LOWER SUWANNEE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2014–2016: Shell Mound and Cedar Key Tracts

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Technical Report 25
Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology
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December 2019

Cover photo: View facing northeast of Test Unit 12 upon completion, Shell Mound (8LV42).

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Working under Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permits LSCKNWR 022113, LSCKNWR060614 and LSCKNWR060315 issued by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), staff and students of the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology (LSA), Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, conducted archaeological survey and test excavations at several sites in the Lower Suwannee and Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuges in Levy County, Florida from August, 2013 through May, 2016. Building on efforts of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey (LSAS) since 2009, the work reported here expands knowledge about a variety of National Register-eligible sites on the Refuges. Notable results include: (1) evidence for ritual activities at Shell Mound (8LV42) and its connection to the nearby Dennis Creek Mound (8LV41); (2) additional details on the now-destroyed Palmetto Mound (8LV2) and other sites on Hog Island (8LV56–58, 60); (3) the first documentation of shellworks at Komar (8LV290); (4) preliminary documentation of a fish trap and shell rings at Richards Island (8LV137); (5) characterization of a shell-ring village at Raleigh Island (8LV293), a late-period locus of shell-bead production; and (6) additional stratigraphic data from Clam Beach (8LV66a) on North Key, one of the offshore islands. These and scores of other archaeological sites on the Refuges with demonstrable research potential are currently impacted by shoreline erosion and other destructive forces. Continued investigations for both research and preservation purposes are warranted.

Fieldwork at Shell Mound reported here involved the excavation of five test units totaling 16 square meters in plan at three locations along the inside slope of the arcuate ridge. This effort brings the number of test units excavated at Shell Mound to 14 for a total area of 41 square meters. Testing in 2015 added 21 features to the existing inventory of 30, most consisting of large pit features with fill indicative of ritual feasts timed to summer solstices. In addition, survey of the peninsula east of Shell Mound was extended ~250 m to the largely destroyed Dennis Creek Mound (8LV41), from which the first profiles and radiometric dates were obtained.

Reconnaissance of the hammocks of Hog Island provided subsurface samples from four recorded shell-bearing sites (8LV56–58, 60), each containing pottery sherds and other remains dating from the Early Woodland through Mississippian periods (ca. AD 200–1300) but absent of components coeval with ritual feasts at Shell Mound (ca. AD 400–650). Additional testing at Palmetto Mound (8LV2) resulted in further documentation of looting as well as an intact profile to corroborate a prior age estimate of ca. 400 BC for the initiation of mortuary mounding. All other radiometric dates for Palmetto Mound either pre- or postdate the era of Shell Mound feasting.

A program of shovel testing and two 1 x 2-m test units at Komar (8LV290) provide the first subsurface views of a 60-m-diameter shell ring and associated shell ridges 600 m south of Shell Mound. Midden and features exposed in test units match the composition and age of Shell Mound but lack the large pits filled with the debris of ritual feasts. Drone-mounted LiDAR reveals structural features of the shell ring and ridges indicative of different activity areas, including possibly ramp access to the water.

The upland spine of Richards Island (8LV137) was surveyed by the LSAS in 2009 and then tested with 1 x 2-m units in 2014 at two locations of low-relief shell rings. The occupations of both rings postdated the abandonment of Shell Mound at ca. AD 650; one at the south end of the island was reoccupied much later (ca. AD 1150–1250) and involved the production of shell beads. In addition to testing the shell rings, staff of the LSAS documented a series of tidal pools enclosed by oyster shell sea walls that arguably were built at the time of Shell Mound to supply feasts with fish, notably mullet. Testing of a small hammock just to the north of the tidal pools attests to possible processing activities associated with fish harvests.

Discovered in the course of reconnaissance work in response to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill, a complex of 37 shell rings on Raleigh Island (8LV293) is among the most significant sites on the Refuge. In form, age, and content, the Raleigh Island complex is unprecedented in the greater Southeast. Field research on this site as part of a dissertation project is ongoing under a separate ARPA permit (LSNWR102518); reported here are the results of shovel testing and initial 1 x 2-m test excavations conducted in October 2013. What makes the Raleigh Island complex so significant is the clarity of its above-ground shell architecture combined with a pervasive and abundant record of shell-bead production. Because the space and material assemblages of individual rings can be assumed to reflect the activities of individual households, opportunity exists to compare shell-bead making across households as a means to determine how production was organized to meet regional demand for these ritually valued items.

One 1 x 2-m test unit excavated in 2015 at Clam Beach (8LV66a) on North Key adds to a small but informative inventory of well stratified shell middens with interspersed living surfaces and possible storm-surge deposits. Spanning more than 4,000 years of coastal dwelling, the stratigraphic sequences of offshore islands offer some of the best data on fluctuations in sea level and human interventions to change.

Reported here are the details of each of these foregoing field projects and the laboratory efforts to classify and quantify all recovered materials, a catalog of which is provided in Appendix A. Included in the final chapter of this report are recommendations for future work at sites in the Refuges.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We continue to benefit from staff of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and their enduring support of our efforts. Work reported here was conducted under Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permits LSCKNWR022113, LSCKNWR060614, and LSCKNWR060315 issued by USFWS. Regional Historic Preservation Officer and Regional Archaeologist Richard S. Kanaski shepherded us through the permitting process and has been a stalwart advocate of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey (LSAS) since its inception in 2009. Locally we have benefited from the support and encouragement of staff of the Lower Suwannee and Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuges, namely Manager Andrew Gude, Deputy Manager Larry Woodward, and Fire Management Officer Vic Doig. Special Use permits to accompany the ARPA permits were kindly issued by Andrew and Larry. Part-time Refuge staff member and perennial volunteer Ron Black deserves special thanks for lending all sorts of support to our efforts. Hedy Havel has been a long-time friend and collaborator of the LSAS and an insightful reader and honest critic of our work. We continue to benefit from the help of Kenny McCain, whose considerable experience on the waters of the Lower Suwannee and in the community of Cedar Key ensures our safety and success. Our thanks for Ed Allen for insisting that we investigate the Richard Island tidal pools, which proved, as he suspected, to be a fish trap complex.

Much of the field work reported here was undertaken by students of the 2015 Lower Suwannee Archaeological Field School: Marcus Svensson, Megan Lisle, Matthew Mele, David Campo, Lucas Nunn, Katherine Wallace, Jared Gaum, Jeffery Robinson, Paetyn Milton, and Matthew Yost. TAs for the 2015 field school were Ginessa Mahar, Anthony Boucher, Jessica Jenkins, and Josh Goodwin. Student volunteers in the lab get credit for the tedious work of processing and sorting bulk samples, and some helped with cataloging, although much of it was the work of Megan Lisle, who worked as paid staff in 2016.

Professional colleagues contributed formally or informally to the work reported here. Eben Broadbent and his team at GatorEye generated LiDAR data from several sites using a drone outfitted with state-of-the-art remote sensing technology. Although most of the LiDAR data provided by GatorEye were acquired after writing various chapters of this report, they are featured in recent and forthcoming publications. We are also grateful to ornithologist Dave Steadman of the Florida Museum of Natural History for his expertise in interpreting the bird remains of Shell Mound pits. Neill Wallis, also of the Florida Museum, shared insights and data from his own ongoing work in the study area. Asa Randall of the University of Oklahoma is a long-time advisor to the LSAS.

Funding for the research reported here was provided by the University of Florida and the Hyatt and Cici Brown Endowment for Florida Archaeology. Karen Jones and Pam Freeman of the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, administered funding with expertise and efficiency.

2015 Lower Suwannee Archaeological Field School. Left to right: Marcus Svensson, Megan Lisle, Matthew Mele, David Campo, Lucas Nunn, Katherine Wallace, Jared Gaum, Anthony Boucher, Jeffery Robinson, Paetyn Milton, Jessica Jenkins, Matthew Yost, Josh Goodwin (missing: Ginessa Mahar).

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CHAPTER 1
OVERVIEW AND RESEARCH ORIENTATION

Kenneth E. Sassaman

Launched in 2009, the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey (LSAS) is an ongoing effort to document and interpret the record of indigenous coastal dwelling on the northern Gulf Coast of Florida over the past 5,000 years (Sassaman et al. 2011, 2015, 2017). Under the direction of Kenneth E. Sassaman, the LSAS is administered through the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology (LSA), Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. The project area consists of a 42-km-stretch of Gulf coastal terrain situated between the towns of Cedar Key, to the south, and Horseshoe Beach, to the north (Figure 1-1). This expanse bounds the Lower Suwannee and Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuges, under jurisdiction of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Refuge land comprises the bulk of the study area and thus the LSAS must be permitted by USFWS for access to sites and opportunities for subsurface testing. The work reported here was conducted under Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permits LSCKNWR022113, LSCKNWR060614 and LSCKNWR060315. The LSAS also operated under a five-year ARPA permit (LSCKNWR070114) for mapping sites in the refuges through June 30, 2019.

The overall research design and rationale of the LSAS is outlined in detail in earlier reports (Sassaman et al. 2011, 2015a) and need not be repeated here. Nonetheless, some of its core objectives bear reiteration. Since its inception, the LSAS has been responsive to the physical reality of a rapidly disappearing archaeological record. Many sites in the study area are actively eroding along shorelines from tidal action, boat wake, storm surge, and the multifaceted effects of rising sea. Lost to this deteriorating record of coastal history is an archive of how people dealt with sea-level rise and attendant changes since at least 5,000 years ago, when the coastline was within a few kilometers of its current position. Thus, an enduring objective of the LSAS has been to collect data on how humans dealt with changes in sea level in the past before this archive is lost. This entails salvage operations when necessary (e.g., Sassaman et al. 2015b), but more commonly reconnaissance work on landforms that are vulnerable to inundation in this century.

Equally important to the LSAS is the research orientation of discretionary projects. These entail graduate student thesis and dissertation research, as well as project-wide inquiry into particular problems, much of it driven by newfound observations at key sites, such as Shell Mound (8LV42). Graduate student projects completed to date include a geoarchaeological study of Horseshoe Cove (McFadden 2015, 2016); zooarchaeological investigations into seasonality of human settlement (Palmiotto 2015, 2016); analyses of archaeological shell to infer the practice of oyster mariculture (Jenkins 2016, 2017); documentation and analysis of the cemetery at Palmetto Mound (Donop 2017); study of the ritual uses of birds at Shell Mound (Goodwin 2017; Goodwin et al. 2020); and survey of land east of Shell Mound, where a small mortuary mound was sited (Boucher 2017). Shell Mound is itself the focus of inquiry into the social gatherings that account for an assemblage of large pits with abundant vertebrate fauna and sherds of large cooking vessels (Sassaman et al. 2020). An intensified maritime economy

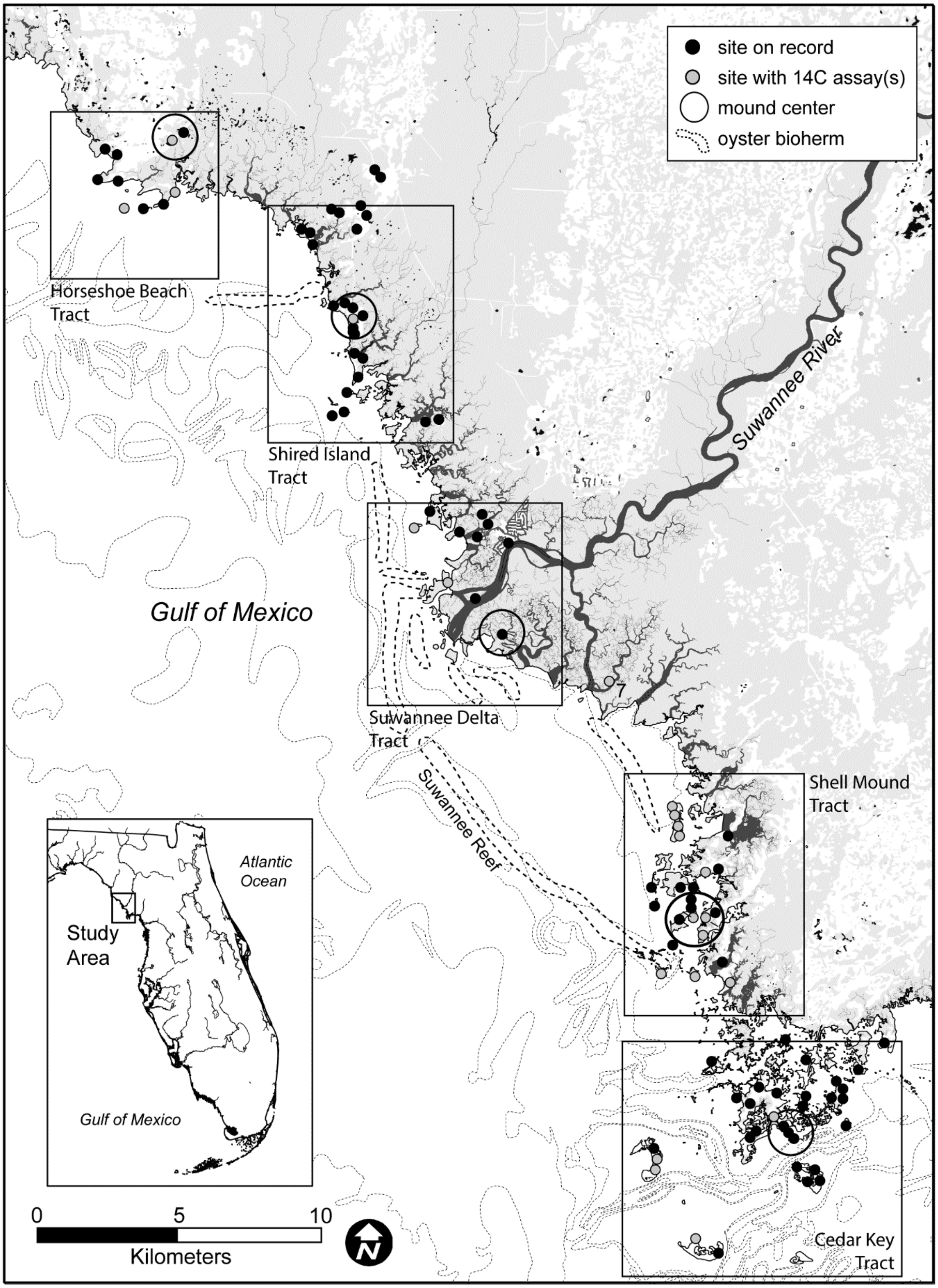


Figure 1-1. LiDAR-generated base map of study area showing the five survey tracts established at the outset of the project in 2009 (Sassaman et al. 2011) and locations of all sites on record.

is evident in the scale of fish, turtle, and bird acquisition, and we have reason to suspect these events of mass consumption were enabled by technologies of mass capture, such as fish traps, the subject of yet another Ph.D. project (Mahar 2019).

Irrespective of the orientation of particular research projects, chronological control over the archaeological and environmental variation of the study area is an ongoing goal. Eighty-six AMS age estimates have come from LSAS investigations since 2009. Coupled with the inventory of dates from work north and south of the study area (Pluckhahn et al. 2015; Wallis et al. 2015), the chronology of human settlement is coming into sharp focus (Figure 1-2). It remains the case that the extant terrestrial record in the study area is limited to occupations of the past 5,000 years. Older coastal sites would have been seaward of the present coastline, and exploration of inundated mid-Holocene landforms has provided ample proof of coastal dwelling long before sea level reached its modern range (Faught 2004). We note this to underscore that the archaeological record of the Lower Suwannee is truncated at the early end. The extant terrestrial record includes no components predating 5,000 years ago. In fact, the earliest period of settlement represented by several sites in the study area dates to ~4,500 years ago, during the Late Archaic period.

Occupation thereafter waxed and waned. We have no evidence of sites dating from ~3,500–2,900 years ago, and only limited evidence over the ensuing millennium. But by about AD 200, roughly 1,800 year ago, centers of settlement and ceremonialism appear at Crystal River to the south (Pluckhahn et al. 2015; Pluckhahn and Thompson 2018) and Garden Patch to the north (Wallis et al. 2015). Several other civic-ceremonial centers in the study area may date this early, but the best known of them, Shell Mound, was initiated about two centuries later and thrived as the other two started to decline (Figure 1-2). All three centers were abandoned after AD 650, at the inception of the (late) Weeden Island period, when the "civic" was separated from the "ceremonial." One new center, Roberts Island (Pluckhahn and Thompson 2018), was established shortly later (ca. AD 750), but it seems to be the exception to the rule of smaller-scale, dispersed settlement, even as mortuary practices at cemeteries like Palmetto Mound intensified.

What followed at the turn of the first millennium is unclear, but the study area contains some intriguing sites dating from AD 1050–1300, the era when the Mississippian polities of the Midwest and Southeast flourished. Despite the reach of Mississippian chiefs, direct evidence of their influence in the study area has not been observed. Equidistant between the Safety Harbor societies of Tampa Bay and the Fort Walton societies of the Florida Panhandle, Weeden Island inhabitants of the study area may have been able to remain autonomous, as apparently did their interior counterparts of Suwannee Valley Culture. And yet, at Raleigh Island, immediately north of Shell Mound, a complex arrangement of shell rings and ridges dating from ca. AD 900–1200 is accompanied by abundant debris from shell-bead manufacture. Terry Barbour (Barbour et al. 2019) is looking into the possibility that shell beads were crafted for distribution to Mississippian polities far from the coast, such as Moundville in Alabama and Etowah in Georgia, where they were consumed in large quantities. Included in this report are the results of initial testing and mapping at Raleigh Island.

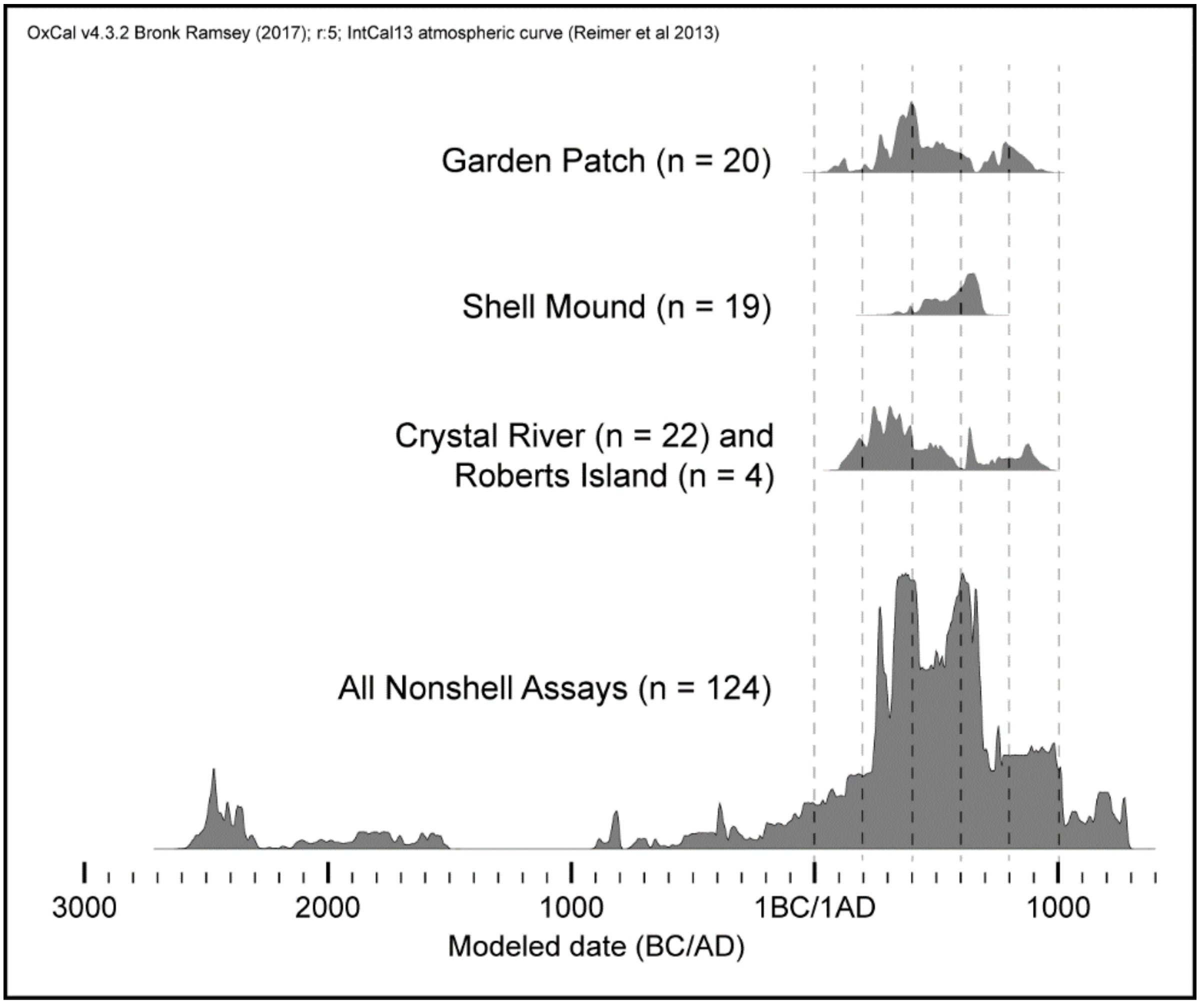


Figure 1-2. Summed probability distribution of all nonshell AMS assays for sites in the greater study area (bottom), and the summed probability distributions of nonshell assays from coastal civic-ceremonial centers (top three): Crystal River/Roberts Island, Shell Mound, and Garden Patch.

Emerging evidence for extralocal connections after the turn of the first millennium is no surprise for a culture history structured by vast social networks. Among the oldest sites in the study area are sherds of soapstone vessels from geological sources no closer than the greater Atlanta area. The influences of Hopewell exchange appear at the outset of the Swift Creek era, materialized in deposits of sumptuary goods. Ceramic vessels of this same era were displaced far from sources of manufacture and emplaced in mortuary mounds (Wallis 2011). After large settlements affiliated with such mounds were abandoned, cemeteries received even larger numbers of nonlocal vessels, and even nonlocal persons (Donop 2017). Indeed, coastal communities seem to have always been connected to others, notably those of the interior Southeast, and it is to the coast that many people traveled regularly, much as they do today. Among the lessons learned over the past decade of the LSAS is that the culture history of the study area extends far beyond the boundaries we have imposed on it.

As our sense of culture history expands we also strive to understand environmental changes that inflected the lives of coastal people. These too have extralocal, even global influences, but ultimately we need local, fine-grained paleoenvironmental data to relate changes to the scale of actual human experience (e.g., McFadden 2016). Coasts are intrinsically dynamic, so we have to be able to distinguish between the rhythms of nature that coastal dwellers came to understand from being in the world—such as tides, seasonal weather, and occasional storms—from events that contribute to structural change, such as the "overstep" events that geologist have documented in the study area (Wright et al. 2005). We are not convinced that global- or continental-scale generalizations about climate change and sea-level rise are sufficient to account for changes in human settlement, subsistence, or other land-use practices. Local physiography and hydrology demand local-scale reconstructions. Owing to the low-gradient relief of near-shore topography, for example, marsh aggradation in the study area has the potential to keep pace with rising sea. Evidently, people did too. In general, coastal communities were adept at relocating settlements as needed. Arguably, trends in the magnitude and frequency of eventful change were regular enough over multiple generations to become entrenched in practices that effectively mitigated the impact of change, through relocation or otherwise (e.g., Sassaman 2016).

But trends do become erratic and sometimes reverse. Over the entire span of coastal dwelling, the trend of sea-level change was not unidirectional, nor were the magnitude and frequency of overstep events all that repetitious. Indeed, the period of 3,400–2,700 cal B.P. was presumably an era of regressive sea, part of a broader trend for global cooling (Kidder 2006). We do not have direct evidence of a regressive sea in local geological deposits (McFadden 2015), but we do observe a hiatus in settlement, tacit evidence for regional abandonment. When settlement once again became common on terrestrial landforms of the study area, sea-level was again on the rise, in fits and starts, but for the next half-millennium, cultural developments appear to have materialized somewhat independently of the rhythms of coastal waters. This is the time of accentuated involvement with communities of the interior Southeast, those more directly influenced by the Hopewell religions of the Midwest. What we find interesting about these developments—aside from the usual questions about ritual and society—is the convergence of belief systems of an interior continental legacy with the material realities of coastal biomes.

We do not know if the people who began to establish civic-ceremonial centers on the coast after AD 200 descended from indigenous, coastal people, but if so, their lives would have been significantly different than those of their ancestors. For the first time settlement was tethered to these centers, terraformed places of mounds, ridges, and plazas. In the study area, after AD 400, Shell Mound would join the ranks of centers regionwide, but in a unique way, one that perhaps indexed the ancestral past of the nearby cemetery at Palmetto Mound and the Late Archaic cemeteries that preceded it. More than just homage to this past, Shell Mound rose as a center of large social gatherings, a place where scores or hundreds of visitors consumed large quantities of oysters, fish, turtle, birds, and deer. So great was the demand for coastal feasts that local people engaged in a variety of projects to enhance or at least sustain production. They deployed techniques of oyster mariculture at subtidal reefs (Jenkins 2016), and they built a fish trap along the marsh of Richards Island, 2.5 km to the south, to capture large quantities of mullet, among other fish (Chapter 5). Moreover, they were not terribly constrained by distance to acquire special resources: they paddled over 10 km to the offshore islands of Seahorse Key, North Key, and Snake Key to harvest sea turtles and fledging sea birds. These latter resources, along with the mullet, were taken in the summer (Sassaman et al. 2020), and we think likely around the summer solstice of late June, when the sun stood still for a few days before reversing its annual migration and heading south.

We are building the case for a ritual economy at Shell Mound that was itself eventful, much like environmental change, and thus integral to the structure of belief about the world. It follows that events go far beyond they events themselves to inflect the everyday lives of those who resided at Shell Mound and those who gathered there periodically. This has been our logic in studying Shell Mound. As this brief overture has suggested, implicated in this logic is a vast web of connections and a deep sense of history, which then implicates a large suite of archaeological resources beyond Shell Mound itself. In the chapters of this report we provide details on the latest contributions to this ongoing effort from fieldwork at several sites in the study area, synopses of which follow below.

SITES AND LANDFORMS OF 2014–2016 INVESTIGATIONS

Fieldwork of the LSAS from 2014 to 2016 entailed three different types of projects. Reconnaissance survey and testing at Raleigh Island, Richards Island, Hog Island, and Komar was designed and implemented for a dissertation project that was abandoned in 2017. The results of this work are reported here by several authors. The second project was the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Field School, which was conducted over five weeks each in the summers of 2014 and 2015. Results of the 2014 field school were issued earlier (Sassaman et al. 2015a); this report includes the latest results, from the 2015 field school, which again centered on Shell Mound but included additional work at North Key. Finally, various problem-oriented projects (at Richards Island, Palmetto Mound, and Dennis Creek Mound) entailed subsurface testing that is likewise reported herein. The locations of all sites and landforms of this report are provided in Figure 1-3.

Shell Mound (8LV42) and Dennis Creek Mound (8LV41)

Shell Mound (8LV42) has been the subject of intermittent investigation by the LSAS since 2012 and results of work through 2014 have been issued in two reports (Sassaman et al. 2013, 2015a). As noted earlier, Shell Mound is one of several civic-ceremonial centers of the first millennium AD in the greater study area, but it differs from the others in several ways. One notable distinction is that Shell Mound does not have a mortuary facility on site per se; however, across 500 m of intertidal water to the west lies Palmetto Mound (8LV2), a cemetery that was initiated centuries, if not millennia before Shell Mound emerged as a center of large-scale social gatherings. Testing in the summer of 2014 revealed the infrastructure of social gatherings at Shell Mound: large pits and large pots associated with abundant mullet, jack, drum, sea turtle, juvenile birds, and other taxa. We assume that these events were related to mortuary practices at Palmetto Mound, whose placement at the distal end of the arm of a parabolic dune has a legacy extending back to Late Archaic times (Sassaman 2016).

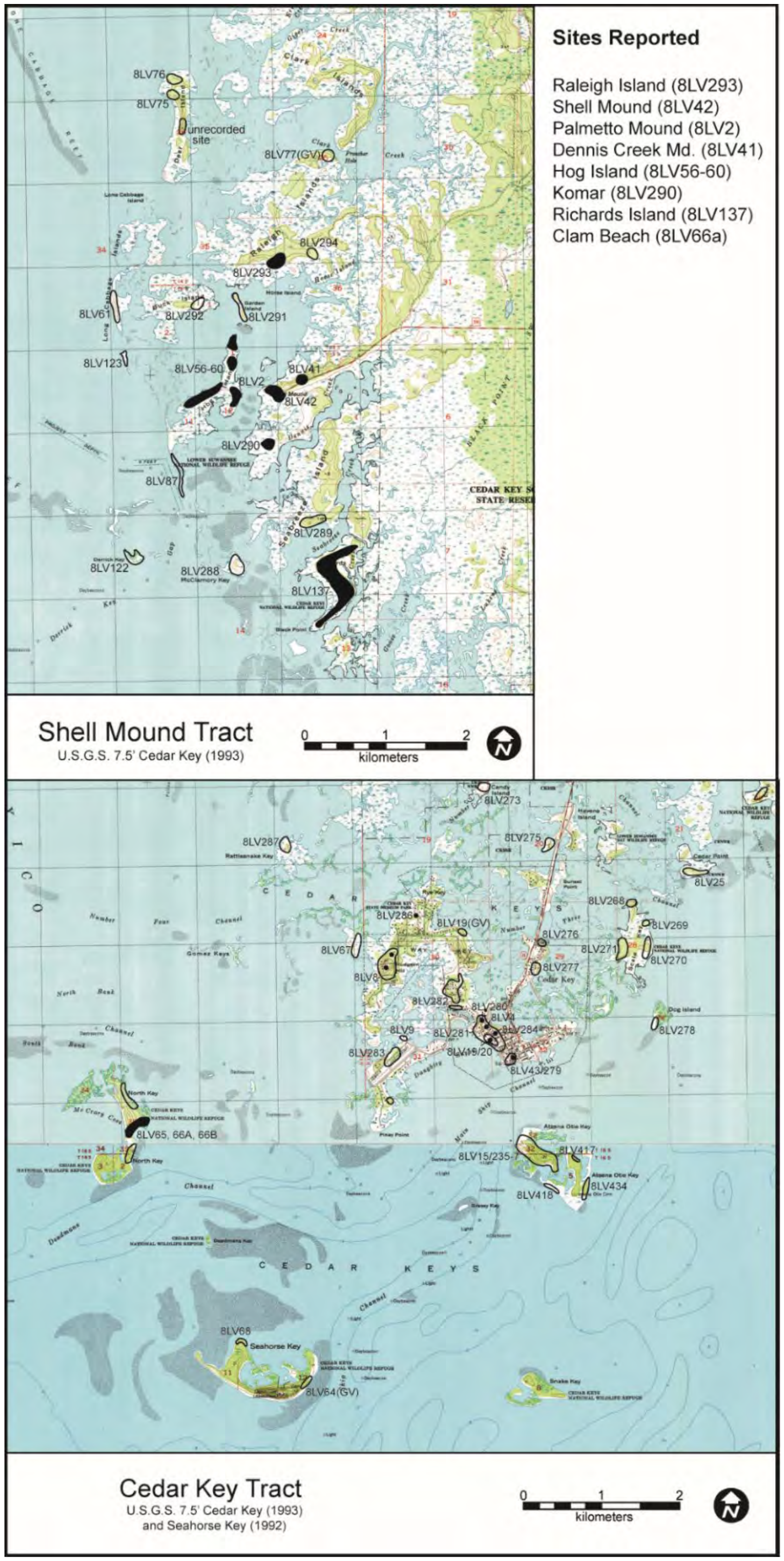


Figure 1-3. Portions of U.S.G.S. topographic quads showing locations of sites on record in the Shell Mound and Cedar Key tracts of the study area, with those reported herein shaded in black.

Provided in Chapter 2 of this report are the results of field work at Shell Mound during the summer of 2015. Over the course of five weeks, field school students excavated five more test units: three in the area of large pits exposed in 2014 on the inside slope of the north ridge; one along the inside slope to the west, which likewise revealed many large pits; and one on the inside slope of the south ridge. The latter unit helped to substantiate the inference that the south ridge is entirely anthropogenic, consisting largely of redeposited shell midden, presumably from the north ridge, which is underlain by dune sand.

In addition to the results of field school, Chapter 2 provides the results of survey conducted by Anthony Boucher of the dune arm east of Shell Mound. Located some 250 m along the dune arm is the remnant of 8LV41, which we now refer to as Dennis Creek Mound. This largely destroyed sand-and-shell mound was trenched in the early 20th century by C. B. Moore (1902:349), who was not impressed by its limited material culture and fragmented human remains. Additional impacts have all but destroyed the mound, but Boucher was able to locate and document one small remnant of intact strata. Age estimates place its construction at around AD 550 and its was made from a combination of repurposed midden, presumably from Shell Mound, as well as sand from the substrate that was mixed with oyster shell to create a matrix not unlike that documented by Donop (2017) at Palmetto Mound. Also reported in Chapter 2 are the results of Boucher's survey of the terrain between Dennis Creek Mound and Shell Mound, which proved to be devoid of contemporaneous deposits but is instead the location of earlier, small-scale deposits. This new evidence adds to the argument that Shell Mound has a history that goes well beyond the mound itself.

Hog Island (8LV56–58, *60) and Palmetto Mound (8LV2)*

The island on which Palmetto Mound was sited also houses several recorded archaeological sites (8LV56–60), all along the western margin of the island, facing Gulf waters. In 2013 Micah Monés conducted shovel testing of these sites to better characterize their boundaries and content. The results of his efforts are reported in Chapter 3 by Mark Donop and Monés. In addition, Donop summarizes his final phase of testing at Palmetto Mound, which consisted of a small trench and a test unit in the remnant of the western aspect of the mound. The results of this work affirm the age and stratigraphic structure of the original portion of Palmetto Mound, which predates Shell Mound by several centuries.

Komar (8LV290)

About 600 m south of Shell Mound on a hammock surrounded by salt marsh is a complex of shell mounds and ridges known as Komar (8LV290). Monés excavated shovel tests and two 1 x 2-m units at Komar in 2014. The results of this work are reported in Chapter 4 by Jessica Jenkins, Ken Sassaman, and Trevor Duke. Although these initial tests are hardly sufficient to characterize what is arguably a landscape more complex than Shell Mound, all indications thus far suggest that Komar was coeval with Shell Mound and thus likely integral to the large-scale social gatherings that took place there. Clearly Komar warrants larger-scale investigations. It remains to be seen if Komar, like Shell Mound, was a locus for processing large quantities of food in big pits and big pots, and if it has its own mortuary facilities.

Richards Island (8LV137)

Richards Island (8LV137), about 2.5 km south of Shell Mound, was the locus of intensive habitation during the Weeden Island period, and possibly earlier. A shovel test survey of the entire island was conducted in 2009–2010 (Monés 2011). In addition to thick organic midden across much of the spine of this relict dune, rings of shell were observed at the northern and southern ends of the landform. Monés returned to Richards Island in 2014 to excavate a 1 x 2-m unit in each of these two rings. The results of this effort are reported in Chapter 5. Radiometric dates confirm that both rings post-date Shell Mound, in the case of the northern ring by only a short period of time; in the case of the southern ring, by about three or four centuries.

In addition to sites along the relict dune, Richards Island houses the remains of a fish trap in the salt marsh fronting Gulf waters. Brought to our attention by a seasonal resident of Cedar Key, among others, the oyster shell seawall and impounded tidal pools of this trap were mapped in 2015 (Sassaman and Mahar 2015) and a single auger sunk into the seawall last year. The results of this preliminary work, reported in Chapter 5, support the assertion that the wall is indeed anthropogenic and that it was constructed at about AD 550, the same time of terraforming at Shell Mound. An ephemeral midden on the hammock immediately north of the trap corroborates this age estimate, although the relationship between the two is uncertain. Much more needs to be done to document the design and use of the fish trap, but for now we are confident that it is indeed a human construction, that it was built and used to provision large-scale gatherings at Shell Mound, that the primary target was mullet, and that they were taken in summer, specifically at the time of summer solstice (~June 21).

Raleigh Island (8LV293)

North of Shell Mound, across 1.75 km of intertidal water, is Raleigh Island, itself the remnant arm of a parabolic dune. Although two sites were recorded in the late 1970s by UF archaeologists (Borremans and Moseley 1990:34), not until 2010, in the wake of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, was the extent and complexity of one of the sites (8LV293) revealed. Working under contract with USFWS to assess potential oil-spill impacts, Monés and Asa Randall observed an array of shell rings, ridges, and other terraforming across a ~500-m-long stretch of this landform. Shovel testing commenced a few years later and in 2014 Monés led a team that excavated three 1 x 2-m units, one each in the eastern, western, and central portions of the landform. An initial campaign of mapping took place in early 2015, followed by a second round earlier this year. About two-thirds of this terraformed landscape was mapped before we partnered with a UF colleague with drone-mounted LiDAR. The results of mapping reveal a series of interconnected rings, several isolated rings, and at least one rectangular construction with high shell walls. We were surprised to learn that the bulk of the terraforming dates to the 11th and 12th centuries AD, although an earlier, Swift Creek component exists at the west end of the landform. Also unexpected was the density of debris from the manufacture of shell beads, items with histories going back millennia and central to the political economies of Mississippian chiefdoms of the greater Southeast and Midwest.

In Chapter 6 Terry Barbour reports what we know about 8LV293 from this preliminary work. With plans to expand on this effort for his dissertation, Barbour is focused on shell bead production and the relationship of these local communities of producers to the consumers of the Mississippian world. Assemblages of shell bead manufacturing debris at Raleigh Island have at least one counterpart in the study area, at Richards Island, with 12th-century age estimates to match. Having noted that, nothing matches the complexity and density of shellworks at Raleigh Island, a truly remarkable place.

Clam Beach on North Key (8LV66a)

Investigations of the offshore islands south and west of Cedar Key has been the project of Ginessa Mahar since the summer of 2014. The results of her efforts that year on North Key and Seahorse Key are reported elsewhere (Mahar 2015a, 2015b). In Chapter 7 Mahar provides the method and results of an additional 1 x 2-m unit at Clam Beach (8LV66a) on North Key. These results add to a growing inventory of well-stratified middens along the margins of offshore islands, with components ranging from the Late Archaic through Weeden Island periods. None of the individual sequences are continuous, but taken together they provide a more-or-less continuous record of offshore activities over the past 4,200 years, save for the missing centuries noted earlier. As such, offshore islands are our best barometers for changing water levels, salinity, and other environmental variables. Although we do not have purchase on possible habitation of these islands—for lack of survey in the interior portions—the biome of these landforms was conducive to bird rookeries, sea turtle nesting, and large marine gastropods. We suspect that many of the juvenile birds and sea turtles consumed at Shell Mound came from these islands, some 10 km distant. They were also likely sources for the lightning whelks used to make shell beads at Raleigh Island.

CONCLUSION

After ten years of intermittent field investigations and lab work, the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey (LSAS) is well positioned to both synthesize the culture history of the study area and to identify gaps in our knowledge of this history. Shell Mound has rightfully been the focus of much of this work, but other sites in the greater area factor into our model of a ritual economy (Sassaman et al. 2019), one motivated by the ancestry of Palmetto Mound and underwritten by the economic potential of the Richards Island fish trap, offshore islands, and the farmed oysters of subtidal reefs. The LSAS will continue to investigate this ever-expanding archaeological record with reconnaissance, problem-oriented projects, and, as needed, rescue operations. We trust that the results to date warrant continued support by USFWS and other agencies to inventory and investigate a record of coastal dwelling that will be largely inundated by the end of this century.

CHAPTER 2
SHELL MOUND (8LV42) AND DENNIS CREEK MOUND (8LV41)

Kenneth E. Sassaman, Anthony Boucher, Jessica A. Jenkins, Joshua M. Goodwin, Ginessa J. Mahar, Meggan E. Blessing, and Terry E. Barbour

The civic-ceremonial center known as Shell Mound (8LV42) has been the subject of investigations by the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey (LSAS) since 2012. Located ~8.5 km north of the town of Cedar Key, Shell Mound is an arcuate ridge of largely oyster shell that was emplaced on the arm of a relict dune around AD 550 after a 150-year period of occupation and ritual activity on the dune arm and another two centuries of prior occupation at lower elevation. When the site achieved its final form and was abandoned around AD 650, Shell Mound was 180 x 170 m in plan and nearly 7 m tall, enclosing a 60-m-diameter central area (i.e., plaza) devoid of shell. The only controlled excavations of Shell Mound prior to LSAS investigations was a single sounding at the summit of the ridge (Bullen and Dolan 1960). Test excavations by the LSAS between 2012 and 2014 were designed to be extensive, rather than intensive, in order to characterize the subsurface content and integrity of both the ridge and the plaza (Sassaman et al. 2013, 2015a). Added in 2015 were five additional test units at three locations along the interior perimeter of the arcuate ridge. In addition, survey in 2016 along the relict dune arm northeast of Shell Mound elucidated the nature of peripheral deposits, including an isolated construction known now as Dennis Creek Mound (8LV41). This chapter provides the results of the 2015 efforts at Shell Mound, and the 2016 efforts at Dennis Creek Mound and the intervening space.

PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS

Details of prior investigations at Shell Mound can be found in the inaugural report of the LSAS (Sassaman et al. 2011), and in two technical reports of testing from 2012–2014 (Sassaman et al. 2013, 2015a). In addition, three Masters theses involving Shell Mound have been issued in the past two years, providing additional information on oyster mariculture (Jenkins 2016), ritual uses of birds (Goodwin 2017), and a survey of the peninsula connecting Shell Mound to Dennis Creek Mound (Boucher 2017), the latter results of which are reported in this chapter as well. In the paragraphs that follow, we summarize prior investigations to provide context for the work reported here.

The initial test excavations of Shell Mound by personnel of the LSAS involved two 1 x 2-m units on the outer southern perimeter of the C-shaped ridge (Test Units 1 and 2) and one 1 x 1-m unit in the plaza-like interior (Test Unit 3) (Figure 2-1). We learned from testing of the south ridge that this portion of Shell Mound consists largely of oysters, but that it is underlain by an organic midden radiocarbon dated to the late Early Woodland period (cal AD 200–350), about two centuries before the overlying oyster shell of the ridge was emplaced. We also observed but did not fully understand at the time that stratigraphy of the shell was reversed, meaning that older shell was emplaced on top of younger shell. We would later observe reverse stratigraphy in two other locations of the ridge.

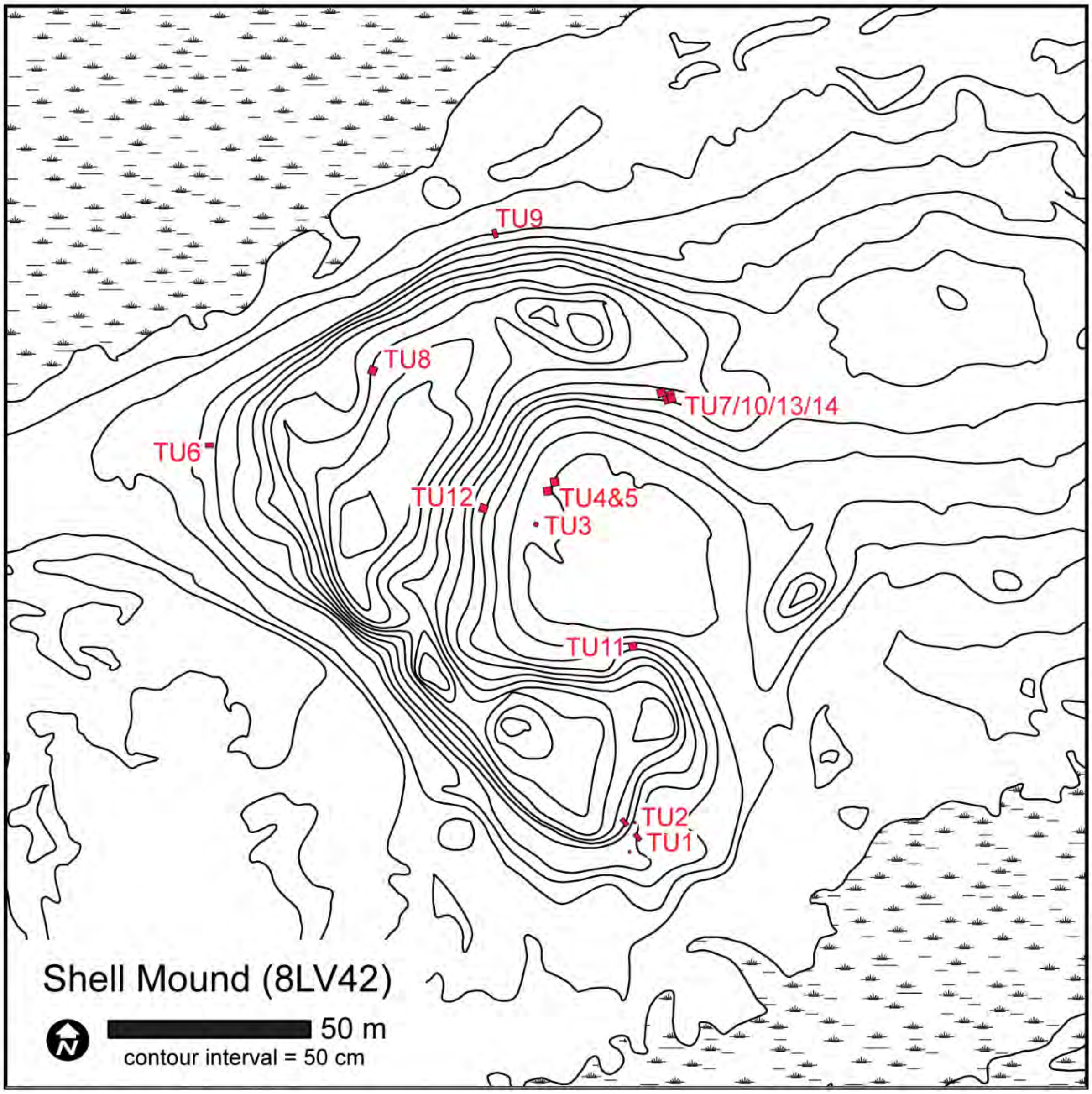


Figure 2-1. LiDAR-generated topographic map of Shell Mound (8LV42), showing the locations of all test units excavated to date.

An initial test unit in the interior of the ridge (Test Unit 3) revealed a thin and shallow midden dating to cal AD 650–700, the latest age estimate of any archaeological sample from the site. As modest as it was, this small test verified that the open interior of Shell Mound was not a target of shell mining, as we first suspected, but instead true to its original form. Historic accounts and photographs corroborated this assessment.

Investigations in June of 2013 expanded on testing in the open interior (Test Units 4 and 5) and on the outside perimeter of the ridge, this time on the western margin (Test Unit 6). Exposed in the units in the open interior was a shallow midden with an assemblage of pottery and other artifacts consistent with the age estimate of midden in TU3. A series of postholes in these additional units lent some credibility to the hypothesis that the open interior was the locus of domestic architecture, but, unfortunately, evidence for a complete or even partial house plan was not observed.

The results of excavation of TU6 generally duplicated the basal strata of TU1 on the south side of Shell Mound, although TU6 lacked the overlying shell strata of the latter unit, evidently because it was more peripheral to the ridge. A third unit on the outside periphery of Shell Mound (TU9) excavated the following year likewise revealed a basal stratum dating from ca. AD 200–350. The overlying shell midden of this unit was more like TU1 than TU6 in its thickness and density of vertebrate fauna, but it was not as well stratified as TU1 due to a series of postdepositional disturbances.

Testing of the ridge proper commenced in 2014 with a 2 x 2-m unit (TU8) that penetrated 2.4 m of archaeological deposits. Observed at the base of the unit was dune sand, our first indication that topographic relief on the northern ridge of Shell Mound was not entirely anthropogenic. A ~80-cm-thick organic midden formed on the top of dune sands and included sand-tempered pottery of the Deptford and Swift Creek traditions. One age estimate on charcoal from this stratum is a bit later than the basal strata of outside perimeter units (ca. AD 430–605), but still relatively early in the history of Shell Mound.

The 1.6 m of stratified shell midden overlying the basal midden in TU8 began to accumulate ca. AD 545–645. Roughly halfway up this column we observed a stratigraphic break that proved to be indicative of reverse stratigraphy. Charcoal at the base of this upper portion of the shell column returned an age estimate of ca. AD 405–550. Although this could have resulted from a recent disturbance, our observation of reverse stratigraphy in TU1, reported in 2015, and TU11, reported here, support the notion that at around AD 550, the inhabitants of Shell Mound excavated, displaced, and re-emplaced extant shell midden on the top of the dune arm and along the ridge to the south, whose relief appears to be completely of human agency.

Finally, our work in 2014 included a 2 x 2-m test unit (TU7) on the southern side slope of the dune arm, facing the open interior of Shell Mound. The results of this test were surprising. Not only did we come to understand that the northern ridge of Shell Mound consisted largely of dune sand, we encountered an assemblage of large pits with no precedent in our prior testing. Contained in these pits were assemblages of vertebrate fauna indicative of large-scale consumption events and multiple lines of evidence suggest these events took place in the summer, arguably during summer solstices, ~June 21. Our efforts in 2015, reported here, attempted to substantiate this assertion with larger samples, including from one other location on the interior slope of the dune arm. It is to these investigations that we now turn.

2015 TEST EXCAVATIONS

In keeping with our strategy to sample broadly from Shell Mound's diverse deposits, testing in 2015 included units emplaced in parts of the site hitherto unexamined, as well as further testing in the location of TU7, where large pits were dug into dune sand and backfilled with abundant vertebrate fauna, pottery, and other materials. We begin with this latter aspect

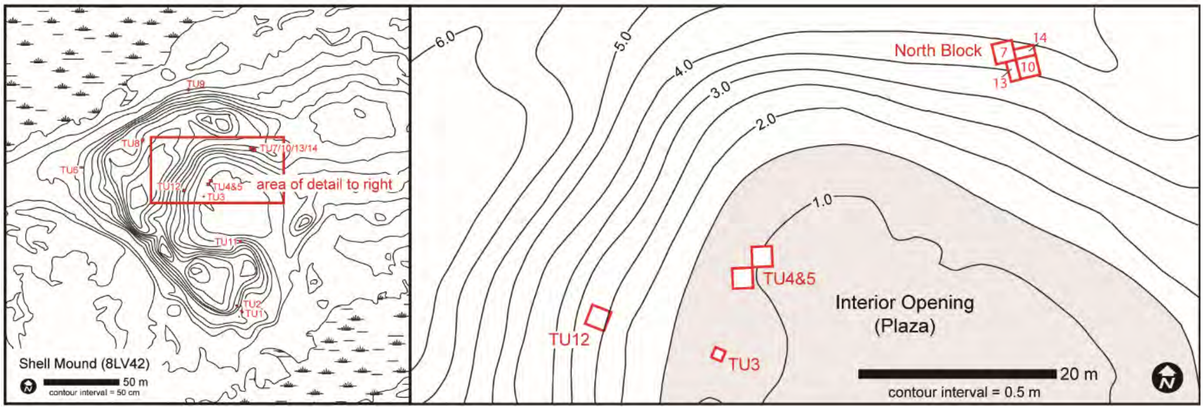


Figure 2-3. LiDAR-generated topographic map of Shell Mound (8LV42), with detail of interior slope of the north ridge and locations of North Block and TU12.

of 2015 investigations, in the area designated "North Block" in Figure 2-3. This is followed by the results of Test Unit 12, also on the inside slope of the dune arm, southwest of the North Block, and Test Unit 11, on the inside slope of the south ridge.

North Block

The test unit excavated into the inside slope of the north ridge in 2014, TU7, provided our first indication that topographic relief of Shell Mound owes as much to Ice Age winds as it does anthropogenic forces. Beneath a thin veneer of humus, the substrate of TU7 consisted of a thick mantle of dune sands. Into these sands were dug pits of various sizes and shapes—some exceeding one cubic meter in volume—that were back-filled with so much organic matter that their dark fill today stands in sharp contrast to the yellow-brown, inorganic dune sand of the substrate (Figure 2-4). Because back-filled pits in TU7 were so numerous and dense, the upper 30–40 cm of most profiles are relatively homogenous, resembling midden but without consistent bedding or stratigraphy. Shell proved to be a minor addition to pit fill, but most provided appreciable quantities of vertebrate fauna, pottery sherds, and other materials, as well as charcoal for radiometric dating.

Typical level excavation in this portion of the site proved frustrating as regards feature detection. Traces of the tops of pit features presented themselves occasionally through the upper three or four levels but with so much overlap and generally homogenous organic fill, visual discrimination among them was difficult at best. With depth, hemispherical pits began to reveal themselves against yellow-brown substrate but sometimes not until close to the bottom, where plan dimensions were smaller. One pit feature from TU7, however, was a cylinder about 1.0 m wide and 1.3 m deep (Figure 2-5). With straight vertical walls, the plan dimensions of Feature 25 did not shrink with depth. We are fortunate to have encountered Feature 25 in the corner of the unit, where two adjoining walls offered good perspective on the cross-sectional geometry of this feature. We came to understand quickly that no matter the purpose for digging such a deep, straight-sided hole, it could not have been left open long before it would have collapsed; the dune sands of the substrate are inherently unstable for lack of organic matter and pedological structure. Because Feature 25 was stratified, it is possible

Figure 2-4. Photo of north wall profile of Test Unit 7 (8LV42) excavated in 2014 (Sassaman et al. 2015a). Organically-enriched fill of pits of various shapes and sizes converge in the upper portions of profiles, indicative of repeated use of the location for pit digging. Profile is ~2.0 m wide and ~1.35 m deep.

that fill of the cylinder was removed occasionally and back-filled quickly each time but over a long expanse of repeated use. Since the time we reported the results of the 2014 field school we have supplemented the sole AMS assay of 1530 ± 30 B.P. on charcoal from the basal stratum of Feature 25 with two others from superior strata, as shown in Figure 2-5. The resulting age estimates of 1500 ± 30 B.P. and 1560 ± 30 B.P. are statistically coeval with the basal date, indicating, as we suspected, that the fill of Feature 25 was emplaced quickly after the hole was dug and thus represents a more-or-less single depositional event.

The analysis of Feature 25 pit fill gave us some insight into the seasonal timing and scale of this event. Notably, the bones of juvenile white ibises indicated a summer season of capture, more specifically, mid- to late June (Goodwin 2017). Fish made up the majority of vertebrate remains, and among them the bones of mullet were most common, along with jack, drum, sheepshead, sea catfish, and other taxa. Included too were moderate amounts of bone from sea turtles and white-tailed deer. Additional lines of evidence pointed to the plausible

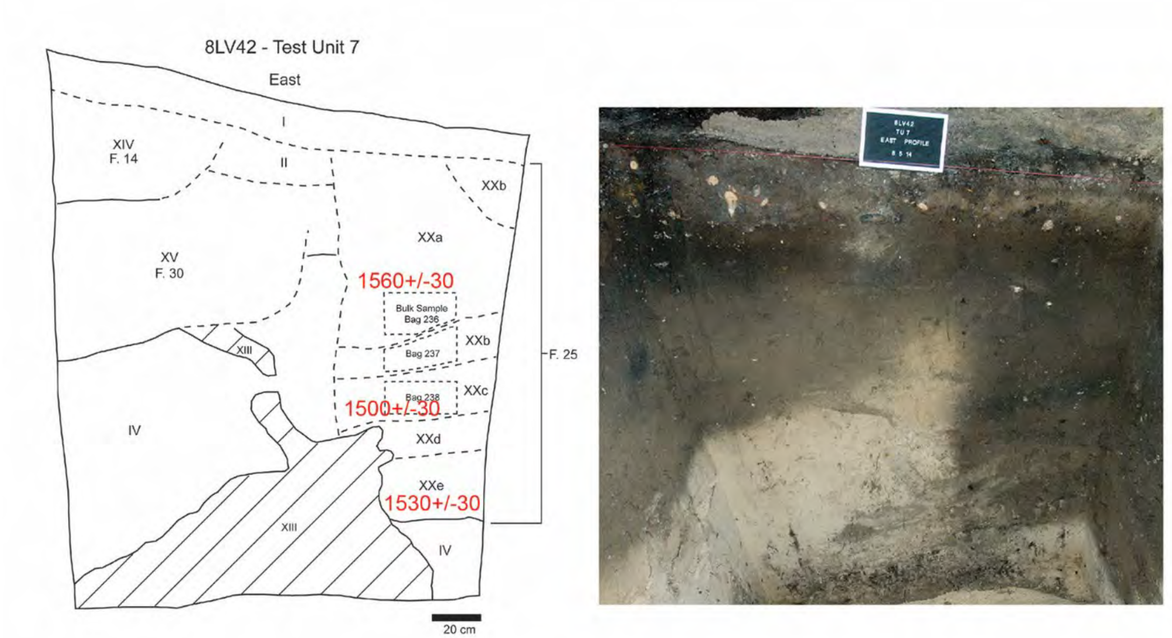


Figure 2-5. Scaled drawing and photograph of the east profile of Test Unit 7 (8LV42), showing age estimates of charcoal from three strata of the pit fill of Feature 25.

hypothesis that feasts at Shell Mound were timed to the summer solstices and that they entailed use of offshore resources, as well as technology of mass capture. A possible fish trap at Richards Island (see Chapter 5) could have been the means by which mullet and other fish were collected en masse.

Fill from Feature 25 and other pits in TU7 provided strong evidence for at least one special event at Shell Mound but we needed additional evidence to determine if summer solstice feasts were routine. Thus, one of the goals of the 2015 field school was to expand testing in the area of TU7 to locate additional pits. Because Feature 25 occupied the southeast corner of TU7, our expansion began by emplacing another 2 x 2-m unit (Test Unit 10 [TU10]) off of this corner. Later, as results warranted, a 1 x 2-m unit (Test Unit 13 [TU13]) was emplaced adjacent and parallel to the west wall of TU10, and another (Test Unit 14 [TU14]) was emplaced adjacent and parallel to the north wall of TU10. Counting TU7, the resulting block consisted of 16 m^2 of excavation distributed among four contiguous units.

Our methods of excavating these additional units generally followed those used in 2014 with one major adjustment: instead of using a common datum to determine depth, we switched to measurements below the proximate surface. The slope of the ground in this portion of the site is steep enough to confound normal level excavation. With a differential of 35 cm between the upslope and downslope surfaces of TU7, level excavation crosscut strata that ran roughly parallel with the slope. This exacerbated the difficulty in detecting features in plan and led to the strategy of trenching within the unit to search for feature outlines in three dimensions. By switching to levels that conformed to the slope of the test units we hoped to be able to better detect features before they were compromised by digging.

Our modification proved fruitful but still the density of pit features and relatively homogenous upper stratum required the use of subunit trenches to improve clarity. Figure 2-6 shows the location of five 50-cm-wide trenches that were started at about 30 cm below surface (cmbs) in TU10 and 40 cmbs in TUs 13 and 14. In all units the upper 20 cm was removed as a single level (Level A); thereafter excavation proceeded in 10-cm levels, including within trenches (Figure 2-7). All fill from levels was passed through 1/4-inch screens and all recovered artifacts, vertebrate fauna, and non-oyster shell bagged with provenience information. As encountered and defined, features were assigned a number and then generally sectioned and sampled for both 1/8-inch water screening and flotation. Details on levels and features were recorded on forms and in photographs and scaled drawings.

Shown in Figures 2-8 through 2-11 are photographs and drawings of the four profiles of the North Block. Descriptions of the strata mapped are provided in Table 2-1, and artifact inventories are given in Tables 2-2 and 2-3.

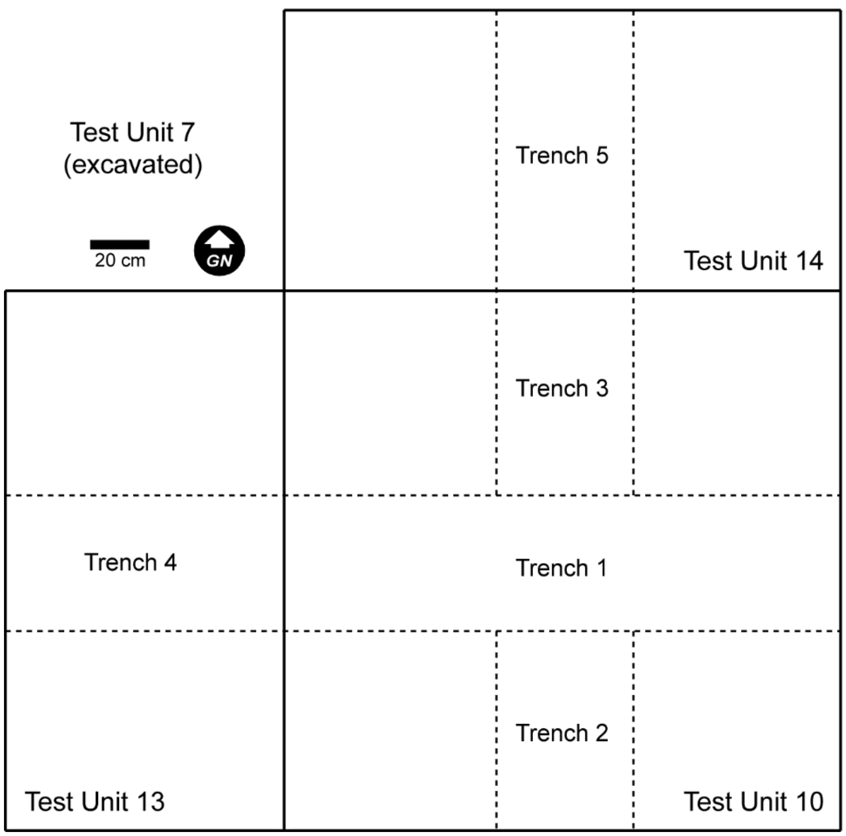


Figure 2-6. Schematic plan of the 2015 test units of the North Block (8LV42), showing locations of trenches excavated into unit floors.

Figure 2-7. View facing southwest of excavation in progress in Test Units 10 (foreground) and 13 (background), showing location of Trench 1 in TU10.

As with TU7, the profiles of units excavated in 2015 are dominated by the organic fill of large pits, both cylindrical and hemispherical. Stratum I in all profiles consists of the same surface horizon observed in 2014. Although this stratum resembles a plowzone in its thickness and relatively uniform composition, we have no independent evidence to support this inference and instead attribute this upper stratum to pedogenesis and perhaps some soil creep from upslope. Revealed in the profiles of 2015 units that was not observed in 2014 is a thin stratum of yellow-brown sand beneath Stratum I. What is identified in the profiles as Stratum II is almost certainly substrate of the dune sands that was dug up and deposited by those who excavated pits. This stratum is expressed the clearest along the north and east profiles of the block. In the south profile this stratum is discontinuous and darker in color and is thus designated Stratum IIA; along the west wall it is absent altogether. Even though the displaced sands of Strata II and IIA vary in thickness, they provide a reasonably good measure of the depth of the surface into which pits were dug, roughly 25–30 cm below the present surface.

Individual pit features begin to present themselves in profile below the presumed buried surface, although in many places another 20-25 cm of organically enriched sands (Stratum III)

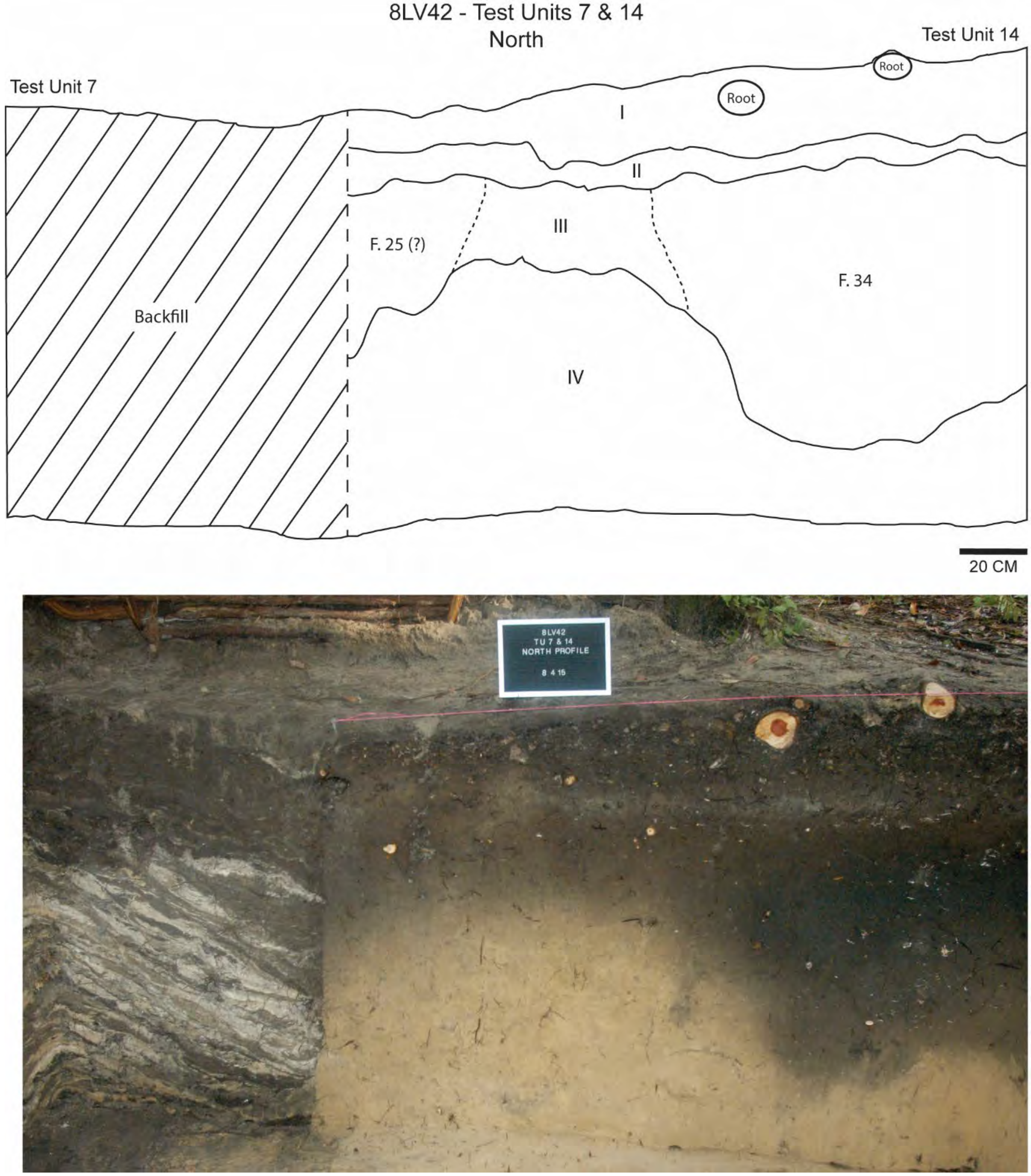


Figure 2-8. Photograph and scaled drawing of the profile of the north wall of Test Unit 14, with backfill of Test Unit 7 to the west, Shell Mound (8LV42).

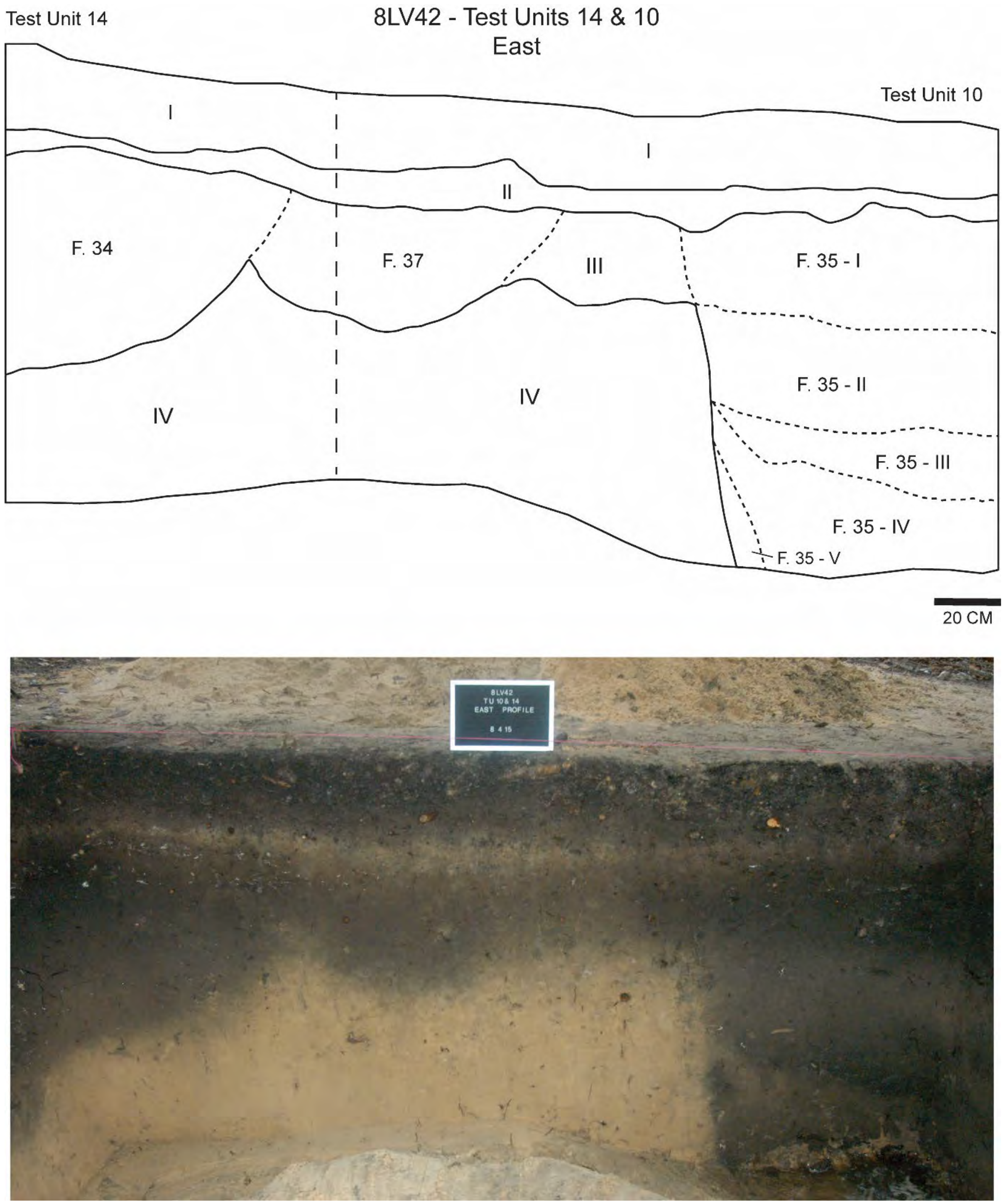


Figure 2-9. Photograph and scaled drawing of the profile of the east walls of Test Units 14 and 10, Shell Mound (8LV42).

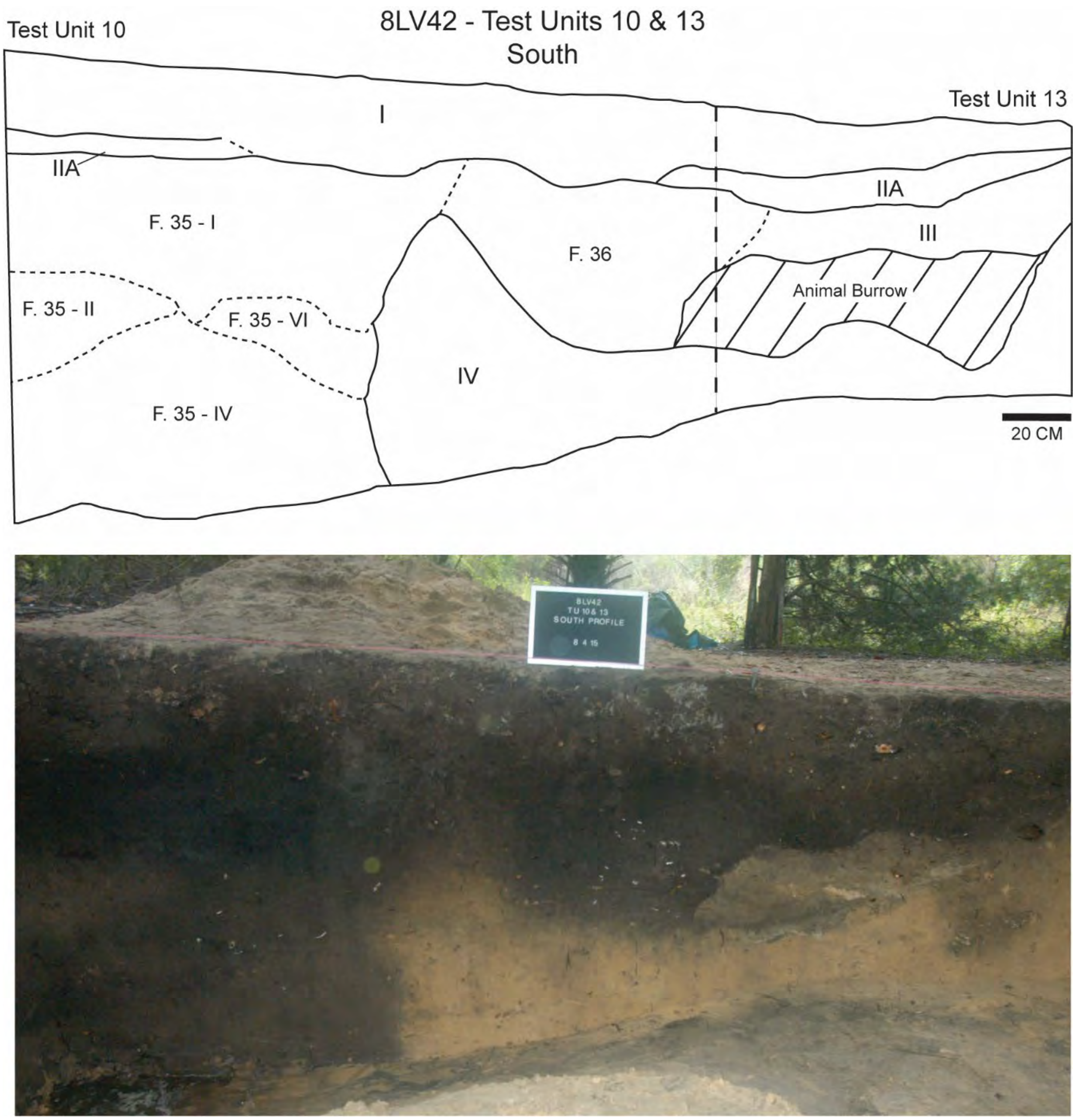


Figure 2-10. Photograph and scaled drawing of the profile of the south walls of Test Units 10 and 13, Shell Mound (8LV42).

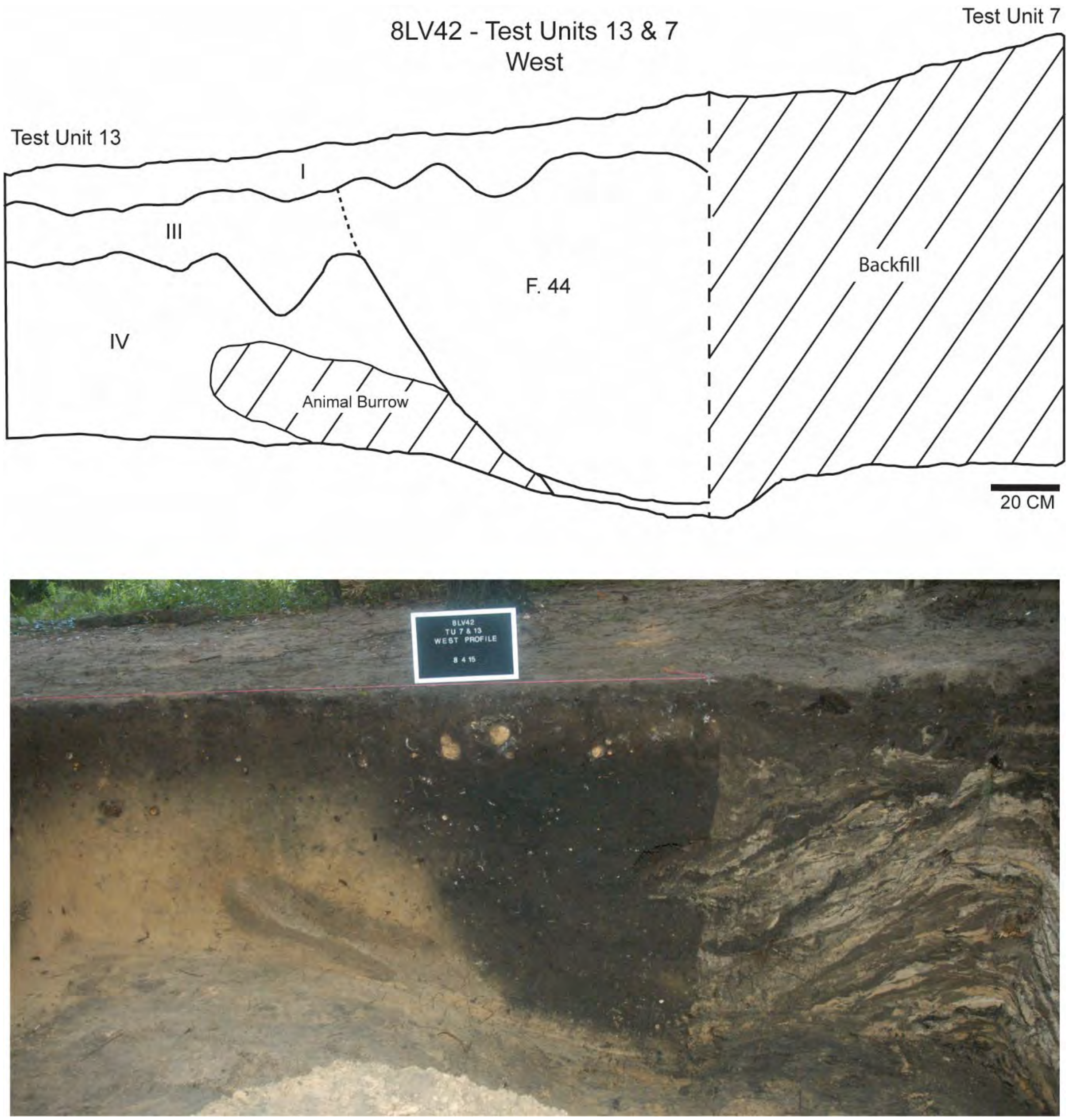


Figure 2-11. Photograph and scaled drawing of the profile of the west wall of Test Unit 13, with backfill of Test Unit 7 to the north, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Table 2-1. Stratigraphic Units of Test Units 10, 13, and 14, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Stratum	Max. Depth (cmbs)	Munsell Color	Description
I	25	10YR2/1-4/2	Black to dark grayish brown fine sand with surface root mat, moderate number of hardwood roots, and trace of crushed and whole shell, mostly bivalve.
II	36	10YR3/2-5/6	Very dark grayish brown to light yellowish-brown fine sand lacking shell; on north and east profiles expressed as surface deposit of substrate (Stratum IV) sands, likely from digging pits.
IIA	35	10YR3/2-4/2	Very dark grayish brown to dark grayish brown fine sand lacking shell; stratigraphic equivalent of Stratum II on south profile.
III	66	10YR3/3	Dark brown, fine sand lacking shell.
IV	138+	10YR6/6	Brownish yellow fine sand lacking shell (sterile dune sands).
Feature 32	74	10YR3/2	Very dark, grayish brown find sandy loam with traces of crushed shell and small roots.
Feature 34	100	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with moderate amount of shell (1430 ± 30 BP).
Feature 35 I	67	10YR2/1-2/2	Black to very dark brown fine sand lacking shell.
Feature 35 II	99	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown fine sand with trace oyster shell.
Feature 35 III	115	10YR2/1-3/2	Black to v. dark grayish fine sand with trace oyster shell (1570 ± 30 BP).
Feature 35 IV	144	10YR3/2-3/3	Black to very dark grayish brown fine sand lacking shell.
Feature 35 V	140	10YR3/2-3/3	Black to very dark grayish brown fine sand lacking shell and with lighter-colored mottles
Feature 35 VI	93	10YR3/1-3/2	Very dark gray to very dark grayish brown fine sand lacking shell.
Feature 36	70	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with trace of crushed shell.
Feature 37	80	10YR3/3	Dark brown fine sand with sparse oyster shell.
Feature 44	118	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with trace of whole and crushed shell (1440 ± 30 BP).

reflects the amalgamation of intersecting pits, as noted earlier. Beneath that stratum, in the absence of pits, lies the sterile substrate, Stratum IV. Besides the six large pit features that were intercepted by walls of TUs 10, 13, and 14, a few large animal burrows penetrated Stratum IV. We should note that in the west and north profiles of the North Block is seen the backfill of the southeast quadrant of TU7, which was removed in 2015 to facilitate excavation.

Artifacts recovered from the North Block are described in a later section of this chapter. For now the inventory of Tables 2-2 and 2-3 provides some sense of the density and diversity of materials across levels and in features. It is to these latter contexts that we now turn.

Table 2-2. Inventory of Materials Recovered from TUs 10, 13, and 14 by Level, Shell Mound (8LV42).

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Misc. Shell		Vert. Fauna	Misc. Rock	Historic
TU10	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	wt(g)	wt(g)	wt(g)
A	134	288.1	1	19.2	2	86.4	437	4,771.1	171.2	362.9[a]	949.9
B	95	317.2	8	14.5			133	540.6	62.9	251.9[b]	2.1
C (Tr 1)	39	123.8	15	56.3			132	300.3	101.1		3.1
C (No Sec)	16	20.1	7	32.6			79	244.8	70.9		2.4
C (So Sec)	101	415.0	10	21.9			76	419.8	176.0		
D (Tr1 ZA)	15	31.8	4	1.6			38	82.2	34.9		
D (Tr1 ZB)	19	59.3	3	13.4					24.3		
D (Tr1 ZC)	1	28.4	2	2.2			9	85.2	30.9		
D (Tr2)	25	98.3	5	13.7					5.3		
D (Tr3)	1	1.4	1	0.4			9	18.4	1.8		
E (Tr1 ZA)	7	52.3	1	0.3	1	16.3			21.5[c]		
E (Tr1 ZB)	1	5.4	5	1.4					4.1		
E (Tr2)	6	34.0							2.5		
E (Tr3)							1	0.4	0.1		
F (Tr2)	14	161.9	8	11.9					13.3		
F (Tr3)									0.1		
G (Tr2)	9	21.8	3	6.2					45.6	7.1	
NE Ped	6	44.1	4	2.3			4	8.2	37.3		
NW Ped	2	20.5	3	2.3					6.8		
SW Ped	3	4.3	7	22.5			12	81.7	57.6		
Unit Cleanup	13	127.6	3	26.1	1	30.4	5	238.0	51.1	0.5	1.2
TU10/14 Ped	20	127.7	4	1.9			15	62.9	93.6[d]	119.2	
Subtotal	527	1,983.0	94	250.7	4	133.1	950	6,853.6	1,012.9	741.6	958.7
TU13											
A	62	191.8	6	22.7			231	1,474.7	98.9	58.0[e]	96.0
B	96	309.0	21	27.0	1	48.1	247	1,298.8	257.7		4.6
C (Tr4)	15	53.5	7	10.9			7	168.6	45.4		
C (No Ped)	16	96.8					1	9.9	65.7		
C (So Ped)	9	47.3	7	51.6	1	74.3	3	2.9	10.3	12.0	
D (Tr4)	7	65.2	4	0.7			10	32.6	34.9		
D (So Ped)	10	52.4	2	28.8			2	87.0	9.8		0.7
E (Tr4)	4	15.6	6	6.9			15	160.1	29.4		
F (Tr4)	5	26.0	4	9.8			5	22.4	65.9		4.9
G (Tr4)	1	1.3	1	0.6					8.4		
Subtotal	225	858.9	58	159.0	2	122.4	521	3,257.0	626.4	70.0	106.2
TU14											
A	67	167.4	2	1.2	4	131.9	229	2,201.7	72.2	104.1	92.7
B	36	88.0	8	13.5	1	28.4	40	279.3	20.8	108.1[f]	
C	131	465.4	25	22.4			285	1,235.0	91.8	11.7	
D (Tr5)	9	47.8	1	0.2			12	101.5	68.7		
D (West Ped)	4	7.9	2	1.5					13.0	388.9[g]	
E (Tr5)	2	1.2					1	0.9	27.9		
Ped Cleanup									4.1		
Subtotal	249	777.7	38	38.8	5	160.3	567	3,818.4	298.5	504.7	200.8
Total	1001	3,619.6	190	448.5	11	415.8	2,038	13,929.0	1,937.8	1,316.3	1,265.7

[a]includes one hammerstone, 125.0 g; [b]includes one hammerstone, 251.9 g; [c]includes one worked bone, 3.2 g; [d]includes one bone pin, 5.6 g; [e]includes one piece limestone groundstone, 65.2; [f]one piece limestone groundstone, 108.1; [g]one piece limestone groundstone, 388.9.

Table 2-3. Inventory of Materials Recovered from Features in North Block, Shell Mound (8LV42).

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Oyster Shell	Other Bivalve Shell	Gastro-pod Shell	>1/8" Vert. Fauna	>1/8" Botan-icals	Misc. Rock
	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	wt(g)	wt(g)	wt(g)	wt(g)	wt(g)	wt(g)
Feature 31	33	153.2	5	29.1			420.3	49.3	10.2	194.4	34.7	1.0
Feature 32	16	75.1	4	1.6			172.5	28.9	2.0	151.4	5.9	
Feature 33	13	126.9			1	65.4	3,449.8	13.0	11.5	9.6	0.6	0.2
Feature 34	78	345.0	17	27.2	1	54.6	13,910.6	983.0	1,565.2	1,544.9	93.4	15.3
Feature 35	128	614.2	81	115.6			2,188.6	262.9	123.0	1,953.0	139.8	1,219.2[a]
Feature 36	49	192.7	10	14.6			1,076.0	258.7	178.4	304.0	27.7	1.8
Feature 37	4	9.8	6	9.9			699.6	0.5	75.0	130.3	11.6	0.1
Feature 38	13	57.5	2	1.1			1,081.4	16.5	53.2	286.2	13.9	0.9
Feature 38/44	6	45.3	1	6.1	1	40.2	754.7	14.6	174.9	218.7	14.7	
Feature 44	98	603.9	19	24.4	1	44.9	13,300.0	327.0	1,298.2	2,649.2	138.9	24.6
Feature 45	11	44.3	5	7.7			384.9	23.2	53.9	184.1	16.0	9.6
Total	449	2,267.9	150	237.3	4	205.1	37,438.4	1,977.6	3,545.5	7.625.8	497.2	1,272.7

[a]includes one limestone groundstone, 1,182.2 g; and one piece of mica, 0.4 g

North Block Features

Ten features from TUs 10, 13, and 14 were added to the inventory of 12 features from TU7. All but two of these 22 total features are shown in Figure 2-12, which is a composite plan of features detected between about 20–50 cmbs. Feature 30/30A from TU7 was not detected until about 70 cmbs, and Feature 38 in TU13 was likely a misreading of the dimensions of what eventually was designated Feature 44, although it could very well consist of a separate pit that went undetected.

Feature 31. A hemispherical pit roughly 1.0 m in diameter and 45 cm deep was first detected at about 21 cmbs in TU10. Its intersection with pits to the south (Feature 36) and north (Features 44 and 45) made it difficult to define and excavate until it was sectioned by Trench 1. There are no decent photographs of this feature in plan or profile, but reasonably detailed drawings of both views in the portion exposed in Trench 1, from which a bulk sample was taken. The fill of the feature consisted of black to very dark brown (10YR2/1-2) fine sandy loam with a moderate amount of oyster shell, particularly on the southern edge, where it intercepted or was intercepted by Feature 36. The vast majority of 33 sherds from Feature 31 are limestone-tempered plain, along with a small number of sand-tempered and assorted-temper plains sherds, and one Dunns Creek Red rim sherd. Additional artifacts include a few chert flakes and shatter. A moderate amount of vertebrate fauna was accompanied by unmodified crown conch and a *Mercenaria* shell.

Feature 32. Detected first in the plan of Trench 1 at about 45 cmbs (Figure 2-13), Feature 32 is a hemispherical pit estimated at 1.0 m in diameter and ~70 cm deep. It was intercepted on both the south and north aspects by two other pits (Features 35 and 37) and was thus not well defined in east profile of TU10. In fact, the profile of this wall (Figure 2-9)

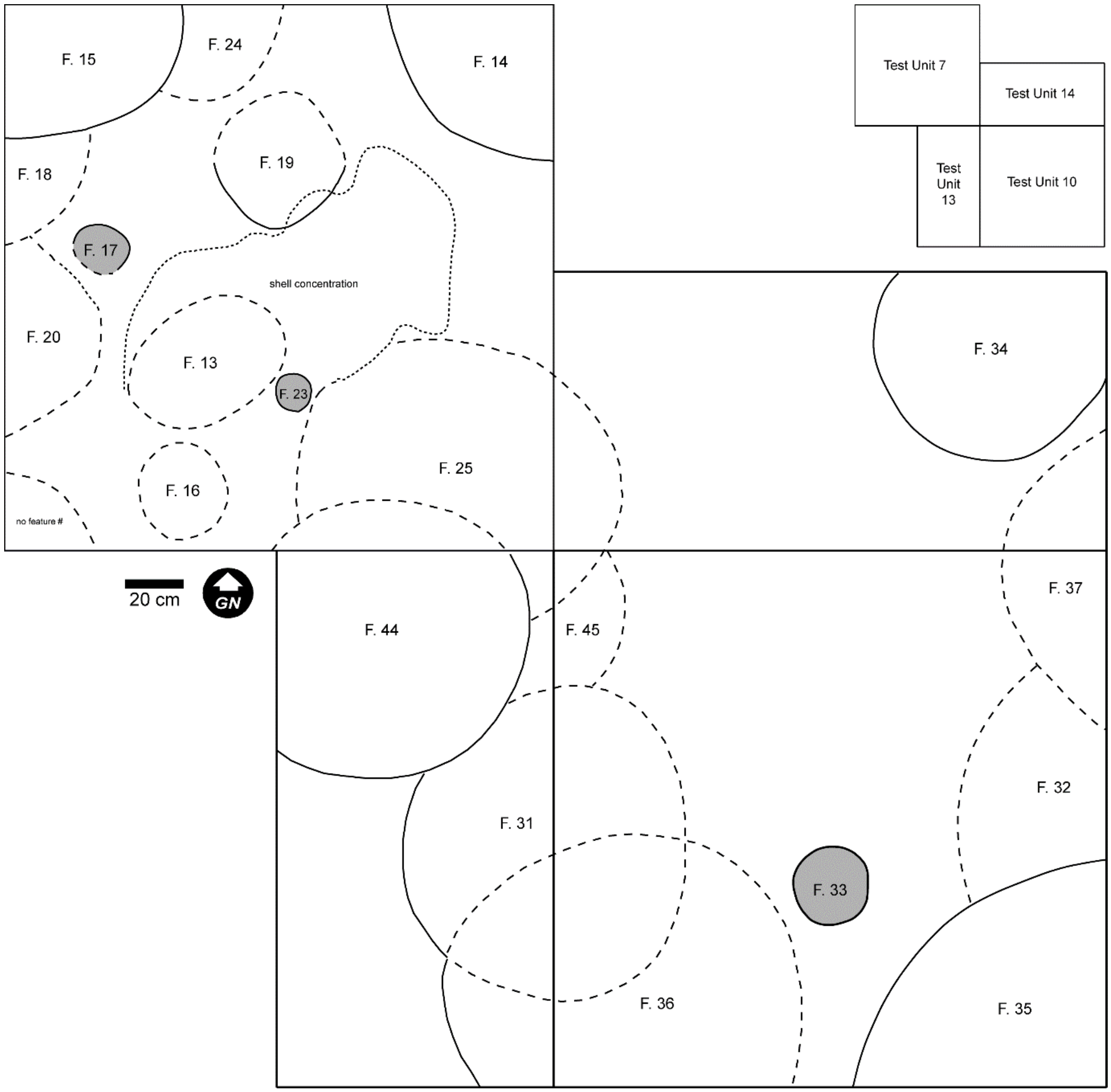


Figure 2-12. Composite plan drawing of features of the North Block between 20 and 50 cmbs. Dashed lines mark ambiguity or diffusion of feature boundaries. Shaded features are small, shell-filled cylinders (post holes?).

does not express any portion of Feature 32 despite a plan view that suggests it extended well into the east wall. A red cedar root in the center of the feature at ~60 cmbs likely contributed to its poor definition. The very dark brown (10YR2/2) fine sandy loam of this feature exposed in plan in Trench 1 was removed for 1/8-inch water screening. Contained in the fill was a modest amount of oyster shell and vertebrate fauna, along with a piece of *Mercenaria* shell. Pottery sherds were not numerous but included both limestone- and assorted-tempered plain sherds, and one sand-tempered simple-stamped rim sherd. Three chert flakes a small piece of chert biface round out the assemblage.

Figure 2-13. Photograph of plan view of Feature 32 in Trench 1 (45 cmbs). Photo board is 30 cm wide.

Feature 33. Trench 1 bisected a 20-cm-wide column of oyster shell with no discernable pit fill distinct in color or texture from the surrounding matrix (Figure 2-14). Excavation of the adjacent level floor to ca. 35 cmbs exposed a cluster of sherds at the top of the oyster cluster, again with no discernable pit fill. The column extended to at least 60 cmbs, but a few stray oyster shells take it possibly to 65 cmbs. In form Feature 33 resembles the shell-filled cylinder in TU7 designated Feature 23 although the former is a bit larger in plan than the latter. Feature 33 is distinct from Feature 23 and the related Feature 17 in having a cluster of sherds at the top of the shell-filled column, all of which are limestone-tempered plain. Also recovered from Feature 33 was a crown conch hammer, two fragments of other marine gastropod shell, four small chert flakes, and a minute amount of vertebrate fauna. Charcoal from Feature 33 returned an AMS age estimate of 1600 ± 30 BP (cal AD 395–540). We suspect but cannot substantiate that this feature and the other two shell-filled cylinders observed in TU7 are marking the locations of posts that were removed and backfilled with shell, or possibly shell that was used as chinking that simply fell into holes as posts were removed or rotted in place. We note that the three shell-filled cylinders assume a more-of-less straight line running northwest-southeast across the North Block.

