 50 test 40 north, 20 east, Stratum 2	
22:1	2	plain body sherd, fine sand temper
22:2	3	Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
22:3	3	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
22:4	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
22:5	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes

22:6	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
22:7	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
22:8	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
22:9	1	Coastal Plain chert blade flake
22:10	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment
22:11	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
22:12	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Bakers Creek, severe resharpening

Provenience #23 Description: 50 x 50 test 40 north, 30 east, PZ

23:1	1	residual sherd
23:2	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
23:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
23:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
23:5	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment

Provenience #24 Description: 50 x 50 test 40 north, 30 east, Stratum 2

24:1	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
24:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment

Provenience #25 Description: 50 x 50 test 40 north, 40 east, PZ

25:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
25:2	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
25:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
25:4	1	Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
25:5	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter

Provenience #26 Description: 50 x 50 test 40 north, 40 east, Stratum 2

26:1	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
26:2	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes

Provenience #27	Description: 50 x 50 test 50 north, 10 east, PZ	
27:1	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
27:2	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
27:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
27:4	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes

Provenience #28	Description: 50 x 50 test 50 north, 10 east, Stratum 2	
28:1	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes

Provenience #29	Description: 50 x 50 test 50 north, 20 east, PZ	
29:1	2	residual sherds
29:2	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
29:3	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
29:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
29:5	11	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
29:6	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter

Provenience #30	Description: 50 x 50 test 50 north, 20 east, Stratum 2	
30:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
30:2	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
30:3	4	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
30:4	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
30:5	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
30:6	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
30:7	1	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
30:8	14	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
30:9	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface fragment, tip only, undiagnostic
30:10	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter

Provenience #31		Description: 50 x 50 test 50 north, 30 east, PZ
31:1	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
31:2	9	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
31:3	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
31:4	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
31:5	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
31:6	17	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
31:7	1	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
31:8	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
31:9	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
31:10	1	Coastal Plain chert rock
31:11	0	not used
31:12	1	plain, slipped/painted rim sherd, medium sand temper
31:13	1	punctated body sherd, fine sand temper, Carabelle

Provenience #32		Description: 50 x 50 test 50 north, 30 east, Stratum 2
32:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
32:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
32:3	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
32:4	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
32:5	1	plain body sherd, fine sand temper

Provenience #33		Description: 50 x 50 test 50 north, 40 east, Stratum 2
33:1	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
33:2	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
33:3	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
33:4	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
33:5	2	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
33:6	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
33:7	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
33:8	1	Coastal Plain chert shatter
33:9	1	residual sherd

Provenience #34	Description: 50 x 50 test 60 north, 10 east, PZ	
34:1	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake

Provenience #35	Description: 50 x 50 test 60 north, 10 east, Stratum 2	
35:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
35:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
35:3	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience #36	Description: 50 x 50 test 60 north, 20 east, PZ	
36:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
36:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
36:3	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
36:4	8	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
36:5	14	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
36:6	5	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
36:7	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
36:8	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
36:9	1	plain body sherd, medium sand temper

Provenience #37	Description: 50 x 50 test 60 north, 20 east, Stratum 2	
37:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
37:2	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
37:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
37:4	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
37:5	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
37:6	1	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
37:7	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

Provenience #38		Description: 50 x 50 test 60 north, 30 east, PZ
38:1	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
38:2	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
38:3	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
38:4	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
38:5	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
38:6	10	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
38:7	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
38:8	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
38:9	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert undiagnostic biface mid-section

Provenience #39		Description: 50 x 50 test 60 north, 30 east, Stratum 2
39:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
39:2	3	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
39:3	1	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake, 2 fragments mend to 1 flake
39:4	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
39:5	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
39:6	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
39:7	2	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
39:8	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
39:9	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
39:10	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point preform fragment, Savannah River
39:11	1	residual sherd

Provenience #40	Description: 50 x 50 test 60 north, 40 east, PZ	
40:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
40:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
40:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
40:4	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
40:5	5	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
40:6	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
40:7	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
40:8	2	Coastal Plain chert shatter
40:9	1	natural iron fragment

Provenience #41	Description: 50 x 50 test 60 north, 40 east, Stratum 2	
41:1	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
41:2	3	Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
41:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
41:4	1	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake, 2 mend to one flake
41:5	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
41:6	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
41:7	2	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
41:8	10	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
41:9	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
41:10	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
41:11	1	natural iron fragment

Provenience #42	Description: 50 x 50 test 70 north, 20 east, PZ	
42:1	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
42:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
42:3	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
42:4	1	Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
42:5	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
42:6	1	jasper secondary core reduction flake
42:7	1	jasper tertiary core reduction flake
42:8	1	jasper tertiary bifacial reduction flake
42:9	1	residual sherd

Provenience #43		Description: 50 x 50 test 70 north, 20 east, Stratum 2
43:1	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
43:2	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
43:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

Provenience #44		Description: 50 x 50 test 70 north, 30 east, PZ
44:1	1	residual sherds
44:2	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
44:3	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
44:4	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
44:5	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
44:6	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes

Provenience #45		Description: 50 x 50 test 70 north, 30 east, Stratum 2
45:1	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
45:2	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
45:3	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
45:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake

Provenience #46		Description: 50 x 50 test 70 north, 40 east, PZ
46:1	1	plain body sherd, fine sand temper
46:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
46:3	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
46:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary blade flake
46:5	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
46:6	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

Provenience #47 Description: 50 x 50 test 70 north, 40 east, Stratum 2

47:1	5	plain body sherds, fine sand temper
47:2	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
47:3	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
47:4	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
47:5	3	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
47:6	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
47:7	4	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
47:8	9	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
47:9	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
47:10	7	Coastal Plain chert shatter
47:11	1	natural iron fragment

Provenience #48 Description: 50 x 50 test 80 north, 20 east, PZ

48:1	1	residual sherd
48:2	1	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
48:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
48:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
48:5	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter

Provenience #49 Description: 50 x 50 test 80 north, 20 east, Stratum 2

49:1	1	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment

Provenience #50 Description: 50 x 50 test 80 north, 30 east, PZ

50:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
50:2	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
50:3	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
50:4	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flakes
50:5	2	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
50:6	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

Provenience #51		Description: 50 x 50 test 80 north, 30 east, Stratum 2
51:1	1	large heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment, 2 fragments mend to 1
51:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bipolar flake
51:3	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
51:4	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
51:5	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
51:6	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
51:7	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
51:8	1	Coastal Plain chert shatter
51:9	1	natural iron fragment