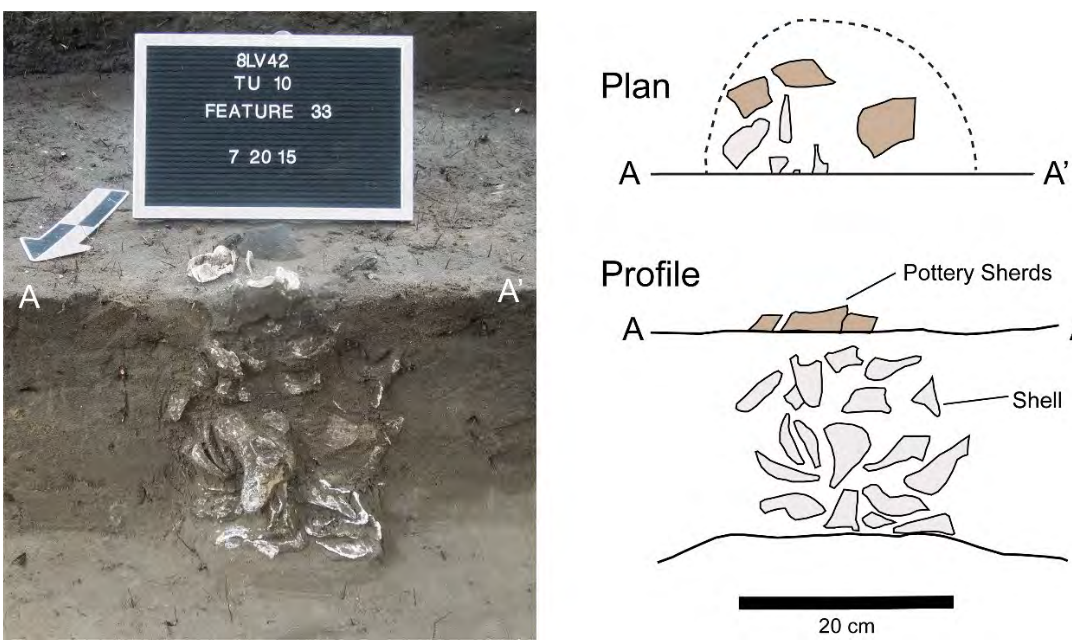


Figure 2-14. Photograph facing south (left) and drawings of plan and profile of Feature 33, North Block, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Feature 34. In the northeast corner of the North Block, in TU14, a large feature was intercepted by Trench 5 and designated Feature 34 at 40 cmbs. After examining various profiles and plans, including those afforded by a pedestal in the northeast corner (Figure 2-15), the shape of Feature 34 could not be entirely resolved although the bulk of the recovered fill is is from a cylinder estimated to be about 80 cm in diameter and with a maximum depth of 88 cmbs. In the east profile of Trench 5 a portion of this feature expressed a concentration of oyster shell in very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy loam. Assuming this ~30 x 30 x 30-cm concentration to be a separate feature, it was removed as Feature 34A. Upon excavation of the south half of Feature 34 it became apparent that the shell and dark earth was part of a layer that

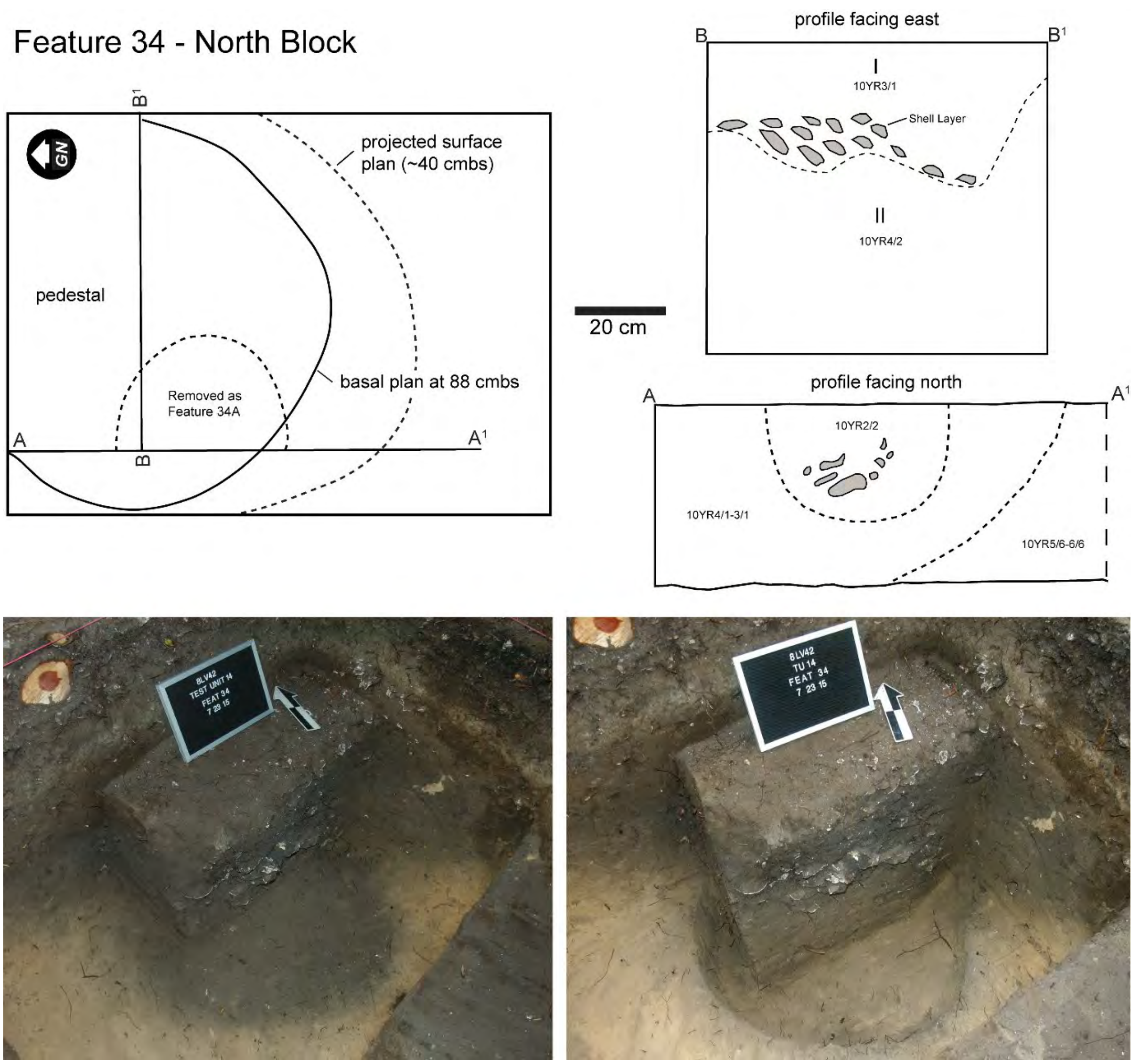


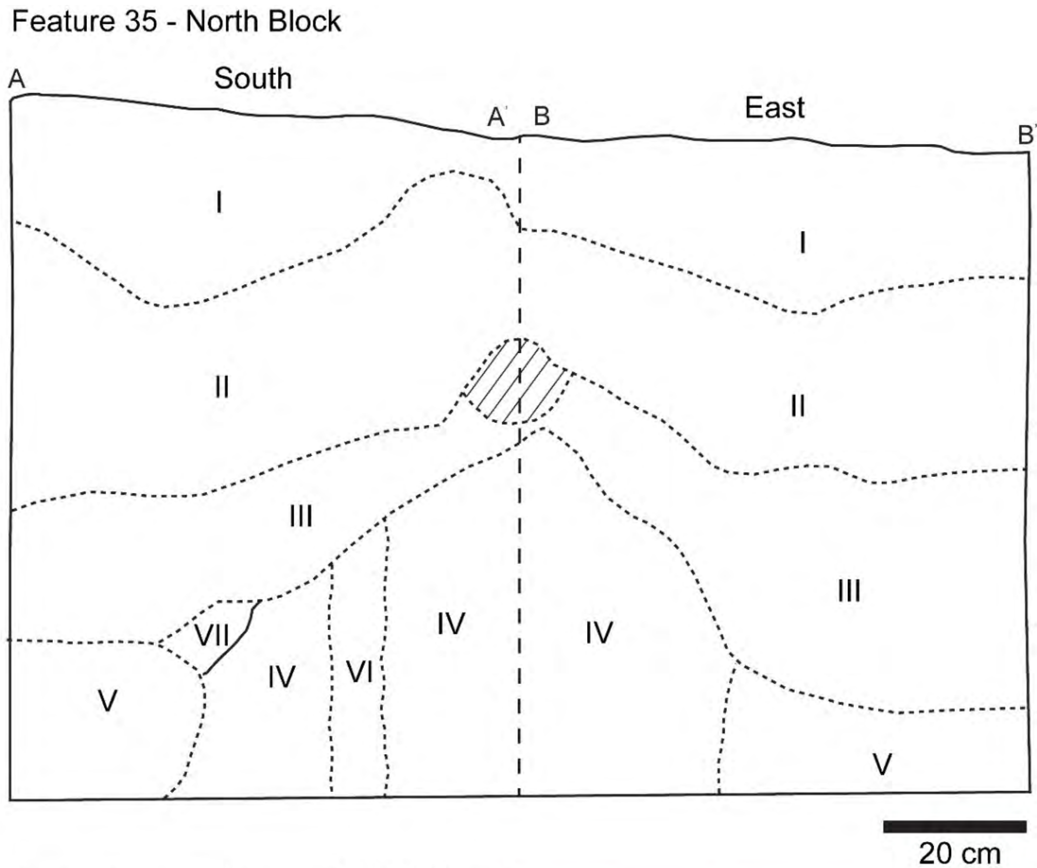
Figure 2-15. Photographs and drawings of Feature 34 in northeast corner of North Block: upper left is composite plan view showing pedestal (40 cmbs); upper right is profile of north wall of pedestal (40-88 cmbs); middle right is profile of east wall of pedestal (40–80 cmbs); bottom photographs of pedestal facing northeast before (left) and after (right) basal portion of Feature 34 was removed.

dipped down in an easterly direction, towards the east wall of TU14. In hindsight, the dipping shell stratum and its expression in the east profile of Trench 1 (Feature 34A) is possibly part of a large hemispherical pit that extended into both the north and east walls of TU14. The east profile of TU14 (Figure 2-9) shows the outline of this presumed hemispherical pit, while the north profile (Figure 2-8) shows what may be the margins of a both a cylindrical and hemispherical pit (Note that in both profiles this feature is labeled Feature 34 although it likely represents portions of two intersecting pits). In any event, once the initial shell concentration was removed from the pedestal (Feature 34A) and the south half of Feature 34 was sectioned to leave the pedestal seen in Figure 2-15, it became apparent that a cylindrical pit roughly 80 cm in dimeter could be distinguished from the matrix that extended into the north and east walls of TU14.

Besides the oyster shell of this pit fill, Feature 34 contained a moderate amount of marine gastropod shell, *Mercenaria*, and marsh clam. Vertebrate faunal remains were abundant and included the same taxa of Feature 25 from TU7, including elements of juvenile white ibises. Abundant pottery sherds are dominated by plain limestone-tempered wares and lesser counts of spicule- and sand-tempered sherds, all plain. A small assemblage of chert flakes and shatter was also recovered. Charcoal from the fill of Feature 34 returned an AMS age estimate of 1430 ± 30 BP (cal AD 575–655), putting it at the later end of the Shell Mound sequence.

Feature 35. Located in the southeast corner of the North Block, in TU10, was a cylindrical pit up to 2.0 m in diameter and at least 1.9 m deep. Like Feature 34, Feature 35 was observed at about 40 cmbs and then pedestalled for excavation (Figure 2-16). And like Feature 25 in TU7, the fill of Feature 35 was stratified. Strata were removed in sequence for bulk sampling down to about ~140 cmbs, where the water table had risen after a few days of heavy rains. Hand excavation into the submerged base of the feature proceeded to ~188 cmbs but was suspended at that point to avoid the collapse of the south and east walls of the unit. The base of Feature 35 was never reached although we suspect it was not much deeper as the pit fill began to lighten in color. The profiles of Feature 35 in the south (Figure 2-10) and east (Figure 2-9) walls of TU10 confirm that this was a massive cylinder even though the profiles of the pedestalled feature (Figure 2-16) suggest it was conoidal in shape. Evidently only the northeast margin of Feature 35 had an insloping margin, shown most clearly in the contrast between Stratum III (basal pit fill) and Stratum IV, the underlying sterile substrate. It is possible that Feature 35 consisted of a cylindrical pit inside a conoidal pit, or vice versa.

Most of the matrix of Feature 35 consisted of fine sandy loam of varying dark color with only modest numbers of oyster shells and even lesser numbers of shells of other bivalves and marine gastropods. Pottery sherds were abundant. Dominant among the sherds are those of limestone-tempered plain wares, along with fewer numbers of sand-tempered plain sherds and one spicule-tempered plain sherd. One of the larger sand-tempered sherds is a check-stamped rim with stamping on a slightly everted lip. This sherd bears strong resemblance to a rim sherd found at the base of TU1 on the outside margin of the south ridge (Sassaman et al. 2013:41). These sherds are almost certainly Deptford in age (ca. 500 BC–AD 200) and thus predate the large-scale pit activities at Shell Mound by at least two centuries.



Stratum I: very dark brown (10YR2/2) fine sandy loam free of shell.

Stratum II: very dark brown (10YR2/2) to very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) fine sandy loam with trace of oyster shell.

Stratum III: very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) fine sandy loam with trace of oyster shell.

Stratum IV: brownish yellow fine sand (sterile substrate)

Stratum V: very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) fine sandy loam with lighter mottles

Stratum VI: yellowish brown (10YR5/4) fine sand; possible posthole or root.

Stratum VII: brown fine sand with dark brown (10YR3/3) mottles

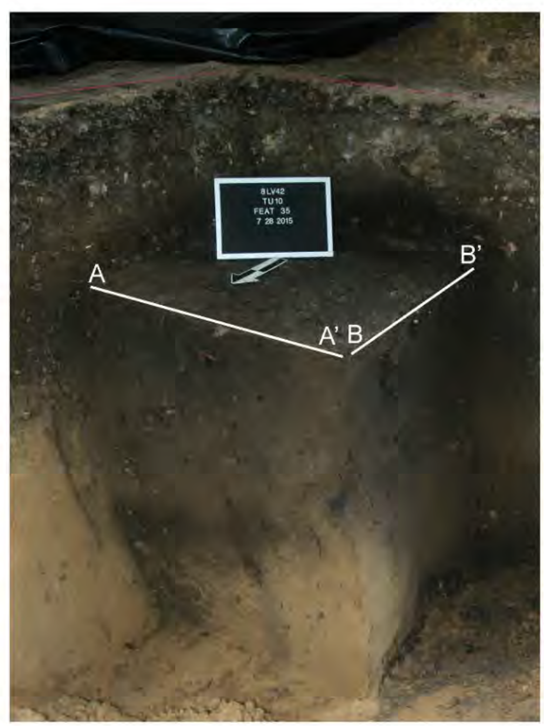


Figure 2-16. Photograph of pedestalled Feature 35 in TU10 and drawing of south and east walls of pedestal, Shell Mound (8LV42). Top of pedestal ~40 cmbs; bottom of pedestal ~138 cmbs.

Chert flakes and shatter was also common throughout the pit fill of Feature 35; no formal flaked stone tools were recovered. Recovered at ~80m cmbs in the fill of Feature 35 was a large cobble of porous limestone with irregular facets of either pounding or grinding. A small fleck of mica was also recovered at about this same depth.

A large assemblage of vertebrate fauna from Feature 35 includes the same array of taxa as Features 25 and 34 from the North Block, including more elements of juvenile white ibises. Among all the large features from which vertebrate fauna like this was recovered, Feature 35 has the greatest integrity and least amount of potential contamination from other features. Charcoal from the fill of Feature 35 returned an AMS age estimate of 1570 ± 30 BP (cal AD 415-560), making it among the oldest of the large pits excavated to date.

Feature 36. A small portion of Feature 36 was exposed in the south wall of Trench 1 in TU10 but it was not until Trench 4 was removed from TU13 that we could observe its relationship to Feature 31, which it intercepts in its northwest quadrant. A portion of Feature 36 was recovered in bulk from its western margins. The only clear profile of this feature is what was recorded on the south wall of TUs 10 and 13 (Figure 2-10). Judging from this profile alone we estimate that Feature 36 was a hemispherical pit approximately 1.3 m in diameter and at least 0.65 m in depth. This same profile shows that Feature 36 was disturbed by an animal burrow (likely a gopher tortoise) along its southwest quadrant. The otherwise black (10YR2/1) fine sandy loam of its matrix contains a low frequency of oyster shell, mostly crushed, along with traces of other bivalve and gastropod shell. Vertebrate fauna occur in moderate frequencies. A moderate number of sherds from feature fill is again dominated by limestone-tempered plain, along with some sand-tempered and assorted-tempered plain, and one spicule-tempered plain. Ten flakes and shatter of chert complete the artifact assemblage of this sample.

Feature 37. A hemispherical pit estimated at 1.2 m in diameter and 0.65 m deep was not adequately defined in the field and in fact was recorded in two different locations of the North Block. Extant records of Feature 37 are inadequate to resolve this confusion but for the purpose of this report the pit profile seen in the east wall of TUs 10 and 14 (Figure 2.9) is designated Feature 37. The plan of this feature shown in Figure 2-12 is an extrapolation of the profile geometry. The materials of Feature 37 listed in Table 2-3 are from a relatively small bulk sample taken between 63 and 80 cmbs in the central location of this extrapolated plan. It is thus likely to be a reliable sample of the basal fill of this feature although we are reluctant to rely on this sample for analytical purposes due to lingering ambiguities. Having noted that, the fill of Feature 37 consists of dark brown (10YR3/3) fine sandy loam with sparse oyster and gastropod shell, a few limestone-tempered plain sherds, chert flakes and shatter, and a modest amount of vertebrate fauna.

Figure 2-17. Photograph of the north wall of Trench 4 in TU13, showing profile of Feature 38, Shell Mound (8LV42). Photo board is 30 cm wide.

Feature 38. Another problematical feature is Feature 38, which is likely a marginal portion of Feature 44, at least as it was expressed in the north profile of Trench 4 in TU13 (Figure 2-17). Table 2-3 shows that a bulk sample was recorded as “Feature 38” and another as “Feature 38/44.” After the first sample was removed from the hemisphere shown in Figure 2-17 it became apparent that a much larger feature, Feature 44, extended to the north and west of this profile. To better define the margins of Feature 44, a second bulk sample was removed from the north pedestal of TU13 (Feature 38/44). Neither of these two samples are terribly useful for analytical purposes because we cannot be certain that they come from the fill of a single pit. Fortunately, neither sample produced anything out of stride with the pit fill of better-documented features in the North Block.

Feature 44. As just discussed with respect to Feature 38, Trench 4 in TU13 intercepted the southern edge of a large hemispherical pit that eventually came to be known as Feature 44. The best profile perspective in Feature 44 is seen in the west wall of TU13 (Figure 2-11). The the north of this profile is the backfill of TU7, which marks the location of Features 25 and 30A. Feature 44 intersects with both of these features; in hindsight, what was recorded as Feature 30A in 2014 (Sassaman et al. 2015:52) is likely to be the northeast margin of what was defined as Feature 44 in 2015. Feature 25 from TU7 intersects with Feature 44 along its northern margins. The sequence of pit digging is uncertain. As shown in the plan of Figure 2-12, Features 25 and 44 are roughly the same size and with similar fill; it is possible a portion of the Feature 25 sample from 2014 includes fill from Feature 44. It is also possible that some of the fill recovered in 2015 as Feature 44 was from Feature 25. The strategy of sampling Feature 44 reduced this possible error by provided a three-dimensional perspective from the north pedestal of TU13. Once the entire pedestal was removed and we prepared the west wall of TU13 for profiling, it became evident that our samples of Feature 44 have good integrity. They come from a hemispherical pit at least 1.4 m in diameter and ~1.1 m deep.

The relatively homogenous black (10YR2/1) fine sandy loam of Feature 44 contained a moderate amount of whole and crushed oyster shell along with a bit of *Mercenaria* and abundant crown conch shell, one of which was modified and used as a hammer. Vertebrate fauna are abundant and consist of taxa that are very similar to those of Feature 25, notably in the relatively high frequency of elements from juvenile white ibises. Whereas this may cause further concern about mixing between these features, we note that a sample of the abundant charcoal from Feature 44 returned an AMS age estimate of 1440 ± 30 BP (cal AD 570–655), which is 60 radiocarbon years later than the latest age estimate for Feature 25. Coupled with the apparent difference in shape, Features 25 and 44 would appear to be pits that were dug decades apart and backfilled by very similar faunal assemblages.

The pottery of these two feature is likewise similar although Feature 44 lacks the spicule-tempered sherds of serving vessels seen in Feature 25. Limestone-tempered plain sherds dominate the Feature 44 assemblage but also well represented are assorted-tempered sherds, about which we have more to say in the section below on material culture. The usual handful of chert flakes and shatter complete the Feature 44 artifact assemblage.

Feature 45. The western pedestal of TU10 contained a small portion of a pit feature whose bulk was intercepted by Features 25 and 44, and possibly Feature 31. The remnant of Feature 45 shown in the plan of Figure 2-12 provided a bulk sample ranging from 85 to 119 cmbs. The original size and shape of the feature could not be determined but judging from the arc of the plan view and the depth of the bulk sample, a large cylinder shape is likely. Materials recovered from the bulk sample are similar to those from other features. A small amount of crown conch, *Mercenria*, and lightning whelk joins a modest amount of oyster shell and vertebrate fauna. All pottery from Feature 45 was limestone-tempered plain save for one crumb sherd with sand temper.

Summary

The expansion of TU7 into what we now call the North Block resulted in the documentation of ten new features, all but one being a cylindrical or hemispherical pit at least 80 cm in diameter at the plane of detection. Seen in the east profile of the North Block (Figure 2-9) is a thin stratum of brownish yellow fine sand (Stratum II) that provides our best mark for the surface from which pits were dug, roughly 30 cmbs. Even subtracting this depth from the estimated depth of pits in the North Block, some are at least 1.0 m deep. Three large and deep pits in the test units of 2015 (Features 34, 35, 44) duplicate the scale and composition of Feature 25, notably in the presence of juvenile ibis bones and other indicators of summer activity. Inventories of the vertebrate faunal remains from large pits are provided in a later section of this chapter. For now we note that the results of additional testing in this area confirm that the inside side slope of the dune arm on which Shell Mound was constructed was the locus of intensive pit-digging and in-filling activity. The small shell-filled cylinder documented in TU10 adds another example of possible postholes to the two uncovered in TU7. Whereas these features may signal the presence of some sort of in-ground post structure, we have no independent evidence to support this inference.

Artifacts recovered from level excavation and features of the North Block fit within a relatively narrow range of variation; the vast majority of pottery sherds are plain and among those limestone-tempered sherds prevail. AMS age estimates taken from charcoal on North Block pits fall within a 170-year radiocarbon range (1600–1430 BP), or roughly 250 calibrated years (AD 395–655). The results of testing in another location of the dune side slope, to which we now turn, duplicate the results of North Block testing.

Test Unit 12

A single 2 x 2-m unit designated Test Unit 12 (TU12) was emplaced on the inside slope of the north ridge, roughly 50 m southwest of the North Block (Figure 2.3). Subsurface reconnaissance in this location with a four-inch bucker auger revealed organically enriched sand with shell, vertebrate fauna, and artifacts reminiscent of the North Block. TU12 was sited in a location between three auger holes that revealed at least 80 cm of "midden." Like the North Block, the surface of TU12 was sloped at about 15 percent (rise of 3 m over 20 m distance from edge of interior plaza). Because we had no prior stratigraphic testing in this part of the site, excavation in TU12 proceeded using a common local datum (NW corner) to gauge depth of level excavation and point plots (cm below datum [cmbd]). To minimize the crosscutting of levels against slope, TU12 was divided into east (downslope) and west (upslope) halves starting at 40 cmbd, the top of Level C. Unlike the trenching of North Block, TU12 involved only one trench, running east-west in the south-central portion of the unit, and it was not started until level excavation across the unit reached 110 cmbs (Figure 2-18). Excavation of the 50-cm x 2-m trench thereafter proceeded in 10-cm increments starting with Level A (110–120 cmbd) and terminating at Level E (150–160 cmbd). Feature recording and sampling ensued thereafter as the pedestals left by the trench were dismantled as feature outlines dictated. Ten pit features were recorded in TU12, six of which consist of large pits like those of the North Block.

Shown in Figures 2-19 through 2-22 are photographs and drawings of the four profiles of the TU12. Descriptions of the strata mapped are provided in Table 2-4, and artifact inventories of levels and features are given in Table 2-5 and 2-6, respectively.

Figure 2-18. View facing southwest of the excavation of Test Unit 12, Shell Mound (8LV42). Students excavating first level of 50-cm-wide trench at 110 cmbd.

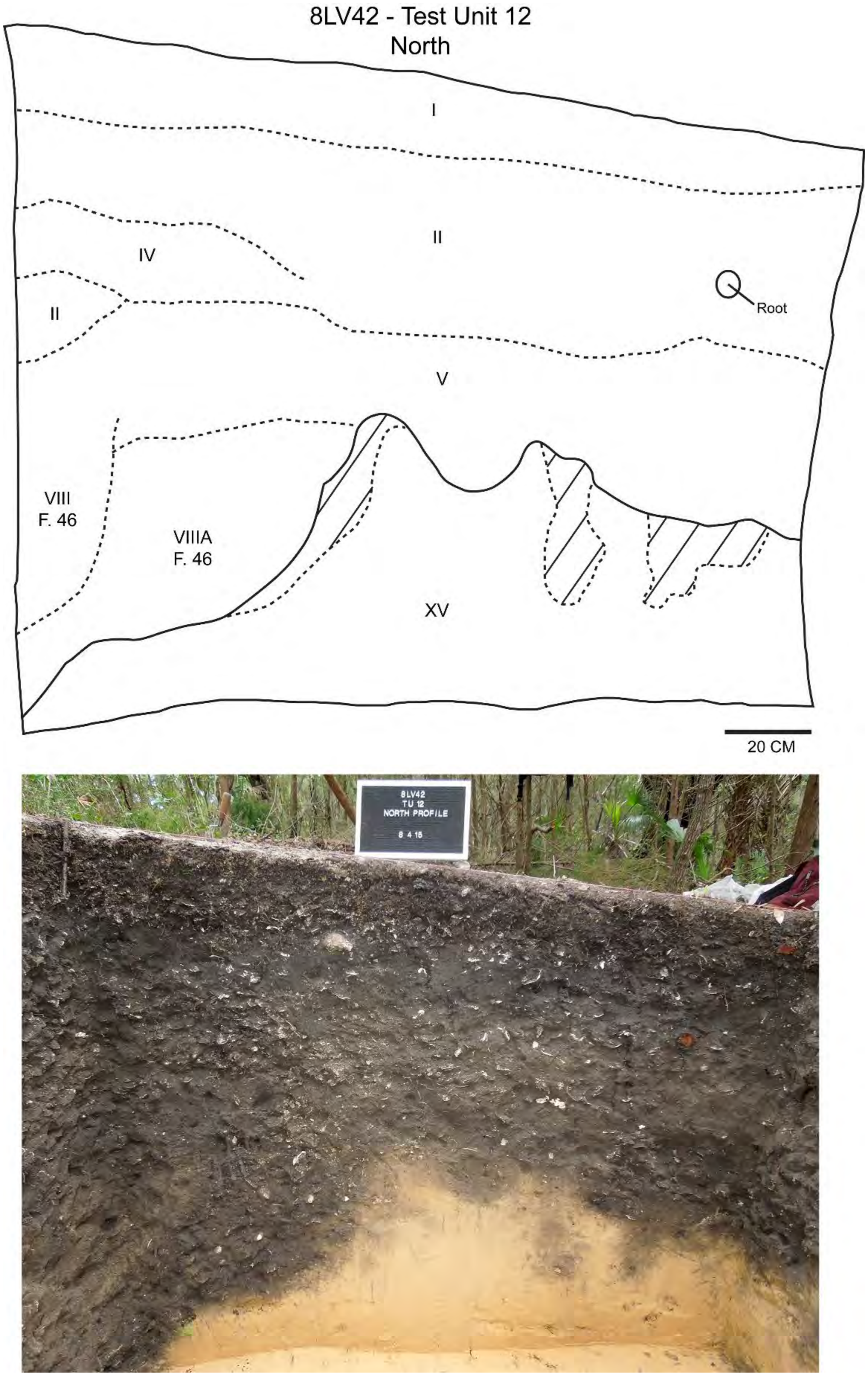


Figure 2-19. Photograph and scale drawing of the north profile of Test Unit 12, 8LV42.

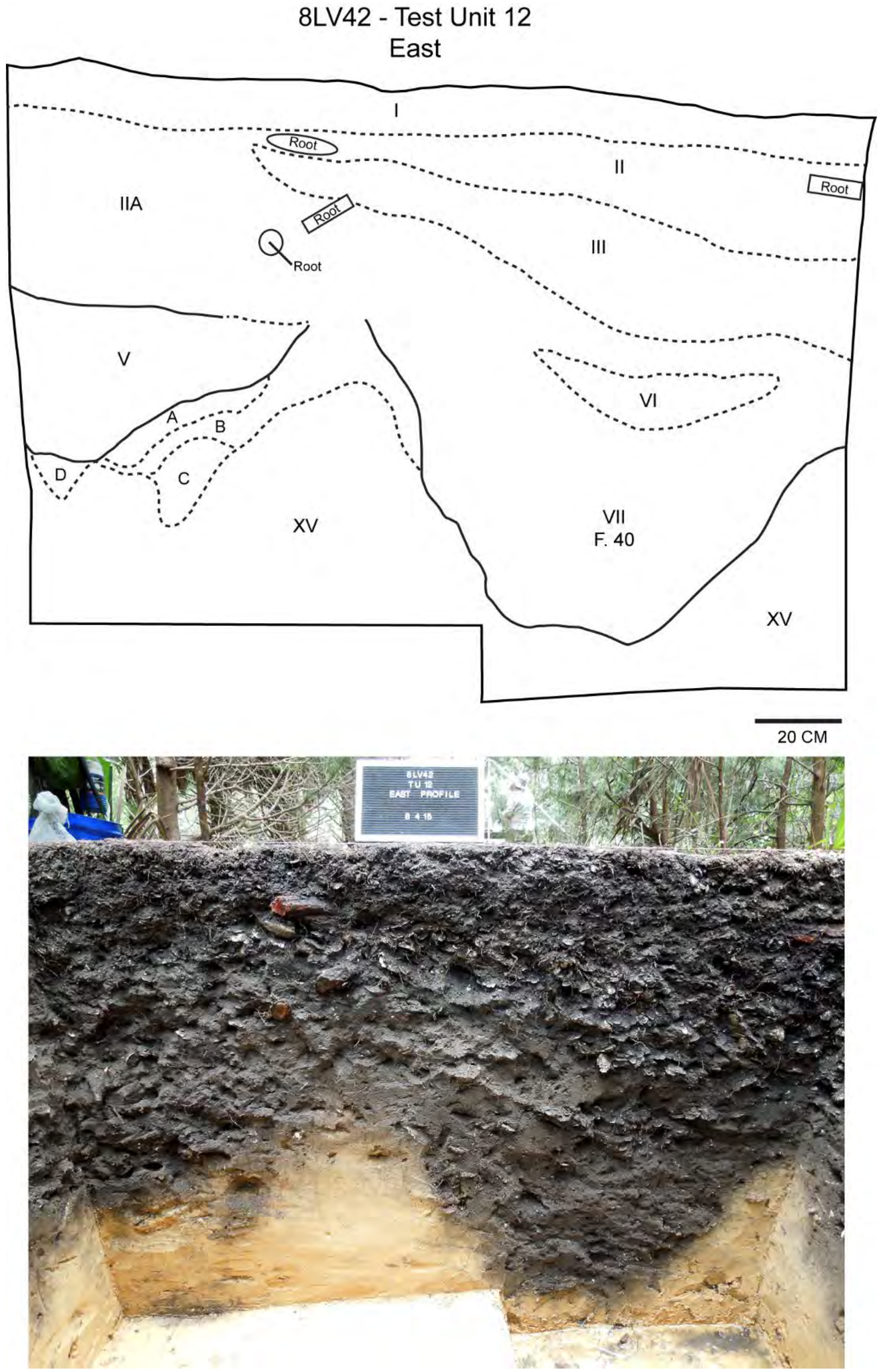


Figure 2-20. Photograph and scale drawing of the east profile of Test Unit 12, 8LV42.

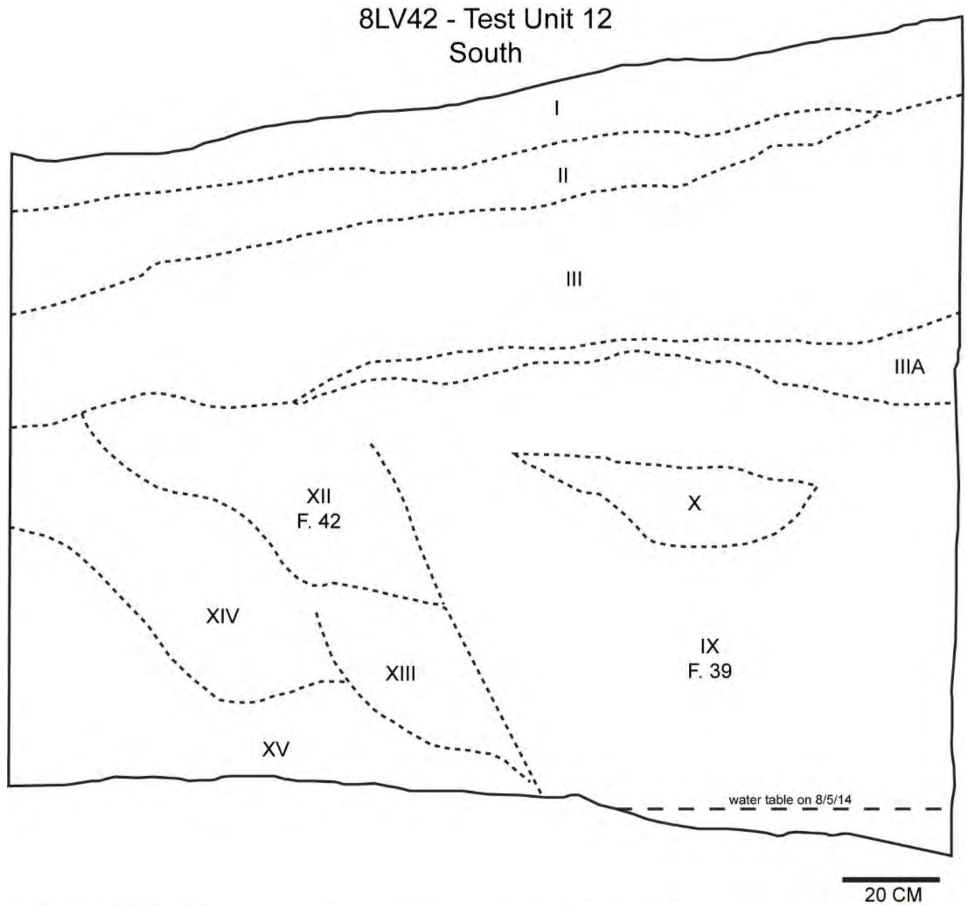


Figure 2-21. Photograph and scale drawing of the south profile of Test Unit 12, 8LV42.

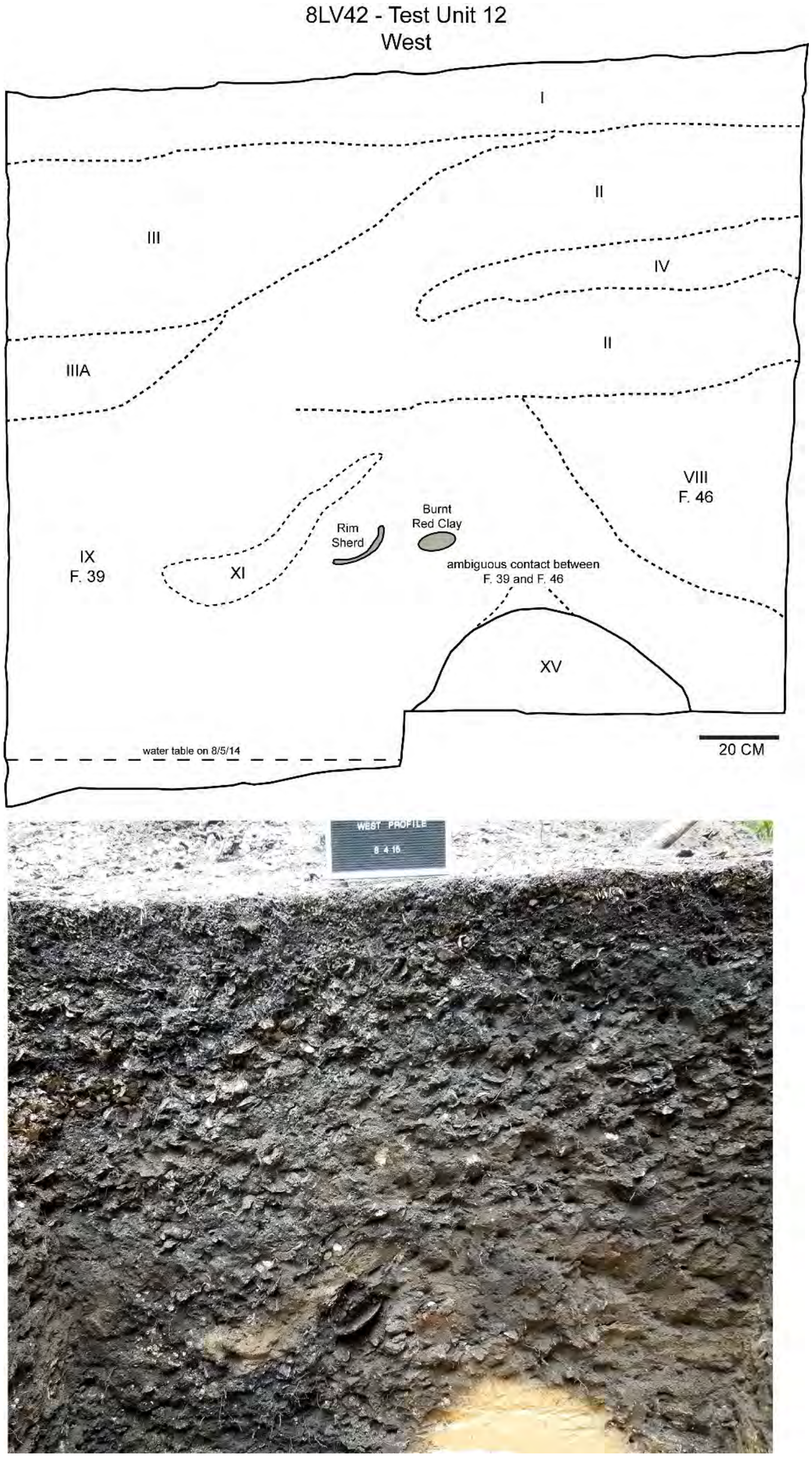


Figure 2-22. Photograph and scale drawing of the west profile of Test Unit 12, 8LV42.

Table 2-4. Stratigraphic Units of Test Unit 12, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Stratum	Max. Depth (cmbd)	Munsell Color	Description
I	53	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with crushed shell many small roots.
II	80	10YR2/2	Very dark brown fine sand with moderate amount of generally while shell, mostly oyster.
IIA	90	10YR3/1	Very dark gray fine sand with less shell than Stratum II moving eastward, downslope.
III	99	10YR2/2	Very dark brown fine sand with abundant, generally bedded whole oyster shell and occasional crown conch and lightning whelk.
IIIA	94	10YR2/2	Very dark brown fine sand with much less shell than Stratum III
IV	68	10YR3/1	Very dark gray fine sand with abundant, generally bedded whole oyster shell.
V	120	10YR3/1	Dark gray fine sand with much less shell than Stratum III and slightly less than Stratum IV.
VI	115	10YR3/1	Very dark gray fine sand with lens of oyster shell.
VII - F. 40	164	10YR3/1	Very dark gray fine sand with moderate amount of non-bedded oyster shell.
VIII - F. 46	140	10YR3/1	Very dark gray fine sand with dark gray (10YR4/1) mottles and moderate to minor amounts of non-bedded oyster shell and abundant vertebrate fauna.
VIIIA – F. 46	165	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with moderate to minor amounts of oyster shell and abundant vertebrate fauna (1590 ± 30 BP).
IX – F. 39	180+	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with moderate amount of whole and crushed oyster shell and abundant vertebrate fauna and large sherds. Extended below water table at ~180 cmbd (1460 ± 30 BP).
X – F. 39	140	10YR4/1	Dark gray very fine sand and ash and particulate charcoal and grayish brown (10YR5/2) mottles throughout.
XI – F. 39	140	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown fine sand; substrate redeposited into Feature 39.
XII – F. 42	137	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown fine sand with moderate amount of oyster shell.
XIII	168	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown fine sand with minor amount of oyster shell.
XIV	157	10YR4/3	Brown fine sand with dark brown (10YR3/3) mottles and trace of oyster shell.
XV	180	10YR6/6	Brownish yellow fine sand lacking shell; sterile dune sands.

Table 2-5. Inventory of Materials Recovered from Test Unit 12 by Level, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Level	Pottery Sherds ct	Pottery Sherds wt(g)	Flaked Stone ct	Flaked Stone wt(g)	Modified Shell ct	Modified Shell wt(g)	Misc. Shell ct	Misc. Shell wt(g)	Vert. Fauna wt(g)	Misc. Rock wt(g)	Historic wt(g)
A	326	551.7	9	22.3	2	61.8	137	2,336.6	171.5	321.9	687.2
B	340	641.2	2	4.2	11	372.5	255	5,059.3	402.7	440.0	578.0
C (West)	150	428.9	3	8.8	10	469.2	251	5,251.9	312.0	53.6	7.6
C (East)	259	491.6	1	0.5	4	139.2	133	2,257.0	228.2	160.8	189.0
D (East)	176	368.7	5	11.9	4	208.9	190	4,295.9	330.4	79.4	43.5
D (West)	116	383.4	6	35.3	10	416.4	140	3,159.4	400.6	262.3[b]	
E (West)	98	346.6	9	33.3	8	374.3	168	5,373.0	507.4	81.2	
E (East)	109	308.2	4	4.3	9	459.2	129	4,780.3	303.9	27.0	38.7
F (West)	133	611.0	17	42.5	8	392.8	120	3,549.9	541.9	84.5	
F (East)	113	629.0	6	7.1	5	180.5	158	4,137.4	544.6	307.4	
G (West)	157	1,025.0	30	105.8	11	492.1	155	3,065.4	739.2	333.0[c]	
G (East)	88	275.0	5	18.6	6	326.7	90	2,222.8	318.8	13.3	
H (West)	128	556.7	34	69.8	11	420.9	120	1,647.4	702.7	100.0[d]	
H (East)	181	589.9	32	61.9	9	417.2	161	3,595.0	724.0	503.8	
I (West)	175	1,324.8	38	182.3	4	147.3	159	2,164.4	709.6	48.8	
I Base (West)	32	368.0	1	1.4	1	28.7	12	259.9	24.8	0.8	
I (East)	161	818.4	38	100.8	5	274.6	105	1,588.4	589.2	397.3[e]	
A (Tr1)	80	406.2	6	189.6	4	160.9	49	1,178.0	348.0	2.7	
B (Tr1)	82	845.9	10	16.2	2	93.3	93	1,730.7	541.4	11.3	
C (Tr1)	40	345.1	8	191.1	2	112.7	56	1,246.4	345.7	11.5	
D (Tr1)	54	337.7	3	13.7	5	232.4	54	1,287.4	422.1	4.8	
E (Tr1)	20	237.6	2	3.8	5	132.4	26	471.2	95.9	22.6	
Tr1 Cleanup	33	254.7	3	15.6	3	176	25	532.7	155.1	6.2	
So Ped	1	1.1					2	33.6	13.3		
Wt-Cen Ped	32	187.2	12	17.1	2	123.3	69	1,017.9	0.6	56.3	
Wt Wall Clean	5	697.6									
Unit Cleanup	57	285.9	14	23.1	7	318.7	73	1,588.7	416.9	50.2	0.6
Total	3,146	13,315.9	298	1,181.0	148	6,532.0	2,930	63,830.6	9,890.5	3,380.7	1,544.6

[a]includes one limestone hammerstone, 33.5 g; [b]includes one limestone hammerstone, 37.9 g; one sandstone hammerstone 37.9; [c]includes one hematite hammerstone, 100.6; [d]includes one limestone hammerstone, 98.0 g; [e]includes one sandstone abrader, 6.5 g

Table 2-6. Inventory of Materials Recovered from Features in Test Unit 12, Shell Mound (8LV42).

	Pottery Sherds ct	Pottery Sherds wt(g)	Flaked Stone ct	Flaked Stone wt(g)	Modified Shell ct	Modified Shell wt(g)	Oyster Shell wt(g)	Other Bivalve Shell wt(g)	Gastro-pod Shell wt(g)	>1/8” Vert. Fauna wt(g)	>1/8” Botan-icals wt(g)	Misc. Rock wt(g)
Feature 39	350	2,173.1	183	197.8	19	794.1	57,498.6	3,547.4	7,682.0	3,348.9	168.4	385.2[a]
Feature 39/42	17	81.5	24	21.6	4	117.6	3,076.1	228.3	369.7	242.1	7.7	7.4
Feature 39/46	25	206.7	50	7.3	1	65.6	4,841.7	201.1	459.4	209.6	9.6	7.4
Feature 40	55	198.0	18	7.0			4,311.8	376.4	376.7	437.5	8.3	21.3
Feature 41	24	75.7	26	22.6	1	0.1	4,872.7	129.6	193.2	243.8	6.8	2.2
Feature 42	74	638.7	37	35.3	1	34.8	9,526.0	140.0	328.1	588.2	13.0	111.9[b]
Feature 46	50	169.1	67	202.7	4	158.2	15,761.6	413.8	1,006.8	659.6	30.1	1,167.0[c]
Feature 47	41	84.8	9	42.8	1	0.1	10,380.5	328.3	838.4	633.9	9.4	71.1
Feature 48							180.7	0.5	1.9	11.4	0.1	5.0
Feature 49			2	0.3			22.0	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.1	
Feature 50							4.5			1.5	0.1	
Feature 51							1,816.3	77.9	9.2	33.3	0.2	
Total	636	3,627.57	416	537.4	31	1,170.8	112,292.5	5,444.1	11,265.7	6,411.8	253.8	1,778.5

[a]includes one piece of groundstone 239.4 g; [b]includes one limestone hammerstone, 105.1 g; one sandstone hammerstone 37.9; [c]includes three limestone hammerstones, 823.3g, 118.6 g, 221.3 g

The profiles of TU12 are dominated by the organically enriched backfill of large pits. The pervasiveness of pits in TU12 was so great that autochthonous substrate was not observed anywhere in plan until nearly 80 cmbs. In comparison, sterile, autochthonous substrate in the North Block appeared in certain places as shallow as 30 cmbs. The density of large pits between these two locations is roughly the same: 6 large pits in 4 m^2 of TU12 is 1.5 pits/m^2; 16 large pits in 12 m^2 of the North Block is 1.33 pits/m^2. Accounting for the difference in profiles more than density is the size of features. One especially large pit in TU12 alone accounts for more than half each of the west and south profiles. The actual dimensions of Feature 39 are impossible to determine but it was at least 2 m in diameter and over 1.8 m deep. As with Feature 35 in the North Block, excavation to the bottom of Feature 39 was precluded by a higher-than-average water table, following a multiday period of heavy rainfall. No matter the impediments to fully documenting the size and shape of Feature 39, it was massive by any standards, and, as we describe below, it produced a large assemblage of artifacts, shell, charcoal, and vertebrate fauna. Other large pits in TU12 (Features 40, 41, 42, 46, 47) approximate the scale of hemispherical pits in the North Block although the profiles of those in TU12 are more conical than they are hemispherical. None of the TU12 pits have cylindrical profiles.

As seen in Table 2-5, level excavation in TU12 produced an abundance of artifacts, shell, and bone. As might be expected with levels consisting largely of the fill of pits that could not be distinguished, the frequency of materials does not diminish with depth from the presumed buried surface from which pits emanated (~20–30 cmbs). Indeed, the uptick in artifacts and bone in Levels H and I (90–110 cmbd) coincides with the basal fill of most of the large pits. It was at this depth that the conical bases of some pits could be recognized against the emerging light-colored substrate. The single trench of TU12 was started at this depth and greatly assisted in the definition of several pits that extended at least another 20 cm deeper. Figure 2-23 shows the location of this trench relative to the composite planview of all features documented in TU12.

Test Unit 12 Features

The ten features identified in TU12 consist of six large pits and four small features that are possibly postholes. The dashed semicircle in the northeast quadrant of TU12, where posthole-like features are concentrated, marks the area of disturbance from the root system of a large tree. Eight additional posthole-like features were observed in this area but each of these proved to be relict root casts of a large tree

Feature 39. The largest pit feature uncovered to date at Shell Mound is Feature 39. As seen in the south (Figure 2-21) and west (Figure 2-22) profiles of TU12, Feature 39 could not be delineated from other pit features until deep in the unit. The trench that intersected Feature 39 was instrumental in isolating an intact portion of the base of this feature and provided in the south pedestal that remained an excellent opportunity to sample it in bulk (Figure 2-24). Whereas the basal half of Feature 39 was more-or-less well defined by trench profiles, the fill of the upper half blends seamlessly into surrounding matrix, the presumed fill of other pit features. The bedded shell stratum of this upper half of TU12 (Stratum III) is not much help in

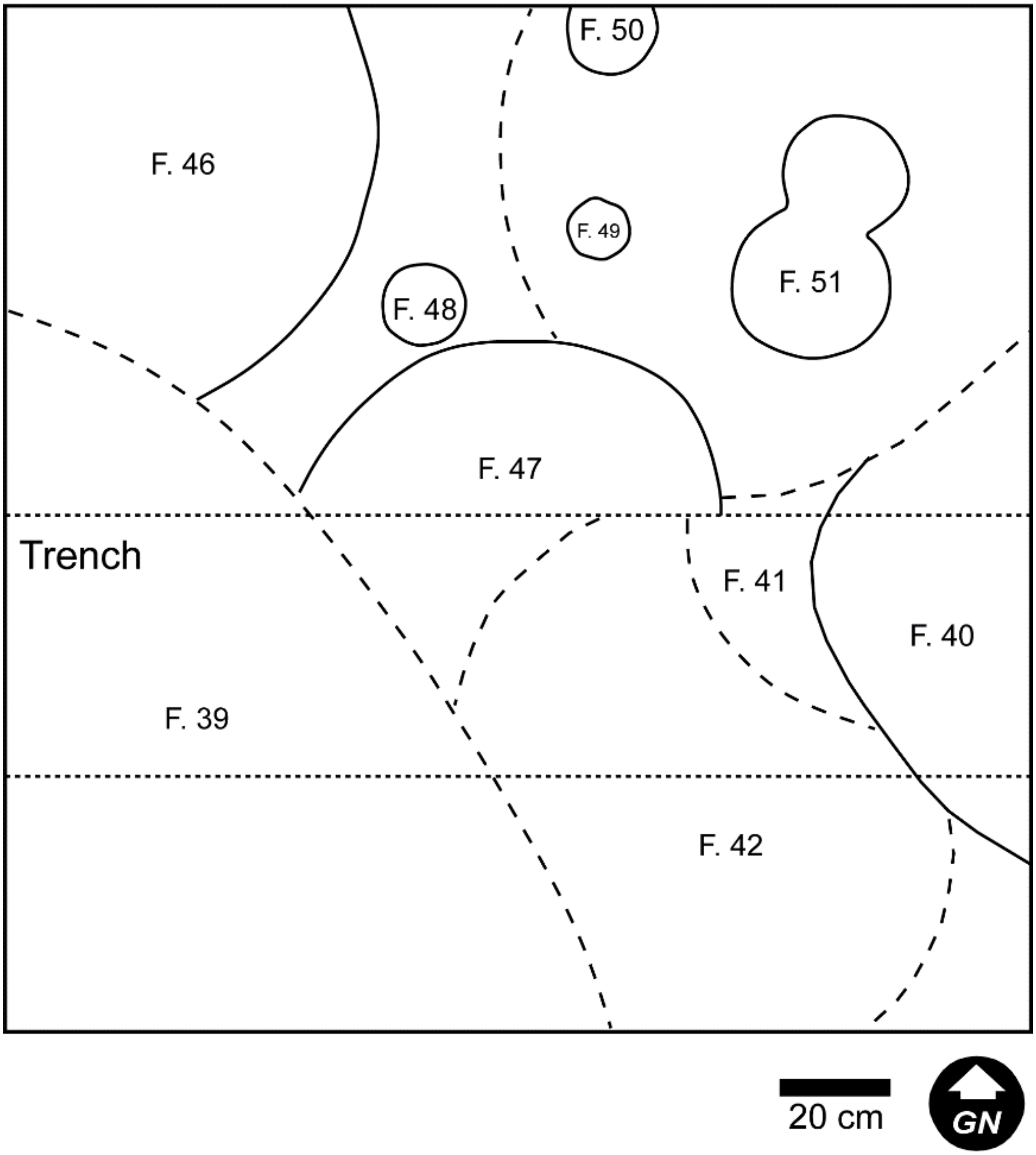


Figure 2-23. Composite plan drawing of features of Test Unit 12 at 110 cmbd. Dashed lines mark ambiguity or diffusion of feature boundaries.

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delineating features as it seems to crosscut the upward projected margins for features observed below. Ultimately we cannot provide accurate estimates of pit dimensions in most cases. Still, a reasonable minimum estimate for Feature 39 is that it is at least 2-m wide at the top and at least 180 cm deep. Figure 2-25 provides our best projection for the outline of Feature 39.

Figure 2-24. View facing grid south of the trench across Test Unit 12 starting at 110 cmbd that exposed the basal portion of Feature 39 (top) and allowed this portion to be removed for bulk samples (bottom).

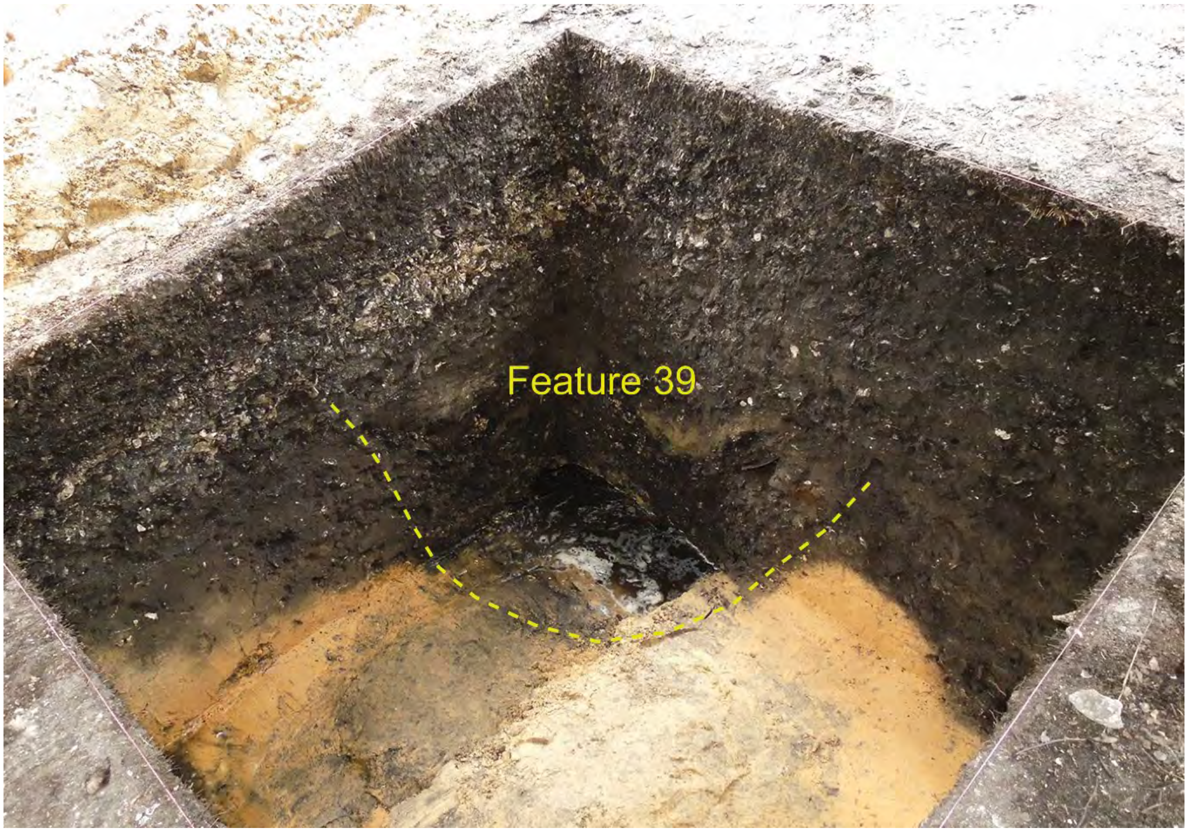

Figure 2-25. View facing southwest of the west and south profiles of Test Unit 12, showing the projected outline of the basal portion of Feature 39 after excavation. Water table on this day (August 14, 2015) was ~170 cm below the surface of the southwest corner of TU12.

The pit fill of Feature 39 was much like that of other large pits at Shell Mound, if not more dense with artifacts, bone, and charcoal than any sampled to date. The fill of Feature 39 was heterogeneous enough to infer bedding planes among some of its matrix. This is notably the case with a lens of dark gray ashy sand (Stratum X, south profile) and a lens of redeposited yellowish-brown substrate (Stratum XI, west profile), both dipping toward the center of this conical pit. A close-up of the latter lens in Figure 2-26 shows it to be underlain by organic matrix with a large rim sherd oriented at the same downward angle.

As noted earlier, the basal portion of Feature 39 pedestalled in the southwest quadrant of TU12 provided good opportunity to sample unambiguous pit fill. The same rains that caused groundwater to infiltrate the base of the feature flooded the interior open "plaza" of Shell Mound with as much as 60 cm of water. Taking advantage of the opportunity to water screen pit fill on site, we established a station at the edge of the plaza and used 5-gallon buckets to pour water over matrix in 1/8-inch hardware cloth. Bulk samples for flotation was also recovered from the pedestalled portion of Feature 39.

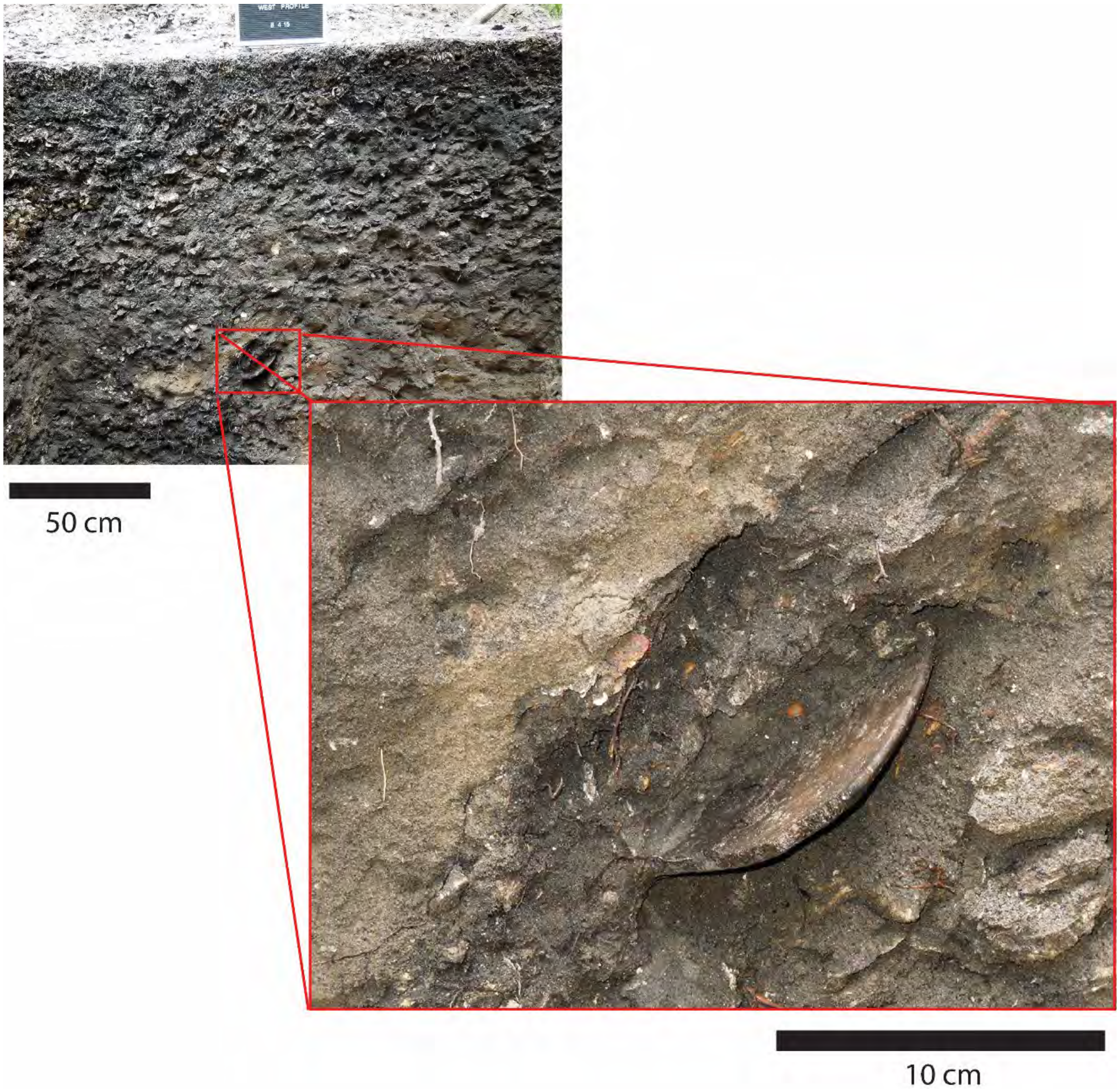

Figure 2-26. Close-up view facing west of large rim sherd in Feature 39 pit fill overlain by brownish-yellow sand of the substrate.

Pottery was abundant in the sampled fill of Feature 39. Of the 350 sherds >1/4-inch in size, over 90 percent are limestone-tempered and about 44 percent of these are crumb sherds. All of the 179 sherds large enough to determine surface treatment were plain, 28 of which are rims. Assorted-tempered (n = 7), sand-tempered (n = 21), and spicule-tempered sherds (n = 4) are distinct minorities; all such sherds large enough to identify were plain (n = 15).

The assemblage of 183 flaked stone items from Feature 39 consist 164 chert flakes, 17 pieces of chert shatter, and fragments of two small chert flake cores. Miscellaneous rock includes a variety of small clasts of limestone, sandstone, and mudstone, and a larger clast (239.4 g) with facets of grinding.

Feature 39 produced a large assemblage of vertebrate faunal remains >1/8 inch (3.3 kg), the analysis of which bolsters the inference that the fill of large pits at Shell Mound accumulated during summer feasting events. Wood charcoal was also abundant (168.4 g), a sample of which from the southeast corner of the base of Feature 39 returned an AMS age estimate of 1460 ± 30 BP (cal AD 550–650).

Sampled fill of Feature 39 includes over 57 kg of whole and crushed oyster shell , along with 3.5 kg of other bivalve, mostly *Mercenaria* and scallop, and 7.6 kg of gastropod shell, including taxa like queen conch, pear whelk and tulip shell that do not occur all the frequently at Shell Mound. Lightning whelk shell is present too as more than a trace and one of these shells was modified to be used as a hammer. Sixteen of the crown conch shells were likewise modified and used as hammers. Two shell beads were also recovered.

Feature 40. A conical pit at least 1.2 m in diameter near its top and just as deep from the proximate surface (127 cmbs or 164 cmbd) was first observed at the east end of the trench, a little more than 20 cm above its base. This is unfortunate because the profile of Feature 40 in the east wall of TU12 (Figure 2-20) shows a symmetrical cone extending upwards to at least 65 cmbs (~100 cmbd). Other than a lens of oyster shell in very dark gray fine sand (Stratum VI) near this upper limit, the fill of Feature 40 was a relatively homogenous very dark gray fine sand with a moderate amount of nonbedded oyster shell. The basal portion of this feature was collected for 1/8-inch waterscreening and flotation.

The assemblage of artifacts, bone, and shell from Feature 40 are much like those from other pit features. All but four sherds are limestone-tempered plain; four sand-tempered plain sherds the exceptions. Eighteen chert flakes and shatter are accompanied by a handful of small limestone and sandstone clasts. Modest amounts of bivalve shell, including scallop, and gastropod shell are eclipsed by over 4 kg of oyster shell. None of the shell bears evidence of modification for use as a tool or an ornament. Vertebrate fauna was just as numerous and diverse as it is in other pits although it is hard to judge relative density without volumetric controls. Sufficient charcoal was recovered from Feature 40 to obtain a radiometric age estimates although that has yet to be done.

Feature 41. Intercepted by Feature 40 was another conical pit exposed in the trench that was designated Feature 41. The only plan record of Feature 41 is seen in Figure 2-23 at the top of the trench (110 cmbd). The base of Feature 41 was observed in the south profile of the excavated trench, roughly 155 cmbd. What amounts to the southwest quad of this feature was removed in bulk for 1/8-inch waterscreening and flotation. This portion was essentially sandwiched between Features 40 and 42. The fill of the remnant consisted of very dark gray fine sand with oyster shell, much like Feature 40. A small amount of scallop shell likewise compares favorably with the assemblage from Feature 40. Two plain spicule-tempered sherds accompany the usually dominant limestone-tempered plain sherds. Chert flakes and shatter and one shell bead complete the artifact assemblage. Vertebrate fauna relative to oyster shell is less in Feature 41 than Feature 40.

Feature 42. Not until excavation in TU12 was completed did the profile of Feature 42 become apparent in the south wall of the unit (Figure 2-21). The trench bisected Feature 42 in what we estimate to be the center of the feature but the fill of intercepting features, notably Feature 39, made it impossible to isolate its fill for sampling until the trench was completed. The portion of Feature 42 in the south pedestal left by the trench was sampled for 1/8-inch waterscreening and flotation. Oyster shell was again the dominant shell recovered, followed by fewer bivalves other other taxa, including scallop, and gastropods. One crown conch shell was modified and used as a hammer. Pottery sherds are almost all limestone-tempered, all of which are plain, with trace amounts of assorted- and sand-tempered plain sherds. Among the usual chert flakes and shatter was a bifacial preform with the tip removed. Also recovered was a limestone hammerstone. Vertebrate fauna occurred at moderate frequency.

Feature 46. Another large conical pit is Feature 46, in the northwest quadrant of TU12. Intersected on its southern margins by Feature 39, Feature 46 had enough of its northern profile intact to estimate its diameter near the top at ~1.2 m and a depth of at least 1.4 cm below the surface. The plan of Feature 42 was first recognized at about 110 cmbd as the western portion of the north pedestal was scraped clean following trench excavation (Figure 2-27). Upon defining the feature in plan, it was bisected east-west and the south half removed for 1/8-inch waterscreening. The resulting profile in Figure 2-27 shows the basal 30 cm of pit fill. In the north profile of TU12 (Figure 2-19), this fill is identified as Stratum VIIIA, to distinguish it from the superior Stratum VIII. Both of these strata are considered part of Feature 46, the latter being the center of the fill consisting of very dark gray fine sand with abundant oyster shell, the former an underlying black fine sand with lesser shell, but both with abundant vertebrate fauna. It is not altogether clear in this basal stratum continued into the adjacent west wall, where it meets with Feature 39. It does, however, dip below the otherwise sterile substrate to about 165 cmbd in the northwest corner of the unit. Despite the complexity of the west profile and this corner, the pedestalled portion of Feature 46 in Figure 2-27 provided secure context for analytical samples. Charcoal from this portion returned an AMS age estimate of 1590 ± 30 (cal AD 400–545), making it the oldest of the six large pits that have so far been dated radiometrically.

The recovered fill of Feature 46 had a moderate amount of oyster shell overall, and appreciable numbers of shells from *Mercenaria*, moon snail, lightning whelk, and especially crown conch, four of which were modified and used as hammers. Absent from Feature 46 fill are scallop shells. Vertebrate faunal remains are the usual taxa of large pits, including bones of juvenile white ibises.

As with other features, the majority of pottery sherds from Feature 46 are from limestone-tempered plain vessels. Spicule-, assorted-, and sand-tempered wares are represented by single sherds each, the latter with a check-stamped surface. A good number of chert flakes (n = 34) and shatter (n = 33) are accompanied by three limestone hammerstones.

Feature 47. The last of the large pits, Feature 47, does not intersect any of the walls of TU12 but was detected in the north wall of the trench and mapped in plan at 110 cmbd (Figure 2-27). Lacking full profiles we can only speculate on the geometry of the upper half of this feature, which was truncated by level excavation. We can, however, estimate its depth at 140 cmbd, which is about 120 cmbs in the center of the unit. The eastern edge of the basal portion bisected by the trench suffered from collapse of the pedestal before it was sampled.

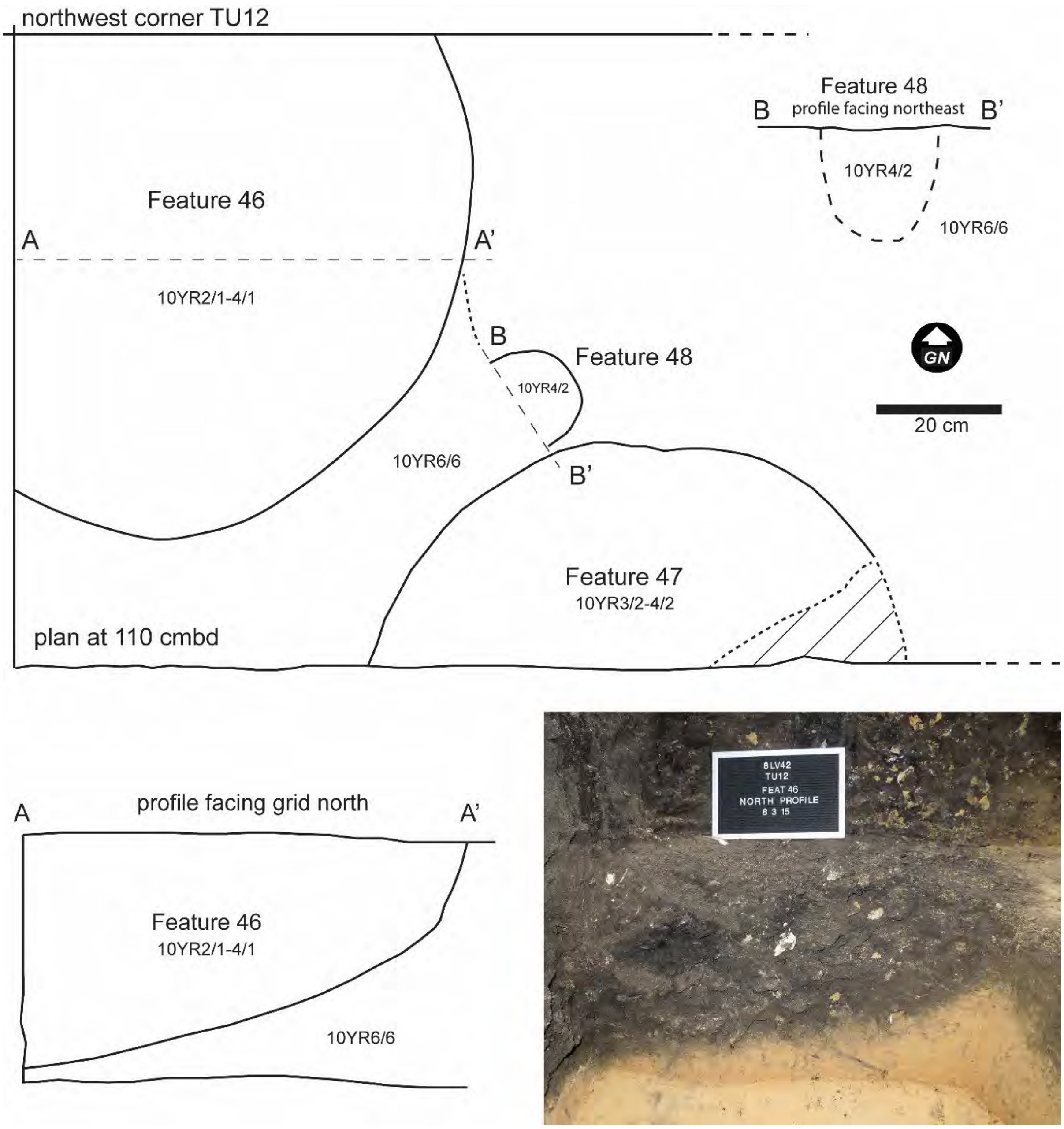

Figure 2-27. Planview of Features 46, 47, and 48, and profiles of section of Features 46 and 48, Test Unit 12, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Nonetheless, most of the basal portion of this feature, like Feature 46, was removed for 1/8-inch waterscreening and flotation. It was not been dated radiometrically although charcoal samples from this basal fill are available.

Oyster again dominated pit fill, followed by much fewer bivalves of other taxa, including scallop, and crown conch. A single bead is the only shell that was modified for a tool or ornament. Pottery is exclusively limestone-tempered plain sherds. A small number of chert flakes and shatter was accompanied by small clasts of limestone, sandstone, and mudstone. Vertebrate fauna were recovered at moderate frequency.

Features 48-51. Four features in TU12 are possible postholes. None of these is terribly convincing given better examples of postholes elsewhere at Shell Mound (e.g., TU1) and other nearby sites in the study area (e.g., Raleigh Island). We are doubly suspicious of the status of those in TU12 because the entire northeast corner of the unit—where these features are concentrated—was compromised by the root system of a large tree (demarcated in Figure 2-28 by dashed line surrounding Features 49–51). In addition to these three posthole-like features, the area demarcated as disturbed in Figure 2-28 encompassed another nine posthole-like anomalies that were not assigned feature numbers. The decision to assign numbers to these anomalies turned on the results of coring each with an Oakfield ¾-inch soil tube. All but three of the anomalies in this demarcated area proved to be ephemeral and irregular. The three that were assigned feature numbers were sectioned and profiled (Figure 2-28) and then sampled for flotation. A fourth such anomaly just to the west of the demarcated area was likewise sectioned, profiled, and sampled (Figure 2-28).

None of these four features contained much charcoal (<0.2 g in each) and we observed no evidence of burning to the surrounding matrix. Oyster shell and other shell was recovered from the fill of each. None contained pottery and only Features 49 and 50 had lithic material, two chert flakes in the former and a limestone clast in the latter. Vertebrate faunal remains were minimal.

The lack of spatial patterning and regularity among these features lessens the chance they pertain to architecture. Like the shell-filed postholes of the North Block, these features may well mark the locations of posts but not buildings. Only large-scale block excavation will resolve questions pertaining to domestic or public architecture.

Summary

Features documented in TU12 add six more to the inventory of large pits from the North Block of Shell Mound. Those from TU12 are generally conical in profile and as large or larger than those in the North Block, which tend to be either cylindrical or hemispherical. The density of large pits in TU12 is not much greater than that of the North Block, but Feature 39 alone comprised about one-fifth of the total volume of the test unit, and four others were as large as any in the North Block. Age estimates for two of the large pits from TU12 (Features 39 and 46) fall within the range established by AMS assays on charcoal from the North Block. If we extrapolate the aggregate density of features (1.375/m2) across the area bounded by the North Block and TU12 (ca. 50 x 10 m) a minimum of 687.5 large pits were dug and backfilled between about AD 400 and 650. That amounts to less than three pits per year but we hasten to add that this estimate is extremely conservative, while the age range is liberal. No matter these qualifications, the interior sideslope of Shell Mound, which consists largely of dune sand, was the locus of intensive pit-digging and backfilling activities that appear to have been timed to summer solstices (Sassaman et al. 2019). We have no sense if these activities were truly annual; to the extent thet were spaced more widely the frequency of pit digging and infilling per event would rise proportionately.

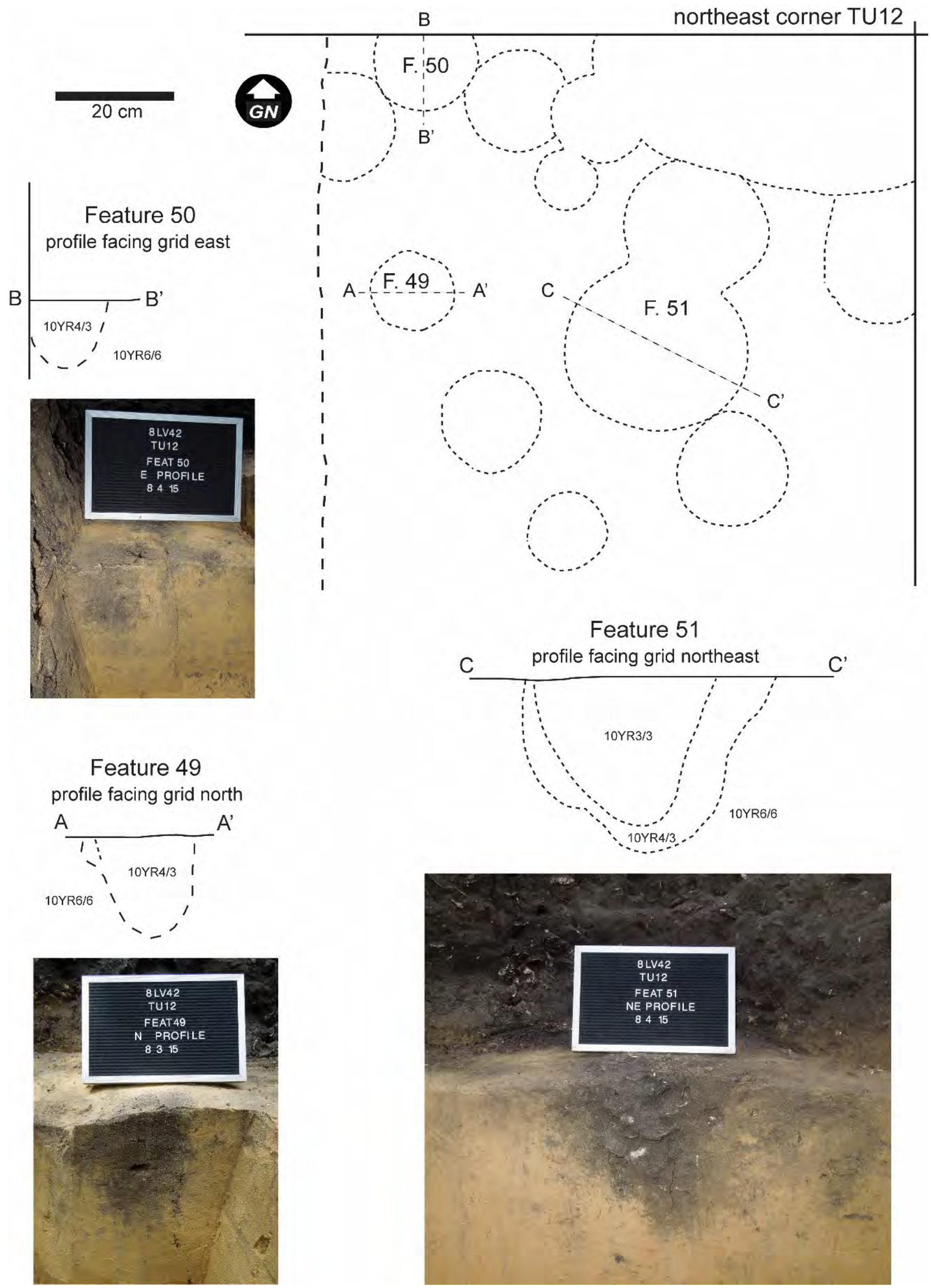

Figure 2-28. Planview and profiles of three of 12 small circular anomalies that were designated as features in the excavation of Test Unit 12, Shell Mound (8LV42).

The content of pit fill of features in TU12 also compares favorably to that of features in the North Block. Shellfish and vertebrate fauna are abundant in most pits and pottery is dominated by limestone-tempered plain sherds. Notably absent in TU12 pits are sherds from serving vessels with different pastes, such as Dunns Creek Red. Spatial segregation of aspects of summer solstice feasts might obtain but we have too little data at this point to evaluate on that possibility.

Test Unit 11

Test Unit 11 (TU11) was a 2 x 2-m unit excavated into the steep, interior sideslope of the south ridge of Shell Mound. Prior testing of the south ridge was confined to the exterior sideslope, specifically TUs 1 and 2 at the southern tip of the ridge (Figure 2-29). Observed in those units were thick mantles of oyster shell midden, some of it apparently mined and redeposited from autochthonous midden elsewhere. TU11 was sited to examine the stratigraphy of the reciprocal slope of the south ridge and we anticipated that it would consist exclusively of anthropogenic deposits as this location is removed from the relict dune arm that comprises the bulk of the north ridge.

The specific siting of TU12 was facilitated by a series of auger tests in the general area of the interior sideslope opposite TUs 1 and 2 (Figure 2-29). After establishing with a Dutch gouge auger that the substrate of interior opening ("plaza") in this location matched that observed in TUs 3-5, to the north, three four-inch bucket augers were sunk into the adjacent side slope to reveal thick shell midden with varying frequencies of other shell, pottery, and bone in generally dark, organically enriched sands. At elevations ranging from about 1.5–2.5 m above the elevation of the plaza, augers penetrated midden to depths ranging from 90 to 115 cmbs; none encountered sterile substrate before being terminated. TU11 was emplaced in a location just downslope from Auger 3, at roughly 2 m above the plaza elevation. Although a higher elevation may have been preferred to examine the deepest stratigraphic sequence, the practicalities of completing the excavation over the course of the five-week field school weighed heavily, as did the integrity of the shell-rich profiles and the safety of students.

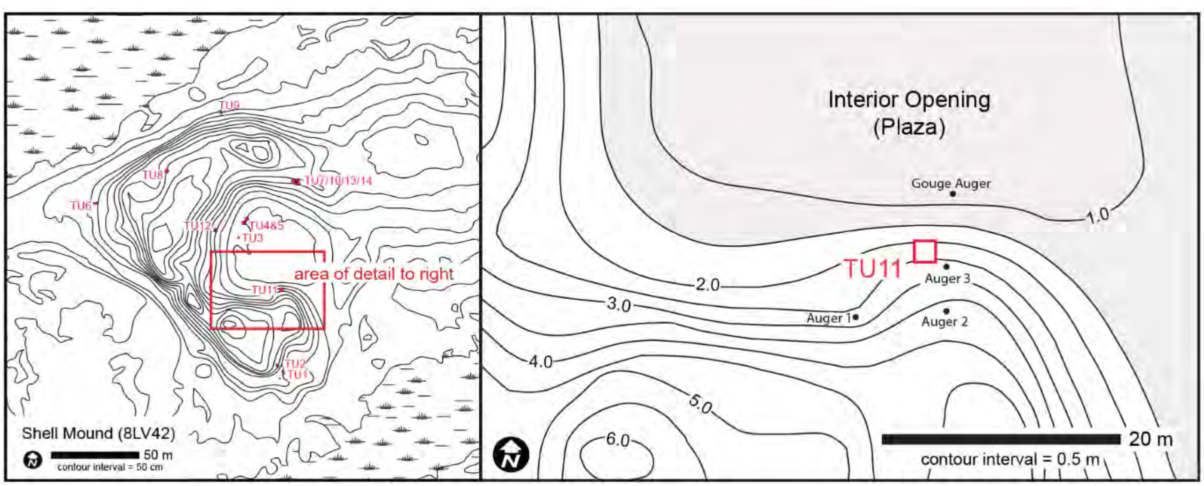

Figure 2-29. Shell Mound (8LV42) plan view and detail of the interior part of the south ridge with locations of augers and Test Unit 11.

The interior sideslope of the south ridge is a bit steeper than its counterpart on the north ridge. In order to level the steep gradient, the first two levels of TU11 (Levels A and B) were removed exclusively from the upslope (southern) half of the unit, Level A in a 50-cm wedge, and Level B in a 20-cm wedge. Because of the incline, the unit was divided in half on an east-to-west axis for the remainder of the excavation (Figure 2-30). After Level B, 10-cm arbitrary levels were excavated from the northern and southern 1 x 2-m subunit independently. Paperwork and bag numbers were assigned to each level of the subunits for levels C–O. The south half of TU11 was excavated to 190 cmbd (Level N South) and the north half was excavated to 195 cmbd (Level O North), at which point excavations halted due to flooding after major storms and heavy rain in the area. The unit did not drain in time to excavate it to sterile soil.

All matrix removed in level excavation was passed through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Upon completion of the excavation, the south wall of TU11 was sampled with a continuous column, 30 x 30 cm in plan. Samples were collected in ~10-cm increments and numbered 1–14, from the top down. All matrix from these bulk samples was processed with a Dausman Flote-Tech flotation machine and fractionated for secondary analysis. No features were recorded in TU11.

Figure 2-30. View facing east of field school students excavating the northern half of Test Unit 11, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Provided in Figures 2-31 and 2-32 are photographs and drawings of the south and west profiles from TU11. The north and east profiles were compromised by flooding and collapse to preclude detailed mapping; these profiles generally mirrored those of the north and east walls. Descriptions of the strata mapped are given in Table 2-7 and an inventory of materials recovered by level is given in Table 2-8 and in the bulk-sample column in Table 2-9.

The stratigraphy of TU11 is complicated but much of it consists of redeposited shell midden, not unlike like the sequences of TU1 on the opposite sideslope of the south ridge, and TU8, at the top of the north ridge. The biggest difference between the TU11 sequence and those of the other two units is the age of basal stratum. Whereas the other two have buried surfaces and middens dating to the early period of occupation (i.e., pre-AD 550), the basal stratum of TU11 (Stratum X) is estimated to date to AD 620–670. This estimate matches the age estimate for occupation of the interior plaza, evidently the final episode of occupation at the Shell Mound. Before proceeding with a description of the strata overlying this buried stratum, two qualifiers must be noted. First, flooding of the unit after heavy rains precluded excavation to sterile substrate. Augering below the water was not terribly effective and we of course could not control for the locations of subsurface features. Given the elevation of the surface in the adjacent plaza, the top of Stratum X is likely to be the ground surface on which midden formed and from which pits, if any, emanated. The depth of the sterile substrate would thus be a matter of the thickness of the midden, which extended at least 30 cm below the water level, or roughly 195 cmbd. The second caveat is that the age estimates for Stratum X and the interior plaza midden are based on only one AMS assay each. More dates are needed. Still, considering the depth of Stratum X, it is unlikely that charcoal from the surface infiltrated down through nearly 2 m of shell midden to provide a much-too-young age estimate for this surface.

Strata overlying this buried surface are dominated by oyster shell in generally discontinuous and convoluted lenses interspersed with organically-enriched sand with shell, bone, and artifacts. Just below these shell-rich layers and above Stratum X is a very dark grayish brown fine sand with some shell (Stratum IX). As seen in the west profile of TU11 (Figure 2-32), this is the first stratum from the top that does not follow the steep sideslope of the ridge. It is thus either a surface on which shell was deposited or possibly the pedogenic result of downward leaching of matrix from overlying shell. This stratum is not as well expressed in the west profile as it is in the south profile.

All strata above Stratum IX conform to the sideslope of the ridge and confirm what we observed in TUs 1 and 3: the south ridge of Shell Mound is entirely anthropogenic. In adding another example of reverse stratigraphy, TU11 provides further insight on how the south ridge was constructed. Irregular and discontinuous strata of whole oyster shell without much matrix (Strata III, V, VII) and interspersed with convoluted lenses or stringers of black to dark gray sand with some shell, bone, and artifacts (Str. IV, VI, VIA, VIII). The entire sequence above Stratum IX has the appearance of mounded matrix, with no discernable surfaces indicative of hiatuses in mounding. Based on a single AMS assay on charcoal from Stratum IV (1440 ± 30 BP; cal AD 570–665) the matrix of mounding was extant midden. Although additional assays would be desirable to substantiate this claim, two other locations at Shell Mound (TU1 and TU8) also had reverse stratigraphy.

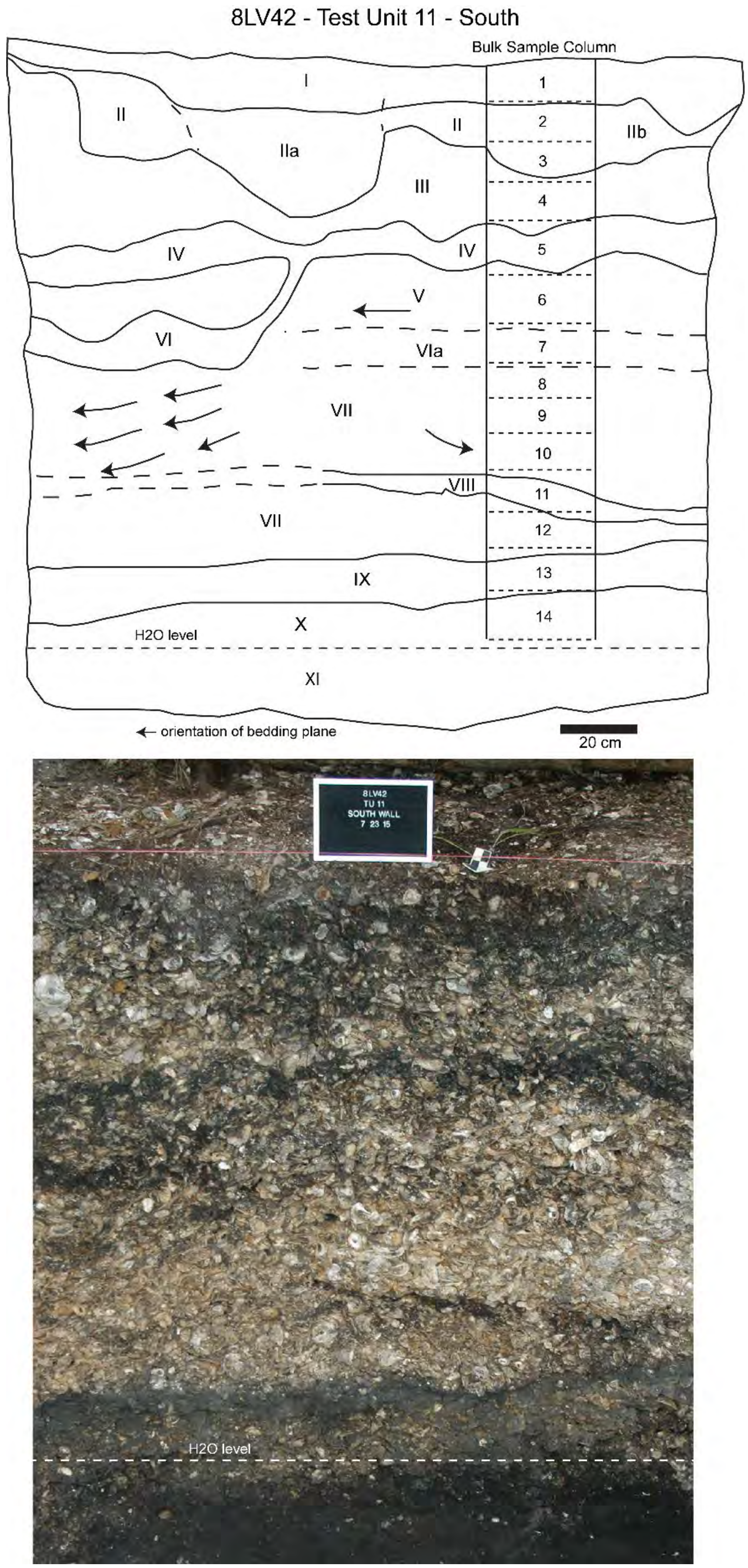

Figure 2-31. Photograph and scaled drawing of the profile of the south wall of Test Unit 11, Shell Mound (8LV42) with arrows indicating orientation of bedding planes. Photo of profile taken before flooding.

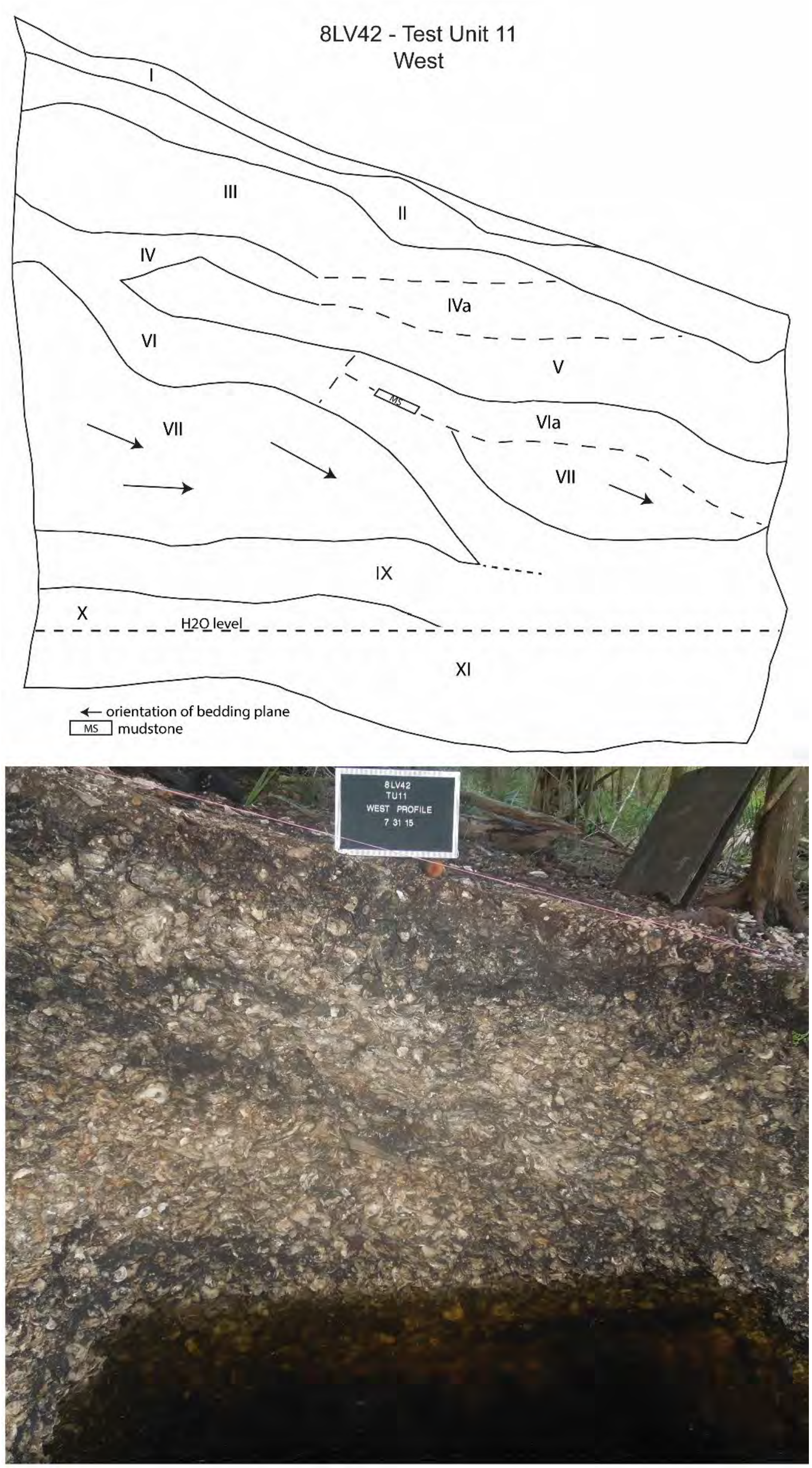

Figure 2-32. Photograph and scaled drawing of the profile of the west wall of Test Unit 11, Shell Mound (8LV42) with arrows showing orientation of bedding planes. Groundwater in unit obscures basal strata.