Provenience #52		Description: 50 x 50 test 90 north, 20 east, PZ
52:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment with fossil
52:2	1	hydrated Coastal Plain chert shatter
52:3	1	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
52:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
52:5	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes

Provenience #53		Description: 50 x 50 test 90 north, 30 east, Stratum 2
53:1	1	large, heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point fragment, Savannah River

Provenience #54		Description: Unit 1, level 1, 2 x 2 meter
54:1	2	Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
54:2	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
54:3	5	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
54:4	8	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
54:5	7	Coastal Plain chert shatter
54:6	43	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
54:7	8	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
54:8	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes

54:9	21		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments, includes one retouched flake
54:10	8		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
54:11	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert block core
54:12	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core
54:13	5		four hole white plastic button
54:14	1		cut nail
54:15	8		automobile glass fragments
54:16	1		.22 cal. rimfire cartridges
54:17	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert shatter
54:18	7		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
54:19	10		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
54:20	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
54:21	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
54:22	1		HEAVY FRACTION: residual sherd
54:23	0	167.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
54:24	0	309.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
54:25	0	39.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #55 Description: Unit 1, level 2, 2 x 2 meter

55:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
55:2	3	Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
55:3	3	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
55:4	8	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
55:5	18	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
55:6	24	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
55:7	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
55:8	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
55:9	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
55:10	8	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
55:11	13	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
55:12	13	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
55:13	1	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
55:14	2	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
55:15	1	hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
55:16	1	hydrated Coastal Plain chert shatter

55:17	2		residual sherds
55:18	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
55:19	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
55:20	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert possible utilized flake, spoke shave
55:21	0		HEAVY FRACTION: not used
55:22	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
55:23	24		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
55:24	16		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
55:25	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
55:26	3		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
55:27	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert shatter
55:28	2		HEAVY FRACTION: quartzite flake fragments
55:29	0	0.50	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
55:30	0	12.50	LIGHT FRACTION
55:31	0	312.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
55:32	0	545.80	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen

Provenience #56 Description: Unit 1, level 3, 2 x 2 meter

56:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
56:2	2	Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
56:3	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
56:4	9	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
56:5	13	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
56:6	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
56:7	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
56:8	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
56:9	8	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
56:10	11	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
56:11	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
56:12	2	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
56:13	4	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
56:14	3	hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
56:15	1	Coastal Plain chert shatter

56:16	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment
56:17	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface midsection, undiagnostic
56:18	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Savannah River, severely resharpened
56:19	1		plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
56:20	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface fragment, undiagnostic
56:21	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
56:22	2		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert shatter
56:23	10		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
56:24	0	225.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
56:25	0	435.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
56:26	0	6.50	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #57 Description: Unit 1, level 4, 2 x 2 meter

57:1	1		Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
57:2	2		Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
57:3	13		Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
57:4	3		Coastal Plain chert shatter
57:5	8		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
57:6	5		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
57:7	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
57:8	13		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
57:9	13		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
57:10	1		HEAVY FRACTION: unidentified surface body sherd, fine sand temper
57:11	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
57:12	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert shatter
57:13	3		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
57:14	6		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
57:15	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
57:16	7		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert shatter
57:17	2		HEAVY FRACTION: crystal quartz thinning flakes
57:18	0	253.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
57:19	0	452.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
57:20	0	13.00	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #58			Description: Unit 1, level 5, 2 x 2 meter
58:1	2		Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
58:2	3		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
58:3	4		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
58:4	1		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
58:5	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
58:6	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
58:7	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
58:8	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
58:9	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
58:10	4		plain body sherd, fiber temper, Stallings Island
58:11	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
58:12	2		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert shatter
58:13	4		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
58:14	0	238.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
58:15	0	335.40	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
58:16	0	9.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #59			Description: Unit 1, level 6, 2 x 2 meter
59:1	1		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
59:2	1		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
59:3	6		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
59:4	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
59:5	3		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
59:6	0	440.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
59:7	0	661.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
59:8	0	11.00	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #60		Description: Unit 1, level 7, 2 x 2 meter
60:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
60:2	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
60:3	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
60:4	3	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

60:5	1		Coastal Plain chert bifacial core
60:6	1		Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
60:7	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
60:8	0	425.80	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
60:9	0	512.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
60:10	0	3.10	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #61 Description: Unit 2, level 1, 2 x 2 meter

61:1	2		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
61:2	2		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
61:3	1		Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
61:4	5		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
61:5	5		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
61:6	13		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
61:7	2		Coastal Plain chert shatter
61:8	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
61:9	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
61:10	8		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments, includes 1 utilized flake
61:11	23		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
61:12	1		translucent quartz tertiary bifacial reduction flake
61:13	2		translucent quartz shatter
61:14	1		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper
61:15	0	0.40	bone fragments
61:16	1		automobile glass fragment
61:17	1		two hole plastic button
61:18	2		.22 cal. rimfire shell
61:19	6		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
61:20	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
61:21	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake

61:22	14		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
61:23	1		HEAVY FRACTION: crystal quartz thinning flake
61:24	1		HEAVY FRACTION: four hole white mother of pearl button
61:25	1		HEAVY FRACTION: striped cloth fragment, woven
61:26	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
61:27	0	158.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
61:28	0	234.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
61:29	0	18.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #62 Description: Unit 2, level 2, 2 x 2 meter

62:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
62:2	8	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
62:3	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake, includes one retouched flake
62:4	23	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
62:5	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
62:6	9	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
62:7	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
62:8	4	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
62:9	2	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
62:10	5	Coastal Plain chert primary flake fragments
62:11	2	Coastal Plain chert secondary flake fragments
62:12	4	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
62:13	79	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
62:14	3	Coastal Plain chert shatter
62:15	4	Coastal Plain chert bifacial cores
62:16	1	Coastal Plain chert projectile point tip, undiagnostic
62:17	1	translucent quartz tertiary core reduction flake
62:18	1	translucent quartz pebble
62:19	1	residual sherd
62:20	1	unidentified historic ceramic fragment
62:21	1	HEAVY FRACTION: translucent quartz shatter
62:22	7	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
62:23	3	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
62:24	14	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
62:25	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes

62:26	3		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
62:27	3		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert shatter
62:28	0	0.50	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
62:29	0	171.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
62:30	0	402.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
62:31	0	4.70	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #63 Description: Unit 2, level 3, 2 x 2 meter

63:1	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
63:2	16		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
63:3	14		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
63:4	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
63:5	25		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
63:6	2		Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
63:7	12		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
63:8	6		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
63:9	1		translucent quartz thinning flake
63:10	12		plain body sherd, fine sand temper
63:11	1		HEAVY FRACTION: rock
63:12	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
63:13	4		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
63:14	11		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
63:15	0	195.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
63:16	0	355.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
63:17	0	7.60	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #64 Description: Unit 2, level 4, 2 x 2 meter

64:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment
64:2	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
64:3	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
64:4	13		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
64:5	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
64:6	2		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes

64:7	7		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
64:8	3		hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
64:9	4		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
64:10	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert retouched flake
64:11	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Savannah River variant, utilized as knife
64:12	1		plain body sherd, fine sand temper
64:13	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert primary flake
64:14	3		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
64:15	12		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
64:16	4		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
64:17	0	204.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
64:18	0	398.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
64:19	0	0.60	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
64:20	0	8.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #65 Description: Unit 2, level 5, 2 x 2 meter

65:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
65:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
65:3	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
65:4	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
65:5	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
65:6	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface tip, undiagnostic
65:7	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
65:8	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
65:9	5	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
65:10	1	zone incised body sherd, fine sand temper, Weeden Island
65:11	1	HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
65:12	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
65:13	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

65:14	7		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
65:15	0	220.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
65:16	0	358.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
65:17	0	15.60	LIGHT FRACTION
65:18	0	0.50	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal

Provenience #66 Description: Unit 2, level 6, 2 x 2 meter

66:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
66:2	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
66:3	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
66:4	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
66:5	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
66:6	1		plain body sherd, fiber temper, Stallings Island
66:7	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Palmer corner notched
66:8	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
66:9	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
66:10	0	335.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
66:11	0	444.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
66:12	0	0.20	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
66:13	0	8.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #67 Description: Unit 2, level 7, 2 x 2 meter

67:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
67:2	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
67:3	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
67:4	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
67:5	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
67:6	1		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
67:7	0	575.40	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
67:8	0	563.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
67:9	0	16.00	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #68	Description: Unit 3, level 1, 2 x 2 meter		
68:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
68:2	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
68:3	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
68:4	12		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
68:5	26		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments, includes 4 utilized flakes
68:6	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
68:7	49		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
68:8	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
68:9	1		crystal quartz thinning flake
68:10	3		plain body sherd, fine sand temper
68:11	4		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
68:12	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
68:13	7		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
68:14	5		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
68:15	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
68:16	0	101.80	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
68:17	0	259.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
68:18	1		HEAVY FRACTION: residual sherd
68:19	0	21.50	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #69	Description: Unit 3, level 2, 2 x 2 meter	
69:1	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
69:2	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
69:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
69:4	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
69:5	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
69:6	21	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
69:7	27	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
69:8	11	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
69:9	3	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
69:10	16	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
69:11	8	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

69:12	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flakes
69:13	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
69:14	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface tip, undiagnostic
69:15	3		Coastal Plain chert rocks
69:16	1		plain rim sherd, medium sand temper
69:17	1		curvilinear complicated stamped body sherd, fine sand temper, Swift Creek
69:18	1		residual sherd
69:19	0	2.50	charcoal
69:20	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
69:21	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
69:22	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
69:23	1		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert shatter
69:24	0	185.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
69:25	0	330.40	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
69:26	0	5.30	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #70 Description: Unit 3, level 3, 2 x 2 meter

70:1	3	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
70:2	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
70:3	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
70:4	4	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
70:5	17	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
70:6	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
70:7	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flakes
70:8	30	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
70:9	9	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
70:10	3	Coastal Plain chert shatter
70:11	17	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
70:12	3	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
70:13	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point fragment, Arrendondo
70:14	3	plain body sherds, fiber and sand temper, Stallings Island, 2 mend
70:15	2	plain body sherds, medium sand temper
70:16	1	curvilinear complicated stamped body sherd, medium sand temper, Swift Creek

70:17	3		simple stamped body sherd, fine sand temper, all mend, possibly Swift Creek
70:18	2		residual sherd
70:19	0	1.30	charcoal
70:20	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
70:21	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
70:22	3		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
70:23	5		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
70:24	0	238.40	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
70:25	0	399.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
70:26	0	0.40	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
70:27	0	7.40	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #71 Description: Unit 3, level 4, 2 x 2 meter

71:1	0	0.50	charcoal
71:2	2		plain body sherd, fiber temper, Stallings Island
71:3	3		Coastal Plain chert shatter
71:4	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
71:5	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
71:6	5		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
71:7	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
71:8	1		Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
71:9	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
71:10	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
71:11	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
71:12	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
71:13	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert primary flake
71:14	0	181.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
71:15	0	346.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
71:16	0	7.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #72 Description: Unit 3, level 5, 2 x 2 meter

72:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
72:2	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
72:3	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
72:4	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
72:5	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
72:6	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
72:7	1		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
72:8	5		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
72:9	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
72:10	1		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
72:11	1		unidentified decoration body sherd, fine sand temper
72:12	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain cheat thinning flake
72:13	0	285.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
72:14	0	317.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
72:15	0	12.80	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #73 Description: Unit 3, level 6, 2 x 2 meter

73:1	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
73:2	1		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
73:3	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
73:4	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
73:5	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
73:6	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert crude biface fragment, undiagnostic
73:7	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
73:8	2		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
73:9	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface mid-section fragment, undiagnostic
73:10	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
73:11	4		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
73:12	0	0.10	charcoal
73:13	0	146.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
73:14	0	167.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
73:15	0	3.30	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #74			Description: Unit 3, level 7, 2 x 2 meter
74:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
74:2	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
74:3	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
74:4	1		Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
74:5	3		Coastal Plain chert shatter
74:6	1		plain body sherd, medium sand temper
74:7	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
74:8	0	273.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
74:9	0	337.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
74:10	0	4.90	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #75			Description: Unit 4, level 1, 2 x 2 meter
75:1	2		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
75:2	2		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
75:3	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
75:4	8		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
75:5	4		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
75:6	3		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
75:7	27		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
75:8	14		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
75:9	4		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
75:10	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flakes
75:11	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert drill tip, undiagnostic
75:12	1		crystal quartz thinning flake
75:13	3		plain body sherds, medium sand temper
75:14	1		residual sherd
75:15	1		HEAVY FRACTION: automobile glass
75:16	7		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
75:17	5		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
75:18	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
75:19	0	115.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
75:20	0	21.10	LIGHT FRACTION
75:21	3		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
75:22	0	289.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen

Provenience #76 Description: Unit 4, level 2, 2 x 2 meter

76:1	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragments
76:2	6		Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
76:3	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
76:4	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
76:5	4		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
76:6	11		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
76:7	42		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
76:8	12		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
76:9	12		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
76:10	17		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
76:11	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
76:12	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert unifacial scraper fragment
76:13	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Woodland triangular
76:14	1		crystal quartz thinning flake
76:15	2		crystal quartz shatter
76:16	1		plain body sherd, fine sand temper
76:17	2		residual sherds
76:18	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
76:19	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
76:20	4		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
76:21	9		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
76:22	0	249.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
76:23	0	281.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
76:24	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
76:25	0	7.40	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #77 Description: Unit 4, level 3, 2 x 2 meter

77:1	3	Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
77:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
77:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
77:4	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake, includes one utilized flake

77:5	3		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
77:6	7		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
77:7	22		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
77:8	18		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
77:9	1		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
77:10	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
77:11	1		quartzite thinning flake
77:12	1		plain body sherd, fiber temper, Stallings Island
77:13	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
77:14	5		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
77:15	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
77:16	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
77:17	0	150.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
77:18	0	351.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
77:19	0	2.90	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #78 Description: Unit 4, level 4, 2 x 2 meter

78:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core
78:2	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
78:3	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
78:4	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
78:5	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake, includes one utilized flake
78:6	8		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
78:7	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
78:8	4		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
78:9	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
78:10	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
78:11	0	194.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
78:12	0	349.80	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
78:13	0	6.30	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #79 Description: Unit 4, level 5, 2 x 2 meter

79:1	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
79:2	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
79:3	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
79:4	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
79:5	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
79:6	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
79:7	2		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
79:8	1		plain body sherd, fiber temper, Stallings Island
79:9	0	305.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
79:10	0	425.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
79:11	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
79:12	0	7.30	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #80 Description: Unit 4, level 6, 2 x 2 meter

80:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert bipolar flake
80:2	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
80:3	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
80:4	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
80:5	5		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
80:6	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert undiagnostic biface fragment
80:7	1		Coastal Plain chert blade flake
80:8	0	277.40	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
80:9	0	419.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
80:10	0	11.00	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #81			Description: Unit 4, level 7, 2 x 2 meter
81:1	1		Coastal Plain chert shatter
81:2	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
81:3	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
81:4	1		plain body sherd, fiber temper, Stallings Island
81:5	0	338.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
81:6	0	493.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
81:7	0	8.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #82			Description: Unit 5, level 1, 2 x 2 meter
82:1	3		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
82:2	15		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
82:3	9		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
82:4	11		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
82:5	28		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
82:6	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert retouched flake
82:7	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point tip, undiagnostic
82:8	2		plain body sherds, medium sand temper
82:9	14		modern bottle glass
82:10	5		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
82:11	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert shatter
82:12	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
82:13	6		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
82:14	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: unidentified historic material
82:15	0	142.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 10 screen
82:16	0	149.90	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 18 screen
82:17	0	6.80	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #83		Description: Unit 5, level 2, 2 x 2 meter
83:1	3	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
83:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
83:3	16	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
83:4	27	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake, includes one retouched flake

83:5	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
83:6	47		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
83:7	24		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
83:8	2		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
83:9	15		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
83:10	4		hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
83:11	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
83:12	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacially retouched flake tool
83:13	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Bakers Creek
83:14	1		plain body sherd, medium sand temper
83:15	1		residual sherd
83:16	4		clear modern bottle glass
83:17	1		gray chert blade flake
83:18	6		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
83:19	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
83:20	6		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
83:21	0	193.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 10 screen
83:22	0	396.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 18 screen
83:23	0	3.70	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #84 Description: Unit 5, level 3, 2 x 2 meter

84:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
84:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bipolar flake
84:3	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake, includes two utilized flakes
84:4	9	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
84:5	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
84:6	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
84:7	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
84:8	2	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
84:9	4	hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
84:10	12	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
84:11	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
84:12	2	Coastal Plain chert shatter
84:13	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
84:14	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment

84:15	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
84:16	5		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
84:17	0	268.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 10 screen
84:18	0	297.90	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 18 screen
84:19	0	7.30	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #85 Description: Unit 5, level 4, 2 x 2 meter

85:1	1		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
85:2	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert retouched flake
85:3	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
85:4	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
85:5	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
85:6	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
85:7	12		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
85:8	2		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
85:9	1		natural iron fragment
85:10	1		large chert nodule, possible metate use
85:11	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
85:12	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
85:13	1		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
85:14	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
85:15	0	279.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 10 screen
85:16	0	535.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 18 screen
85:17	0	7.90	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #86 Description: Unit 5, level 5, 2 x 2 meter

86:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment
86:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
86:3	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
86:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
86:5	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
86:6	8	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
86:7	2	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
86:8	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface fragment, undiagnostic

86:9	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
86:10	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
86:11	0	320.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
86:12	0	379.40	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
86:13	0	0.20	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
86:14	0	4.10	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #87 Description: Unit 5, level 6, 2 x 2 meter

87:1	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
87:2	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
87:3	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
87:4	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
87:5	1		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
87:6	3		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
87:7	0	702.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 10 screen
87:8	0	400.90	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 18 screen
87:9	0	4.40	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #88 Description: Unit 6, level 1, 2 x 2 meter

88:1	2	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
88:2	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
88:3	17	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
88:4	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
88:5	46	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake, includes one utilized flake
88:6	91	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
88:7	9	Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
88:8	61	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment, includes one utilized flake
88:9	8	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
88:10	13	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
88:11	3	Coastal Plain chert shatter
88:12	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert retouched flake
88:13	4	plain body sherd, fine sand temper
88:14	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
88:15	1	undetermined decoration body sherd, medium sand temper
88:16	1	brushed body sherd, medium sand temper