Table 2-7. Stratigraphic Units of Test Unit 11, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Stratum	Max Depth (cmbd)	Munsell Color	Description
I	84	10YR2/2	Very dark brown sand with whole and crushed oyster shell.
II	95	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with dense whole and crushed oyster shell. Two possible pits (IIa and IIb) not recorded as features.
III	75	n/a	Dense oyster shell and some gastropod shell with minimal matrix.
IV	80	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with oyster shell. Convoluted in both profiles; possibly lenses of redeposited midden coterminus with Stratum VI (1440 ± 30 BP).
IVa	88	10YR3/1	Very dark gray fine sand. Diffuse strata with dense whole oyster shell.
V	120	n/a	Dense oyster shell and some gastropod with minimal matrix; cf. Stratum III.
VI	145	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with dense oyster shell and bone. Convoluted in both profiles; possibly lenses of redeposited midden coterminus with Stratum IV.
VIa	136	10YR3/1	Very dark gray fine sand. Diffuse strata with dense oyster shell and bone.
VII	146	n/a	Dense oyster shell and some gastropod shell with minimal matrix.
VIII	144	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with whole and crushed shell and crushed bone. Stratum only apparent in south profile.
IX	161	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown fine sand. Horizontal strata with discontinuous, dense oyster shell and bone.
X	168+	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with oyster and gastropod shell diminishing with depth. Buried surface (midden). Truncated by water level at ~165 cmbd (1380 ± 30 BP).
XI	195	10YR2/1	Submerged continuation of Stratum X (buried surface/midden).

We cannot substantiate but suspect that the source of extant midden for mounding along the south ridge was the area of the interior sideslope of the north ridge between the North Block and TU12. The concavity of this slope deviates from the topographic trend of the dune arm, suggesting it is “artificial,” the result of terraforming. If so, the area mined for matrix would have included the fill of pits like those of the North Block, along with any surface middens. We also suspect but cannot substantiate that mined matrix was redeposited along the south ridge as discrete mounds that were eventually in-filled by additional matrix to form a more-or-less continuous ridge with occasional peaks.

Table 2-8. Inventory of Materials Recovered from Test Unit 11 by Level, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Level	Pottery Sherds n	wt (g)	Flaked Stone n	wt (g)	Modified Shell n	wt (g)	Misc. Shell n	wt (g)	Vertebrate Fauna wt (g)	Misc. Rock wt (g)	Historic wt (g)
A	57	248.9			7	325.1	204	3,210.6	804.8	304.1	4.3
B	83	214.5	2	4.2	8	317.3	273	4,894.1	925.6	420.6[a]	1.9
C (North)	42	98.1	1	0.8	3	94.2	69	1,142.2	259.6	402.6	
C (South)	19	158.5			3	147.9	55	1,251.5	420.4	58.8[b]	
D (North)	30	122.5	1	7.3	3	112.6	42	645.3	289.4	125.5	
D (South)	35	82.8	4	32.8	4	147.9	91	2,590.2	775.8	26.7	
E (North)	43	144.4			5	205.8	54	821.3	574.3	71.1	
E (South)	11	49.1	2	5.8	5	227.7	78	2,078.7	640.5	239.1[c]	
F (North)	32	112.4	1	1.0	4	147.8	84	1,490.6	605.1	11.0	
F (South)	20	96.3	1	37.4	3	167.2	74	2,713.1	489.3	307.4	
G (North)	30	87.9	1	5.1	2	82.8	163	1,772.8	582.2	46.4	
G (South)	13	64.9			5	338.7	43	1,696.3	162.3	51.0	
H (North)	18	66.0	2	2.5	2	58.8	47	1,346.2	456.9	208.9	
H (South)	16	147.5			2	120.9	36	1,690.1	274.4	17.1	
I (North)	21	99.8	4	7.5	3	131.7	47	896.8	341.5	41.2	
I (South)	8	54.0			4	261.4	37	1,356.4	93.7	265.7	
J (North)	43	169.0	1	1.4	9	408.3	55	1,729.5	379.8		
J (South)	10	36.4			2	89.0	40	1,394.4	31.7		
K (North)	12	66.6			2	151.1	31	481.8	185.1	21.4	
K (South)	12	79.9	3	90.4	1	79.8	39	1,318.0	487.9	4.7	
L (North)	13	77.3			4	206.1	20	664.8	101.6	8.6	
L (South)	9	22.6			4	143.6	47	2,011.2	223.3	32.7	
M (North)	7	51.6			2	126.8	62	1,693.1	121.1		
M (South)	16	87.5			6	345.5	36	1,449.1	136.6	122.9	
N (North)	5	25.7					65	1,453.8	174.2		
N (South)	57	381.9	2	1.5	3	148.9	65	1,359.7	301.8		
O (North)	82	346.5	9	69.7	1	24.4	44	708.8	79.1		
Total	744	3,192.6	35	267.4	97	4,611.3	1,901	43,860.4	9,918.0	2,069.0	6.2

[a]includes one limestone hammerstone, 87.5 g; [b]includes one piece of polished stone, 5.1 g; [c]includes one limestone hammerstone, 189.0 g

Table 2-9. Inventory of Materials Recovered from Column of Test Unit 11, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Sample	Pottery Sherds ct	wt(g)	Flaked Stone ct	wt(g)	Modified Shell ct	wt(g)	Oyster Shell wt(g)	Other Bivalve Shell wt(g)	Gastro-pod Shell wt(g)	>1/8" Vert. Fauna wt(g)	>1/8" Botan-icals wt(g)	Misc. Rock wt(g)
1 (Bag 344)	17	14.4					3,293.9	16.4	24.6	8.5		
2 (Bag 345)	2	0.4					5,071.3	60.4	16.5	46.7	1.0	15.3
3 (Bag 346)	1	2.4					6,685.6	41.4	41.2	58.5	1.7	
4 (Bag 347)	3	22.6					8,069.6	72.3	54.5	85.8	0.5	25.7
5 (Bag 348)	6	19.1					4,334.2	135.3	104.1	69.8	0.6	0.1
6 (Bag 349)	9	29.5					11,881.8	268.0	70.3	97.1	0.7	749.2[a]
7 (Bag 350)	20	292.4					8,800.1	82.4	716.6	77.4		23.3
8 (Bag 351)	7	13.0					9,313.0	56.7	192.4	32.3	0.8	0.1
9 (Bag 352)							6,361.8	22.3	105.4	19.9	0.1	0.1
10 (Bag 353)							1,384.7	41.5	140.3	12.8	0.5	
11 (Bag 354)	1	2.6					11,676.0	29.9	0.2	26.4	0.4	0.6
12 (Bag 355)					1	67.7	5,976.0	26.3	4.3	19.5		
13 (Bag 356)							8,407.2	81.3	47.8	21.4	0.1	0.1
14 (bag 357)	3	23.3	1	0.1			10,587.6	97.0	134.5	142.3	1.5	8.6
Total	69	419.7	1	0.1	1	67.7	101,842.8	1,031.2	1,652.7	718.4	7.9	823.1

[a]one limestone slab with ground/pecked surface

Turning now to the content of the matrix of TU11, oyster is of course the dominant constituent. As noted earlier, much of the oyster shell is free of significant sediment, although none is truly “clean” shell. Other bivalve taxa that occur at low frequency include *Mercenaria*, scallop, and pen shell. Marine gastropods are dominated by crown conch, but also include lightning whelk, tulip shell, and moon snail. Neither gastropods nor non-oyster bivalves covary with oyster shell by weight in the column, for which we have 100-percent recovery. Vertebrate fauna by weight, in contrast, covary with oyster shell in the upper half of the column (Samples 1–7) but not in the subsequent thick stratum of largely oyster shell (Stratum VII, Samples 8–12), where vertebrate fauna weights remain relatively low. The basal sample in Stratum X (the buried midden) is more like the upper strata in its abundance of bone. The same is true of pottery sherds: all but one of 69 sherds from column samples came from Samples 1–8 and Sample 14. This difference may also pertain to the results of level excavation but we refrain from comparing levels that crosscut strata. Generally speaking, the upper levels produced more pottery than lower levels with the exception again of the buried midden.

Patterned variation in the structure and content of mounded matrix in TU11 enables us to infer two macrounits of deposition atop a buried midden/surface (Stratum X): (1) a lower macrounit (Stratum VII) of mostly bedded oyster shell with little sediment whose dip in the west profile of the unit makes it the lowest in elevation to deviate from a relatively flat plane; and (2) an upper macrounit of interdigitated and somewhat discombobulated strata of organically enriched sands with shell, bone, and artifacts (i.e., midden) amidst diverse strata of largely oyster shell. Whereas roots, rodents, and other postdepositional disturbances abound, there is nothing to suggest that the difference between these two macrounits is pedogenic or the outcome of some such transformative process.

Were these two macrounits in TU11 emplaced at the same time? It would take a large number of additional radiometric dates and perhaps some micromorphology to answer that question with good authority. Still, we have reason to suspect that these macrounts indeed were emplaced roughly at the same time, around AD 650, in the final decade of Shell Mound’s history as a place of living and gathering. The age estimate of the buried midden (Stratum X) is our only benchmark for TU11, but it matches an age estimate for the interior plaza midden, the latest of late dates for the site. None of the eight dates we have for summer solstice pits at Shell Mound are more recent than AD 650. Of course, solstice events could have continued for decades later using places and pits of the dune arm we have yet to investigate. However, if the ephemeral midden that formed in the open plaza area truly post-dates AD 650, then the portion of the dune arm containing pit fill and perhaps surface middens must have been removed some time before then. That would account for the upper macrounit of TU11, whose basal age estimate is AD 570–665, mostly within the established period of solstice feasts. It bears emphasizing that the age estimates for matrix used to build the south ridge has no bearing on the timing of the event of its emplacement other than to be necessarily older than the event itself.

Additional testing and radiometric dates may likely expand what appears eventful into a process that elapsed over many years, perhaps decades. It is reasonable to consider, for instance, that the lower macrounit of TU11 was emplaced long before the upper macrounit. Immediately superior to the lower macrounit in places along both profiles, but especially the west profile, is a stratum with many of the qualities of a buried A horizon, or its anthropogenic equivalent in organic matter. It follows that this surface would have been exposed for an appreciable amount of time, a few years at least. In most places these organically enriched sands are too irregular in thickness and orientation to mark buried surfaces although postdepostional disturbances may account for much of the irregularity. We doubt that any of these stringers or lenses of dark earth are merely the casts of old roots because of the concentration of bone and artifacts associated with them. Like the whole shell of both macrounits, these irregular strata were probably laid down in the act of terraforming

It is also reasonable to consider that the two macrounits in TU11 were emplaced at roughly the same time but consisted of matrix mined from different deposits at the site. The source of the oyster shell of the lower macrounit is unknown. As noted earlier, we suspect that the matrix of the upper macrounit came from the interior dune arm and its plethora of large pits filled with the remains of summer solstice feasts. Preliminary inspection of vertebrate fauna from levels of the upper macrounit matches the content of pit fill from the North Block, including juvenile white ibis, marine turtles, and abundant mullet, among other fishes. The pottery distribution noted earlier lends additional support, particularly in the incidence of spicule-tempered pottery with red paint or slip (Dunns Creek Red). Not many such sherds were recovered from level excavation of TU11 (n = 6), but all but one came from levels of the upper macrounit. It bears repeating that all of the Dunns Creek Red pottery sherds from pits of the north ridge came from the North Block. Additional discussion of this type of pottery and its role in summer solstice feasts is reserved for the section on material culture below.

Summary

Test Unit 11 on the interior sideslope of the south ridge revealed a stratigraphic sequence of mounded shell and earth that matches in most respects the sequence observed in TU1 on the external sideslope of the ridge. The upper macrounits of both profiles consist of redeposited shell, midden, and likely pit fill from deposits that accumulated on site between about AD 400 and 650, when summer solstice feasts were held. The difference between TU11 and TU1 has to do with the age of the submound midden. The basal midden in TU1 dates back to the Deptford era (ca. 500 BC–AD 200) and includes Late Archaic pit features. The basal midden of TU11 dates to the terminus of the history of occupation and ritual gatherings at Shell Mound. Because of the imposition of rising groundwater, we do not know if an earlier component was simply not reached in TU11. Moreover, the first layer of shell overlying the basal midden in TU1 has been dated to ca. AD 600–660 (Sassaman et al. 2013), so the difference between these two sequences may be more imagined than real. Either way, what little subsurface testing has been conducted into the south ridge affirms that it is entirely anthropogenic (and not underlain by a dune arm or some-such relief), and that beneath mounded deposits is a midden that began to form long before Shell Mound arose as a place of gathering. The age estimate of this submound midden in TU11 suggests that this portion of the south ridge was not capped with shell and earth until about AD 650, when gatherings ceased but the interior opening was occupied over a few decades before Shell Mound was abandoned as a place of dwelling.

MATERIAL CULTURE

Material culture from 2015 testing at Shell Mound consists of pottery sherds (n = 6,045), flaked stone (n = 1,090), and shell tools (n = 292), with an additional 20 pieces of stone that was modified and/or used for grinding, pounding, or abrading, and two pieces of worked bone. Sherds dominate the assemblages of all three proveniences (North Block, TU12, TU11) and were especially abundant in TU12 (Figure 2-33). TU12 also produced the largest assemblages of flaked stone and shell tools. In fact, TU12 accounts for 63.0 percent of all artifacts even though it comprises only one-quarter of the area excavated. In contrast, TU11 accounts for only 12.7 percent of all artifacts even though it comprises an area equal to TU12 and with slightly greater volume.

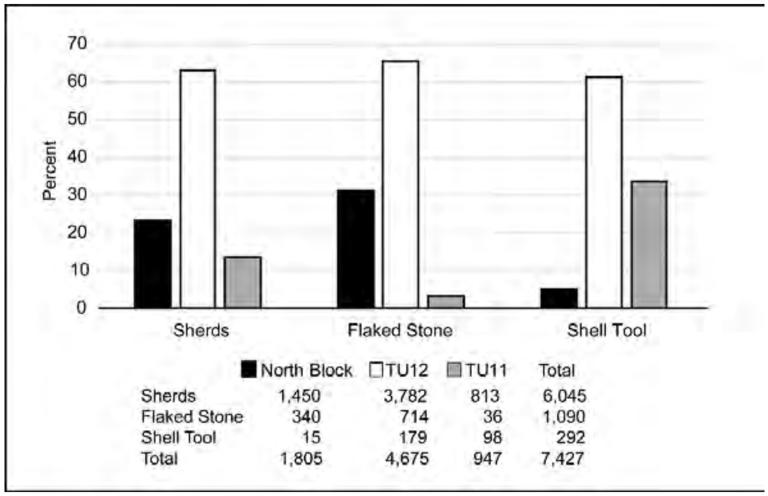

Figure 2-33. Relative percentage of sherds, flaked stone, and shell tools from three proveniences of Shell Mound (8LV42).

The differences in artifact density across proveniences mirrors the contexts of deposition, with the pits of TU12 and the North Block containing relatively more artifacts per unit volume than the oyster shell-rich strata of the lower macrounit of TU11. Beyond density, it is worth considering how particular types of artifacts are distributed across contexts. We mentioned earlier the seemingly biased distribution of Dunns Creek Red, for instance. Figure 2-33 suggests another biased pattern in the greater proportion of shell tools in TU11 compared to the North Block. The greatest number of these items comes from TU12, but only in TU11 do shell tools eclipse flaked stone by count and comprise a double-digit percentage of all artifacts in a provenience. These and other spatial patterns in the distributions of artifacts recur in our description of these objects by type in the sections that follow.

Pottery Sherds

The 6,045 pottery sherds >1/4-inch in size recovered from 2015 testing of Shell Mound are dominated by those tempered with limestone (81.3 percent; Table 2-10). Consistent with results of earlier testing at the site, limestone-tempered pottery is dominant in all contexts dating from ca. AD 400–650, including the large pits of the North Block and TU12. The balance of sherds from 2015 testing include those tempered with sand (13.5 percent), sponge spicules (2.7 percent), assorted materials (2.1 percent), and grog (0.4 percent). As might be expected of small samples, these lesser wares are not distributed across contexts equally. We consider in the sections that follow which of these biased distributions is a matter of patterned site use versus sample error.

Sherds less than ½-inch in size (crumb sherds) comprise nearly half (49.5 percent) of the sitewide sample of 6,045 sherds. In Table 2-10, crumb shreds are classified as “eroded/UID” even though many such items express plain and rarely decorated exterior surfaces. Our reluctance in sorting crumb sherds by surface treatment hinges of course on their diminutive size, which inhibits accurate determination for lack of surface area. Crumb sherds are, however, classified by temper type, which provides some insight on differential breakage among vessels of various ware groups. Added to the class of eroded/UID sherds are larger examples with exterior surfaces that are truly eroded beyond recognition. Aside from two limestone-tempered body sherds classified as eroded, the only ware group with poorly preserved surfaces is spicule-tempered; of the body and rim sherds of this group, 24.3 percent were too eroded to recognize surface treatment. This is a typical condition for spicule-tempered pottery and its chalky texture. That aside, the preservation of pottery at Shell Mound is typically excellent owing to so much of it deposited into pits and other contexts of rapid burial.

Table 2-10. Absolute Frequency and Weight (g) of Pottery Sherds from 2015 Investigations of Shell Mound (8LV42), by Temper and Surface Treatment.

	Plain		Stamped		Impressed		Other		Eroded/UID		Total	
Temper	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)
Limestone												
Base	17	340.2									17	340.2
Body	2,221	15,755.6	4[a]	60.2	1	2.9	2[b]	8.4	2	31.0	2,230	15,858.1
Rim	247	3,940.3									247	3,940.3
Crumb									2,422	2,581.9	2,422	2,581.9
Subtotal	2,485	20,036.1	4	60.2	1	2.9	2	8.4	2,424	2,612.9	4,916	22,720.5
Sand												
Base	4	108.1									4	108.1
Body	268	1,305.5	25	183.9	2	33.8	1[d]	2.4			296	1,525.6
Rim	43	204.4	4	74.2							47	278.6
Crumb									472	465.2	472	465.2
Subtotal	311	1,509.9	29[c]	258.1	2	33.8	1	2.4	472	465.2	815	2,269.4
Spicule												
Body	66	358.5	1[f]	4.9			1[g]	3.8	27	59.9	95	427.1
Rim	15	66.9					1[h]	39.0			16	105.9
Crumb									54	36.2	54	36.2
Subtotal	81[e]	425.4	1	4.9			2	42.8	81	96.1	165	569.2
Grog												
Body	17	71.5									17	71.5
Rim	1	3.9									1	3.9
Crumb									6	3.9	6	3.9
Subtotal	18	75.4							6	3.9	24	79.3
Assorted												
Body	80	578.5					1[i]	5.6			81	584.1
Rim	6	176.0									6	176.0
Crumb									38	44.0	38	44.0
Subtotal	86	754.5					1	5.6	38	44.0	125	804.1
Total	2,981	22,801.3	34	323.2	3	36.7	6	59.2	3,021	3,222.1	6,045	26,442.5

[a] simple stamped; [b] incised; [c] includes 11 check stamped; 1 linear check stamped; 17 simple stamped; [d] incised; [e] includes eight sherds with red paint (Dunns Creek Red); [f] check stamped; [g] incised; [h] Ocklawaha Plain; [i] incised

Limestone-Tempered Pottery. Pottery with limestone for temper is by far the most common type of pottery in the greater study area. Two series of limestone-tempered pottery are recognized in Florida. Goggin (1948) defined the Pasco series from work in central Florida, and Willey (1949:361–366) defined the Perico series from work just south of Tampa Bay. The spatial distribution of these series extends to the northern Gulf coast of Florida, at least as far north as Horseshoe Beach. We are reluctant to use either of these type designations to classify pottery from Shell Mound, although it is probably safe to assert that all of it fits more closely within the Pasco series than its coastal counterpart farther south. Better data on the timing and technofunctional variation of limestone-tempered pottery in the greater region is needed to know how such variation relates to social groupings. As far as chronology is concerned, we are confident that limestone-tempered pottery dates from the third century BC through at least the eighth century AD We also have some useful data on technofunctional variation among limestone-tempered vessels from the research of graduate students in the Archaeological Ceramics practicum at the University of Florida. One early effort by Jason O'Donoughue (2009) involved the analysis of surface collections from sites throughout the study area to establish some baseline data on technofunctional variation of limestone-tempered pottery. The assemblage consisted of sample of 109 vessel lots from four sites (Coon, Little Bradford, Deer, and Big Pine islands), all to the north of Shell Mound. A summary of his results issued in the 2015 report on Shell Mound (Sassaman et al. 2015a:52) bears repeating:

> Like the assemblage from Shell Mound, the ones analyzed by O'Donoughue consist of predominantly (88 percent) plain vessels. Three forms were recognized from inspection of rim profiles: jars (52 percent), open bowls (22 percent), and restricted bowls (26 percent). Although jars tended to be larger than bowls, and restricted bowls were thicker-walled than other forms, there were actually no marked differences among vessel forms in metric dimensions of variation. As a lot, the limestone-tempered vessels had orifice diameters that averaged (± one sigma) 25.24 ± 7.97 cm, and vessel wall thickness (measured 3 cm below the lip) that averaged 8.56 ± 1.54 mm. Lips across vessel forms were generally rounded or flattened. Limestone particles in the body of sherds varied from moderate to abundant, but much of it had leached out of many sherds because of its solubility. In fact, the advantages of limestone as temper (workability, limits shrinkage during drying) are offset by the fact that it hydrates and dissolves, and can contribute to thermal shock (lime spalling) when heated. O'Donoughue found that about 20 percent and possibly as many as 40 percent of the vessels in his sample bore traces of soot, direct evidence for use over fire. Salt or saltwater added to clay ameliorates the negative effects of heating hydrated limestone (Rye 1976), a practice that apparently native potters followed because lime spalls are rare on limestone-tempered pottery in the study area.

Subsequent to the issuance of the 2015 report, analysis of Shell Mound pottery by students in Archaeological Ceramics expanded the range of vessel forms to include outslanting bowls, a shouldered jar, and a "straight sided pot" (Barbour 2015). The latter would appear to be the equivalent of a "jar" in O'Donoughue's (2009) analysis, although in virtually all vessel lots in both his and the current samples, the height of vessels cannot be estimated and thus the difference between a "straight sided pot" and a "jar" cannot turn on the ratio of height to maximum diameter. Side-stepping this issue for now, we acknowledge that a variety of vessel forms can have direct or straight rims but that the orientation of such rims coupled with estimates for orifice diameter remain useful for inferring basic vessel form and possibly function.

Despite the difficulties of estimating total vessel size and shape from fragments, several limestone-tempered vessel rim sherds from 2015 investigations show that some vessels were quite large. Some of the sherds from features in TU12 and the North Block, for instance, came from vessels up with orifices up to 50 cm in diameter. To better quantify these large forms an aggressive refitting campaign was launched with all sizeable sherds from TU12 and the North Block. This resulted in the identification of 25 vessel lots of jar-like and bowl forms, all but four of which are limestone tempered; the exceptions are sand tempered (Table 2-11). Figure 2-34 illustrates portions of eight limestone-tempered vessels in this subsample and Figure 2-35 provides the profiles of 22 vessel lots in the sample for which profiles could be drawn to at least 3 cm below the lip.

Table 2-11. Metric and Qualitative Data on Limestone- and Sand-Tempered Large-Vessel Lots from Test Unit 12 and the North Block of Shell Mound (8LV42).

Vessel Lot #	Temper[a]	Orifice Diam (cm)	Percent Orifice	Wall Thk (mm)	Rim Form[b]	Lip Form[c]	Exterior Surface[d]	Interior Surface[d]	Soot/ Carbon.[e]
1	LS	50	18	8.2	ST	RD	IR	SM	EXT
2	LS	26	34	9.6	ST	RD	IR	IR	EXT
3	LS	42	12	7.3	ST	IR	IR	IR	EXT/INT
4	LS	34	8	8.0	ST	IR	IR	IR	
5	LS	25	35	7.5	ST	RD	IR	IR	EXT
6	LS	30	12	8.0	ST	IR	IR	IR	
7	LS	46	8	6.7	ST	RD	IR	SM	EXT
8	LS	30	10	7.9	ST	IR	IR	IR	INT
9	LS	34	13	7.7	ST	RD	IR	SM	INT
10	LS	48	4	7.8	ST	IR	IR	SM	EXT
11	SA	36	12	6.9	IN	BE	IR	SM	EXT/INT
12	LS	30	6	6.5	ST	RD	IR	SM	
13	LS	34	5	9.6	ST	RD	IR	SM	
14	LS	38	8	7.8	ST	IR	IR	SM	EXT/INT
15	LS			9.1	IN	RD	IR	IR	EXT
16	LS	34	4	7.9	ST	RD	IR	SM	
17	LS	22	8	8.7	ST	FL	IR	SM	
18	SA	22	5	6.0	CO	TP	SM	SM	
19	SA	38	9			RD	SM	SM	
20	LS	46	4	11	ST	IR	IR	IR	
21	LS	22	11	8.1	ST	RD	IR	IR	
22	SA	48	3	8.2	ST	RD	SM	SM	
23	LS			8.3	ST	RD	IR	IR	EXT
24	LS					FL			
25	LS	50	5	8.3	ST	RD	SM	SM	

[a]LS = limestone; SA = sand
[b]ST = straight; IN = incurvate; CO = collared
[c]RD = rounded; IR = irregular; BE = beveled; FL = flat; TP = tapered
[d]IR = irregular; SM = smoothed
[e]EXT = exterior’ INT = interior

Figure 2-34. Photographs and rim profiles of large vessels from pit features in Test Unit 12, Shell Mound (8LV42).

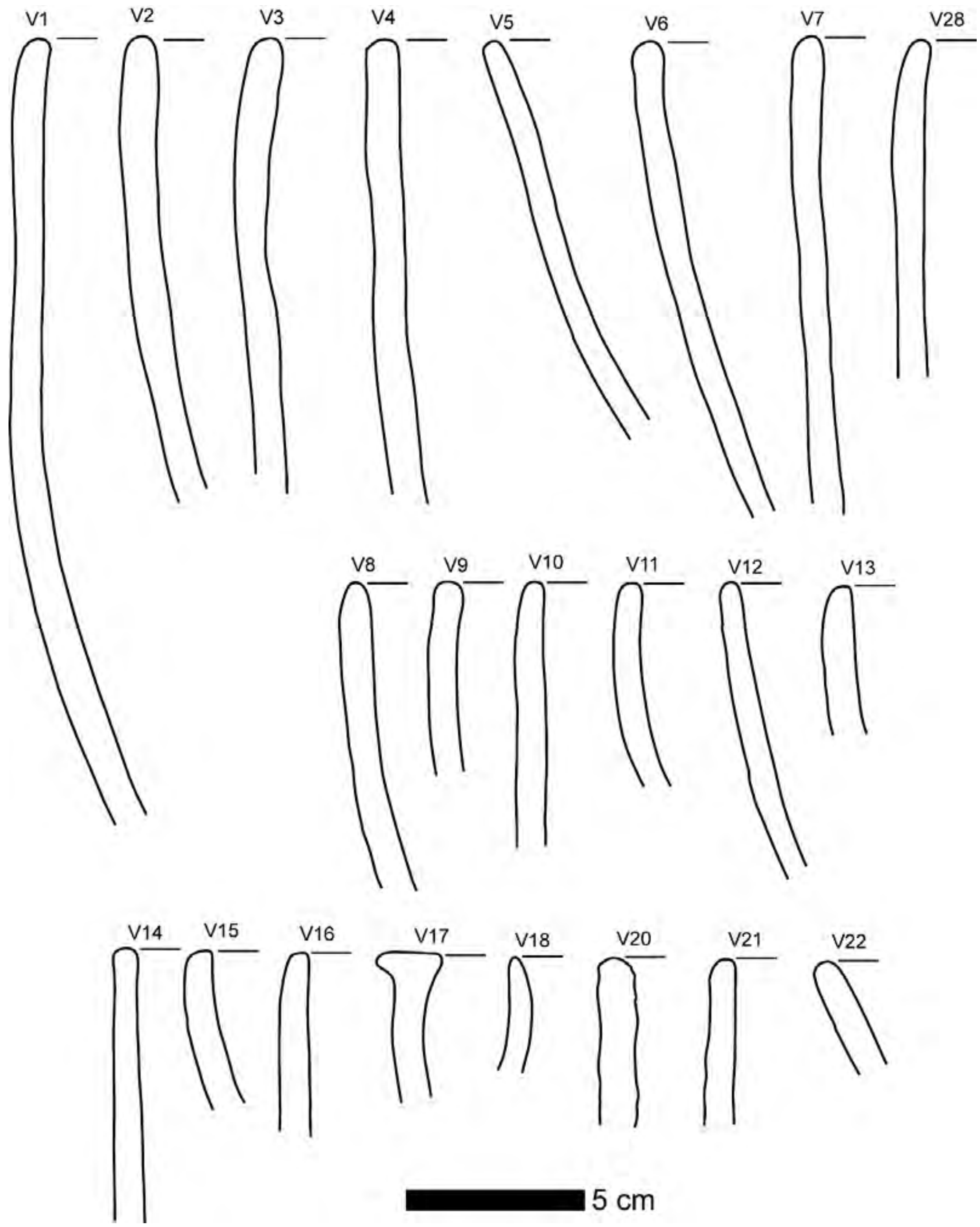

Figure 2-35. Rim profiles of vessels from pit features of TU12 and the North Block, Shell Mound (8LV42).

The 21 limestone-tempered vessel lots listed in Table 2-11 vary little by rim form, orientation, wall thickness, and surface condition, but they do vary appreciably by orifice diameter. Ranging from a low of 22 to a high of 50 cm, orifice diameter averages 35.6 ± 9.4 cm for the subsample of 18 vessel lots for which this dimension could be reasonably estimated. No matter the size of vessels, wall thickness varies little around an average of 8.2 ± 1.0 mm. All but one of the vessels has irregular exterior surfaces, meaning that they have not been smoothed or otherwise rendered consistent in surface texture. About half of them have smoothed interior surfaces. Eleven of 20 vessels have carbon deposits on one of more surfaces; seven have soot on exterior walls, two have carbonization on interior walls, and two have it on both exterior and interior surfaces. One additional vessel lacks soot but has highly oxidized surfaces from exposure to heat. Evidently most of the limestone vessels in this subsample were used directly over fire.

The five vessels with orifice diameters >45 cm comprise a mode in the frequency distribution of vessel size that warrants further discussion. These were large cooking pots, presumably larger than what was necessary to prepare meals for a small group of people. The best example for estimating total volume of large pots is Vessel 1 (Figure 2-34; Table 2-11), which was recovered from the pit fill of Feature 39. Figure 2-36 is a projection of its total profile, 50 cm wide at the orifice and nearly 40 cm tall. A pot this large could hold up to 30 liters of liquid (~8 gallons) but a more reasonable estimate allowing for the addition of solids to a liquid base would be about 20 liters (~5 gallons). Either way this was a high-capacity vessel whose sooting attests to direct-heat cooking but whose surface treatment would suggest expedient or short-term use. Vessel 1 also has what is arguably a "kill hole" on its sidewall, essentially a radial fracture from impact on the inside of the vessel (Figure 2-34). The lip-parallel fracture plane below the radial fracture shows that impact also caused the wall to break along the contact between two coils.

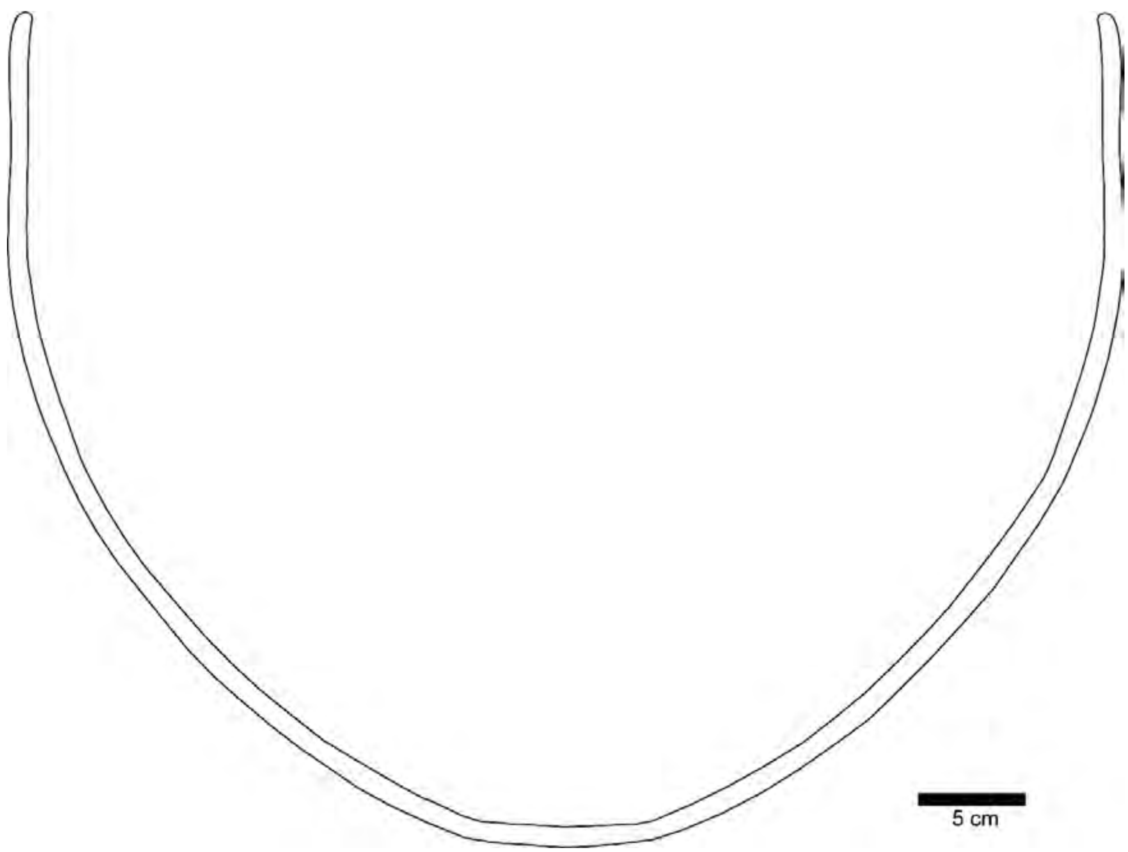

Figure 2-36. Projected profile of Vessel 1 from Feature 39, Test Unit 12, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Exterior walls are especially irregular and unsmoothed among a group of medium-sized vessels, the best examples of which are Vessels 4 and 6 (Figure 2-37). These two have orifice diameters of 34 and 30 cm, respectively, and both have walls of ~8 mm thick. Vessel 4 is a straight-walled pot, while Vessel 6 has a straight rim that is somewhat outflaring. The irregular surfaces of both show not only a lack of smoothing of wet clay but also in the case of Vessel 6, limited compression of successive coils. They truly look as if they were made for short-term use and certainly would not do well under repeated thermal applications. Although neither of these examples bears traces of soot, they were most likely made and used as direct-heat cooking vessels. Their counterparts in the subsample with soot may not express the same level of expediency as Vessels 4 and 6, but with only one exception (from the North Block), they too were not likely designed for repeated use. On balance, the limestone-tempered cookware from TU12 and notably Feature 39, seems to have been made, used, broken, and discarded over the course of single events.

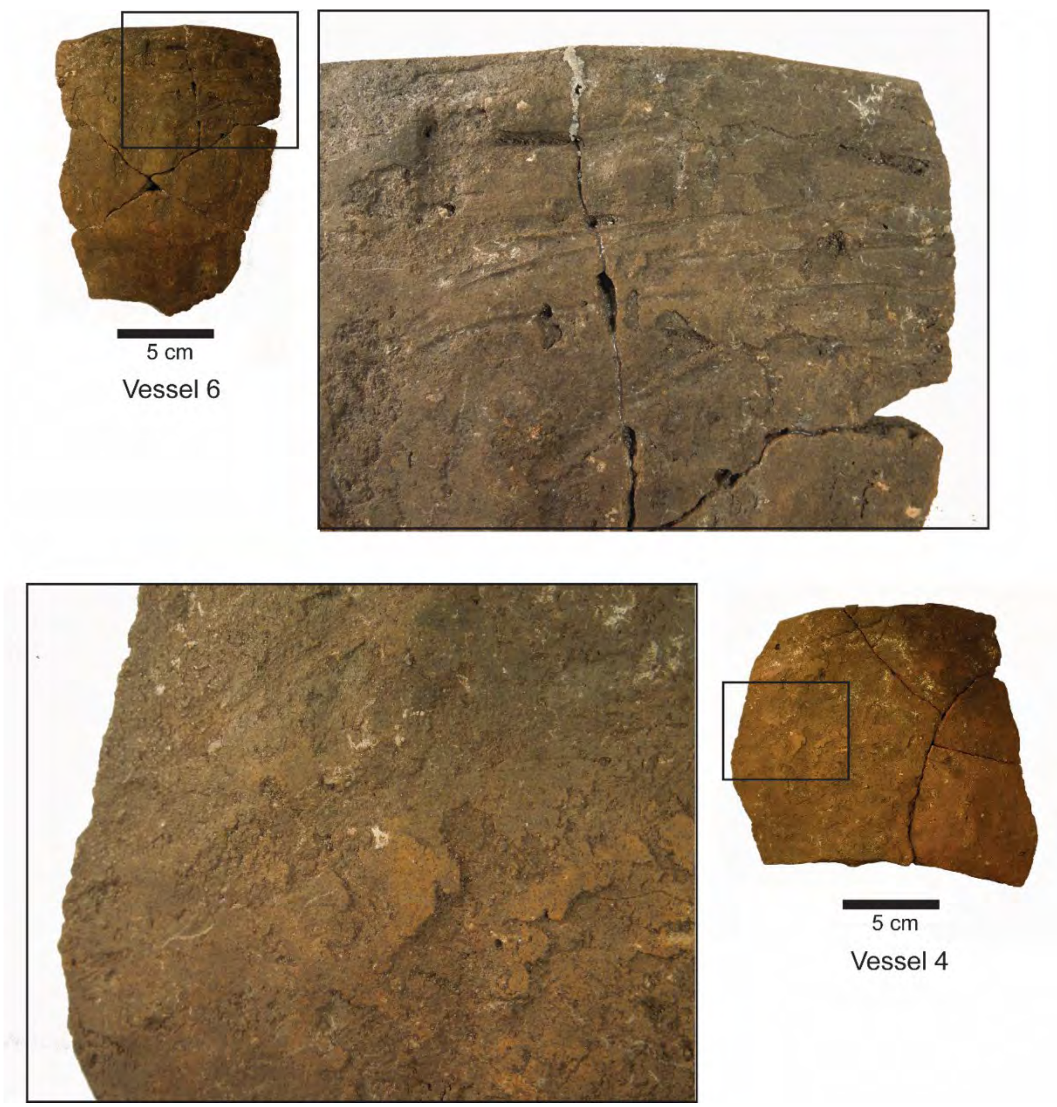

Figure 2-37. Close-up views of the unsmoothed exterior surfaces of Vessels 4 and 6, Test Unit 12, Shell Mound (8LV42).

Beyond cookware, limestone-tempered vessels from Shell Mound include shallow bowls with either direct or outflaring rims (Barbour 2015). These same rim profiles occur on cookware so we have to compare profiles with orifice diameter and use alteration to identify vessels better suited to serving than to cooking. Shallow and wide-mouthed vessels would not serve well the needs of prolonged cooking given their propensity for evaporate heat loss. That does not preclude, however, short-term uses over fire that would lead to soot and indeed some of the smaller bowls bear this out. In addition, some of the vessels with outflaring walls, such as Vessel 5 (Figure 2-34), are actually quite tall and thus conducive to more prolonged cooking with liquid because of greater volume. This ambiguity over actual uses of vessels cannot be resolved with the data at hand, but we might add that vessels described by Barbour (2015) as “open bowls” or “outslanting bowls” are more common and smaller in size in the North Block than in TU12 and they have fewer examples of sooting. It follows that the North Block has a greater emphasis on serving vessels and less emphasis on cooking vessels than TU12, a hypothesis we will revisit in the section on spicule-tempered pottery below.

Sand-Tempered Pottery. Four of the 25 vessels lists in Table 2-11 are sand-tempered. Sherds given to these vessel lots all came from TU12, but sand-tempered sherds are widely distributed across the site. Unlike the limestone-tempered vessels from Shell Mound, these sand-tempered counterparts tend to have uniform, smoothed surfaces. They vary in orifice diameter from 22 to 36 cm and in wall thickness from 6.0 to 8.2 mm. Sample size is too small to assess statistically the correlation between vessel wall thickness and orifice diameter, but they tend to covary in positive fashion. Rim form and orientation is diverse for such a small group of vessels, with one (Vessel 18) sporting a collared rim. The only example with soot is Vessel 11, with a 36-cm-diameter orifice, vessel walls 6.9 mm thick, a slightly incurvate rim, and a smoothed interior but irregular exterior.

The ratio of sand-tempered vessels to limestone-tempered vessels comes close to the ratio of sherds with these tempers in the sitewide assemblage reported in Table 2-10, roughly one sand-tempered sherd for every six limestone-tempered sherds. Despite the smaller proportion, sand-tempered sherds express greater variation than their more common counterparts. At 90.7 percent, plain sherds (n = 311) dominate the assemblage but a variety of stamped and impressed surfaces occur across a modest sample of 32 sherds. Examples of these surface treatments can be seen in Figure 2-38. Simple-stamped sherds (Figure 2-38a–e) vary in both type of implement used to stamp (e.g., fine vs. broad) as well as its execution (e.g., parallel vs. crossed). Much of it was executed with a dowel, rather than a paddle, although in a few cases a paddle may have been used. Check-stamped sherds are likewise diverse in form and execution, all involving the use of carved paddles. Simple- and check-stamped pottery with sand for temper was made at various times in the region, starting as early as 500 BC. Given the context of these sherds in 2015 excavations, we have no reason to doubt that simple and check-stamped pottery with sand temper was made, used, and discarded during the time of large gatherings, AD 400–650. A notable exception is the linear check-stamped sherd found in Feature 35 (Figure 2-38m). Although this feature falls squarely in this span of time, the sherd is a classic example of Deptford Linear Check Stamped, which is not likely to have been made after ca. AD 200. A very similar sherd was found in TU1 at the base of the shell of the south ridge (Sassaman et al. 2013:41, 43). Both sherds have stamping on the lip, which may be one

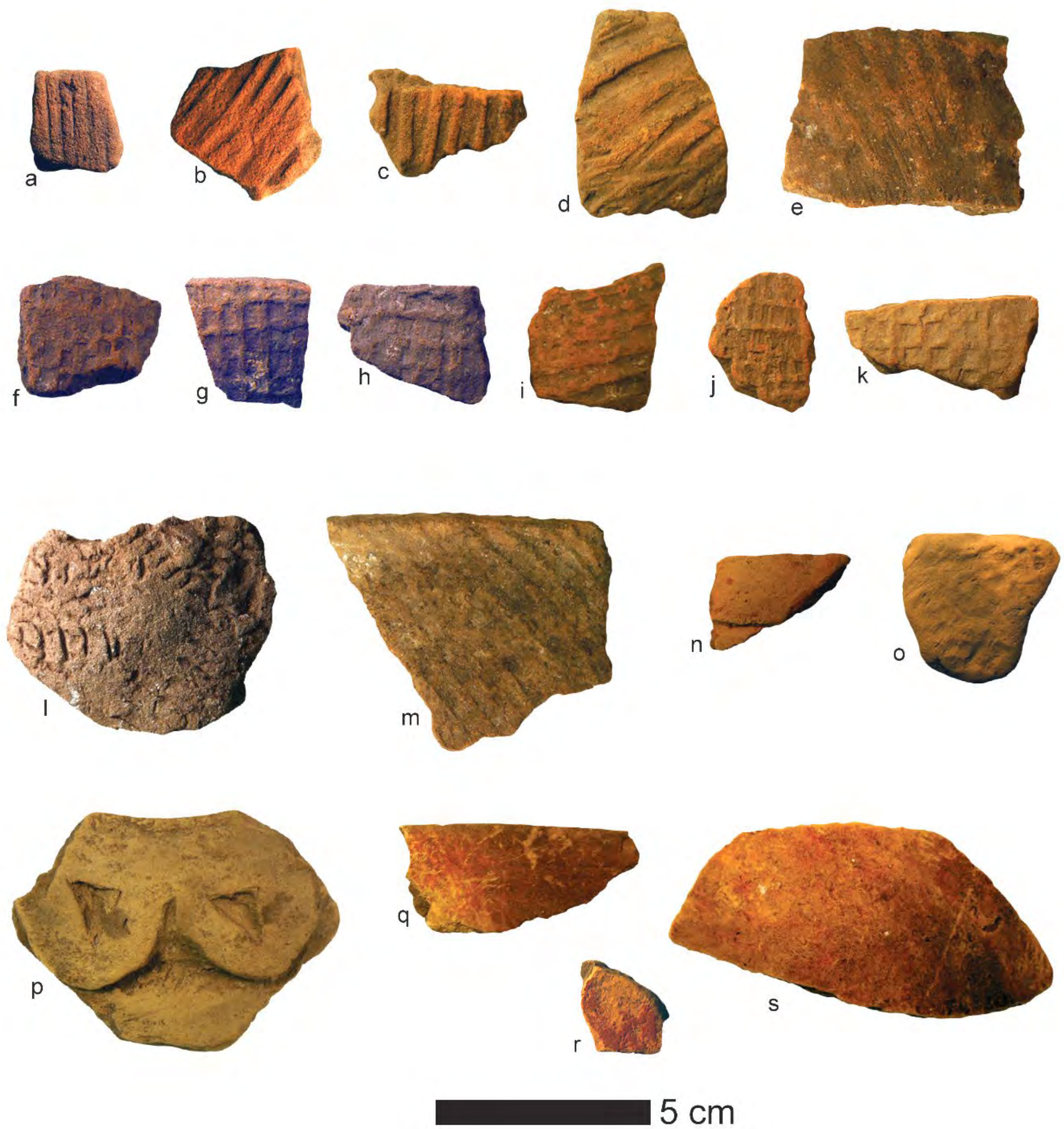

Figure 2-38. Miscellaneous sand- and spicule-tempered sherds from 2015 excavations at Shell Mound (8LV42): a–e. sand-tempered simple stamped (a. 405.3 [TU12]; b. 252.3 [TU10]; c. 412.3 [TU12]; d. 418.10 [TU12]); f–k. sand-tempered check stamped (f–h. 410.16 [TU12]; i–k. 411.4 [TU12]); l. sand-tempered "impressed" (244-8 [TU10]); m. sand-tempered Deptford Linear Check Stamped, with stamped lip (535.1 [TU10, F. 35]); n. spicule-tempered rim sherd with rim-parallel incision (St. Johns Incised) (316.4 [TU11]); o. spicule-tempered St. Johns Check Stamped (260.9 [TU14]); p. spicule-tempered collared rim sherd (Ocklawaha Plain) (411.3 [TU12]); q–s. spicule-tempered Dunns Creek Red (q. 324.1 [TU11]; r. 263.9 [TU14]; s. 299.13 [TU10/13 F. 36]).

of a few distinctive features that separate Deptford from later traditions of check stamping. The TU1 context for Deptford pottery was not dated radiometrically but a parallel stratigraphic context in TU9 was dated to ca. AD 200 (Sassaman et al. 2015a:25). If this age estimate applies to the sherd in Feature 35, which is likely, then the sherd was introduced to the pit either as an "heirloom" or was incidental to pit digging, although we hasten to add that evidence for Deptford-period activity in the area of the feasting pits has not been observed.

Finally, among the sand-tempered sherds from TU12 are a series of rim sherds that conjoined to form about one-third of the upper portion of a bowl (Vessel 28) with an orifice diameter of 15 cm and a drilled hole near one of its fracture planes (Table 2-12; Figure 2-39). Similar small bowls are represented among the subset of sherds from Shell Mound tempered with freshwater sponge spicules, to which we now turn.

Spicule-Tempered Pottery. Like other wares, sherds with spicule temper recovered from 2015 testing at Shell Mound are dominated by plain surface treatments (n = 81) but a number of body sherds have eroded surfaces (n = 27). The proportion of crumb sherds to larger sherds is about the same for spicule-tempered sherds as for those of other wares, but only the former has more than a trace of eroded body sherds. Spicule-tempered pottery is generally attributed to the long-lived St. Johns tradition of northeast Florida. Types within this tradition or series are actually widespread throughout much of Florida and beyond, and recent sourcing of St. Johns pottery from the sites outside the St. Johns valley shows that it was generally made locally and not simply imported from sources to the east (Bloch et al. 2019)

Eight of the plain sherds bear traces of red paint (Figure 2-38q–s), and are thus given to the Dunns Creek Red type of the St. Johns series. Only one check-stamped sherd with spicule paste was recovered (Figure 2-38o), as was a single example of a rim sherd from an Ocklawaha Plain vessel (Figure 2-38p). This usual rim sherd is from a collared, globular vessel whose form anticipates later Weeden Island wares. The collar consists of a band of clay some 3–4 cm in width that was scalloped along the bottom edge and punctated by a triangular-tipped stylus about 1 cm wide. The rim sherd is too small to determine orifice diameter accurately but we estimate is was about 9 cm wide. Donop (2017) counts two Ocklawaha vessels in his inventory from Palmetto Mound but in general the type is rare on the Gulf coast of Florida. Unlike other types of St. Johns pottery, the provenance of this vessel, given its rarity, is likely the St. Johns River valley or the namesake Ocklawaha River valley of northeast Florida.

Not much more can be gleaned from this modest assemblage of spiculate pottery except to underscore the role of some of it in food serving, as opposed to cooking. The sherds of three small, open bowls were identified among the spicule-tempered pottery of the North Block. Details of these three vessels and the sand-tempered example noted above are provided in Table 2-13 and all four with rim profiles and orifice outlines are given in Figure 2-39. Two of the three spicule-tempered vessels (Vessels 26 and 27) bears traces of red paint; the fourth (Vessel 29) may have been painted red as well but has since faded. The two clearly painted examples have asymmetrical orifices, both with indentations near the lip of the rim that would have accommodated a person's thumb or forefinger while gripping from above. It is impossible to estimate the orifice diameter of the smaller of these rim portions, but the other is 17 cm. Two symmetrical bowls (Vessels 28 and 29) have orifices estimated at 15 cm in diameter.

Table 2-13. Metric and Qualitative Data on Spicule- and Sand-Tempered Serving-Vessel Lots from North Block of Shell Mound (8LV42).

Vessel Lot #	Temper[a]	Orifice Diam (cm)	Percent Orifice	Wall Thk (mm)	Rim Form[b]	Lip Form[c]	Exterior Surface[d]	Interior Surface[d]	Note
26	SP	17	40	4.5	ST	FL	SM	SM	red paint; asymmetrical
27	SP			6.2		RD	SM	SM	red paint; asymmetrical
28	SA	15	35	6.7	ST	RD	SM	SM	repair hole
29	SP	15	25	6.2	ST	RD	SM	SM	

[a]SP = spicule; SA = sand
[b]ST = straight
[c]RD = rounded; FL = flat
[d]SM = smoothed

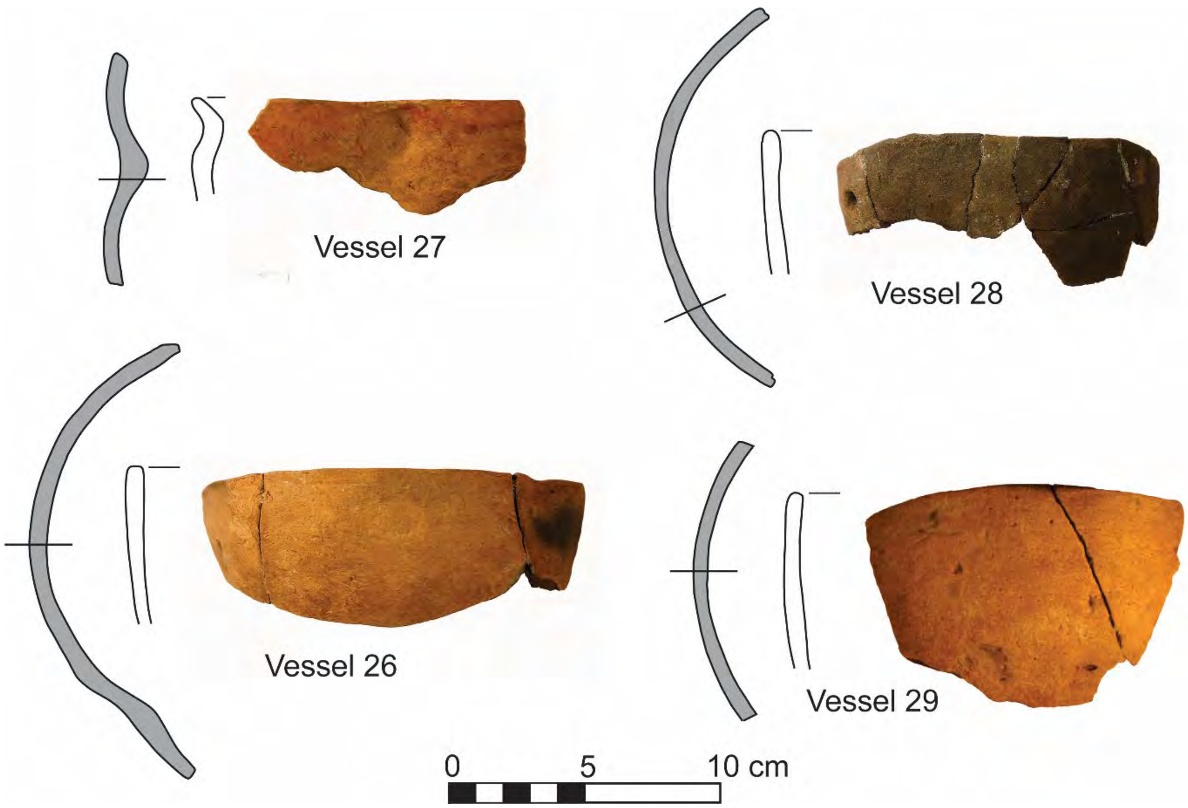

Figure 2-39. Photographs, rim profiles, and orifice outlines of four serving vessels from the North Block of Shell Mound (8LV42).

This small assemblage of small, open bowls stands in stark contrast to the larger assemblage of large cooking pots from Shell Mound pits. Given the shape and size of the small bowls we are confident that they were used for serving, presumably serving food prepared in larger vessels. That these serving vessels differ from the cookware not only in form and function but also in paste would suggest that serving vessels were brought to Shell Mound from elsewhere on the occasion of summer solstice feasts, if not also other occasions. New data on the provenance of St. Johns pottery (Bloch et al. 2019) opens the possibility that these small serving vessels were in fact made on site, but if so, they deviate substantially from the more common limestone-tempered pottery. One other observation bears mentioning: all of the Dunns Creek red sherds from 2015 testing at Shell Mound came from either the North Block or the upper macrostratum of TU11. None were recovered from TU12 despite a reasonable number of spicule-tempered sherds and the one example of Ocklawaha Plain. The co-occurrence of Dunns Creek Red in the North Block and redeposited fill of TU11 lends support to the hypothesis that the interior slope of the north ridge was mined for fill to construct the south ridge after a period of pit digging and infilling associated with summer solstice feasts.

Grog- and Assorted-Tempered Pottery. Sherds listed in Table 2-10 as grog- or assorted-tempered are generally too small to classify into forms but all but one with preserved surfaces are plain; the expection is an assorted-temper sherd with an incidental line of incision. Common among the assorted-tempered sherds are combinations of grog and distinct inclusion like iron oxide nodules, many of which could be "natural" to clays used in potting. Limestone is common and many of the grog fragments have traces of limestone. On balance the assemblage of grog- and assorted-temper sherds fits comfortably within the range of variation seen among limestone-tempered pottery and indeed many of the inclusions of the former pastes may be incidental. Petrographic work is needed to determine how much of this variation, if any, is a matter of choice.

Flaked Stone

Recovered from 2015 test units of Shell Mound were 877 flakes, 183 pieces of shatter shatter, 15 bifaces and biface fragments, six cores, and six other retouched or utilized items (one uniface, two drills, three utilized flakes) (Table 2-14). Most of the retouched items are shown in Figure 2-40. All but one of the flakes and all of the shatter consist of marine chert although we acknowledge a good bit of variation among them in terms of color and texture; we suspect that multiple sources of chert were involved, none of which were available in the immediate vicinity of Shell Mound. All but one of the retouched and utilized items were likewise made from diverse cherts. Notable among them is a biface made from a dark, translucent chert with large white phenocrysts from TU12 (Figure 2-40k), which is reminiscent of another biface recovered from TU5 in 2013 (Sassaman et al. 2015a:77) and flakes from TU7 in 2014 (Sassaman et al. 2015a:79). The provenance of this chert is unknown to us, but is among the most likely from Shell Mound to be nonlocal.

Table 2-14. Count (ct) and Weight (g) of Flaked Stone Artifacts (>1/4-inch) from Test Units of Shell Mound (8LV42) by Provenience (including features) and General Type.

	Flake		Shatter		Biface		Core		Other		Total	
	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)
North Block	304	425.2	27	210.1	6	28.1	2	22.9	1[a]	1.3	340	687.6
Test Unit 12	546	932.2	150	187.6	8	145.9	4	414.6	4[b]	5.6	712	1,685.9
Test Unit 11	27	87.2	6	141.8	1	1			1[c]	37.4	35	267.4
Total	877	1,444.6	183	539.5	15	175	6	437.5	6	44.3	1,087	2,640.9

[a]utilized flakes; [b]two drills, two utilized flakes; [c]uniface

Figure 2-40. Select flaked-stone artifacts from 2015 excavations at Shell Mound (8LV42): a–b. drills (a. 425.18 [TU12]; b. 421.13 [TU12]); c–d. biface tips (c. 528.10 [TU13 F. 44]; d. 246.7 [TU10]); e–f. biface midsections (e. 340.9 [TU11]; f. 246.7 [TU10]); g. biface haft element (411.18 [TU12]); h. biface midsection (524.7 [F. 25]); i, k–m. fragmented and/or reworked bifaces (i. 259.7 [TU13]; k. 414.3 [TU12]; l. 415.13 [TU12]; m. 416.8 [TU12]); j. biface preform fragment (260.7 [TU14]); n. biface preform (437.4 [TU14 F. 42]); o. biface blank/core (418.3 [TU12]); p–q. flake cores (p. 420.12 [TU12}; q. 285.4 [TU13]).

The only raw materials other than chert in the assemblage is a 2.7 g piece of igneous shatter from TU14 and a tip-less orthoquartzite biface (Figure 2-40l) from TU12. The provenance of these items is unknown although neither is likely to be local.

Despite the small sample, bifaces and biface fragments show a full range of breakage patterns and diverse forms. Those with haft elements generally fall within the range of variation seen in prior testing at Shell Mound. Stems are typically expanding towards the base (Figure 2-40k,m, n) with broad, shallow notching common. As we noted in a prior report (Sassaman et al. 2015a:76), most of these specimens could be classified as one of several Woodland types, such as Bradford, Columbia, Sarasota, and Taylor (Bullen 1968). As before, we are reluctant to assign specific type names to these artifacts because of the effects of attrition, resharpening, and repair of the tools, which often changed the morphology of the original form. Both of the finished forms (Figure 2-40k, m) exhibit a good deal of attrition, damage, and retouch to both blades and haft elements. The orthoquartzite biface (Figure 2-40l) falls outside the range of varaiton of its chert counterparts and has greater affinity to Archaic Stemmed types of Florida (Bullen 1968).

Biface tips and midsections are from finished tools that broke, presumably in use on site. One with crenated fracture (Figure 2-40f) was subjected to heat. There are comparatively fewer haft elements or basal fragments to indicate that tools broken elsewhere were often carried to Shell Mound for discard and replacement. Still, attesting to the manufacture of some formal tools at Shell Mound are a handful of biface preform fragments and one blank (Figure 2-40o). Associated debitage (see below) does not indicate a high level of bifacial core reduction on site, notably in the limited amount of early-stage reduction flakes and cortex.

Cores in the assemblage are generally amorphous are justifiably classified as flake cores, as opposed to bifacial or blade cores. The largest is a good example of flake core with scars large enough to account for small biface blanks (Figure 2-40p). Certainly a core such as this could account for many of the tools classified as unifaces or utilized flakes, none of which are formalized. The two drills recovered from TU12 are exceptional in having a greater degree of retouch on relatively small flakes. If actually used for drilling, these tools would have produced holes less than 5 mm in diameter.

As noted above, flakes from Shell Mound are generally small, indicative of mid- to late-stage reduction, edge retouch/maintenance, and repair. Debitage from 2015 testing was not analyzed to the same level of detail of debitage in 2013-14 testing (Sassaman et al. 2015a:79), although we have grounds for inferring that the two assemblages are very similar in terms of flake size and condition. Almost all the debitage in prior testing came from TU7 (North Block). Analysis of the TU7 assemblage of 1,209 flakes by Anthony Boucher showed that roughly half were from bifacial reduction and half from flake removal from amorphous cores. Among the flakes of bifacial reduction (FBR), about half were whole and two-thirds of these were less than 2.5 cm in maximum dimension. Judging from the average weight of FBRs vs. amorphous flakes, the 2015 assemblage is perhaps more biased towards the latter type of flakes, which tend to be heavier than FBRs. The average weight of flakes from TU12 (1.7g/flake) and TU11 (3.2 g/flake), FBRs or otherwise, are considerably heavier on average than those from the North Block (1.4 g/flake), although the small sample from TU11 is biased die to an particular large, blocky flake at the base of the deposit; remove this from the assemblage and the average is 1.7 g/flake, still heavier than the average from the North Block.

These differences in average flake weight across contexts points to broader spatial patterning in the distribution of by-products of flaked stone tool making and using. In prior testing, TU7 was noted for having a disproportionate number of flaked stone artifacts. Test Unit 12 gets that distinction in 2015 testing, and not only for density of flakes and shatter, but also hafted bifaces, preforms, cores, and drills.

Other Lithic Artifacts. Miscellaneous rock at Shell Mound consists largely of limestone clasts, with occasional sandstone clasts and rare pieces of hematite or ferruginous sandstone. Of the thousands of limestone clasts, 15 from 2015 testing have facets of battering that warrant their classification as hammerstones. Most are fragments less than 100 g each, but a group of more-or-less whole hammerstones ranges between about 100 and 250 g, and one, from Feature 46 weighs 823.2 g. One hematite hammerstone from TU12 is the only one not made from limestone.

Four other limestone clasts ranging from 65.2 to 388.9 g have facets that resulted presumably from grinding rather than battering or hammering. A small piece of sandstone has a similar ground facet, and another from TU12 has a groove that suggests it was used as a platform abrader. The only other item of miscellaneous rock with some sort of modification is a small piece of polished stone from TU11 whose raw type is unknown but likely igneous. It is worth noting that small fragments of mica were recovered in Feature 35, as they were in 2014 from Feature 25. These are certainly nonlocal.

The 6.5+ kg of miscellaneous rock with no obvious signs of modification or use is dominated by clasts of limestone (4,707 g), with lesser amounts of sandstone (153.8 g), hematite (89.4 g), and what we classify as mudstone or siltstone (1,597.8 g). The latter class of rock is particularly interesting for its formation and alterations. As seen in Figure 2-41, clasts large enough to infer shape show that mudstone/siltstone formed at least occasionally in large concavities. The planview of this example from TU12 is concave and its obverse convex. One gets the impression that these rocks formed in a basin of sorts and indeed the laminar structure of its cross-section (seen in the bottom half of Figure 2-41) has the appearance of accretional deposition in thin layers. What is more, the concave surface is rubified from oxidation, owing, we imagine, to exposure to heat. Given the form and thermal alteration, it seems reasonable to infer that these stones formed the lining of thermal basin or hearths. Mudstone/siltstone clasts are distributed realtively evently between TUs 11 and 12, but they are rare in the North Block. Incidentally, similar clasts were recovered the subshell midden of TU8 (Sassaman et al. 2015a:81).

Modified Shell

Modified gastropod shells—especially those of crown conch (*Melongena corona*)—are ubiquitous at Shell Mound. Testing in 2015 added another 287 modified gastropods to an existing inventory of 330 (Table 2-15). Type G hammers (Marquardt 1992) made from crown conch (n = 274) comprise 95 percent of the new assemblage. A handful of modified lightning

Figure 2-41. Clast of mudstone or siltstone from Test Unit 12, showing in lower photograph the rubification of its concave face, presumably the result of heat exposure.

Table 2-15. Count (ct) and Weight (g) of Shell Tools and Ornaments from Test Units of Shell Mound (8LV42) by Provenience and Taxa.

	Crown Conch		Lightning Whelk		Hard Clam		Other		Total	
	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)
North Block	13	498.5	1	48.1	2	134.6			16	681.2
Test Unit 12	164	7,139.6	8	432.0			36[a]	157.9	208	7,729.5
Test Unit 11	97	4,542.6	3	221.4					100	4,764.0
Total	274	12,180.7	12	701.5	2	134.6	36	157.9	324	13,174.7

[a]includes 1 horse conch, 31 miscellaneous bivalves, and five shell beads of unknown taxa.

whelk assume a variety of forms, and a horse conch may have been a hafted tool. The balance of the worked shell listed in Table 2-15 consist of amorphous pieces of modified hard clam (*Mercenaria*) and miscellaneous bivalves, plus five disk beads that were likely made from the outer whorls of lightning whelk shell.

The form and function of Type G hammers is discussed in detail in the report of 2013–14 testing at Shell Mound (Sassaman et al. 2015a:82-89) and need not be repeated here. Also considered in this report is the distribution of Type G hammers relative of replacement material (i.e., fresh shells), as well as intrasite variations in the discard of these items. That analysis concluded that replacement material was not likely a factor in the differential distribution of Type G hammers, as unmodified crown conch shells outnumber these tools by a factor of ten across contexts of the site. By weight, Type G hammers from 2015 test units and features make up less than 10 percent of all crown conch. However, we also concluded that Type G hammers were concentrated on the outside perimeter of the shell ridges, with proportionately less in the single unit on the interior slope of the dune arm (TU7) and in units in the open plaza (TUs 3–5). As seen in Table 2-15, results of excavation in the North Block replicated the results of earlier testing to suggest that Type G hammers had little to do with the pit-digging and -infilling activities of the dune arm. The results of TU12, however, contradict this pattern. Indeed, TU12 produced the most Type G hammers, as well as unmodified crown conch, per unit volume than the North Block and TU11, as well as the units on the outside slopes of the ridges, with exception of TU9, with a comparable density.

Although there are always plenty of unmodified crown conch shells in association with Type G hammers, the frequencies of these items do not always covary. It is true that a higher percentage of crown conch was modified in, for example, the North Block (~15 percent) than in the other units (~10 percent), but the higher rate of use is not for lack of replacement shell. Type G hammers were curated tools in the sense that they were modified for hafting and thus not likely to have been routinely discarded after one use. Still, with so much replacement shell it seems unlikely that Type G hammers would necessarily be used to the point of complete exhaustion. Many are in fact only barely used. Until a thorough analysis of attrition is conducted we can only speculate of the relationship between tool curation and replacement rates. It is equally important to consider the actual function of Type G hammers. If they were employed primarily for oyster processing, as inferred by Menz (2012), the frequency of Type G hammers would be expected to covary spatially with the volume of oyster processed. Because we cannot be sure that the locations of oyster shell deposition covary with processing (and indeed we know this not to be the case for shell midden that was mined and redeposited on the south ridge), plus the likelihood that these portable tools were used for processing oyster in various locations over the course of their use-lives, we remain cautious in seeking such patterning. Nonetheless, the high density of Type G hammers in TU12 is matched by an equally high density of oyster shell in pits, especially compared to those of the North Block. This holds as well for TU11, where the density of both oyster and Type G hammers is high.

Other worked shell in the 2015 assemblage includes 12 modified lightning whelks distributed across all units but mostly in TU12. This latter unit also had the only example of a tool made from horse conch. Tool form cannot be inferred for a few of the lightning whelk shells, but among those that can from TU12 are one cup, three scoops/spoons, and three hammers. TU11 produced one example each of these three forms. The North Block yielded only one example of modified whelk to go along with a limited number of Type G Hammers.

Four shell beads from TU12 are noteworthy because they are rare at Shell Mound. All came from feature fill in TU12. Three of the beads are small disk forms (Figure 2-42a–c), and the fourth a tubular form (Figure 2-42d). The disk forms are only about the half the size of the more numerous forms from Raleigh Island (Chapter 6), where abundant debris attests to intensified production. It is unlikely that the either of the two microdrills from Shell Mound was used to drill bead blanks, nor do we observe the by-products of shell reduction evident at Raleigh Island. It follows that the beads at Shell Mound may not have been made there but instead brought to the location by visitors. Despite the small sample size, the diversity of beads forms at Shell Mound supports this conclusion.

Figure 2-42. Shell and bone beads from Test Unit 12, Shell Mound (8LV42): a. 438.10; b. 434.20; c. 442.2; d. 427.47; e. 427.48.

Worked Bone

In prior testing, Shell Mound has produced very little worked bone artifacts, only four in 2013–14 and none in 2012. The results of 2015 testing are consistent with this pattern: only four pieces of clearly worked bone were recovered. Test Unit 12 yielded a bone bead (Figure 2-42e), and a small piece of hollow long bone (bird) with spiral engraving (443.2). From level fill of units in the North Block came a fragment of a bone pin (297.11) and the pendant-like object shown in Figure 2-43. This drilled object is made from a section of mammal long bone, most likely deer bone. We of course do not know that this was made and used as a pendant or some-such ornament, but its edges are uniformly ground smooth, revealing no traces of applications that would have resulted in attrition or use wear.

The lack of more worked bone at Shell Mound is curious, especially given the reasonably good supply of deer bone available on site (see section on vertebrate fauna below). A comparable amount of excavation at a site in the middle St. Johns valley, for instance, would have produced scores, even hundreds of pieces of worked bone. Perhaps shell provided a good substitute for bone; the columella of crown conch, for example, could do the piercing and clasping work of bone pins.

Figure 2-43. Obverse (left) and reverse views of bone pendant from Test Unit 10 (252.7), Shell Mound (8LV42)

INVERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS

It has long-been the practice of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey to collect, analyze, and curate all the shell from the bulk samples of features and subsistence columns. This alone has resulted in many cubic meters of curated shell, from the whole shells of numerous taxa to the 1/8-inch flecks of nonspecific shell. Several years ago—in recognition of the role of gastropods in the technology of coastal dwellers—we started to collect all gastropod shell from ¼-inch screening of level fill, not just the obvious tools or modified pieces. That practice in 2015 resulted in the collection of 9,685 gastropod shells and shell fragments weighing ~122 kg. Various bivalve shells and occasionally barnacles were collected too from ¼-inch screening. Weights for all such shell are given in Table 2-16 in the first line (Level) of the list for each provenience (North Block, TU12, TU11). All weights thereafter in the respective lists are from features (North Block and TU12) or the column (TU11), which include weights for all shell by taxon >1/4-inch and aggregate weight for all shell fragments 1/4-inch>1/8-inch (labeled “1/8-inch invert” in Table 2-16).

Gastropods. Crown conch shell, whole and broken, dominates the marine gastropod shell of the level matrix of all test units. By weight, crown conch shell comprises 84.0 percent of all gastropod shell in the North Block; 82.7 percent in TU12; and 83.1 percent in TU11. Proportions by count are similar. Compared to the results of 2013 testing, the proportion of crown conch shell to other gastropod shell would appear to be less (Sassaman et al. 2015a:89), although the latter included only shell identified to species. When we remove the “miscellaneous gastropod” shell in Table 2-16, the fraction of crown conch increases to previous levels. No matter these caveats, crown conch is by far the dominant taxon of marine gastropods at Shell Mound.

Lightning whelk shell comprises a little over 13 percent of all marine gastropod shell in TUs 12 and 11, but only 3.8 percent in the North Block. Other large gastropods, pear whelk and tulip shell, are likewise poorly represented in the North Block. These two taxa are better represented in TUs 11 and 12. Also occurring at more than trace frequencies in these units are the shells of moon snails. Many of these shells consist of only the columella or the columella with a small portion of whorl intact, especially in TU11. One gets the sense that moon snail shells were reduced to the columella for a particular purpose, but we have no tools or ornaments made from this taxon to evaluate this idea.

Gastropod shell from feature matrix (Table 2-16) mirrors the inventory from level fill although with smaller subsamples the low-frequency taxa are not always present and a few of the features and one level of the TU11 column lacked crown conch. What they all contain, however, is oyster shell, often abundant oyster shell.

Oyster Shell. Over 383 kg of oyster shell was collected in bulk samples of features of the North Block and TU12 and the column of TU11. Other than the count and weight of shell, analysis of oyster turns on questions arising from individual research projects. For her MA thesis, Jessica Jenkins (2016) examined oyster shell from the column of TU8 to search for evidence for resource depression or overexploitation over the time span of Shell Mound’s occupation. Represented in the profile of TU8 were three macrounits: a submound midden with

Table 2-16. Weight (g) of Unmodified Shells and Shell Fragments of Invertebrate Taxa in Test Unit Levels (>1/4-inch), Features (>1/8-inch) of the North Block and Test Unit 12, and the Column (>1/8-inch) of Test Unit 11. Note that oysters and most other bivalves were not collected from level excavation but all gastropods were collected; all shell >1/8-inch from bulk samples of features and the column was collected, sorted, and enumerated as follows below.

	Bivalves						Gastropods									
	oyster	hard clam	scallop	marsh clam	pen shell	misc. bivalve	crown conch	lightning whelk	moon-snail	tulip shell	pear whelk	other gastro.	misc. gastro.	barnacle	1/8-inch invert.	Total
North Block																
Levels	n/a	1,399.9				161.5	10,337.4	461.8	10.8				1,489.9	0.6		13,861.9
F31	420.3	49.3					10.2								42.3	522.1
F32	172.5	28.9											2.0		24.7	228.1
F33	3,449.8						6.3						5.2	18.4	83.2	3,562.9
F34	13,910.6	847.5		39.0		71.3	1,197.1		48.2		13.6		245.1	20.1	1,700.1	18,092.6
F35	2,188.6	205.6		20.0		37.3	121.4						1.6		311.4	2,885.9
F36	1,076.0	248.0	2.3			6.2	70.7	45.4	6.3				56.0	2.2	137.9	1,651.0
F37	699.6		0.1			0.1	64.1						10.9	1.2	69.9	845.9
F38	1,081.4					12.6	16.7						36.8	3.9	227.1	1,378.5
F38&44	754.7	5.8				8.8	169.2						5.7		326.9	1,271.1
F44	13,300.0	124.6		1.1		193.3	1,195.7		9.9		10.3		82.3	11.0	3,320.3	18,248.5
F45	384.9	23.2					15.0	1.9							38.8	463.8
Feat. Sub.	37,438.4	1,532.9	2.4	60.1		329.6	2,866.4	47.3	64.4		23.9		445.6	56.8	6,282.6	49,150.4
Test Unit 12																
Levels	n/a	558.7		129.5		45.8	52,199.5	8,462.2	682.5	496.1	470.5	109.6	697.7			63,852.1
F39	57,498.6	2,133.3	46.3	16.2		965.0	5,704.8	980.1	95.3	64.8	47.9	58.1	734.7	339.7	6,257.9	74,942.7
F39&42	3,076.1	128.2	10.5			71.7	200.4	106.5					62.6	17.9	391.7	4,065.6
F39&46	4,841.7	142.6				51.5	410.3		3.4				45.7	7.0	413.0	5,915.2
F40	4,311.8	291.7	3.7			74.9	260.5		0.9				114.8	6.1	672.3	5,736.7
F41	4,872.7	93.8	3.2			23.2	97.9			5.4			89.9	9.4	675.4	5,870.9
F42	9,526.2	59.8	4.3			48.5	251.9						58.9	27.4	1,298.5	11,275.5
F46	15,761.6	326.4				60.1	790.3	178.2	14.9				23.4	9.9	914.8	18,079.6
F47	10,380.5	201.7	8.3			94.1	799.1		2.4				36.9	18.8	1,282.5	12,824.3
F48	180.7					0.1							1.8	0.5	16.3	199.4
F49	22.0												0.3	0.7	6.6	29.6
F50	4.5														3.0	7.5
F51	1,816.3	75.0				0.4	9.2							2.5	75.0	1,978.4
Feat. Sub.	112,292.7	3,452.5	76.3	16.2		1,389.5	8,524.4	1,264.8	116.9	70.2	47.9	58.1	1,169.0	439.9	12,007.0	140,925.4

continued over

Table 2-16. continued.

	Bivalves						Gastropods									
	oyster	hard clam	scallop	marsh clam	pen shell	misc. bivalve	crown conch	lightning whelk	moon-snail	tulip shell	pear whelk	other gastro.	misc. gastro.	barnacle	1/8-inch invert.	Total
Test Unit 11																
Levels	n/a	260.6					37,773.2	5,943.9	876.1	179.7	278.6	1.1	428.5			45,741.7
Col. 1	3,293.9					1.7	24.2						0.4	28.5	859.6	4,208.3
Col. 2	5,071.3					1.9	13.8		0.4				2.3	95.2	730.0	5,914.9
Col. 3	6,685.6					3.0	35.6						5.6	38.6	630.9	7,399.3
Col. 4	8,069.6	2.5	0.1			12.9	51.6						3.5	56.8	330.4	8,527.4
Col. 5	433.2	59.6	23.7			27.2	69.8	30.1					4.2	24.8	383.0	1,055.6
Col. 6	11,881.8	61.4	0.4			169.2	64.1						6.5	58.0	451.6	12,693.0
Col. 7	8,800.1		11.2			38.7	128.5	583.5					4.6	32.5	316.5	9,915.6
Col. 8	9,313.0					11.8	36.3	99.4		52.9			3.8	46.6	226.4	9,790.2
Col. 9	6,361.8					4.1	70.1	4.3		31.0				26.5	121.6	6,619.4
Col. 10	1,384.7					2.9	135.4						4.9	38.6	123.3	1,689.8
Col. 11	11,676.0					0.6							0.1	32.0	318.5	12,027.2
Col. 12	5,976.0						25.0						4.3	26.3	202.7	6,234.3
Col. 13	8,407.2				16.5	0.9	39.2						8.6	63.9	242.6	8,778.9
Col. 14	10,587.6				38.9	4.1	77.0	54.0					3.5	78.4	420.1	11,263.6
Col. Sub.	97,941.8	123.5	35.4		55.4	279.0	770.6	771.3	0.4	83.9			52.3	646.7	5,357.2	106,117.5
Total	383,053.1	8,984.5	151.9	265.9	110.8	2,814.0	116,108.5	17,769.9	1,815.9	913.8	844.8	168.8	4,780.9	1,847.5	35,286.6	574,916.9

dark soil and some oyster shell (ca. AD 200–400); mounded, unconsolidated whole clean oyster shell (ca. AD 400–550); and redeposited midden (ca. AD 550–700). Jenkins analysis of 3,252 oysters from the column of TU8 resulted in the following observations: (1) oyster was not overharvested to the extent that it affected the average size of oysters over time; (2) a shift in emphasis from intertidal to subtidal oysters attended the mounding of shell; and (3) mounded shell included valves bearing evidence of the maricultural practices of culling and shelling. Culling is the practice of breaking apart oyster burrs or clusters and returning juvenile oysters, dead shell, and biofoul (i.e. barnacles) back to the water. When oysters are culled and returned to the water as singles the attachment scar is made vulnerable to parasitic attack. The instance of sponge parasitism on the attachment scar was used as a proxy for culling. Shelling is when dead shell is returned to extant reefs in order to encourage spat attachment. This practice was inferred given the frequency bias of left (cupped) valves over right (flat) valves in mounded shell. Evidently, cupped valves were used as building material for the mound and flat valves were used as building material for the reefs. What is particularly striking is that the evidence for mariculture is only present when whole clean shell was deposited rapidly between AD 400 and 550, and is not evident in the submound midden or redeposited shell.

Using the methods she developed for the analysis of TU8 shell, Jenkins (2017) analyzed oyster shell from the TU11 column and from Features 25, 34, 35, 39, 44, and 46. The samples of whole shell from features are generally modest, ranging from 5 to 312 shells each. The total count from the TU11 column is much greater (n = 4,367) although individual samples within the column vary appreciably in count. This large, continuous sample provides an opportunity to compare the results against those from TU8 to determine in particular if mariculture was a pervasive practice during the period of mounding and pit digging at Shell Mound. Before making such comparisons it is worth noting that TU11 does not express the same three macrounits as TU8. As discussed above, the base of the deposit in TU11 was inundated by heavy rains and thus inaccessible for sampling. Also, the overlying shell strata do not include a macrounit of whole, clean shell like that in TU8. Again, we suspect that much, perhaps, most of the mounded shell exposed in TU11 was redeposited fill from the inside slope of the north, where so many big pits were dug and backfilled.

Having noted these discrepancies in sample contexts, the results from analysis of oyster shell from the column of TU11 duplicates TU8 in that there appears to be no evidence of overharvesting as measured by decreased shell height. The mean height of TU11 shell actually increases slightly through time, although the oysters are a little smaller on average than those from TU8. Lacking a submound sample, we cannot comment on the trend from intertidal to subtidal oysters seen in TU8 although most of the TU11 oysters were collected form subtidal sources. The TU11 column includes a lower proportion of shells with sponge parasitism (40–50 percent) compared to TU8 (50–60 percent) but they express a similar height-to-length ratio (HLR) to those in TU8. The decrease in percentage of shells with sponge parasitism may be a product of harvesting oysters from a different salinity range rather than their location in the water column. The features, on average, have the same level of parasitism (40–50 percent) as TU11, although the instances of parasitism on shells from Features 35 and 44 in the North Block are particularly high (60–70 percent). The HLR of the oysters from the features are consistent with both TU8 and TU11.

Shelling as inferred from the ratio of left to right valves is similarly expressed in TU11 as in TU8, although at its highest rate the ratio is close to 80:20 in TU8 and only 60:40 in TU11. As with culling, it appears that the trend in the proxy for shelling remains generally consistent between the two units, decreasing through time and then disappearing altogether when shell was redeposited from elsewhere. The highest expression of this practice in the features is from the early (AD 400–500) features, specifically 35 and 46, with left to right valve ratios around 70:30.

VERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS

The bones of a variety of vertebrate fauna are well preserved and abundant in both the features and accretional midden of Shell Mound. All bone >1/4 inch in minimum size is retrieved from level excavation of test units, and bone of any size is recovered in the bulk samples of features and columns. The content of bulk samples is typically divided into >1/4-inch, 1/4>1/8-inch, and <1/8-inch fractions. A variety of subsamples of vertebrate bone have been analyzed to date although the finer fractions have seen little attention. It is worth mentioning that zooarchaeological analysis is the most expensive and time-consuming aspect of Shell Mound research and so it is not conducted as a matter of routine but instead stimulated by particular research questions. Of course, all bone is curated for future analyses and is available to any bona fide researcher. The size, context, and quality of the samples are more than sufficient to address a variety of questions.

Here we report the results of analysis of bone >1/4 inch from six pit features from the North Block and TU12. These were the samples chosen for a study of the ritual economy of Shell Mound, in particular to substantiate the inference made by Goodwin (2017) that feasts resulting in the backfilling of large pits along the ridge slope were timed to the summer solstices. Preliminary data and discussion of its implications of ritual gatherings appeared in the previous report (Sassaman et al. 2015a). Broader contexts for summer solstice feasts and a synthesis of the supporting data are provided in two recent articles (Goodwin et al. 2020; Sassaman et al. 2020). In addition to the ¼-inch fractions of bone from six large pits, results reported here include the ¼-inch fractions of bone from TUs 1 and 9 on the outside perimeter of the shell ridge. These were selected for analysis to provide an opportunity to compare pit fill with the accumulation of bone in accretional midden. All identifications and calculations reported here were conducted by Meggan Blessing.

Vertebrate Fauna in Large Pit Features

Excavation of pit features was not standardized due to the challenges noted earlier about overlapping pits. Nonetheless, all pits were sampled in bulk for flotation and remaining fill passed through 1/4-inch or 1/8-inch screens. Reported here is only the 1/4-inch fraction of pit fill. Because the volume of pit fill passed through ¼-inch screens in the field was not always measured, comparisons between pits must be restricted to relative frequencies of taxa.

A total of 25,241 bony elements 1/4-inch or greater in size were identified from the fill of six pit features at Shell Mound (Table 2-17). In sequence of age, from oldest to youngest, the pits sampled are Features 46, 35, 25, 39, 44, 34. The two-sigma ranges of AMS age

Table 2-17. Absolute Frequency of the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and Number of Individual Specimens (NISP) for Vertebrate Taxa (>1/4-inch) in Six Pit Features at Shell Mound (8LV42).

		F.46		F.35		F.25		F.39		F.44		F.34		Total	
Taxon	Common Name	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP
Vertebrata	Vertebrate		184		158		150		116		114		107		829
Euselachii	Shark								3	1	1			1	4
Carcharhinidae	Requiem Shark			1	2	2	6	1	1			1	3	5	12
Galeocerdo culvieri	Tiger Shark					1	3	1	1					2	4
Rajiformes	Ray	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	4					5	10
Aetobatus sp.	Eagle Ray											1	1	1	1
Rhinoptera bonasus	Cownose Ray					1	1							1	1
Actinopterygii	Ray-Finned Fish		738		1,606		2,367		841		961		606		7,119
Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi	Gulf Sturgeon	1	5	1	7	1	34	1	40	1	32	1	2	6	120
Lepisosteus sp.	Gar	2	7	2	18	3	25	2	15	2	4	1	5	12	74
Amia calva	Bowfin	1	3	1	4	2	23	2	9	2	12	1	5	9	56
Elops saurus	Ladyfish			1	1	1	4	1	5	1	2	1	6	5	18
Clupedidae	Shad/Herring					1	1							1	1
Siluriformes	Catfish				7				1				3		11
Ictaluridae	Freshwater Catfish			2	2	1	3					1	4	4	9
Ameiurus natalis	Yellow Bullhead			1	1									1	1
Amieurus nebulosus	Brown Bullhead			1	1									1	1
Ariidae	Sea Catfish		20		5		42	3	59		14		1	3	141
Ariopsis felis	Hardhead Catfish	6	80	6	35	10	93	13	176	5	34	10	45	50	463
Bagre marinus	Gafftopsail Catfish					1	1	1	1					2	2
Esox sp.	Pickerel							1	1					1	1
Opsanus sp.	Toadfish					2	9	1	4	1	1			4	14
Lepomis microlophus	Shellcracker											1	1	1	1
Micropterus salmoides	Large-Mouth Bass					2	8			1	1			3	9
Carangidae	Jack		83		211		162		218		106		54		834
Caranx sp.	Crevalle Jack	10	122	18	250	16	269	11	197	7	99	9	56	71	993
Caranx crysos	Blue Runner			1	1			1	1			1	1	3	3
Lobotes surinamensis	Tripletail					1	11			1	1			2	12
Orthopristis chrysoptera	Pigfish			1	3	2	9			1	1	1	1	5	14
Sparidae	Porgies		4										1		5
Archosargus probatocephalus	Sheepshead	5	25	12	53	14	115	7	56	5	65	9	65	52	379
Calamus sp.	Porgy			1	1	1	1					1	1	3	3
Lagodon rhomboides	Pinfish	1	1	1	1	5	10	1	1	2	2	1	2	11	17
Scaienidae	Drum		11		18		18		44		8		10		109
Cynoscion sp.	Sea Trout	11	30	5	14	8	59	8	39	5	22	13	37	50	201
Pogonias cromis	Black Drum	3	30	2	13	4	18	7	49	4	12	2	4	22	126
Sciaenops ocellatus	Red Drum	5	29	9	24	11	54	10	49	8	44	9	40	52	240
Mugil sp.	Mullet	29	917	35	733	111	3,153	71	1,617	51	1,591	35	1,283	332	9,294
Paralichthys sp.	Flounder	4	12	3	8	3	30	2	10	3	31	3	12	18	103
Chilomycterus sp.	Burrfish					1	1	1	1					2	2
Lithobates sp.	Frog	1	1	1	1							1	1	3	3
Siren sp.	Siren											1	3	1	3

Table 2-17. continued

		F.46		F.35		F.25		F.39		F.44		F.34		Total	
Taxon	Common Name	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP
Testudines	Turtle		112		92		324		160		98		70		856
Chelydra serpentina	Snapping Turtle					3	5	1	1	2	8			6	14
Kinosternon sp.	Mud Turtle	4	34	4	64	5	68	4	56	4	98	4	53	25	373
Emydidae	Pond/Box/Terrapin		6				1		8		2		1		18
Malaclemys terrapin	Diamondback Terrapin	1	2			1	1	1	2					3	5
Pseudemys sp.	Pond Turtle	2	2	1	1	2	3					1	2	6	8
Terrepene carolina	Box Turtle	1	2	1	2	2	8	4	52	2	7	1	2	11	73
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise			1	3	2	23	1	5	1	5	1	9	6	45
Cheloniidae	Sea Turtle	3	154	8	195	8	217	6	209	6	257	6	145	37	1,117
Apalone ferox	Softshell Turtle							1	3	1	1			2	4
Serpentes	Snakes		3	1	3		1		4	1	2		1	2	14
Colubridae	Nonvenomous snakes	1	5			1	8	1	4			1	3	4	20
Aves (Medium)	Medium Bird						25		2		4		1		32
Aves (Medium-Large)	Medium-Large Bird	1	14		29		19		1		6		1	1	70
Gavia immer	Loon	1	1											1	1
Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe					1	1							1	1
Podilymbus podiceps	Pied-Bill Grebe			1	1	1	4	1	2			1	3	4	10
Phalacrocorax auritus	Double-Crested Cormorant	1	3											1	3
Ardeidae	Herons							1	1					1	1
Ardea herodias	Blue Heron			2	22	1	2			1	1	1	1	5	26
Nyctanassa violacea	Yellow Crowned Night Heron					1	3							1	3
Eudocimus albus	White Ibis	4	56	7	35	12	188	2	9	11	119	3	9	39	416
Platalea ajaja	Spoonbill					1	1							1	1
Anatidae	Ducks			1	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	5	11
Meleagris gallopavo	Turkey							1	1					1	1
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull					1	1							1	1
Corvus sp.	Crows											1	1	1	1
Mammalia	Mammals												5		5
Mammalia (Small-Medium)	Small-Medium Mammal		3						1						4
Mammalia (Medium)	Medium Mammal				1		2				1				4
Mammalia (Medium-Large)	Medium-Large Mammal		4		20		28						2		54
Mammalia (Large)	Large Mammal				1										1
Didelphis virginiana	Opossum	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	5			1	1	6	16
Sylvilagus sp.	Rabbit	1	4			3	27	1	6	1	7	1	1	7	45
Cricetidae	Mice/Rats									1	1			1	1
Neotoma floridana	Eastern Wood Rat					1	1							1	1
Sigmodon hispidus	Hispid Cotton Rat					1	2							1	2
Mephitis mephitis	Striped Skunk	1	1											1	1
Procyon lotor	Raccoon	1	2	1	2			1	2			1	1	4	7
Puma concolor	Panther					1	1							1	1
Odocoileus virginianus	White-Tailed Deer	2	31	2	59	2	244	6	105	2	140	3	90	17	669
Delphinidae	Dolphin					1	1	1	1					2	2
Total		105	2,743	137	3,714	261	7,901	184	4,202	135	3,918	131	2,763	953	25,241

estimates on charcoal from these features fall between 400 and 650 CE. Bone from these six features account for a minimum of 953 individuals (MNI) distributed across 86 taxa. Fish comprise the vast majority of individuals, a total of 723, or 76.4 percent by MNI. Nearly half of all the fish are mullet (45.6 percent by MNI), followed by lesser proportions of jack (9.8 percent), sheepshead (7.1 percent), red drum (7.1 percent), sea trout (6.9 percent), and hardhead catfish (5.4 percent). Contributing between 1.5 and 3.0 percent each are black drum, flounder, pinfish, and gar. Bowfin, Gulf sturgeon, ladyfish, toadfish, pigfish, freshwater catfish, and large-mouth bass each occur as more than a trace, and the bones of sharks and rays are few but were recovered from all pits.

Just over 10 percent of the total MNI consists of turtles and tortoises, most of which are sea turtles (n = 37), mud turtles (n = 25), and box turtles (n = 11). Snapping turtles, pond turtles, and gopher tortoises are represented by six individuals each, and diamondback terrapin and softshell turtle each by two. Represented in all pits in trace frequencies are snakes.

Accounting for 6.6 percent of all MNI, birds are relatively common in Shell Mounds pits compared to other contexts in the greater study area. Well over half of the 63 birds for Shell Mound pits are identified are white ibis (n = 39), most of which are juveniles who provide our most precise measure of season of capture (see below). Other avian taxa that occur as more than a trace are ducks (n = 5), pied-bill grebes (n = 4), and blue herons (n =5), the latter of which are all juveniles. Horned grebe, loon, double-crested cormorant, yellow-crown night heron, spoonbill, herring gull, turkey, and crow are represented by a single individual each, most by only a single element.

We count at least 17 white-tailed deer among the 669 elements and note that some, maybe most were young. Each pit contains the bones of at least two deer; Feature 39 accounts for at least six deer. Rabbit (n = 7), opossum (n = 6), and raccoon (n = 4) occur across most pits in low but appreciable frequencies. Single elements of panther, skunk, wood rat, and cotton rat round out the modest inventory of terrestrial mammals, and we count two dolphins by single elements in each of two pits.

To summarize at this point, mullet dominates the vertebrate bone from Shell Mound and is accompanied by appreciable numbers of other saltwater fish taxa, as well as sea turtles, mud turtles, juvenile white ibises, and white-tailed deer. Bone is in uniformly excellent condition. Traces of gnawing, weathering, or burning are scarce.

Variations among Pit Assemblages

The vertebrate remains from our sample of six pits are generally consistent in type and proportion (Table 2-18). With minor exceptions, the percentages of taxa across general categories vary by only a few percentage points from aggregate values. Across pit assemblages, ray-finned fish consistently comprise ~76 percent of MNI, reptiles (turtles/tortoises) ~11 percent, birds ~7 percent, mammals ~4 percent, and cartilaginous fish ~2 percent. Again, all assemblages contain abundant mullet bone, ranging from 25.6 (Feature 35) to 42.5 (Feature 25) percent of all vertebrate taxa by MNI. The average percent of mullet across pits, 34.8 percent, has the least amount of variance of any taxon. As might be expected, taxa of low fre-

Table 2-18. Absolute and Relative Frequencies of Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and Number of Individual Specimens (NISP) of Vertebrate Faunal Remains (>1/4 Inch) by Feature and General Taxon, Shell Mound (8LV42). Diversity and equitability values at bottom of table calculated with absolute frequencies of MNI.

		F. 46		F. 35		F. 25		F. 39		F. 44		F. 34		Total	
Taxon	Common name	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP
Vertebrata	UID Vertebrate		184		158		150		116		114		107		829
Condrichthyes	Cartilaginous fish	1	1	2	4	5	13	4	9	1	1	2	4	15	32
Actinopterygii	Ray-finned fish	78	2,117	103	3,017	203	6,520	144	3,434	100	3,043	100	2,245	728	20,376
Amphibia	Amphibian	1	1	1	1							2	4	4	6
Reptilia	Reptile	12	320	16	360	24	659	19	504	17	478	14	286	102	2,607
Aves	Bird	7	74	11	90	19	245	6	19	13	133	7	17	63	578
Mammalia	Mammal	6	46	4	84	10	314	11	120	4	149	6	100	41	813
Total		105	2,743	137	3,714	261	7,901	184	4,202	135	3,918	131	2,763	953	25,241
Vertebrata	UID Veterbrate		6.71		4.25		1.90		2.76		2.91		3.87		3.28
Condrichthyes	Cartilagninous fish	0.95	0.04	1.46	0.11	1.92	0.16	2.17	0.21	0.74	0.03	1.53	0.14	1.57	0.13
Actinopterygii	Ray-finned fish	74.29	77.18	75.18	81.23	77.78	82.52	78.26	81.72	74.07	77.67	76.34	81.25	76.39	80.73
Amphibia	Amphibian	0.95	0.04	0.73	0.03							1.53	0.14	0.42	0.02
Reptilia	Reptile	11.43	11.67	11.68	9.69	9.20	8.34	10.33	11.99	12.59	12.20	10.69	10.35	10.70	10.33
Aves	Bird	6.67	2.70	8.03	2.42	7.28	3.10	3.26	0.45	9.63	3.39	5.34	0.62	6.61	2.29
Mammalia	Mammal	5.71	1.68	2.92	2.26	3.83	3.97	5.98	2.86	2.96	3.80	4.58	3.62	4.30	3.22
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of taxa (by MNI)		29		35		50		40		31		37		71	
Diversity[a]		2.74		2.80		2.63		2.64		2.57		2.83		2.84	
Equitability[b]		0.81		0.78		0.67		0.72		0.75		0.78		0.67	

[a] calculated using the Shannon-Weaver function (Reitz and Wing 1999:105)

[b] calculated as the Shannon-Weaver function/Log of total number of taxa (Reitz and Wing 1999:105)

quency show the greatest variation across features, but those with at least 10 individuals collectively express limited variance across features. This is seen best by removing mullet from the percentages; given its dominance in all assemblages, mullet biases all other values downward. The subset of 467 individuals across 14 taxa besides mullet comprises 49.0 percent of all MNI. Individuals of each of these taxa are represented by bone in each of the pits, and generally in like proportions. Individuals of seven of the taxa (crevalle jack, sheepshead, red drum, sea trout, hardhead catfish, white ibis, sea turtle) account for ~8–15 percent each of the MNI of this subset. Notable exceptions include the higher fraction of jack in Feature 35, the spikes in sea trout in Features 46 and 34, and the diminished fraction of white ibis in Feature 39. Another four taxa (mud turtles, black drum, flounder, white-tailed deer) contributed ~4–5 percent of the MNI per pit, with a few exceptions (e.g., spikes in back drum and white-tailed deer in Feature 39). The final three taxa of this subset (gar, pinfish, box turtle) account for another ~2–3 percent of MNI. Minor variations aside, vertebrate taxa from Shell Mound pits are consistent in type and relative frequency.

The diversity and equitability of taxa in pit features are also comparable across assemblages (Table 2-17). Diversity values for all MNI are relatively high, ranging from 2.57 to 2.83 across taxa totaling from 29 to 50 per pit. Owing to the dominance of mullet, equitability values are moderate, ranging from 0.67 to 0.81. Limited variation in these values across pits is consistent with the frequency data we just reviewed.

Season of Capture/Deposition

Determining the specific seasonal timing of the events involving the digging and backfilling of large pits at Shell Mound is difficult because most of the taxa represented in pits can be captured or collected at any time of the year. However, for certain taxa, when we consider variation in the development of bone against the ecology of reproduction more precise estimates of season of capture are possible. We are fortunate that among the avian remains in each of the six pits in our sample are the bones of a species with an unusually specific indicator of seasonality. The bones of at least two and as many of 12 white ibises (*Eudocimus albus*) per pit are dominated by elements whose immature level of development indicates capture in early summer. A longitudinal study of the breeding ecology of this species on the offshore rookery of Seahorse Key (Rudegeair 1975) provided the basis for Goodwin (2017; see also Goodwin et al. 2020) to infer that juvenile white ibises in pits at Shell Mound were collected in mid- to late June. The reader is referred to these other publications for the details but suffice it to say that the immature development of most of the leg bones of ibis is highly specific to the time when juveniles are about the leave the rookery.

No other taxa from pits is as specific as the ibises, but independent support comes from the degree of variation in the size of particular fishes. The note above about lack of seasonal specificity among taxa is especially the case for fish; virtually any Gulf coastal fish species can be taken any time of the year, if not also in the same location. However, along with notable exceptions, the size variation of fish over the year tends to support the inference of summer capture enabled by the ibises.

Inferences about season of capture among fish is enabled by data from the longstanding Florida Fish and Wildlife (FWC) fish collection program (FWC 2016). FWC data used by Palmiotto (2016) to construct “effective seasons” include seine-net captures from 1996 to 2012 across thousands of randomly selected sample sites in the greater vicinity of Shell Mound. Collection trips over this span averaged about six per month with eight sampling locations per trip. Captured in these trips were over 430,000 fish, each identified to taxon and size.

In her analysis of monthly capture data from FWC, Palmiotto (2015, 2016) concluded that annual variation in both precipitation and temperature affected the distribution and composition of Gulf coastal fishes. She inferred from these data four “effective” seasons: (1) the warm-dry season of April through May; (2) the warm-wet season of June through September; (3) the cool-dry season of October through January; and (4) the cool-wet season of February through March. Following this model, six of the eight high-frequency fish taxa found in Shell Mound pits were taken at the greatest frequencies during the warm-wet season. The exceptions are mullet and red drum. Given the high frequency of mullet in Shell Mound pits, the FWC data would seem to undermine the inference of capture around June. To the contrary, allometric data on mullet from Shell Mound pits support summer timing (Mahar 2019). Estimates of standard length for a combined 243 mullet from all six pits (31–51 per pit) averages 290.73 mm, with a standard deviation of 38.10 mm. The low variance (cv = 0.13) of this population points to same-age capture. As Palmiotto (2015:78) noted from FWC data, mullet express the least variation in size during the warm-wet season. Striped mullet that are 300 mm in length are roughly three years of age, just reaching sexually maturity and on the verge of their first offshore spawning run in the fall (FLMNH 2019). It stands to reason that same-age capture of this size fish targeted near-shore schools as they were fattening up during the summer. In contrast to mullet, jack vary most in size during warm months. Allometric data on jack from pits tends to support this expectation: jack in pits express more size variation than mullet (Mahar 2019:232, 298). Sea turtles can also be taken year-round, but they are concentrated in the nesting season of summer, which begins in May. The beaches of offshore islands are nesting sites today.

In sum, multiple lines of evidence point to a warm-wet season of deposition for the fill of large pits at Shell Mound. Given the timing afforded by the immature bones of juvenile white ibises, these activities likely took place in mid-to-late June, the time of summer solstice. To further substantiate this inference we turn to some additional analysis of vertebrate fauna from accretional midden to show timing for capture other than mid- to late June.

Vertebrate Faunal Remains in Accretional Midden

As discussed earlier, accretional midden at Shell Mound accumulated along the top of the relict dune arm and its margins. Much of the south ridge and some of the north ridge consist of redeposited fill, including former pit fill. Beneath redeposited fill on the top of dune arm and along the south ridge are autochthonous midden deposits. Testing in several locations of accretional midden resulted in the recovery of vertebrate faunal remains that can be compared to those of pit assemblages. Two test units—one each on the north and south outer ridges of Shell Mound—provide provisional evidence for cool-season procurement and deposition (Table 2-19). Test Units 1 and 9 exposed well-stratified oyster midden with abundant

Table 2-19. Absolute Frequency of the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and Number of Individual Specimens (NISP) for Vertebrate Taxa (>1/4 inch) in Accretional Midden at Shell Mound (8LV42).

		TU1 Upper		TU1 Lower		TU9 Upper		TU9 Lower		Total	
Taxon	Common Name	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP
Vertebrata	Vertebrate		101		81		166		48		396
Euselachii	Shark					1	5	1	17	2	22
Carcharhinidae	Requiem Shark	1	1							1	1
Rajiformes	Ray		28	2	11		18		1	2	58
Rhinoptera bonasus	Cownose Ray	1	1			1	1			2	2
Actinopterygii	Ray-finned Fish		1,836		217		599		266	0	2,918
Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi	Gulf Sturgeon	1	23					1	2	2	25
Lepisosteus sp.	Gar	1	3	1	8			2	4	4	15
Elops saurus	Ladyfish	4	5	1	1	1	1			6	7
Clupeidae	Shad/Herring	1	1			1	1			2	2
Siluriformes	Catfish	1	4						1	1	5
Ictaluridae	Freshwater Catfish	1	1			2	2			3	3
Ariidae	Sea Catfish		34		9		70	1	18	1	131
Ariopsis felis	Hardhead Catfish	7	124	3	12	11	164	4	21	25	321
Bagre marinus	Gafftopsail Catfish	2	7	1	2	1	7	1	1	5	17
Opsanus sp.	Toadfish	3	12			1	1			4	13
Belonidae	Trumpetfish	1	1							1	1
Epinephalus sp.	Grouper	1	1							1	1
Micropterus salmoides	Large-Mouth Bass	1	1							1	1
Rachycentron canadum	Cobia	1	2							1	2
Carangidae	Jack		468		36		176		70		750
Caranx sp.	Crevalle Jack	44	574	6	20	9	63	10	42	69	699
Caranx crysos	Blue Runner	2	2					1	2	3	4
Orthopristis chrysoptera	Pigfish	2	13	1	1	1	1		1	4	16
Sparidae	Porgies		2		2						4
Archosargus probatocephalus	Sheepshead	7	30	2	12	12	129	7	54	28	225
Calamus sp.	Porgy	1	2	1	1			1	1	3	4
Lagodon rhomboides	Pinfish			1	1	1	1			2	2
Scaienidae	Drum		57		4		20		8	0	89
Cynoscion sp.	Sea Trout	13	104	2	4	10	26	4	13	29	147
Leiostomus xanthurus	Spot					2	5	1	1	3	6
Micropogonias undulatus	Atlantic Croaker			1	1	2	4	1	1	4	6
Pogonias cromis	Black Drum	2	44	2	13	5	75	2	13	11	145
Sciaenops ocellatus	Red Drum	12	77	3	8	8	47	7	24	30	156
Mugil sp.	Mullet	46	1,046	6	51	13	105	10	68	75	1,270
Paralichthys sp.	Flounder	4	28	1	3	2	25	3	9	10	65
Chilomycterus sp.	Burrfish	4	12	4	8	2	3			10	23

Table 2-19. continued.

		TU1 Upper		TU1 Lower		TU9 Upper		TU9 Lower		Total	
Taxon	Common Name	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP
Testudines	Turtle		35		17		198		67		317
Chelydra serpentina	Snapping Turtle	1	3			1	24	1	13	3	40
Kinosternidae	Mud/Musk Turtle			1	4	1	1			2	5
Kinosternon sp.	Mud Turtle	3	28	1	4	1	14	1	11	6	57
Emydidae	Pond/Box/Terrapin	2	7				13	1	9	3	29
Malaclemys terrapin	Diamondback Terrapin			1	1	2	2			3	3
Pseudemys sp.	Pond Turtle	2	6	2	9	2	70	2	24	8	109
Terrepene carolina	Box Turtle	1	2	1	10	1	4	2	2	5	18
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	1	12					1	3	2	15
Cheloniidae	Sea Turtle	2	9	1	1			1	6	4	16
Serpentes	Snakes			1	1		2			1	3
Colubridae	Nonvenomous snakes					1	2	1	2	2	4
Alligator mississippiensis	Alligator	1	1							1	1
Aves (Small)	Small Bird		2								2
Aves (Small-Medium)	Small-Medium Bird					1	1			1	1
Aves (Medium)	Medium Bird		2		1		4	2	3	2	10
Aves (Medium-Large)	Medium-Large Bird	1	2			1	3			2	5
Aves (Large)	Large Bird	1	1						2	1	3
Podilymbus podiceps	Pied-Bill Grebe	1	1							1	1
Phalacrocorax auritus	Double-Crested Cormorant	1	2	1	8			1	1	3	11
Ardea herodias	Blue Heron							1	1	1	1
Eudocimus albus	White Ibis	6	50	1	2	3	8	1	1	11	61
Anatidae	Ducks	1	1							1	1
Mammalia	Mammals		2								2
Mammalia (Small)	Small Mammal						2				2
Mammalia (Small-Medium)	Small-Medium Mammal								2		2
Mammalia (Medium)	Medium Mammal						4		2		6
Mammalia (Medium-Large)	Medium-Large Mammal				14		4		3		21
Mammalia (Large)	Large Mammal				23		1		15		39
Didelphis virginiana	Opossum	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	3	4	11
Sylvilagus sp.	Rabbit	1	1			1	1	1	1	3	3
Procyon lotor	Raccoon	1	2	1	1	1	9			3	12
Odocoileus virginianus	White-Tailed Deer	1	5	2	9	3	78	2	17	8	109
Delphinidae	Dolphin	1	1		2	1	1	1	10	3	14
Total		193	4,824	52	615	107	2,163	77	884	429	8,486

vertebrate fauna. The lower macrounit of Test Unit 1 and both macrounits of Test Unit 9 are coeval with pit activity at Shell Mound. The upper macrounit of Test Unit 1 consists of redeposited fill, a pattern repeated at other locations of the south ridge. For the observations that follow, this redeposited fill is exempted and we refer to the non-pit, accretional deposition simply as "midden."

The most marked difference between pit and midden vertebrate fauna is the diminished frequency of mullet in midden, where it comprises only about 11 percent of MNI in midden. Jack make up another 9–12 percent of MNI, comparable to pits, and are typically larger in midden fill. Other fish taxa in midden deviate between the two units in ways not seen in pit fill. Sea trout, hardhead catfish, and sheepshead are twice as common in Test Unit 9 than in Test Unit 1. Collectively these taxa occur at about twice the frequency observed in pits. Black drum, red drum, and white-tailed deer are all proportionately more common in midden than in pits. White ibis occur in all midden contexts but at considerably lower frequency than in pits; some of the individuals in midden are juvenile. Remarkably, sea turtle is completely absent from midden in Test Unit 9, and mud turtles appear as only a trace. Two fish species not common in pits, Atlantic croaker and burrfish, are represented by several individuals in midden. Overall, midden vertebrate assemblages are more diverse (3.07–3.21) and considerably more equitable (0.86–0.94) than those from pits. Subtle but meaningful trends in fish taxa suggest that midden includes cool weather deposits (e.g., bones of spot; Palmiotto 2015:274).

Summary

The vertebrate faunal remains from pit fill are arguably the remains of large-scale consumption events that took place around the time of summer solstices (June 21). These events were previsioned by mullet and other fish that were collected, at least in part, using the tidal fish trap at Richards Island (see Chapter 5). They were also provisioned with sea turtles, mud turtles, white-tailed deer, and juvenile white ibises, among other resources. Analytically, the juvenile ibises provide not only insight into the timing of these events, but also point to the likely source of harvest, namely the rookeries of offshore islands at least 12 km distant. In other papers (Goodwin et al. 2020; Sassaman et al. 2020) we provide the rationale for inferring that events timed to the summer solstice and involving the collection of special resources, such as the birds, were world-renewal events akin to the mound-top feasts Knight (2001) describes for the Middle Woodland of the greater Southeast.

The "civic" aspects of a civic-ceremonial center like Shell Mound are revealed in part through the accumulation of midden along the margins of the site. Guarding against the admixture of redeposited pit fill in episodes of terraforming, we are confident that some of the difference between the vertebrate fauna of accretional midden and the fill of pits can be attributed to season of capture other than summer and thus activities other than solstice feasts. Defining the residential (civic) signatures of Shell Mound remains an enduring challenge that is potentially well served by future analyses of the site's robust vertebrate faunal material.

DENNIS CREEK MOUND (8LV41)

About 250 m northeast of Shell Mound, along the dune arm, is the remnant of a small earth and shell mound that C. B. Moore dug into but was unimpressed. As part of his survey of the dune arm (see below), Anthony Boucher (2017) investigated what was left of the mound, which we now call Dennis Creek Mound (8LV41) (Figure 2-44).

Dennis Creek Mound was originally described by Moore in 1902 as a 6.5-foot-tall and 64-foot-wide mound (Moore 1902:215). Early excavations by Moore and other amateur archaeologists along with later looting and road construction have left the mound severely damaged (Figure 2-45). Moore's previous trenching revealed alternating strata of oyster shell and sand, with an 18-inch-thick cap of sand on top. Although he encountered no burials, Moore noted the presence of fragmentary human bone from earlier looting. Additional documented investigations by amateur archaeologists include those conducted by Montague Tallant in the early 20th century. Unlike Moore's observations, Tallant described the mound fill as, "a clean midden of shell, lacking any cultural materials" (Figure 2-46). As mentioned above, the LSA's recent work at the mound involved the excavation of two profile cuts from the remnants of Dennis Creek Mound, the results of which are reported below as Shovel Test Pits 1 and 2.

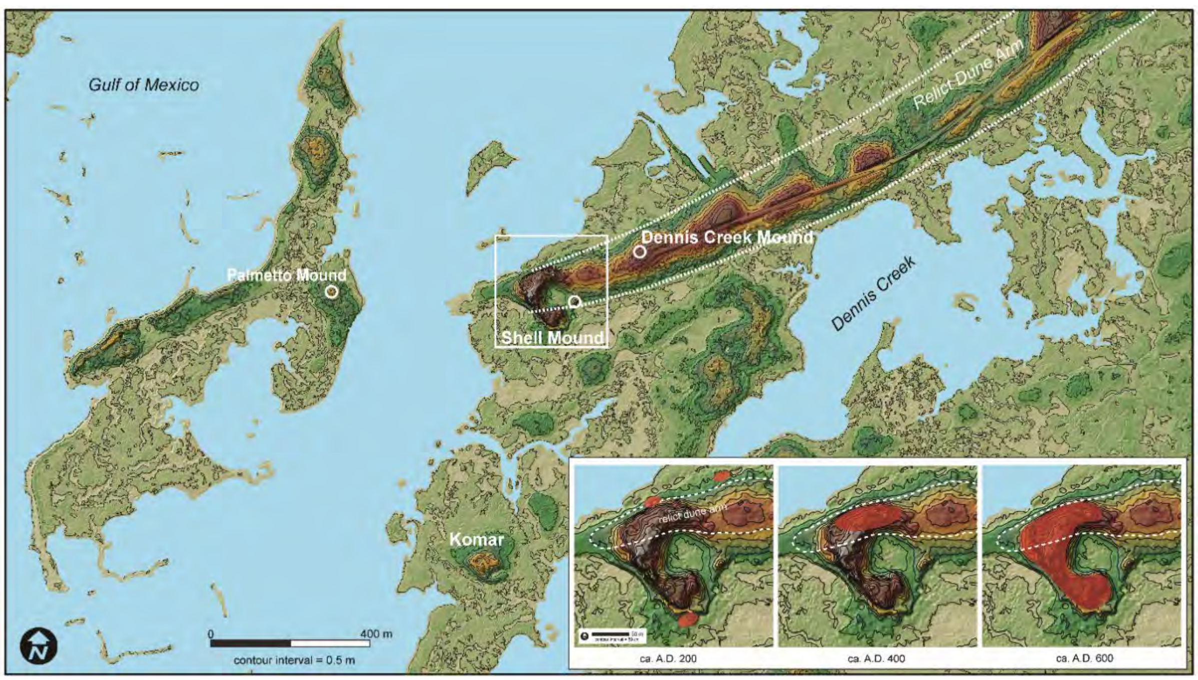

Figure 2-44. LiDAR-generated topographic map of Shell Mound and vicinity, showing the location of Dennis Creek Mound (8LV41) approximately 250 m northeast of Shell Mound along the arm of a relict dune. The inset at the bottom right shows the general sequence of land use and terraforming at Shell Mound. Dennis Creek mound was constructed at about the same time the south ridge of Shell Mound took shape.

Figure 2-45. View facing northeast of the remnant of Dennis Creek Mound (8LV41), May 2016.

Tallant Album Pg: 54; 300 yards east of Shell Mound

Tallant Album, Pg: 34; East of Shell Mound, Levy CO

Figure 2-46. Photographs of Tallant's unsystematic digging at Dennis Creek Mound (courtesy of the South Florida Museum, Bradenton).

Results

Shovel Test Pit 1. As is our typical method for testing sites that are looted, we choose a location on the north side of Dennis Creek Mound with a surface depression from presumably earlier digging. Recovered from the fill of STP1 were shards of modern glass and pieces of rusted metal, along with sherds of limestone- and sand-tempered pottery. The resulting profile of STP1 (Figure 2-47) consisted of discombobulated root mat, white (7.5YR8/1) sand, and brownish-yellow (10YR6/6) sand, corroborating that this portion of site had been looted and then partially backfilled, perhaps by Tallant. Missing from this backfill is any significant amount of oyster shell.

Figure 2-47. Photograph of STP 1 at Dennis Creek Mound (8LV41) showing looter backfill in the east and south profiles.

Excavated to about 90 cm below the surface, STP1 was terminated at the depth where undisturbed brownish-yellow (10YR6/6) fine sand was encountered. We knew this stratum to be the typical substrate of the dune arm, overlain with white (7.5YR8/1) sand in varying thickness. Given the prevalence of submound burials at Palmetto Mound (Chapter 3) we expected that substrate would have been displaced upward if similar features were dug at time of mound construction and displaced further by those digging in to the mound later as looters or archaeologists. The results of STP1 provided little insight on the possibility of submound features.

Shovel Test Pit 2. Some judgmental probing and coring around the perimeter of the mound suggested that most of it consisted of backfill similar to that observed in STP1. However, on the western margin of the mound remnant we encountered what may be the only intact portion of the mound. Recovered from the fill of STP2 was oyster and gastropod shell, vertebrate fauna, and sherds, but no modern artifacts. More to the point, the profile of STP2 was well stratified and seemingly undisturbed (Figure 2-48). The basal portion of the 105-cm-deep profile consisted of intact substrate with the typical brownish-yellow (10YR6/6) fine sand overlain by white (7.5YR8/1) fine sand, and a slight humic layer at about 70 cmbs that we interpret as a buried A horizon (i.e., the original ground surface). On this surface was deposited a 25-cm-thick layer (Stratum II) of shell midden in gray (10YR5/1) fine sand with Pasco sherds, crown conch hammers, charcoal, abundant oyster shell, and occasional *Mercenaria* shell and vertebrate fauna. Superior to that is 40-cm-thick layer (Stratum I) of oyster shell in light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) fine sand and occasional bone, some of which may be human bone, as noted by Moore. The color of the sand of this stratum is not natural but rather the result of mixing the brownish-yellow and white sands of the substrate. A similar stratum of mixed sands and oyster shell was observed in an intact portion of Palmetto Mound (Chapter 3).

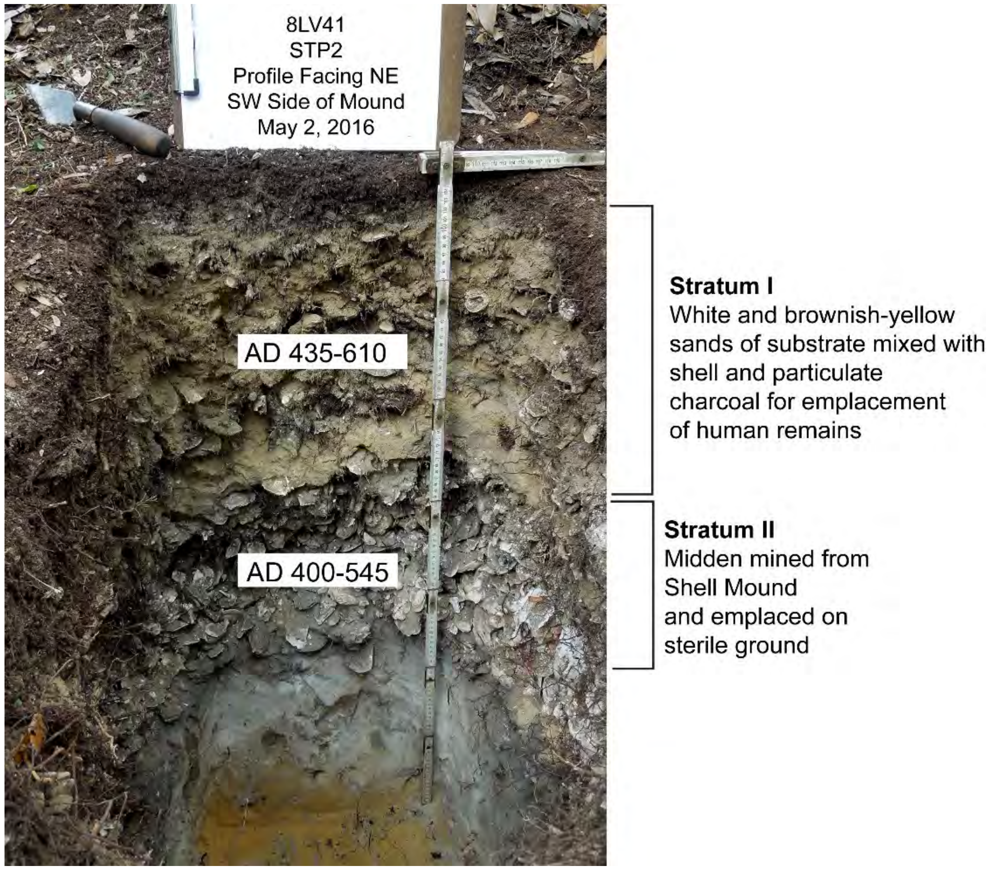

Figure 2-48. Photograph of STP 2 at Dennis Creek Mound (8LV41) showing intact mound strata in the northeast profile.

Two bulk samples were removed from Strata I and II of the northeast profile of STP2. The bulk sample removed from Stratum I provided a charcoal sample that returned an AMS age estimate of 1510±30 BP or cal AD 435–490 and 535–610, which gives a median age estimate of approximately cal AD 575, roughly the time when Shell Mound was transformed by the construction of the south ridge. The basal shell midden (Stratum II) provided charcoal that returned an AMS age estimate of 1590±30 BP, or cal AD 400–545, coeval with the first 150 years of intensive activity at Shell Mound, before terraforming of its south ridge. We suspect that the midden of Stratum II, like much of the south ridge of Shell Mound, consists of materials that were mined from the south slope of the north ridge, where large pits were dug and backfilled in dune sands.

Summary

Although Dennis Creek Mound (8LV41) is largely destroyed, the intact profile exposed in STP2, on the western margin of the mound, shows that it was emplaced on a “sterile” ground surface and that the initial layer (Stratum II) consists of allochthonous midden, presumably from Shell Mound. Atop that stratum of redeposited midden was emplaced a thick layer of sand with oyster shell. The sand of this stratum (Stratum I) appears to have been produced from a 50:50 mix of the white and brownish-yellow fine sands of the substrate. This fabricated matrix, with oyster shell, appears to have been the matrix in which human remains were emplaced. Because the sands of this stratum are from the substrate, we suspect that Dennis Creek Mound had a submound tomb or some-such feature that involved the removal of a considerable volume of subsurface sand. Evidently, Dennis Creek Mound was constructed rapidly, perhaps in one episode of activity. Given the age estimate of Stratum I (ca. AD 575), we suspect it was constructed at the same time that the south ridge of Shell Mound was constructed, both involving extant midden. The intact profile of Dennis Creek Mound parallels that observed in Palmetto Mound, suggesting that mortuary protocols required the mixing of substrate sands and oyster shell for emplacement over extant, allochthonous midden. Notably, these same practices at Palmetto Mound predate Dennis Creek mound by several centuries, suggesting that mortuary protocols either persisted or were revitalized despite apparent hiatuses in mortuary activity.

Having established that Dennis Creek Mound was integral to the 250-year history of ritual activity at Shell Mound, it is worth considering what sorts of activities took place in the area between these two mounds. A shovel test survey of that 250-m stretch of dune arm was undertaken by Boucher (2017) and is reported in the section that follows.

SURVEY BETWEEN THE MOUNDS

Survey of the area between Shell Mound and Dennis Creek Mound was accomplished through the excavation of 130 shovel tests along transects (Transects A–W) oriented perpendicular to County Road 326, which runs parallel with the dune arm (Figure 2-49). Transects were assigned alpha designations and each STP along a transect numbered for an alpha-numeric identifier (e.g., A1, A2…W1, W2). Transects set at 10-m intervals started at the eastern margin of Shell Mound and extended about 40 m east beyond Dennis Creek. The interval of STPs along transects was also 10 m but they were staggered by 5 m to minimize the area between adjacent STPs. Measuring 30 x 30 cm in plan, STPs were excavated to at least 1 m below surface in most cases and all fill passed through ¼-inch hardware cloth. In some cases, STPs were terminated early due to large root obstructions or the intrusion of water along the edge of the salt marsh. If the STP was terminated due to root obstructions it was moved to a nearby spot and restarted. A few areas of mounded material were tested judgmentally to verify what we suspected them to be, namely the outcomes of modern land use (i.e., push piles).

Results

Of the 130 STPs excavated, 83 were positive (i.e., contained cultural materials in undisturbed context). Soil profiles throughout the survey area indicated thin, ephemeral middens. Raised middens or similar anthropogenic deposits were not observed. As noted above, a few areas of seemingly mounded midden proved to be push piles. Despite the isolated disturbances, intact deposits were evident in dark brown (10YR3/2) sandy subsoil, grading to brownish-yellow (10YR6/6) with depth, as illustrated in Figure 2-50. Oyster shell and other invertebrate remains diminished in frequency away from each of the mounds.

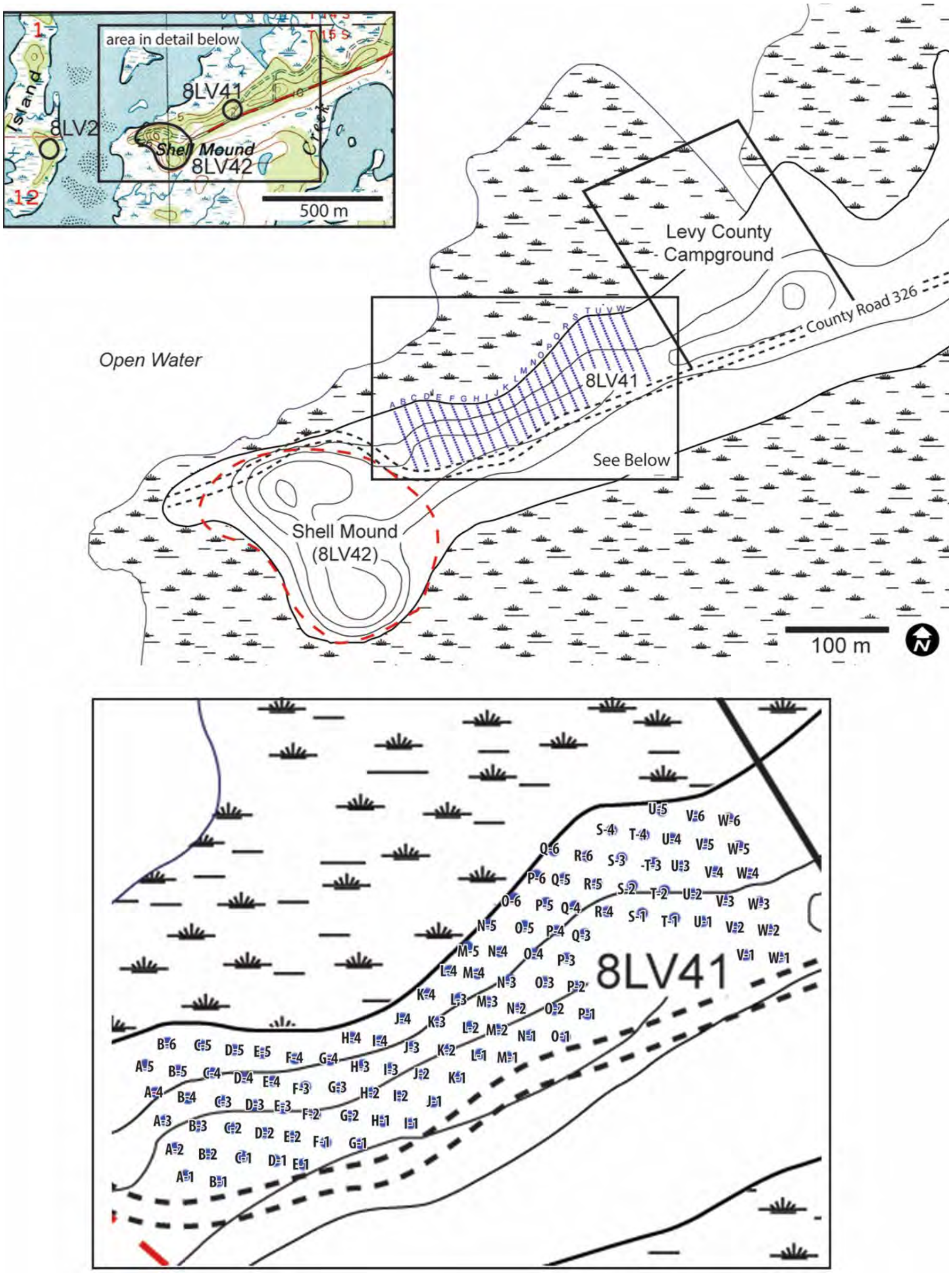

Figure 2-49. Plan map of the survey area between Shell Mound and Dennis Creek Mound, showing STP transects and the alpha-numeric designations of each shovel test.

Fill from STPs excavated adjacent to the marsh consisted of dark brown to black (10YR2/2-2/1) organically enriched, mucky sands. These STPs were terminated between 30–50 cmbs due to contact with ground water. Most of these STPs contained no observable artifacts, shell, or bone. Although with lower sea level this part of the landform may have been perfectly inhabitable, but the results of testing suggest that it never was used in a manner that left obvious archaeological residues.

Figure 2-50. STP C3, showing ephemeral midden at surface and underlying brownish-yellow sand of substrate.

Back from the marsh edge, material recovered from STPs was distributed widely at relatively low density across all transects except those east of Dennis Creek Mound (Transects T–W), which were bereft of artifacts other than a few lithic flakes. Table 2-20 provides an inventory of materials recovered from STPs by transect. It is difficult to judge if the differential density of materials across STPs is patterned in ways that would enable us to delimit discrete components or clusters within components. However, it is evident that the

Table 2-20. Inventory of Materials Recovered from Shovel Tests by Transect in Area between Shell Mound and Dennis Creek Mound.

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Vertebrate Fauna	Misc. Rock	Historic
Transect	n	wt(g)	n	wt(g)	n	wt(g)	wt(g)	wt(g)	wt(g)
A	21	95.5			13	177.2	1.7	8.6	2.2
B	10	37.5	1	1.9	15	260.5	3.1	13.9	22.2
C	12	33.6	3	6.7	20	112.0	11.7		3.5
D	13	66.4			6	100.3	8.6		26.2
E	42	170.8	1	14.2	14	111.1	75.8		
F	66	236.4	1	0.5	6	252.7	11.6		68.7
G	75	202.4			12	57.2	12.0	61.5	138.4
H	66	224.6	2	16.9	3	60.2	6.5		93.3
I	52	236.1			15	179.0	35.2	11.1	2.7
J	13	45.8			2	55.0	4.9		73.4
K	21	101.6	2	1.1	1	1.9	1.5		
L	7	29.1	1	0.3	1	16.6			122.9
M	8	23.8							
N	10	82.5	1	0.2	4	202.7	2.2	21.8	36.4
O	29	14.8	5	3.6	1	43.0			
P			14	12.2	1	7.1			
Q	2	0.4	6	2.7					
R	1	3.2	2	2.4	2	111.7	3.8		0.5
S	2	7.0	1	2.4	1	16.7	6.4		
T									
U			2	2.9					3.5
V			3	1.7			2.2		141.7
W			1	0.5					47.6
Total	450	1,611.5	46	70.2	117	1,764.9	187.2	116.9	783.2

greatest frequencies of artifacts—mostly pottery and modified shell—came from STPs of Transects E–I. These same units also produced the greatest weights for vertebrate fauna. This group of transects is removed from Shell Mound by about 50 m. Transects between this group and Shell Mound (A–D) have lower frequencies of pottery but high frequencies of modified shell. East of Transect I, with some exception, the frequency of artifacts declines until reaching the western margins of Dennis Creek Mound (Transect O), where materials originating from the mound were dispersed by looting and other recent disturbances. It is worth noting that the frequencies and weights of materials by transect do not take into account differences in the number of STPs per transect, which vary from four to six. It is also worth noting that four of the five transects comprised of STPs with the greatest artifact counts (Transects E–I) are among the shortest. The high artifact and bone frequencies of these transects are thus not a matter of sample bias.

Analysis of the artifacts from STPs of the survey are provided elsewhere by Boucher (2017) and need not be repeated here in detail. However, some observations on the distribution of pottery sherds is worth reviewing as it relates to the connection between the mounds and the cluster of material between them. Sherds from the STPs of transects closest to Shell Mound are dominated by plain limestone-tempered wares, along with a few spicule-tempered St. Johns check-stamped sherds. To the east, in STPs of the higher-frequency transects, sand-tempered sherds dominate, along with lesser numbers of plain spicule-tempered sherds. Surface treatments of the sand-tempered sherds include simple- and check-stamping. We do not know if any of the simple- and check-stamped pottery is of the Early Woodland Deptford tradition because both surface treatments reappear in the late Woodland period. The low frequency of limestone-tempered pottery in these same STPs might suggest that the sand-tempered wares postdate Shell Mound by centuries, but early Deptford assemblages are not known for this ware either. An occasional incised or punctated sand-tempered sherd would seem to support the likelihood that this cluster does not predate Shell Mound, as do check-stamped sherds with spicule temper, which generally postdate AD 750.

Summary

The results of survey of the portion of the dune arm between Shell Mound and Dennis Creek Mound show that activities involving pottery, flaked stone, modified shell, and vertebrate and invertebrate fauna were relatively short-lived and ephemeral. It is possible that activities resulting in this thin, near-surface record took place before, during, and/or after the 250-year period (AD 400–650) of ritual activity and terraforming at Shell Mound. The older among them would coincide with Deptford-period activity at Shell Mound; the younger among then would coincide with intensified mortuary activity at Palmetto Mound. Although the construction of Dennis Creek Mound would seem to clearly date to the period of terraforming at Shell Mound, nothing in the area between them is unequivocally coeval with the mounds. No matter what this intervening record dates to, it is unlike Shell Mound. If this record proves to date to the time of ritual gatherings at Shell Mound, it may have been left by those who traveled to the site from elsewhere. Some block excavation in the area bounded by Transects E–I would help to evaluate these alternative scenarios.

CONCLUSION

After four field expeditions to Shell Mound starting in 2012, we are in reasonably good position to construct a narrative of site use and history from ca. AD 200, when the dune arm was occupied by people of the Early Woodland Deptford tradition; to the digging and infilling of pits in the dune arm during a period of summer solstice feasts, ca. AD 400–650; to the terraforming of the south ridge and the construction of Dennis Creek Mound, ca. AD 550–600; to the abandonment of Shell Mound ca. AD 650 and the possible use of the area between Shell Mound and Dennis Creek in the ensuing centuries. Throughout the years of intermittent testing we have strived to sample the site broadly, to collect the remains of activities and features distributed on the dune arm, the constructed ridge, and the central plaza. The excavations in 2015 reported in this chapter were directed expressly to the collection of data to support the inference that people gathered at Shell Mound during the summer for feasts involving mullet and other fish, juvenile white ibises, turtles, deer, and more. We also aimed to verify that the south ridge of Shell Mound was entirely anthropogenic and at least part of it was made from the redeposited midden, and most likely pit fill from the south slope of the dune arm. In the concluding chapter of this report we discuss further the broader context of Shell Mound history in the Lower Suwannee region, including its relationship to other sites. Among the most significant sites in this regard is Palmetto Mound, to the immediate west of Shell Mound, whose investigations in 2015 are the subject of the chapter than follows.

CHAPTER 3
HOG ISLAND (8LV56–58, 60) AND PALMETTO MOUND (8LV2)

Mark C. Donop and Micah P. Monés

Hog Island is a group of interconnected hammocks in the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge that contain the remains of several archaeological sites, most notably Palmetto Mound (8LV2). Reported here are archaeological investigations of Hog Island in 2013, which consisted of a shovel test pit survey to locate and evaluate subsurface remains apart from Palmetto Mound. Investigations of Palmetto Mound that commenced the following year were reported earlier (Donop 2015) and consisted of topographic mapping, a shovel test pit survey, and the excavation of one 2 x 2-m test unit to collect data about the stratigraphy and chronology of the site and its relationship to Shell Mound (8LV42). Reported in this chapter are the results of additional subsurface testing at Palmetto Mound in 2015 (see also Donop 2017).

BACKGROUND

Hog Island consists of a complex of hammocks separated by intertidal salt marsh located 500 m west of the mainland over intertidal water. Each of the hammocks contains archaeological sites, all but one of which are on record with the Florida Master Site Files (FMSF). A series of poorly defined sites recorded by John Goggin in 1952 as 8LV56–60 is distributed across four of the hammocks, and a fifth recorded site (8LV87) refers to redeposited remains along a spit to the south (Figure 3-1). The one private inholding of Hog Island likewise contains archaeological remains, but it has never been investigated nor recorded.

Palmetto Mound (8LV2) lies on the eastern-most hammock of Hog Island, directly to the west of Shell Mound (8LV42). This mortuary mound has also been called Culpepper site, Palmetto Island, Pine Key Mound, Rattlesnake Island, Graveyard Island, Hog Island, and Ceremonial Island, and has been designated 8LV2, 8LV5, 8LV7, and 8LV40 (Mitchem 1999:7, 23). Since 2013, Palmetto Mound has been designated exclusively as 8LV2. Scattered collections containing thousands of artifacts show that Palmetto Mound was a significant mortuary facility during the Middle and Late Woodland periods, but was left nearly destroyed by professional and avocational archaeologists and looters (Donop 2015, 2017).

Archaeological investigations of Hog Island in 2013 and at Palmetto Mound in 2014 and 2015 consisted of topographic mapping, probing, auguring, shovel test pit (STP) surveying, and the excavation of three test units. All fill from the investigations was passed through ¼-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth and all artifacts and vertebrate fauna were placed in labeled bags and brought back to the LSA for analysis. Careful attention was paid to minimizing the disturbance of intact burials and none of the human remains encountered in the field were sampled or analyzed; all such remains were reinterred in the pits or units from which they came.

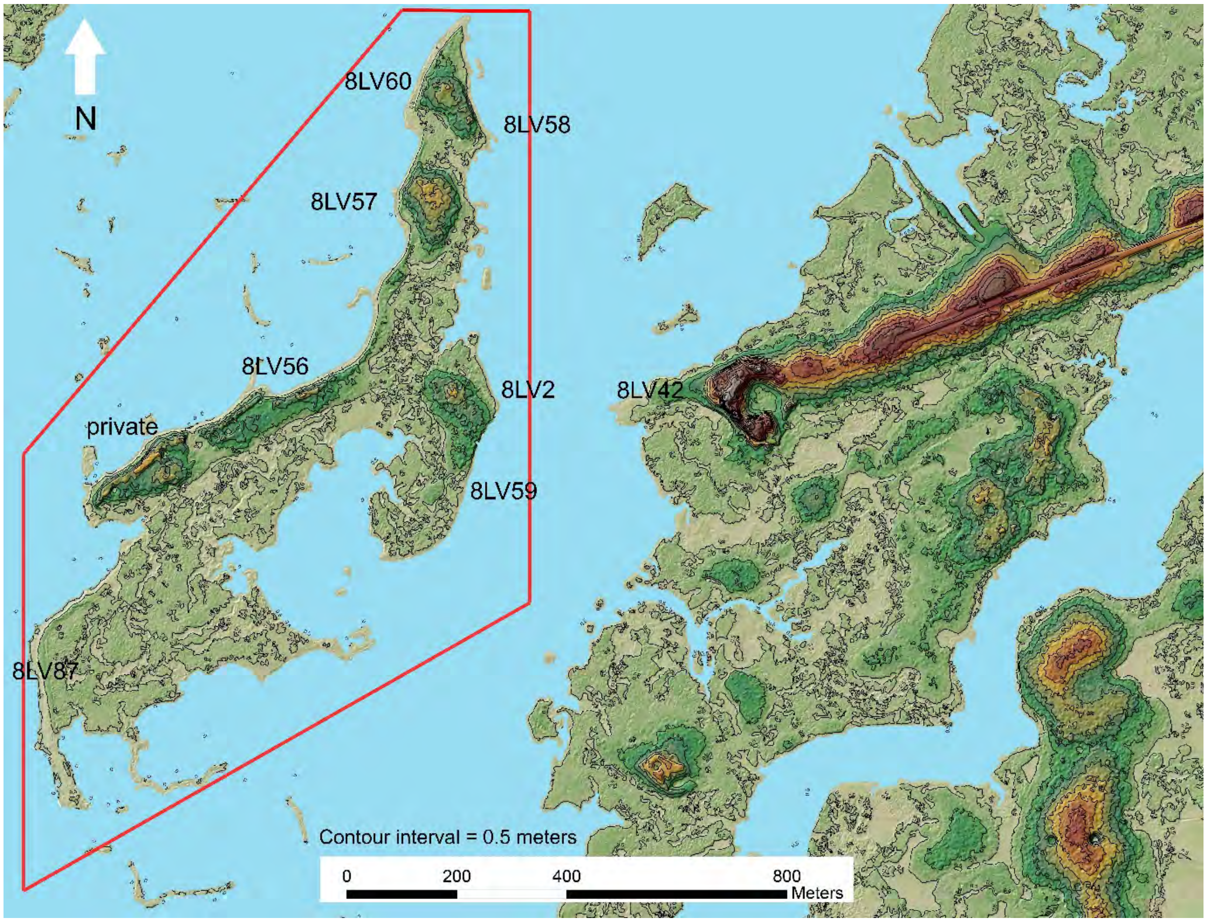

Figure 3-1. LiDAR-generated topographic map of Hog Island (in red polygon), showing the locations of all archaeological sites as recorded in the Florida Master Site Files, plus one private inholding on the western margin that contains unrecorded and untested archaeological deposits (LiDAR map courtesy of Asa R. Randall).

HOG ISLAND SHOVEL TEST PIT SURVEY

Micah Monés and Kristen Hall conducted a systematic STP survey of three Hog Island hammocks on federal property in August 2013 (Figure 3-2). Excavated were 25 STPs at 30-m intervals along five transects with each STP excavated to a depth of at least 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) or to the depth of the water table. Cruciform transects on two of the hammocks were oriented along greatest length and width of each landform; a single transect was sufficient for the third hammock, to the south, which is long and narrow. STPs were assigned proveniences consistent with the most proximate recorded site and by transect (alpha) and sequence (numeric) (e.g., 56-A-3 is the third STP on transect A of site 8LV56). As noted earlier, the privately owned southwestern ha was not included in the survey but obviously suffers from significant shoreline erosion, as does the hammock that contains 8LV56.

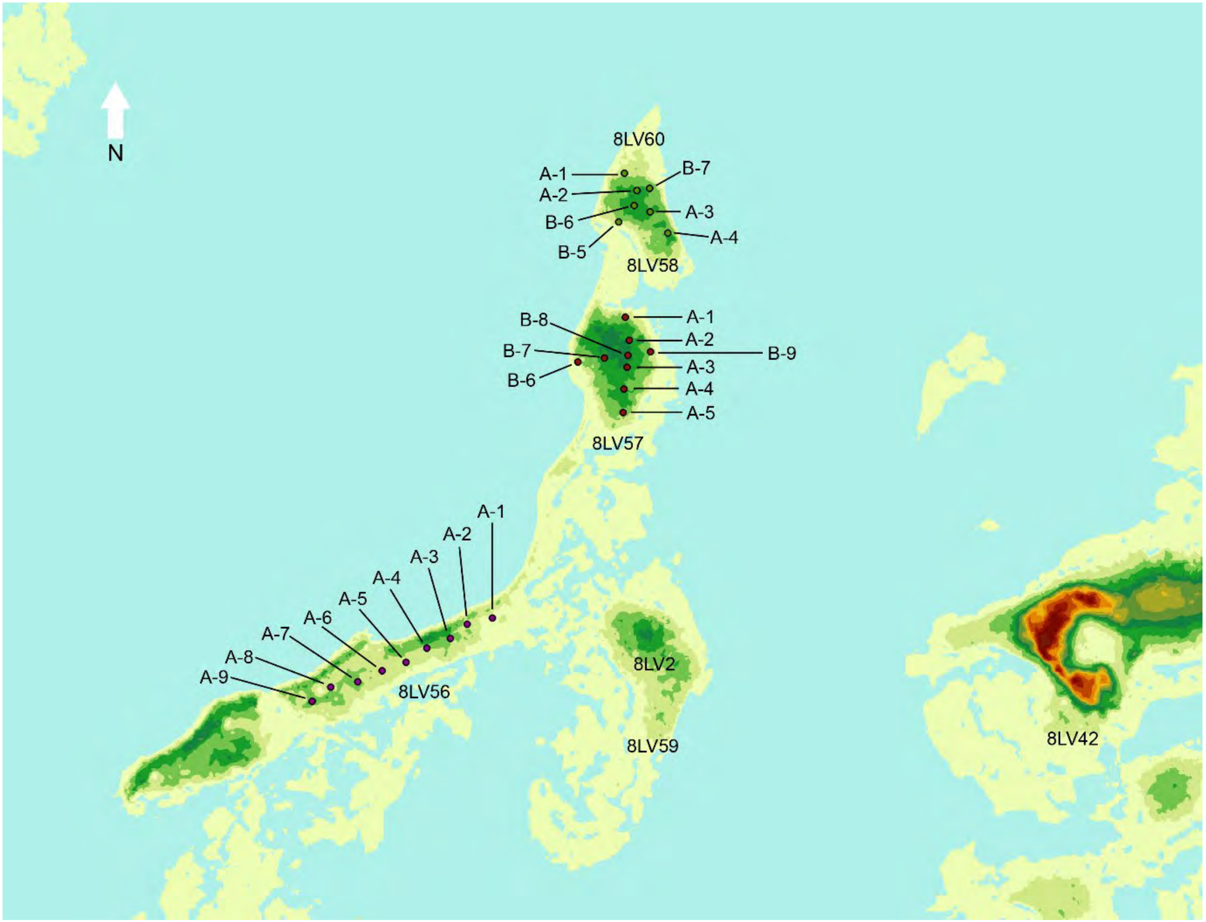

Figure 3-2. LiDAR-generated topographic map of Hog Island showing locations of all shovel test pits excavated in 2013.

The results of the survey indicated that humans have been active on Hog Island for thousands of years (Table 3-1). Only STP 57-B-9 was negative for artifacts and only six STPs were negative for shell, most having contained eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*). Evidence for looting was minimal, although artifacts of brick, glass, and metal in seven STPs indicated historical occupations, likely from the houses, farm, and fishing camp mentioned in the FMSF. The team used a bucket auger to excavate three negative tests in the area where 8LV59, an eroded "flint area," was located in 1952. It is likely that the site boundaries reported in the FMSF reflect modern topography and not discrete occupations. The authors used conventional typologies to identify diagnostic ceramic types that may not adequately reflect the history of the area (Willey 1949).

Table 3-1. Counts (n) and/or Weights (g) of Artifacts, Vertebrate Fauna, and Miscellaneous Rock Recovered from Shovel Test Pits (STP) at Hog Island.

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Vertebrate Fauna	Misc. Rock		Historic Artifact	
STP#	n	wt.	n	wt.	n	wt.	wt.	n	wt.	n	wt.
56-A-1	1	3.8	1	22.5			209.0				
56-A-2	6	17.1	1	0.4			5.6				
56-A-3	11	89.1					2.8				
56-A-4	2	12.6					2.2	1	326.5		
56-A-5	6	14.7									
56-A-6*	3	27.6	2	0.3			0.2				
56-A-7							0.2				
56-A-8*	2	2.4					6.9			1	4.6
56-A-9	16	72.9			1	25.4	13.4	2	69.6		
57-A-1*	2	13.9									
57-A-2	5	11.0								2	13.0
57-A-3	52	187.3	2	0.8	3	167.1	24.0	1	19.1	2	14.8
57-A-4			1	11.9							
57-A-5*			1	0.2							
57-B-6	33	183.4					2.7				
57-B-7*	7	23.0	1[1]	15.1			0.5			2	4.4
57-B-8			3	5.0			0.2				
58-A-1	28	138.9					1.7				
58-A-2	37	134.5			3	138	20.4	1	28.8	2	16.1
58-A-3	26	84.2					7.1			3	17.5
58-A-4	5	10.2					8.2				
58-B-5	10	30.9									
58-B-6*	4	8.3					0.7			1	2.2
58-B-7	28	182.8			1	60.7	0.6				
Total	284	1,248.6	12	41.1	8	391.2	306.4	5	444	13	72.6

*negative for shell
[1]chert Florida Archaic Stemmed

8LV56. The team recovered evidence that suggested that the western hammock contains deposits from the Woodland and early Mississippian periods. Goggin reported 8LV56 as a "shell midden" site about 150 x 75 yards (137.2 x 68.6 meters) along a beach ridge in the FMSF. The surveyors recovered a Deptford Linear Checked Stamped sherd in STP 56-A-3 typical of the Early or Middle Woodland periods, two Carabelle Incised sherds in STP 56-A-2, two Ruskin Dentate sherds in STPs 56-A-2 and 3, and two Weeden Island Incised sherds in STP 56-A-6 from the Late Woodland period, as well as a Leon Check Stamped sherd in STP 56-A-1 associated with the Mississippian period. The team did not recover sponge spicule-tempered sherds and limestone-tempered sherds were limited to STP 56-A-9, near the edge of an untested shell "ring."

8LV57. This hammock contained evidence for an Archaic period presence, but none for the Late Woodland or Mississippian periods. The site was reported as an oyster "shell midden" about 100 yards (91.4 meters) in diameter on a sand ridge. The survey team found a Florida Archaic Stemmed point in STP 57-B-7 on the high point of the hammock at a depth of 100 cmbs. The ceramic sherds were predominantly plain, with only one simple-stamped sherd from STP 57-A-2 and three check-stamped sherds from STP 57-B-6. One sponge spicule-tempered sherd was found in STP 57-A-1 and limestone-tempered sherds were found in STPs 57-A-1, 2, and 3 and STP 57-B-6.

8LV58/60. Evidence from the survey indicated that the northernmost hammock contained artifacts indicative of a Late Woodland occupation. 8LV58 was described as an oyster "shell midden" about 100 yards (91.4 meters) in diameter and 8LV60 as an oyster "shell refuse area" about 150 feet (45.7 meters) in diameter. The team did not recover flaked stone artifacts. Late Woodland ceramic types found in the survey include two Wakulla Check Stamped sherds and two Ruskin Dentate Stamped sherds in STP 58-A-2 and three incised sherds with folded rims in STP 58-B-7, as well as three dentate-stamped sherds in STPs 58-A-1, B-6, and B-7. The team did not find any sponge spicule-tempered sherds but did find limestone-tempered sherds in five STPs.

PALMETTO MOUND (8LV2)

Palmetto Mound was first investigated by the LSA in 2014, the results of which have already been reported (Donop 2015, 2017). A summary of these earlier findings is warranted before turning to the results of additional testing in 2015.

Summary of 2014 Investigations

Investigations of Palmetto Mound commenced in 2014 in conjunction with dissertation research (Donop 2017) and partly through the auspices of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Field School. A Total Station was used that year to construct the first detailed topographic map of Palmetto Mound (Donop 2015:105). A survey consisting of 51 STPs indicated that the landform does not contain *in situ* shell midden deposits or other evidence of domestic habitation, unlike the rest of Hog Island. The team found small numbers of scattered flakes and plain and simple-stamped sherds, usually deeper than 40 cmbs.

Recovered from two STPs adjacent to the mound were sherds of the Weeden Island tradition. Both units likely intercepted looter spoil, one of which contained human remains and was immediately discontinued. Hundreds of vessels from this Late Woodland (ca. AD 500–1000) ceramic series were collected from Palmetto Mound and curated at the FLMNH, as well as other institutions (Donop 2017). STP K-1 excavated to the southeast of the mound contained seven sherds found at a depth of about 10–20 cmbs that suggested that it was the location of the sherd layer mentioned by Tallant in the 1930s and excavated by Goggin in 1962.

A 2 x 2-m test unit (TU1) excavated in a large, presumably recent looter hole revealed alternating, relatively intact strata of sand and shell beneath the disturbed materials that cover most of the mound. A 50-cm thick stratum (Stratum VIII) of shell midden material, composed primarily of eastern oyster, was encountered with charcoal samples that returned AMS assays of 2300 ± 30 B.P. (400–360 cal BC) and 1700 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 255–300 and 315–405), a stratigraphic inversion (Sassaman et al. 2017:185). Encountered in the sand just below Stratum VIII was a nearly intact human burial. Enough of the burial was carefully exposed to reveal the remains of a child in an extended positon without femurs. None of these bones were removed and the burial was covered with backfill. Several sand strata lay beneath the burial, including the yellowish brown sand of the paleodune on which the mound was founded. Sand-tempered plain sherds were found throughout TU1, limestone-tempered plain sherds in Stratum VIII, and sponge spicule-tempered sherds in the lower levels, as well as a small number of cord-marked, check-stamped, impressed, and incised pottery sherds. Nonlocal mica paste inclusions were more prevalent in the upper levels.

Investigations in 2015

Investigations at Palmetto Mound continued in August and October 2015 in search of *in situ* deposits and radiocarbon samples to refine the chronology of the site (Donop 2017). This effort focused on the location of a sherd layer and twin ramps described by Montague Tallant and Dr. John Goggin and the excavation of a unit that would produce suitable samples for AMS dating. In 1962, Goggin's archaeological field school from UF excavated a 10 x 10-ft (3.1 x 3.1-m) unit in a shallow "sherd layer" to the southeast of the mound that contained over 2,000 ceramic sherds, according to undergraduate class reports curated at the FLMNH (Bostwick 1962; Gluckman 1962; Lankutis 1962; Mykel 1962; Porter 1962; Rubin 1962). Tallant's 1930s journal also included a brief description of this sherd layer as well as two parallel sand ramps that extended from the eastern side of the mound nearly to the water. The 2015 fieldwork consisted of transit mapping, exploratory testing with shovels, augers, and probes, and the excavation of a trench and a test unit.

Efforts to locate the sherd layer and the two ramps were unsuccessful. In August, four additional STPs were excavated 10 meters around STP K-1, but only K-1D produced artifacts, three chert flakes and a very small quartz fragment at a depth of approximately 70–90 cmbs. No further effort was expended looking for the sherd layer. In October, several hundred additional data points of the eastern side of the mound were collected by total station, but the sand ramps described by Tallant were never located.

Members of the LSA continued to survey the mound in October in preparation for additional test excavations (Figure 3-3). Two metal probes were used to delineate the limits of the shell deposits at the mound similar to those encountered in TU1. STP 56 produced fragmentary human remains in yellowish-brown sandy soil and a deposit of charcoal-rich sand was found at a depth of 90–100 cmbs. Two bucket auger tests were excavated in the mound near STP 56, but neither test produced seemingly intact deposits. The team excavated STP 57 approximately 4.5 meters to the north-northwest of STP 56 and encountered moderately dense, unconsolidated oyster shells in yellowish-brown sand and a plain, sand-tempered sherd.

Trench 1. The team used STP 57 as a starting point for the excavation of Trench 1 (T1) (Figure 3-4). It was soon realized that T1 was highly disturbed and contained loose oyster shells, mottled soils, and abundant human bone fragments. The final dimensions of T1 were 216 cm x 50 cm, excavated to a maximum depth of 95 cmbs. Two bucket auger tests were sunk into the floor of the trench an additional 20–30 cm, but they produced only yellowish-brown sand.

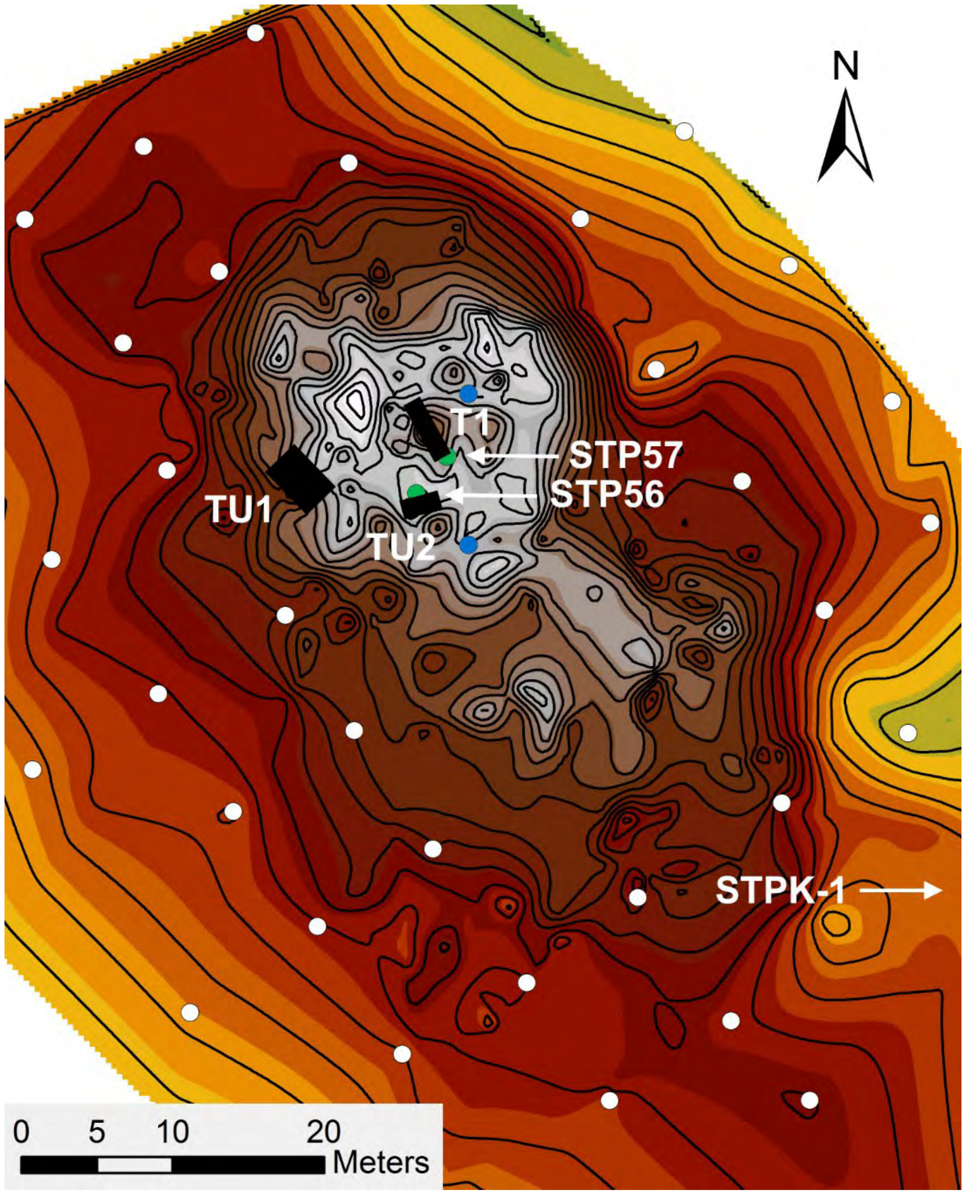

Figure 3-3. Topographic map of Palmetto Mound showing locations of all of shovel test pits (white and green), test units (black), and datum points (blue) generated using a Nikon DTM-310 electronic total station. Base map courtesy of Neill Wallis.

The artifacts from T1 were scattered throughout the disturbed unit in no discernible pattern. Artifacts included two chert flakes, a crystal quartz flake, two lightning whelk shell fragments, two crown conch shell hammers, a shell disc bead, 0.2 g of vertebrate fauna bone, 1,055 fragments of human bone, 29 ceramic sherds, and 14 ceramic crumb sherds. The ceramic sherds were mostly (86.2%) plain with sand, sponge spicule, and limestone tempers with the exception of four red-painted, sand-tempered sherds with mica inclusions. A heavily corroded piece of iron, possibly a shovel head or stove fragment, was encountered at a depth of approximately 55 cmbs in the eastern half of T1. The human remains were reinterred at the base of the trench and backfilled.

Figure 3-4. Photograph and digitized profile of the west wall of Trench 1 (Donop 2017).

Table 3-2. Stratigraphic Units of Trench 1, Palmetto Mound (8LV2).

Stratum	Max. Depth (cmbs)	Munsell Color	Description
I	29	10YR7/3	Very pale brown sand mottled with 10YR6/3 pale brown fine sand, root mat with sparse unconsolidated shell (mostly oyster)
II	95	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown fine sand with sparse shell (mostly oyster)
III	92	10YR5/2	Grayish brown fine sand with small fragments of charcoal
IV	94	10YR7/8	Yellow fine sand

Test Unit 2. The vicinity of STP 56 showed the most promise for locating intact, datable cultural deposits without causing unnecessary damage to the mound. The northern edge of what became Test Unit 2 (TU2) was laid out on the edge of a large looter hole that included STP 56. The unit was not excavated in 10-cm levels in an effort to expedite the removal of disturbed material and the discovery of intact deposits (Figure 3-5). Mottled soils, fragmentary human bone, and loose oyster shells were found in Strata I–III to a maximum depth of 45 cmbs or 55 cmbd (Table 3-3). The team encountered two dense, oyster shell midden strata (V and VIII) that were approximately 5–15 cm thick that separated thicker strata (VI, VII, IX) of fine to very fine sand and a thin lens of oyster shells that separated Strata VI and IX. Stratum VII seemed to intrude into Stratum V in the north wall. The human bone was fragmentary and seemed disarticulated until a human burial (Feature 3) was encountered in the fine, yellowish-brown sand of Stratum X at a depth of 90 cmbd. The burial was partially exposed with brushes, pedestalled, and covered with plastic before the unit was expanded to the east. The next day, work continued and the deposit of dark sand and charcoal that was found in STP 56 was exposed in the north wall at a depth of 105–120 cmbd and designated Feature 4. The final dimensions of the unit conformed to the looter hole, measuring 94 cm x 135 cm, with a maximum depth of 138 cmbd. The north and west walls of TU2 were cleaned, photographed, profiled, and four bulk samples were collected before all of the human remains were reburied at the south end of the pedestal and the entire unit backfilled.

The four bulk samples collected from TU2 provided charcoal for AMS dating. Bulk sample #59 from Stratum V in the west wall composed of oyster midden material contained charcoal that returned an AMS assay of 1650 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 340–425) (Sassaman et al. 2017:185). No artifacts were recovered from this bulk sample although it did contain 3.0 g of vertebrate faunal remains from 7.0 liters of oyster midden material. The 6.5-liter bulk sample #58 collected from Stratum V from the north wall was not dated, but it contained a fragment of lightning whelk and 1.5 g of vertebrate faunal remains and human remains.

Artifacts recovered from TU2 were similar to those of the other excavations except for the ceramics. Among them were two chert flakes, three lightning whelk shell fragments, one crown conch shell hammer, 0.6 g of vertebrate fauna bone, 716 fragments of human bone, 65 ceramic sherds and 27 ceramic crumb sherds. Most of the human remains appeared disarticulated except the one primary human burial. The majority of the scattered human bone fragments appeared to be isolated elements although it cannot be ruled out that some of them were at least partially articulated when they were interred. The only diagnostic artifacts were a chert Bradford point and eight Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (SCCS) sherds, four of which contained mica inclusions. The other 57 sherds were plain and tempered with sand, four of which contained mica inclusions, followed by limestone, and sponge spicules. Exterior residue from a SCCS sherd was sent to Beta Analytic, but it was determined that the sample did not contain enough carbon to analyze.

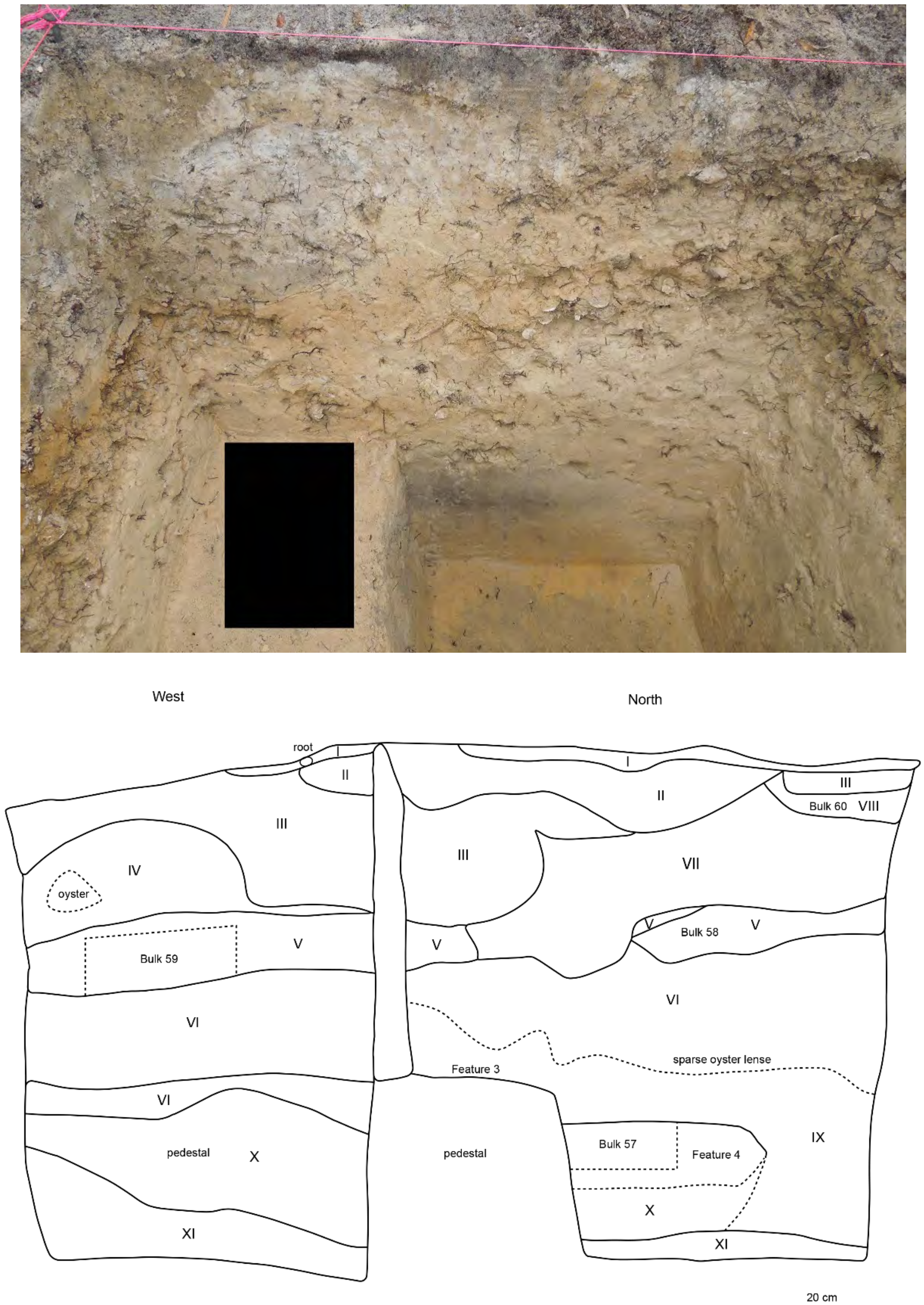

Figure 3-5. Photograph and digitized profile of the north and west walls of Test Unit 2 (Donop 2017).

Table 3-3. Stratigraphic Units of Test Unit 2, Palmetto Mound (8LV2).

Stratum	Max. Depth (cmbd)	Munsell Color	Description
I	18	10YR3/3	Dark brown sand, root mat
II	32	10YR6/3	Pale brown sand mottled with 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sand and 10YR7/2 light gray sand with small roots
III	55	10YR6/2	Light brownish gray fine sand mottled with 10YR6/3 pale brown sand and 10YR7/2 light gray sand
IV	62	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown fine sand with small roots
V	73	10YR6/4	Light yellowish brown fine sand with dense oyster shell
VI	104	10YR7/4	Very pale brown very fine sand with scattered oyster fragments
VII	68	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown fine sand with scattered oyster fragments
VIII	30	10YR6/4	Light yellowish brown fine sand with dense oyster shell
IX	134	10YR6/4	Light yellowish brown fine sand with leaching from Feature 4
X	135	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown fine sand mottled with 10YR5/2 grayish brown
XI	144	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown fine sand

Feature 3. Feature 3 (F3) was a flexed human burial encountered at a depth of 90 cmbd in TU2. The excavation partially exposed the pelvis and the lower extremities of a well-preserved human burial (F3) in the light yellowish-brown, fine sand of Stratum X. A field analysis of the visible remains revealed that the robust individual was an adult of indeterminate age and sex. The position of the individual’s legs indicated that the burial was probably flexed, although much of the pelvis, upper body, and cranium were presumably still embedded in the mound. No artifacts were associated with the burial, only a few oyster shells.

Feature 4. Feature 4 was a discrete deposit of grayish brown fine sand that contained small fragments of charcoal. The crew observed the feature at a depth of 105 cmbd, which extended at least 36 cm into the north wall and continued into the pedestal supporting Feature 3. An 8.0-liter bulk sample from Feature 4 was floated and analyzed but did not contain any artifacts. Charcoal from this bulk sample returned an AMS assay of 2140 ± 30 B.P. (350–305 and 210–90 and 65–60 cal BC) (Sassaman et al. 2017:185).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Investigations on Hog Island and Palmetto Mound in 2013–2015 produced valuable information about these important, damaged, and endangered cultural resources. The results of the fieldwork indicated that the majority of Hog Island was inhabited for thousands of years, with the exception of the southeastern hammock that contains the burial mound.

We suspect that people were initially attracted to the location where Palmetto Mound was emplaced for cosmological reasons. Native Americans constructed the mortuary on top of the distal end of a relict dune arm aligned to the solstices where communities periodically gathered to participate in world renewal ceremonies (Randall and Sassaman 2017; Sassaman 2016; Sassaman et al. 2020). The site may have been founded as early as 890 cal BC, according to AMS assays obtained from carbon residue from a St. Johns Plain sherd from the site curated at the FLMNH (Donop 2017; Sassaman et al. 2017:185). The excavations suggested that mortuary activity at Palmetto Mound included the placement of alternating sand and shell midden deposits in the northwestern portion of the mound, from approximately 400 BC–AD 400. Native Americans transported the shell midden, composed primarily of eastern oyster, from elsewhere and placed it in discrete deposits that protected and preserved their primary and, increasingly more prevalent, secondary sand burials.

Palmetto Mound became an integral part of the Shell Mound civic-ceremonial center connected to a panregional network. Ritual activity at Shell Mound (8LV42) began at about AD 400 on the relict dune arm directly east across the water from Palmetto Mound. Activity at Palmetto Mound may have temporarily waned between AD 400–650 when a second burial mound, the Dennis Creek Mound (8LV41), was constructed ~250 meters to the northeast of Shell Mound (Boucher 2017; see Chapter 2). The entire network of civic-ceremonial centers collapsed in approximately AD 650 for unknown reasons.

Collections-based research indicates that activity at Palmetto Mound intensified after the collapse. Numerous artifact collections at several institutions indicated that the mound had once contained hundreds of human burials, nonlocal objects, and elaborate ceramics, including an unusually high number of Weeden Island biomorphic effigies (Donop 2017). Many of these objects were deposited in the now-decimated, sandy southeastern portion of the mound during the Late Woodland period, an area not included in the 2014–2015 excavations, in an effort to connect dispersed communities. An AMS assay as late as AD 1290 from a St. Johns Check Stamped sherd at the FLMNH indicated that activity at the mound continued well into the Mississippian period (Sassaman et al. 2017:185).

CHAPTER 4
KOMAR ISLAND (8LV290)

Jessica A. Jenkins, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and C. Trevor Duke

Komar Island (8LV290) is located in the Shell Mound Tract, roughly 600 m south of Shell Mound (8LV42) (Figure 4-1). The island is surrounded by intertidal saltmarsh that makes it difficult to reach, likely adding to preservation of the island's archaeology, which appears intact. This chapter reports the results of a shovel test survey completed in September 2013 and excavation of two 1 x 2-m test units undertaken in March 2014.

BACKGROUND

The wooded portion of Komar Island is about 180 m long and 150 m wide, occupying roughly 2.5 hectares. Much of the island, particularly the southeast portion, is covered in shell ridges and mounds, and has been built up through intensive pre-Columbian occupation. The island is surrounded by an extensive saltmarsh and tidal creek systems (Figure 4-2).

The only prior work at Komar Island was reported by Nina Borremans in her survey of the Cedar Key area (Borremans and Moseley 1990). Borremans excavated one shovel test pit (STP) on a shell ridge, noting a very dense shell midden. From the STP, Borremans

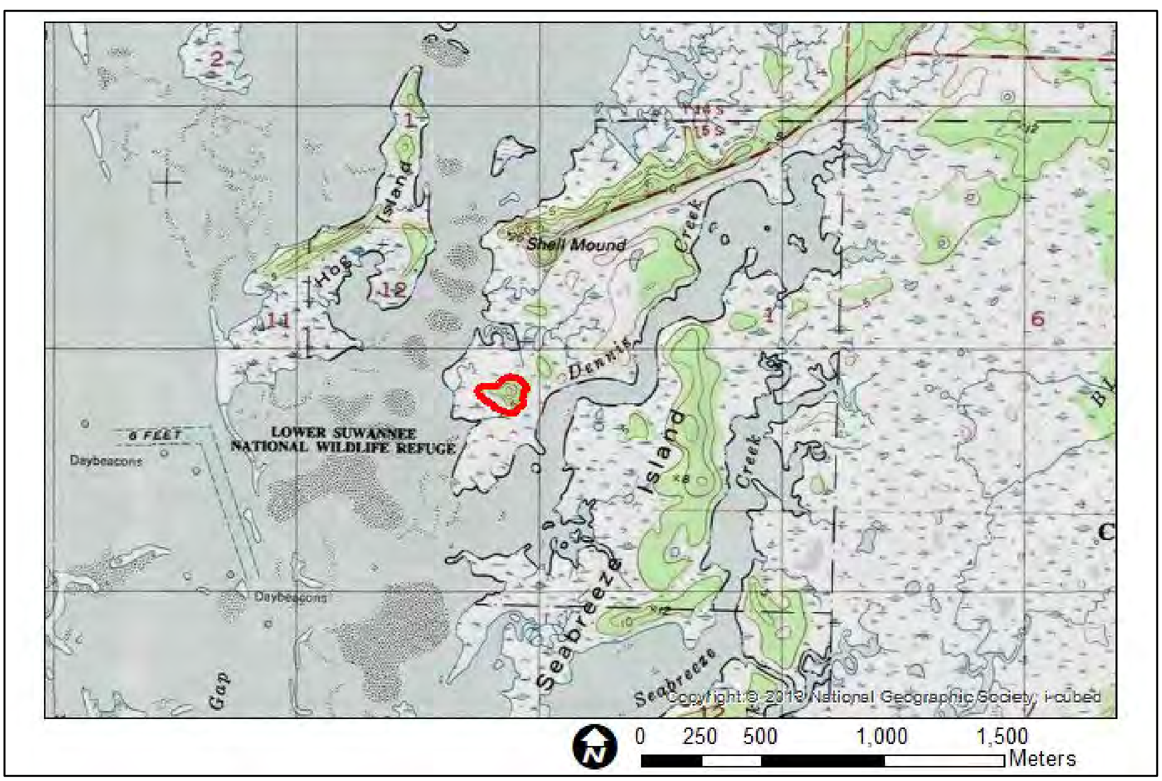

Figure 4-1. Section of U.S.G.S topographic quad (Cedar Key, FL 1955, revised 1993) showing Komar Island (8LV290) within the Shell Mound Tract of the Lower Suwannee Archaeology Survey.

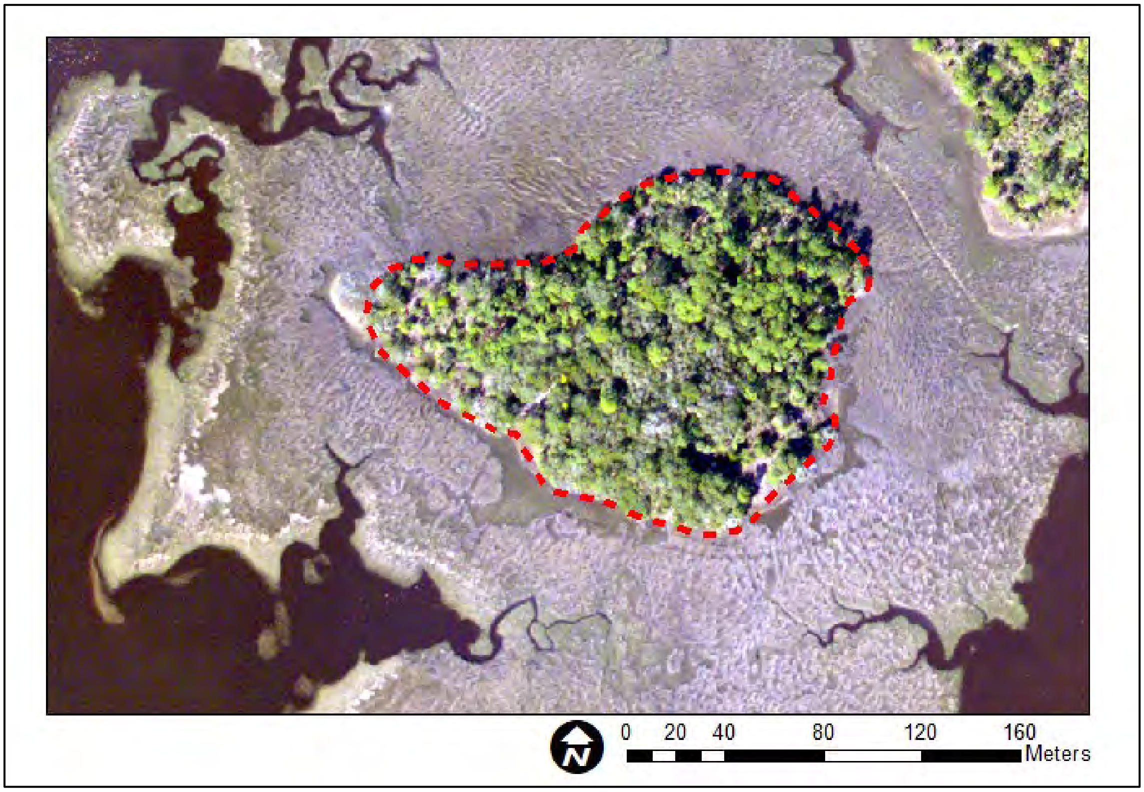

Figure 4-2. Komar Island (8LV290) and surrounding marsh (image courtesy of NOAA).

recovered shell tools, bone, and pottery. She described the island as being composed entirely of a, “very large, horseshoe-shaped midden, with a couple of shell mounds on either side,” and remarked that the mounds and ridges appeared to be intact (Borremans and Moseley 1990:29). Other than this general description and single STP, nothing was known about Komar Island prior to a 2013 reconnaissance survey lead by Micah Monés of the LSA.

Open-access LiDAR data of Komar Island do not adequately capture the complexity of anthropogenic deposits noted by Borremans. Fortunately, drone-mounted LiDAR provided by the GatorEye Unmanned Flying Laboratory at the University of Florida supersedes open-access data in terms of resolution, completeness, and accuracy. Shown in Figure 4-3 is a preliminary digital elevation model (DEM) of these LiDAR data. Virtually all relief shown in this DEM aside from the blue-shaded surfaces is anthropogenic. The primary feature, as noted by Borremans, is a U-shaped ridge roughly 60 m in outside diameter. The DEM shows it to be a complete ring (hereafter the “main ring”) although the elevations of the eastern half are 1–3 m higher than the rest. Notable on this eastern margin is the ~4-m-tall conical node, as well as a ridge that extends about 30 m east off this apex. Attenuation of the ridge to the south may be partly a product of storm-surge erosion, although a second, smaller ridge just to the east brackets what may be the remnants of a slip for boat travel. Finally, low-relief ridges to the northeast enclose a second ring about 25 m in outside diameter.

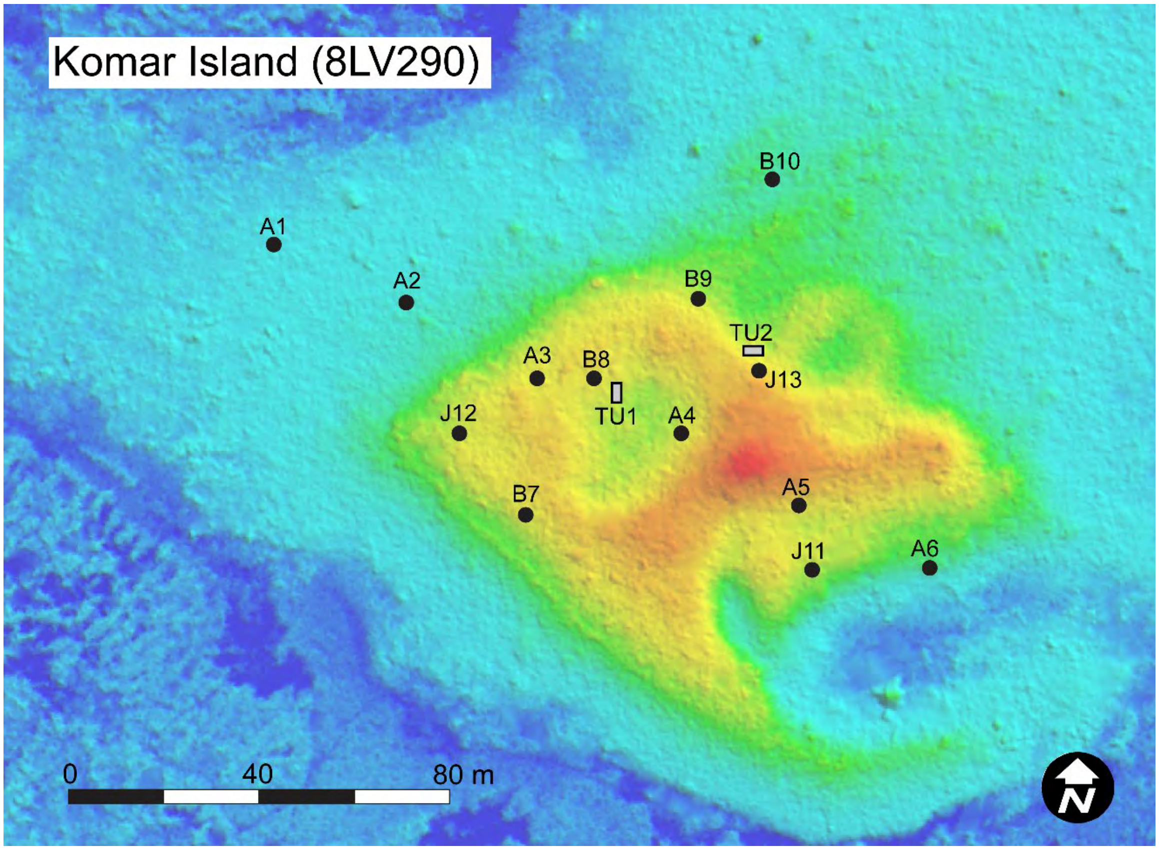

Figure 4-3. Drone-mounted LiDAR topographic map of Komar Island (8LV290), showing anthropogenic deposits arrayed in a ~60-m-outside-diameter ring with an apex (red) on the eastern margin and a series of ridges emanating off the northeast, east, and southeast margins of the ring. Also shown are the locations of shovel test pits (A1, A2…J13) and test units (TU1, TU2). Shovel test pits and test units not to scale. Highest elevation is ~4.0 m above the mean high-high tide line.

SHOVEL TEST SURVEY

In September 2013, Micah Monés and LSA staff excavated 10 STPs along two transects, one (Transect A) oriented along the long axis of the landform (roughly northwest-southeast), and the second (Transect B) perpendicular to the first. STPs along the transects of this cruciform were spaced roughly 30 m apart. Added to these were three judgmental STPs placed on the outside perimeter of the U-shaped shell ridge. All but one of the 13 STPs produced archaeological remains. All fill from STPs was screened through ¼-in hardware cloth and all artifacts were bagged. Stratigraphic information for each STP was recorded and included depth in centimeters below surface (cmbs), description of the soil, and density of shell, bone, pottery, and lithics. Figure 4-3 shows the location of all STPs and Tables 4-1 and 4-2 provide inventories of the materials recovered.

Shovel Test Results

Oriented with the long axis of the landform, Transect A consisted of six STPs, labeled in Figure 4-3 as A1–A6. The perpendicular transect, Transect B, consisted of four STPs, labeled B7–B10. Three judgmental STPs have a J prefix in Figure 4-3 (J11–13). With the exception of A1, all STPs were positive and many of them contained intact oyster shell midden. The most common material recovered from the STPs was pottery sherds, followed by vertebrate fauna, modified shell, flaked stone, and miscellaneous rock. Oyster and other unmodified shells were not collected from the STPs.

STPs A1 and A2 were located on the low, western part of the island near the marsh. A1 was excavated to 75 cmbs, and revealed three stratigraphic layers: organic gray medium sand (0–26 cmbs), light gray-brown medium sand (26–52 cmbs), and light brown medium sand (52–75 cmbs). No cultural materials were recovered. A2 was located slightly farther inland, and also contained three stratigraphic layers: organic gray sand with sparse shell (0–26 cmbs), white medium sand with moderate shell (26–60 cmbs), and gray-brown saturated medium sand with sparse oyster fragments (60–90 cmbs). A2 contained some worked shell and vertebrate fauna but not pottery.

Table 4-1. Count (n) and/or Weight (g) of Artifacts, Vertebrate Fauna, and Miscellaneous Rock Recovered from Shovel Test Pits (STP) by Transect at Komar Island (8LV290).

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Vertebrate Fauna	Misc. Rock
STP#	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	wt	wt
A2					1	54.1	1.3	
A3	21	77.6			4	209.3	15.3	
A4	12	75.5			3	392.8	237.5	
A5	27	92.7	2	6.8	2	150.5	44.5	169.4
A6	5	63.4	2	2.2				114.8
Subtotal	65	309.2	4	9.0	10	806.7	298.6	284.2
B7	14	35.6	1	4.2	1	79.8	3.9	
B8	16	35.8	1	0.4			45.7	
B9	18	34.5			3	403.2	5.2	
B10			3	1.2			1.2	
Subtotal	48	105.9	5	5.8	4	483.0	56.0	
J11	1	1.9	1	0.8				
J12	9	49.9			1	26.7	10.3	
J13	17	47.5	1	2.6	3	113.6	11.4	
Subtotal	27	99.3	2	3.4	4	140.3	21.7	
Total	140	514.4	11	18.2	18	1,430.0	376.3	284.2

Table 4-2. Count (n) and Weight (g) of Sherds Recovered from Shovel Tests at Komar Island (8LV290) by Temper, Vessel Portion, and Surface Treatment.

Temper	Plain		Incised		Punctated		UID/Eroded		Total	
	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt
Sand										
Body	15	100.6			1	1.5	2	5	18	107.1
Rim	4	17.5	1	4.2					5	21.7
Crumb							18	18.2	18	18.2
Subtotal	19	118.1	1	4.2	1	1.5	20	23.2	41	147
Limestone										
Body	49	261.9					1	1.8	50	263.7
Rim	5	49.8								
Crumb							40	39.2	40	39.2
Subtotal	54	311.7					41	41	90	302.9
Spicule										
Body	2	10.6					2	4.1	4	14.7
Subtotal	2	10.6					2	4.1	4	14.7
Total	75	440.4	1	4.2	1	1.5	63	68.3	135	464.6

A3 was located on top of the low-relief northwest ridge of the main ring. The majority of this STP consisted of dense oyster midden (0–95 cmbs), underlain by fine gray sand with sparse shell (95–107 cmbs), very light gray fine sand (107–150 cmbs), and light yellow-brown fine sand with little shell present (150–197 cmbs). Within the first strata of dense oyster midden, the shells were fragmented near the top, and became larger and less fragmented with depth. At 107 cmbs, the excavation method shifted from typical STP excavation to using a bucket auger to reach sterile soil. Pottery was moderately abundant in A3, along with some modified shell and sparse vertebrate fauna.

A4 was positioned near the interior eastern edge of the main ring, about 20 m west of the apex of the ring. The upper 10 cm of the STP contained organic brown sand with dense roots and shell. The underlying stratum (10–70 cmbs) consisted of gray-brown fine sand with dense oyster shell and vertebrate fauna, with some pottery. The basal stratum (70–110 cmbs) contained very dark gray-brown sand with an increase in vertebrate fauna and crushed shell. It was not noted in the field if sterile soil was detected beneath the anthropogenic deposit. Along with the highest density of vertebrate fauna of any STP, A4 produced a moderate number of sherds and modified shell.

A5 was on the outside (eastern) slope of the main ring, about 15 m southeast of the apex. It produced the largest number of pottery sherds of any STP on the island (n = 27; 92.7 g), along with some flaked stone, worked shell, vertebrate fauna, and miscellaneous rock. The upper 10 cm consisted of an organic root mat, underlain by moderately dense oyster midden with gray medium sand from 10–40 cmbs. The basal stratum (40–153) was very light gray fine sand. A bucket auger was used to complete excavation from 100–153 cmbs.

The final STP of Transect A (A6) was excavated on the eastern shore of the island beyond the outer part of the ring. The upper stratum (0–28 cmbs) consisted of very light gray fine sand with moderate roots and shell, the second (28–45 cmbs) consisted of light brown fine sand with moderate shell, underlain by the third stratum of very pale brown sand (45–60 cmbs). Below that was observed saturated brown fine sand, and water began to fill the STP at 100 cmbs. No modified shell or vertebrate fauna was recovered, but A6 did produce a handful of sherds, a couple of pieces of flaked stone, and a trace of miscellaneous rock.

Transect B was placed perpendicular to Transect A. The southern-most STP on the island, B7, was located on the outside slope of the main ring. The upper stratum of this STP consisted of dense oyster midden with dark brown medium sand (0–50 cmbs), underlain by light gray-brown medium sand with sparse shell (50–127 cmbs). A bucket auger was used to excavate from 100–127 cmbs. B7 yielded a moderate number of sherds, along with traces of flaked stone, modified shell, and vertebrate fauna.

Excavated near the interior northern slope of the main ring was B8. The first stratum of this STP (0–10 cmbs) was an organic dense root mat with brown silty sand. The second stratum (10–40 cmbs) consisted of gray fine sand with dense whole and finely crushed oyster shell. Beneath that were the soil horizons of the sterile substrate: white fine sand from 40–80 cmbs; yellow-brown fine sand from 80–110 cmbs, and saturated pale brown sand to ~200 cmbs, which was reached with a bucket auger starting at 80 cmbs. Recovered from B8 was a moderate number of sherds, one lithic flake, and a moderate amount of vertebrate fauna.

B9 was excavated in a location just beyond the outside northern slope of the main ring. The upper 56 cmbs consisted of oyster midden with dark gray-brown sand and many roots. From 56–115 cmbs, the matrix consisted of very light gray fine sand, and from 115–183 cmbs, the matrix consisted of pale brown medium sand. Excavation of the STP from 115–150 cmbs was completed using a bucket auger. Along with a moderate number of sherds, B9 produced some modified shell and sparse vertebrate fauna.