88:17	7		residual sherd
88:18	0	1.00	charcoal
88:19	0	0.30	bone
88:20	1		modern flat glass
88:21	1		modern bullet casing, .38 cal. SPL
88:22	11		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
88:23	4		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
88:24	8		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
88:25	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
88:26	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert primary flake
88:27	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
88:28	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: seed hull
88:29	0	194.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
88:30	0	286.80	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
88:31	0	18.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #89 Description: Unit 6, level 2, 2 x 2 meter

89:1	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment
89:2	3	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
89:3	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
89:4	20	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
89:5	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
89:6	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake, includes one retouched flake
89:7	54	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake, includes one utilized flake
89:8	95	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
89:9	1	Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
89:10	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
89:11	4	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
89:12	9	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
89:13	18	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
89:14	37	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
89:15	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
89:16	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
89:17	2	jasper tertiary core reduction flake
89:18	2	orthoquartzite tertiary core reduction flake

89:19	2		plain body sherd, fiber temper, Stallings Island
89:20	1		plain body sherd, fine sand temper
89:21	4		residual sherd
89:22	0	3.90	charcoal
89:23	4		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
89:24	2		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
89:25	4		Coastal Plain chert shatter
89:26	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
89:27	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
89:28	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
89:29	4		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
89:30	4		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
89:31	7		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
89:32	0	240.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 10 screen
89:33	0	294.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 18 screen
89:34	0	1.60	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
89:35	0	7.50	LIGHT FRACTION
89:36	7		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
89:37	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake tool

Provenience #90 Description: Unit 6, level 3, 2 x 2 meter

90:1	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
90:2	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
90:3	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
90:4	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
90:5	4	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
90:6	6	Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
90:7	14	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
90:8	10	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
90:9	24	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
90:10	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
90:11	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert scraper, bifacial core utilized as scraper

90:12	1		black chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
90:13	1		plain straight rim sherd, medium sand temper
90:14	2		plain body sherd, medium sand temper
90:15	1		residual sherd
90:16	0	0.50	charcoal
90:17	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
90:18	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
90:19	15		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
90:20	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
90:21	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
90:22	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
90:23	10		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
90:24	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert rocks
90:25	1		HEAVY FRACTION: chalcedony thinning flake
90:26	0	0.20	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
90:27	0	247.80	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
90:28	0	372.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
90:29	0	6.00	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #91 Description: Unit 6, level 4, 2 x 2 meter

91:1	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
91:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
91:3	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
91:4	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
91:5	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
91:6	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
91:7	6	Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
91:8	8	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
91:9	1	Coastal Plain chert shatter
91:10	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
91:11	15	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment, includes one utilized flake
91:12	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface tip, undiagnostic
91:13	6	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment

91:14	1		chalcedony biface fragment, shows weathering in certain areas, undiagnostic
91:15	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
91:16	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
91:17	4		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
91:18	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
91:19	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
91:20	0	292.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
91:21	0	346.80	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
91:22	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
91:23	0	4.60	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #92 Description: Unit 6, level 5, 2 x 2 meter

92:1	1		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
92:2	1		Coastal Plain chert shatter
92:3	8		Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
92:4	5		Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
92:5	3		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
92:6	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
92:7	12		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
92:8	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment, includes one utilized flake
92:9	8		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
92:10	1		plain rim sherd, coarse sand temper
92:11	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
92:12	5		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
92:13	4		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
92:14	0	411.40	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
92:15	0	452.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
92:16	0	3.90	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #93			Description: Unit 6, level 6, 2 x 2 meter
93:1	1		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
93:2	6		Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
93:3	4		Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
93:4	1		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
93:5	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
93:6	9		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
93:7	10		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
93:8	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
93:9	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface fragment
93:10	0	2.20	charcoal
93:11	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
93:12	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
93:13	0	463.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
93:14	0	412.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
93:15	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
93:16	0	0.80	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #94		Description: not used
94:0	0	

Provenience #95			Description: Unit 6, Feature 1 fill
95:1	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
95:2	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
95:3	2		Coastal Plain chert shatter
95:4	0	0.20	charcoal
95:5	0	0.40	land snails

Provenience #96 Description: Unit 7, level 1, 2 x 2 meter

96:1	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
96:2	5		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
96:3	9		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
96:4	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
96:5	37		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake, includes 2 utilized flakes
96:6	101		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
96:7	14		Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
96:8	3		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
96:9	3		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
96:10	6		Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
96:11	42		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
96:12	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
96:13	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
96:14	1		weathered Coastal Plain chert biface tip
96:15	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point fragment, Woodland/Mississippian triangular
96:16	1		translucent quartz thinning flake
96:17	6		chalcedony flake fragment
96:18	1		ridge & valley gray chert tertiary core reduction flake
96:19	2		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
96:20	1		plain straight rim sherd, medium sand temper
96:21	4		plain body sherd, medium sand temper
96:22	1		reed punctate body sherd, medium sand temper, Carrabelle
96:23	9		residual sherd
96:24	0	3.10	petrified wood
96:25	1		modern flat glass
96:26	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
96:27	3		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
96:28	4		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
96:29	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

96:30	3		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
96:31	12		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
96:32	0	121.90	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
96:33	0	310.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
96:34	0	134.80	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #97 Description: Unit 7, level 2, 2 x 2 meter

97:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core
97:2	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment
97:3	8	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
97:4	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
97:5	27	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake, includes one utilized flake
97:6	8	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake, includes one utilized flake
97:7	54	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake, includes one utilized flake
97:8	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
97:9	118	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
97:10	49	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
97:11	2	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
97:12	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
97:13	3	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
97:14	10	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
97:15	2	hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
97:16	13	hydrated Coastal Plain chert shatter
97:17	3	ridge & valley chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
97:18	3	ridge & valley chert shatter
97:19	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point base, Savannah River
97:20	1	plain body sherd, fine sand temper
97:21	12	residual sherd
97:22	1	complicated stamped body sherd, fine sand temper, Swift Creek
97:23	1	HEAVY FRACTION: chalcedony tertiary bifacial reduction flake
97:24	1	HEAVY FRACTION: chalcedony flake fragment
97:25	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
97:26	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake

97:27	3		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
97:28	6		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
97:29	4		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
97:30	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment (black & white spotted)
97:31	20		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
97:32	0	169.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 10 screen
97:33	0	271.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in No. 18 screen
97:34	0	10.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #98 Description: Unit 7, level 3, 2 x 2 meter