The northern-most STP, B10, was placed in an open area with a few pine trees. The upper stratum (0–20 cmbs) was light gray fine sand with moderate roots, underlain (20–85 cmbs) by very pale gray fine sand, and very pale brown saturated fine sand (85–120 cmbs), This final stratum was excavated with a bucket auger; water began to enter the auger hole at 110 cmbs. Recovered from B10 were only a few lithic flakes and a small amount of vertebrate fauna.

STPs J11–J13 were judgmental tests placed around the outside perimeter of the main ring. One on the southeast margin, J11, had an upper stratum (0–45 cmbs) consisting of very dark gray-brown organic sand, followed by dark brown organic sand from 45–105 cmbs. Beneath these strata was a very pale brown sand with crushed limestone and clay (105–127 cmbs). A bucket auger was used to excavate from 100–127 cmbs. Limestone bedrock was encountered at 127 cmbs, halting excavation. Like B10, J11 contained very little cultural material, only one sherd and one lithic flake.

J12, on the western outer edge of the main ring, near the marsh, had three strata: gray-brown silty sand with dense whole and crushed oyster shell with some roots from 0–40 cmbs; very pale gray fine sand from 40–120 cmbs; and very pale brown fine sand that continued past the depth reached by bucket auger. Recovered from J12 was a moderate number of sherds and some vertebrate fauna and worked shell.

The final STP, J13, was placed at the northern outer edge of the main ring in an area designated in the field as a "possible ring." As seen in Figure 4-3, LiDAR data reveal a very low-relief ring about 25 m in outside diameter. J13 had four strata: the first (0–57 cmbs) was comprised of a moderately dense shell midden with organic dark gray medium sand; the second (57–80 cmbs) was made up of light gray medium sand with a few oyster shells; the third (80–150 cmbs) consisted of light yellow-brown medium sand; and the final stratigraphic layer (150–176 cmbs) contained pale brown course sand. A bucket auger was used to excavate from 100–179 cmbs. The density of artifacts in J13 was relatively high.

Pottery sherds were recovered from every positive test unit except A2 and B10. Plain limestone-tempered sherds dominated the pottery assemblage (n = 54; 311.7 g), followed by sand-tempered plain (n = 19; 118.1 g). Also observed in the site-wide sample of STPs were two plain spicule-tempered sherds, two eroded spicule-tempered sherds, one eroded limestone-tempered sherd, one sand-tempered incised rim sherd, and one punctated sand-tempered sherd.

TEST UNIT EXCAVATIONS

Two 1 x 2-m test units were excavated at Komar by LSA staff in March 2014. Both units were excavated in 10-cm arbitrary levels in reference to a local datum established in the highest corner of each unit. Matrix from excavation was screened through ¼-in hardware cloth, and artifacts and vertebrate faunal remains were bagged by level. Paperwork was completed after each level, which included depths in centimeters for each corner and center below the datum (cmbd), observations on the content and composition of level matrix, and notes on any obvious features. Anomalies defined as features were described and photographed in plan before vertical sections were exposed. The fill from feature sections was screened through ¼-in hardware cloth, and the remaining fill bagged as a bulk sample for flotation and further analysis. Once the units were excavated to sterile soil, all four wall profiles were cleaned, photographed, and drawn to scale and additional bulk samples were collected when appropriate. The units were backfilled immediately after completion of the work. At the LSA artifacts were washed, sorted, and cataloged. Bulk samples were processed in a Dausman FlotTech flotation tank. The light fraction was curated for future analysis, and the heavy fraction was further divided into ¼-in, 1/8-in, and <1/8-in fractions. Of the heavy fraction material, only the ¼-in fraction was sorted and cataloged prior to the publication of this report.

Regrettably, GPS coordinates of the locations of Test Units 1 and 2 at Komar were lost in the time between excavation in 2014 and report writing in 2018. The locations of these units on Figure 4-3 are approximate, based on the memory of Sassaman and Jenkins, both of whom participated in the excavation of these units. An effort to relocate the back-filled units in 2018 was fruitless.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 (TU1) was sited in the northern interior edge of the main ring (Figure 4-3). The relief of the ring in this part of the site is relatively low (1-2 m or less). Given the results of STPs, low-relief areas enclosed by shell ridges contain midden and features extending at least 50 cm below the surface. Located in what ostensibly is the edge of a plaza-like area of the main ring, TU1 indeed exposed a relatively thick organic midden and several pit features (Figure 4-4). Photographs and profile drawings delineating the stratigraphic units of TU1 are provided in Figure 4-5. Table 4-3 gives descriptions of the identified strata, and Table 4-4 provides an inventory of the cultural materials recovered by level.

Stratum I, a dense root mat, extended to a maximum depth of 14 cmbs and consisted of very dark brown loamy sand and sparse shell. Stratum II, beneath the root mat, consisted of very dark brown loamy sand with dense whole and crushed oyster, hard clam, and gastropod shell. Throughout this stratum was a moderate number of hardwood roots. Stratum II was thickest in the south and west walls, reaching a maximum depth of 83 cmbs in the west wall profile. Features 3 and 8 emanated from this stratum and can be seen in the profile drawing of the east wall. It is possible that there were other features emanating from this stratum that went unnoticed in the field, particularly in the west wall. A charcoal sample from Stratum II returned a conventional AMS age estimate of 1400 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 597–670).

Figure 4-4. View facing north of Zackary Gilmore and Sydney Roberson excavating Test Unit 1 on Komar Island (8LV290), March 2014.

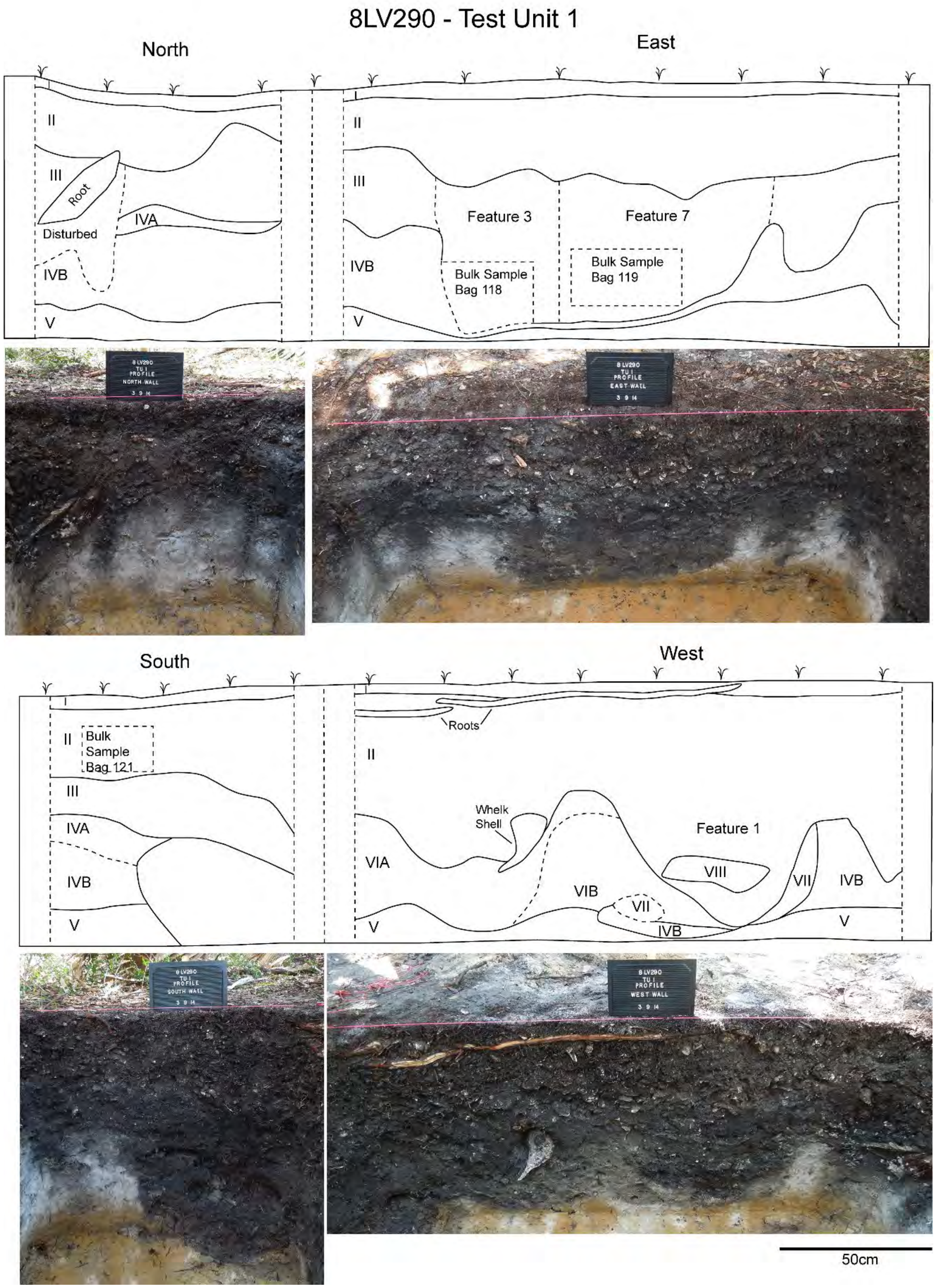

Figure 4-5. Photographs and scaled drawings of the profiles of all four walls of Test Unit 1, Komar Island (8LV290).

Table 4-3. Stratigraphic Units of Test Unit 1, Komar Island (8LV290).

Stratum	Max. Depth (cmbs)	Munsell Color	Description
I	14	10YR2/3	Very dark brown loamy sand, dense root mat with sparse shell
II	83	10YR2/3	Very dark brown, loamy sand with hardwood roots and dense whole and crushed oyster, hard clam, and gastropod shell
III	72	10YR3/1	Very dark gray, organic silty sand with sparse oyster and moderate gastropod shell
IVA	63	10YR4/1	Dark gray medium sand with very dark gray (10YR3/1) mottles; lacking shell
IVB	85	10YR7/1	Light gray fine sand with trace of oyster and gastropod shell
V	90	10YR6/6	Brownish yellow fine sand with white (10YR8/1) mottles; trace of oyster and gastropod shell
VIA	85	10YR5/2	Grayish brown medium sand with moderate density oyster and gastropod shell
VIB	85	10YR5/2	Grayish brown medium sand lacking shell
VII	82	10YR6/4	Light yellowish brown fine sand lacking shell
VIII	72	10YR2/1	Black medium sand with greasy charcoal inclusions lacking shell

Table 4-4. Counts (n) and/or Weights (g) of Artifacts, Vertebrate Fauna, and Miscellaneous Rock Recovered from Test Unit 1 at 8LV290, Komar Island.

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Misc. Shell	Oyster[1]	Vert. Fauna	Misc. Rock
Level	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
A	10	29.7	1	2.5	6	215.6	962.9		43	20.2[2]
B	59	230.9			10	294.8	2,001.3		51.5	41.8
C	58	320.4	1	3.7	15	683.9	1867		79.1	58.3
D	75	413.2			31	1,439.3	4,028.4		98[3]	110.6
E	41	258.9			8	407.4	892.1		55.7	87.1
F	6	24.8			1	106.6	152.9		26.4	60.9
G	1	0.8	1	0.2			6		2.4	
H	2	6.3			1	47.2	70.2		4.3	
I			5	1.7			30.8		2.4	1.7
Str. II							410.5	1,965.5	15.5	
Str. III	2	9.7			1	52.2	882.5	1,358.9	24.6	6.1
Zone B	12	117.3			4	177.4	495.4		77	3.2
F.1	7	39.7			2	158.9	185.5	835.9	30.2	
F.2	2	13.8	2	21	1	42.7	210.2	2,552.5	18.6	1.8
F.3	3	3.4			1	33.2	1,360.5	290.9	9.2	0.4
F.7	5	15.8			1	37.6	237.3	886.9	11.6	
Total	283	1,484.7	10	29.1	82	3,696.8	13,793.5	7,890.6	549.5	392.1

[1]Oyster shell not collected in general level excavation; [2]Weight includes limestone abrader; [3]Weight includes worked bone

The matrix of Stratum III consisted of very dark gray silty sand with sparse oyster and moderate amounts of gastropod shells. Stratum III did not present itself in the west wall of TU1. The stratum extends to a maximum depth of 72 cmbs, which was the result of a root and associated disturbance in the north wall. Stratum IV was divided into IVA and IVB. Stratum IVA reached a maximum depth of 63 cmbs, lacked shell, and was primarily dark gray medium sand, mottled with very dark gray medium sand. This stratum was only present in the north and south profiles. Stratum IVB consisted of light gray fine sand with trace oyster and gastropod shells and was apparent in all four walls of TU1. The maximum depth of Stratum IVB was 85 cmbs.

Stratum V, which reached a maximum depth of 90 cmbs, was comprised of brownish yellow fine sand with white mottles and contained trace amounts of oyster and gastropod shell. This was the deepest stratum in TU1. Like Stratum IV, Stratum VI was divided into VIA and VIB, with the main distinction being the amount of shell present. The matrix of both Strata VIA and VIB consisted of grayish brown medium sand; VIA contained a moderate density of shell, while VIB lacked shell. Both VIA and VIB had maximum depths of 85 cmbs and were observed in only the west wall of TU1.

Stratum VII reached a maximum depth of 82 cmbs and consisted of light yellowish brown fine sand lacking shell. The final stratum (Stratum VIII) is part of the fill of Feature 1, along the west wall, which lacked shell and consisted of black medium sand with greasy charcoal inclusions. The maximum depth of Stratum VIII was 72 cmbs.

Four features were identified in TU1, although as mentioned above, some may have been missed during unit excavation. All of the features noted in TU1 were pit features whose fill contained pottery, shell tools, vertebrate fauna, and unmodified gastropod and oyster shells. The pit features in plan were first recognized in what was designated Zone B in the field, starting at 53 cmbd, and continuing to 80 cmbd. The general matrix of Zone B was characterized as very dark gray medium sand with oyster shell, *Mercenaria*, gastropods, clams, scallops, pottery, and vertebrate fauna. Zone A was the surrounding matrix of light-colored sands, which generally lacked shell. Figure 4-6 provides a photograph and drawing of the plan view of features and associated zones at 54 cmbd.

Feature 1. The top of Feature 1 was identified as a pit at about 54 cmbd, and extended to 78 cmbd. The feature was visible in the floor of the unit (Figure 4-6) and in the west wall profile (Figure 4-5). A bulk sample was collected, and the remainder of the matrix was screened through ¼-in hardware cloth. The matrix was described as 10YR3/1, very dark gray medium sand with moderate shell. A charcoal sample was recovered from Feature 1 and assayed, returning a date of 1620 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 382–538).

Feature 2. Feature 2 was a shallow pit feature, extending from 53 to 69 cmbd, and was likely disturbed by other possible pit features, including Feature 7. This feature consisted of homogenous very dark gray medium sand. The north half of Feature 2 was collected as a bulk sample, and the south half was ¼-in screened. Feature 2 can be seen in plan and profile in Figure 4-6. Feature 2 was the only feature in TU1 that contained lithic artifacts (n = 2).

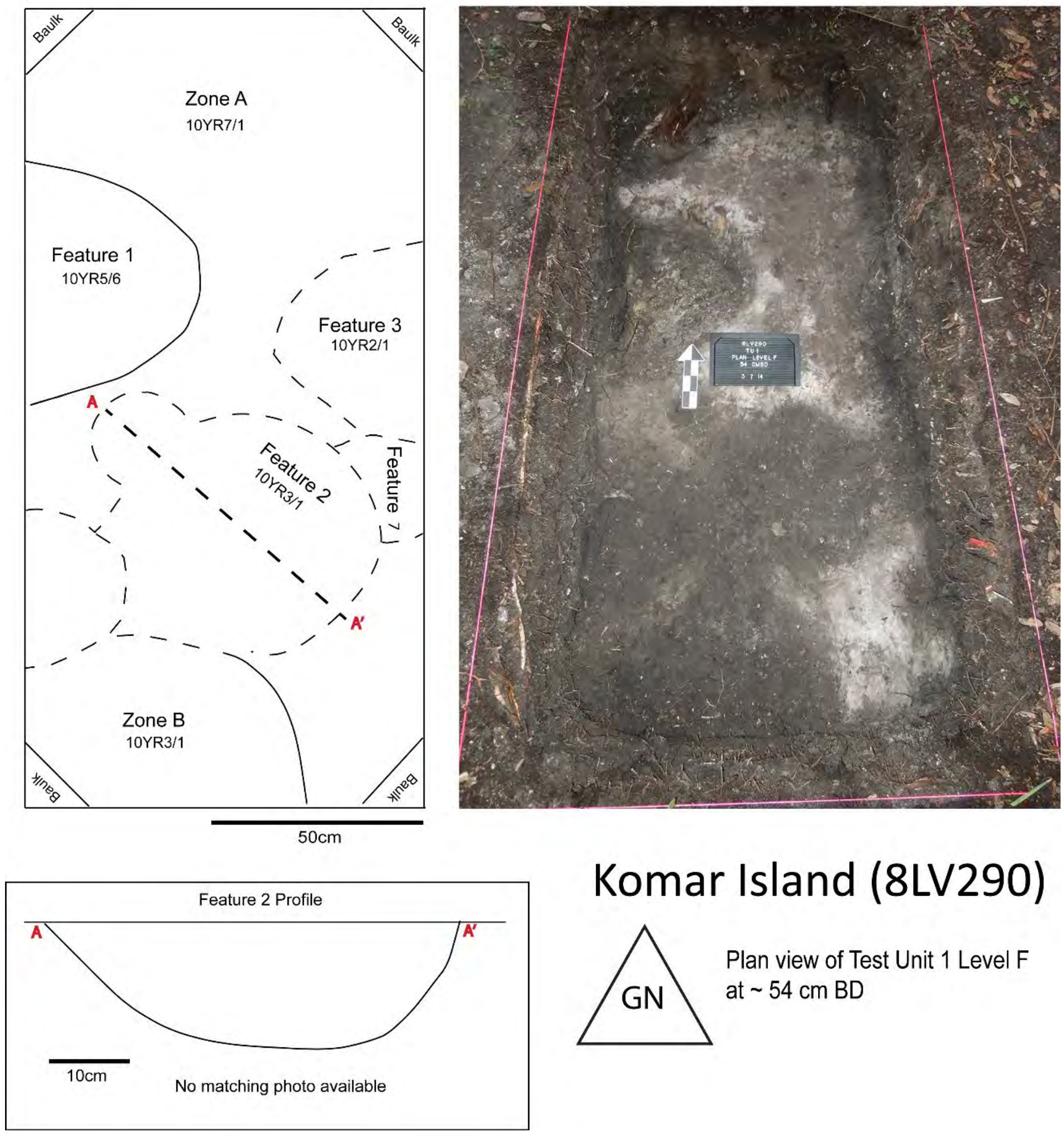

Figure 4-6. Plan view and photograph of Test Unit 1 at base of Level F (top) and profile drawing of Feature 2 (bottom), Komar Island (8LV290).

Feature 3. Feature 3 was recorded in the field as a possible pit feature or posthole, with very dark brown medium sand mottled with yellowish brown medium sand. The feature was 24 cm in depth (55–79 cmbd), measuring 33 cm in length and 31 cm in width. Vertebrate fauna, pottery sherds, and shell was collected from Feature 3. Feature 3 can be seen in plan in Figure 4-6, and profile in the east wall of TU1 (Figure 4-5).

Feature 7. Feature 7 consisted of very dark grayish brown well-sorted medium sand. This feature was originally thought to have been a part of Feature 2, but then was determined to be a separate feature at 65 cmbd, and was excavated to 79 cmbd. The feature measured 52 cm in length by 17 cm in width. The outline of Feature 7 can be seen in plan in Figure 4-6 and in the east wall unit profile of TU1 (Figure 4-5).

Summary

TU1 primarily consisted of a roughly 50-cm thick shell midden, some of which is an amalgam of pit features. Shell in the midden consisted primarily of oyster, but other bivalves and gastropods, including shell tools, were present. Pit features, and possibly post molds, became evident at about 53 cmbd but likely had higher points of origin in some cases. Features were difficult to delineate from one another within the midden, but with depth into the light-colored substrate the outlines of the basal portions of pits became much more distinct. All such features terminated before the base of the test unit excavation at 90 cmbd.

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 (TU2) was sited about 30 m northeast of TU1 (Figure 4-7). In general terms, the content, features, and stratigraphic sequence of TU2 parallel those of TU1. Photographs and profile drawings of TU2 are provided in Figure 4-8. Table 4-5 gives descriptions of the identified strata, and Table 4-6 provides an inventory of the cultural materials recorded by level.

The first three strata of TU2 consisted of shell-rich midden. Stratum I had a maximum depth of 12 cmbs, and was comprised of dark gray medium organic-rich sand with a dense root mat. Stratum I had a moderate density of oyster shell with sparse clam and gastropod shell also present. Stratum II was gray medium sand with dense crushed oyster shell, and had a maximum depth of 41 cmbs. Stratum III, which reached a maximum depth of 55 cmbs, consisted of very dark gray medium sand with dense whole and crushed oyster shell, along with some other shell. A charcoal sample was recovered from this stratum and returned a date of 1490 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 540–640). Features 5 and 6 emanated from Stratum III.

Stratum IV was divided into IVA and IVB. Stratum IVA reached a maximum depth of 92 cmbs, and contained dark gray medium sand with sparse shell. This stratum was described as grading into the underlying stratum, IVB. Stratum IVB (essentially the substrate of the midden) was a very light gray medium sand that lacked shell and reached a maximum depth of 90 cmbs. The final stratum, Stratum V, was excavated to a maximum depth of 94 cmbs, and consisted of a brownish yellow medium sand that lacked shell. Three features, all of which were likely pits, were identified in TU2, although some may have been missed during excavation. Like TU1, TU2 was divided into Zone A and Zone B at about 40 cmbd. Zone B represented potential features that were not yet clearly identifiable.

Figure 4-7. View facing east of Jessica Jenkins, Micah Monés, and Kristen Hall excavating Test Unit 2 at Komar Island (8LV290).

Feature 4. Feature 4 was a pit feature with very dark gray medium sand and sparse to moderate amounts of crushed oyster shell. The feature contained mica, oyster and gastropods, moderate amounts of fauna and large pottery sherds. A bulk sample was taken from the northern half of the feature for flotation and the rest of the feature fill was processed through ¼-in hardware cloth. The feature was 23 cm deep, from 45 cmbd to 68 cmbd. The plan and profile of Feature 4 can be seen in Figure 4-9. A charcoal sample was recovered from Feature 1 and assayed, returning a date of 1230 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 688–751).

Feature 5. Feature 5 was a pit feature that was first noted at 65 cmbd, and terminated at 80 cmbd. The feature measured 43 cm in length and 21 cm in width. Part of the feature was collected as a bulk sample, and the rest was screened through ¼-in hardware cloth. The matrix of Feature 5 was comprised of dark gray medium sand with moderate shell. The plan view of Feature 5 can be seen in Figure 4-9, and the profile is apparent in the north wall of the unit profile (Figure 4-8).

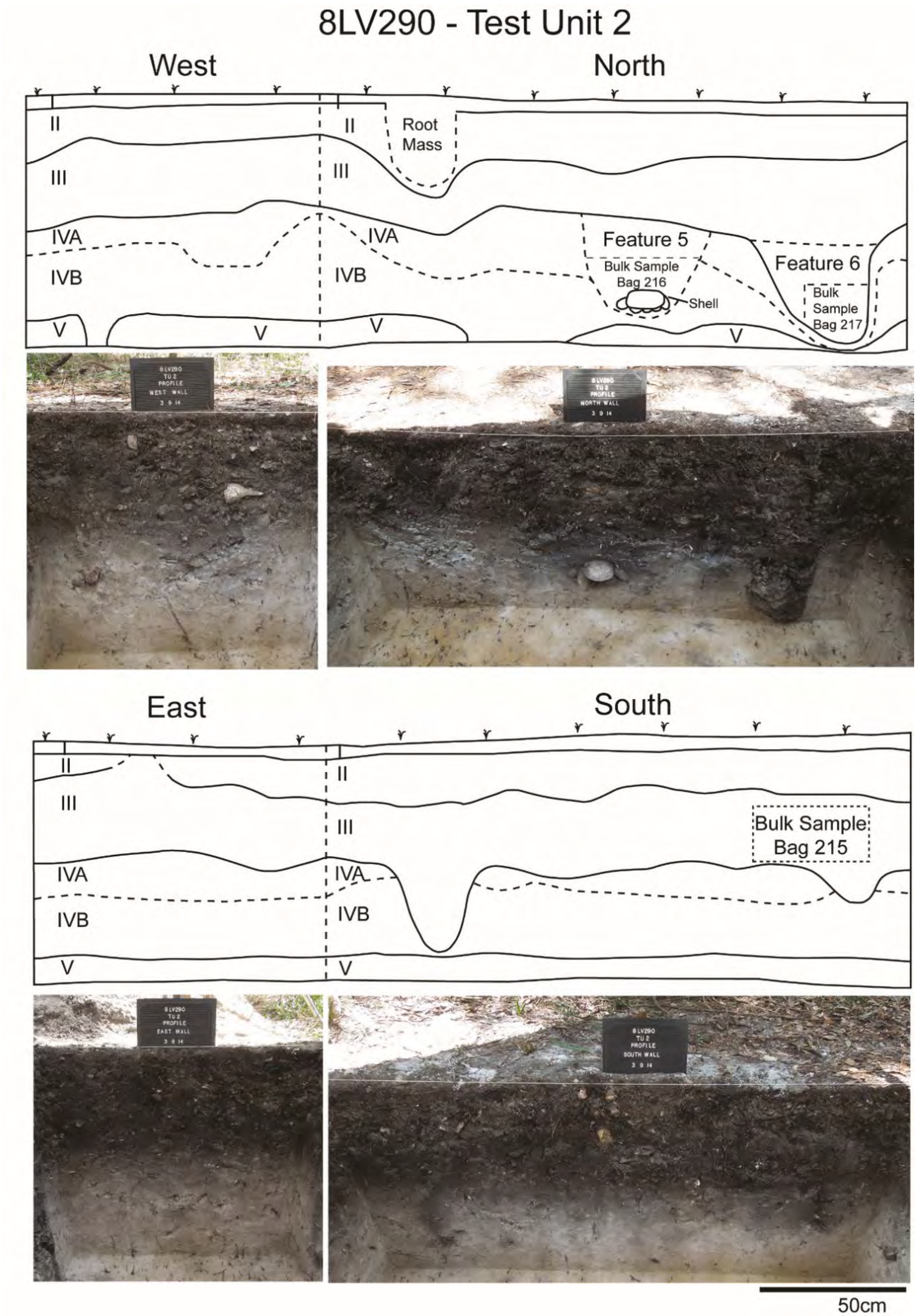

Figure 4-8. Photographs and scaled drawings of all four walls of Test Unit 2, Komar Island (8LV290).

Table 4-5. Stratigraphic Units of Test Unit 2, Komar Island (8LV290).

Stratum	Max. Depth (cm BD)	Munsell Color	Description
I	12	10YR4/1	Dark gray medium, organic-rich sand with dense root mat; moderate density oyster, and sparse clam and gastropod shell
II	41	10YR5/1	Gray medium sand with dense crushed shell (mostly oyster)
III	55	10YR3/1	Very dark gray medium sand with dense whole and crushed shell (mostly oyster)
IVA	92	10YR4/1	Dark gray medium sand with sparse; grades slowly into next stratum (IVB)
IVB	90	10YR7/1	Very light gray medium sand lacking shell
V	94	10YR6/6	Brownish yellow medium sand lacking shell

Table 4-6. Counts (n) and/or Weights (g) of Artifacts, Vertebrate Fauna, and Miscellaneous Rock Recovered from Test Unit 2 at Komar Island (8LV290).

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Misc. Shell	Oyster[1]	Vert. Fauna	Misc. Rock
Level	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
A	6	8.3			11	381.6	1,670.3		0.7	
B	32	66.8			11	417.0	3,667.7		10.7	48.4
C	75	275.1	1	122.2	4	148.2	2,764.9		36.6	29.3
D	169	800.1	1	2.8	17	727.1	3,426.6		117.9	335.0
E	36	170.5			1	29.8	637.8		25.6[2]	2.7
F	44	318.5	1	2.8	1	13.3	400.1		26.7	39.6
G	8	28.6					27.2		1.0	
H	6	10.5	1	0.7			48.9		7.3	16.7
Str. III	2	9.7			1	52.2	1,021.8	1,358.9	24.6	6.0
F.4	22	139.0			2	134.1	956.2	1,462.7	29.4	0.1
F.5	1	18.1	1	0.6			3,543.2	69.4	3.2	
F.6	4	7.6			1	37.0	103.1	1,278.4	0.5	
Total	405	1,852.8	5	129.1	49	1,940.3	18,267.8	4,169.4	284.2	477.8

[1]Oyster shell not collected in general level excavation
[2]Weight includes worked bone

Feature 6. Feature 6, which measured 35 cm in length and 30 cm in width, extended from 65 to 84 cmbd. This feature was recorded as a possible pit or posthole. The matrix of Feature 6 was comprised of gray medium sand with dense crushed and whole oyster shell. A bulk sample was collected from this feature from the north wall of the unit, and the remaining matrix was ¼-in screened. The profile of Feature 6 can been seen in the profile of the north wall of TU2 (Figure 4-8). A plan view was not drawn or photographed for this feature.

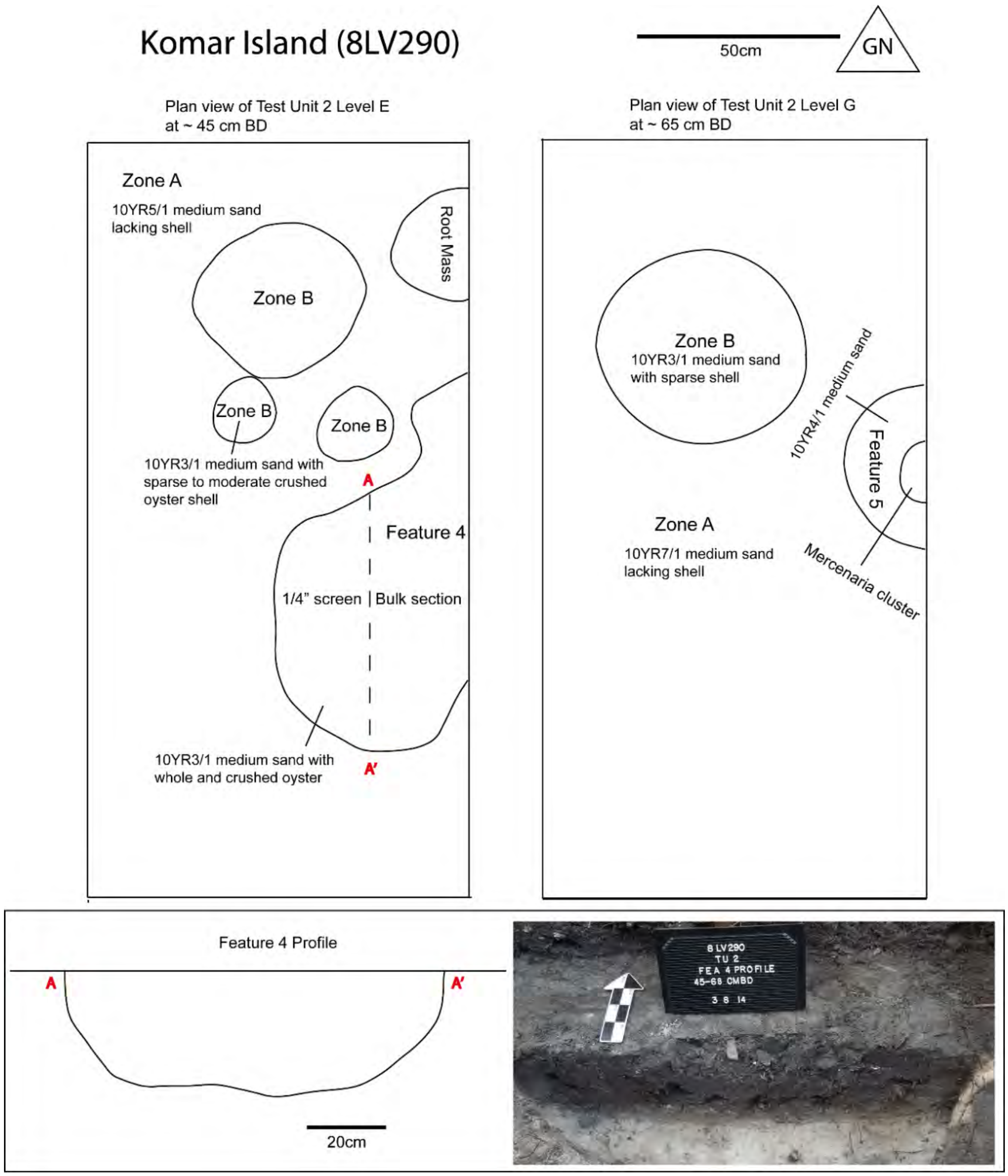

Figure 4-9. Plan views of Test Unit 1 at base of Level E (top left) and base of Level G (top right), and profile drawing and photograph of Feature 4, Komar Island (8LV290).

Summary

TU2 was similar in composition to TU1. Like TU1, TU2 had a shell midden deposit that reached a depth of 55 cmbd, from which pit features, or possible post holes, emanated. The shell midden contained mostly oyster shell as well as other bivalves and gastropods. The features in TU2 were more distinct from one another than in TU1. TU2 reached a maximum depth of 94 cmbd.

MATERIAL CULTURE

Reported in the sections that follow are descriptive details of the material culture recovered from excavated contexts at Komar Island. Among the classes of artifacts recovered were pottery sherds, flaked stone and other stone artifacts, worked bone, and modified shell. Secondary analyses have yet to be conducted on any of these materials but the descriptions, counts, and weights that follow in the section below enable preliminary comparisons with assemblages from other contexts in the greater study area, notably Shell Mound.

Pottery

A total of 827 pottery sherds weighing 3,848.4 g were recovered from the shovel testing and test unit excavations described above. Table 4-7 lists sherd counts and weights according to temper and surface treatment, and also by portion represented (rim, body, base, crumb). By count, roughly one quarter of the pottery assemblage (n = 261) consists of "crumb" sherds, which are sherds that are less than ½-inch in maximum dimension. Crumb sherds are classified by temper but not surface treatment, given their small size.

Three temper types are present in the Komar Island pottery assemblage. Limestone temper is the most frequent, representing 91 percent of the assemblage by count (n = 754) and 93 percent of the assemblage by weight (3,563.1 g), including crumb sherds. Sand- (n = 63) and spicule-tempered sherds (n= 10) are also present but in much lower quantities. Very few decorated sherds were present in the pottery assemblage from Komar, with three incised sherds, one rim and two body, and one punctated body sherd. The incised rim sherd and the single punctated sherd both came from shovel test pits (B7 and A3 respectively). Both incised body sherds were excavated from TU1; a limestone-tempered incised sherd was collected from Level B general excavation, and the sand-tempered incised body sherd was collected from the Feature 2 bulk sample. The rest of the pottery assemblage was classified as plain or UID/eroded. The description of pottery sherds below is organized by temper type, starting with the most common. Photographs of representative samples of pottery recovered from TU1 and TU2 are presented in Figures 4-10 and 4-11.

Limestone-Tempered Sherds. Of the limestone-tempered sherds excavated at Komar, the majority are plain (n = 512). One body sherd, one base, and all of the crumb sherds (n = 239) were classified as UID/eroded. As noted above, there is one limestone-tempered incised body sherd in the assemblage. Limestone-tempered plain pottery has a long history throughout the Lower Suwannee region, perhaps having its origins in the Late Archaic pottery industries (Bullen 1950). In the region, this type of pottery is primarily characteristic of Middle and Late Woodland contexts, and is notably pervasive in contexts dated to the later phases of occupation at Shell Mound, that is after about AD 550 (Sassaman et al. 2015a; Chapter 2, this report).

Table 4-7. Count (n) and Weight (g) of Sherds Recovered from Test Units at 8LV290 by Temper, Vessel Portion, and Surface Treatment.

	Plain		Incised		Punctated		UID/Eroded		Total	
Temper	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt
Sand										
Body	30	194.4	1	7.7	1	1.5	2	5	34	208.6
Rim	6	24.8	1	4.2					7	29
Crumb							22	22.2	22	22.2
Subtotal	36	219.2	2	11.9	1	1.5	24	27.2	63	259.8
Limestone										
Body	463	2,798.1	1	4.8					464	2,802.9
Rim	49	485.5					1	0.7	50	486.2
Base							1	23.8	1	23.8
Crumb							239	250.2	239	250.2
Subtotal	512	3283.6	1	4.8			241	274.4	754	3,563.1
Spicule										
Body	7	18					2	4.1	9	22.1
Rim	1	3.4							1	3.4
Crumb										
Subtotal	8	21.4					2	4.1	10	25.5
Total	556	3,524.2	3	16.7	1	1.5	267	305.7	827	3,848.4

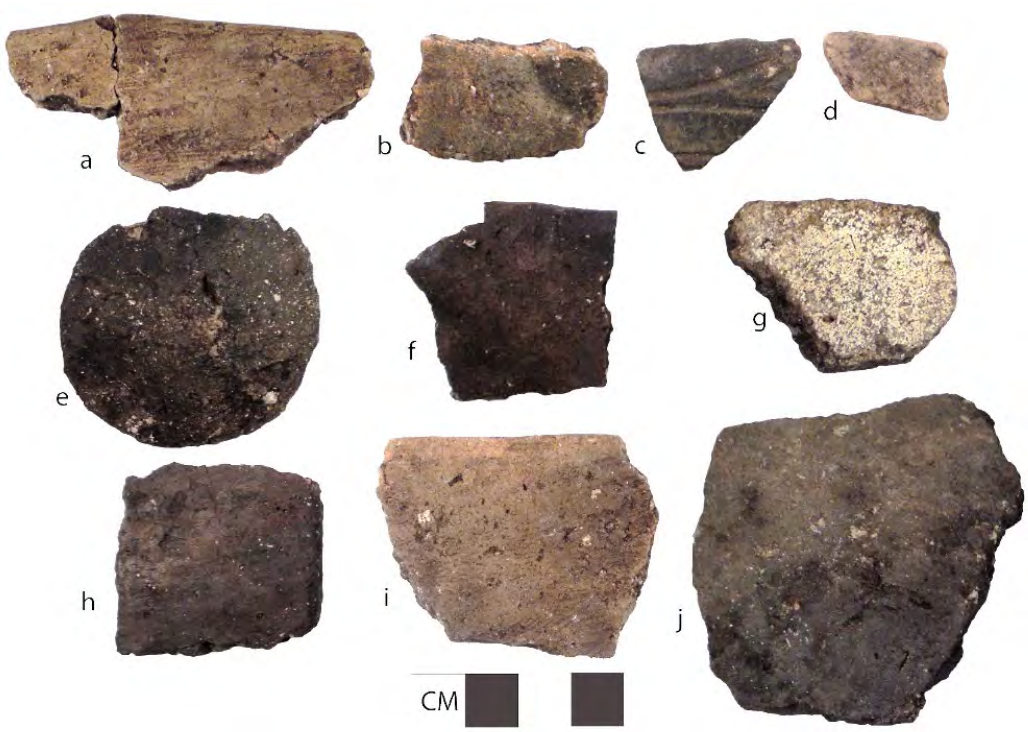

Figure 4-10. Select sherds from Test Unit 1, Komar Island (8LV290): a. 112.17; b. 102.20; c. 100.4; d. 112.16; e. 102.20; f. 112.15; g.104.16; h. 102.19; i. 110.02; j. 110.03

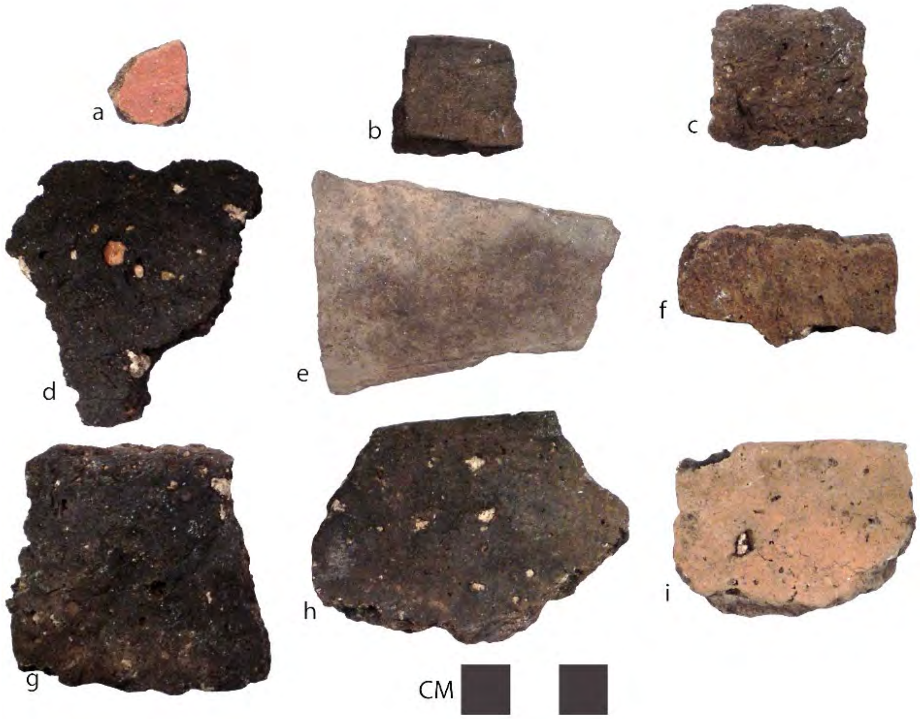

Figure 4-11. Select sherds from Test Unit 2, Komar Island (8LV290): a. 102.20; b. 110.03; c. 110.02; d. 112.15; e. 104.16; f. 100.04; g. 112.16; h. 102.20; i. 112.17

Sand-Tempered Sherds. Sand-tempered pottery is the second most common type recovered from Komar, although sherds with this temper only represent about eight percent of the assemblage by count (n = 63). Of the sand-tempered sherds, most are plain (n = 36), two are incised, and one is punctated. All of the sand-tempered crumb sherds (n = 22) and two body sherds were classified as UID/eroded. Plain sand-tempered pottery is common throughout the Lower Suwannee and is often found alongside limestone-tempered plain pottery. Two of the sand-tempered plain sherds from Level C of TU2 also had a red slip or paint present (Figure 4-11a).

Spicule-Tempered Sherds. Very few spicule-tempered sherds were recovered from Komar, representing a little over one percent of the total assemblage by count (n = 10). Eight of the spicule-tempered sherds, seven body and one rim, were characterized as plain, and two body sherds were classified as UID/eroded. Spicule-tempered pottery has a long history in the northern Gulf Coast region, and much of Florida, being a hallmark of what is referred to as the St. Johns series. Spicule-tempered sherds are found in low-frequency across the study area. Six of the spicule-tempered sherds were recovered from TU1 at Komar and two sherds each were recovered from STPs A4 and B7.

Flaked Stone

A total of 26 flaked stone artifacts were collected from Komar STPs and test units in 2013–2014. The majority of these were flakes or shatter (n = 23) from the reduction of chert cores, 11 of which were excavated from STPs. Among items with retouched or utilized edges were two bifaces from TU1 and one large utilized flake from TU2 (Figure 4-12). The utilized flake (Figure 4-12a) bears the microflaking of expedient use (scraping?) along its straightest edge. One biface fragment (Figure 4-12b) is the tip of a larger tool whose original shape cannot be discerned. The smaller biface (Figure 4-12c) could possibly be a drill akin to those common to the lithic assemblage at Raleigh Island (Chapter 6), albeit with a more obtuse tip angle and thus not likely to be used to produce disk shell beads.

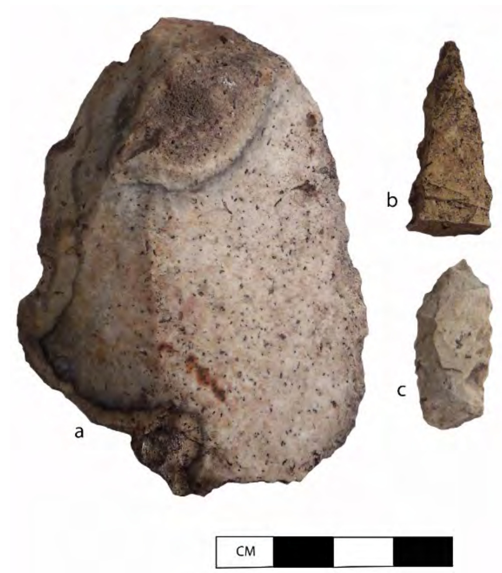

Figure 4-12. Lithic artifacts from Komar Island (8LV290): a. 202.17; b. 108.01; c. 102.13.

Other Lithic Artifacts

Abrader. One limestone abrader was recovered from Level A of TU1 (Figure 4-13). Abraders from the area are typically made from mudstone or limestone, and are used in biface and core reduction, but may have other uses such as in shell bead production. Abraders have facets from grinding surfaces of other rocks, notably the edges of bifaces and cores to prepare platforms for flake detachment.

Figure 4-13. Both sides of the limestone abrader from Level A of TU1, Komar Island (8LV290).

Miscellaneous Rock. The category of "miscellaneous rock" in the tables of recovered materials reported above typically encompasses amorphous limestone and mudstone clasts. Of the miscellaneous rock collected from Komar, the majority is limestone, followed by mudstone, and coral. There is one piece of mica (<0.1 g), an extralocal material, recovered from Feature 4 in TU2.

Modified Shell

The category of "modified shell" covers diverse types of artifacts fashioned primarily from gastropod shells; at Komar this includes hammers, cups, scoop/spoons, and a plummet. There were 149 modified shell artifacts recovered from Komar, the majority of which are Type G crown conch (*Melongena corona*) hammers (Marquardt 1992). Modified gastropod shells, particularly Type G hammers, are common at many sites in the study area.

Figure 4-14. Type G shell hammers from test units at Komar Island (8LV290): a. 201.2; b. 102.1; c. 106.1; d. 203.21

Hammers. The size, amount of use-wear, and other characteristics of Type G hammers vary appreciably, although most have perforations cut out of the outer whorl, likely to haft the tool, as well as battering apparent on the siphon end (Figure 4-14). There were 134 Type G crown conch hammers and five lightning whelk (*Busycon contrarium*) hammers recovered from Komar. In a study by Menz (2016), replicative experimentation and use-wear analysis showed that shell hammers were most likely created to aid in oyster harvesting and processing. According to Menz's (2016) study, Type G hammers are particularly efficient at breaking apart clusters of oysters, a step necessary in culling, a maricultural practice likely practiced at Shell Mound (Jenkins 2017), where Type G hammers are also ubiquitous. The majority of hammers excavated at Komar come from deposits of dense oyster shell in TU1 and TU2.

Dippers, Cups, Spoons, Scoops. Lightning whelk shell was modified to produce dippers, scoop/spoons, and cups. One of each form was recovered from test excavations at Komar. Vessels such as dippers or related forms such as cups and scoop/spoons are made by removing the columella of the gastropod, leaving the concave outer whorl, which is suitable for holding or scooping liquid (Marquardt 1992). According to Marquardt (1992), scoop/spoons are typically smaller in size than dippers, with more of the outer whorl being removed in the reduction sequence (Figure 4-15).

Figure 4-15. Lightning whelk artifacts from test units at Komar Island (8LV290): a. 107.8; b. 202.4

Plummet. One gastropod shell sinker or plummet was recovered from Level D of TU1 (Figure 4-16). The plummet, made from a gastropod columella, is about 7.6 cm long, 1.9 cm wide, and weighs 22.1 g. The top of the plummet is tapered and a groove is etched into the neck, likely to facilitate fine cordage for hanging.

Figure 4-16. Plummet from Level D of TU1 at Komar Island (8LV290): 103.21

Worked Bone

Five pieces of worked bone were recovered from Komar, three from STP B9, one from Level D of TU1 and one from Level E of TU2. The worked bone from Level E of TU2 is classified as a bone pin, and the other worked bone pieces appear to be fragments of bone pins or awls; however, given their small size it is hard to definitively assign them a form.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations of Komar Island (8LV290) in 2013 and 2014 by staff of the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology consisted of a shovel test survey and the excavation of two 1 x 2-m test units. Ten shovel tests were excavated along two perpendicular transects and three additional STPs were placed opportunistically. Material culture recovered from the STPs included pottery sherds, mostly limestone-tempered plain, shell tools, and some lithic flakes. Oyster shell was prevalent in STPs both on and off areas of topographic relief.

The two test units excavated (TU1 and TU2) at Komar Island were sited in the area of the main ring, one on the northern interior edge of the ring, the other on the outside edge to the northeast. Both test units contained an amalgam of pit features overlain by oyster midden, much of which consisted of the undifferented pit fill of features. Both pits and possible postholes were observed in both units. All such features penetrated sterile soil beneath but the surface of origin for any feature could not be determined. Most features were not defined until about 50 cm below the surface, where light-colored substrate was encountered in areas between pit features. Pottery, again mostly limestone-tempered plain; shell tools, primarily Type G hammers; flaked stone artifacts; miscellaneous rock; and vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from the levels of test units, as well as features. One small piece of mica, an extralocal lithic material, was recovered from a pit feature in TU2. Oyster and unmodified shells were collected only from bulk samples, not during general excavation, but were present throughout the midden and pit features.

Four radiocarbon age estimates were obtained on charcoal from secure contexts at Komar, two from TU1 and two from TU2. In TU1, charcoal from Stratum II, the oyster midden, produced a two-sigma calibrated date range of AD 597–670, and charcoal from Feature 1, a pit feature, produced a two-sigma calibrated date range of AD 382–538. In TU2, charcoal from the oyster midden, Stratum III, produced a two-sigma calibrated date range of AD 540–640, which overlaps with the date range of the midden in TU1. Charcoal from Feature 4 in TU2 produced a later date, with a two-sigma calibrated date range of AD 688–751.

The dates obtained from Komar nearly span the full duration of activity at Shell Mound (8LV42) as well as a century or two after Shell Mound was abandoned. The material culture recovered from Komar is very similar to that from Shell Mound, specifically in terms of the predominance of limestone-tempered pottery and relative abundance of Type G shell hammers. Further research of the relationship of Komar to Shell Mound is clearly warranted given their contemporaneity of the sites and apparent similarity of the respective material culture. The history of site use at Komar after Shell Mound was abandoned is of particular interest. There is precedence in the region, both at Garden Patch and Crystal River, of occupation shifting from civic-ceremonial centers to nearby locations post-abandonment. For example, at Garden Patch, Wallis et al. (2015) have documented the shift of occupation from the mound complex itself, to the higher ground to the west. Recommendations for additional work at Komar are provided in the concluding chapter of this report.

CHAPTER 5
RICHARDS ISLAND (8LV137)

Kenneth E. Sassaman, Jessica A. Jenkins, and Micah P. Monés

Richards Island is a roughly "S" shaped, 1.2-km-long island located approximately 2.5 km south of Shell Mound and 5 km north of Cedar Key (Figure 5-1). Staff of the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology (LSA) began archaeological investigations on Richards Island in 2009 with a shovel test pit (STP) survey across its upland ridges. The survey revealed that much of the island contains intact archaeological deposits, including an assortment of shell ridges and rings associated with thick organic middens. Three locations of particularly dense archaeological deposits were defined as Loci A, B, and C. Published in the inaugural report of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey (Monés 2011), the results of this reconnaissance effort warranted additional investigations.

LSA archaeologists returned to Richards Island in 2014 to conduct secondary testing in two locations of particularly dense deposits. Reported here are the results of limited test excavations in Locus A and Locus B, both proving to contain intact midden and a diverse assemblage of features indicative of intensive occupations. Contrary to the results of reconnaissance survey that suggested a Middle Woodland occupation of the shell ring at Locus A, radiometric age estimates place it in the Late Woodland period, post-AD 700. An occupation this late and later was also revealed by the results of testing in Locus B. As we have seen repeatedly in the study area, sites assumed to be coeval with Shell Mound (AD 200–650) or even a bit earlier (i.e., Deptford Early Woodland) actually postdate the abandonment of this and other civic-ceremonial centers on the northern Gulf Coast. The shellworks and middens of Richards Island add to a growing body of archaeological evidence for the centuries of dispersed settlement in the region following a period of nucleated settlement. As Richards Island shows, dispersed settlement does not equate with ephemeral settlement, as some places clearly supported substantial terraforming in association with intensive, likely perennial occupations.

Also reported in this chapter are preliminary efforts to determine if the complex of tidal pools along the west side of Richards Island was used as a fish trap. This possibility was brought to the attention of members of the LSA by Mr. Ed Allen, a seasonal resident of Cedar Key. Enclosing the tidal pools are two berms of oyster shell that Mr. Allen surmised were emplaced by people to trap fish that entered at high tide. Researchers from the LSA inspected the shell berms and associated tidal pools in 2015 and concurred with Mr. Allen on the likelihood of this inference (Sassaman and Mahar 2015). Augering of one of the shell berms in 2016 provided shells for radiometric age estimates that put its construction at the time of ritual gatherings at Shell Mound, ca. AD 400–650. A single 1 x 1-m test unit (TU3) excavated just to the north of the tidal pools exposed a thin organic midden that likewise formed during this time span. These preliminary findings are provided in the latter portion of this chapter, following some additional background and the results of testing at loci of the ridge.

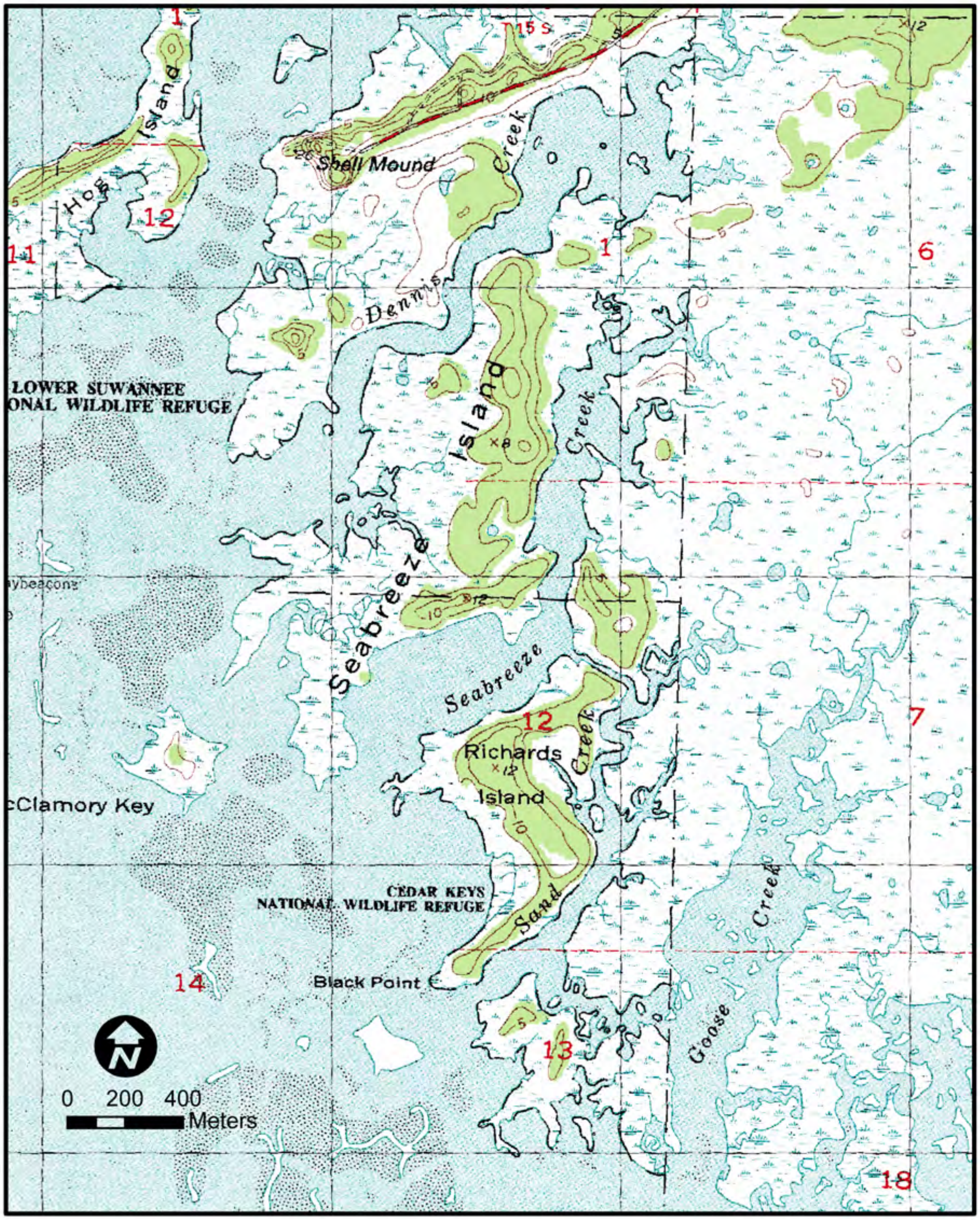

Figure 5-1. Section of U.S.G.S. topographic quad (Cedar Key, FL 1955, revised 1993) showing area of Richards Island and vicinity, Levy County, Florida.

BACKGROUND

Prior archaeological work, physiography, and ecological contexts are provided in the first report on Richards Island (Monés 2011) and need not be repeated here. However, a few observations bear mentioning as they related to the results of recent investigations.

Richards Island is among the largest islands within the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge owing to the length and elevation of its upland ridge. Like other islands in the study area, Richards Island is the remnant of an Ice Age parabolic dune that has been partially reworked by the erosive forces of rising sea. The blowout portion of the dune and one of two arms retain much of the original morphology, the former now the locus of tidal pools enclosed by two shell berms. The central ridge of Richards Island is oriented in a general southeast-northwest direction and averages about 4 m above mean sea level, with elevations as much as 6 m amsl. Two lower-elevation arms extend off the main ridge, one to the northeast the other to the southwest. The latter arm is believed to be more-or-less true to its original orientation, whereas the former arm has either been reworked by shoreline erosion or is possibly the remnant of another dune to the north that has been dissected by tidal creeks.

Given the protection from storm surge afforded by elevation, the upland portions of Richards Island attracted repeated settlement in the recent past, especially as sea level approached modern levels. Indeed, besides the Late Woodland occupations noted earlier, the ridge of Richards Island was the locus of EuroAmerican homesteads well into the 20th century. No surge in the recorded history of hurricanes in the area overstepped the island. As we move back into deeper time the risk of impact from storms would have been proportionally less with relative drops in sea level, as would the proximity of Richards Island to the coast. Notably, sustained occupations predating AD 700 have not been documented on the island, although this may well be a bias of limited sampling to date.

The relict dune morphology of Richards Island evidently afforded more than refuge from rising water. The blowout portion of the dune is among the best preserved in the region, exceeded perhaps only by Butler Island to the north (McFadden 2014). This is the depression that formed by wind erosion of sand. Blowouts migrate with the heads of dunes in the direction of prevailing winds, in this case to the northeast by winds from the southwest. As discussed in the chapters on Shell Mound (Chapter 2) and Palmetto Mound (Chapter 3), the orientation of parabolic dunes in the region is consistently solstitial, with heads pointing toward summer solstice rise (ca. 60 degrees E/N) and arms pointing to winter solstice sets (ca. 240 degrees E/N). The cosmological relevance of these orientations has been the subject of several studies (Randall and Sassaman 2017; Sassaman 2016; Sassaman et al. 2020), but what Richards Island offers that others relict dunes do not is a series of tidal pools in the blowout. It follows that as sea encroached on dunes and flooded blowouts—a process that played out repeatedly among dunes of increasingly greater distance from the coast—opportunities arose for modifying the blowout to trap fish in tidal pools. Opportunity alone would not have led to the labor-intensive activity of building a seawall for this purpose but in the context of feasting events at Shell Mound, opportunity met demand. That the practical value of trapping for mass consumption converged with a belief in the ritual significance of solstice-oriented dunes is a matter well worth investigating.

Prior Work

Until recently, archaeological investigations at Richards Island focused on the southern dune arm of the landform, whose southwest tip is known today as Black Point (Figure 5-1). Survey in 1980 by a crew from the Interagency Archaeological Services (Dorian 1980) recorded deposits on this arm of the island as 8LV137. Bad weather prevented them from returning to complete the survey. Another reconnaissance effort nine years later was evidently also cut short (Borremans and Moseley 1990).

The 2009 survey conducted by crew of the LSA was designed to test the entire upland landform of Richards Island (Monés 2011). Along transects oriented both parallel and perpendicular to the three main ridges of the island were dug a series of shovel tests spaced about 30 m apart (Figure 5-2). This effort revealed that much of the island contains pre-Columbian archaeological materials, often in the form of shell bearing deposits. In his earlier survey, Dorian (1980) had made note of a shell ridge running through the southern clearing, and the LSA survey documented this and many more above-ground shell features scattered across the island but particularly in three areas labeled in Figure 5-2 as Loci A, B and C. Diagnostic artifacts recovered in all three loci consist mostly of sherds of the Middle and Late Woodland periods, along with possible Early Woodland sherds. Notable in STPs of Locus B were complicated stamped sherds of the Swift Creek tradition, which spans much of the Middle and early Late Woodland periods. The above ground features were perhaps the most significant findings of the 2009 survey of the island, the largest being an approximately 65-m-wide arcuate ridge of shell in Locus A, at the north end of the island. Secondary testing reported below targeted Loci A and B

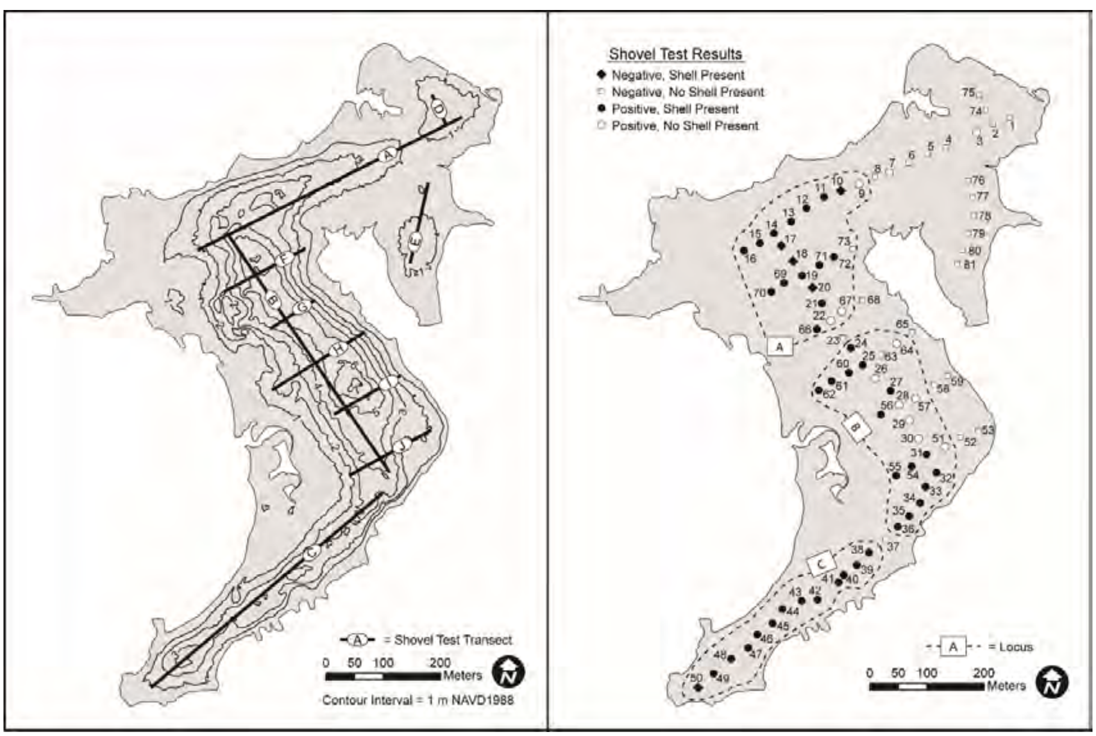

Figure 5-2. Maps showing the location of transects (left), and shovel test pits excavated and loci areas defined (right) during the 2009 survey by members of the LSA (Sassaman et al. 2011).

TEST UNIT EXCAVATIONS: LOCI A AND B

Excavated in each of the two main targets for secondary testing in 2014, Loci A and B, was a single 1 x 2-m unit (TU1, TU2). A third, smaller test unit (TU3) was excavated in 2016 as part of a preliminary effort to investigate the fish trap. The locations of these three test units are shown in Figure 5-3, as are the tidal pools and oyster shell seawalls that comprise the fish trap. All test units were excavated in 10-cm arbitrary levels, with the exception of Level A in each unit, which was excavated as a 20-cm level. Level excavation depth was determined according to a local datum established in the highest corner of each unit. All matrix was screened through ¼-in hardware cloth. Artifacts and faunal remains for each level were bagged and brought back to the LSA to be washed, sorted, cataloged, and curated. Oyster shell was only collected in bulk samples, not from general level excavation.

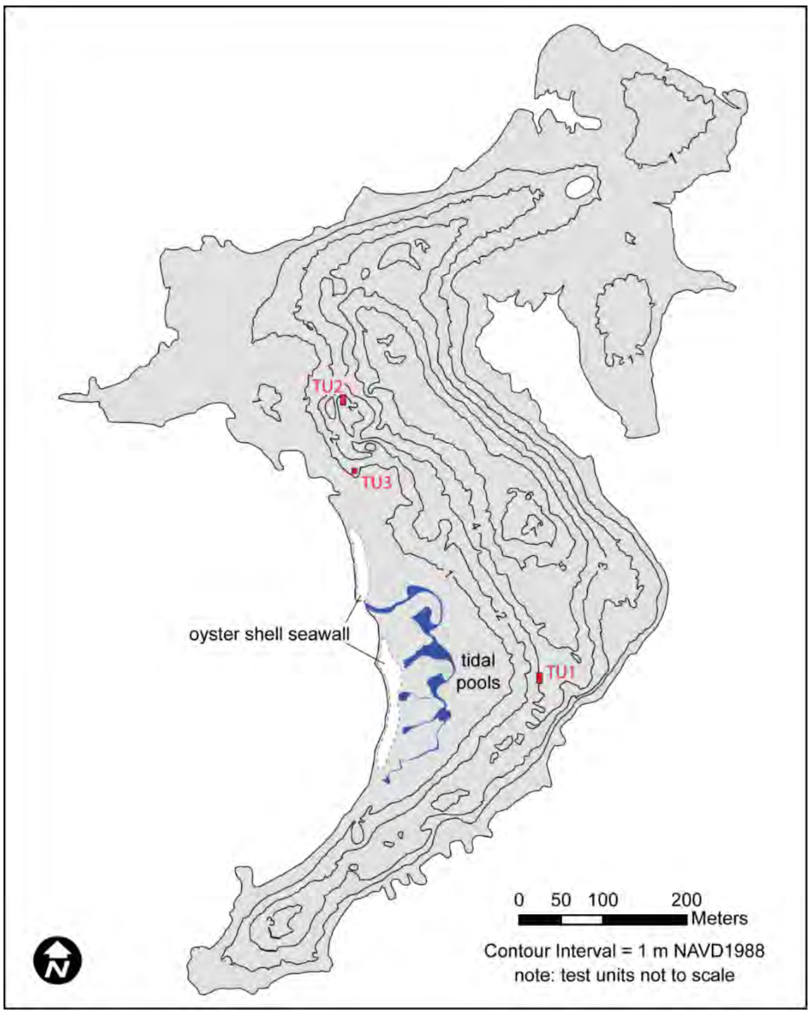

Figure 5-3. Topographic map showing the location of Test Units excavated in 2014 and 2016 on Richards Island (8LV137).

Paperwork was completed in the field after each level was excavated and included depths in centimeters below datum (cmbd) for each corner and the center of each unit. Notes were made on relative amounts and types of artifacts, faunal remains, and shell, as well as any anomalies such as features or disturbances. Features were described and photographed in plan before they were excavated, and in profile once vertical sections were exposed. At least a portion of fill from features was collected as bulk samples for flotation. Once the units were excavated to sterile soil, all four unit wall profiles were cleaned, photographed, and drawn to scale. Bulk samples were removed from walls when deemed necessary in order to more fully characterize a stratigraphic unit or anomaly. All units were backfilled after they were fully excavated and documented. Members of the LSA processed bulk samples from the excavation in a Dausman flotation tank, separating the light and heavy fraction for analysis. The heavy fraction was further divided into ¼-in, 1/8-in, and less than 1/8-in fractions. Of the heavy fraction material from flotation, only the ¼-in material was sorted and cataloged prior to the publication of this report.

Test Unit 1

Initially, Test Unit 1 (TU1) was going to be placed in the large clearing adjacent to the north-south shell ridge first identified by Dorian (1980). After the LSA crew arrived on site, several small shell rings were located in a wooded area and the decision was made to move the placement of the unit several meters to the south of the clearing to the interior of one the small rings. The shell ring in which TU1 is located is approximately 15 x 10 m in plan, with its longer axis oriented east-west and walls that rise more than 1 m in height. This ring, along with several other similar features, is located at the southern end of the main ridge, in Locus B. A 1 x 2-m test unit was laid out north-south on the interior of the ring near the base of the wall in hopes of capturing some of the structure of the ring's edge (Figure 5-4).

Five strata were identified in TU1. Bulk samples were collected from identified features as well as strata II, IIIA, and IIIB. Photographs and profile drawings delineating the stratigraphic units of TU1 are provided in Figure 5-5, and descriptions of the strata are located in Table 5-1. Table 5-2 provides an inventory of the cultural materials recorded by level and feature.

Shell was present in the first three strata, however Stratum I contained sparse shell that was likely out of context. The soil on the surface of the unit was comprised largely of dark brown fine sand with organic detritus and dense rootlets. Stratum I reached a maximum depth of 13 cmbd. Stratum II began immediately below the organic root mat, and was comprised of very dark grayish brown coarse sand with crushed oyster, clam, and gastropod shell. Stratum II reached a maximum depth of 26 cmbd. In the northeast corner of the unit, Stratum II is truncated or attenuated and the underlying stratum extends up to contact with the root mat. Stratum III was divided into two units based on a slight change in the density of shell and a gradation in the soil color. The upper unit, Stratum IIIA was comprised of a black loamy fine sand with whole oyster shell and an organic, greasy feel, and Stratum IIIB contained very dark gray medium-to-fine sand with less shell.

Figure 5-4. View facing south showing the position of Test Unit 1 on Richards Island (8LV137) near the interior slope of the shell ring.

Stratum III, with its gradation from A to B, extended down to the bottom of the excavation at 93 cmbd in the northwest corner. This stratum also contained the greatest density of artifacts recovered in this unit. A conventional AMS assay of 840 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 1155–1260) was returned on charcoal recovered from Stratum IIIA. A second sample of charcoal from a bulk sample taken from Stratum IIIB in the west wall returned a conventional AMS age estimate of 1200 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 720–740; 765–895). The relative age of these dates comports with their stratigraphic position although the gap of some four centuries between them is curious given the relatively shallow profile. If these assays accurately reflect occupation episodes in this location, reoccupation, not continuous use, would be the most prudent explanation. No matter the gap, both assays put this shell ring in the Late Woodland period, even if we cannot attribute its construction to a particular occupation given limited sampling.

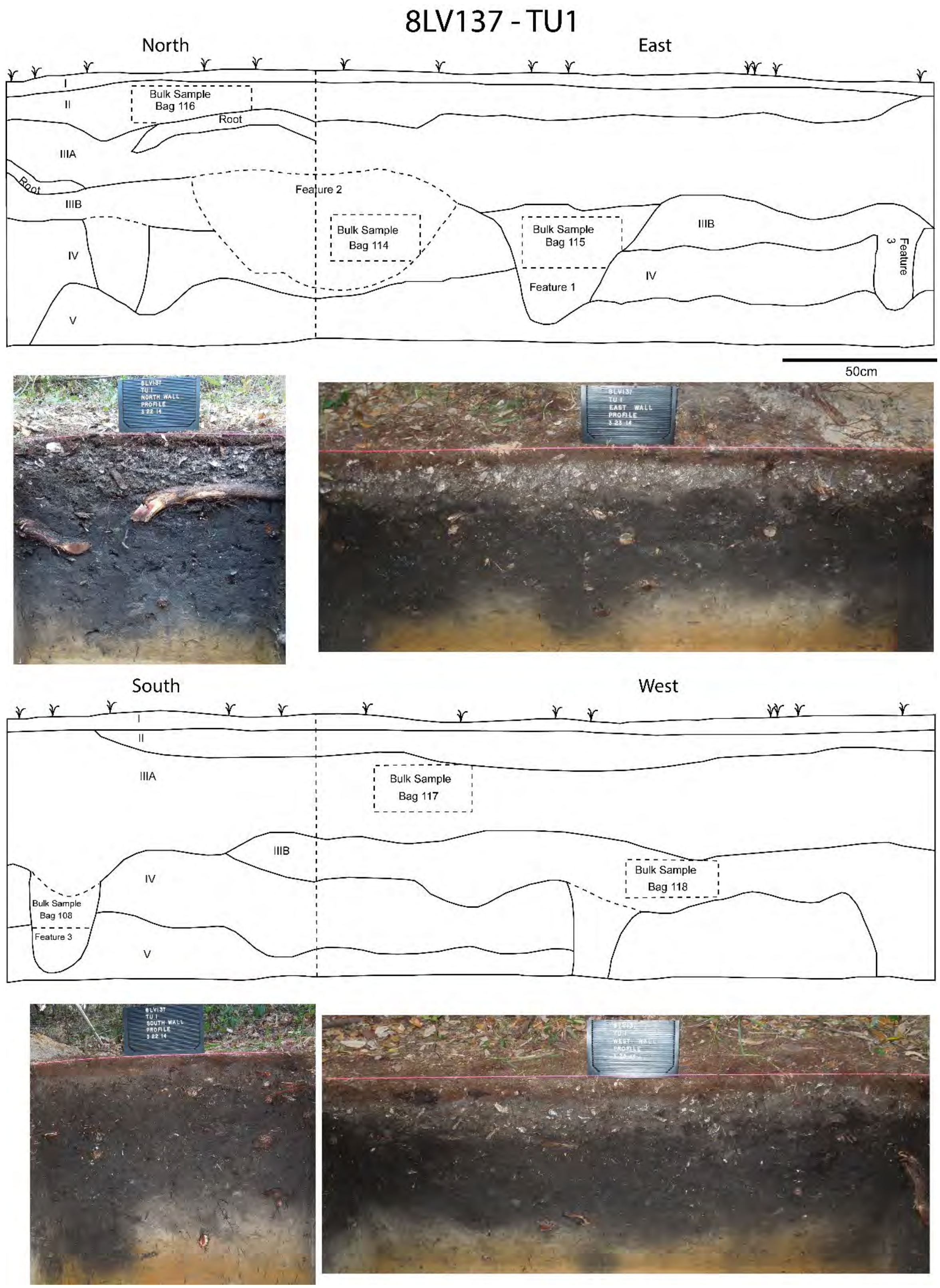

Figure 5-5. Photographs and scaled drawings for the profiles of all four walls of Test Unit 1, Richards Island (8LV137).

Table 5-1. Stratigraphic Units of Test Unit 1, Richards Island (8LV137).

Stratum	Max Depth (cmbd)	Munsell Color	Description
I	13	7.5YR3/4	Dark brown organic duff with dense rootlets and fine sand.
II	26	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown coarse brown sand with very dense crushed and whole oyster, clam, and gastropod shell.
IIIa	65	10YR2/1	Black loamy medium to fine greasy sand with crushed and whole oyster shell and plentiful artifacts.
IIIb	93	10YR3/1	Very dark gray medium to fine loamy sand with sparse shell and moderate artifacts.
IV	92	10YR6/2	Light brown gray medium to fine sand mottled with 10YR6/3 pale brown medium sand.
V	93	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown medium fine sand; sterile substrate.

Table 5-2. Counts (n) and/or Weights (g) of Artifacts, Vertebrate Fauna, and Miscellaneous Rock recovered from Test Unit 1 at 8LV137, Richards Island.

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Misc. Shell	Oyster Shell[1]	Vert. Fauna	Misc. Rock	Other
Level/Prov.	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
A	37	84.9	1	0.5	3	143.9	1,577.8		0.8	14.7	
B	121	170.0	36	97.8			2,188.2		17.7[2]	11.8	
C	449	922.1	241	213.4			577.5		78.1	11.2	
D	269	558.8	54	45.8			1,032.4		64.7		
E	326	736.9	12	100.0	1	0.7	848.6		106.7	90.0[3]	
F	185	435.1	3	1.1			578.7		155.8	24.8	1.3[4]
G	62	188.1	2	1.9			251.2		87.4	0.6	
H	23	80.6					39.1		24.3	7.2	
I	6	21.3	3	1.5			61.9		3.6		
Str. II	8	7.7					625.9	2,927.8	1.6		
Str. IIIa	22	29.0	3	7.8			12.2	41.9	2.3	2.1	
Str. IIIb	15	49.2					72.7	171.3	60.7	81.9[5]	
F.1	39	95.1			1	8.6	593.7	627.0	45.5	19.9	
F.2	18	93.9	6	1.6	2	16.1	412.8	816.0	19.5		
F.3	15	24.0	4	1.3			145.0	128.3	11.8	1.1	
F.4	1	0.8					8.2	22.4	1.2		
Total	1,596	3,497.5	365	472.7	7	169.3	9,025.9	4,734.7	681.7	265.3	1.3

[1]oyster shell not collected in general level excavation
[2]weight includes worked bone
[3]includes one limestone hammerstone, 73.3 g
[4]human tooth
[5]sandstone clasts, possibly groundstone

Stratum IV is a mottled light brown gray and pale brown medium fine sand that was intercepted repeatedly by features. Stratum V is the substrate of the landform, consisting of yellowish brown medium-to-fine sand. Artifacts and faunal remains were present in all five strata, with the density decreasing near the bottom of the unit. The basal strata contained very little cultural material, most of which was likely present because of displacement from the above strata.

Four features were identified in TU1, all described in the field as possible pits. Profiles of three of the four features (Features 1–3) can be seen in the unit walls (Figure 5-5). Figure 5-6 shows photographs and drawings of these same features in plan view. The plan view, profile drawing, and photographs of Feature 4 are provided in Figure 5-7. Features 1 and 2 were identified at 58 cmbd, and at this depth, what would become Feature 3 was labeled "Zone B" in the southeast corner of the unit. Feature 3 was formally recognized at 64 cmbd and can be seen in profile in both the south and east walls of the unit. Feature 4 was documented at 75 cmbd (Figure 5-7).

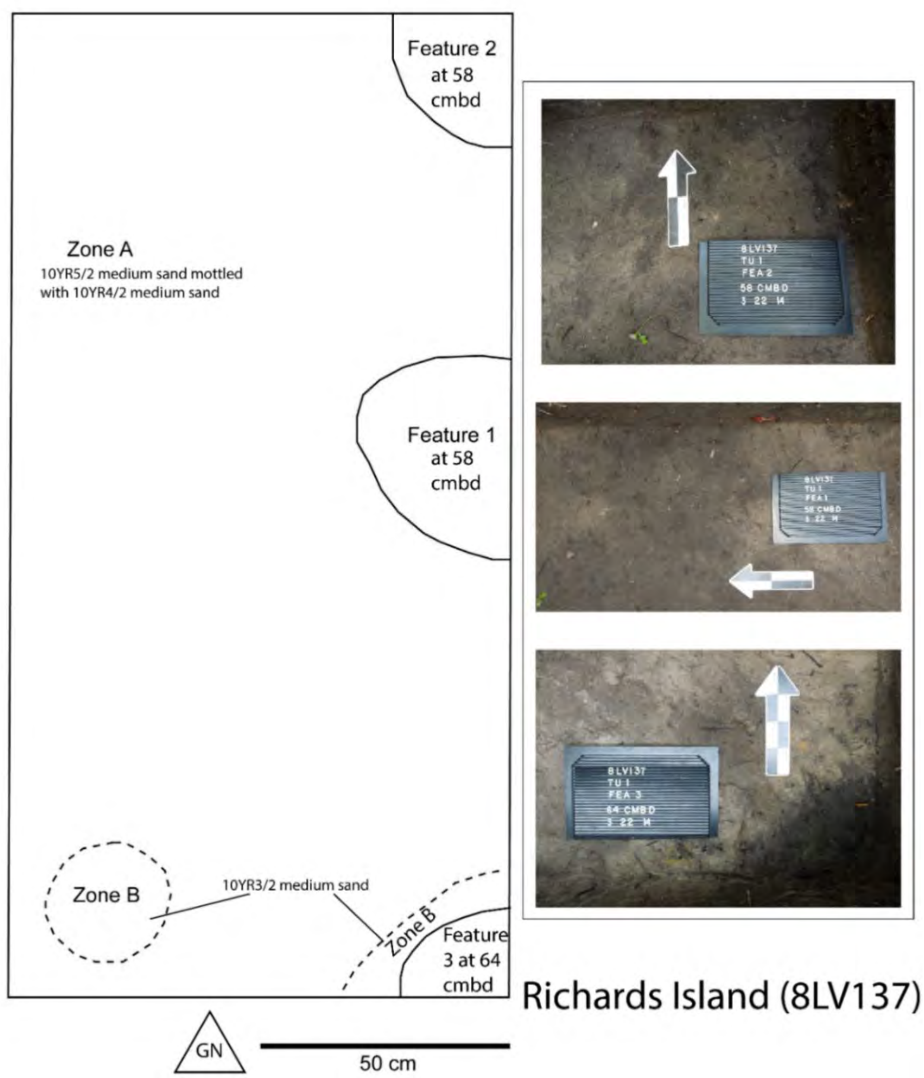

Figure 5-6. Plan view and photographs of Features 1, 2, and 3 in Test Unit 1, Richards Island (8LV137). The drawing shows the identification of Features 1 and 2 at 58 cmbd and Feature 3 at 64 cmbd.

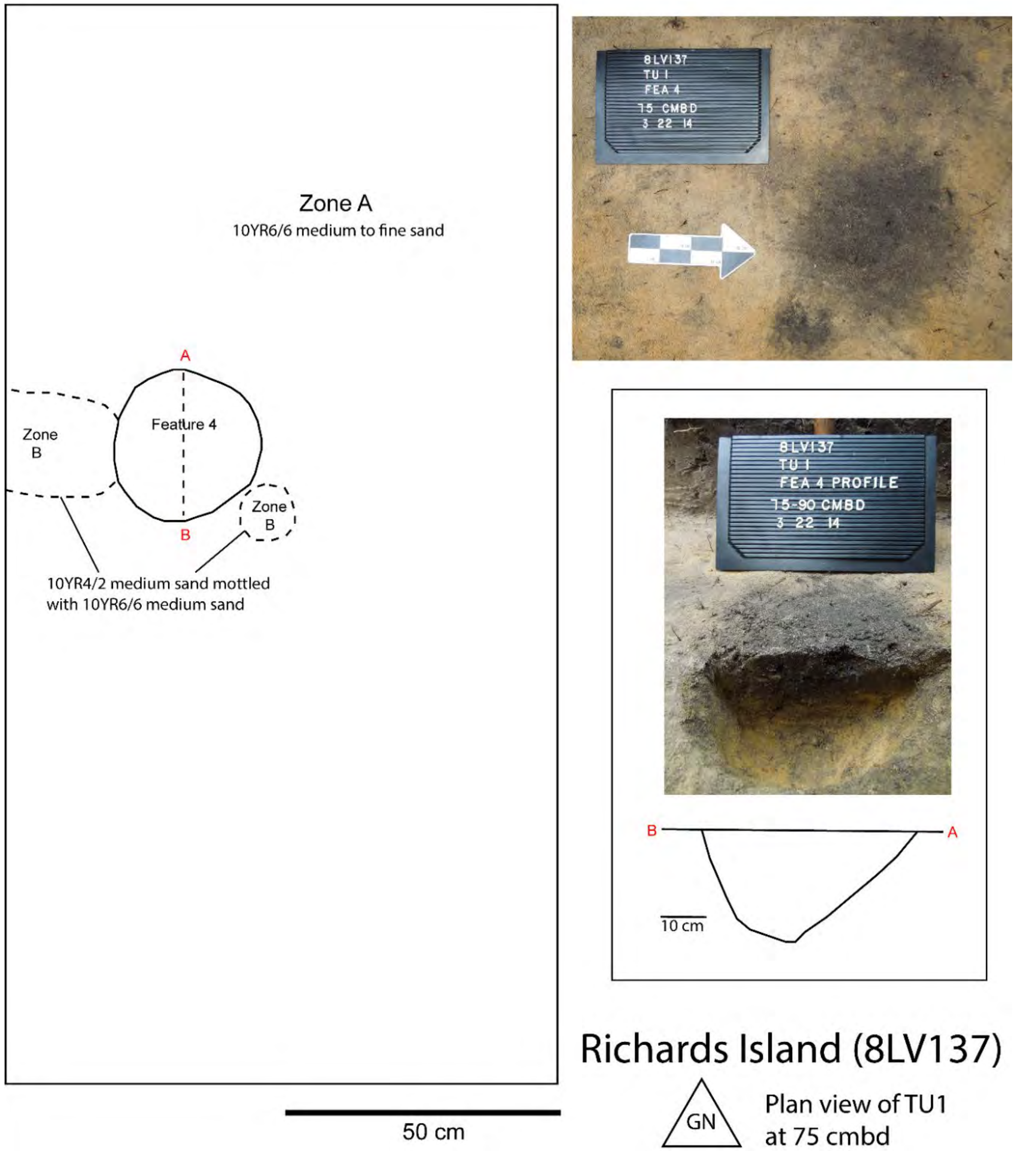

Figure 5-7. Plan view and photographs of Features 4 in Test Unit 1, Richards Island (8LV137).

Feature 1. Feature 1 extends 25 cm in depth from its recognition in the unit floor at 58 cmbd to 83 cmbd. The feature was oval in plan, measuring 30 cm in length and 40 cm in width. A bulk sample from this feature was collected from the eastern half of the unit, and the remainder of the matrix was screed through ¼-in hardware cloth. The matrix was described as very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) medium silty sand with sparse shell and some ash.

Feature 2. Feature 2 was identified in the northeast corner of TU1 and extended 11 cm, from 58 cmbd to 69 cmbd. On the floor of the unit, the feature measured 25 cm in length and 23 cm in width, however the feature extends into the north and east walls of the unit. A bulk sample was recovered from the feature in the east wall of the test unit and remaining matrix was passed through ¼-in hardware cloth. In profile, Feature 2 appears to be a large pit comprised of very dark gray (10YR3/2) medium silty sand with sparse shell.

Feature 3. Feature 3 measured 23 cm in length and 19 cm in width and was located in the southeast corner of TU1. This feature was designated as a pit feature and the matrix was described as very dark gray (10YR3/1) medium silty sand with very sparse crushed shell and charcoal. The feature extended 20 cm below the surface of recognition, to ~84 cmbd. A bulk sample of Feature 3 was taken from the south wall of the unit and all remaining matrix was passed through ¼-in hardware cloth.

Feature 4. Feature 4 was described in the field as a small pit-type feature, and measured 25 cm in length and 27 cm in width. The feature was treated as such starting at 75 cmbd, however it was noticed in previous levels, but was not well defined. The feature extended 15 cm below the surface of recognition to ~90 cmbd. Feature 4 was bisected on a north-south axis in order to observe its profile, and all of the matrix was taken as a bulk sample. The matrix was described as very dark gray (10YR3/1) medium-to-fine sand with sparse shell and charcoal.

Test Unit 2

A shell ring in Locus A, at the north end of the island, was earmarked for secondary testing after shovel tests in 2009 revealed substantial midden with pottery of presumed Middle Woodland age. To assist in siting a 1 x 2-m unit in this ring, a shovel test (STP 200) was excavated in its open center. Prior work at small Woodland-period shell rings in the study area tended to target the interior edges of rings, where midden and features abound. STP 200 was excavated to determine if the open, central area of rings likewise contain midden and features. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 105 cm below surface (cmbs), where a perched water table was encountered. The profile was unremarkable: a 20-cm surface stratum (Stratum I) was underlain by 65 cm of light gray medium sand with sparse shell (Stratum II). Sterile substrate consisting of light brown medium sand (Stratum III) was encountered at about 85 cmbs. Four sand-tempered plain body sherds, one sand-tempered folded and incised rim sherd, two pieces of spicule-tempered fired clay, and four crumb sherds were recovered from the test. The only other materials recovered were small fragments of vertebrate bone. The relatively small amount of material culture from this STP led to the field crew to assume that the center of the ring may have been intentionally kept clean, therefore it was decided to place TU2 in the usual location of testing.

Test Unit 2 (TU2) was placed along the interior northern slope of the 65-m diameter shell ring (Figure 5-8). The long dimension of the unit was oriented north-south, perpendicular to the east-west trending northern wall of the ring. The methods of excavation followed those outlined earlier. Photographs and drawings delineating the stratigraphic units of TU2 are provided in Figure 5-9. Table 5-3 gives descriptions of the identified strata, and an inventory of the cultural materials recorded by level is presented in Table 5-4.

Figure 5-8. View facing north showing the position of Test Unit 2 near the interior slope of the shell ring, Richards Island (8LV137), April 2014.

Table 5-3. Stratigraphic Units of Test Unit 2, Richards Island (8LV137).

Stratum	Max Depth (cmbd)	Munsell Color	Description
I	20	10YR2/2	Very dark brown organic duff with dense roots and fine sand
II	23	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown medium sand with moderate crushed and whole oyster shell
III	47	10YR2/2	Very dark brown loamy medium to fine sand with sparse shell
IV	56	10YR3/1	Very dark gray loamy medium to fine sand with moderate shell
V	83	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown medium to fine sand
VI	93	10YR6/6	Brownish yellow medium to fine sand

Six strata were observed in the profiles of TU2. Stratum I consisted of a thin lens of very dark brown organic duff and fine sand with dense roots, reaching a maximum depth of 20 cmbd. Stratum II consisted of very dark grayish brown medium sand with moderate amounts of crushed and whole oyster shell. This stratum reached a maximum depth of 23 cmbd and was not present in the south wall. Stratum III reached a maximum depth of 47 cmbd and consisted of very dark brown loamy medium to fine sand with sparse shell. A bulk sample was removed from Stratum III in the north wall for flotation.

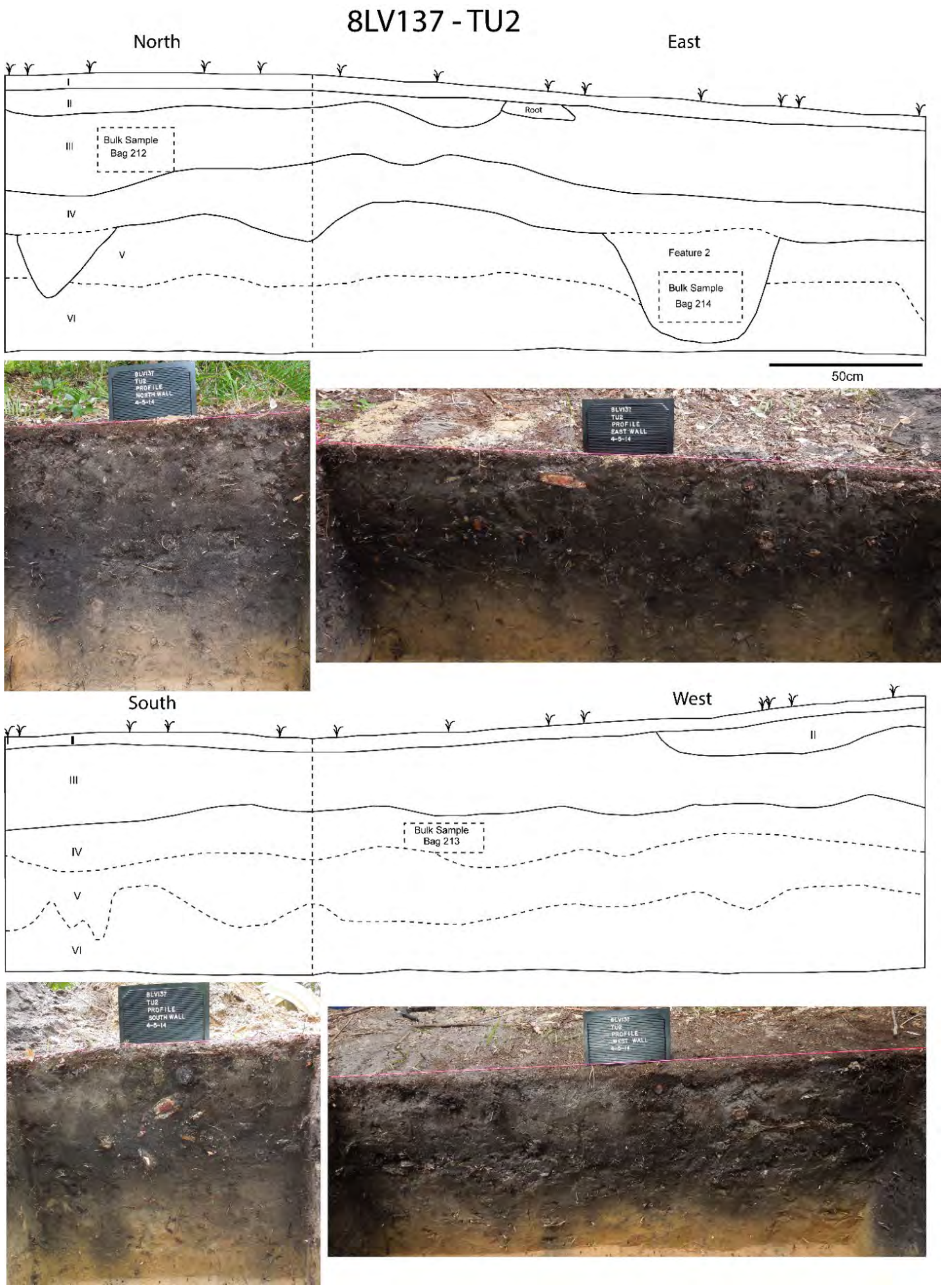

Figure 5-9. Photographs and scaled drawings for the profiles of all four walls of Test Unit 2, Richards Island (8LV137).

Table 5-4. Counts (n) and/or Weights (g) of Artifacts, Vertebrate Fauna, and Miscellaneous Rock recovered from Test Unit 2 at 8LV137, Richards Island.

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Misc. Shell	Oyster Shell[1]	Vert. Fauna	Misc. Rock
Level/Prov.	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
A	22	35.6	3	6.4			432.9		1.1	
B	159	433.4	17	63.4	1	33.8	1,349.3		34.6	
C	282	934.5	17	37.3	3	105.0	1,295.7		149.3[2]	
D	140	546.9	23	92.1	7	411.6	1,753.2		177.4	
E	47	207.1	5	6.0			820.4		91.0	
F	13	80.1					155.7		27.0	
G	8	27.0	1	0.3			402.2		8.2	
H			3	2.8					0.4	
Str. III	34	48.0					348.6	109.0	34.4	
Str. IV	6	10.9			1	36.7	346.8	284.2	46.2	10.4
F.1	4	8.2	2	2.5	1	29.0	329.7	1,117.6	80.6	4.6
F.2	1	1.9	2	0.3			232.1	287.1	15.0	
Total	716	2,333.6	73	211.1	13	616.1	7,033.7	1,797.9	665.2	15.0

[1]oyster shell not collected in general level excavation
[2]weight includes worked bone

Stratum IV consisted of very dark gray medium to fine sandy loam with moderate amounts of shell and was the stratum from which Feature 2 emanated. It is possible that there were other features emanating from this stratum that went unnoticed in the field. Stratum IV reached a maximum depth of 56 cmbd. A bulk sample from this stratum was removed from the west wall of the unit. Stratum V consisted of dark grayish brown medium to fine sand and reached a maximum depth of 83 cmbd. The last stratum in TU2, Stratum VI, was subsoil which consisted of brownish yellow medium to fine sand. This final stratum was excavated to a maximum depth of 93 cmbd. An AMS assay of 1160 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 775–970) was returned on charcoal recovered from excavation of Level C (30–40 cmbd; base of Stratum III). Two features were identified in TU2 (Figure 5-10), although unit profiles reveal a few subtle traces of what were arguably postholes.

Feature 1. Feature 1 was identified as a possible pit feature at 52 cmbd and reached a depth of 78 cmbd. The feature extended 40 cm east from the west wall. Feature 1 was bisected, and the western half was collected as a bulk sample for flotation and the eastern half was screened through ¼-in hardware cloth. The matrix was described as a grayish brown (10YR5/2) medium sand with moderate shell.

Feature 2. Feature 2 was identified as a pit feature at 80 cmbd. It was noted that the feature was diffuse. The profile of Feature 2 can be seen in the east wall profile (Figure 5-9) as well as in plan and profile in Figure 5-10. A bulk sample was removed from Feature 2 in the east wall of the unit for flotation. The matrix was described as very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) sand with moderate shell. Six gastropod shells were noted at the bottom of the pit.

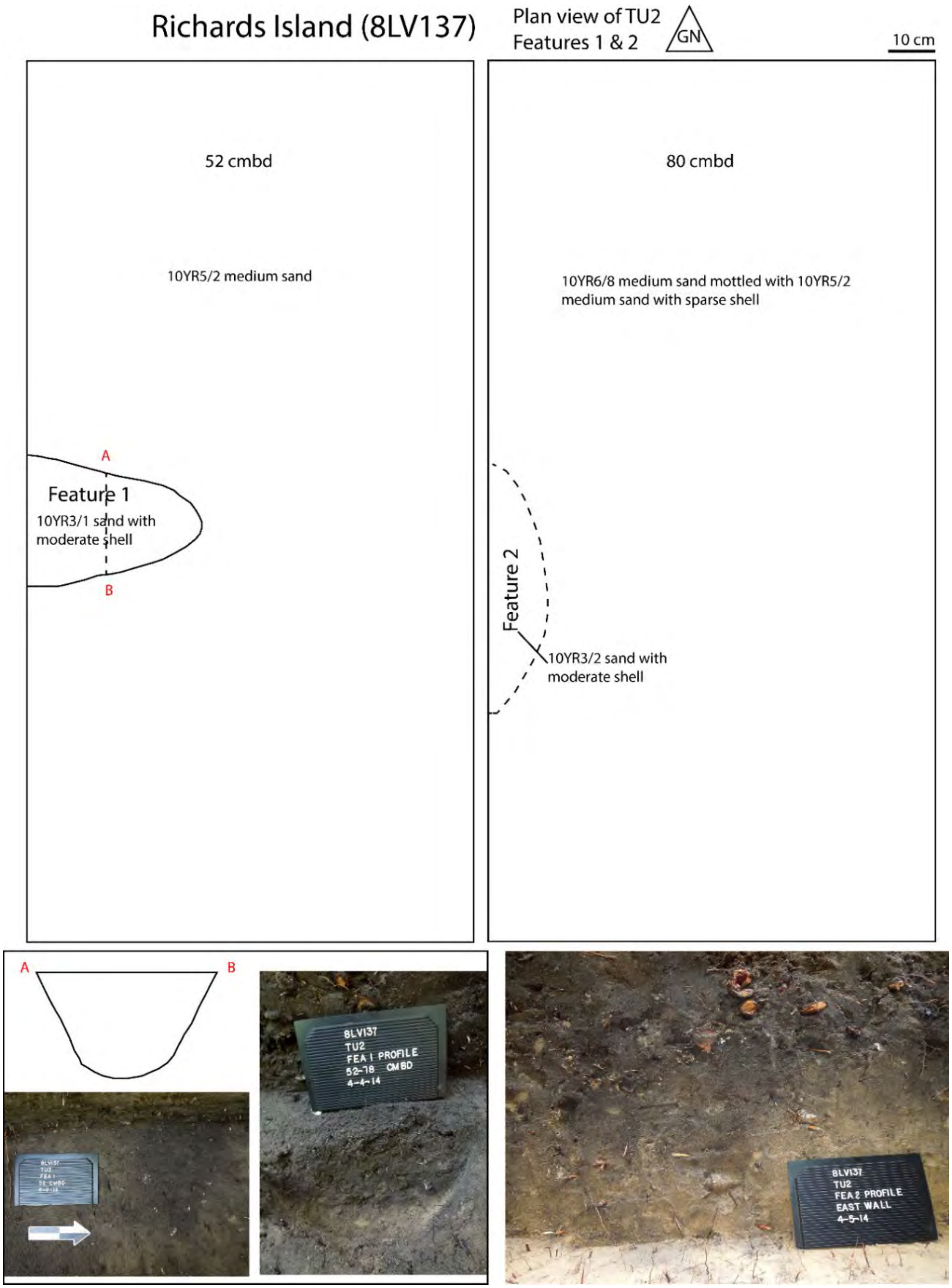

Figure 5-10. Plan view and photographs of Features 1 and 2 in Test Unit 2, Richards Island (8LV137).

Summary

Two shell rings on the upland ridge of Richards Island were subject to secondary testing with 1 x 2-m units that exposed midden in the upper 50 cm and pit features that penetrated into underlying substrate at much as 80 cmbs. The ring of Locus B, at the south end of the landform, includes a component that dates to the 12th–13th centuries AD, but it includes an earlier component dating the 8th–9th centuries AD. The ring at the north end of the island, at Locus A, has a component that is coeval with the earlier one at the Locus B ring. We therefore infer that shell rings on Richards Island date to this earlier period and were then occasionally reoccupied a few centuries later. Secondary testing did not produce evidence that the Locus A ring dates to the Early Woodland period, as originally surmised based on results of shovel testing. Pottery from the rings, which is discussed in greater detail in a later section of this chapter, confirms late-period occupations but we remain unsure about the chronological specificity of check-stamped and plain pottery. The shell rings of Richards Island hold great potential for parsing of variation in pottery technology and style in contexts that can be dated to a century or less.

EVALUATING POSSIBLE FISH TRAP

The complex of tidal pools and oyster shell berms in the blowout portion of Richards Island is hypothesized to be the remains of an ancient tidal fish trap (Figure 5-11). This possibility was brought to the attention of LSA archaeologists in 2013 by Mr. Ed Allen, a seasonal resident of Cedar Key. The complex is unique in the greater study area. As noted earlier, the blowouts of parabolic dunes are conducive to the development of tidal pools, but as sea level rose over the Holocene, the arms of dunes eroded and the corresponding blowouts were transformed, often by in-filling sand. Richards Island is the remnant of a parabolic dune with a relatively intact blowout. The tidal pools that exist today in this feature are protected from erosion by a pair of massive oyster shell berms, or seawalls. Mr. Allen suggested that the seawalls were installed by ancient coastal people, but the shell that presents itself on the surfaces of these features is clearly reworked marine hash, meaning that it accumulated through normal tidal activity and occasional storm surges. LSA archaeologists were thus dubious about the prospect that these berms were anthropogenic even as they accepted as likely that ancient fisherfolk would have taken advantage of “natural” tidal pools were they available for use. It also seemed plausible that tidal pools and naturally accumulating shell could have been manipulated to enhance the qualities of these features for trapping fish. Whether constructed by people, completely natural, or enhanced with modest effort, this complex had the potential to support the ritual economy of Shell Mound, which involved the harvest and consumption of large quantities of fish, notably mullet (Chapter 2).

Reported here are the results of preliminary efforts to document the tidal pool complex and evaluate the hypothesis that it is anthropogenic and was used for trapping fish. We begin with a summary of our first visit to the complex with Mr. Allen for reconnaissance and preliminary mapping. This was followed by limited augering of the shell wall in 2016, and excavation of a single 1 x 1-m unit (TU3) on a low-lying hammock to the immediate north of the complex. Radiometric dating of shell in the seawall and a thin midden on the hammock supports the conclusion that this complex was used during the time of ritual feasting at Shell

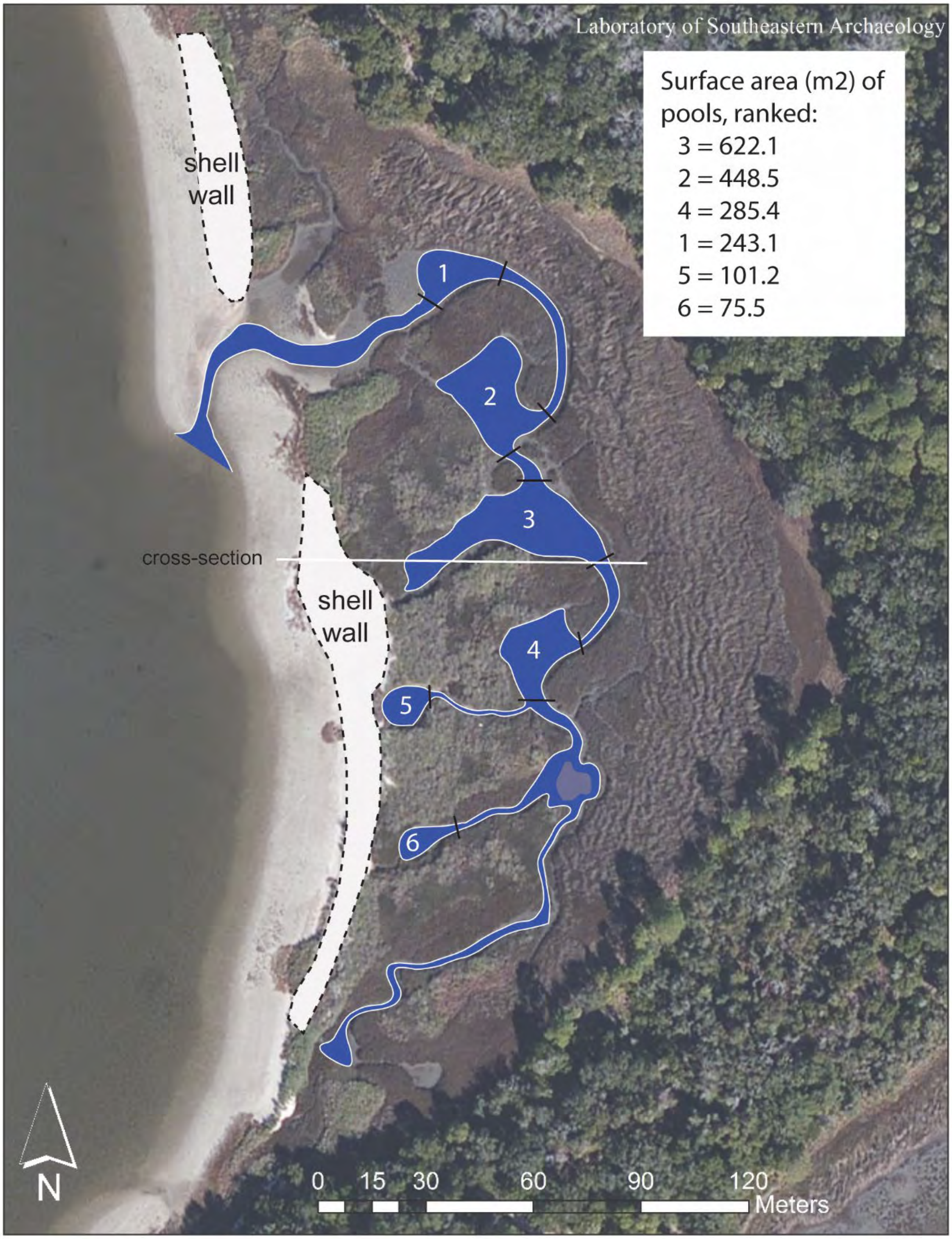

Figure 5-11. Aerial view of the Richards Island tidal pool complex, with color enhancements to emphasize the features hypothesized to be integral to its use as a fish trap. Lines separating pools from interconnecting channels demarcate area of pools used to calculate surface area.

Mound, ca. AD 400–650. Although additional testing is needed to substantiate the idea that the complex indeed is anthropogenic, enough data are available at this point to lend considerable credibility to this inference.

Configuration and Flow Dynamics of Complex

Preliminary investigations into the tidal pool complex at Richard Island began on March 26, 2015 with a visit to the site with Mr. Allen (see Sassaman and Mahar [2015], from which much of the following was adapted). The objective of that visit was to assess the morphology and flow dynamics of the assemblage of berms, tidal pools, and the channels that connect them (Figure 5-11). On a kayak tour of the complex Mr. Allen pointed out many of its unusual features. The complex consists of six pools of at least 75 m^2 in surface area, each connected by narrow, generally arcuate channels. One additional small pool to the south is evident in aerial photos, but it was not visited on this day and not factored into calculations of surface area, as given in Figure 5-11.

Tidal water enters and exists the complex through a single channel at the north end. At the time of the kayak tour, tide was receding, and at about mid-tide, each pool held about 30 cm of water. Each pool continued to hold at least 20 cm of water through low tide, which occurred at 12:30 pm on the day of the visit. Exit from the complex through the inlet channel at low tide was impeded by oyster clusters, prolific in places throughout the complex on vegetated mud flats ~30–40 cm above the base of tidal pools. The berms outlining pools and channels consists of disarticulated oyster shell in muck, distributed in places that mimic archaeological midden, but absent of obvious artifacts or other measures of human activity. Given the live oyster clusters observed at low tide in pools, channels, and raised beds adjacent to pools, the local population of oysters would seem to have provided the shell of aggraded marsh. Evidently, aggradation of this particular area of marsh—blunted from overwash deposition by its shell seawalls—is via its tidal channels, which may explain why channels are generally firm bottomed. The relatively hard substrate of both pools and channels is indeed different from the usual soft, muddy substrate of tidal flats with low-energy flow. This condition is most pronounced at the north end of the complex; substrate was muddier in channels and pools to the south, with increasing distance from the tidal inlet.

While awaiting the turn of the tide, LSA crew began mapping the complex with a Nikon DTM-310 Total Station. Two datums were established with sections of 0.5-inch rebar along the shell seawall, in the vicinity of its juncture with the pool #3. Datum A was assigned an arbitrary elevation of 10 m. The 352 readings collected on March 26, 2015 are insufficient to characterize the entire topography of the complex. Recently, drone-mounted LiDAR has been made available to the LSAS with accuracy and thoroughness that far exceeds that of conventional survey instruments. Drone flights of Richards Island are in the offing, but for now the Total Station results provide sufficient data to make a few observations about flow dynamics.

The maximum difference between the elevation of the bottom of tidal pools and the top of the sea wall is 2.01 m, and the average relative difference estimated at 1.60 m. Impediments to flow exist with undulations of the subaqueous surface at low tide, most notably at the inlet, where oyster clusters and aggraded marsh restrict flow. However, only one of the five impoundments surveyed was entirely cut off from tidal flow at low tide, the small, 10-m wide pool #5 (Figure 5-11). Southwest winds and a neap tide kept water from fully receding on the day of the visit; it will take many repeated visits to gauge the range of tidal levels and modal tendencies, but suffice it to note at this point that the relative elevation of the seawall (~2 m) is greater than average tidal range. Storm surges would have to exceed 2 m to breech the seawall along most of its 200-m length.

Shell Seawalls

The seawalls impounding tidal pools at Richards Island are composed mostly of oyster shell. Surface indications would suggest that this is a natural deposit, essentially a levee. The shell on the surface of these features appears to be recent in age, well sorted by size, and well bedded in places. Of course, the shoreface of any emplacement of shell, young or old, is subject to reworking from normal tides and intermittent storm surge, possibly obscuring its original depositional structure. Whether natural or anthropogenic, the seawalls have been in place since at least the mid-19th century, when the U.S. Coast Survey began mapping in the area and used Black Point as a major datum for triangulation. Draft maps from 1854 and 1877 both show what is arguably the same seawalls we observe today (Figure 5-12). Neither of these draft maps is complete nor detailed; indeed the one from 1854 is missing a large portion of the north end of Richards Island. Still, both show at least one seawall, and the 1877 map also shows the tidal creek entering and flowing south in the impounded area. At a minimum, these maps verify that the seawalls of shell are at least 165 years old.

Exploring further the age and internal structure of the seawalls required some manner of subsurface testing. An excavation large enough to expose an entire cross-section of a seawall is hardly feasible, perhaps impossible under current tidal conditions. A variety of coring devices are available but none are terribly good at penetrating shell without severe compression. For the purposes of an initial sounding into shell we opted for a 4-inch bucket auger with one-meter extensions. Although this device can also be difficult to use in oyster shell, it does not compress as much as it expands the matrix it penetrates, enabling samples to be retrieved in succession with greater depth. Guarding against slippage and wall collapse, a bucket auger has proven to be among the better prospecting tools for shell-bearing sites in the study area.

At a location on the highest elevation of the south seawall, near our datums, the crew sank a bucket auger on the landward-facing slope overlooking pool #3 (Figure 5-13). The surface stratum of dry shell hash slipped freely from the bucket, so a shovel was used to open a hole ~50 cm in diameter, it too subject to slippage. At about 60 cm below the surface (cmbs) shell hash gave way to poorly sorted oyster shell, including many whole shells (Figure 5-14). Black muck with poorly sorted oyster shell appeared at about 107 cmbs. Water was encountered at ~125 cmbs, and shell from this stratum bore the iron staining of fluctuating water levels. Underlying sand was reached at ~260 cmbs.

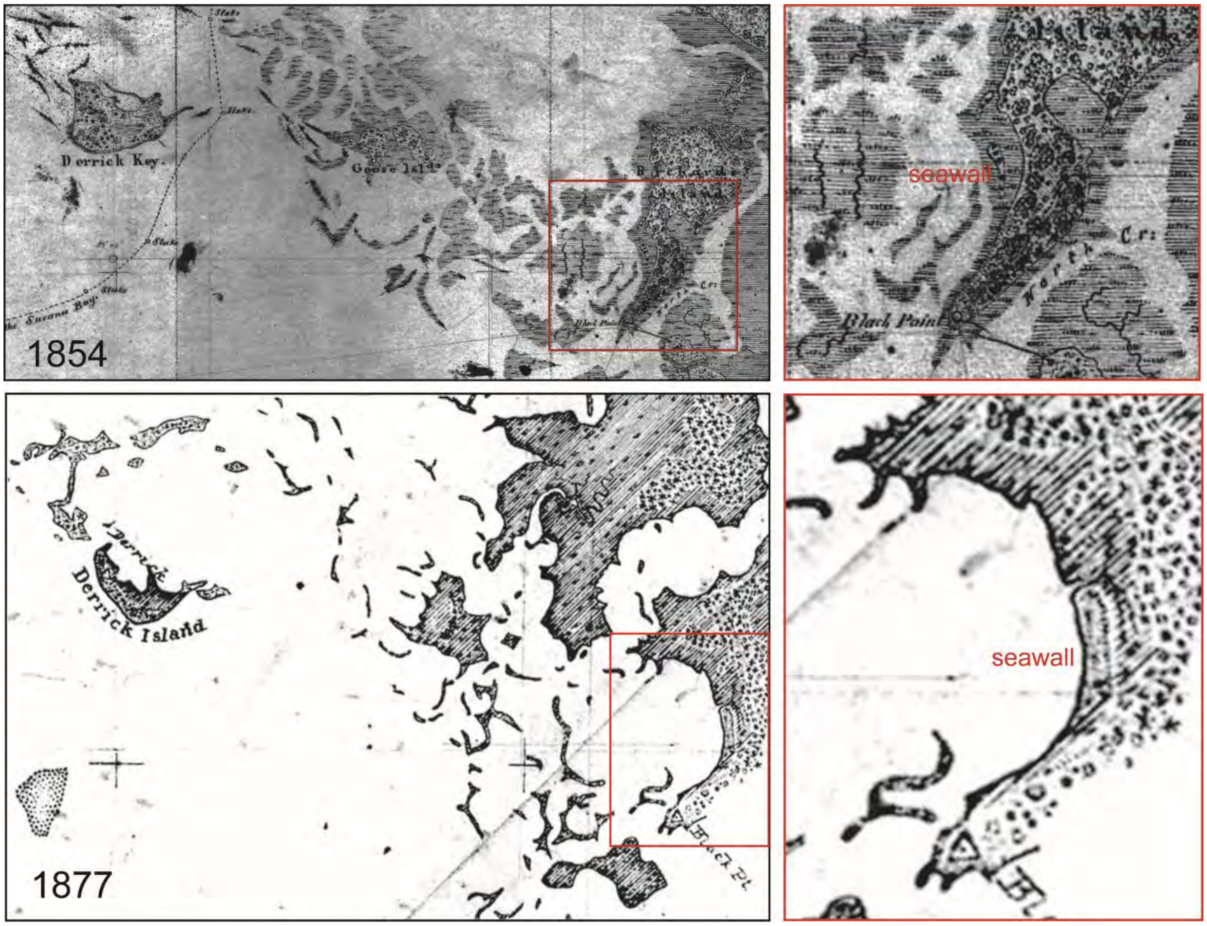

Figure 5-12. Two draft maps of the U.S. Coast Survey, one from 1854 (top) and one from 1877 (bottom), with insets of the blowout of Richards Island showing the seawall in its more-or-less current location. Black Point on the tip of the south arm of Richards Island was a major benchmark for the Coast Survey.

The shell-and-muck matrix of the lower portion of the seawall was sampled in bulk at about 200 and 250 cmbs, the latter near the base of the deposit. Fine-sieving of these samples in the lab produced no macroscopic datable organic matter other than the shell, so several were selected for standard radiocarbon assays. Oyster shell from the basal sample (Bag 219) returned a conventional age estimate of 2070 ± 30 B.P. after applying a local reservoir correction to the measured age estimate of 1700 ± 30 B.P., which is calibrated at the two-sigma range of AD 440–630. Oyster shell from the sample 50 cm up the profile (Bag 220) returned a conventional age estimate of 2260 ± 30 B.P. after applying a local reservoir correction to the measured age estimate of 1920 ± 30 B.P., which is calibrated at the two-sigma range of AD 240–420.

Two observations on these age estimates warrant attention. First, both age estimates fall within the occupation span of Shell Mound (ca. AD 200–650), and the basal sample coincides with the period of large-scale feasts (AD 400–650). Second, the order of the dates is

Figure 5-13. View facing southeast of shell seawall in vicinity of pool #3 (top). A 4-inch bucket auger was used (bottom) to extract shell below the water level (ca. 120 cmbs) to a depth of 260 cmbs.

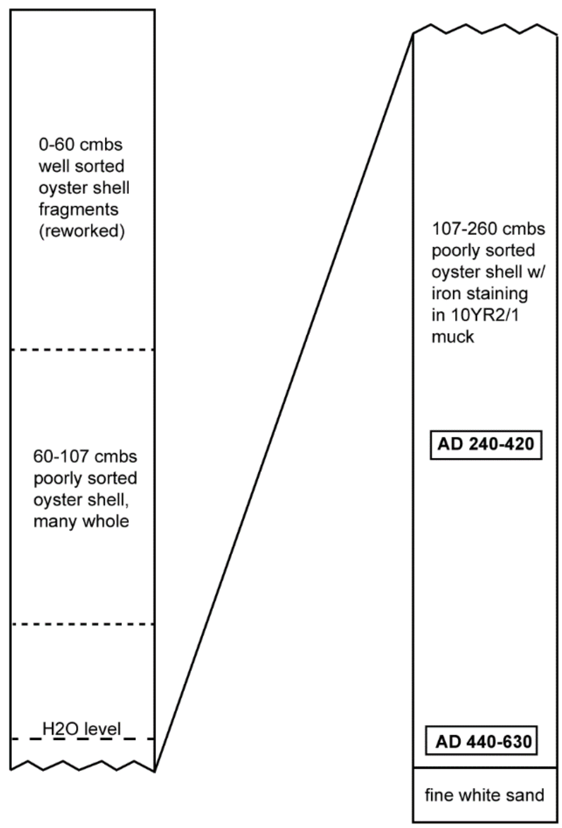

Figure 5-14. Schematic profile of shell seawall as observed in 4-inch bucket auger. Age estimates from corrected and calibrated radiometric assays of oyster shell are given at the two-sigma range of probability (95%).

reversed: the older age estimate is from shell 50 cm above the shell that produced the younger age estimate. Reverse stratigraphy like this is often a sign of a redeposition, in this case the repurposing of extant shell midden. This was a common practice at Shell Mound in the terraforming of its south ridge, which consisted of midden that was evidently mined from its north ridge. If the seawalls at Richards Island were indeed constructed from extant midden, we might expect to find more vertebrate fauna and artifacts. The only possible artifacts observed in the bulk samples is a modified clam shell and chuck of limestone from the deeper sample. Granted, samples taken from a 4-inch bucket auger are not be indicative of low-frequency matter.

The age estimates of samples from our auger date the age of the shell, not the seawall. However, the *terminus post quem* these dates provide (<AD 440) lends credence to the hypothesis that the seawall formed during the time Shell Mound was the locus of large-scale feasting events involving mullet, among other fish and resources. Additional evidence is needed to determine if the wall was constructed from extant midden or relict shell from nearby beds, or alternatively, was the result of natural processes. Inasmuch as shell from the lower three-quarters of the seawall is poorly sorted it was unlikely deposited on the shoreline by low-energy, gradual processes. We cannot rule out storm surge, however.

Use of Trap

Whether natural, anthropogenic, or some combination of the two, the empounded tidal pools of Richards Island today host fish that move in and out with the tide through the channel between the seawalls. By about 2:30 pm on the day of the tour with Mr. Allen, several sizeable fish arrived with incoming tide and were observed in pool #3. With cast net in hand, Ginessa Mahar approached entered the pool from the seawall to the west and observed fish at the east end of the impoundment, where the channel to the north emitted water (Figure 5-15). She succeeded in one cast to land five young-of-the-year Striped mullet.

Clearly, fish can be taken readily in the impoundments as they are filled by rising tide and before they drain a few hours later. Relatively modest enhancements to the complex could expand the window of opportunity, notably by closing off the outlet before tidal water recedes. In fact, the seawalls could have done more than impound tidal pools; they could have served to regulate the timing and volume of tidal flooding, as well as the rate and volume of discharge. This would entail use of the fish trap as a tidal weir akin to those of South Africa (Avery 1975) where stone is emplaced to form continuous arcuate seawalls that extend out into tidal flats. Water and fish enter the impoundments over the wall at high tide and are then trapped in pools as tidal water recedes below the elevation of the seawall. Rocks are added or removed from the wall to adapt height to changes in tidal range over the year. In general, the tidal fish weirs of South Africa were used for special purposes by local Koisan people, and the main target of their harvesting effort was mullet (Avery 1975).

Figure 5-15. Mahar approaching east end of poll #3, where she netted and released five young-of-the-year mullet on a rising tide.

We have ample reason to doubt that the Richards Island fish trap would have been used in the manner of those of South Africa. On the coast of the Southern Cape, where the Koisan traps were built, todal range is about 2 m. The range in our study area is less than half that. We thus do not expect that water breeched the seawall at Richards Island with enough reguarlity and predicatbility to enable its use a tidal weir. This is illustrated in the cross-section of Figure 5-16. Maximum tide in the mean range falls at least one meter below the height of the shell seawall, and at least 40 cm below the height of the poorly sorted shell matrix that is likley anthropogenic. Because we do not have independent data on relative elevations between tide and seawall ca. AD 200–650, we must exercise caution in inferring too much about the actual use of the trap. In addition, mean tidal range does not adequately reflect the magnitude of spring tides, when the moon is new or full, and especilly perigean spring tides, when the moon is either full or new and closest to earth. Spring tides occur twice a month and peridean spring tides a couple of times a year, but neither will coincide with the yearly cycle of the sun and thus would be an unreliable, or at least infrequent event for supporting feasting activities synched to summer solstices. The same applies to storm surges, which have clearly breched the shell seawall at Richards Island in recent decades but could not possibly provide a predictable bounty of trapped fish. Notwithstanding the likelihood that circumstances affecting the potential use of the trap in the fashion of South Africa have chnaged since the time Shell Mound feasting took place, we assume that the trap was filled with water and fish via its tidal channel. In this case the shell seawalls impounded water in pools but incoming water would have only breeched the wall under unusual circumstances. As the Coast Survey maps show, the tidal channel between seawalls has been in place since at least 1854.

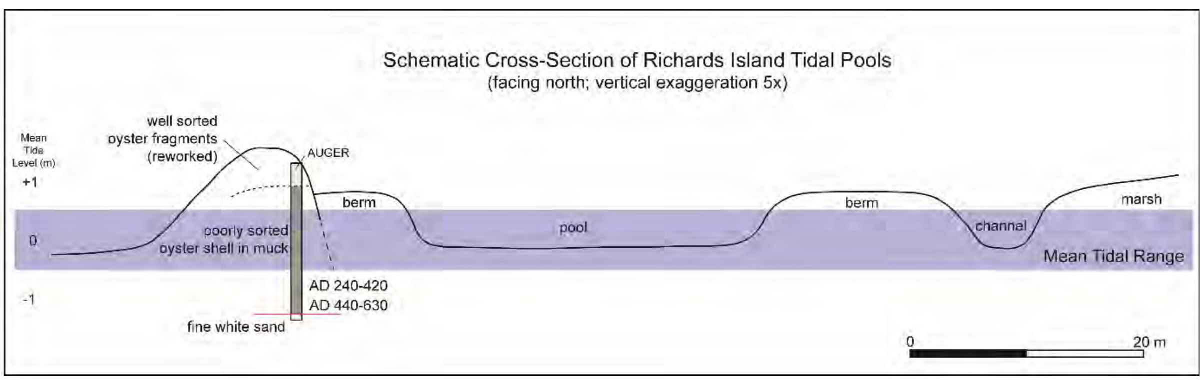

Figure 5-16. Schematic cross-section of the Richards Island fish trap, showing modern mean tidal range relative to elevations of pools, channels, berms, and the shell seawall, whose profile was documented through bucket augering. See Figure 5-11 for location of cross-section.

Test Unit 3

In a preliminary effort to locate archaeological deposits associated with the use of the fish trap, a single 1 x 1-m test unit was excavated in May 2016 on a small, low-lying peninsula on the southwest edge of Locus A (Figure 5-3). None of the archaeological deposits tested to this point included components dating to the time of Shell Mound. The lack of a significant coeval component anywhere on the island lent credence to the inference that fish collected at

Figure 5-17. View facing south from Test Unit 3 over the tidal pools of Richards Island.

Richards Island were transported away for processing and consumption. At less than one meter above mean sea level, the landform on which TU3 was sited would not be inhabitable today, at least not through even modest storms at high tide. Nonetheless, the surface of the landform is strewn with oyster shell and occasional vertebrate fauna and pottery sherds. TU3 was excavated to seek subsurface deposits with datable charcoal in good context. The landform overlooks the fish trap to the south (Figure 5-17).

Test Unit 3 (TU3) was excavated in the manner of other test units (Figure 5-18). Exposed in this effort was an ephemeral shell midden with minor amounts of vertebrate fauna, pottery sherds, and a few lithic artifacts. A photograph and drawing of the north wall of the unit are given in Figure 5-19 and Table 5-5 provides descriptions of the identified strata. Table 5-6 provides an inventory of the cultural materials recovered by level.

Stratum I extended 26 cmbd and consisted of a very dark grayish brown medium sand and oyster shell. Oyster shell continued into Stratum II, which was comprised of light brownish gray medium to fine sand. Stratum II extended to a maximum depth of 36 cmbd. Stratum III,

Figure 5-18. Members of the LSA excavating Test Unit 3 at Richards Island (8LV137), May 2016.

the basal substrate of the unit, extended 38 cmbd and consisted of light gray fine sand with sparse shell.

Pottery and other artifacts from TU3 are described in the section below on material culture. It is worth noting here that among the pottery sherds were (Pasco) plain limestone-tempered sherds consistent with those found in abundance at Shell Mound. A single age estimate on the midden corroborates this timing. Charcoal from the bulk sample taken from Stratum II returned an AMS assay of 1460 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 550–650). This puts the midden of TU3 in the latter half of the period at Shell Mound during which mullet were harvested and consumed in large quantities.

The lack of mullet bone in the midden of TU3 is not surprising considering that all elements of mullet skeletons are represented in Shell Mound contexts. In other words, entire mullet were delivered to Shell Mound for consumption, so we should not expect locations of harvesting to accumulate much, if any mullet bone. The ephemeral nature of the midden in general is indicative of transient use, as is the limited frequency and diversity of material culture. Additional testing is needed to substantiate these observations, but for now the midden of this low-lying landform is coeval with Shell Mound and consistent with the use of this location for harvesting mullet and other fish from the adjacent fish trap.

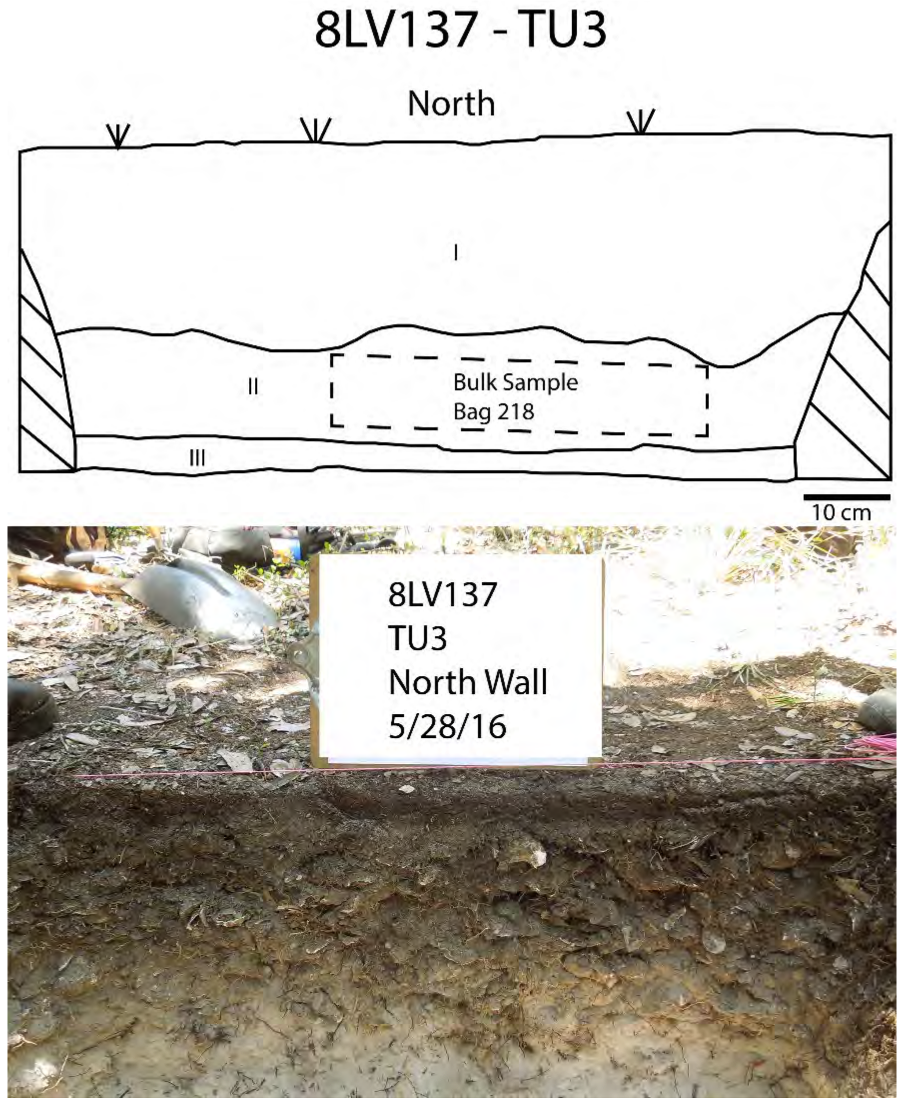

Figure 5-19. Photograph and scaled drawing of the north profile of Test Unit 3, Richards Island (8LV137).

Table 5-5. Stratigraphic Units of Test Unit 3, Richards Island (8LV137).

Stratum	Max Depth (cmbd)	Munsell Color	Description
I	26	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown root mat with medium sand and dense oyster shell.
II	36	10YR6/2	Light brownish gray medium to fine sand with dense oyster shell.
III	38	10YR7/2	Light gray fine sand with sparse shell; sterile substrate.

Table 5-6. Counts (n) and/or Weights (g) of Artifacts, Vertebrate Fauna, and Other Materials recovered from Test Unit 3 at 8LV137, Richards Island.

Level	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Misc. Shell	Oyster[1]	Vert Fauna	Other
	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
A	18	48.9	1	0.2	1	101.6	186.8		17.5	
B	5	6.7	1	3.9	1	40.1	216.4		21.4	24.9[2]
C							31.7		0.8	
II							90.2	1,357.2		
Total	23	55.6	2	4.1	2	141.7	525.1	1,357.2	39.7	24.9

[1]oyster shell not collected in general level excavation
[2]coprolites (n = 2)

Summary

Available data on the structure and age of the shell seawall that impounds tidal pools at Richards Island tend to support the inference that this complex was constructed during the time Shell Mound hosted feasts featuring mullet. Further support is found in the ephemeral, coeval midden on the landform immediately north of the fish trap. None of the various shellworks and middens of the upland portion of Richards Island date to this interval. It follows that if the fish trap was constructed for the express purpose of supplying fish for summer solstice feasts at Shell Mound, its use would be dictated by a solar ritual calendar that would not always coincide with spring tides and other period events subject to phases and orbits of the moon. That alone may preclude the use of the fish trap in the manner of South African weirs and instead point to the integral function of a tidal creek for getting both water anf fish into the impounded pools. More augering and other subsurface testing are needed to advance this research, as is a more detailed map that can be used to model water flow across a variety of tidal conditions. In addition, experiments like those conducted by Mahar (2019) will provide some actual data on capture rates provided that we can adequately control for changes since AD 650, when Shell Mound was abandoned.

MATERIAL CULTURE

Described in the sections that follow below are artifacts recovered from test units at Richards Island. The presentation in organized by general artifact type: pottery, flaked stone, other lithics, modified shell, and worked bone. Details on the provenience of artifacts are integrated with descriptions to provide insight on spatial variations in site use across the island.

Pottery

A total of 2,346 pottery sherds weighing 5,922.6 g was recovered from the three test units and a single STP excavated at Richards Island between 2014 and 2016. Table 5-7 lists sherd counts and weights in grams according to temper, surface treatment, and portion of the vessel represented (rim, body, crumb). By count, roughly 59 percent of the pottery assemblage

Table 5-7. Absolute Frequency and Weight (g) of Pottery Sherds from 2014–2016 Investigations of Richards Island (8LV137), by Temper and Surface Treatment.

	Plain		Stamped		Punctate		Eroded/UID		Total	
Temper	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt
Sand										
Body	436	1,852.4	73	414.3	7	30.1	92	298.3	608	2,595.1
Rim	71	340.5	23	184.2	2	32.5	9	33.7	105	590.9
Crumb							1,266	1,195.3	1,266	1,195.3
Subtotal	507	2,192.9	96	598.5	9	62.6	1,367	1,527.3	1,979	4,381.3
Limestone										
Body	189	1,126.6			4	19.3	1	17.4	194	1,163.3
Rim	25	139.0					1	2.6	26	141.6
Crumb							120	132.5	120	132.5
Subtotal	214	1,265.6			4	19.3	122	152.5	340	1,437.4
Spicule										
Body	13	88.1					1	1.0	14	89.1
Rim	1	3.5							1	3.5
Crumb							3	2.5	3	2.5
Subtotal	14	91.6					4	3.5	18	95.1
Assorted										
Body	3	6.8							3	6.8
Crumb									6	2.0
Subtotal	3	6.8							9	8.8
Total	738	3,556.9	96	598.5	13	81.9	1,493	1,683.3	2,346	5,922.6

(n = 1,389) consists of “crumb” sherds, which are sherds that are less than ½-inch in dimension. In Table 5-7, crumb sherds are enumerated by only temper given their small size.

Sherds from Richards Island assemblages come from vessels that were tempered with four different materials. Sand is the most common temper, representing 84 percent of the assemblage by count (n = 1,979) and 74 percent of the assemblage by weight (4,381.3 g), including crumb sherds. Limestone is the second most frequent temper, representing about 14 percent of the total pottery assemblage by count (n = 340) and 24 percent of the assemblage by weight (1,427.4 g), including crumb sherds. However, there is very little limestone present in some of the sherds classified as limestone tempered, particularly in Level A of TU1, and some of the limestone-tempered sherds are heavily eroded. Spicule- (n = 18) and assorted-tempered (n = 9) sherds are also present in much lower quantities. Assorted temper is characterized by the inclusion of multiple tempering agents (sand, limestone, shell, spicule, charcoal, and grog) in varying amounts and combinations.

Photographs of a representative sample of pottery from Test Units 1 and 2 are presented in Figure 5-20. The most common surface treatment represented on body and rim sherds in the Richards Island assemblage is plain which represents roughly 78 percent assemblage (n = 738), however this category includes plain with rim incising (n = 9; Figure 5-20b, c, g, h, l–o) and plain with slip (n = 1). Also, some of the plain sherds are smoothed, almost to the point of being classified as burnished, particularly in TU1, Levels G and H.

Figure 5-20. Select sherds from Richards Island (8LV137): (a) sand-tempered punctated body sherd, TU1, Level G; (b, c, g, h) sand-tempered plain with incised rim, TU1, Level D; (d, e, i) sand-tempered plain rim sherds, TU1, Level E; (f) sand-tempered check-stamped with incised rim, TU1, Level G; (j) sand-tempered punctated body sherd, TU1, Level I; (k) sand-tempered punctated with incised rim, TU2, Level B; (l–o) sand-tempered plain with incised rim, TU1, Level E; (p–s) sand-tempered dentate rim sherds, TU1, Level C; (t) sand-tempered punctated rim sherd, TU2, Level D.

The second most frequent surface treatment identified in the assemblage, representing 10 percent of rim and body sherds, is stamped (n = 96), which includes complicated stamped (n = 15), check stamped (n = 40) , and dentate stamped (n = 41) . Sherds with punctated surfaces are few (n = 13), two of which were also incised. The eroded/UID category makes up 11 percent of the body and rim sherd assemblage by count (n = 104). Further details on pottery sherds are presented below in sections organized by temper type.

Sand-Tempered Sherds. Of the sand-tempered sherds excavated from Richards Island that could be classified by surface treatment (n = 612), the majority (82.8%) are plain (n = 507; Figure 5-20d, e, i). Plain sand-tempered pottery is common throughout the Lower Suwannee region and is often found alongside limestone-tempered pottery, the second most common temper type at Richards Island.

Stamping is present on only sand-tempered sherds and is found almost exclusively in the assemblage from TU1 (n = 91). The only stamped sherds recovered from the other two test units (n = 5) are check stamped. Table 5-8 provides a count of sherds from TU1 by level or feature and type of stamping. A trend for decreasing dentate stamping and increasing check stamping with depth presents itself and may signal stratification within the ~50-cm-thick midden. The concentration of dentate-stamped sherd in Level C is from Stratum IIIA, whose calibrated age is estimated through a single AMS assay to range from AD 1155–1260. The concentration of check-stamped sherds in Levels E and F is from Stratum IIIB, whose calibrated age is estimated through a single AMS assay to range from AD 720–895. Complicated stamped sherds are not as numerous nor concentrated in particular levels as are their dentate- and check-stamped counterparts, but the majority are in deeper levels, like those that were check stamped. Given the vertical distribution of sherds, we infer two distinct components in the midden of TU1, separated stratigraphically at about 30 cmbs.

The older of the two components is characterized by check-stamped and complicated-stamped pottery. The former is common in the Lower Suwannee region but has long presented a typological challenge because it was popular at two distinct times. The Early Woodland Deptford culture of ca. 500 BC–AD 200 introduced check-stamping to the region. After

Table 5-8. Absolute Frequency of Stamped Pottery Sherds from Test Unit 1 of Richards Island (8LV137), by Level/Feature and Type of Stamping.

Level/Feature	Dentate Stamped	Check Stamped	Complicated Stamped	Total
A	2	1	2	5
B	2	1		3
C	36		3	39
D	1	4		5
E		14	3	17
F		8	6	14
G		3		3
H			1	1
Feature 1		3		3
Feature 2	1			1
Total	42	34	15	91

virtually disappearing for several centuries, the practice of check stamping reappeared ca. AD 700 and persisted until at least AD 1000. In addition to Wakulla Check Stamped pottery, Late Woodland wares included St. Johns Check Stamped, which was tempered with freshwater sponge spicules. Whereas it is easy to discriminate the St. Johns wares from Wakulla or Deptford, the latter two are sand tempered and virtually impossible to distinguish. Even some of the subtle variations on check stamping long assumed to be exclusive to Deptford wares (e.g., Linear Check Stamping) have occasional parallels in Late Woodland assemblages.

Wakulla Check-Stamped pottery is among the great variety of types of the Weeden Island tradition and has long been considered the most common decorated pottery in non-mound contexts during the latter part of the Weeden Island period (Willey and Woodbury 1942). Wakulla Check-Stamped pottery is characterized by sand tempering and a solid field of fine- to medium-sized checks (1–5 mm) stamped lightly and carefully onto wet exterior surfaces of vessels with little to no overstamping (Willey 1949:438). Vessel forms of this type include flattened-globular bowls, bowls with incurved rims, deep bowls with out-slanting rims, pots, and jars with long and short collars. Willey (1949:407) states that it is rare to find both check-stamping and incising on the same vessel, however two sherds from Richards Island have both, one from TU1 Level G, and one from TU1 Feature 1.

Most of the complicated stamped pottery from TU1 fits within the range of types of the Swift Creek tradition (Figure 5-21). Swift Creek pottery became popular around AD 100 and continued to be produced until about AD 850 (Wallis 2011). Identified by predominantly curvilinear designs stamped onto the vessel using a wooden paddle before firing, Swift Creek pottery is among the more diverse decorated wares of the region. Two series of Swift Creek Complicated-Stamped pottery, an early and a late series, was identified by Willey (1949). They share many characteristics, including a sand-tempered paste, but can be distinguished at an assemblage level by the execution of the stamping and by rim form. Although often deposited in graves, Swift Creek pottery in Florida is also found in mundane contexts and could be considered utilitarian.

Some of the complicated stamped pottery in the upper strata of TU1 may if fact trace to Mississippian traditions to the north. Two sherds shown in Figure 5-21a, from Level C of TU1, resemble the curvilinear complicated stamped sherds of Lamar pottery, although the lands are narrow and the rim lacks the ornate treatments (e.g., punctation, pinched, notched) that is common to Lamar wares (Kelly 1938). The vessel from which these sherds came was made on the Florida Gulf coast, according to neutron activation analysis commissioned by Neill Wallis (personal communication, 2019). We can thus preclude the importation of this vessel from Georgia, the heartland of Lamar pottery, but acknowledge the likelihood that connections with communities to the north enabled the sharing of technological and stylistic practices. As with the revival of check-stamping, later expressions of complicated stamped pottery in the study area are most possibly the confluence of tradition (Swift Creek) and innovation (Mississippian).

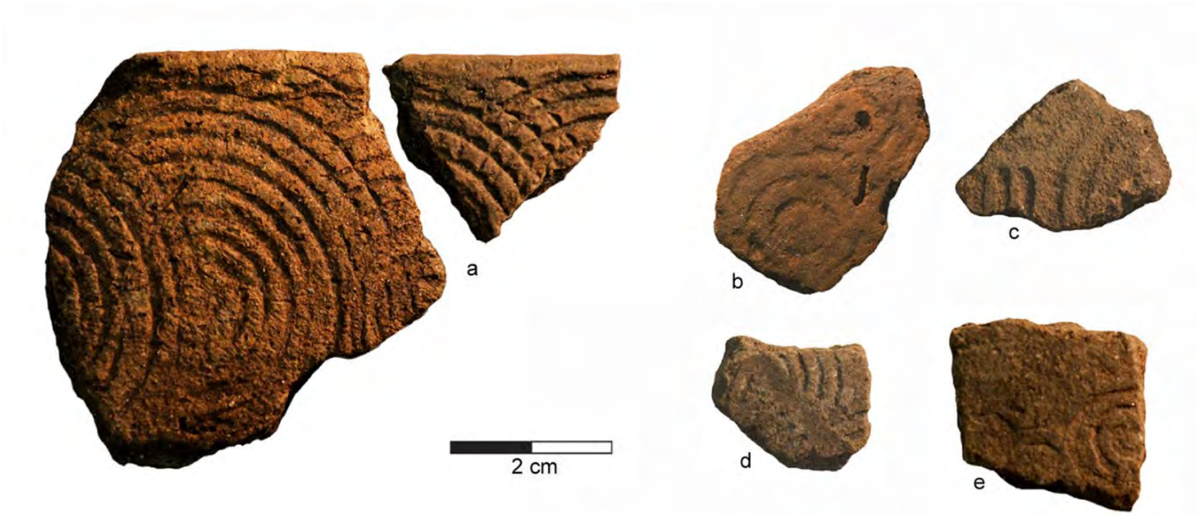

Figure 5-21. Complicated stamped sherds from Test Unit 1 at Richards Island (8LV137): (a) 111.4, Level C; (b, c) 104.7, Level E; (d) 105.3, Level F; (e) 111.4, Level H.

Dentate stamped pottery from TU1 generally fits the typological parameters of Ruskin Dentate of the Weeden Island tradition (Figure 5-20p–s). Ruskin Dentate is identified by rows of small indentations arranged in an irregular fashion by a small tooth-edge implement applied to unfired clay (Willey 1949:441). The indentations are about 1 mm across and can be rectangular or semilunate. Ruskin Dentate vessels traditionally have a sand temper and typical vessel forms include globular bowls, jars with short collars, and open bowls.

We are reluctant to assign dentate-stamped sherds from Richards Island to the Weeden Island series because we suspect that they are actually very late in the sequence of occupation. To the extent that the Weeden Island tradition persisted until at least AD 1200, as it apparently did in parts of Georgia, the Ruskin type may be appropriate. However, we do not have a good sense of the cultural heritage and affiliation of communities in the study area at the beginning of the second millennium AD. The same can be said about the onset of the tradition on the northern Gulf coast, which evidently does not predate ca. AD 700. Until we have a better control of the chronology of specific pottery types in the study area, we will continue to use the generic term “sand-tempered dentate-stamped” to describe what clearly has strong affinity to Ruskin Dentate but not a demonstrable association with other Weeden Island types. It is worth noting that sand-tempered dentate-stamped pottery is very common in Raleigh Island contexts dating from ca. AD 1000–1200, as Barbour reports in Chapter 6. As with the late occurrence on check-stamped pottery in the region, dentate-stamped pottery of the early second millennium AD may well signal the persistence of certain Weeden Island practices. As seen in Table 5-8, sand-tempered dentate-stamped sherds from TU1 at Richards Island were concentrated in Level C, estimated to date to the 12–13th centuries AD.

Sand-tempered pottery with punctations is common to the Weeden Island tradition (Willey 1949:407). Among the more frequent types in Weeden Island assemblages is Carrabelle Punctated, which involves individual punctations in a field around the upper portion of the vessel below the rim. Less frequent are sherds of Weeden Island Punctated and Papys Bayou Punctated, both with zoned or linear punctations in sometimes elaborate designs. Another variant is Ruskin Linear Punctated, which can be confused with Ruskin Dentate Stamped on small sherds. The styluses used to punctate Carabelle vessels vary from sticks, fingernails, hollow reeds, and more, and they vary in terms of size, depth of penetration, and spacing. Typical vessel forms include globular bowls with flared orifices, flattened-globular bowls, short-collared jars, and jars with cambered rims.

A total of 13 sherds from test units at Richards Island have punctated surfaces, nine of which are sand tempered. Six of the sand-tempered sherds are from TU1, but none were recovered from the upper strata and were thus retrieved from secure Weeden Island context. Most are small, nondescript punctated sherds (e.g., Figure 5-20j), but one with zoned punctations can be safely classified as Weeden Island Punctated (Figure 5-20a). An additional three punctated sherds came from TU2 and include two examples of Carabelle Punctated (Figure 5-20k, t). Another four sherds from TU2 are likewise punctated but have a bit of limestone in the paste and were thus classified as limestone tempered. These sherds would otherwise be classified as Carabelle Punctated, three of which are from the same vessel. The limestone inclusions of these sherds may be incidental.

Limestone-Tempered Sherds. Aside from the four punctated sherds from TU2 just mentioned, limestone-tempered pottery from test units at Richards Island are either plain (n = 214), crumbs (n = 120), or too eroded to classify (n = 2) (Table 5-7). Limestone-tempered pottery of the Pasco series (Goggin 1948) is very common to sites throughout the Lower Suwannee region. Dating of Pasco pottery is a bit uncertain but it appeared no later than 200 BC and lasted at least until AD 700. Pasco Plain is particularly abundant at Shell Mound (8LV42) and the nearby, coeval site of Komar (8LV290), which date to ca. AD 400–650. As documented in Chapter 2 of this report, some of the Pasco sherds from Shell Mound came from large cooking vessels that arguably were made, used, broken, and discarded in the context of summer solstice feasts. More common at other sites are smaller vessels, presumably everyday ware (O'Donoughue 2009). Secondary analysis of Pasco pottery from Richards Island is needed to substantiate the impression that vessels used and deposited there tended to be on the smaller, everyday end of the spectrum.

All but 11 of the 214 limestone-tempered plain sherds from test units came from TU2. The vast majority of these sherds (84.7%) were recovered from Levels C and D but they were present in all but the upper level. Seven limestone-tempered sherds from TU1 were likewise widely, if sparsely distributed across levels, with a slight tendency for deeper, hence older, levels. The four limestone-tempered sherds from TU3 came from the thin midden that was estimated by a single AMS assay to be coeval with the latter half of the occupation at Shell Mound (ca. AD 550–650).

Spicule-Tempered Sherds. Comparatively few (n = 18) spicule-tempered sherds were recovered from Richards Island test units. Fourteen of the spicule-tempered sherds were plain, one was eroded, and three were crumb sherds. Spicule-tempered pottery has a long history in the northern Gulf Coast region, and much of Florida, the hallmark of what is referred to as the St. Johns series (Goggin 1952). Although the presence of St. Johns pottery at locations far outside the namesake valley of northeast Florida used to signal long-distance exchange or some-such process, recent sourcing of St. Johns pottery from the Gulf coast points to local production (Bloch et al. 2019).

All but one of the 15 spicule-tempered sherds from test units at Richards Island came from TU2. All plain, these sherds were distributed across most levels but concentrated near the top, in Level B (n = 9). One sherd from Level F with red slip is consistent with the Dunns Creek Red type. The single spicule-tempered sherd found in TU1 was an eroded example from Level H.

Assorted Temper. Three plain body sherds and six crumb sherds with assorted tempers were excavated from Stratum III of TU2, the only context at Richards Island with this locally peculiar pottery. Among the aplastic constituents of this pottery are sand particles that are occasionally more angular and larger than usual, and oxidized clay nodules not unlike grog but lacking any sort of facets to indicate they were derived from existing sherds. The fabric of these sherds overall is platey or contorted; breaks are irregular and friable. Other locations in the study area, notably Shell Mound, have produced examples of similar pastes. Mixes of various aplastics in recipes for pottery are not unusual in general but certainly not common in the study area. Some petrographic work is needed to more accurately describe the mix of tempers and document variations among them.

Flaked Stone

A total of 440 flaked stone artifacts were collected from test units at Richards Island (Table 5-9), all of which were made from chert. The vast majority of these artifacts (flakes [n = 263] and shatter [n = 145]) are the by-products of core reduction. Five additional flakes bear traces of utilization, and one more has sufficient edge retouch to warrant its classification as a uniface. Four bifaces include one formalized, hafted biface; the remaining three can be considered expedient or nonformal. The most distinctive aspect of the flaked stone assemblage is the group of 18 microdrills and four bipolar cores, items that are common to Raleigh Island (Chapter 6) but generally rare in the study area. All of these items came from the upper levels of TU1, consistent with the early second millennium AD age of the Raleigh Island occupation. Most of the flaked stone artifacts with retouch are illustrated in Figure 5-22.

Consistent with the concentration of microdrills and bipolar cores in TU1 is the abundance of flakes (n = 205) and shatter (n = 134) from this unit. As with the assemblage from Raleigh Island, this debris is generally amorphous, lacking the attributes of bifacial reduction and instead indicative of hammer-and-anvil (bipolar) reduction. As we will see with the description of modified shell below and from the analysis of the Raleigh Island assemblage (Chapter 6), this lithic debris traces to the manufacture and use of tools for making shell beads. Flakes (n = 57) and shatter (n = 10) from TU2 are more typical if biface reduction, and indeed all bifaces and biface fragments from test units at Richards Island came from this unit.

Table 5-9. Frequency of Flaked Stone Artifacts from Test Units of Richards Island (8LV137) by Provenience and General Type.

Test Unit (TU) Level/ Stratum/ Feature	Flake	Shatter	Bipolar Core	Biface	Micro-Drill	Utilized Flake	Uniface	Total
TU1								
A		1						1
B	22	6			4	4		36
C	132	100			9			241
D	34	12	4		4			54
E	7	4			1			12
F	3							3
G		2						2
I	2	1						3
Str. IIIA	2	1						3
Feat. 2	1	5						6
Feat. 3	2	2						4
Subtotal	205	134	4		18	4		365
TU2								
A	3							3
B	13	4						17
C	13	1		2		1		17
D	15	5		2			1	23
E	5							5
G	1							1
H	3							3
Feat. 1	2							2
Feat. 2	2							2
Subtotal	57	10		4		1	1	73
TU3								
A	1							1
B		1						1
Subtotal	1	1						2
Total	263	145	4	4	18	5	1	440

Bifaces. The only formalized biface from test-unit excavations at Richards Island is a stemmed specimen from Level D of TU2 (Figure 5-22, bottom row right). Although we are reluctant to assign this biface to a specific culture-historical type, it bears affinity to the Bradford and Duval types, which Bullen (1968) attributes to the Woodland Period. The damage to the haft of this item appears fresh and may have been inflicted in course of excavation. Another two bifaces from TU2 (Figure 5-22, bottom row center two) are whole, spike-like forms, the larger of which is as thick as it is wide and resembles the Florida Spike (Bullen 1968), likewise a Woodland type. The smaller one is triangular in cross-section owing to the

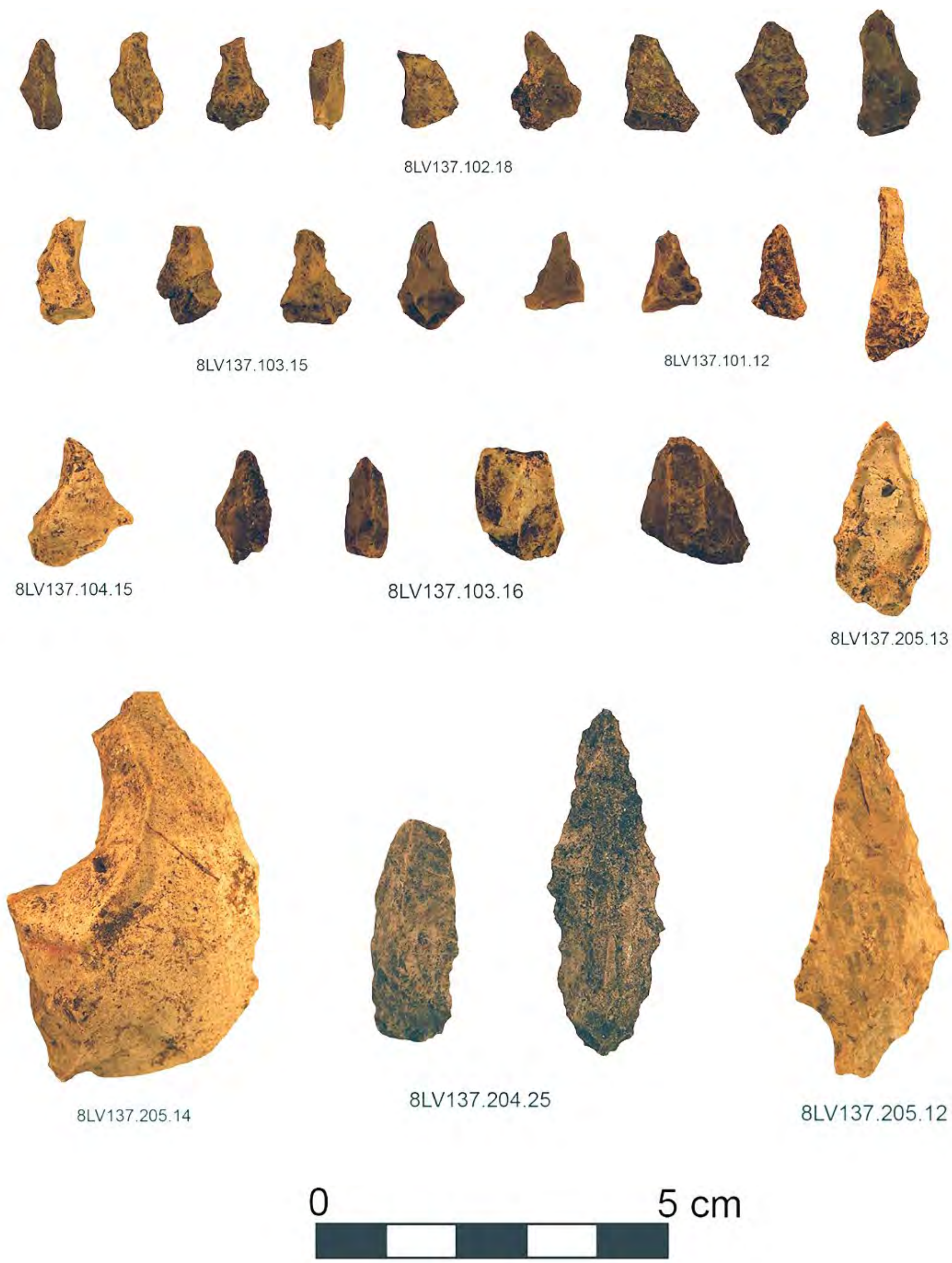

Figure 5-22. Select flaked lithic artifacts from Richards Island (8LV137). Top row (8LV137.102.18): microdrills from Test Unit 1, Level C; second row, left (8LV137.103.5): microdrills from Test Unit 1, Level D; second row, right (8LV137.101.12): microdrills from Test Unit 1, Level A; third row, far left (8LV137. 104.15): microdrill from Test Unit 1, Level E; third row, center (8LV137.103.16): bipolar cores from Test Unit 1, Level D; third row, far right (8LV137.205.13): biface from Test Unit 2, Level D; bottom row, far left (8LV137.205.14): uniface from Test Unit 2, Level D; bottom row, center (8LV137.204 .25): bifaces from Test Unit 2, Level C; bottom row, far right (8LV137.205.12): biface from Test Unit 2, Level D.

original flake morphology of the blank. A fourth biface (Figure 5-22, third row far right) is similar to this last example but with much less edge retouch on what appears to be a recycled flake or biface fragment. Contrasting levels of weathering among the flake scars of this item attest to the double patination of recycling.

Microdrills. All 18 microdrills from TU1 at Richards Island are depicted in the top two rows and far-left of third row in Figure 5-22. Not all of these items may have been used to drill shell for making beads, but given their association with bead-making debris and their more numerous counterparts at Raleigh Island, where bead-making was prevalent, this attribution is all but assured. Some of the examples with tips that are obtuse or blunted are likely expended microdrills but in some cases may be preforms that were abandoned due to flaws. The reader is referred to Chapter 6 for a more thorough discussion of this artifact type and to the ongoing dissertation work of Terry Barbour, which focuses on bead making at Raleigh Island.

Bipolar Cores. Four bipolar cores were recovered from TU1, Level D (Figure 5-22 center four items). Each of these is largely expended, having been reduced through hammer-and-anvil percussion to produce flakes for making microdrills, among perhaps other micoliths. Again, the reader is referred to Chapter 6 on Raleigh Island for a more thorough discussion of this class of artifact.

Utilized Flakes and Uniface. Four flakes from TU1 and one from TU2 show evidence of edge damage consistent with their use as scraping tools. None of these flakes were retouched. One large flake from level D of TU2 (Figure 5-22 bottom row far left) was retouched along one edge, thus warranting classification as a unifacial tool. It is likely that other flakes were utilized but went undetected without magnification.

Other Lithic Artifacts

Hammerstone. One limestone hammerstone was recovered from Level E of TU1 (Figure 5-23). Some battering is present on most of the lateral margins of this rock. This tool is likely related to bipolar core reduction, although it may have served any number of percussion activities.

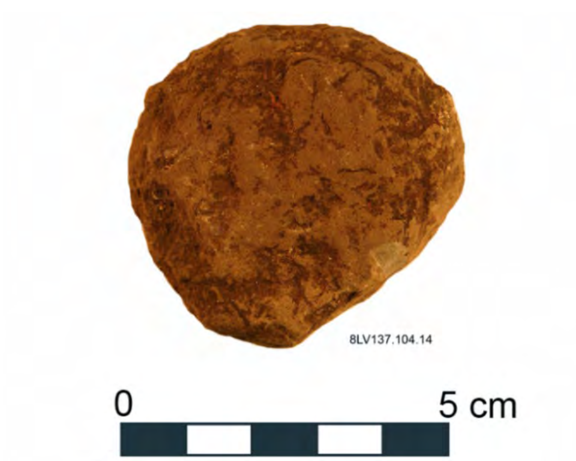

Figure 5-23. Limestone hammerstone from Test Unit 1, Level E at Richards Island (8LV137).

Miscellaneous Rock. Miscellaneous rock recovered from units typically includes clasts of limestone or sandstone lacking any formalized shape or even facets of modification. Most of this material came from the lower levels of TU1. We can only speculate on the uses to which these rocks were used but should note that evidence for thermal alteration is not observed.

Modified Shell

The category of “modified shell” includes a range of items fashioned primarily from gastropod shells and the by-products of such manufacture. This includes the reduced whorls of lightning whelk, bead blanks, shell hammers—the majority of which are Type G crown conch (*Melongena corona*) hammers (Marquardt 1992) —and one scoop/spoon. In the inventory of artifacts and other materials recovered from each test unit, “Modified Shell” refers specifically to formalized items, such as hammers and beads. The “Misc. Shell” weights in these tables include all fragmented gastropod shell, some of which was modified for bead blanks. In the discussion that follows we include the debris of shell reduction that is otherwise not enumerated in the “Modified Shell” columns.

Lightning Whelk Outer Whorls. One-hundred-and-forty-one lighting whelk outer whorl fragments were recovered from test units at Richards Island. Many of the outer whorl fragments are amorphous, however some appear to have systematic removal scars, perhaps indicating their role in bead production (e.g., Figure 5-24). Lightning whelk shells that were reduced for bead blanks will typically have one or more circular, square, or rectangular “cut-outs.” Consistent with other evidence for bead production, lightning whelk shells with evidence of bead-blank reduction are concentrated in TU1. One-hundred and twenty outer whorl fragments were recovered from TU1 and were relatively evenly distributed throughout the levels, with a spike in frequency in Level F (n = 52). The four large pieces shown in Figure 5-24 are from Levels E and F. The depth of these items and associated whorl fragments deviates from the shallower depth of lithic materials related to bead making (drills and bipolar flake debris) and pottery dating to the early second millennium AD. We suspect that large pieces of whorl that continue to provide opportunities for blank production were sometimes, perhaps often, cached in shallow pits. In support of this hypothesis, outer whorl fragments were recovered from Features 1 and 2 of TU1.

Twenty-four outer whorl fragments were excavated from TU2 but none of them shows evidence of bead blank production. Lightning whelk was of course modified for a variety of purposes other than bead making. In fact, one of the whorl fragments from TU2 is from a scoop or spoon-like implement. Shell scoop/spoons are made by removing the columella of the gastropod, leaving the concave outer whorl, which is effective at holding or scooping liquid.

Shell Beads and Preforms. Two bead preforms and one bead were recovered from Richards Island. The bead was found on the surface in the vicinity of TU2 and the two bead preforms are from TU1, one from Level E (Figure 5-25) and one from Feature 2. These beads and bead preforms are likely made from lightning whelk, which is a common shell bead raw material in the study area and across the Southeast. These beads are made from the modified outer whorls of the whelk shells. The bead and bead preforms recovered from Richards Island are similar to those encountered at Raleigh Island, discussed in Chapter 6 of this report.

Figure 5-24. Lightning whelk outer whorl fragments possibly used in shell bead production. Top fragments (8LV137.104.22) from TU1 Level E, bottom fragments from TU1 Level F at Richards Island (8LV137).

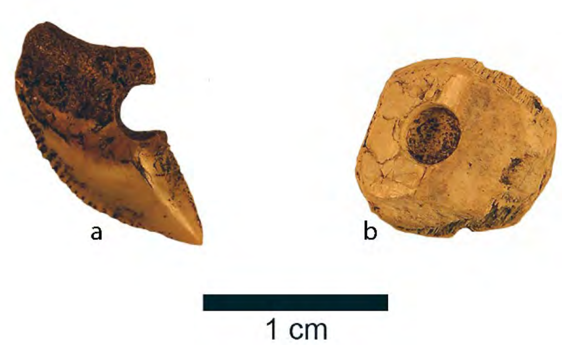

Figure 5-25. Drilled artifacts from Richards Island (8LV137): (a) a drilled shark's tooth from TU2, Level C; (b) a drilled shell bead preform from TU1, Level E.

Shell Hammers. Morphological and stylistic variations are characteristic of shell hammers, however most have perforations cut out of the outer whorl, likely to facilitate hafting, and most have battering apparent on the siphon end. Based on this criteria, 17 hammers were excavated from Richards Island test units. Three hammers were excavated from Level A of TU1, two made from crown conch shells, and one made from a whelk shell (Figure 5-26). Twelve hammers were excavated from TU2, one from Level B, three from Level C, seven from level D, including one whelk hammer, and one from Feature 1. Two shell hammers were recovered from TU3, one lightning whelk hammer from Level A, and one crown conch hammer from Level B. The function of shell hammers has been somewhat elusive. Based on the results of an experimental archaeological study conducted by Menz (2016), crown conch shell hammers were effective as tools for oyster harvesting and processing. Type G crown conch hammers (Marquardt 1992) are especially common to sites in the study area with components dating to the first millennium AD, such as Shell Mound and Komar. The concentration of Type G hammers in TU2 is consistent with this age range, although we hasten to add that this type of tool extends as far back to the Late Archaic period and continued to be used into the second millennium AD.

Worked Bone

Five pieces of worked bone were recovered from test units at Richards Island. Four fragments of bone pins were recovered, one each from Levels B and D in TU1, and two from Level C of TU2, which refit (Figure 5-27). Also recovered from Level C of TU2 was one drilled shark's tooth (Figure 5-25).

Figure 5-26. Examples of shell hammers excavated from TU1 at Richards Island (8LV137). Top: examples of Type G hammers from Level A; bottom: two views of a lightning whelk hammer from Level A.

Figure 5-27. Refit bone pin from Test Unit 2, Level C at Richards Island (8LV137).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Initial subsurface testing of Richards Island was conducted in 2009 by staff of the LSA (Monés 2011). Survey of the island that year involved the excavation of shovel test pits along transects spanning the island. Revealed in this effort were primarily Middle and Late Woodland subsurface deposits as well as above-ground, low-relief shell rings and ridges. Check-stamped pottery from a shell ring at north end of Richards Island (Locus A) led us to infer a possible Deptford component (500 BC–AD 200) but the results of subsequent testing reported here, indicate that the ring occupation dates to the late first millennium AD. Testing of a ring at the south end of the island, in Locus C, likewise yielded evidence for a Late Woodland occupation ca. AD 700–1000 but overlain by a component dating to ca. AD 1150–1250 associated with the debris of shell-bead making. Investigations into a presumed tidal fish trap provided provisional evidence that the shell seawalls impounding several tidal pools was constructed ca. AD 500, when feasting with mullet at Shell Mound intensified over the ensuing century. An ephemeral midden adjacent to the tidal pools corroborated this age estimate.

We summarize below the implications of results of testing at Richards Island by staff of the LSA in 2014–2016. We structure our comments in the sequence of three distinct components at the site, from earliest to latest.

Middle Woodland

A Middle Woodland component coeval with the main occupation of Shell Mound, ca. AD 400–650, is manifested in the shell seawall of the tidal pools and a nearby, ephemeral midden, into which TU3 was dug. The connection between these two locations is a matter of more than contemporaneity. A suite of evidence from excavations at Shell Mound (Chapter 2) supports the inference that large-scale feasts timed to summer solstices were resourced by the mass capture of mullet, among other fish. Whether or not it was constructed by people from shell they emplaced, the seawall afforded conditions for the mass capture of the age-grade of mullet so common to Shell Mound pits.

Much more needs to be done to substantiate the claim that the tidal pool and seawall complex at Richards Island was a tidal fish trap. For now we note that the age estimates for the seawall and the associated midden are among the very few in the study area that are coeval with Shell Mound. Komar (Chapter 4) is the only known major settlement in the area that coincides with the main occupation of Shell Mound. Evidence for the use of the upland ridge of Richards Island during this time has not been observed and is not expected to be found. Rather, the ephemeral midden just to the north of the tidal pools, at an elevation that is regularly flooded by spring tides, points to temporary, perhaps specialized use of the landform. A staging area for harvesting fish from the tidal pools is a strong possibility.

Late Woodland

One AMS age estimate of charcoal from TU1 and another from TU2 correspond to the last few centuries of the first millennium AD, after the abandonment of regional civic-ceremonial centers and before Mississippian influence in the study area. This period of ca. AD

700–1000, known as the Late Woodland period in the study area, represents a time of dispersed and diverse settlement. Other sites in the Lower Suwannee that have components that date to this period include, from north to south: Bird Island (8DI52), Butler Island (8DI50), a post-abandonment reoccupation of Garden Patch (8DI4), Dan May (8LV917), Deer Island (8LV75), the earliest component of Raleigh Island (8LV293), Komar (8LV290), Derrick Key (8LV122), and Clam Beach (8LV66A). Also at this time, mortuary activity at Palmetto Mound (8LV2), the burial complex on Hog Island, intensified with the interment of caches of Weeden Island type pottery vessels, many of which were extralocal (Donop 2017).

Much of the pottery from TU1 and TU2 can be attributed to Weeden Island culture-historical types, including plain sherds with incised rims, as well as dentate-stamped, check-stamped, complicated-stamped, and punctated surface treatments. The distribution of sherds of presumably Weeden Island wares in TU1 provide some insight on possible time-sensitive variations in surface treatment. For instance, dentate-stamped sherds were concentrated in the upper levels of TU1, while check-stamped sherds were concentrated in deeper levels. The assemblage from TU2, coeval with that from the deeper levels of TU1, lends further support to possible temporal distinction among Weeden Island types, notably in the absence of dentate stamped sherds in a pre-AD 1000 context. As is often the case with Late Woodland sites in the post-civic-ceremonial-center era of ca. AD 700–1000, pottery dating to this interval at Richards Island is diverse in form and surface treatment.

Post-AD 1000

The component enclosed within the upper 30 cm of the midden of a shell ring at the south end of the island (TU1) is estimated to date to ca. AD 1150–1250. Although this estimate comes from only a single AMS assay, the pottery, lithic, and shell assemblage of this component matches that of the better-dated Raleigh Island component of ca. AD 900–1200 (Chapter 6). The above-ground architecture of the Locus C shell ring pales compared to that of Raleigh Island, but otherwise the occupants of these two sites seem to have been engaged in the production of shell beads from the outer whorls of lightning whelk. The scope of occupation and shell-bead making at Richards Island remains to be determined but for now we can assert with reasonable certainty that it bears strong affinity to the community at Raleigh Island.

Conclusion

The results of testing at Richards Island reported here demonstrate good potential for furthering our pursuit of three research interests: (1) documenting mass-capture fishing technology associated with Shell Mound feasts of the Middle Woodland period; (2) investigating dispersed and diverse occupation of the study area during the Late Woodland period; and (3) explaining intensified shell-bead production in the broader context of emerging Mississippian polities. Recommendations for additional work at Richards Island are reserved for the closing chapter of this report.

CHAPTER 6
RALEIGH ISLAND (8LV293)

Terry E. Barbour

Raleigh Island consists of a cluster of hammocks in salt marsh of the Shell Mound tract of the Lower Suwanee Archaeological Survey. The hammocks are distributed around a large, central island that is the focus of this chapter, as well as ongoing research. Currently, two state registered archaeological sites, 8LV293 and 8LV294, are recorded on the main island, and a third (8LV77) on the northernmost hammock. Although the two sites on the main island are noted by Borremans and Moseley (1990) in their report of survey in the area, none of the three registered sites had been tested for subsurface deposits prior to this study. Archaeological deposits on the main island became of interest after Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology (LSA) personnel surveyed known sites of the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge (LSNWR) in response to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. During the survey several above-ground shell features were discovered at 8LV293 ranging in size from less than 1 m in height to perhaps as high as 5 m. This chapter reports the results of a shovel test survey and excavation of three 1 x 2-m test units undertaken in August and October of 2013 at 8LV293. In addition to archaeological testing, it became apparent that maps derived from available LiDAR data were not accurately capturing the intricacy of the shell features observed on the ground, so LSA staff began mapping the western portion of the island in December 2013. A progress report on mapping is also provided in this chapter.

BACKGROUND

Setting

The main landform of Raleigh Island stretches 1.6 km long and varies between 50 and 550 m in width, occupying a total area of 72.5 acres (Figure 6-1). The island is comprised of several ridges and low-lying areas oriented in a southwest-northeast direction that are remnants of Pleistocene dunes, which once dominated the landscape (Wright et al. 2005). Many hammocks in the region are the result of the erosion and reorientation of these features. From the southern shore, two large spurs project to the southeast into the surrounding marsh. The western portion of the island is covered in extensive shell rings and ridges, and has been substantially built up through intensive pre-Columbian occupation. The canopy is dominated by large hickory (*Carya sp.*) and live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) trees with several junipers (*Juniperus virginiana*) present as well. Raleigh Island is surrounded by extensive saltmarsh and tidal creek systems containing cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) and needlerush (*Juncus roemerianus*). To the north, Clark Creek separates the hammocks of Raleigh Island from the privately owned Clark Island. Horse Island Creek separates Raleigh from the mainland and a large tract of privately held timber land. A shallow tidal flat extends 1.5 km to the south, dividing Raleigh Island from Shell Mound (8LV42) and the Hog Island mortuary known as Palmetto Mound (8LV2). To the west, the island terminates in a narrow pass, with Buck Island (8LV292) and Long Cabbage Island (8LV61) forming a barrier from the Gulf of Mexico. For a more detailed ecological treatment of the region, see Sassaman et al. (2011).

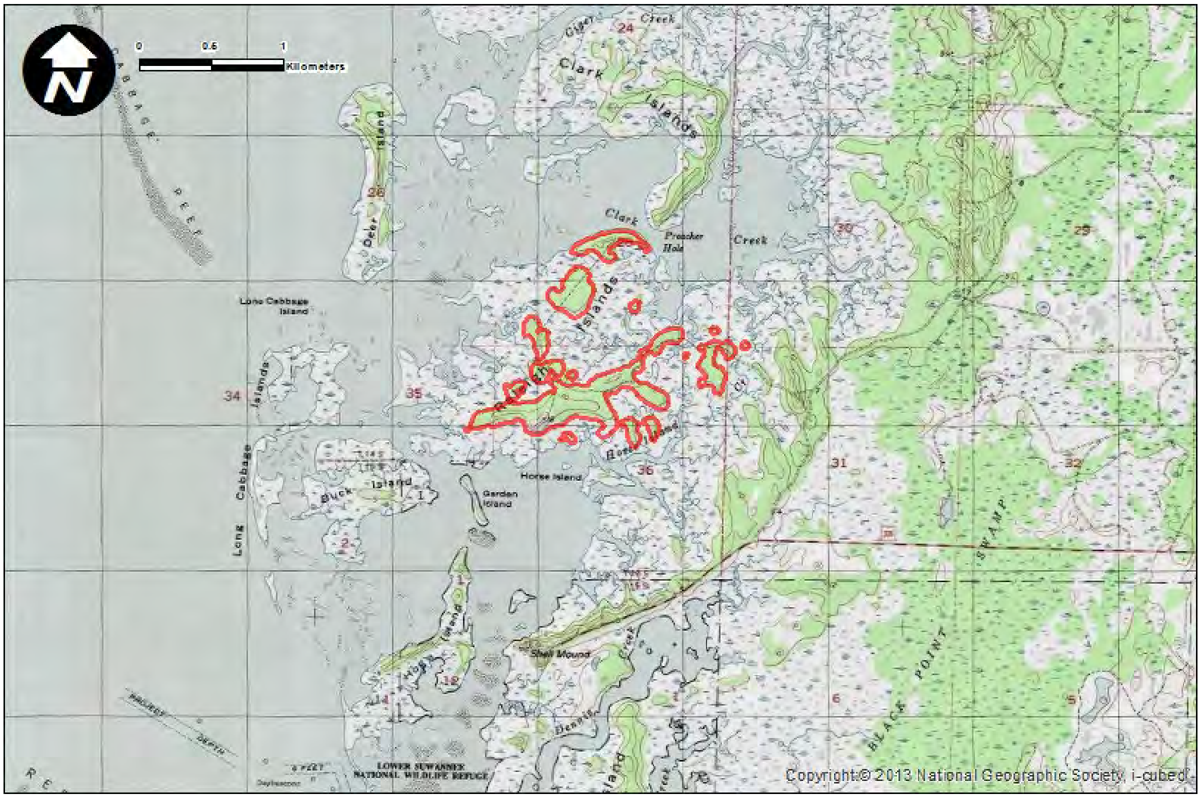

Figure 6-1. Section of U.S.G.S. topographic quad (Cedar Key, FL 1955, revised 1993) showing Raleigh Islands within the Shell Mound Tract of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey.

The main island seems to have evaded extreme, modern anthropogenic impact. The majority of the island complex became part of the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge in 1997 when it was sold to the federal government by Norene B. Andrews. Property records also indicate that a previous owner sold the property to the Andrews in 1980 for the sum of $250.00. Borremans and Moseley (1990) indicated that the island used to be part of the turpentine industry, although LSA staff has not yet observed evidence of this. Additionally, it remains to be seen if Raleigh was a historic homestead like other hammocks in the region (see Sassaman et al. 2011). It is clear that much of the island’s extensive pre-Columbian deposits is largely intact and well preserved. The good condition of sites likely owes to a combination of its stewardship under federal government and the difficulty to reach the hammock itself. Even at high tide, none of the surrounding tidal creeks provide direct access. A small, shallow-draft boat must be anchored in a tidal creek, and visitors have to walk roughly 110-m through the marsh grasses to reach the island. Furthermore, large shell works are located beyond the view from shore, and archaeological deposits are not actively eroding in plain sight. These combined factors have enabled the impressive above-ground shell features and archaeological deposits to maintain a certain degree of anonymity.

Despite its relative inconspicuousness, Raleigh has not completely escaped modern impact. Remnants of camping fires dot the island, and a derelict, abandoned boat lies on the southern shore. Substantial amounts of flotsam are present in several areas, a problem compounded by the landfall of Hurricane Hermine on September 2, 2016. While Buck and

Long Cabbage islands protect Raleigh Island from the full force of storm surge from the Gulf, hundreds of pounds of garbage were deposited across the island during the storm. Furthermore, while much of the island's archaeological resources have not been affected by rising sea level due to pre-Columbian terraforming, archaeological deposits on the western end of the island, as well as other lower lying areas, will be adversely impacted during this century. This makes research on Raleigh Island imperative given that available data seem to indicate that the shell features are ostensibly unique regarding their time and place in the ancient history of the survey area, and potentially the history of the greater Southeast as well.

Previous Research

Three previously recorded sites are listed for the Raleigh Island complex in the Florida Master Site Files (Figure 6-2). The northern most site, 8LV77, is located on a hammock to the south of Clark Creek, and represents the northernmost extent of Raleigh Island. The site was reported in 1958 as an unspecified prehistoric shell mound/village site extending ~23 m along the beach, with no artifacts recovered. Two additional sites, 8LV293 and 8LV294, were reported by Nina Borremans during her survey of the Cedar Key area (Borremans and Moseley 1990). The larger of the two, 8LV293 is located at the western end of the island and "contains a very large, dense shell midden that covers most of the forested area" (Borremans and Moseley 1990:34). It does not appear that this initial survey extended any further than the easternmost group of low-lying shell features on the island (Figure 6-3). Lastly, 8LV294 occupies one of the arms extending south from the main ridge. It is described as a very sparse unspecified prehistoric midden (Borremans and Moseley 1990:34).

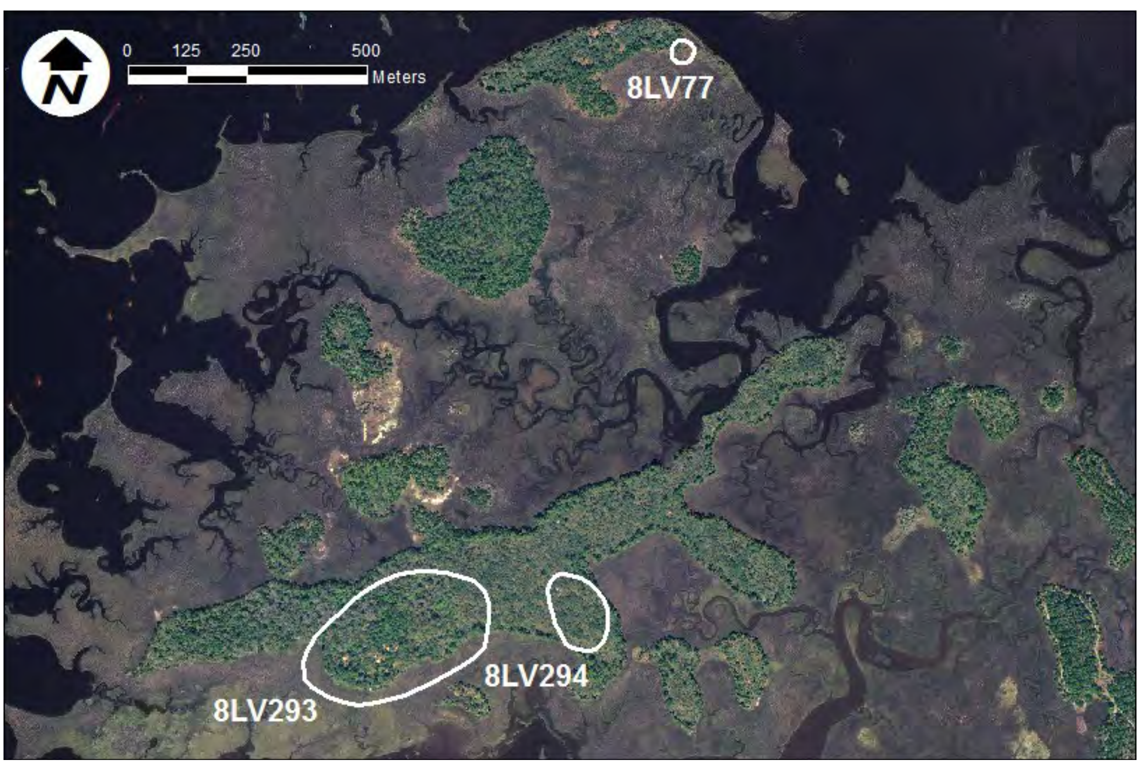

Figure 6-2. Boundaries as of 1990 of previously identified archaeological sites on Raleigh Island.

SHOVEL TEST SURVEY

In 2010, LSA staff undertook a reconnaissance of previously recorded sites within the LSNWR in response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Included was a visual inspection of sites 8LV293 and 8LV294. A pedestrian survey of 8LV293 revealed numerous large shell works and arcuate ridges (rings) across the western end of the island that were previously unreported. Subsequent archaeological investigations of Raleigh Island by Micah Monés and LSA staff took place between August 21–28, 2013 and October 25–27, 2013.

A total of 25 shovel test pits (STP) were excavated in and around the shell features of 8LV293. The initial strategy was to place STPs along transects emanating in cardinal directions from centrally located shovel tests. The complex configuration of shell works rendered this strategy unsuitable, and several planned tests were not excavated. Each of many shell rings were initially given alpha designators; however, upon reexamination of the available LiDAR data and ongoing mapping efforts, it may be best to cluster the rings and associated shell works into four groups (Figure 6-3). Shovel test pits were assigned alpha-numeric designations and UTM coordinates collected with a Magellan Mobile Mapper CX Handheld GPS receiver. All material excavated from STPs was passed through ¼-inch hardware cloth with all recognizable cultural material and vertebrate faunal remains collected. STPs were excavated to a depth of at least one meter, and in cases where viable and deemed necessary, continued past a meter using a 4-inch bucket auger, the deepest reaching a maximum depth of 2.05 meters. All shovel tests produced cultural material, most indicating a relatively late pre-Columbian occupation and evidence for intensive shell bead manufacture.

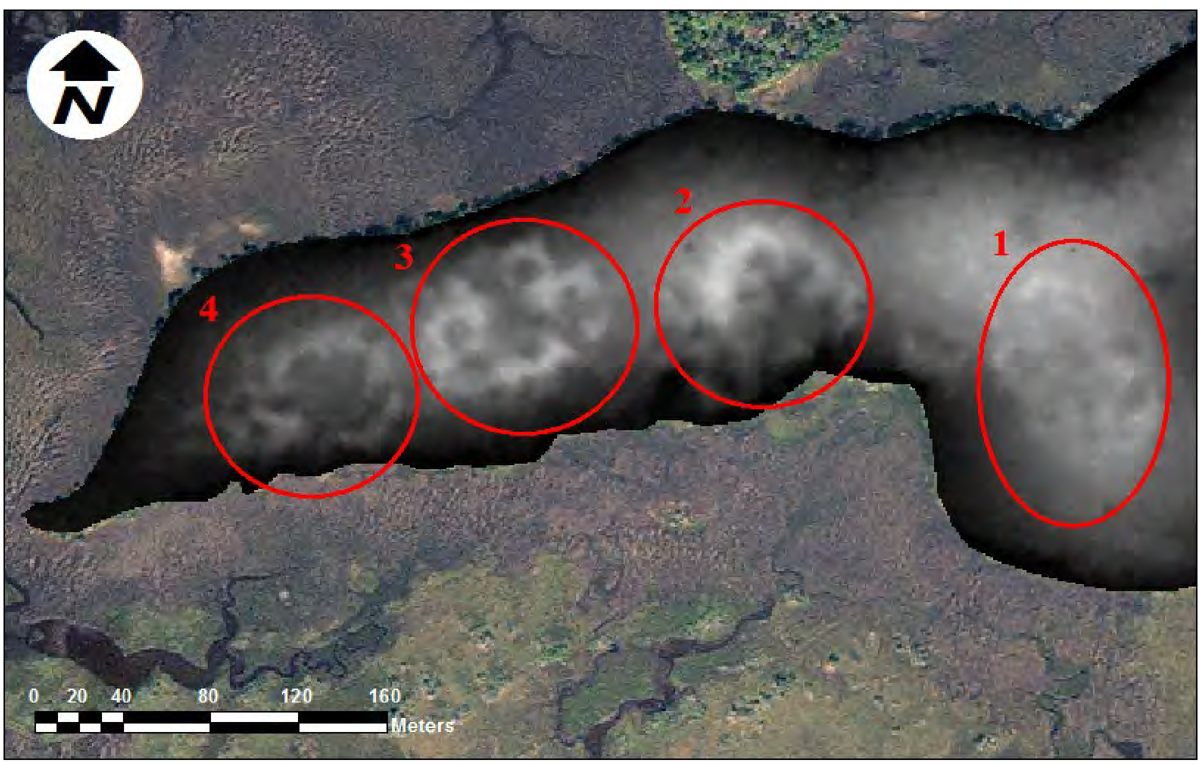

Figure 6-3. LiDAR map of above-ground shell ring groups at the western end of the main island with ring groups outlined and labeled.

Shovel Test Results

As the complexity and extent of shell works at 8LV293 became apparent, the placement of shovel tests became necessarily opportunistic. Despite the nonsystematic design of testing, each of the four ring groups received at least five shovel tests (Figure 6-4), with Ring Group 1 represented by Transects B and C, Group 2 represented by Transect A, Group 3 represented by Transect D, and Group 4 represented by Transect E. It is important to note that these group designations are for reporting purposes only and do not imply anything about the spatial organization of site use. Intact pre-Columbian deposits and artifacts were encountered in all shovel tests (Table 6-1). Diagnostic artifacts indicate occupation during the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian archaeological periods, with the latter being particularly intensive. Furthermore, evidence of shell bead manufacture was recovered in the form of modified gastropod shell fragments, beads in various stages of manufacture, and chert microdrills. Shovel tests yielding residues of bead making are highlighted in Figure 6-4.

Intact midden was observed in shovel tests placed within rings and in locations outside of rings and away from other above-ground shell works. High to moderate amounts of shell were noted in varying frequency in all transects, typically occurring in the upper part of the STPs and dissipating as excavation proceeded. Transects A and D encountered deep midden deposits, with artifacts occurring in some instances at 100 centimeters below the surface (cmbs). On average, however, artifact counts began to thin around 60 cmbs. Two or three distinctive stratigraphic units were usually observed, and occasional features were encountered. Transects B and C produced similar patterns in Ring Group 1. Four stratigraphic units were observed with artifacts extending again down to 100 cmbs. Finally, Transect E yielded intact midden with deposits that also extended down to 100 cmbs. All transects produced relatively similar archaeological material.

Sand-tempered pottery sherds dominated the assemblage of most shovel tests, with the majority being plain followed by stamped sherds (Table 6-2). All transects returned plain sand-tempered sherds, with STPs of Transects A (n = 138) and B (n = 90) producing the highest quantities. Of the stamped sherds present in the assemblage, dentate stamping is by far the most prevalent, occurring in STPs of all transects. Of note is the recovery of check and complicated stamped sherds. While present in minute quantities along Transects A and D, the greatest frequency occurs by far in STPs of Transect E. Of all sand-tempered complicated stamped sherds retrieved (n = 10), all but one were recovered in this transect along with the majority (n = 21) of sand-tempered check stamped sherds (n = 46). Sand-tempered complicated stamped sherds have been found in the greater study area in contexts associated with the Swift Creek tradition.