98:1	2	residual sherds
98:2	1	cordmarked body sherds, coarse sand temper
98:3	1	scraped body sherds, very coarse sand temper
98:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert scraper
98:5	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial cores
98:6	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
98:7	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
98:8	5	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
98:9	28	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes, includes one utilized flake
98:10	54	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
98:11	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
98:12	39	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments, includes one utilized flake
98:13	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
98:14	6	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
98:15	12	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
98:16	5	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
98:17	4	Coastal Plain chert shatter
98:18	0	not used
98:19	8	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
98:20	1	Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
98:21	1	gray chert secondary core reduction flake
98:22	1	gray chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
98:23	3	gray chert tertiary core reduction flake

98:24	1		gray chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
98:25	2		gray chert thinning flakes
98:26	1		gray chert flake fragment
98:27	0	13.10	possible coal slag, natural???
98:28	0	1.50	charcoal
98:29	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
98:30	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
98:31	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert teritary core reduction flake
98:32	5		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert teritary bifacial reduction flake
98:33	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
98:34	3		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
98:35	29		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
98:36	0	251.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
98:37	0	420.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
98:38	0	7.10	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #99 Description: Unit 7, level 4, 2 x 2 meter

99:1	1	chalcedony tertiary core reduction flake
99:2	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
99:3	1	Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
99:4	6	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
99:5	6	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
99:6	2	Coastal Plain chert shatter
99:7	10	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
99:8	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
99:9	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
99:10	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
99:11	15	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
99:12	21	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
99:13	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface fragment, undiagnostic
99:14	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
99:15	2	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
99:16	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert retouched flake

99:17	1		fire cracked rock
99:18	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point fragment, Bakers Creek
99:19	2		eroded body sherds, fine sand temper
99:20	2		residual sherds
99:21	3		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
99:22	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
99:23	3		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
99:24	4		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
99:25	15		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
99:26	0	0.60	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
99:27	0	261.20	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
99:28	0	351.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
99:29	0	7.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #100 Description: Unit 7, level 5, 2 x 2 meter

100:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment
100:2	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
100:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
100:4	9	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
100:5	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
100:6	10	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
100:7	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
100:8	1	chalcedony tertiary bifacial reduction flake
100:9	5	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
100:10	3	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
100:11	8	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
100:12	8	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
100:13	1	Coastal Plain chert shatter
100:14	1	HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
100:15	4	HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
100:16	2	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
100:17	2	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes

100:18	10		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
100:19	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert primary flake
100:20	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface fragment, undiagnostic
100:21	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial preform, undiagnostic
100:22	0	435.90	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
100:23	0	362.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
100:24	0	11.10	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #101 Description: Unit 7, level 6, 2 x 2 meter

101:1	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
101:2	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
101:3	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
101:4	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
101:5	7		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
101:6	2		hydrated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
101:7	6		hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
101:8	1		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
101:9	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
101:10	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
101:11	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
101:12	1		HEAVY FRACTION: gray chert thinning flake
101:13	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
101:14	0	314.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
101:15	0	349.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
101:16	0	2.00	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #102	Description: Unit 7, level 7, 2 x 2 meter		
102:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
102:2	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
102:3	1		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
102:4	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
102:5	0	546.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
102:6	0	447.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
102:7	0	1.90	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #103	Description: Unit 8, level 1, 2 x 2 meter	
103:1	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
103:2	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
103:3	15	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
103:4	32	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
103:5	53	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
103:6	27	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
103:7	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
103:8	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core
103:9	5	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
103:10	5	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
103:11	7	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
103:12	6	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
103:13	11	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
103:14	1	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
103:15	1	Coastal Plain chert nodule
103:16	1	crystal quartz thinning flake
103:17	7	plain body sherds, medium sand temper
103:18	1	curvilinear complicated stamped body sherd, fine sand temper, Swift Creek
103:19	1	eroded body sherd, fine sand temper
103:20	1	residual sherd
103:21	1	round stone bead, 0.89cm
103:22	2	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
103:23	16	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes

103:24	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
103:25	5		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
103:26	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
103:27	3		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments, 2 mend
103:28	0	223.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
103:29	0	265.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
103:30	0	31.30	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #104 Description: Unit 8, level 2, 2 x 2 meter

104:1	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
104:2	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
104:3	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
104:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
104:5	25	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
104:6	55	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
104:7	26	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
104:8	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
104:9	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
104:10	8	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
104:11	8	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
104:12	2	Coastal Plain chert shatter
104:13	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
104:14	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core
104:15	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment
104:16	7	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
104:17	20	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
104:18	1	Coastal Plain chert nodule
104:19	1	plain straight rim sherd, fine sand temper
104:20	2	plain body sherd, medium sand temper
104:21	2	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
104:22	1	single punctate rim sherd, fine sand temper, 2 mend to 1
104:23	1	gray chert thinning flake
104:24	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
104:25	4	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

104:26	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
104:27	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
104:28	24		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
104:29	16		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
104:30	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: bone
104:31	0	0.30	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
104:32	0	280.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
104:33	0	398.40	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
104:34	0	5.30	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #105 Description: Unit 8, level 3, 2 x 2 meter

105:1	1	plain body sherd, fine to medium sand temper
105:2	1	cord wrapped stick body sherd, fine to medium sand temper
105:3	1	fine incised rim sherd, coarse sand temper
105:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Bakers Creek
105:5	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point base, undiagnostic
105:6	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
105:7	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
105:8	22	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes, includes one utilized flake
105:9	28	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
105:10	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
105:11	23	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
105:12	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
105:13	1	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
105:14	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
105:15	6	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
105:16	5	hydrated Coastal Plain chert shatter
105:17	3	Coastal Plain chert shatter
105:18	22	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
105:19	23	hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
105:20	1	quartzite tertiary bifacial reduction flake
105:21	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment
105:22	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake

105:23	7		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
105:24	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
105:25	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: bone
105:26	0	0.20	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
105:27	0	221.80	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
105:28	0	349.90	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
105:29	0	3.30	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #106 Description: Unit 8, level 4, 2 x 2 meter

106:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
106:2	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
106:3	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
106:4	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
106:5	20	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
106:6	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
106:7	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
106:8	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment
106:9	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface fragment, undiagnostic
106:10	5	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
106:11	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
106:12	6	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
106:13	4	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
106:14	6	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
106:15	8	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
106:16	2	Coastal Plain chert shatter
106:17	1	translucent quartz cobble fragment
106:18	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
106:19	3	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
106:20	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
106:21	1	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
106:22	5	HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes

106:23	9		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
106:24	0	0.20	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
106:25	0	269.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
106:26	0	360.40	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
106:27	0	4.80	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #107 Description: Unit 8, level 5, 2 x 2 meter

107:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
107:2	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
107:3	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
107:4	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
107:5	5		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
107:6	2		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
107:7	1		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
107:8	5		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
107:9	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
107:10	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
107:11	7		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
107:12	0	289.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
107:13	0	452.90	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
107:14	0	1.40	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #108 Description: Unit 8, level 6, 2 x 2 meter

108:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert bifacial core fragment
108:2	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
108:3	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
108:4	3		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
108:5	2		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
108:6	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
108:7	1		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
108:8	0	362.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
108:9	0	347.80	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
108:10	0	4.40	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #109 Description: Unit 8, level 7, 2 x 2 meter

109:1	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
109:2	1		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
109:3	2		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
109:4	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
109:5	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
109:6	0	0.20	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
109:7	0	412.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
109:8	0	446.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
109:9	0	2.10	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #110 Description: Unit 9, level 1, 2 x 2 meter

110:1	2	Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
110:2	11	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
110:3	26	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
110:4	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
110:5	37	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes, includes one utilized flake
110:6	105	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
110:7	45	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
110:8	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
110:9	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
110:10	6	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
110:11	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
110:12	19	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
110:13	3	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
110:14	5	Coastal Plain chert shatter
110:15	3	gray chert tertiary core reduction flake
110:16	2	gray chert flake fragments
110:17	1	gray chert thinning flake
110:18	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point tip, undiagnostic
110:19	16	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
110:20	3	hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
110:21	4	plain body sherds, medium sand temper
110:22	4	residual sherds

110:23	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake tool (2 fragments mend to 1)
110:24	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert core fragment
110:25	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
110:26	10		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
110:27	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
110:28	5		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
110:29	22		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
110:30	0	270.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
110:31	0	346.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
110:32	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: bone
110:33	0	60.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #111 Description: Unit 9, level 2, 2 x 2 meter

111:1	9	residual sherds
111:2	2	plain body sherds, coarse sand temper
111:3	1	eroded body sherds, coarse sand temper
111:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface fragment, undiagnostic
111:5	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert preform
111:6	1	Coastal Plain chert preform
111:7	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point fragment, Bakers Creek
111:8	5	translucent quartz shatter
111:9	2	milky quartz shatter
111:10	1	translucent quartz flake fragment
111:11	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flakes
111:12	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
111:13	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
111:14	40	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
111:15	49	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes, includes one utilized flake
111:16	31	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
111:17	50	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
111:18	14	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter

111:19	6		Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
111:20	3		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
111:21	4		Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
111:22	13		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
111:23	14		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
111:24	2		hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
111:25	10		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
111:26	8		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
111:27	36		Coastal Plain chert shatter
111:28	1		undecorated whiteware
111:29	1		automobile glass
111:30	0	1.30	charcoal
111:31	1		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
111:32	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
111:33	6		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
111:34	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
111:35	3		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
111:36	1		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
111:37	12		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
111:38	1		HEAVY FRACTION: plain body sherd, fine to medium sand temper
111:39	5		HEAVY FRACTION: residual sherds
111:40	0	268.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
111:41	0	342.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
111:42	0	6.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #112 Description: Unit 9, level 3, 2 x 2 meter

112:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
112:2	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
112:3	14	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
112:4	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
112:5	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
112:6	45	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
112:7	9	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

112:8	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
112:9	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flake
112:10	1		gray chert tertiary core reduction flake
112:11	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface fragment, undiagnostic
112:12	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Kirk Stemmed
112:13	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Kirk Stemmed Serrated
112:14	1		Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
112:15	9		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
112:16	10		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
112:17	4		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
112:18	8		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
112:19	6		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
112:20	1		hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
112:21	4		Coastal Plain chert nodule
112:22	1		crystal quartz thinning flake
112:23	3		plain body sherds, medium sand temper
112:24	1		residual sherd
112:25	0	0.50	bone
112:26	0	1.20	charcoal
112:27	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
112:28	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
112:29	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
112:30	4		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
112:31	19		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
112:32	15		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
112:33	4		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
112:34	0	0.90	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
112:35	0	293.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
112:36	0	227.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
112:37	0	2.10	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #113 Description: Unit 9, level 4, 2 x 2 meter

113:1	4		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
113:2	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
113:3	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
113:4	12		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
113:5	7		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
113:6	1		Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
113:7	5		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
113:8	14		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
113:9	8		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
113:10	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
113:11	1		Coastal Plain chert biface fragment, undiagnostic
113:12	2		gray chert tertiary core reduction flakes
113:13	6		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
113:14	3		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
113:15	6		Coastal Plain chert shatter
113:16	1		Coastal Plain chert nodules
113:17	1		plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
113:18	0	0.50	charcoal
113:19	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
113:20	8		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
113:21	6		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
113:22	1		HEAVY FRACTION: gray chert thinning flakes
113:23	0	0.60	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
113:24	0	157.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
113:25	0	276.50	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
113:26	0	2.10	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #114 Description: Unit 9, level 5, 2 x 2 meter

114:1	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flake
114:2	6	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
114:3	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
114:4	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
114:5	12	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
114:6	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

114:7	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
114:8	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
114:9	1		Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
114:10	5		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
114:11	14		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
114:12	0		not used
114:13	0		not used
114:14	0		not used
114:15	2		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
114:16	1		Coastal Plain chert blade flake
114:17	1		Coastal Plain chert biface mid-section, undiagnostic
114:18	2		Coastal Plain chert nodules
114:19	1		gray chert shatter
114:20	1		gray chert tertiary core reduction flake
114:21	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
114:22	5		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
114:23	14		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
114:24	0	0.50	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
114:25	0	261.10	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
114:26	0	250.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
114:27	0	3.50	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #115 Description: Unit 9, level 6, 2 x 2 meter

115:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
115:2	2	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
115:3	3	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
115:4	8	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
115:5	4	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
115:6	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
115:7	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
115:8	1	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
115:9	14	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes, includes two utilized flakes
115:10	7	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
115:11	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
115:12	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
115:13	5	hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
115:14	1	plain body sherds, coarse sand temper

115:15	6		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
115:16	12		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
115:17	0	0.10	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
115:18	0	228.90	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
115:19	0	280.30	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
115:20	0	2.00	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #116 Description: Unit 9, level 7, 2 x 2 meter