Relatively small numbers of limestone- and spicule-tempered pottery were also recovered during shovel testing. Limestone-tempered sherds occurred in the second highest frequency and were present in all ring groups, and absent only in Transect B. The majority were plain (n = 42) with lesser numbers of stamped (n = 8), incised (n = 3), and punctated (n = 1) surface treatments. Limestone-tempered, check stamped sherds were recovered in Transects A (n = 6) and D (n = 2), along with incised (A) and punctated (A, D) sherds. Spicule-tempered sherds were recovered in very low frequency from Transects A, D, and E. The

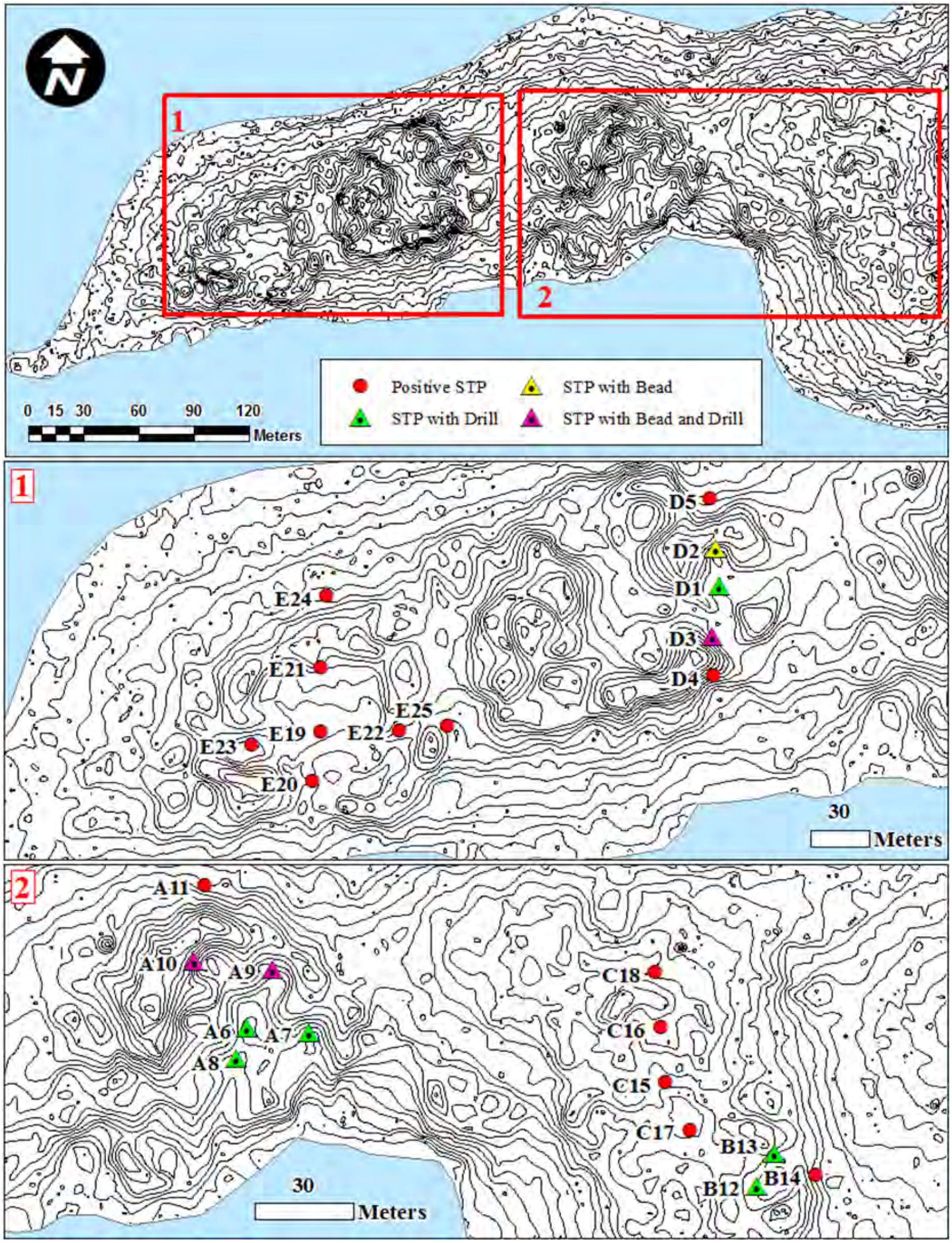

Figure 6-4. LiDAR generated topographic maps of 8LV293, showing locations of shovel test transects highlighting those yielding material culture related to bead production.

Table 6-1. Counts (n) and/or Weights (g) of Artifacts, Vertebrate Fauna, and Miscellaneous Rock Recovered from Shovel Test Pits (STP) by Transect at 8LV293, Raleigh Island.

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Vertebrate Fauna	Misc. Rock
STP#	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	wt	wt
D1	127	436.9	71[1]	133.1			96.7	62.9
D2	155	655.4	23	1,171.4	1[2]	0.4	23.2	7.6
D3	162	605.4	39[1]	112.0	2[2]	67.8	85.0	
D4	33	179.6	2	112.7	3	164.6	41.7	20.5
D5	5	11.5			2	45.1	5.3	
Subtotal	482	1,888.8	135	1,529.2	8	277.9	251.9	91.0
A6	63	163.1	78[1]	39.7				
A7	49	111.9	39[1]	28.8	1	34.8	38.2	54.1
A8	214	666.7	435[1]	270.5	1	59.0	8.4	218.3
A9	164	548.9	344[1]	710.5	3[2]	39.8	100.5	63.4
A10	80	187.2	227[1]	562.3	4[2]	2.2	68.9	67.3
A11	4	100.6			1	57.3	57.1	
Subtotal	574	1,778.4	1,123	1,611.8	10	193.1	273.1	403.1
B12	276	718.3	26[1]	34.6	3	255.6	8.2	5.8
B13	148	546.1	14[1]	10.5	2	184.1	6.6	20.9
B14	85	296.4	2	29.6			3.0	99.7
Subtotal	509	1,560.8	42	74.7	5	439.7	17.8	126.4
C15	11	25.1					0.2	
C16	130	358.4						36.7
C17	24	96.9			1	33.8	3.6	
C18	11	107.6	2	0.9			0.5	
Subtotal	176	588.0	2	0.9	1	33.8	4.3	36.7
E19	1	1.2			1	30.9	5.5	
E20	16	62.4					158.4	9.1
E21	25	65.4					42.5	6.8
E22	68	221.1	3	4.7			15.9	
E23	58	165.2	2	4.1			37.3	10.1
E24	4	10.4			1	40.5		
E25	33	112.6	1	0.2				
Subtotal	205	638.3	6	9.0	2	71.4	259.6	26.0
Total	1,946	6,454.3	1,308	3,225.6	26	1,015.9	806.7	683.2

[1] microdrills present
[2] shell beads or bead preforms present

Table 6-2. Count (n) and Weight (g) of Sherds Recovered in Shovel Tests of 8LV293 by Temper, Vessel Portion, and Surface Treatment.

	Plain		Stamped		Incised		Punctated		Multiple		Eroded		Total	
Temper	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt
Sand														
Body	348	2,276.1	158	1,161.0	5	23.4	3	11.7	5	59.4	204	700.3	723	4,231.9
Rim	50	322.6	20	270.3	9	47.5			3	5.3	12	46.4	94	692.1
Crumb											1,007	945.2	1,007	945.2
Subtotal	398	2,598.7	178	1,431.3	14	70.9	3	11.7	8	64.7	1,223	1,691.9	1,824	5,869.2
Limestone														
Body	36	242.6	8	68.9			1	3.8			6	20.0	51	335.3
Rim	6	26.6			3	6.7							9	33.3
Crumb											47	44.6	47	44.6
Subtotal	42	269.2	8	68.9	3	6.7	1	3.8			53	64.6	107	413.2
Spicule														
Body	8	96.7					2	31.4					10	128.1
Rim	1	37.8			1	1.4							2	39.2
Crumb											2	1.0	2	1.0
Subtotal	9	134.5			1	1.4	2	31.4			2	1.0	14	168.3
Other[1]											1		1	0.9
Total	449	3,002.4	186	1,500.2	18	79.0	6	46.9	8	64.7	1,278	1,757.5	1,945	6,450.7

[1]Other is a fiber tempered sherd found in A6. It is not representative of the typical fiber tempered tradition in Florida and likely represents incidental inclusions in the paste

majority (n = 9) are plain, with trace amounts of linear incised (n = 1) and punctated sherds (n = 2) recovered as well. Both limestone- and spicule-tempered pottery have a long tradition in Florida generally, and have been recovered from sites across the research area. One fiber-tempered sherd was recovered, however the vesicles left by firing organic material were deemed to be incidental.

Modified shell artifacts were recovered in many shovel tests, most notably beads and bead preforms. Made from the outer whorl of a lightning whelk shell, disk beads were recovered from Transects A (n = 6) and D (n = 2). Each bead was drilled biconically, and ground to varying degrees on their edges. While eight beads may seem a small amount, the relatively low density of STP coverage would seem to indicate an above-average frequency of beads at 8LV293 on the Island. In addition, Type G crown conch hammers (Marquardt 1992) were recovered in all transects (n = 10), and lightning whelk hammers (n = 3) from Transect D.

Of all the artifacts recovered from shovel testing, the lithic assemblage proved the most surprising. Uncharacteristically large amounts of flaked stone were present in Transects A and D when compared to other sites in the Lower Suwanee region. Furthermore, much of the assemblage appears to be the result of hammer and anvil (bipolar) reduction. Chert microdrills were recovered in Transects A (n = 24), B (n = 4), and D (n = 8). Their presence strengthens the likelihood that bead production occurred at Raleigh Island. Additionally, STPs yielding both beads and drills occur in Transects A and D. Present in all transects were miscellaneous limestone clasts whose purpose is unknown.

In sum, the STP survey conducted on the western portion of Raleigh Island was the first investigation of subsurface deposits at 8LV293. The results of shovel testing corroborate what is evident on the surface of the site, namely that the boundaries recorded in the state site files, from Borreman's brief visit in 1989, are far too modest. The site extends much farther west, essentially to the narrowing shoreline of this elongated landform. The majority of material recovered indicates relatively late pre-Columbian occupations, with Late Woodland and Early Mississippian diagnostics represented. The Late Woodland occupation seems to be most intense at Ring Group 4 on the far western end of the island where Swift Creek complicated stamped sherds were recovered. Ring Groups 1, 2, and 3 have similar cultural material and evidence for shell bead manufacture. Given these results it was obvious that much more extensive testing was needed to adequately characterize the diversity and structure of subsurface deposits. It was also clear that detailed mapping was needed, as currently available LiDAR data did not adequately represent the complex terraforming of rings, ridges, and other shell works. Our mapping effort is discussed briefly before detailing the methods and results of test unit excavations

MAPPING

The shell works of Raleigh Island are more complex than any others observed in the Lower Suwannee region. Several arcuate rings interconnect to form groups with several attached ephemeral rings and arcs. While LiDAR data are available for most of the Florida coastline, its resolution is insufficient to characterize these above-ground features. After collecting 1,597 points with a Total Station and producing reasonably detailed topographic maps of portions of the site, we had the good fortune of partnering with UF colleagues of the GatorEye Unmanned Flying Laboratory. High-resolution LiDAR data collected via GatorEye drone flights supersedes all other data. Made available only after this chapter was written, these new data are published elsewhere in 2-D and 3-D projections (Barbour et al. 2019).

The topography of Ring Groups 2 and 3 is depicted in two forms in Figure 6-5. The upper image is a digital elevation model (DEM) interpolated from LiDAR data available from NOAA. Below that is the topographic map generated from Total Station points collected on the ground. Although similar in many ways, the two maps reveal some meaningful differences. For instance, the southern margin of Ring Group 2 is more pronounced in the Total Station map than in the LiDAR map. The same applies to the northern margin of Ring Group 3. On the ground mapping is not without its pitfalls, as interpolated contours can become distorted by a lack of point coverage. Examples of this is can be seen on the southern end of Ring Group 3 and the intermediate space between Ring Groups 3 and 2. Nonetheless, LSA's mapping efforts on the ground produced results that better capture the intricacies of the shell works on Raleigh Island than NOAA data alone. As noted above, drone-mounted LiDAR data have rendered both of these data sets obsolete (Barbour et al. 2019).

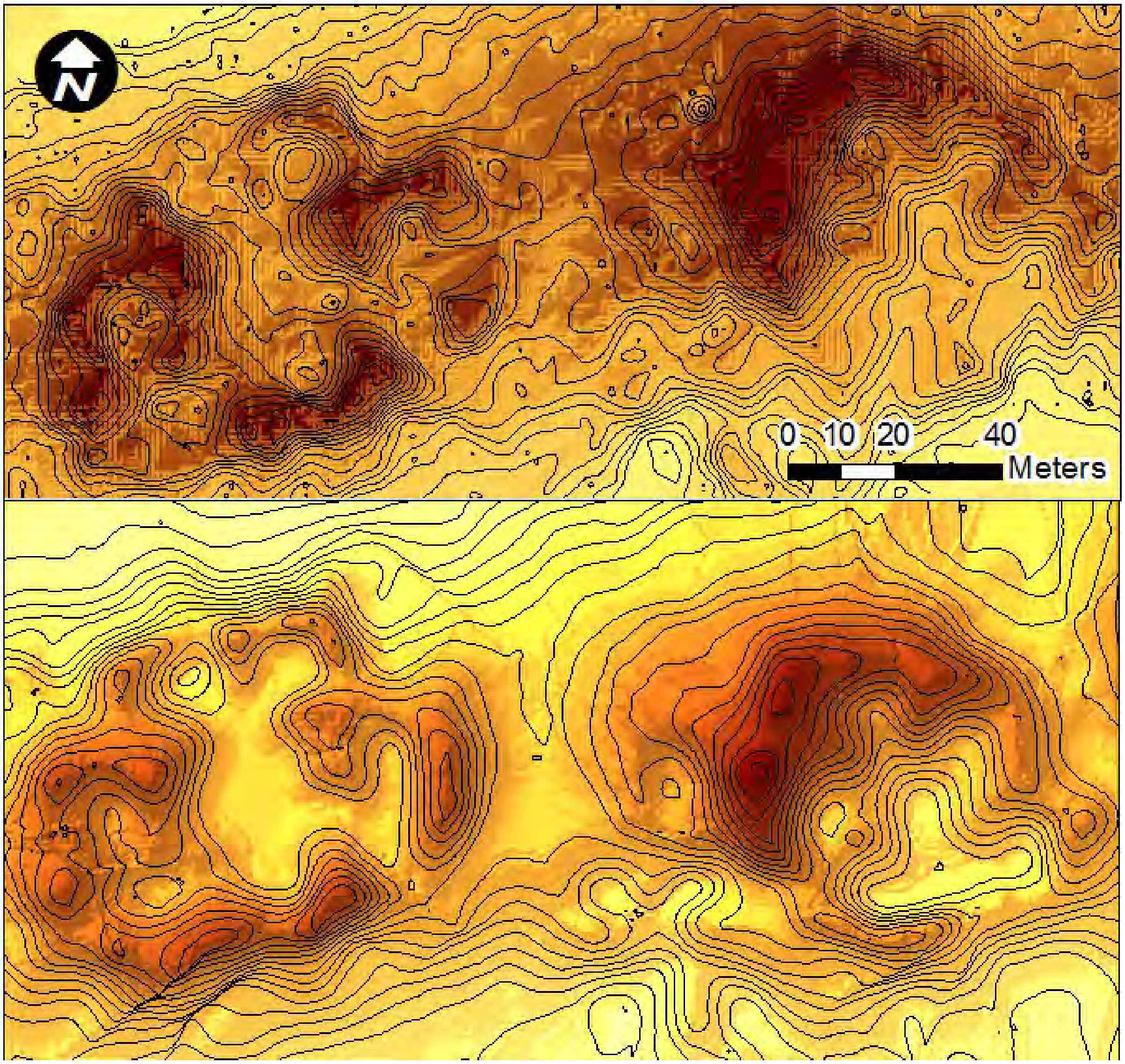

Figure 6-5. Comparison of topographic maps of Ring Groups 2 (right) and 3 (left) generated by NOAA LiDAR data (top) and Total Station points taken on the ground by LSA staff (bottom). Contour interval = 25 cm.

TEST UNIT EXCAVATIONS

Following the shovel test survey in August of 2013, three 1 x 2-m test units (TU) were excavated among three of the four ring groups of 8LV293. The goal of additional testing was to better document the stratigraphy observed during shovel testing; to explore differences, if any, in the subsurface structure and content of rings; and to acquire samples for radiometric dating. The units were placed in Ring Groups 1, 2, and 4. Test units were excavated in 10-cm arbitrary levels from the surface, with the exception of TU2 where the first level was 20 cmbs. A local datum was established in the highest corner of each test unit to maintain vertical control for level excavation. All level fill was passed through a ¼-inch hardware cloth and all artifacts, modified shell, and vertebrate faunal remains were kept and bagged by level. All unmodified gastropods were also kept as well. Level forms were used to record information observed by level, noting content and composition. When observed, features were documented and drawn using separate forms. In all but one case (TU3), profiles were drawn to scale of all four walls, and corresponding photographs were taken. Collected from features and select strata were bulk samples of matrix that were returned to the LSA for processing by flotation with a Dausman Flote-Tech machine. Not all such samples have been fully analyzed at the time of this reporting.

Test Unit 1

Sited the farthest east, Test Unit 1 provided the first detailed look at the deposits of Ring Group 1 (Figure 6-6). The location of this test unit was not accurately mapped, but it was placed near STPs B12 and B13 (Figure 6-4), where shell bead production debris was recovered. Excavation procedures for TU1 followed those outlined above until reaching the base of Level E, where features were encountered. Shown in Figure 6-7 are photographs and drawings of the four profiles of TU1. Strata descriptions of the mapped profiles are provided in Table 6-3, and artifact inventories by level and feature in Table 6-4.

Figure 6-6. Paulette McFadden (left) and Kristen Hall excavating Test Unit 1 within Ring Group 1 on Raleigh Island (8LV293), August 2013.

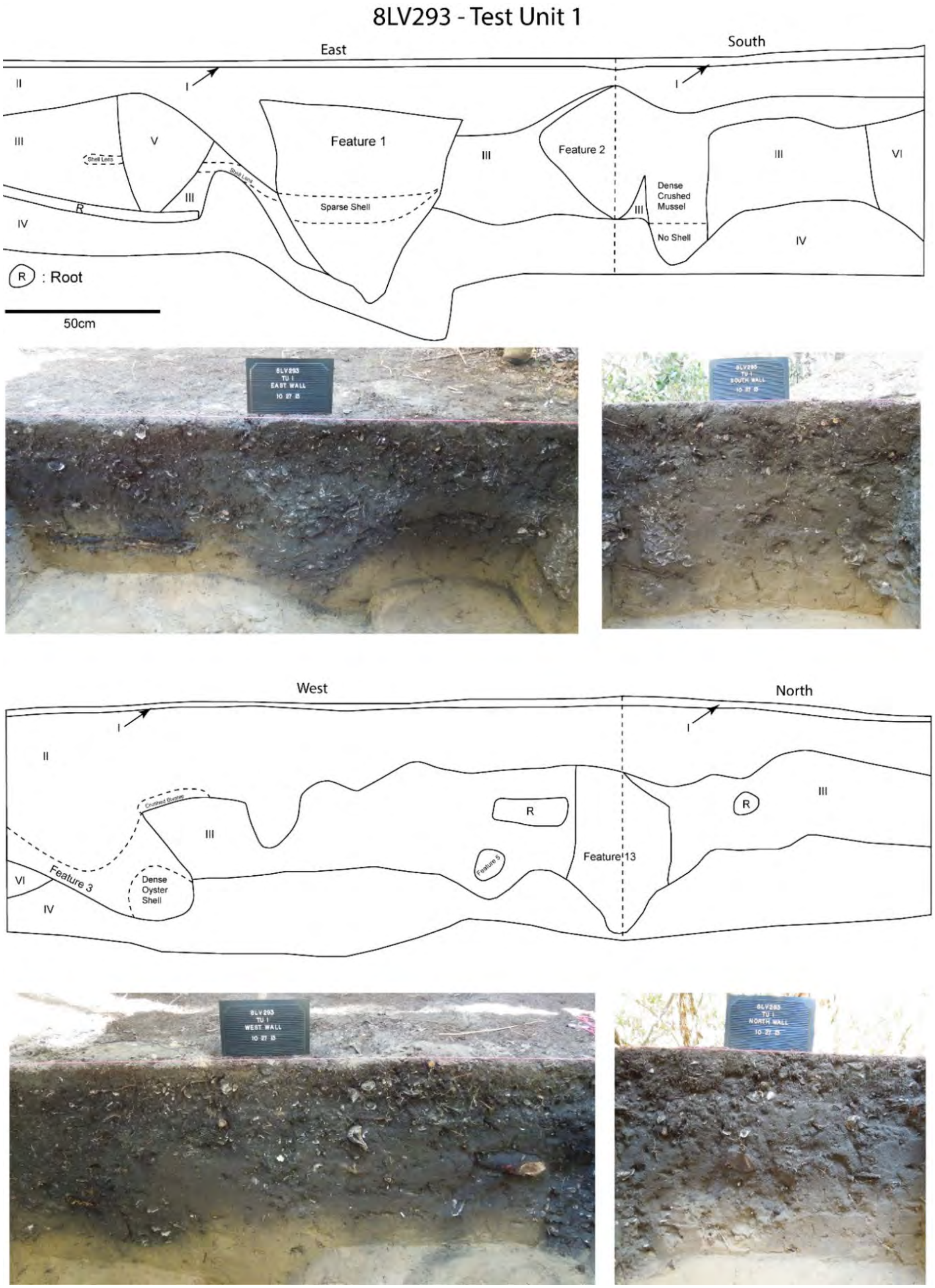

Figure 6-7. Photographs and scaled drawings of the profiles of all four walls of Test Unit 1, Raleigh Island (8LV293).

Table 6-3. Stratigraphic Units of Test Unit 1, Raleigh Island (8LV293).

Stratum	Max. Depth (cm BD)	Munsell Color	Description
I	3	10YR3/1	Very dark grey medium sand with dense rootlets
II	46	10YR3/1	Very dark grey medium sand with moderately dense whole and crushed oyster shell (960 ± 30 B.P.)
III	69	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown medium sand with sparse oyster shell
IV	90	10YR6/4	Light yellowish brown medium sand
V	49	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown with dense whole and crushed oyster shell
VI	63	10YR5/3	Brown medium sand with whole oyster
Feature 1	80	10YR5/2	Grayish brown fine sand with crushed mussel and oyster
Feature 2	68	10YR5/2	Grayish brown fine sand with dense crushed mussel and whole oyster
Feature 3	67	10YR5/2	Grayish brown fine sand with dense crushed mussel and whole oyster
Feature 13	75	10YR5/3	Brown fine loose sand with crushed and whole oyster

Strata II and III encompass the bulk of the archaeological deposits of TU1. Artifact density is high in both strata, and several features emanate downward into substrate. In fact, much of these strata likely consists of pit features whose boundaries could not detected. Stratum II contained dense quantities of whole and crushed oyster shell, possibly indicating buried occupation surfaces. Field notes indicate that the southern portion of the unit yielded higher volumes of crushed shell. The underlying stratum (III) is most likely a result of leaching from above, as well as the consequence of multiple pits. A charcoal sample from Stratum II returned a conventional AMS age estimate of 960 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 1020–1155).

Strata V and VI are likely features that went unnoticed during excavation. Several overlapping features are part of the described strata, and sometimes go unnoticed until profiles are exposed. The non-uniform nature of some of the features and strata are also indicative of this pattern, good examples of which are visible in the east and west profiles of TU1 (Figure 6-7). Of note is a discrepancy between the south and west profile drawings. This misalignment was not caught in the field, and as such it is impossible to reconcile. Future work will strive to make more accurate representations, as it is clear that there are several intricacies to the stratigraphy that must be accurately recorded to distinguish features from archaeo-stratigraphy.

Table 6-4. Counts (n) and/or Weights (g) of Artifacts, Miscellaneous Shell, Oyster Shell, Vertebrate Fauna, and Miscellaneous Rock Recovered from Test Unit 1 at 8LV293, Raleigh Island.

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Misc. Shell	Oyster[1]	Vert. Fauna	Misc. Rock
Level	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
A	362	754.3	188[2]	251.4	4	85.2	712.6		50.4	16.7
B	351	595.2	153[2]	126.4	3[3]	111.3	215.1		46.8	102.5
C	716	2,111.3	169[2]	225.8	19[3]	731.9	1,272.9		82.9	169.6
D	487	1,257.3	32	85.0	10[3]	299.5	418.9		76.3	36.0
E	121	702.8	8[2]	96.1	6	193.3	288.8		28.5	
F	30	99.1	1	0.1			164.1		7.7	13.4
G	3	2.4	2	1.1					0.8	
Piece Plot 1	1	7.3					282.5			
Piece Plot 2	2	75.5					1.6		0.3	
Piece Plot 3	1	37.4								
Feature 1	38	77.2			3[3]	50.9	171.6	1049.5	26.2	1.2
Feature 2	8	27.7	2	0.6			164.2	145.2	3.1	
Feature 3	44	110.0	2	0.5	1[3]	0.5	126.4	2,682.8	12.9	
Feature 4	113	557.1	15	51.2	6	238.8	739.4	514.9	96.1	
Feature 5	5	2.5			1	19.6	27.9	1,397.2	2.2	
Feature 12	12	99.3					65.9	454.9	3.3	
Feature 13			1	0.2			29.8	1,093.3	2.7	
Total	2,294	6,516.4	573	838.4	53	1,731.0	4,681.7	7,337.8	440.2	339.4

[1] Oyster shell not collected in general level excavation
[2] Count includes microdrills used in shell bead manufacture
[3] Count includes shell beads or shell bead blanks

Despite the likelihood that features were missed during unit excavation, a total of seven cultural features were identified in TU1 at the base of Level E at 50 cmbs (Figure 6-8). After Feature 4 excavation proceeded it was clear it extended farther than anticipated. Feature 4 was subsequently boxed out and trenched after the removal of Feature 1. After the Feature 4 trench was excavated, Features 5, 12, and 13 were removed. Afterwards the northern portion of the unit was taken down two more levels to 70 cmbs. Features 2 and 3 were removed following the excavation of the remaining southern half of Feature 4. Finally, the southern portion of the unit was excavated to 70 cmbs, in line with the northern half.

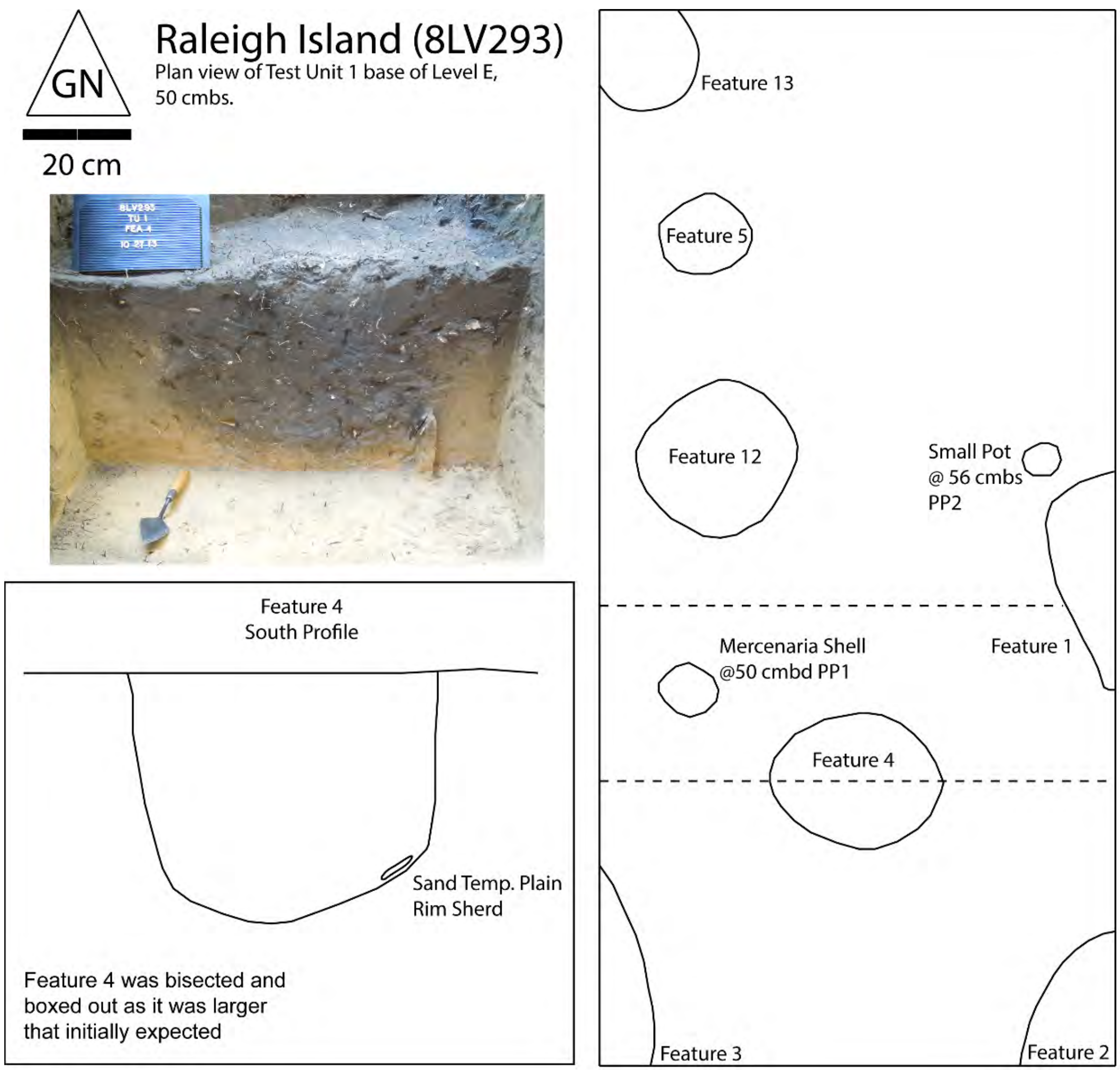

Figure 6-8. Plan view of features in Test Unit 1 (right) and photograph and drawing of Feature 4 profile (left) at Raleigh Island (8LV293).

Feature 1. First noticed at the base of Level E against the eastern wall as a 10YR5/2 fine sand with crushed shell and oyster, Feature 1, as seen in profile (Figure 6-7), is part of a conical pit 65 cm wide at the top and just as deep. It is apparent that the upper portions of this went unnoticed until the base of Level E, resulting in the disproportionally large profile when compared to the plan view (Figures 6-7, 6-8). It is unclear what was seen in the field and how that was translated in the drawing, but in photos the pit appears more hemispherical than conical and begins at the base of Stratum II.

A large quantity of oyster shell (1,049.5 g) was present in a bulk sample from this pit, but in profile a lens containing less shell was also mapped. The profile photo seems to show pockets of oyster throughout the pit. Thirty-eight pottery sherds were recovered, all sand tempered. The majority were crumb (n = 33), with only four plain body sherds and a plain rim. Surprisingly, a small, sand-tempered plain whole vessel (Piece Plot 2) was found and determined to be associated with this feature. Its presence speaks to the intact nature of the deposits at Raleigh, as whole vessels are rarely found outside of mortuary context. Besides oyster, several lightning whelk, moon snail, and crown conch were recovered. Of particular importance is a lightning whelk bead blank and outer whorl fragments found in the feature along with a lightning whelk hammer. Other gastropods were recovered, however their analytical utility has yet to be fully explored. A modest amount of vertebrate fauna was recovered, and a carbon sample was taken but has yet to be analyzed for dating.

Feature 2. Noticed in the southwest corner of the unit, Feature 2 consists of 10YR5/2 fine sand with dense crushed mussel and oyster shell. As with Feature 1, it presented itself in profile better than it did in plan, and because it extended into the east and south walls of TU1, its plan dimensions could not be ascertained. Moreover, its amorphous shape in profile is likely due to disturbances, including later features. Its profile on the south wall of TU1 appears to have been intercepted by a cylindrical feature about 20 cm wide. Filled with crushed mussel shell, this is likely an infilled posthole that was not assigned a separate feature number in the field but instead recorded as part of Feature 2. This posthole-like pit clearly postdated the infilling of the larger pit.

Feature 2 was removed in its entirety as a bulk sample and processed by flotation at the lab. The majority of material recovered from Feature 2 consisted of mussel and oyster shell. A lightning whelk outer whorl and crown conch fragment were also present. Pottery was recovered, represented by a small, sand-tempered stamped sherd, two sand-tempered body sherds with an unidentified surface treatment, and handful of crumb sherds. Additionally, a few small pieces of chert shatter were recovered from this amorphous feature. Vertebrate fauna was sparse.

Feature 3. Another relatively amorphous and incomplete feature located in the southwest corner of the unit, Feature 3 was a 10YR5/2 fine sand with dense crushed mussel and whole oyster shell. The recording of this feature in the west profile does not agree with the mapping of the adjacent south profile. It is likely that Feature 3, like Feature 2, was disturbed after it was filled, possibly resulting in mixing between the two. While this remains unresolved, when examining the descriptions and photographs there is a possibility that Features 2 and 3 could be part of the same initial deposit.

The bulk sample of Feature 3 was dominated by oyster shell. A lightning whelk bead was recovered from this feature, as well as an outer whorl fragment from the same species. Several other gastropod fragments were also identified, including crown conch, moon snail, and tulip shell. A small quantity of plain and stamped sand-tempered pottery was recovered, as well as two pieces of flaked stone debitage. A minute quantity of vertebrate fauna was also present.

Feature 4. Located in the southern portion of the unit, Feature 4 is a circular 10YR5/2 gray fine sand and ash pit feature with crushed mussel and oyster present throughout. Feature 4 was bisected and the northern half was taken as a bulk sample. After excavating this original window, it became apparent that the feature was larger than expected. The northern half was further boxed out across the unit and the entire area was removed after Feature 1 was excavated. After excavating the southern half of TU 2 and its features, the southern half of Feature 4 was screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh as well as the matrix around it. The matrix was bagged and processed separately. When fully exposed, Feature 4 was a 60-cm diameter hemispherical pit feature that was 50-cm deep from its initial identification. Feature 4 was the largest feature uncovered during test unit excavation.

The majority of the material recovered from Feature 4 consisted of invertebrate remains. Lightning whelk, moon snail, and crown conch were present as well as other unidentifiable gastropod fragments. A large *Mercenaria* shell was plotted next to the original plan of Feature 4, and it was noted in the field that it was part of the feature after its true size was delineated. Again, all pottery sherds recovered from Feature 4 were sand-tempered plain and stamped sherds, including several crumb sherds. While lithics were sparse, a core with signs of hammer and anvil percussion was recovered. A charcoal sample was recovered and assayed, returning a date of 980 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 993–1154), nearly identical to the date recovered from Stratum II.

Feature 5. Feature 5 was a 10YR4/2 medium gray/brown sand stain with oyster shell in the northern section of the unit. Measuring 18 cm in diameter and 38 cm deep, it was removed in bulk and determined to likely be a post hole. However, it was not profiled, which makes this determination difficult to confirm. Oyster was dense, with very small quantities of lightning whelk, crown conch, and moon snail present in the fill. The only pottery recovered were sand-tempered crumb sherds.

Feature 12. Described as another likely post hole, Feature 12 was a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown fine sand with crushed and whole oyster shell throughout. It was 28 cm in diameter and 19 cm deep, and was also removed in bulk like other features in the unit. Again the profile was not recorded in the field. It was noted during excavation that the crushed bivalves present in the surrounding matrix were not in the fill, however there was 454.9 g of oyster shell recovered, so it is unclear whether a another species of bivalve was observed. Other invertebrates were present in small quantities. Spicule- and sand-tempered sherds were recovered, all plain.

Feature 13. The last excavated feature in TU1 was located in the northwest corner of the unit. A 10YR5/3 brown fine sand stain with crushed and whole oyster, Feature 13 was 20 cm in diameter and 25 cm deep. It should be noted that a great deal of the feature was missed during excavation when examining the profile rendering and photos. Like the other potential post holes, Feature 13 was removed as a bulk sample. Again, the profile was not recorded in the field. Oyster was dense, with other small quantities of invertebrate present as well.

Summary

Overall, TU1 was excavated into what appears to be relatively late pre-Columbian midden deposits accompanied by several features. Features from TU1 are relatively numerous, and while only two dates have been recovered from the unit, stratigraphic continuity is apparent between some of the features and extensive midden deposits. Problematic, however, is the indeterminant boundaries of some features, which often have similar soil color and texture to the surrounding midden matrix. This can be seen in the dips and strikes of the profiles which were not given designators but are likely features obscured by the midden. The best recovery was achieved with Feature 4, as its margins were more clearly defined. Much of the material recovered from the features in this unit was remarkably similar to that recovered from TU2, and seems to indicate relatively intensive, coeval occupations given the amount of feature overlap in each unit. The presence of post holes may be indicative of structures, and more excavations are needed to confirm this observation. What is clear is that beads, and bead making material were located in several of the pit features, as well as a date from Feature 4 that comports with others returned from the site thus far. These features support the assertion that bead making was occurring during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and if the high quantity of plain sand-tempered pottery is indicative of intensive, quotidian occupation, then the post holes identified may have supported houses or workshop structures.

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was placed in the northern lobe of Ring Group 2 close to shovel test A10, which produced both shell beads and microdrills (Figure 6-9). This is also the ring group with one of the largest ridges identified on the island. Shown in Figure 6-10 are photographs and drawings of the four profiles of TU1. Strata descriptions of the mapped profiles are provided in Table 6-5, and artifact inventories by level and feature in Table 6-6. Excavation procedures followed those previously described unless otherwise noted.

Overall, the stratigraphy recorded in TU2 was similar to that in TU1. Strata II and III produced the majority of the cultural material, and both have a diffuse boundaries. This again suggests that a large portion of the midden is made up in part of overlapping features. Coupled with the seven features observed in profile, the undulating contact between midden and substrate supports this inference. This is especially observable on the west wall profile, where pits were noted and others are observable in the photo. Further linking these deposits to those at TU1 is a carbon sample recovered from Stratum III that returned a date of 890 ± 30 BP (cal AD 1040–1220). Stratum IV appears to be a feature that went partially unnoticed during excavation. It could also be the case that this stratum is the result of uneven leaching from organic midden and organic features above and around it. Stratum V is the same stratigraphic unit as Stratum IV from TU1, comprised of the natural sandy substrate.

Figure 6-9. Mark Donop, Neill Wallis, and Andrea Palmiotto excavating Test Unit 2 on Raleigh Island (8LV293), August 2013.

The cultural material recovered in TU2 was similar to that in TU1. Pottery sherds were relatively numerous and overwhelmingly sand-tempered with small quantities of limestone- and spicule-tempered sherds. Plain and stamped wares were recovered in the greatest frequency. Compared to TU1, TU2 produced much more flaked stone. Recovered were several microdrills, a sizeable quantity of debitage, and several cores and hammerstones. Associated with these artifacts were shell beads, bead preforms, and fragments of lightning whelks. Combined with bead-making debris from other test units and shovel tests, the assemblage from TU2 indicates that bead manufacture at Raleigh Island was not likely an incidental activity.

A total of seven features were recorded during excavation (Figure 6-11), and like TU1, due to the organic nature of the deposits, other features in the midden were likely missed. It is clear that several features overlapped one another, but unfortunately several boundaries were not delineated in the field. Again, work in the future must strive to achieve the level of precision the site requires. As in the other test units, all features were noticed at the base of a level, in this case Level F at ~76 cmbs. The exception to this pattern is Feature 14, which was recorded at the base of Level G; however it was noted in the description that it was visible at the level of the other features. Feature 8 was excavated first, followed by Features 6–7B. Finally, Features 9–11, and 14 were removed the following day.

Figure 6-10. Photographs and scaled drawings of the profiles of all four walls of Test Unit 2, Raleigh Island (8LV293).

Table 6-5. Stratigraphic Units of Test Unit 2, Raleigh Island (8LV293).

Stratum	Max. Depth (cm BD)	Munsell Color	Description
I	14	10YR2/2	Very dark brown fine loamy with dense organic root mat
II	39	10YR5/2	Grey brown fine loamy sand with large roots
III	65	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown medium fine sand (890 ± 30 B.P.)
IV	50	10YR5/3	Brown medium fine sand
V	90	10YR7/6	Yellow fine sand
Feature 6	89	10YR5/2	Grey brown medium fine sand with dense to sparse oyster shell
Feature 7A	72	10YR3/2	Top: very dark grayish brown medium fine sand with dense shell and artifacts
		10YR3/1	Bottom: very pale brown fine sand with charcoal (990 ± 30 B.P.)
Feature 9/10	74	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown medium sand with dense oyster shell
Feature 11	68	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown medium sand

Feature 6. Located in the northern wall of the unit, Feature 6 was a small pit filled with 10YR5/2 grey brown medium fine sand and pockets of dense oyster shell. Because of its relatively small size, Feature 6 was removed in bulk. While appearing to fit the dimensions of a post hole, several gastropod fragments and flaked stone, including a microdrill, were recovered. Pottery was sparse and consisted of only sand-tempered plain sherds, and recovered vertebrate fauna was minimal. It was also noted that hammerstones found in the previous level at the location of Feature 6 were likely part of the feature itself before it was delineated. There was also attenuation present in this feature running from the northern to western profile, as was the case with Feature 2 in TU1. Opening up excavations adjacent to these features would likely illuminate whether attenuation was true to the morphology of the pit or a consequence of post-depositional disturbance.

Table 6-6. Counts (n) and/or Weights (g) of Artifacts, Miscellaneous Shell, Oyster Shell, Vertebrate Fauna, and Miscellaneous Rock Recovered from Test Unit 2 at 8LV293, Raleigh Island.

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Misc. Shell	Oyster[1]	Vert. Fauna	Misc. Rock
Level	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
A	16	77.6	79[2]	30.9			9.2		0.3	
B	166	372.3	445[2]	331.5			1.8		1.5	
C	415	979.7	1,270[2]	662.9			377.4		76.8	
D	567	1,170.1	1,385[2]	1,043.6	4	70.9	593.5		224.7[4]	70.0
E	541	1,008.8	619[2]	500.9	1	27.4	515.1		306.3[4]	90.6
F	325	595.0	118[2]	104.8	4	183.9	297.8		313.6	21.6
G	60	127.0	72[2]	62.6	3[3]	25.6	186.6		80.7	101.2
H	71	88.5	64[2]	55.0	7[3]	79.3	112.0		70.6	3.9
Piece Plot A			1	448.1						
Piece Plot B			1	313.8						
Feature 6	24	26.7	5[2]	1.4			177.7	285.4	23.4	
Feature 7	55	121.0	68	30.8	3[3]	26.7	410.7	1,521.3	121.8	487.0[5]
Feature 8	16	38.6	17	8.4	1[3]	0.5	130.6	380.8	81.2	
Feature 9	8	39.7	22	16.0	1	13.7	68.0	146.2	11.3	
Feature 10	9	19.9	15	9.4	1[3]	0.2	57.2	603.0	15.3	1.4
Feature 11	27	102.4	29	18.2	2[3]	1.0	31.9	70.6	22.5	
Feature 14			4	0.9			60.4	1,441.8	15.2	1.0
TU Clean-up	7	41.7					35.4		0.1	
Feature Clean-up	2	61.8	9	6.0			15.4		4.7	
Total	2,309	4,870.8	4223	3,645.2	27	429.2	3,080.7	4,462.3	1,370.0	776.7

[1] Oyster shell not collected in general level excavation
[2] Count includes microdrills
[3] Count includes shell beads or shell bead blanks
[4] Includes three fragments of bone pin that mend
[5] Large, limestone slab recovered

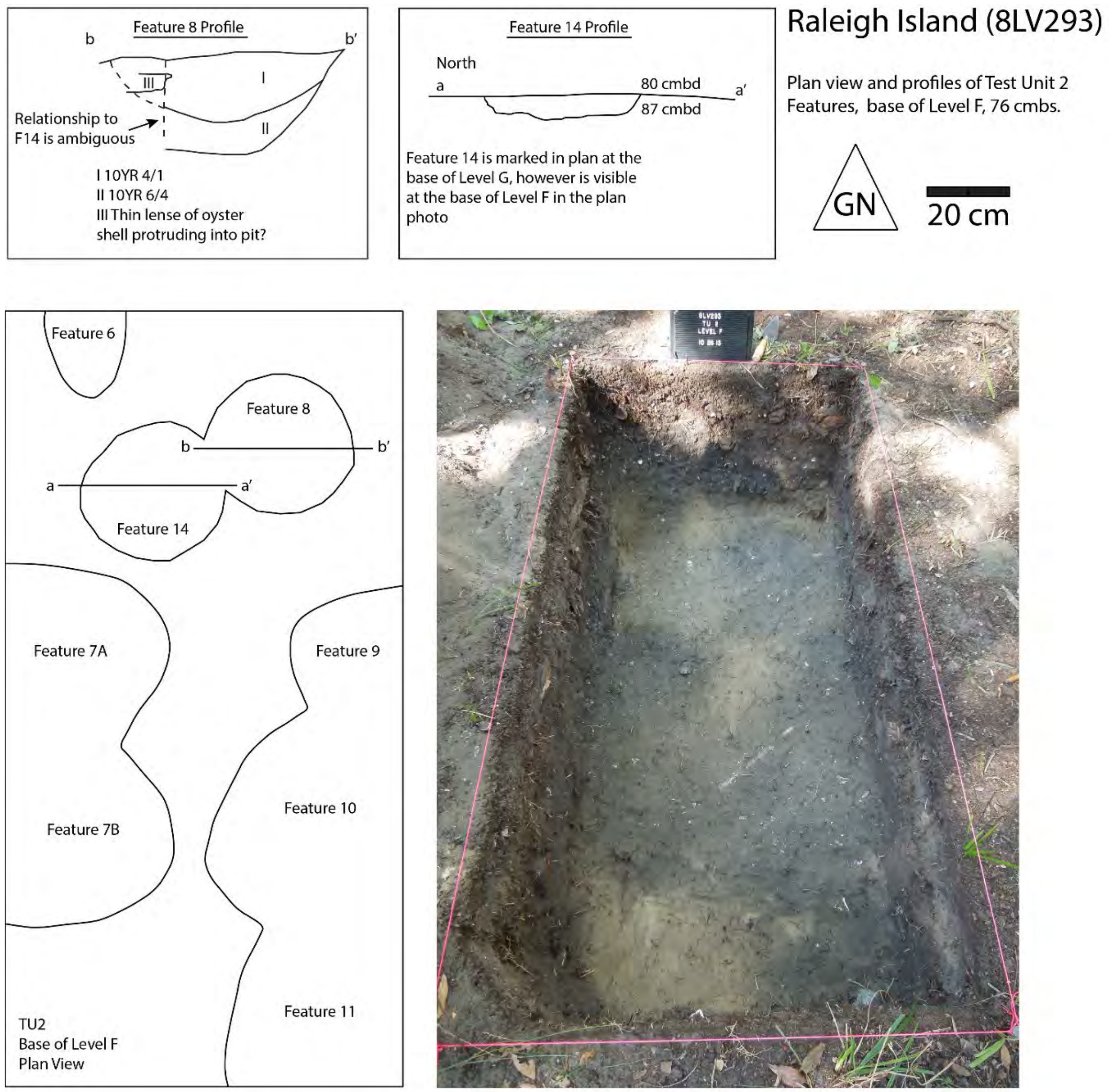

Figure 6-11. Plan view and photograph of Test Unit 2 at base of Level F (bottom) and profile drawings of Features 8 and 14 (top), Raleigh Island (8LV293).

Feature 7A. Part of an amalgam of intersecting pits in the western half of the unit, Feature 7A is a hemispherical pit with 10YR3/2 matrix that transitioned to 10YR3/1 towards its base. Unfortunately the boundaries between 7A and 7B were not delineated in the field; however it is clear that there were at least two pits and a possible third to the south. Several of the features in this unit were overlapping, and many contained beads or bead making residues. A charcoal sample recovered from the base of the feature provided an AMS assay of 990 ± 30 B.P. (cal AD 989–1152).

Feature 7A yielded a shell bead, bead blank, and several gastropod fragments. Chert flakes and shatter were also recovered. Possibly the most unique item was a large, pitted limestone slap found at the base of the feature (Figure 12). The shell, stone, and limestone slab

Figure 6-12. Profile of Feature 7A showing large limestone slab at the base, Raleigh Island (8LV293).

provide initial indicators this pit may have been associated with shell bead production. The recovered pottery was similar to that from the rest of the site; sand-tempered plain and stamped sherds. Oyster was moderately dense in this pit, like many of the other features excavated. Feature 7A yielded the largest amount of vertebrate fauna of any pit in the excavated units, however it is still a relatively low amount compared to pits at other sites in the study area.

Feature 7B. Unfortunately, not much information was recorded on the feature forms regarding Feature 7B, perhaps because of its ephemeral nature compared to Feature 7A. The feature was not noted in the drawing of the west profile after being demarcated on the plan drawing, however, it can be seen in the profile photo as an intercepting hemispherical pit to the south of Feature 7A. Its shape and size, while imprecise, appears to match the dimensions of Feature 7A. Based on the profile drawing, the fill of Feature 7B is a 10YR3/2 sand that darkens with depth towards the base of the feature. A bulk sample was taken from Feature 7B, and sparse amounts of invertebrate remains, flaked stone, and vertebrate fauna were recovered.

Feature 8. Located in the northeast portion of the unit was a hemispherical pit filled with 10YR4/1 dark grey fine sand and a lens of 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown sand at the base. Feature 8 was recorded as 36 x 36 cm in plan and 18 cm deep, and appears to have been intruded upon by Feature 14 (Figure 6-11). However, this was not discovered until after another level was removed. The north half of Feature 8 was removed as a bulk sample, and the south half was passed through ¼-inch hardware cloth.

Several gastropod shell fragments were recovered from Feature 8, as well as a bead blank. Flaked stone debitage and sand-tempered pottery was also present, the latter including both stamped and plain sherds. A small quantity of vertebrate fauna was also recovered. It was noted on field forms that oyster shell in the western portion of the feature was likely from an intrusive pit, later identified as Feature 14, and not part of Feature 8.

Features 9 and 10. Located along the eastern wall of the unit were at least three pits that intruded upon one another. Originally, Features 9 and 10 were arbitrarily divided by a straight line in the profile drawing, however the photos clearly show this is not the case. The matrix of both features was recorded as 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sand with dense shell throughout. Distinction between the two features was not apparent in either plan or profile and the amalgam was sampled in bulk. A third pit feature of the amalgam, Feature 11, to the south, was able to be delineated, and as such is discussed separately below.

Several invertebrate fragments were present in these two features. Lightning whelk and other gastropod fragments were present, as well as a shell bead. Again flaked stone debitage was relatively abundant and arguably the by-product of shell bead production. Sand-tempered pottery was recovered with plain and stamped surface treatments, indicating an overall consistency with the other features in this unit. A single dentate stamped rim sherd was recovered as well. Oyster was present in the pit, but was not as dense as other recorded features. Likewise, vertebrate faunal remains were modest in frequency.

Feature 11. Part of the amalgam of pits in the eastern section of the unit, Feature 11 is the southernmost of the three. It contained 10YR4/2 medium sand like the other features with which it shares a boundary, however it was differentiated from the others by the near absence of oyster shell. Feature 11 was removed in bulk, but it appears only a quarter of the feature was sampled. It measured at least 45 cm in diameter and was 35 cm deep.

Given that only one quarter of the pit was sampled, Feature 11 did not produce many artifacts. Still, much like the other pits in TU2, Feature 11 included bead preforms and flaked stone debitage. Interestingly, along with the other gastropod fragments, Feature 11 contained the spire of a horse conch, the only example of this species recovered from this site in excavations and testing thus far. The pottery recovered was sand tempered, but only dentate stamped was present with plain sherds being absent. As noted, oyster shell was sparse, as was vertebrate faunal remains.

Feature 14. Detected a few centimeters below the base of Level F, Feature 14 was a shallow pit measuring 40 cm in diameter and 7 cm deep filled with 10YR5/2 grayish brown fine sand. However, it is clear that this feature originated from a higher elevation, and that the profile of Feature 8 was likely truncated by Feature 14 (Figure 6-11). Oyster shell was relatively common in feature fill and was noted on the feature form as even higher in density above the level where Feature 14 was first detected. Flaked stone and vertebrate fauna were relatively sparse in this feature.

Summary

The assemblage of pits, shell bead production debris, invertebrate remains, and pottery from TU2 bear string similarity to those of TU1. Age estimates on wood charcoal and hickory nutshell from both units cluster in the 11th century AD. Arguably the respective ring groups of these test units were occupied simultaneously, and in similar ways. Most notable is the shared incidence of the by-products of shell bead manufacture. If truly coeval, shell bead making at Raleigh Island appears to have operated at scale hitherto unknown for the greater region.

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was situated in Ring Group 4 (Figure 6-13), located at the western end of Raleigh Island (Figure 6-4). Excavation procedures for this 1 x 2-m unit followed those outlined for the other test units, unless otherwise noted. Shown in Figure 6-14 are photographs and drawings of the profiles of TU3. Strata descriptions of the mapped profiles are provided in Table 6-7, and artifact inventories by level and feature are given in Table 6-8.

Figure 6-13. Zack Gilmore and Micah Monés excavating Test Unit 3 at Raleigh Island (8LV293).

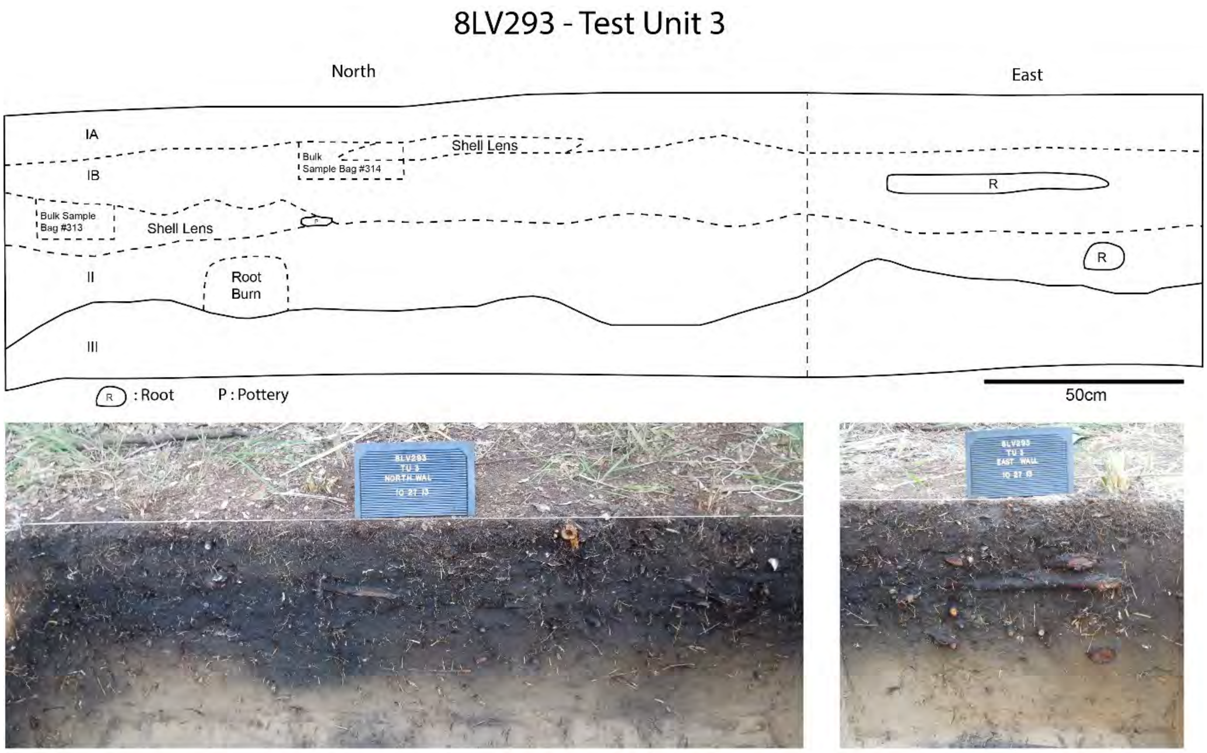

Figure 6-14. Photographs and scaled drawings of the profiles of north and east walls of Test Unit 3, Raleigh Island (8LV293).

Table 6-7. Stratigraphic Units of Test Unit 3, Raleigh Island (8LV293).

Stratum	Max. Depth (cm BD)	Munsell Color	Description
Ia	19	10YR3/1	Very dark grey medium to fine sandy loam with dense organic root mat
Ib	35	10YR3/1	Very dark grey medium to fine sandy loam with large roots (1100 ± 30 B.P.)
II	63	10YR5/3	Brown medium to fine sand
III	74	10YR7/4	Very pale brown fine sand with small roots

Table 6-8. Counts (n) and/or Weights (g) of Artifacts, Miscellaneous Shell, Oyster Shell, Vertebrate Fauna, and Miscellaneous Rock Recovered from Test Unit 3 at 8LV293, Raleigh Island.

	Pottery Sherds		Flaked Stone		Modified Shell		Misc. Shell	Oyster[1]	Vert. Fauna	Misc. Rock
Level	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
A			16[2]	76.2	3	67.1	106.8		1.6	
B	242	609.0	152[2]	139.7	3	147.6	1,378.7		89.2	166.6
C	317	571.8	21[2]	23.3	6[3]	142.4	891.5		103.0	88.6
D	330	997.2	20	172.2	5[3]	96.3	902.2		96.4	260.4
E	80	146.9	8	15.5			279.9		51.0	67.8
F	15	28.6	2	1.3			36.2		9.0	8.0
G	1	4.2	3	0.7			19.0		6.0	19.1
Bulk 1	11	19.2	7[2]	1.8			26.8	141.5	4.7	1.1
Bulk 2	15	16.4	3	0.8	1	5.1	75.2	134.4	7.4	
Piece Plot	1	43.9								
Feature 1	1	0.4					1.0			
Feature 2	2	1.4					15.1		0.3	
Feature 4							10.9	18.1	0.4	0.5
Feature 2/7	5	36.1					0.8	0.5	3.3	
Total	1,019	2,431.2	232	431.5	18	458.5	3,744.1	304.9	372.3	612.1

[1] Oyster shell not collected in general level excavation
[2] Count includes microdrills
[3] Count includes shell beads or shell bead blanks

Stratigraphically, TU3 differs from the profiles of test units in Ring Groups 1 and 2. Most notably, strata bearing archaeological remains in TU3 are shallower those of the other test units, owing largely to the lack of large pit features in TU3 that penetrated below the depth of the buried surface, roughly 35 cm below the present surface. A total of three strata were observed in TU3, the upper two containing archaeological remains. Strata Ia and Ib were distinguished in the field based on the density and size of roots, however they are similar in color and texture, both consisting of 10YR3/1 very dark grey sandy loam. The underlying Stratum II consisted of 10YR5/3 brown medium to fine sand, evidently a zone of leaching from the overlying midden. Boundaries between Strata Ia, Ib, and II are diffuse. The majority of archaeological remains came from levels of these strata. Collectively, the strata of TU3 yielded far less oyster shell than those of other test units, although lenses of shell were noted in the east and north profiles. A charred hickory nutshell fragment sample taken from Stratum Ib of TU3 returned an age estimate of 1100 ± 30 B.P (cal AD 886–1013), providing the first evidence of occupation of Raleigh Island prior to the 11th century.

Given the earlier age of the TU3 deposits, it stands to reason that its artifact assemblage would differ from those of the other test units. While much of the pottery in TU3 was sand tempered, with plain and stamped surface treatments like those from other units, TU3 also yielded several complicated stamped sherds. These will be further discussed in the material culture section below, but it is worth mentioning here that TU3 was the only unit that produced complicated stamped sherds. Also of note is the relatively low density of flaked stone in TU3. Chert drills were recovered as well as debris from shell bead manufacture including beads and bead preforms, albeit in small quantities. This could be an indication of early bead making in the area of TU3, the result of unnoticed later features permeating earlier deposits, or a combination of these factors.

There were seven features identified in TU3, all noted at 44 cmbs within Level E (Figure 6-15). Field notes indicate that all were likely natural and not cultural features, but that remains inconclusive. Features in TU3 were assigned their own numbers, independent of those assigned to features in TUs 1 and 2. Despite the note about "natural" features (e.g., tree root casts), those that were sectioned (Features 1, 2, 4, and 7) showed profiles consistent with post holes. No doubt there were ample root casts in the unit, but these were not consistently sectioned and this it is difficult to distinguish the "natural" from the "cultural" features. The lack of details about features in general (i.e., color, texture, content) suggest that the excavators were convinced these were not cultural features.

Feature 1. Feature 1 was described as a small, circular dark gray sand stain with charcoal flecks throughout. The feature was small, approximately 20 cm in diameter and 8 cm deep. It was removed in its entirety as a bulk sample. Artifacts were scarce, with only a sand-tempered pottery crumb and shell fragments recovered.

Feature 2. Another small, circular dark gray stain, Feature 2 had low density shell within its matrix. It was 15 cm in diameter and 18 cm deep, and was removed in bulk like Feature 1. In plan it is clear that Feature 2 abuts Feature 7, however enough separation was present to delineate a boundary. Much like the other small features excavated in this unit, small

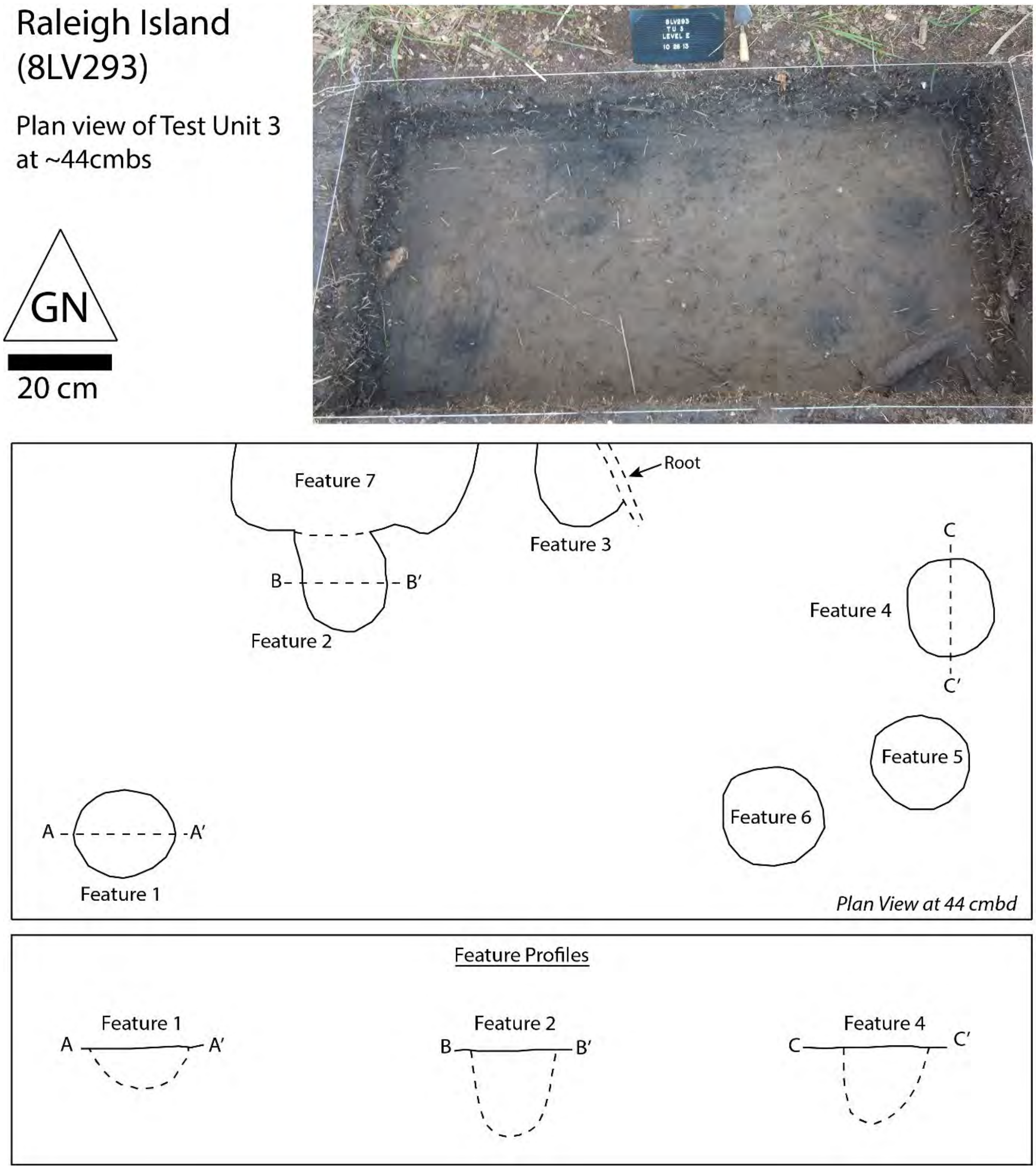

Figure 6-15. Photos and plan view of features in Test Unit 3 (top, middle) and profiles of Features 1, 2, and 4 at Raleigh Island (8LV293).

quantities of shell and pottery crumb sherds were located. A small quantity of vertebrate fauna was also recovered.

Feature 4. Very similar to Features 1 and 2, Feature 4 was a small, circular dark gray stain with low density shell throughout the matrix. It was 20 cm in diameter and 16 cm deep, and was removed in bulk like other features in the unit. Small invertebrate fragments, as well as a small limestone clast were recovered. Vertebrate fauna was also present in small quantity.

Feature 7. Located against the northern wall of the unit, Feature 7 was an oval dark gray stain with charcoal throughout. This feature was larger than those previously described from the unit, being 45 by 20 cm in plan. Only the south half of the feature was excavated and while its depth is observable in the wall, excavators did not delineate its boundaries within the profile so its depth is unknown. Small quantities of oyster and miscellaneous shell were recovered, as well as vertebrate fauna. A plain sand-tempered rim sherd, as well as a sand-tempered body sherd with linear check stamping were recovered from this feature.

Summary

Compared to those of test units to the east, archaeological deposits in TU3 are relatively shallow and they appear to date to a century or two earlier than those in the other test units. While there was evidence of shell bead manufacture in the form of small drills, beads and shell debris in TU3, they occurred less frequently than in the other units. And although features in TU3 were noted in the field as likely “natural,” those that were excavated seem to be postholes and possibly a pit feature. Furthermore, the layout of the postholes themselves provides initial evidence of structures being present within Ring Group 4. It remains to be determined if Raleigh Island has a deeper history of bead manufacture, given the strong evidence of coeval habitation and bead making among Ring Groups 1-3, and the presence of beads and flaked stone drills uncovered in TU3.

MATERIAL CULTURE

What follows in the sections below is a closer examination of the pottery, flaked stone, other stone artifacts, worked bone, and modified shell from all excavated contexts at Raleigh Island. Particular attention is given to the shell and stone artifacts of the shell bead industry, the remains of which are widely distributed across the site. It is important to note that the excavations described above represent the first systematic testing of the site. The scope of testing thus far is admittedly modest, and thus an assessment of material culture is constrained spatially by relatively discrete samples. Still, based on data gathered to date, Raleigh Island houses a dense and diverse assemblage of material culture. Based on diagnostic pottery and independent AMS age estimates, the site involves two components. The earliest component dates to the late ninth and tenth centuries AD and appears to be largely confined to Ring Group 4 at the western end of the island. The second component is more pervasive, indicative of intensive occupation on the island during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, with substantial terraforming at Ring Groups 1–3. Ring Group 3 has only been shovel tested and the extent of its deposits remain largely undefined; however the material recovered from shovel testing is remarkably similar to Ring Groups 1 and 2. More radiocarbon dates and excavations are needed to refine this proposed occupational sequence. A complete analysis of the faunal remains from Raleigh Island has yet to be conducted, and is not considered here.

Pottery

A total of 7,586 pottery sherds weighing 20,315.7 g was recovered from the shovel testing and test unit excavations described above. Table 6-9 lists sherd counts and weights crosstabulated by temper and surface treatment, and by the portion of the vessel that is represented (rim, body, crumb). The majority (n = 5,557 or 73.2 percent) are “crumb” sherds, or those that will past through a ½-inch geological sieve. Because of their size and amorphous nature they are classified only by their temper and not given a surface treatment designation.

Three temper types are present in the Raleigh Island sherd assemblage. Sand tempering represents the overwhelming majority of the assemblage, representing 97.9 percent by count and 96.2 percent by weight of total recovered ceramics. Limestone- (n = 134) and spicule-tempered sherds (n = 28) are also present in the assemblage in relatively low quantities. Furthermore, pottery recovered from test unit excavation is similar to that recovered from shovel testing, in both temper type and surface treatment. The analysis of pottery sherds below is organized by temper type, starting with the most common. Representative examples of pottery recovered from TUs 1, 2, and 3 are illustrated in Figures 6-16 through 6-18, respectively. Many of the sherds recovered are heavily sooted and/or carbonized. Future work will focus on dating soot and carbon from sherds directly to gain a better understanding regarding the timing of specific vessel forms and surface treatments at Raleigh Island.

Sand-Tempered Sherds. Several surface treatments are observed among the 7,422 sand-tempered sherds from Raleigh Island test unit excavations. The majority (n = 5,490 or 74.0 percent) are too eroded or small to accurately classify by surface treatment. Of those that can be identified, the majority (n = 1,378 or 71.3 percent) are plain. Comprising 26.6 percent (n = 513) of identifiable sherds, stamped surface treatments are present in notable quantity. The remaining 41 sherds consist of 23 with incising, six that are punctated, three that are impressed, and nine with multiple surface treatments. Spatially, sand-tempered sherds are distributed across all contexts on site, occurring in every shovel test, the majority of test unit levels, and the majority of features.

Plain, sand-tempered pottery is pervasive at Raleigh Island (6-16a, b; Figure 6-17a–c; Figure 6-18a–c), as it is throughout the Lower Suwannee region. Included in the assemblage is a small, whole plain sand-tempered vessel recovered from Feature 1 of TU1 (Figure 6-19). This is exceedingly rare for the region, and represents the first whole vessel recovered by the LSAS. It is a round, open bowl, with an orifice diameter of only 6 cm. During excavation a portion of the rim was broken, however the rim seems to have also been subjected to attrition or was broken in the past. The presence of a whole vessel is remarkably rare, and speaks to the intact nature of the deposits on Raleigh. Additionally, several plain rim sherds recovered from shovel testing and unit excavation have parallel incising below the rim characteristic of the faux-folded rim of the Weeden Island series (6-16i, j).

Table 6-9. Absolute Frequency (n) and Weight (g) of Pottery Sherds by Temper, Surface Treatment, and Vessel Portion from Shovel Testing and Test Unit Excavation, Raleigh Island (8LV293).

	Plain		Stamped		Incised		Punctated		Impressed		Multiple		UID/Eroded		Total	
Temper	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt	n	wt
Sand																
Body	1,178	7,640.9	449	3,514.4	12	51.9	6	32.4	3	20.7	6	80.4	587	2,123.8	2,241	13,464.5
Rim	200	1,308.5	64	847.5	11	52.9					3	5.3	21	72.7	299	2,286.9
Crumb													4,882	3,799.9	4,882	3,799.9
Subtotal	1,378	8,949.4	513	4,361.9	23	105	6	32.4	3	20.7	9	85.7	5,490	5,996.4	7,422	19,551.3
Limestone																
Body	49	318.2	15	115.4			1	3.8					7	22.2	72	459.6
Rim	7	31.5			3	6.7									10	38.2
Crumb													52	51.1	52	51.1
Subtotal	56	349.7	15	115.4	3	6.7	1	3.8					59	73.3	134	548.9
Spicule																
Body	17	129.4					2	31.4							19	160.8
Rim	3	41.6			1	1.4									4	43.0
Crumb													8	44.5	8	44.5
Subtotal	20	171											8	44.5	28	215.5
Total	1,454	9,470.1	528	4,477.3	26	112	7	36.2	3	20.7	9	85.7	5,557	6,114.2	7,584	20,315.7

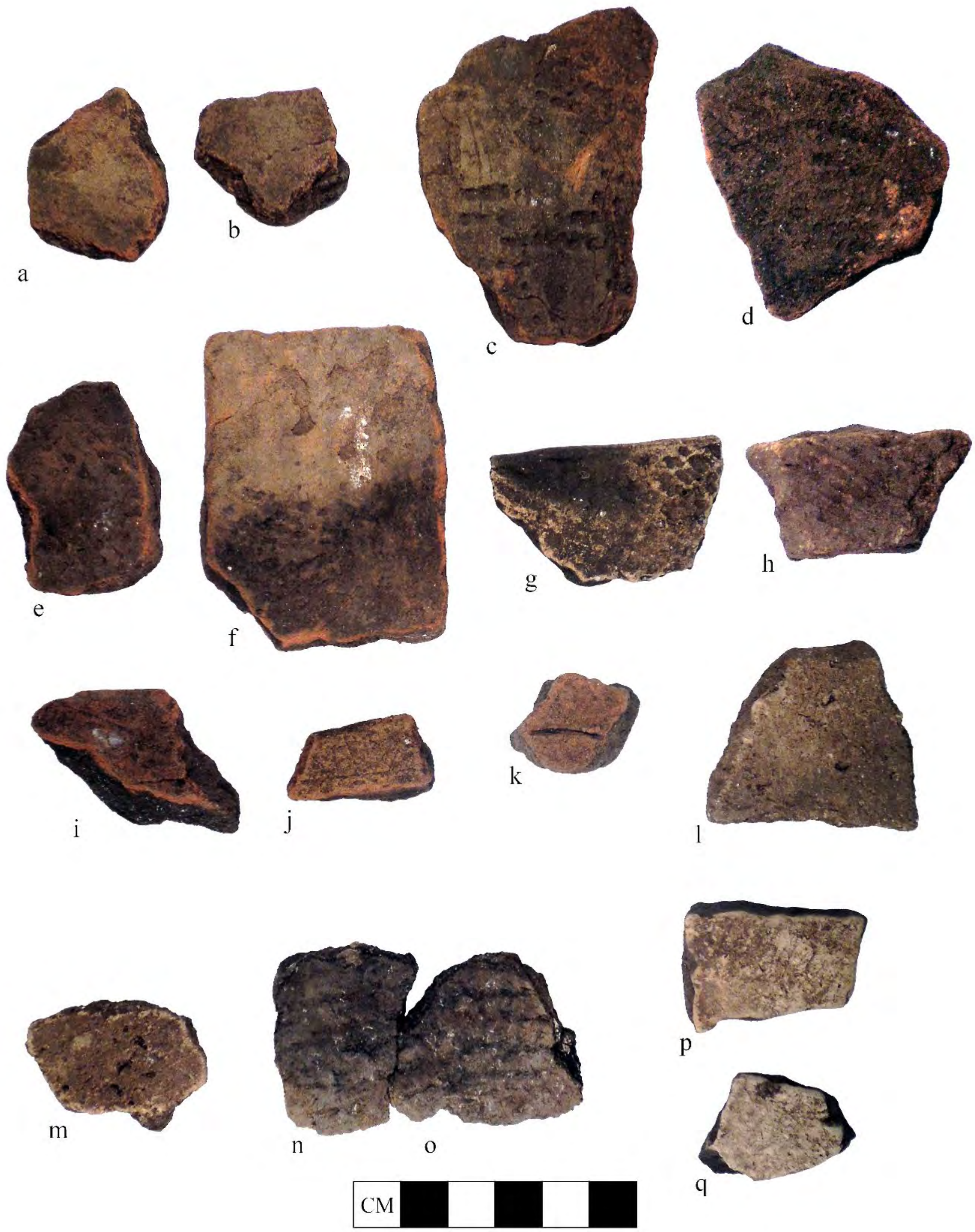

Figure 6-16. Select sherds from Test Unit 1, Raleigh Island (8LV293): Level A (i–k); Level B (a–b, q); Level C (c–g, p); Level E (h, l–o). a. 101.1; b. 101.1; c. 102.1; d. 102.1; e. 102.1; f. 102.1; g. 102.11; h. 104.3; i. 100.6; j. 100.6; k. 100.3; l. 104.10; m. 104.10; n. 104.11; o. 104.11; p. 102.12; q. 101.7

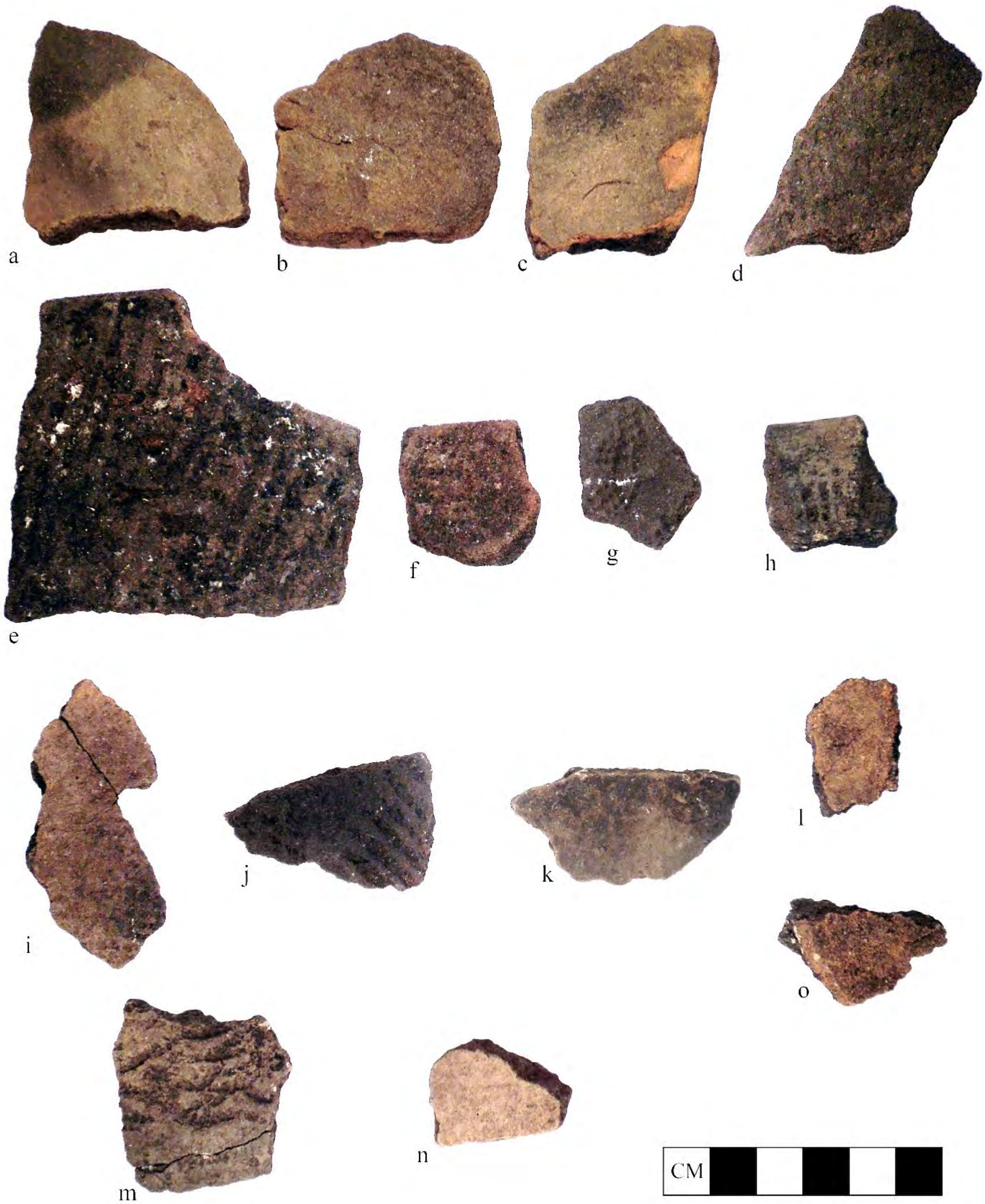

Figure 6-17. Select sherds from Test Unit 2, Raleigh Island (8LV293): Level B (n); Level C (a–d); Level D (f,g); Level E (h–l, o); Level F (m); Feature 7 (e). a. 202.1; b. 202.1; c. 202.1; d. 202.3; e. 210.23; f. 203.5; g. 203.5; h. 204.14; i. 204.13; j. 204.15; k. 204.17; l. 204.17; m. 205.9; n. 201.10; o.204.17

Figure 6-18. Select sherds from Test Unit 3, Raleigh Island (8LV293): Level B (a–c, n); Level C (s); Level D (f–k, m, p, q, r, t); Level E (o); Feature 2,7 (l). a. 301.1; b. 301.1; c. 301.1; d. 301.3; e. 301.3; f. 303.5; g. 303.4; h. 303.10; i. 303.4; j. 304.9; k. 303.10; l 309.1; m. 303.7; n. 301.5; o. 304.5; p. 303.10; q. 303.8; r. 303.6; s. 302.13; t. 303.18

Both sand-tempered plain and dentate stamping were present in all test units and the majority of STPs on Raleigh Island. Of the 513 stamped sherds recovered from test unit excavation, the majority (n = 242 or 47.2 percent) have a dentate stamping pattern (Figure 6-16c–f; Figure 6-17d, g; Figure 6-18:d, e) similar to the Ruskin Dentate type (Willey 1949:441–442). Check stamped sherds were recovered from all test units, and STP transects A, D, and E. Several display the small to medium stamping (Figure 6-16g; Figure 6-17h, i; Figure 6-18h, j, k, p) of the Wakulla Check Stamp type described by Willey (1949:437–438). While check stamped sherds were recovered from across all contexts, TU3 and Transect E produced the vast majority, with 65 of the 99 check stamped sherds coming from this unit and transect. In addition to the high quantity of check stamped sherds, Swift Creek complicated stamped sherds (Figure 6-18f, g, i) were recovered almost exclusively in TU3 and transect E as well. All of the 34 complicated stamped sherds recovered came from these contexts, save one sherd from Transect A. Most notable is the fact all Swift Creek sherds recovered during unit excavation were at or below the context dated to the 10th century AD, Levels C and D (20–40 cmbs). Finally, simple stamped sherds were recovered from Level E of TU1 (n = 1), and from Transect A (n = 1). While simple stamping is prevalent during the earlier Deptford archaeological period, it is documented in small frequencies in later contexts as well.

Other sand-tempered sherds were recovered in modest quantities. Twenty three incised sherds (6-16k; Figure 6-17m, n, q) were recovered from TU1, TU3, and all shovel test transects. We are hesitant to assign a cultural historical type to these however, given their small size and indeterminate incising pattern. Incised wares are well known and documented from the Weeden Island archaeological period and their presence in the study area is not surprising. Ephemeral quantities of punctated sherds are also present in the assemblage. A total of three were recovered from TU3 (Figure 6-18r), and a small quantity from STP transects A (n = 1) and D (n = 2). None display a pattern that is immediately assignable to an established type. Three cordmarked sherds (Figure 6-17j) were recovered in Level E from TU2. Cordmarked pottery has been documented throughout northern Florida during the Deptford and Weeden Island archaeological periods.

Limestone-Tempered Sherds. Very few limestone-tempered sherds were recovered during the excavations at Raleigh Island. Only 21 identifiable sherds were recovered from test unit excavations, the majority in TU2 (n = 14). Shovel testing yielded a total of 60 identifiable sherds, and were recovered in all but Transect B. The majority of limestone sherds came from Transect A, which tested the same ring group of TU2. In general, limestone-tempered vessels are pervasive in the study area as a whole. Two series of limestone tempered pottery are documented in Florida, the Pasco series (Goggin 1948) and the Perico series (Willey 1949:361–366). However, given the relative similarity between the two it is difficult at this time to definitively assign a type to the limestone-tempered sherds recovered on Raleigh Island. The majority of limestone sherds recovered were plain (Figure 6-16l, m; Figure 6-17 k, l, o; Figure 6-18s). Stamped sherds (6-16n, o; Figure 6-17m) were also recovered from TUs 1 and 2, as well as STP transects A and D. The majority of stamped sherds displayed an unidentifiable stamping pattern, with some check stamping present. Interestingly, three limestone-tempered sherds from TU2 were dentate stamped (Figure 6-17m).

Figure 6-19. Whole pot recovered from Test Unit 1, Feature 4 (116.1).

Spicule-Tempered Sherds. Few spicule-tempered sherds were recovered during testing at Raleigh Island. Spicule-tempered wares are assigned to the St. Johns series in Florida. As with other sites in the study area, St. Johns pottery occurs ephemerally in all three test units and STP transects A, D, and E. All of the spicule-tempered pottery recovered in test unit excavation was plain (n = 11) (6-16p, q; Figure 6-17n; Figure 6-18t), with one incised sherd and two punctated sherds from STPs in transects E and D respectively.

Flaked Stone

A total of 5,025 flaked stone artifacts were recovered from test unit excavation, as well as 1,308 from shovel testing. Additionally, flaked stone was present in virtually every context across the site. The overwhelming majority of flaked stone recovered is debitage, that is, flakes and shatter resulting from various lithic reduction strategies. The Raleigh assemblage is by far the most lithic material recovered from a single site in the study area. It also has some qualities that have not been observed in other project sites. For instance, among the modified flakes are over 100 microdrills. Coupled with shell beads and preforms, as well as the shell by-products of bead-making, it appears certain that the microdrill assemblage at Raleigh pertains to this production activity.

The lithic assemblage from Raleigh also provides insight on the manufacture of microdrills. Flakes, cores, and related lithic debris reflect hammer and anvil percussion, often referred to as bipolar reduction. This reduction technique consists of striking a piece of raw material with a hammerstone against a large flat stone, or other hard surface, referred to as an anvil. A comprehensive analysis of the lithic assemblage is pending, specifically full documentation of hammer and anvil reduction strategy for purpose of making microdrills.

What follows is a description of all lithic artifacts recovered, including bifaces and utilized flakes, drills, cores, hammerstones, an abrader, a groundstone artifact, and the limestone slab from TU2, Feature 7.

Bifaces and utilized flakes. One biface, one biface fragment, and three utilized flake tools were recovered from test unit excavation and shovel testing (Figure 6-20). The biface (Figure 6-20b) was recovered from Level D in TU2, and the biface fragment (Figure 6-9a) from Level D of TU3. The biface fragment seems to be from a more formalized tool than the whole biface, given the fine flaking patterns on the tool fragment. The full biface is rather informal. It was knapped from a flake, and one end was tapered to a blunt point, either by design or attrition from use. The utilized flake tools are all small, with 6-20c measuring 2 cm x 3 cm and 6-20d 2.5 cm x 3.5 cm. Each displays varying edge quality around their margins. It is possible they are spent remnants of other, more formal tools. All bifacial tools and utilized flakes were recovered from Ring Groups 2-4.

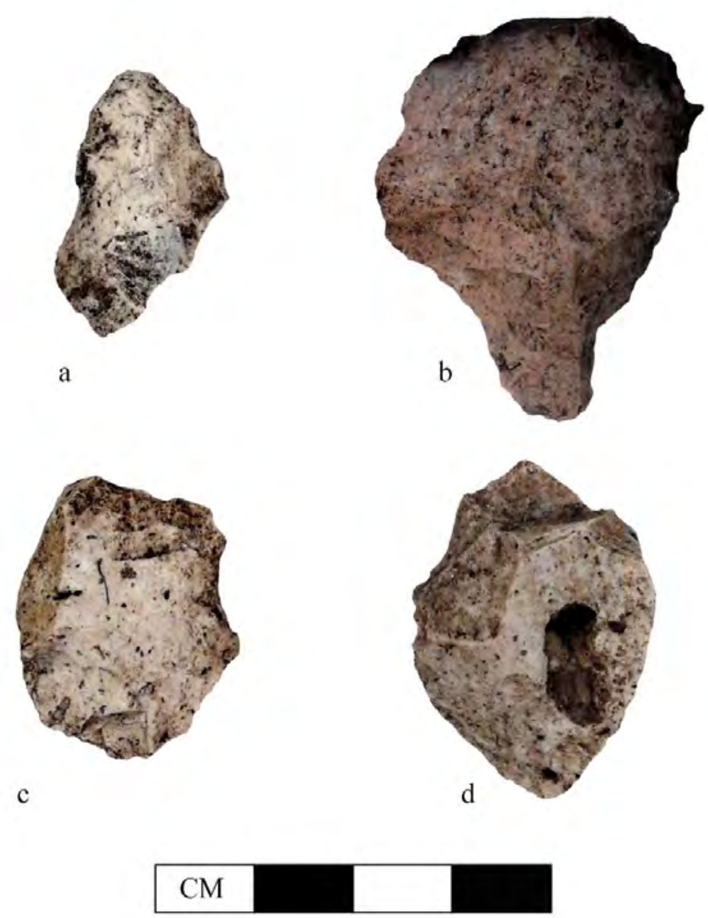

Figure 6-20. Bifaces and utilized flakes from test units at Raleigh Island (8LV293): Test Unit 3 (a, c, d); Test Unit 2 (b). a. 303.21; b. 203.14; c. 301.15; d. 301.15.

Microdrills. One-hundred-and-five microdrills were recovered from testing at Raleigh Island (Figure 6-21). Microdrills were recovered from all test units (TU1: n = 6; TU2: n = 58; TU3: n = 5), and from shovel test transects A (n = 24), B (n = 4), and D (n = 8). It bears repeating that this artifact form would appear to have been used expressly for the drilling of shell beads. Combining the microdrills from TU2 and STPs of transect A, it would also appear that the most intensive shell bead production took place in Ring Group 2.

The morphology of microdrills varies, but many bear the traces of bipolar reduction, as well as the rotary attrition of drilling. Several microdrills are chert "shards," resembling shatter in many ways, being triangular or rectangular in cross section. They are often used as is, or pressure flaked into a desired form. This is what you would expect from the hammer and anvil reduction mentioned above as it creates higher quantities of debitage with the prismatic shapes mentioned. Additionally, other microdrills appear to be have been made from flakes produced by hand percussion, and were pressure flaked until one end was reduced into the bit for drilling. All of the microdrills appear to fall between these two methods of manufacture. The size of drills varies slightly, with the assemblage generally falling between 1 cm and 3 cm in length. Unused drills have yet to be recovered, and these sizes are from the worn or broken specimens recovered to date.

All microdrills identified in the assemblage have one or more of the characteristics of drilling. The presence of polish from repeated back and forth rotary action is present on several drill tips and edges. Polish aside, given the small size of the microdrills and their context it is reasonable to assume they were used for drilling the comparatively small holes in recovered shell beads. Another indicator of drill use is the presence of micro-hinge fractures along drill edges. These characteristic fractures form parallel to the cutting edge after a small piece of the drill edge shears off from the repeated strain of use. The majority of microdrills recovered have examples of this flaking pattern. Finally, several of the microdrills are broken in ways that suggest rotary action. Many display hangnail fractures (Cotterell and Kamminga 1987:695; Faulkner 1984:328), finials characteristic of failure by torsion, or twisting, rather than a strike. This is to be expected, as several shell artifact researchers have demonstrated that whelk shell is exceedingly hard, and heavily strains stone tools (Kozuch 2007).

Cores. A total of 15 cores are present in the Raleigh Island assemblage (Figure 6-22). Each has several flake scars, and several display evidence of battering (Figure 6-22h, i). Cores were located in all test units, Transects A and D, and Feature 4. At least four of the cores have evidence of the bipolar reduction described above. If bipolar reduction was taking place at a large scale here then cores is perhaps a misnomer, as bipolar reduction results in attrition down to essentially debitage. All cores recovered are amorphous, in that the flaking patterns do not seem to be removed from one direction alone. Even those that appear to be hammer and anvil percussed have several directions of flake removal.

Hammerstones. During shovel test excavations, four hammerstones were recovered from STPs of transects A and D. These are within Ring Groups 2 and 3, from which much of the lithic material has been recovered. Each hammerstone displays heavy battering, with several having incidental flakes removed (Figure 6-23). Not much can be said of these hammerstones given their location in shovel testing, however they make up part of the lithic

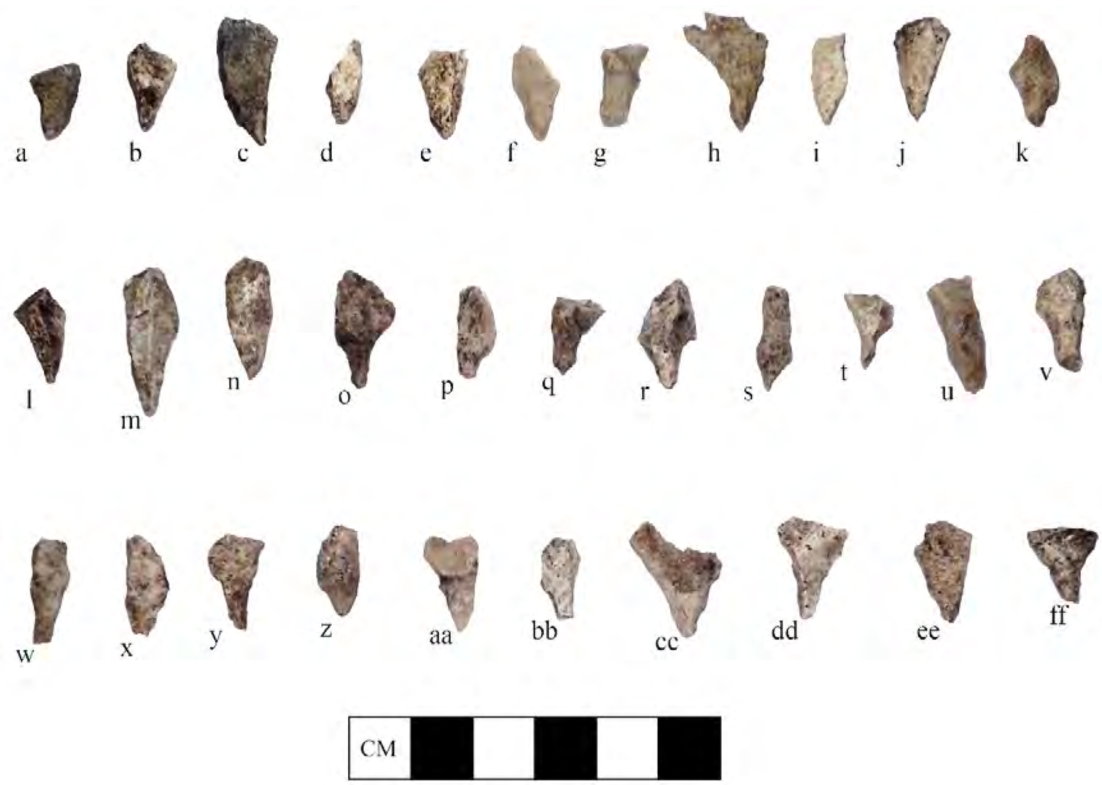

Figure 6-21. Chert microdrills from test units at Raleigh Island (8LV293): Test Unit 1 (a–e); Test Unit 2 (f–bb); Test Unit 3 (cc–ff). a.104.14; b. 101.9; c.102.16; d–e. 100.15; f–k. 201.14; l. 200.1; m–t. 201.22; u–v. 202.14; w–bb. 202.14; cc. 300.5; dd. 313.6; ee–ff. 301.16.

tool kit needed for the production of drills on the island. It is also likely that cores shifted roles throughout the course of their use lives to become hammerstones, given the battering of some cores noted earlier.

Other Lithic Artifacts

Abrader. One limestone abrader was recovered during excavation. While abraders in general can be used for a variety of tasks, they are necessary in the final shaping of shell beads. Abraders were used to grind down and smooth beads into their final form, and the grooves are unmistakable on the recovered example (Figure 6-24). While the natural erosion of limestone in Florida can be deceiving, the presence of such groove morphology where bead manufacture is occurring at a reasonably high level seems to indicate otherwise.