116:1	1		Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
116:2	1		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
116:3	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
116:4	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flake
116:5	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake, includes one utilized flake
116:6	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
116:7	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
116:8	2		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
116:9	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
116:10	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
116:11	0	349.90	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
116:12	0	363.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
116:13	0	2.50	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #117 Description: Unit 10, level 1, 2 x 2 meter

117:1	8	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
117:2	9	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
117:3	48	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
117:4	18	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
117:5	66	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes, includes three utilized flakes
117:6	171	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
117:7	68	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
117:8	9	heat treated Coastal Plain chert blade flakes
117:9	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
117:10	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert utilized flakes

117:11	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert spoke shave
117:12	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Bakers Creek
117:13	3		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
117:14	9		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
117:15	19		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
117:16	35		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
117:17	1		Coastal Plain chert blade flake
117:18	10		Coastal Plain chert shatter
117:19	1		Coastal Plain chert biface fragment, undiagnostic
117:20	22		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
117:21	1		gray chert thinning flake
117:22	1		gray chert flake fragment
117:23	1		gray chert shatter
117:24	1		Coastal Plain chert nodule
117:25	6		plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
117:26	6		residual sherds
117:27	2		translucent quartz thinning flakes
117:28	0	0.40	bone
117:29	0	0.30	charcoal
117:30	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
117:31	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert shatter
117:32	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flake
117:33	6		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
117:34	10		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
117:35	17		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
117:36	0	108.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
117:37	0	270.40	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
117:38	0	59.70	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #118 Description: Unit 10, level 2, 2 x 2 meter

118:1	1	Coastal Plain chert primary flake
118:2	5	Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
118:3	1	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
118:4	7	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
118:5	20	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
118:6	26	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
118:7	15	Coastal Plain chert shatter

118:8	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
118:9	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
118:10	12		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
118:11	37		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
118:12	31		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
118:13	65		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
118:14	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert utilized flake
118:15	1		plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
118:16	4		residual sherds
118:17	0	0.80	charcoal
118:18	2	0.80	HEAVY FRACTION: plain body sherd, coarse sand temper, mend
118:19	3		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
118:20	14		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
118:21	9		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
118:22	3		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
118:23	0	0.20	HEAVY FRACTION: bone
118:24	0	192.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
118:25	0	253.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
118:26	0	20.20	LIGHT FRACTION
118:27	2		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

Provenience #119 Description: Unit 10, level 3, 2 x 2 meter

119:1	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
119:2	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
119:3	16	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
119:4	22	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial flakes, includes one utilized flake
119:5	73	heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
119:6	31	heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
119:7	10	heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
119:8	7	Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
119:9	14	Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
119:10	14	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
119:11	82	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
119:12	46	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

119:13	5		Coastal Plain chert shatter
119:14	1		Coastal Plain chert blade flake
119:15	10		Coastal Plain chert nodules
119:16	1		Coastal Plain chert projectile point base fragment, undiagnostic
119:17	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point base fragment, undiagnostic
119:18	1		patinated and heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point base fragment, undiagnostic
119:19	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface fragment, undiagnostic
119:20	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Arrendondo
119:21	3		plain body sherds, coarse sand temper
119:22	1		plain body sherds, fiber temper, Stallings Island
119:23	2		residual sherds
119:24	2		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
119:25	1		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
119:26	12		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
119:27	2		hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
119:28	0	0.10	bone
119:29	0	1.50	charcoal
119:30	0	0.40	possible bone
119:31	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
119:32	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
119:33	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert shatter
119:34	29		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
119:35	0	178.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
119:36	0	286.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
119:37	0	2.20	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #120 Description: Unit 10, level 4, 2 x 2 meter

120:1	2	Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
120:2	4	heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
120:3	1	Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
120:4	6	Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
120:5	10	Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
120:6	10	Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
120:7	4	Coastal Plain chert shatter
120:8	2	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
120:9	3	heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes, includes one retouched flake

120:10	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
120:11	12		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
120:12	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert core fragment
120:13	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert projectile point, Bakers Creek
120:14	1		Coastal Plain chert triangular biface/preform, undiagnostic
120:15	2		plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
120:16	0	0.50	charcoal
120:17	4		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
120:18	1		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
120:19	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
120:20	2		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
120:21	0	0.60	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
120:22	0	313.80	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
120:23	0	240.60	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
120:24	0	4.80	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #121 Description: Unit 10, level 5, 2 x 2 meter

121:1	4		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
121:2	2		Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
121:3	3		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
121:4	4		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
121:5	12		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
121:6	10		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
121:7	5		Coastal Plain chert shatter
121:8	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
121:9	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
121:10	4		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
121:11	12		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
121:12	7		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
121:13	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
121:14	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert utilized flake
121:15	1		heat treated Coastal Plain chert biface, undiagnostic
121:16	7		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
121:17	1		hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
121:18	3		plain body sherds, coarse sand temper
121:19	0	1.50	charcoal

121:20	3		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
121:21	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
121:22	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
121:23	1		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
121:24	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
121:25	3		HEAVY FRACTION: hydrated Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
121:26	0	0.80	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
121:27	0	224.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
121:28	0	298.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
121:29	0	0.70	LIGHT FRACTION

Provenience #122 Description: Unit 10, level 6, 2 x 2 meter

122:1	1		Coastal Plain chert primary flake
122:2	2		Coastal Plain chert secondary core reduction flakes
122:3	6		Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
122:4	2		Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
122:5	4		Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
122:6	13		Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
122:7	7		Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
122:8	8		Coastal Plain chert shatter
122:9	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert primary flakes
122:10	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary core reduction flakes
122:11	2		heat treated Coastal Plain chert secondary bifacial reduction flakes
122:12	6		heat treated Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flakes
122:13	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
122:14	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
122:15	3		heat treated Coastal Plain chert shatter
122:16	8		hydrated Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
122:17	0	0.80	charcoal
122:18	0	16.70	petrified wood
122:19	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
122:20	1		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert flake fragments
122:21	0		not used

122:22	3		HEAVY FRACTION: heat treated Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
122:23	2		HEAVY FRACTION: Coastal Plain chert thinning flakes
122:24	0	0.40	HEAVY FRACTION: charcoal
122:25	0	336.70	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #10 screen
122:26	0	257.00	HEAVY FRACTION: residue caught in #18 screen
122:27	0	2.20	LIGHT FRACTION