Miscellaneous Rock. The artifacts reported in the tables above list miscellaneous rock as a category. The vast majority are limestone clasts, and occur in all of the test units and several of the shovel tests. Not much can be said about these objects as they lack any formal attributes that are immediately discernable. It is possible that they relate in some way to the flaked stone technology, and by association, the shell bead making on the island as either anvils or stable surfaces for shell and chert reduction and bead drilling.

Figure 6-22. Cores from test units at Raleigh Island (8LV293): Test Unit 1 (a,e,g); Test Unit 2 (b, c, h, i); Test Unit 3 (d, f). a. 109.7; b–c. 204.19; d. 300.6; e. 102.17; f. 303.22; g. 104.12; h. 220.1; i. 221.1.

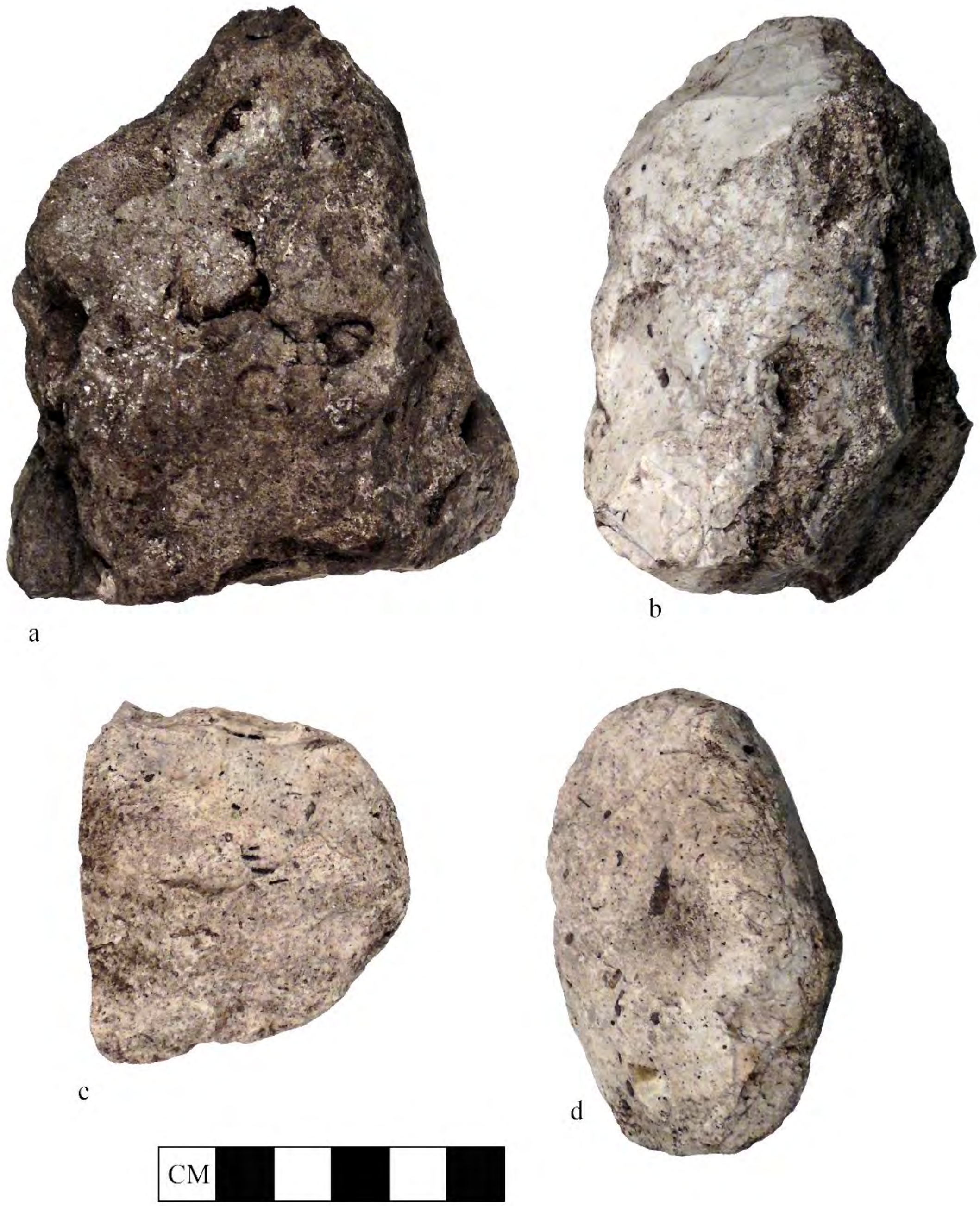

Figure 6-23. Hammerstones recovered from shovel tests at Raleigh Island (8LV293): Transect A (a, c); Transect D (b, d). a. 10.11; b. 2.17; c. 9.17; d. 2.17.

Figure 6-24. Abrader from Test Unit 1, Level A (100.16) at Raleigh Island (8LV293).

Limestone Slab. At the base of Feature 7 (Figure 6-25), a large limestone slab was discovered after the eastern section was removed. Battering is present on the surface of the stone slab and it is possible that it served as an anvil for lithic reduction. It is also has several pocketed areas that may have served as the base for drilling shell for beads. Alternatively, flat stones and large, broken pottery sherds have been documented at the bottom of pits to keep objects off the ground. However, Feature 7 yielded both flaked stone debris and a shell bead. Given the feature assemblage, and the relatively high topography of Raleigh Islands ring features, it is more likely this was used for bead making, if not also other tasks.

Groundstone. A single fragment of a ground and polished stone artifact was recovered from Level E of TU2 (Figure 6-26). While it is clear this was part of a larger object, it is too small to infer the size and shape of the artifact from which it came. It is made of what appears to be greenstone, or a schist, both nonlocal materials. Greenstone celts, pendants, and other ground and polished stone artifacts are not uncommon to the region, with whole items generally associated with human interment.

Modified Shell

Modified shell is a category with broad reach. It includes formalized shell tools, as well as various fragments of bivalves and gastropods recovered during excavation. Given the admitted ambiguity in this class, only the more formalized, identifiable tools are discussed below. However, it should be noted that an in-depth analysis of the invertebrate fauna may yield new categories not identified in this report. What follows are preliminary descriptions of shell beads and preforms, modified lightning whelk outer whorls, and shell hammers.

Figure 6-25. Limestone slab from Feature 7 of Test Unit 2 (210.8) at Raleigh Island (8LV293).

Figure 6-26. Groundstone fragment from Level E of Test Unit 2 (204.23) at Raleigh Island (8LV293).

Shell Beads and Preforms. A total of thirty shell beads in various stages of completion were located across all contexts of the island (Figure 6-27). While beads and bead preforms were found in every test unit, the majority came from TU1 (n = 8) and TU2 (n = 13). This pattern is mirrored in the shovel testing, with seven coming from Transects A (n = 6) and D (n = 1). TU3 yielded only two beads from Levels C and D. All shell beads are presumed to be made out of *Busycon sinistrum*, commonly known as the lightning whelk, based on their similarity to beads found across the Southeast and the modified outer whorls of the whelks found on site.

The bead industry at Raleigh Island appears to be focused on small, disc beads. Initially the production sequence was unknown, as there are multiple pathways to fashion a disc bead. Variation include, among others, the point at which the hole was drilled, either before or after final shaping. In other bead production locals such as Cahokia (Kozuch 1998; Trubitt 1996, 2003), final shaping occurred after the hole was drilled. To achieve the final, disc shape, several bead preforms were strung together and then ground as a string with an abrader. This intermediary stage between drilling and shaping is suggested by the unfinished but drilled nature of several preforms from Raleigh Island (Figure 6-27n–r). In addition, a bead blank fragment at Raleigh Island (Figure 6-27g) is split in half in what appears to be failed drill hole.

Before drilling and shaping, bead blanks had to removed from the outer whorls of lightning whelk shells. How this was achieved is discussed later, but for now it appears that preforms were removed either in a systematic, grid-like fashion, resulting in square blanks, or as circles in less systematic fashion. Bead blanks or preforms were then shaped into finer circles (Figure 6-27a–m), drilled (Figure 6-27n–r), and ground into the final form (Figure 6-27s, t). Furthermore, after inspecting the drill holes under a standard microscope, it was clear all are bi-conically drilled. This means that beads were drilled from both sides creating a small, hourglass shaped hole. It is unclear how beads were held in place for the drilling, however other researchers have offered theories (see Yerkes 1993 for overview).

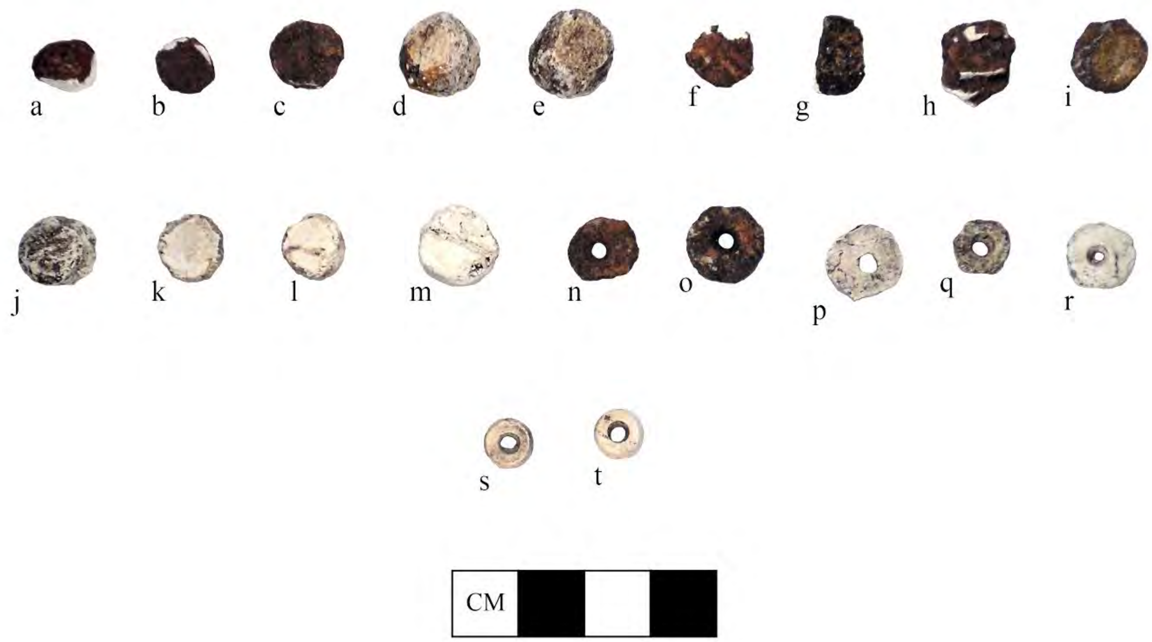

Figure 6-27. Shell disc beads and preforms from test units at Raleigh Island (8LV293): Test Unit 1 (a–e, n); Test Unit 2 (f–l, o, q–t); Test Unit 3 (m, p). a–b. 102.34; c–e. 103.35; f–g. 213.11; h. 203.23; i. 207.7; j. 210.18; k–l. 217.22; m. 302.31; n. 108.12; o. 210.17; p. 303.36; q. 215.14; r. 217.20; s. 217.20; t. 216.22

Lighting Whelk Outer Whorls. One-hundred-and-thirty fragments of lightning whelk outer whorls were recovered during the excavation. A further 84 outer whorl fragments from unidentifiable gastropods were also located, several of which were likely lightning whelk. While many are small, unremarkable fragments, there are several like those pictured below bearing systematic removal scars (Figure 6-28). As mentioned in the bead section above, this would appear to be the raw material for making shell beads at Raleigh Island. Observed breakage patterns and other physical attributes of fragmented whorl point to two methods for removing bead blanks. Note that the inferred methods are not mutually exclusive and can thus co-occur on any given shell.

The first removal method is illustrated in examples a, b, e, and g from Figure 6-29, where multiple square/rectangular scars are visible on the whorl. An example of this is more clearly displayed in Figure 6-29. This lightning whelk fragment was a surface find, close to Ring Group 1. While it cannot be placed in a specific context, it is a primary example of the systematic removal strategy described by Yerkes (1993:238, after Francis 1989). The stepped lightning whelk fragment shows a systematic removal of the upper, flatter portions of the outer whorl that would presumably have been most conducive to shaping and drilling (compared to more curved portions, which required more shaping). The second strategy is shown in examples c, f, h, and i, where circular removal scars dominate the whelk fragment. As alluded to previously, there are also examples of both types of outer whorl reduction on one piece (e.g., Figure 6-28g).

It is not at all clear how these small sections of shell were physically removed from the outer whorl itself. It has been proposed in other bead-making industries that a score and snap technique was used to weaken the shell, allowing sections to break off relatively cleanly (Yerkes 1993). Conversely at the Bead Makers Midden on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, it has been hypothesized that whelks were knapped like stone to break off pieces for bead production (Pearson and Cooke 2012). Compounding the problem is the apparent mixture of different manufacturing strategies at Raleigh Island. It is likely that when removing square/rectangular sections that score and snap techniques were used, given that it would be extraordinarily hard to effectively section off a fresh lightning whelk shell simply by force. With regard to the circular removal scars, it is possible that they were scored, and then punched or carefully struck to remove the small disc from the outer whorl.

Hammers. Shell hammers are common throughout the study area, and Raleigh Island is no exception. A total of 49 hammers in varying states of wear were recovered from excavation and shovel testing. The assemblage includes hammers made from 30 crown conch (Figure 6-30a–c), 15 lightning whelk (Figure 6-30d–f), and four tulip shell. Hammers are present across all contexts of the island, occurring in all shovel test transects and test units. Each has a hole punched in the outer whorl for a handle, and attrition at the base from battering through use. All can be classified as Type G hammers (Marquardt 1992). Crown conch hammers are by far the most prevalent, occurring in all contexts. Lightning whelks were also used as hammers, occurring in Transect D, Levels C–E in TU1, Level F in TU2, and in Level C of TU3. Tulip shell hammers were present in Level C of TU1, Level H of TU2, and in Feature 4. It is worth noting that TU2 produced only two hammers, possibly indicating a separation of activity areas.

Worked Bone

Only a small sample of worked bone artifacts has been recovered from Raleigh Island thus far. Pictured below (Figure 6-31), all three items appear to be fragments of bone pins or awls, however given their small size it is hard to say with certainty. They all came from Levels D (Figure 6-31a, b) and E (Figure 6-31c) of TU2. Because a full-scale analysis of vertebrate fauna has yet to be completed, the small inventory of worked bone tools to date should be considered nothing more than a sample bias.

Figure 6-28. Lightning whelk outer whorls from test units at Raleigh Island (8LV293): Test Unit 1 (a–c, g–h); Test Unit 2 (d–f); Test Unit 3 (i). a–b. 100.21; c. 101.13; d. 205.17; e–f. 203.20; g–h. 109.9; i. 303.35

Figure 6-29. Altered lightning whelk surface find at Raleigh Island (8LV293)

Figure 6-30. Shell hammers from test units at Raleigh Island (8LV293): Test Unit 1 (b–c, e–g); Test Unit 2 (d); Test Unit 3 (a). a. 301.18; b–c. 102.24; d. 205.18; e–f.102.26; g. 102.21.

Figure 6-31. Worked bone from Test Unit 2, Level D (a, c); Level E (b). a, c. 203.28; b. 204.40.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Archaeological testing of Raleigh Island in 2013 provided the first window into a complex and generally unprecedented terraformed landscape of extensive cultural deposits dating primarily to the 11th and 12th centuries AD. Ongoing mapping efforts are demonstrating that the ring groups are more complex than indicated by LiDAR, and work is ongoing to reveal the intricacies of the island's above-ground shell works. Twenty-five shovel tests and three 1 x 2-m test units yielded artifacts and features indicative of intensive activity distributed among four ring groups. Shell beads, chert microdrills, large quantities of flaked stone debitage, as well as a high volume of ceramics and shell were recovered throughout. Five AMS assays on charcoal and nutshell from Raleigh Island are a good start for building a high-resolution chronology for this period of intensive site use.

Based upon the AMS age estimates returned from test unit excavation, at least three centuries of occupation are registered among the ring groups at Raleigh Island. Ring Group 4 yielded the earliest date recovered on site from the base of Stratum Ib, AD 885–1015, as well as the overwhelming majority of Swift Creek complicated stamped pottery. Additionally, the majority of check stamped sherds was recovered from TU3 and Transect D, which corroborate a 9th and early 10th century occupation. This is not to say that Ring Group 4 is devoid of the material culture present across other ring groups. Nothing has been found suggesting the outright exclusion of Ring Group 4 from activities in the 11th and 12th centuries. Rather, it appears this ring group was not the primary focus of activities and practices after the other ring groups came online around AD 1000. The date returned from TU3 was taken in the middle of the culture bearing strata, and more testing may yield earlier dates and associated material strengthening our understanding of Raleigh's earliest occupations.

Outside of Ring Group 4, material culture and radiocarbon dates are remarkably similar. Two assays from Ring Group 1—TU1 general Level C (AD 1020–1155) and the large pit Feature 4 (AD 993–1154)—provided two-sigma ranges squarely within the 11th and 12th centuries. This is mirrored in Ring Group 2, where dates returned from Stratum II and Feature 7A were AD 1040–1220 and AD 995–1150 respectively. These tight dates are also associated with a remarkably similar artifact assemblages. Plain and dentate stamped sand-tempered pottery, as well as similar types of flaked stone and shell artifacts were found in both ring groups. Ring Group 3 has yet to be tested beyond shovel testing, however material recovered from Transect D, including similar pottery types, shell beads, and chert microdrills, point to a coeval occupation with Ring Groups 1 and 2. This occupation places Raleigh Island among the small number of sites in the study area post-dating AD 1000: Richards Island (8LV137), Butler Island (8DI50), McClamory Key (8LV288) and the mortuary Palmetto Mound (8LV2). Perhaps the most important connection is with Richards Island, as it too has evidence of shell bead manufacture and a similar ceramic assemblage. Both possess great potential for furthering our knowledge of the 11th and 12th centuries in the Lower Suwannee.

Particularly noteworthy of the 11th and 12th century occupation on Raleigh Island is the apparent continuation of many Weeden Island ceramic types. Ring Group 4's dates and ceramic types square well with a 9th and 10th century occupation, given the near exclusive presence of Swift Creek ceramics, and the majority of check stamped wares. However, the presence of what are traditionally considered Weeden Island types, particularly Ruskin Dentate, in contexts post-dating AD 1000, are much later than frameworks outlined by Willey (1949) and later Milanich (1994). However, recent work in the region by LSA staff and affiliates (Donop 2017:56–58, 78; Wallis et al. 2015) has shown traditional Weeden Island ceramic types have a longevity that is now beginning to be revealed.

Arguably the most significant aspect of the Raleigh Island artifact assemblage is the evidence for an intensive (and extensive) bead-making industry. More lithic material was recovered on Raleigh Island than any other site in the research area, and over 100 microdrills with corroborative use-wear patterns point to a specialized activity, namely bead drilling. Coupled with the complete sequence of bead production, a picture of extensive bead making is beginning to emerge. Evidence of bead production was initially recovered from Ring Groups 1–3 during shovel testing; however when test unit excavation was completed all four ring groups was shown to contain bead-making residue. Given the data now available, one could make the argument that the most intensive bead making took place in Ring Group 2. And yet, given the expansive occurrence of the by-products of bead making at Raleigh Island, other areas of equal or greater intensity in production no doubt will appear with further testing. Production aside, it also remains to be discerned where completed beads were distributed outside of Raleigh Island.

Work on Raleigh Island has only just begun. Future testing must strive to systematically sample ring groups for the purpose of robust comparisons. First, unit excavations are needed in Ring Group 3 to better understand how it relates to the other ring groups tested in 2013. In addition, larger block excavations are necessary in each ring group to begin to address questions regarding the distribution of shell bead production amongst the several adjoining rings in each group. This would also aid in elucidating if post features uncovered during test unit excavation are indeed part of a (semi)permanent structures within the rings. Second, the shell rings themselves need systematic testing to understand the pace, and origin, of their deposition. Other sites in the Lower Suwannee region have produced evidence for the displacement and redeposition of extant midden (Sassaman et al. 2015a; Chapter 2, this report), making any assumptions about the contexts of shell works suspect until dated. Finally, refining our understanding of the bead-making industry on Raleigh is a top priority. The distribution of labor around the island is unknown, and while Ring Group 2 has the most material to date, each ring group produced residues of bead work. Future excavations need to both delineate the scope and social distribution of production, as well as begin to answer questions regarding the destination of the finished products themselves.

CHAPTER 7
CLAM BEACH (8LV66a)

Ginessa J. Mahar

Clam Beach (8LV66a) is one of two state-registered archaeological sites located on North Key, one of 13 islands included in the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge (Figure 7-1). The other site, A.B. Midden (8LV65), is located 300 m southwest of Clam Beach. Both sites have been previously tested and reported by staff of the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology (LSA) (Sassaman et al. 2015a). Prior investigations at North Key revealed deep, well-stratified deposits, extending back nearly three millennia (Borremans n.d.; Sassaman et al. 2015a). These results support the assessment that sites on North Key may help to close a temporal gap in the chronological sequence of the North Florida Gulf Coast. This, in addition to a diverse array of taxa with distinct temporal trends, presents an opportunity to investigate environmental and cultural change over time in the study region. During the summer of 2015 investigations continued at North Key with the expansion of a small test unit at Clam Beach. This chapter summarizes the methods and results of that excavation conducted during the 2015 Lower Suwannee Archaeological Field School.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The initial discovery and subsequent pedestrian surveys of Clam Beach have been summarized previously (Sassaman et al. 2015a). It is important to note that the name “Clam Beach” has yet to be registered with the state site files; its recorded name is “North Key Midden, South.” North Key Midden, North (8LV66b) was identified and classified by John Goggin in 1956 as a “subsite” (Dorian 1980:37). The classification as a subsite is due to the fact that while the northern and southern clusters of midden at 8LV66 are well-defined, they are actually connected by a thin lens of midden (Dorian 1980:37). As of this writing, no subsurface investigations have been conducted at 8LV66b.

The first subsurface testing of Clam Beach (8LV66a) occurred during the 2014 Lower Suwannee Archaeological Field School. Excavated at that time were one shovel test pit and one 1 x 1-m test unit. Excavation of the shovel test (STP1) ceased at 100 cm below surface (cmbs) due to wall collapse in extremely dense midden. The base of the midden was never reached. Subsequently, a 1 x 1-m test unit was opened near STP1 in a second effort to assess the depth of the midden. This unit, Test Unit 1 (TU1), was not completed that season due to time constraints. Excavation of TU1 was resumed by students of the 2015 Lower Suwannee Archaeological Field School, the results of which are the subject of the present report.

METHODS AND RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Opened in July of 2014, Test Unit 1 (TU1) was initially a 1 x 1-m test unit. Due to time constraints, excavation was terminated at 50 cm below datum (cmbd), and the unit was lined

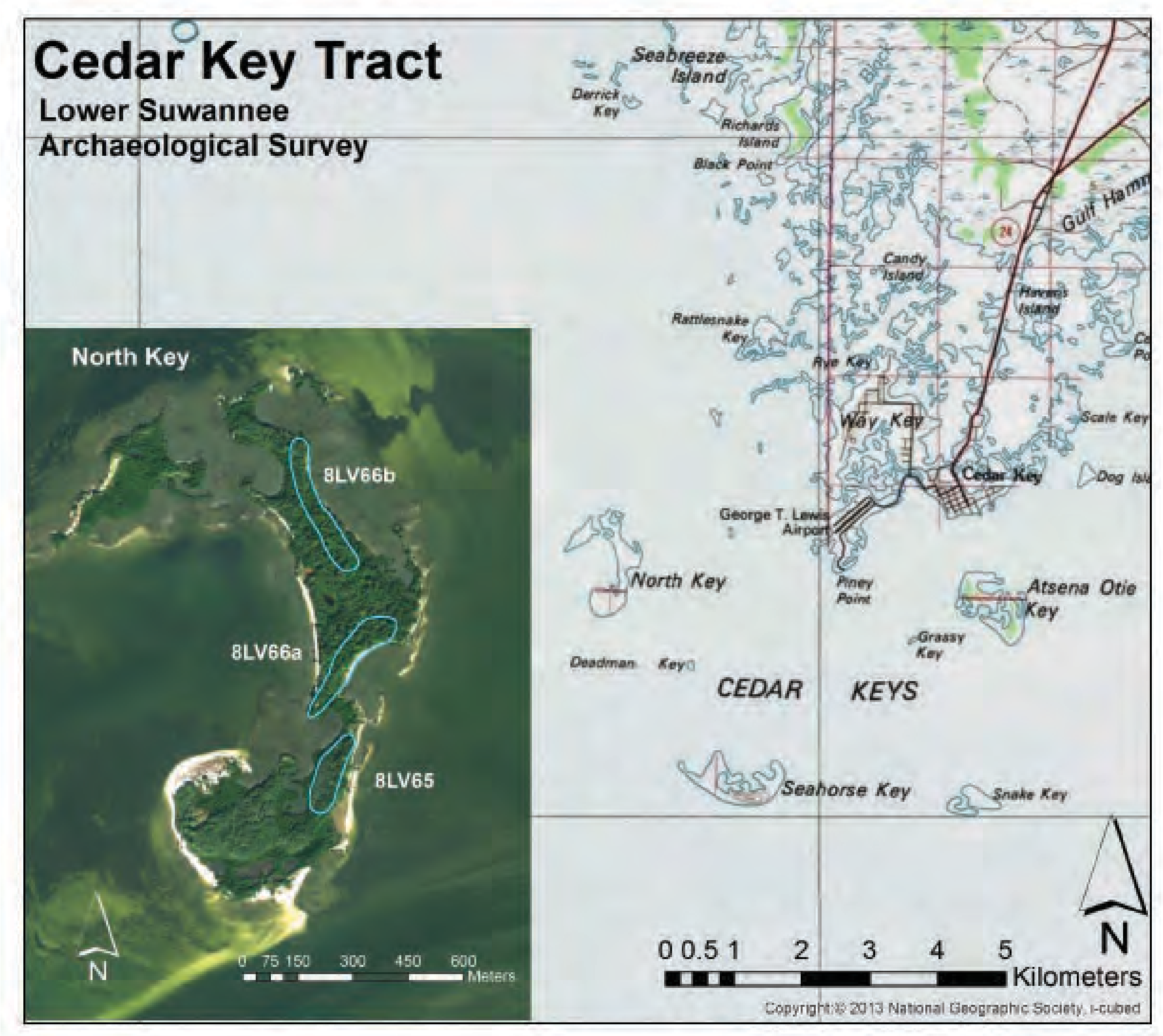

Figure 7-1. Images showing detail and location of the Cedar Key Tract of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey area, including the location of North Key. Left inset is an aerial image (NAIP 2015) of North Key showing the locations of the sites referred to in text. Note the blue site outlines are based on state archeological site file data and not actual mapping coordinates.

with black plastic and backfilled before its completion. In July of 2015 staff and students of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Field School returned to the unit to expand and complete the excavation. These investigations took place from July 7–23, 2015.

Test Unit 1 was placed approximately 2 m landward from the exposed escarpment that lines the southeast-facing beach of the southern portion of the north arm of North Key (Figure 7-2). The ground surface of TU1 is approximately 1.5 m above the beach surface. This represents one of the highest points along the escarpment and was the motivating factor behind the placement of the unit. Earlier excavations at A. B. Midden, to the south, revealed nearly 2 m of well-stratified deposits and a similar sequence was expected at Clam Beach. The 2014

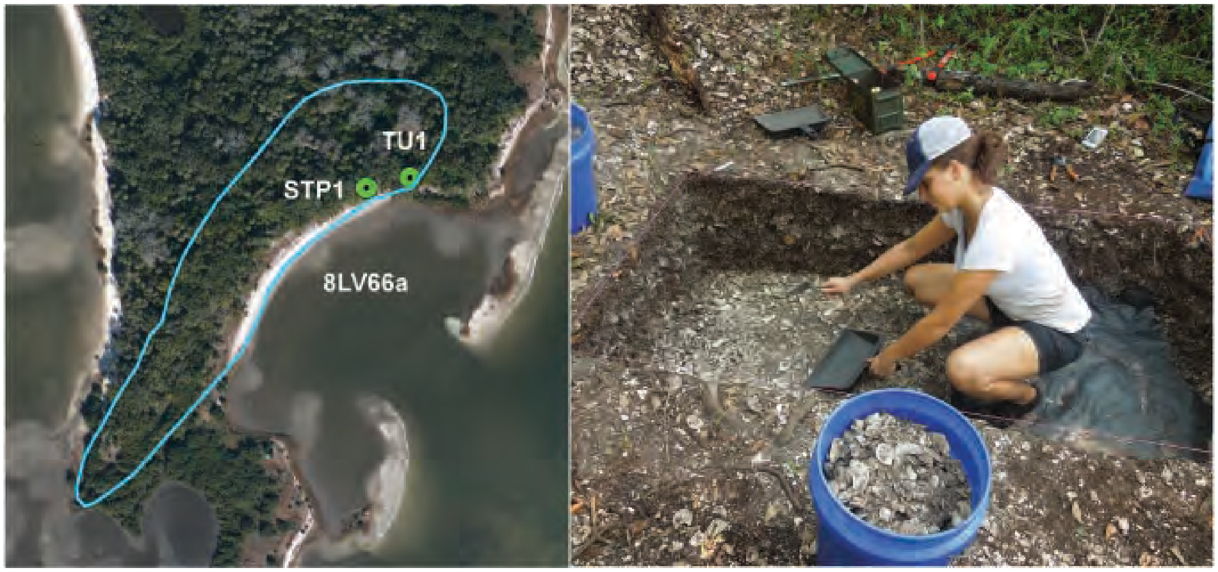

Figure 7-2. Left: location of TU1 within Clam Beach site (8LV66a). Right: Expansion of TU1. Excavator is crouching in the original TU1, facing north, while excavating the northern expansion (TU1A).

excavation of TU1 at Clam Beach, although terminated early, revealed at least 50 cm of thick midden deposits. Five stratigraphic units were exposed with differing amounts of whole and crushed shells, other organic matter, and sand (Mahar 2015a:147). These stratigraphic units were later identified as intrusive deposits (Strata VII–XI, Figure 7-4, Figure 7-5) in the northeast corner of TU1 within Strata I (see section below pertaining to stratigraphic description). To better expose and understand the stratigraphy of the site, TU1 was expanded to the north into a 1 x 2-m unit. This expansion was designated TU1A until it reached elevational conformity with TU1 (Figure 7-2). After this point, the entire 1 x 2-m unit was referred to as TU1 (Level F–Q).

TU1A was excavated in arbitrary 10-cm levels. All excavated matrix was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth, and all artifacts, gastropods and vertebrate faunal remains were collected and bagged by level for laboratory analysis. Excavation forms were completed for each level, and observations included artifact content and matrix composition. Excavation of TU1A proceeded through Level E (50–60 cmbd) when the floor was approximately equal to the closing elevation of TU1 in 2014. The landform the units are located on slopes slightly upward from the escarpment edge, making the opening levels of TU1A slightly higher than those of TU1, explaining the slight difference in elevation between the units. A floor was leveled at the end of Level E to bring the units into conformity. Level F (60–70) is thus the first level of the entire 1 x 2-m unit. This is important to note as levels A–E in the artifact tables that follow are from the 1 x 1-m subunit, while levels F–Q represent materials from the entire 1 x 2-m unit. Upon completion of excavation, all four profiles were cleaned, photographed, and drawn to scale. Descriptions of stratigraphic units, including Munsell color, texture, and shell composition, were recorded on associated profile drawings. Upon completion of excavation and profiling, a bulk-sample column was removed from the profile of the east wall

(Figures 7-3). Excavated in arbitrary 10-cm levels, the column measured 30 x 30 cm in plan and all excavated materials were bagged for flotation. Prior to processing, a small portion of each sample was screened using 1/8-inch hardware cloth, the sediment archived for future soil analysis. The remainder of the sample was then processed using a Dausman Flote-Tech flotation machine. The light fraction of each sample was archived for future analysis while the heavy fraction was fractionated (1/4, 1/8, and <1/8-inch materials). Both 1/4 and 1/8-inch materials were sorted and cataloged while the <1/8-inch material was curated for future analysis.

Overall, revealed in TU1 is a well-stratified, deep midden deposit akin to the deposit at A. B. Midden (8LV65). Figures 7-4 and 7-5 feature the photographs and line drawn profiles of TU1, while Table 7-1 provides the descriptions of the strata. Artifact inventories follow in tables 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, and 7-5.

Five macrostratigraphic units are evident in the 180-cm-deep profile of TU1 (I, II, III, IV, V), with several other intervening microstratigraphic units. The uppermost layer of the unit, Stratum I (~0–70 cmbd), consists of whole and crushed oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) and scallop (*Argopecten irradians*) shell set in highly organic sand. Stratum I is intersected by several intervening strata (VII, VIII, IX, X, XI) in the northeast corner of the unit (Figure 7-4 and 7-5). These intrusive strata are likely pits or redeposited shell and consist of both whole and crushed oyster with very little sediment. The basal stratigraphic unit from this disturbance, Stratum XI, is characteristically different, consisting of a thin lens of burned, crushed shell with sparse, dark fine sand and rests atop Stratum II. Artifact content for these uppermost strata are solely from TU1A. However, despite the lesser volume, pottery sherds are most numerous in these upper strata and are predominately represented by plain limestone-tempered and sand-tempered wares. Diagnostic wares (sand-tempered) are limited to two Weeden Island rim sherds and a few complicated-stamped and check-stamped sherds (Table 7-3). Other artifacts consist of a few chert flakes and a few modified shells, including a hammer and a cutting-edge tool made of lightning whelk (*Sinistrofulgur perversum*). Moderate amounts of vertebrate fauna (mostly fish) and unmodified gastropods (Table 7-2) were recovered as well.

Figure 7-3. Left: Field school students sorting through 1/4-inch excavated material from Clam Beach TU1A (northern expansion). Right: Field school student excavating Bulk Column Sample from east wall of TU1 at Clam Beach.

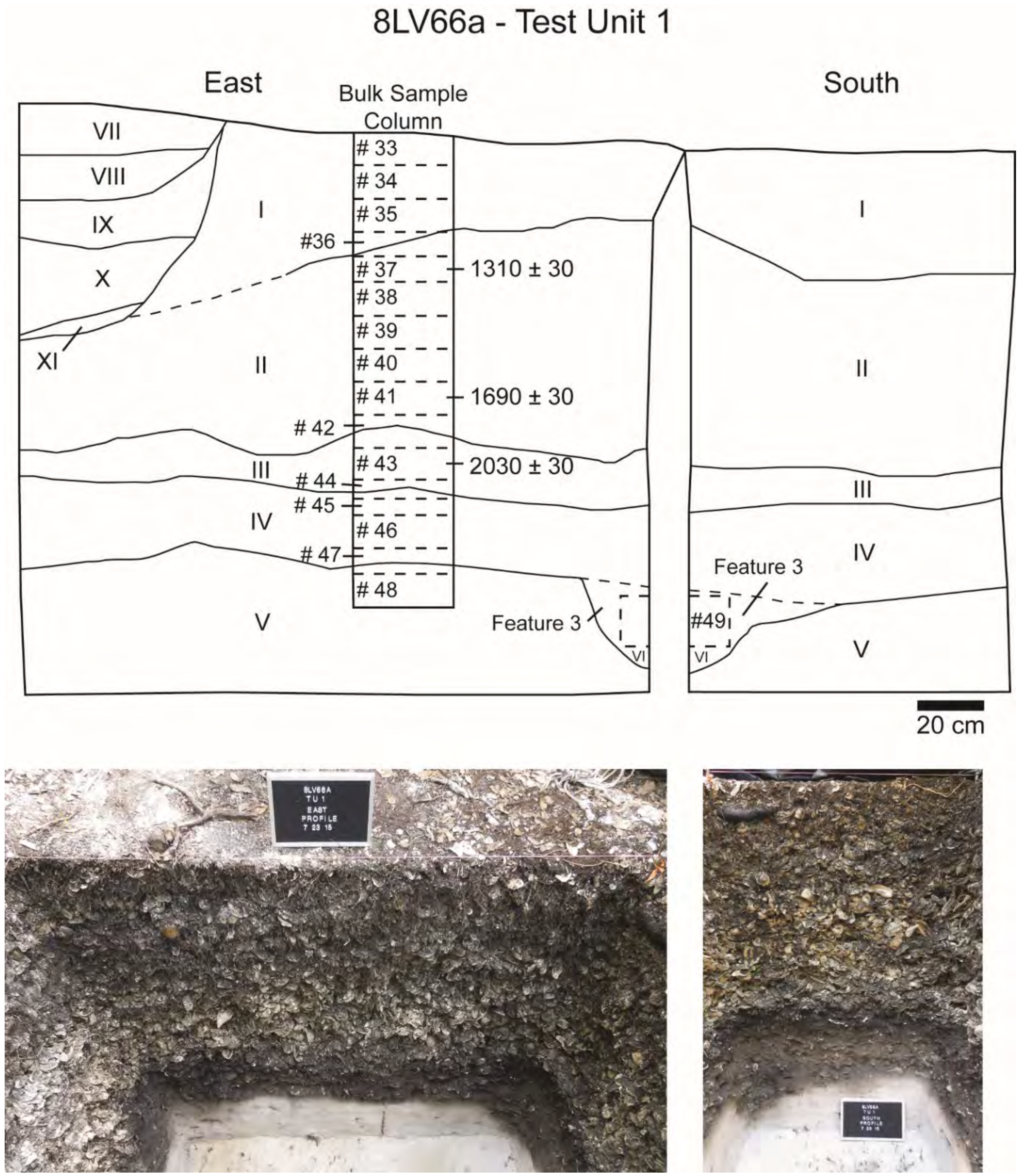

Figure 7-4. Photographs and scaled drawings of the profiles of the east and south walls of Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a).

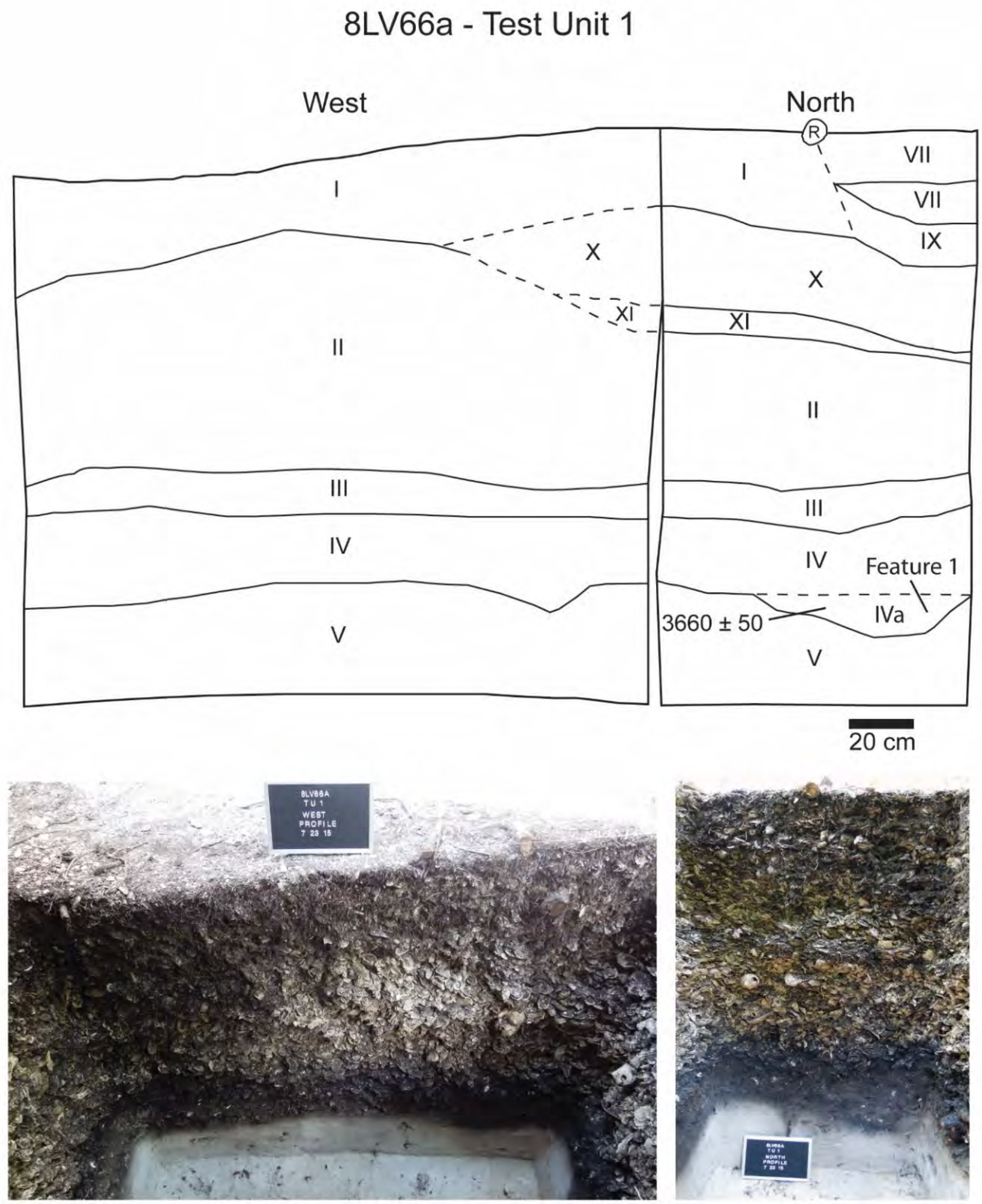

Figure 7-5. Photographs and scaled drawings of the profiles of the west and north walls of Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a).

Table 7-1. Stratigraphic Units of TU1, 8LV66a.

Stratum	Max. Depth (cm BD)	Munsell Color	Description
I	70	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with whole and crushed oyster and scallop (Bulk 35: 1130 ± 30 B.P.)
II	105	10YR3/1	Very dark gray fine sand with mostly whole oyster, hard clam, and gastropods. Very little sediment. (Bulk 37 (top): 1310 ± 30 B.P; Bulk 41 (bottom): 1690 ± 30 B.P)
III	113	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with whole and crushed oyster and hard clam (Bulk 43: 2010 ± 30 B.P.)
IV	141	10YR3/1	Very dark gray fine sand with some crushed shell and Gastropods (Bulk 46: 2440 ± 30 B.P.)
V	180	10YR7/1	Light gray fine sand with no shell
VI	173	10YR2/1, 2/2	Feature 3; Very dark brown and black fine sand with some shell, highly organic
VIa	155	10YR4/1, 4/3	Feature 1; Dark gray and brown fine sand with oyster, scallop, and gastropods (Bulk 27: 3660 ± 50 B.P.)
VII	16	10YR2/1	Black fine sand with whole and crushed oyster and scallop
VIII	30	10YR3/1	Very dark gray fine sand with whole oyster
IX	41	10YR3/1, 3/2	Very dark gray and dark grayish brown fine sand with whole and crushed oyster, scallop, and hard clam
X	71	10YR3/1	Very dark gray fine sand with mostly whole oyster
XI	73	10YR2/2	Very dark brown fine sand with crushed burnt shell; thin lens

Stratum II is the first continuous stratum in TU1; however, part of the stratum may have been removed or reworked with the events that caused the deposition of the intrusive strata discussed above. This was apparent in the northwest corner of the unit, yet the majority of the deposit appears to be intact. Stratum II consists of mostly whole oyster, hard clam (*Mercenaria campechiensis*), and gastropods with very little sediment (very dark gray fine sand). Stratum II appears much lighter in color than other shell-bearing strata, which is likely due to the low sediment content and ubiquity of whole shells. The appearance of Stratum II coincides with a decrease in pottery content, regardless of the volumetric increase in excavated materials (expansion of TU1). Limestone-tempered and sand-tempered plain wares dominate. Diagnostic wares consist of check stamped, complicated stamped, and dentate stamped surface treatments, all of which are sand-tempered but occur in very low numbers (Table 7-3). Chert flakes continue in this stratum, accompanied by a chert biface fragment. Modified shell

Table 7-2. Inventory of Materials Recovered by Level from Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a).

Level	Pottery Sherds ct	Pottery Sherds wt(g)	Flaked Stone ct	Flaked Stone wt(g)	Modified Shell ct	Modified Shell wt(g)	Unmodified Gastropod[1] ct	Unmodified Gastropod[1] wt(g)	Vertebrate Fauna wt(g)	Misc. Rock wt(g)
A*	15	151.6	3	17.8	5	127.5	78	1,438.9	207.2	
B*	7	53.3	4	3.2	2	53.8	27	452.2	70.9	
C*	43	134.8	7	6.0	3	151.0	25	914.6	162.3	0.5
D*	22	141.6	1	0.3	1	55.5	27	1,498.9	98.8	
E*	20	66.8			2	6.1	33	919.3	139.4	1.9
F	24	122.2			3	420.7	61	3,716.0	104.1	
G	12	99.3	1	4.7	7	576.4	80	4,759.7	92.4	
H	5	50.9	2	17.0	2	155.2	77	6,525.1	173.0	
I	4	47.1	1	15.0	7	928.1	91	7,118.6	254.7	
J	9	152.6	3	4.5	4	327.5	102	5,568.4	298.0	
K	14	50.0			5	205.5	87	3,768.1	307.3	
L	17	171.3	1	7.2	6	412.4	181	4,566.4	135.6	
M	5	38.1			3	257.8	197	3,833.6	180.0	3.8
N	1	0.4			3	292.6	153	3,196.5	288.5	0.4
O	1	17.8					31	1,999.8	31.7	
P			1	0.2					10.7	
Q									1.4	
Wall Clean	3	5.5					6	8.6	10.2	
Floor Clean							3	183.2	1.4	
Subtotal	202	1,303.3	24	75.9	53	3,970.1	1,259	50,467.9	2,567.6	6.6
0-10			1	0.7			3	147.4	19.4	0.2
10-20	5	10.9					3	44.6	28.7	
20-30	3	16.3					3	67.1	40.7	
30-40	3	1.5					4	166.2	27.7	
40-50	4	10.3					2	77.6	18.6	
50-60	1	17.5					2	67.2	3.9	11.8
60-70							2	56.1	2.5	
70-80	1	2.8			3	115.8	2	42.2	33.7	
80-90							2	115.5	12.4	
90-100							4	468.2	13.5	
100-110							2	41.4	24.7	
110-114	1	0.9							11.2	
114-120	2	4.0					2	235.4	3.8	
120-130							5	162.5	13.3	
130-138							13	86.0	16.2	
138-148									3.0	
Subtotal	20	64.2	1	0.7	3	115.8	49	1,777.4	273.3	12.0
Total	222	1,367.5	25	76.6	56	4,085.9	1,308	52,245.3	2,840.9	18.6

*1 x 1-m test unit sample size (Level A–E). Subsequent levels are from the expanded 1 x 2-m test unit.
[1]Unmodified gastropods include primary gastropod constituents (Crown conch, Lightning whelk, Pear whelk, and Tulip shell) that have not been intentionally modified. Only whole or mostly whole specimens and columella are included in the counts and weights so as best to approximate MNI, thus fragments are not included in this table.

increases in this stratum with the diversity of types increasing from Stratum I. Beyond hammers, other modified shell includes scoop/spoons, dippers, cups, and an adze (Table 7-5). Both vertebrate fauna and unmodified gastropods increase in this stratum, likely the result of a decreased sediment load and the increase in matrix volume. Two radiocarbon assays were obtained from charcoal from bulk samples of Stratum II. Charcoal from Column Sample #5 (Bulk 37, near the top of the stratum) returned an age of 1310 ± 30 (two-sigma calibrated range of AD 655–725). While charcoal from Column Sample #9 (Bulk 41), near the bottom of the stratum, returned an age of 1690 ± 30 (two-sigma calibrated range of AD 255–295).

Below Stratum II, Stratum III consists of back organic fine sand with crushed and whole oyster shell and some hard clam. This is by far the darkest and most organically enriched stratum encountered in TU1. It is also one of the thinner strata, beginning at 105 cmbd and ending at 113 cmbd. While most artifact counts remain the same in relation to the prior strata, the vertebrate fauna content excavated from levels associated with Stratum III (level J & K) are slightly elevated and the highest of any other excavated level. One radiocarbon assay was returned from charcoal collected from Column Sample #11 (Bulk 43) with an age of 2010 ± 30 (two-sigma calibrated range of 85–75 BC).

Below Stratum III lies Stratum IV, the final shell-bearing stratigraphic unit of TU1. Stratum IV is comprised of mostly very dark gray fine sand with oyster, gastropods, and some crushed shell and ends at approximately 141 cmbd. Material culture begins to drop off significantly in this stratum, with less pottery and flaked stone compared to overlying stratigraphic units. Beyond counts, the pottery represented in this stratum is very different than that found in overlying levels. Plain sand- and limestone-tempered wares still dominate, however a few spicule-tempered sherds are present as well, and more incised sherds are represented overall. Modified shell is characterized solely by lightning whelk scoop/spoons and hammers and numbers are generally consistent with former stratigraphic units. One outstanding difference related to gastropods however, is the increased presence of unmodified crown conch (*Melongena corona*). While no crown conchs were modified, their numbers rival those of the other gastropod taxa identified and quantified for this stratum. One radiocarbon assay was returned from charcoal collected from Column Sample #14 (Bulk 46) with an age of 2440 ± 30 (two-sigma calibrated range of 751–408 BC).

Stratum V is characterized by light gray fine sand with trace shell (oyster, gastropod, and hard clam). Artifact content drops significantly in this stratum, with only one pottery sherd and one chert flake recovered from the final three levels. Unmodified gastropods appear only in the uppermost level of this strata and vertebrate faunal remains reach their lowest numbers of the unit with only trace amounts in the basal level. Excavation ended at 180 cmbd.

Features

Three pit features were encountered during the excavation of TU1. Feature 1 (Str. IVa) and Feature 2 were mapped and excavated in situ, while Feature 3 (Str. VI) was not identified in excavation but presented itself in the side wall after excavation was completed. Profiles of two features are evident in the profile drawing of Test Unit 1: Feature 1 in Figure 7-5 and Feature 3 in Figure 7-4. The profile of Feature 2 is represented in Figure 7-6, along with its plan view and the plan view of Feature 1. All three features appear at the base of Stratum IV (the terminal shell deposit) and intrude into Stratum V. An AMS age estimate of 3660 ± 50 B.P. (two-sigma calibrated range of 2195–1900 BC) was returned on charcoal collected from the bulk material obtained from Feature 1. Charcoal from the fill of Feature 2 returned an AMS age estimate of 2730 ± 50 B.P. (two-sigma calibrated range of 930–812 BC), about three centuries older than the age estimate on charcoal from a bulk sample of Stratum IV (2440 ± 30 B.P.). Stratum IV evidently reflects a stable surface into which pits were dug over a span of at least a millennium.

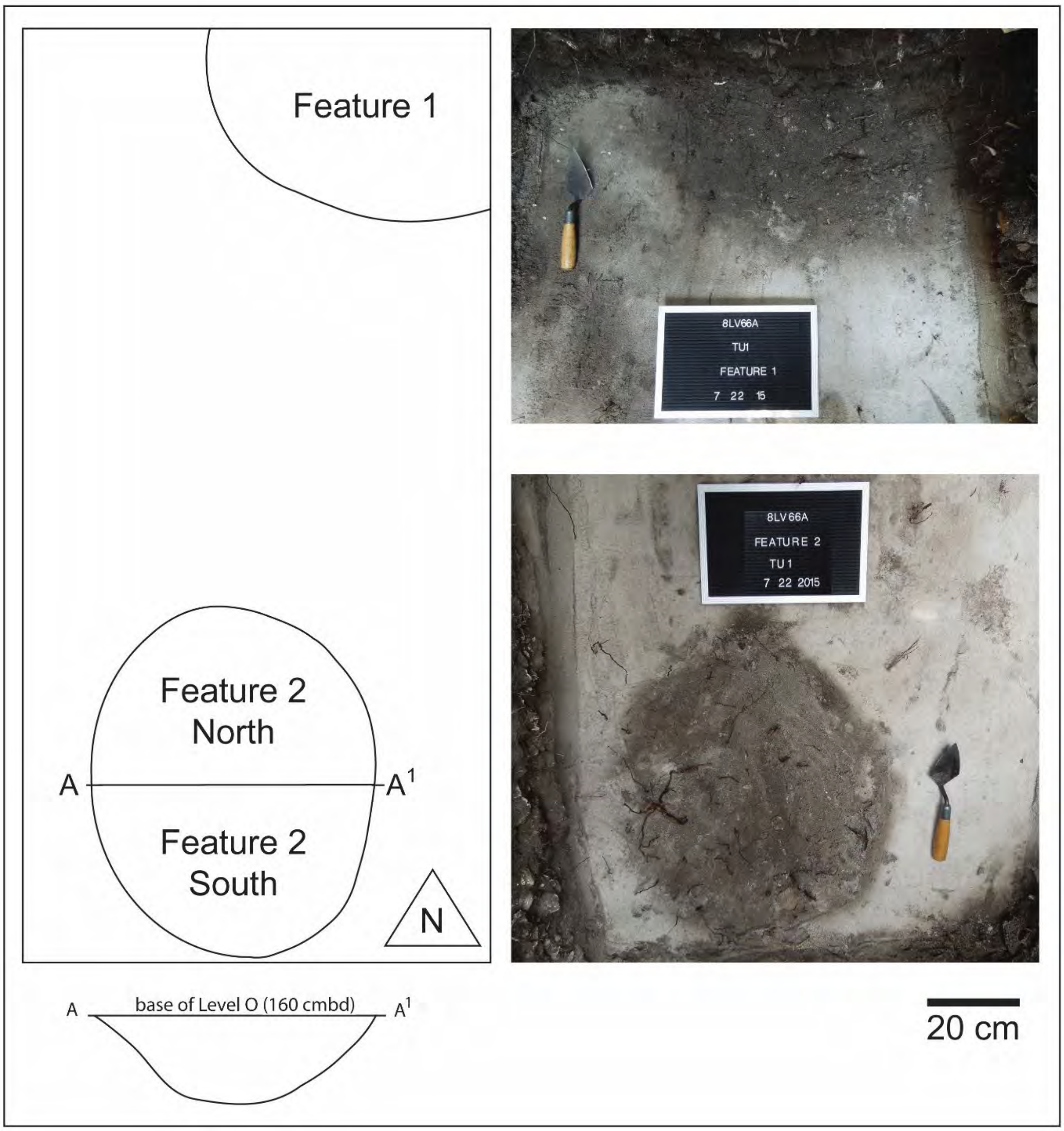

Figure 7-6. Plan schematic and profile drawing of features, with photos, Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a).

Feature 1 was encountered at 150 cmbd and extended to 162 cmbd, beginning in Stratum IV, and intruding into Stratum V. The feature appears to be a shallow circular pit, however only one quarter appeared in excavation as it was encountered in the northeast corner of the unit (Figure 7-6). Feature 1 contained moderate shell (oyster, scallop, tulip shell (*Fasciolaria sp*.), and pear whelk (*Busycotypus spiratus*)), vertebrate fauna, and one spicule-tempered crumb sherd. In plan, the feature measured ~60 cm in diameter and was 12 cm deep. The profile of this feature is well preserved in the north wall of TU1 (Figure 7-5). The sand matrix of the pit is a dark to very dark gray fine sand (10YR4/1, 3/1) and highly organic, much like that of Stratum IV, contrasting greatly with the light gray fine sand of Stratum V, into which the feature intrudes. All excavated materials were collected for flotation; there was no diagnostic material culture recovered in this feature.

Feature 2, also a circular pit, was encountered at 160 cmbd and extended to 181 cmbd. Like Feature 1, Feature 2 begins in Stratum IV and terminates in Stratum V. The entire feature was removed during excavation: the north half was bagged for 1/8-inch water screening while the southern half was bagged for flotation. Appearing in the center of the southern portion of TU1, the entire circumference of the feature was mapped (Figure 7-6), unlike Feature 1. The fill of Feature 2 is comprised of the shells of scallop, oyster, crown conch, pear whelk, tulip shell, lightning whelk and hard clam set within an organic dark gray and brown fine sand (10YR4/2). Vertebrate fauna is also represented in moderate amounts; no diagnostic material culture was recovered. An AMS age estimate of 2730 ± 30 B.P. (two-sigma calibrated range of 930–812 BC) was returned on charcoal collected from the bulk material obtained from Feature 1

The final feature, Feature 3, was not identified during excavation as it seemed that Stratum IV was sloping downward toward the southeast corner. After excavation terminated, it became apparent in the side wall of TU1 that this was not in fact the sloping of a stratum, but rather another pit feature. While a plan view is not available for this feature, from the wall profile it appears this is also a circular pit. Beginning at ~145 cmbd and terminating at ~172 cmbd, the feature begins in Stratum IV and ends in Stratum V, consistent with the others. The feature is comprised of oyster, scallop, tulip shell, and hard clam shell and a moderate amount of vertebrate fauna set within a matrix of highly organic black to very dark brown fine sand (10YR2/1, 2/2). While no diagnostic material culture was present, one chert flake and one spicule-tempered crumb sherd were recovered. One bulk sample was collected for flotation from the sidewall of TU1 (Figure 7-4).

MATERIAL CULTURE

This section provides a review of the material culture collected from TU1 excavations at Clam Beach (8LV66a). The review is divided by material, and includes subsections on pottery, stone, and shell.

Pottery Assemblage

An assemblage of 204 pottery sherds was recovered from TU1 at Clam Beach this field season. The 2014 field season yielded an additional 72 sherds, the details of which can be found in Technical Report 21 (Mahar 2015a). In this report, pottery is classified and discussed according to temper type, surface treatment, and decoration with culture-historical pottery types discussed only in the narrative. This is due to the inherent problems and changing typology of culture-historical classifications. Of the 204 sherds analyzed, 60 were less than 1/2-inch in maximum dimension, described in Table 7-3 as crumb sherds (by temper). Furthermore, the majority (113 of 144) of larger sherds have plain surfaces. Sand, limestone, and spicule are the most prevalent temper types in the region. The assemblage from Clam Beach is no different as limestone (66.7%) and sand (30.4%) make up the majority of temper types with spicule a distinct minority (2.9%). Finally, three sherds contain a mix of tempers and have been categorized as having “Assorted” tempers.

Of the limestone sherds recovered (*n* = 136) seven were unidentifiable (UID) and 44 were crumb sherds of limited analytical value. The UID designation is a result of the sherd being too eroded (chemical, mechanical) for further categorization. Additionally, the limestone temper of sherds often dissolves, leaving holes or gaps where the temper would have been. This was the case for 51 of the limestone-tempered sherds in this assemblage, all from the upper six levels of TU1 (Stratum I). Of the sherds that were not designated as crumb or UID, all but one has plain surfaces, meaning they had no decoration or surface treatment other than smoothing. The one sherd that was not plain is a rim sherd with punctations along the rim edge (Level L, Strat IV). Interestingly, this sherd is an outlier not only due to its surface treatment, but also its vessel form. By far, the majority of limestone temper sherds appear to be from straight-walled vessels. However, the rim-punctated sherd appears to be from a vessel with an incurvate rim (Figure 7-7f). In total there were 84 body sherds, seven rim sherds, and one basal sherd in the assemblage.

In contrast to limestone-tempered sherds in the assemblage, sand-tempered sherds display more diversity in surface treatment and form despite being far less numerous in the overall assemblage (*n* = 62). Only 16 of the 62 sand-tempered sherds are categorized as crumb sherds, and no sherds earned a UID designation. Plain sherds account for 54 percent of the larger sand-tempered specimens, while the balance exhibits either stamping, incising, or dentations (Table 7-3). Stamping is the most prevalent surface treatment (*n* = 11), separated into two general decoration types, check stamped and complicated stamped. Check-stamped sherds appear in low numbers in three separate strata (I, II, and IV). Stratum I (Level D) contained one check-stamped body sherd that presents bold checks and a micaceous paste. Two check-stamped sherds were recovered from Stratum II (Level I), one body sherd with bold checking and a podal support with fine checking. The two do not appear to be from the same vessel. Finally, Stratum IV (Level L) contained a rim sherd (three pieces, refit) with over stamping (Figure 7-7a).

Culture-historical typology would designate the Stratum II sherds as Deptford Check Stamped, however only the sherds from Stratum IV would fall into the appropriate era based on the radiocarbon assays associated with the strata. Check stamping was a favored surface treatment that extended far beyond the Deptford period, encompassing much of the Woodland era (1000 BC – AD 1200). Conversely, complicated stamped sherds appear only in the upper strata but in very low numbers. Level A contained two complicated stamped sherds, and Level F had one. It is possible that both sherds are contained within Stratum I, the Level F sherd having been recovered near the transition to Stratum II. The Level A sherds are likely from the

Table 7-3. Absolute Frequency of Pottery Sherds by Level, Tempter Type, and Surface Treatment, Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a).

	Limestone					Sand							Other				
Level	Plain	Punctated	UID	Crumb	Subtotal	Plain	Check	Comp.	Incised	Dentate	Crumb	Subtotal	Plain	Incised	Crumb	Subtotal	Total
A*	1		5[a]	1	7	5		2	1			8					15
B*	2		2[a]	1	5	1					1	2					7
C*	9[a]			23	32	6			1		4	11					43
D*	13[a]			2	15	1[b]	3				3	7					22
E*	13[a]			7	20												20
F	16[a]			5	21	2		1				3					24
G	7				7	2					1	3	2[c]			2	12
H	3			2	5							0					5
I					0	1	2			1		4					4
J	6				6	3						3					9
K	4			3	7	4[d]					3	7					14
L	5	1			6		3		2		2	7	1[e]	1[f]	1[e]	3	16
M	4				4				1			1					5
N											1	1					1
O									1			1					1
Wall Clean	1				1						1	1	1[e]			1	
Total	84	1	7	44	136	25	8	3	6	1	16	59	4	1	1	6	198

[a]Eroded
[b]Burnished Interior
[c]Limestone and Sand Temper
[d]1 with mica, 1 burnished with mica
[e]Spicule Temper
[f]Spicule and Fiber Temper

Figure 7-7. Examples of pottery sherds recovered from Test Unit 1 at Clam Beach (8LV66a): (a) sand tempered check stamped, Level L; (b) spicule and fiber tempered incised lip, Level L; (c) limestone tempered eroded, Level A; (d) sand tempered incised, Level L; (e) sand tempered incised rim, Level A; (f) limestone tempered punctated rim, Level L; (g) sand tempered incised, Level O.

same vessel but do not refit and present closer spaced lands than the sherd found in Level F. Curvilinear elements are clearly present on all sherds. The location of the sherds in the uppermost strata is consistent with the radiocarbon assay from the upper portion of Stratum II (two-sigma calibrated range of AD 655–725) which falls within the temporal range for Swift Creek pottery, albeit late in that period.

Incising is the second most common surface treatment (n = 9) in the assemblage of sand-tempered sherds and again falls into multiple decorative styles. Level A contains two sherds with an incised rim in the fashion of Weeden Island incised rims (example Figure 7-7: e), each from a different vessel. No further decoration can be discerned on either sherd. The three sherds recovered from Level L and M (Stratum IV) appear to be from the same vessel and present a type of cross-hatching style of incising that appears similar to some types of check stamping, but has clearly been executed with a stylus of some type (example Figure 7-7d). The interior of the sherds appear to have been scraped as well, in a unidirectional fashion, and some sooting appears on the interior surface. Finally, Level O (the last level with pottery present) contained only one sherd, a cross-incised rim sherd (Figure 7-7g) reminiscent of those found in the basal shell components of A.B. Midden (8LV65) (Mahar 2015a:134). Had this sherd been spicule tempered and not sand tempered, it would have been classified as St. John's Incised according to culture-historical pottery types (Austin and Endonino 2011). Sherds of this type are often associated with what archaeologists have termed the "Transitional Period" (Milanich 1994:35). Lastly, one sand-tempered sherd exhibits a dentate-stamped surface treatment. Besides being the only dentate-stamped sherd, the artifact also exhibits a very heterogeneous paste. Smooth quartz sand grains are the primary temper component while mica, a few shell flecks, and an unidentifiable black substance are also apparent.

The balance of the pottery from TU1 represents only a small fraction of the overall assemblage. Only two sherds from the assemblage are spicule tempered, one plain body sherd and one crumb sherd. Neither of much analytical value, both were recovered from Level L (Stratum IV). The final three sherds are of a mixed temper, earning the designation "Assorted" in Table 7-3. Two plain sherds from Level G (Strat II) are tempered with both limestone and sand. The sherds do not refit, but may be from the same vessel, though one is much thinner than the other, which may be from near the base of the vessel. Finally, a spicule- and fiber-tempered rim sherd with incised tick marks on the lip was recovered from Level L (Figure 7-7b), the most diverse level for pottery in TU1.

Overall, a large amount (30 percent) of the pottery sherds recovered from TU1 precluded secondary analysis due to their small size (less than 1/2-inch maximum measurement). Of the sherds that were able to be categorized according to surface treatment (n = 133), the overwhelming majority are plain, having no additional surface treatment (n = 113), and the bulk of those were limestone tempered (n = 84). One limestone-tempered sherd stands out for having simple punctations along the rim edge of an otherwise plain surface. In contrast to this, 18 of 43 sand-tempered sherds exhibit some sort of surface treatment. And while Table 7-3 shows only four categories of surface treatment, there is in fact more diversity in style and execution with multiple types of both check stamping and incising applied to sand-tempered wares. Additionally, the presence of mica inclusions in some of the sand-tempered sherds indicates that they are likely nonlocal, perhaps imported from the panhandle region of Florida or southwest Georgia, which may suggest that other sherds recovered were also from nonlocal vessels.

In chronological terms, the vertical distribution of sherds in TU1 corresponds well with the radiocarbon assays obtained from selected samples. Both the Weeden Island (incised rim) and Swift Creek (complicated stamped) sherds were recovered in levels above the youngest assay at the top of Stratum II, AD 655–770, which falls within the Late Woodland period when Swift Creek was on the wane and Weeden Island pottery was on the rise in the region. Furthermore, check-stamped sherds were recovered from the upper three strata in TU1, but below the Late Woodland varieties above. The two radiocarbon dates most closely associated with check-stamped sherds are AD 255–415 and 85 B.C–AD 60, which places them in the

Middle Woodland Deptford period, again consistent with the regional chronology. Spicule-tempered sherds, although few, do not appear until the basal shell stratum (IV) sometime before 85 BC–AD 60 and after the oldest assay, 2195–1900 BC It is also important to note that these spicule-tempered sherds were recovered from Level L, the most diverse level for pottery from TU1 with the most tempers and surface treatment combinations of any other level. Level L roughly corresponds to the onset of Stratum IV, the dark, rich organic stratum in Figure 7-4 and 7-5. The diversity in pottery coincides with a drop in vertebrate fauna and an increase in unmodified gastropods. It might be that this stratum represents a surface that was exposed for a prolonged period of time, enabling the accumulation of material culture from occupations spanning multiple phases of site use.

Lithic Assemblage

An inventory of all lithic artifacts is given in Table 7-4. The vast majority of flaked stone was made of chert, which is not unexpected for the region. Chert flakes were few in number (*n* = 7), but distributed widely across levels of TU1. Only one flake exhibits evidence of utilization. Evidence of chert core reduction is present as well, although mostly in Stratum I where 9 of 11 pieces of chert shatter were recovered. One chert biface fragment was also recovered from Level I (Figure 7-8a), the same level that produced the solitary dentate-stamped pottery sherd. Besides chert, two worked limestone artifacts were recovered: one piece of shatter (Level A) and a ground stone (Level H).

Table 7-4. Absolute Frequency and Weight of Flaked Stone and Miscellaneous Rock by Level, Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a).

	-------------Chert-------------			-------Limestone-------			
Level	Biface	Flake	Shatter	Ground Stone	Shatter	Misc. Rock	Weight
A		1	1		1		17.8
B		1	1				3.2
C			7			1	6.5
D		1					0.3
E						3	1.9
F							0.0
G		1[c]					4.7
H			1	1			17.0
I	1						15.0
J		2	1				4.5
K							0.0
L		1					7.2
M						1	3.8
N						1	0.4
O							0.0
P		1					0.2
Total	1	7	11	1	1	6	82.5

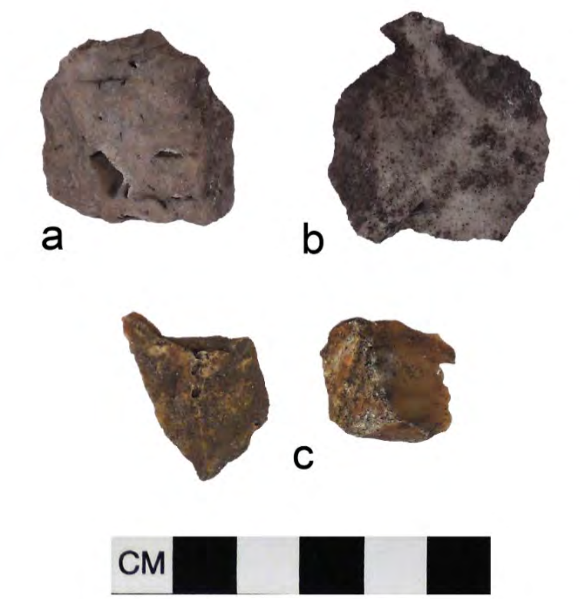

Figure 7-8. Examples of Flaked Stone Recovered from Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a): (a) chert biface fragment, Level I; (b) chert flake, Level L; (c) chert flakes, Level J.

Modified Shell Assemblage

Fifty-three modified shell objects were recovered from the excavation of TU1 at Clam Beach (Table 7-5). Modified shell is present in nearly every level; however the distribution of modified shell varies throughout by species and morphological form. The classification of modified shell objects follows the functional typology formulated by William Marquardt (1992) for his investigations in South Florida. This typology remains the most useful for the larger region, although functional typologies have inherent problems as tools may have multiple forms and uses and the objects themselves may have had multiple use-lives. For ease of discussion, the shell objects recovered from TU1 have been divided into six categories: modified shell, containers, impact tools, edge tools, measuring tools, and ornamentation.

By far the largest category of modified shell objects is unspecified "Modified Shell" accounting for nearly half of the assemblage (*n* = 24) (Table 7-5). This category encompasses shell items that appear to have been intentionally worked or utilized to some degree, but the ultimate form or function of the item is unknown. Of the "Modified Shell" from the excavation of TU1, the majority have been identified as Lightning whelk (*n* = 12), followed by Hard clam (*n* = 6), miscellaneous gastropod (*n* = 3), and Crown conch (*n* = 3). Miscellaneous gastropod worked shell items are likely made of Lightning whelk, or some similar species of large marine snail such as Horse conch (*Triplofusus giganteus*). Thus, in cases where morphology indicative of species is missing, worked shell items were merely classified as "Miscellaneous gastropod." It is important to note that large marine snail species besides Lightning whelk are generally missing from archaeological contexts in the immediate region. Overall, worked shell items are typically made of robust species such as Lightning whelk, Crown conch, and Hard clam. While Tulip shell and Pear whelk were also collected, we have yet to note any modifications on these

Table 7-5. Absolute Frequency of Modified Shell Objects by Level Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a).

								Columnella				
Level	Modi-Fied Shell	Scoop/ Spoon	Dipper	Cup	Cutting Edge Tool	Adze	Scraper	Hafted Hammer	Ham-mer	Net Gauge	Bead	Total
A	5[e]											5
B	2[c]											2
C	1[d]				1[d]			1[d]				3
D									1[a]			1
E	1[c]										1[a]	2
F	1[d]		2[d]									3
G	2[d]	2[d]		1[d]				2[d]				7
H						1[d]		1[d]				2
I	4[f]	3[d]										7
J	3[d]								1[d]			4
K	1[c]	1[d]					1[d]	1[b]		1[a]		5
L	3[g]	3[d]										6
M		2[d]						1[d]				3
N	1[d]	1[d]						1[d]				3
Total	24	12	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	53

[a] = Misc. gastropod
[b] = Crown conch
[c] = Hard clam
[d] = Lightning whelk
[e] = 3 Misc. gastropod, 1 Crown conch, 1 Hard clam
[f] = 3 Lightning whelk, 1 Hard clam
[g] = 2 Crown conch, 1 Lightning Whelk

more delicate shells. Going forward, the rest of the modified shell objects will follow the South Florida typology (Marquardt 1992), grouped within larger categories following a functional typology. Where applicable, the corresponding type number from the South Florida typology is offered in parenthesis.

The second largest category combines those items of worked shell that would function as containers or utensils, including dipper vessels (Type 47), cups (Type 48), and spoon/scoops (Type 50) (Marquardt 1992:215–216). Twelve Lightning whelk spoon/scoops were identified in the excavation of TU1 at Clam Beach (Figure 7-9f). No spoon/scoops were recovered from Strata I or V. The majority of spoon/scoops were recovered from Strata II and IV, split nearly evenly with only one recovered from Stratum III. The number of spoon/scoops corresponds with heightened numbers of unmodified Lightning whelk in Strata II–IV. The final items from the container category include one Lightning whelk cup (Figure 7-9d) and two Lightning whelk dipper vessels (Figure 7-9:a), all of which were found in Stratum II. It is important to note that very few empirical studies of whelk reduction techniques exist currently and it is not out of the question that the above containers were manufactured during a reductive process in the effort to make other forms of modified Lightning whelk objects.

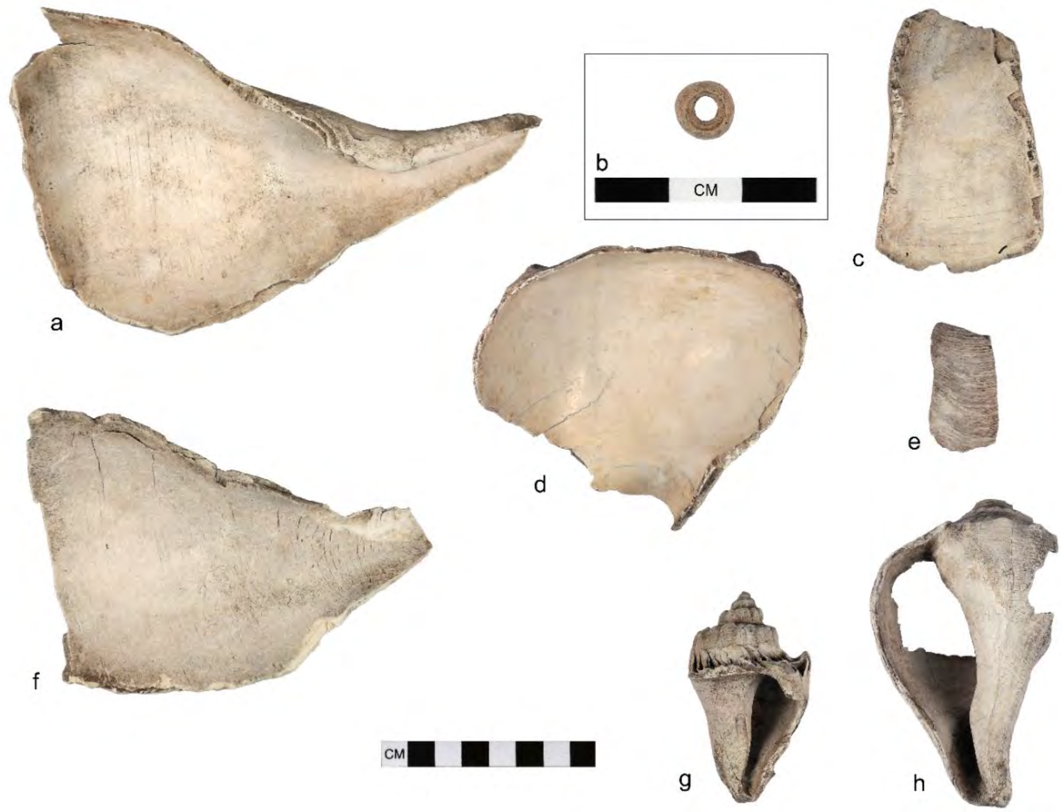

Figure 7-9. Examples of modified shell recovered from Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a): (a) dipper vessel, Level F; (b) biconical bead, Level E; (c) adze, Level H; (d) cup, Level G; (e) net gauge, Level K; (f) scoop/spoon, Level N; (g) Type G hammer, Level A; (h) Lightning whelk hammer, Level N.

The third largest category of worked shell objects are impact tools, in this case hammers (*n* = 9). Two types of hammer have been identified in the assemblage from TU1, hafted hammers and columella hammers. The South Florida typology distinguishes among hafted hammers according to species, thus ultimately three types of hammers have been identified from Clam Beach. Type A hafted Lightning whelk hammers are by far the most common (*n* = 6), appearing in Strata I, II, and IV (Figure 7-9h). A second type is the Type G Crown conch hammer (Type 18) (Figure 7-9g). While numerous Type G hammers have been recovered from contexts at Shell Mound (8LV42) and other sites close to the mainland, only one was recovered from TU1 at Clam Beach (Level K). Finally, two columella hammers (Type 27) were recovered from TU1. While Lightning whelk is the most likely candidate for both items, one columella hammer is represented by only the basal portion thus it could not be discerned which way the spiral turned. Thus, while the basal attrition clearly identifies the object as a hammer, the item lacks the necessary morphology to definitively determine the species of shellfish from which it was made.

The fourth category of modified shell tool are edged tools, defined for the present purposes as any type of tool that is designed to reduce another material by cutting, chopping, scraping, or planing. Three types of edged tools are observed in the TU1 assemblage. One cutting-edge tool, unhafted (Type 10) was recovered from Level C. While the basal end of the Lightning whelk object is oblique, it shows no signs of an attempt at hafting. It also does not appear that this item was heavily utilized in any way. One gastropod adze (Type 32) was recovered from Level H (Figure 7-9c). This Lighting whelk adze is well manufactured with a single beveled working edge; it is unknown if the object was once hafted or not. The final edged tool is classified as a Lightning whelk scraper, although the only scraper in the South Florida typology is manufactured from a bivalve (Type 39, Bivalve Knife/Scraper) (Marquardt 1992:211). The object in question, recovered from Level K, is ground and has a beveled edge but is much too thin to qualify as an adze. The other possible category this item could fall into is “spatula,” however this type is not included in the South Florida typology, although it is reported as having been used as a category in other projects (Marquardt 1992:212).

The final two worked shell objects fall into two different categories: ornamentation and measurement. One biconically drilled bead of unknown shell material was recovered in Level E from Clam Beach (Figure 7-9b). The bead measures 8.1 mm in diameter, 5.5 mm in thickness, with a 3.3 mm hole diameter. The South Florida typology classifies shell beads as Type 46 with a number of subclassifications. The Clam Beach bead falls best into the category of Type 46b, Bead, Disk Variety (Marquardt 1992:215), although not precisely. While clearly shorter in thickness (or length) than in diameter, this bead does not have flat sides as expressed in the South Florida Typology. The bead recovered from Clam Beach is well rounded. Thus, the Clam Beach bead may better fall into the less descript Type 46i “Bead, Other Variety” reserved for beads that do not fit into one of the eight other categories. Beads of a similar variety have been recovered in the immediate region but have not been thoroughly reported as of this writing.

Finally, one net mesh gauge (Type 43) was recovered from TU1 at Clam Beach (Figure 7-9e), representing the sole measurement tool recovered during our excavation. The object measures 26.8 mm in width at the center and appears to have been cut from the outer whorl of a large gastropod, most likely Lightning whelk. Net mesh gauges have been identified and studied by Karen Walker (2000) of the Florida Museum of Natural History. She notes that these devices have been variously reported as “cut shell sections” or “polished rectangles,” clearly favoring a formal typology over the functional one used in the South Florida typology. The items in question are hypothesized to have been used in the construction of fishing nets to keep the mesh size uniform throughout net construction. Similar objects are still in use today, though infrequently, and are typically made of wood or plastic. Walker observed two modal sizes for net mesh gauges after measuring 29 specimens from South Florida (size range 12, 60 mm); the larger at 49 mm and the smaller at 19 mm wide (Walker 2000:33). Overall, the smaller gauge was the higher frequency of the two, which Walker suggests is indicative of the importance of smaller fish to the subsistence economy. The net mesh gauge recovered from Clam Beach aligns with a small fraction of her gauges, well within the known range of net mesh gauge sizes. Interestingly, one other net mesh gauge was recovered from excavations at North Key, at A. B. Midden (8LV65) (Mahar 2015a:138). That item, made of Hard clam, measured 32.2 mm wide, again falling in the middle of Walker’s two optimal size classes, but still not outside the range of expected widths.

INVERTEBRATE FAUNA

Invertebrate fauna from Clam Beach was collected from both general excavation of TU1 and the bulk column. Collection strategies differed slightly due to field constraints. Bivalves were not collected from general excavation unless they were determined to have been modified. The reason for this is that oyster shells comprise the bulk of archaeological remains at most of the sites in the region and due to their ubiquity, it has not been routine practice to collect or quantify their density or frequency. Gastropods, however, are routinely collected from general excavation but limited to Crown conch, Lightning whelk, Pear whelk, and Tulip shell in most cases. This selection of gastropods appear to have been targeted for subsistence and/or raw material uses (see modified shell section above). While other gastropods are occasionally recovered in general excavation (moon snail, periwinkle, oyster drills, etc.) they are not always systematically collected due to their rarity and small size. However, both gastropods and bivalves are quantified from all bulk samples on a routine basis. Thus, while the general excavation sample does not represent the bivalve or minor gastropod components, the bulk sample is not selective by taxa.

The following section reviews some preliminary observations of the invertebrate component from Clam Beach, TU1. As the collection strategies differed from gastropods and bivalves, the section will be divided accordingly.

Gastropods

Since 2013 it has been standard operating procedure to collect both modified and unmodified gastropods during general excavation of LSAS projects. Beyond tool selection, collection of unmodified gastropods has also offered quantifiable data on the collection preferences and subsistence strategies of ancient coastal inhabitants as well as environmental and ecological change through time. Table 7-6 provides an inventory of unmodified gastropod shell recovered from the general excavation of TU1 at Clam Beach by level, including count, weight, and species. Quantified in Table 7-6 are the whole and partially broken gastropod shells as compared to the absolute number of total modified shell objects by level (from Table 7-5). The counts below do not include fragments of gastropods, as to better reflect MNI represented per level. Minor numbers of ancillary gastropods (periwinkles, oyster drills, moon snails, etc.) were recovered as well and can be found in the catalog appendix at the end of this report.

The frequency and diversity of gastropods is highest in the shell midden component of TU1 (Strata I–IV), dropping off significantly in Strata V below the midden. Within the shell-rich strata, diversity and frequency of gastropods are the lowest in Stratum I (approximately levels A–E), as are the occurrences of modified shell objects. The highest frequency and diversity of unmodified gastropods come from Strata II, III, and IV. Lightning whelk dominates the assemblage in Strata II and III, but drops in Stratum IV, where Tulip shell, Pear whelk, and Crown conch all occur in higher numbers. The strata dominated by Lightning whelk also tend to have higher occurrences of modified shell objects, not surprising as the majority of worked shell is crafted from Lightning whelk.

Table 7-6. Absolute Frequency and Weight of Unmodified Gastropods by Level and Species, Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a).

	Crown Conch		Lightning Whelk		Pear Whelk		Tulip Shell		Total Unmodified	Total Modified
Level	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	wt(g)	ct	ct
A	4	120.0	9	695.6	17	241.9	7	297.6	37	5
B	1	56.8	8	205.6	7	142.0	5	148.9	21	2
C	3	114.3	3	95.8	4	94.6	6	327.6	16	3
D	1	37.9	6	1,204.5	1	36.9	4	221.8	12	1
E	1	25.9	3	109.8	4	138.2	3	141.4	11	2
F	9	574.1	27	2,993.2	9	250.9	18	860.1	63	3
G	7	430.6	21	2,068.2	11	250.8	22	1,365.0	61	7
H	9	370.2	39	4,378.0	2	29.2	14	821.1	64	2
I	2	93.0	42	4,802.5	20	449.4	15	1,330.9	79	7
J	6	221.5	50	3,659.5	13	201.7	17	901.7	86	4
K	8	395.6	34	2,468.3	3	37.4	9	124.5	54	5
L	18	587.2	36	2,087.7	18	162.1	46	647.7	118	6
M	21	894.4	14	932.2	43	339.0	34	840.4	112	3
N	24	1,440.4	3	237.0	47	346.5	43	855.8	117	3
O	24	1,869.3	1	56.4			4	64.0	29	0
Total	138	7,231.2	296	25,994.3	199	2,720.6	247	8,948.5	880	53

While all four species co-occur throughout TU1, there are discernable changes proportionally over time (Figure 7-11). The very base of the shell deposit, represented by Level O (transition between Strata V & IV), is dominated by Crown conch with a minor contribution by Tulip shell and Lightning Whelk. Above Level O, Stratum IV maintains a similar number of Crown conchs, while Pear whelk and Tulip shell quickly rise to dominate the shell component, with Lightning whelk rising in number as the stratum builds. The rise in Lightning whelk continues in Stratum III while the number of Crown conch, Pear whelk and Tulip shell sharply decline at the same time. Crown conch never returns to be a major component of the gastropod assemblage. Stratum II is dominated by Lightning whelk, followed by Tulip shell and Pear whelk, with Crown conch represented only in minor numbers. Stratum I is by far the most equitable, with nearly the same about of Lightning whelk, Pear whelk, and Tulip shell, with a minor Crown conch component.

At first glance, the higher frequency of Crown conch at the base of the Clam Beach shell deposit might be indicative of ecological change, such as an influx of freshwater as Crown conch can tolerate much lower salinity levels than Lightning whelk. However, the high frequency of Pear whelk and Tulip shell (both high salinity species) with Crown conch, belies such a simple explanation. The mixed assemblage of both high and low salinity species clearly indicates the use of diverse resource patches throughout time, some of which were likely beyond the immediate vicinity of the islands.

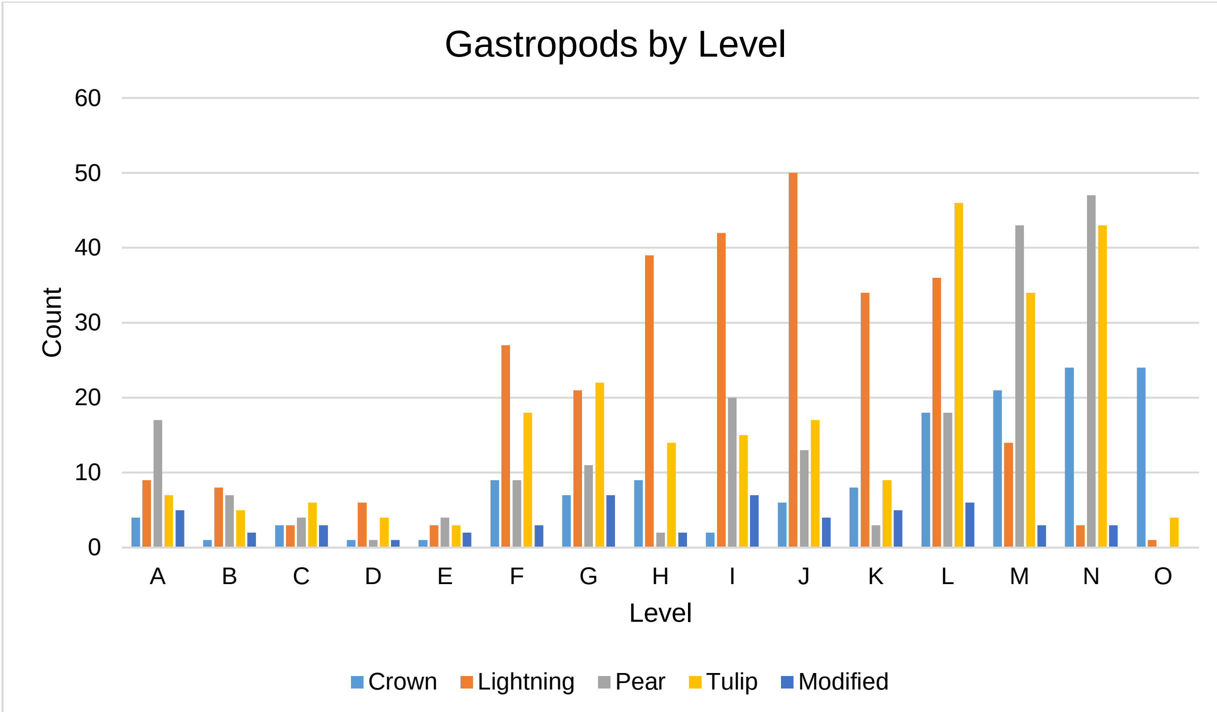

Figure 7-11. Absolute Frequency of Unmodified Gastropods by Taxa and Level and Modified Gastropods by Level, Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a).

Beyond gastropod collection for subsistence, there is also a notable technological pattern evident at Clam Beach. From the analysis of materials recovered from Clam Beach we have observed that Pear whelk and Tulip shell are never modified for tool use. This pattern extends to the nearshore sites as well, although the two species are never represented in high numbers far from the distal islands. The other two key gastropods, Lightning whelk and Crown conch, are far more prevalent and are collected as both food items and raw material for artifacts, likely due to their more robust shells. Lightning whelk, as has been shown from the Clam Beach materials, is a very versatile material fitting a variety of needs from tools to utensils. Crown conch however, appears to be more limited in its technological use value, appearing only as Type G hammers if modified at all. What is striking about the Crown conch at Clam Beach is the rarity of Type G hammers or other evidence of modification. While it is clear that Crown conch were available from their presence throughout the column, for some reason it was not a common practice to transform them into hammers or other tools. This stands in stark contrast to other sites in the region, especially Shell Mound (8LV42), where Type G hammers are ubiquitous (Sassaman et al. 2015a:82; Chapter 2, this report).

Bivalves

As mentioned earlier, one bulk sample column was excavated into the east profile of TU1 upon its completion. The goal of this subsistence column was to quantify dietary changes over time throughout the deposit. While detailed zooarchaeological analysis of the samples has not yet been conducted, there are some preliminary observations that can be included in this report. Each 30 x 30 x 10-cm sample was processed with a Dausman Flote-Tech flotation machine. The light fraction of each sample was archived for future analysis while the heavy fraction was fractionated (1/4, 1/8, and <1/8-inch materials). Both 1/4 and 1/8-inch materials were sorted and cataloged, however only the 1/4-inch materials will be discussed here; invertebrate material under 1/4-inch has not been sorted according to taxa as of this writing.

Table 7-7 represents the findings of the preliminary analysis of the bulk column, including a breakdown of the major bivalve components, oyster, scallop, and hard clam. Also shown in Table 7-7 are the absolute weights of gastropods and vertebrate fauna for comparison. Only unmodified specimens are included in this table. Due to the fragmentary nature of the gastropods from the column samples, Crown conch, Lightning whelk, Pear whelk, and Tulip shell, and miscellaneous gastropod have been collapsed into the category “Gastropod” for the table. Miscellaneous gastropod is a category comprised of small fragments of gastropods, such as fragments from the outer whorl, that are missing identifying morphological characteristics that would enable the sorting into strict taxonomic categories. Additionally, with such small samples (on average 10 liters per sample), the separation by taxa may be misleading depending on the extent of crushed shell in any given sample; thus, identification may be more or less difficult or accurate depending on the analyst and the integrity of the shell component. This is not an issue for the major bivalve constituents, as morphology varies drastically between the major taxa.

Table 7-7. Absolute Weights of Invertebrate Taxa Recovered in the Bulk Sample Column by Sample Number and Species, Test Unit 1, Clam Beach (8LV66a).

Stratum	Sample Number	Level	Oyster wt(g)	Scallop* wt(g)	Hard clam wt(g)	Gastropod** wt(g)	Vertebrate Fauna wt(g)
I	1	0-10	4163.0	385.5	284.8	189.8	19.4
I	2	10-20	4225.0	489.9	304.9	123.9	28.7
I	3	20-30	4399.5	508.7	297.0	107.7	40.7
I/II	4	30-40	5371.1	602.7	319.8	235.6	27.7
II	5	40-50	6685.0	706.2	523.7	219.7	18.6
II	6	50-60	7261.3	407.1	318.3	103.2	3.9
II	7	60-70	4378.9	360.7	253.8	97.0	2.5
II	8	70-80	6041.6	280.0	190.7	186.9	33.7
II	9	80-90	5017.7	542.6	406.4	212.8	12.4
II/III	10	90-100	7225.5	599.2	393.8	576.5	13.5
III	11	100-110	5710.1	936.4	791.2	113.3	24.7
III/IV	12	110-114	1631.8	566.0	536.9	0.0	11.2
IV	13	114-120	532.4	702.3	657.7	276.9	3.8
IV	14	120-130	1011.8	327.3	183.6	252.0	13.3
IV/V	15	130-138	661.1	318.8	8.1	141.9	16.2
V	16	138-148	131.4	133.6	59.4	5.9	3.0
Total			64,447.2	7,867.0	5,530.1	2,842.93	273.3

*Trace amount of shell cataloged under the category of “Scallop” may in fact be a similar species of bivalve, misidentified due to the small, fragmentary nature of the materials.

**Trace amounts of periwinkle, moon snail, and oyster drill as well as other small gastropods may be included.

Beginning with the base of the cultural deposit, Stratum V (Sample 16) is the only stratum where oyster is not the major bivalve component, here barely eclipsed by scallop shell (Table 7-7). Hard clam is also present as a minor component with trace amounts of gastropod and vertebrate fauna. With the transition to Stratum IV, all major taxa are on the rise except for hard clam which drops off significantly. In Stratum IV, oyster is slowly becoming the dominate taxa, with scallop and hard clam in close competition alongside a steady increase in gastropod presence. It is interesting to note that samples from Stratum IV are more diverse in composition than the samples of subsequent strata. Transitioning to Stratum III, oyster becomes the dominate taxa followed by nearly equal amounts of scallop and hard clam (Sample 12). Vertebrate fauna remains comparable to former samples, while gastropods disappear from the assemblage in Sample 12. Stratum III represents a major spike in oyster shell, with nearly four times the amount of oyster recovered from Stratum IV. Scallop and hard clam increase by about a third and gastropods are reintroduced into the assemblage. The transition to Stratum II (Sample 10) is marked by another increase in oyster and a decrease in scallop and hard clam with the largest increase in gastropods in the entire assemblage. Overall, Stratum II is characterized primarily by oyster shell, followed in descending order by scallop, hard clam, and gastropod. Stratum I mimics this composition almost precisely, save that weights are slightly lower across the board.

Overall, oyster shell comprises the majority of archaeological remains recovered from the bulk column samples at Clam Beach from Strata I–III. Second to oyster, scallop and hard clam are the next highest contributors. Scallop dominates over hard clam in every sample, even though hard clam is more dense and thus weighs more per fragment suggesting that more scallop were harvested than hard clam. Bivalves from the column sample are in accord with the gastropod data presented above: it is clear that throughout the use of the site multiple ecological patches were targeted for collection purposes. While hard clams are known to burrow in mud flats, scallops prefer grass beds, and oysters form reefs in nearshore estuaries. To a great extent, they are mutually exclusive. Furthermore, among the bivalve taxa, hard clams represent the highest salinity tolerance (20–32.5 ppt), followed by scallop (20–30 ppt), then oyster which can tolerate salinity levels from 10–28 ppt (Source: Smithsonian Marine Station website).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The well-stratified deposit at Clam Beach accumulated over the course of three millennia and is the result of marine collecting strategies involving bivalves, gastropods, and fishes. Initial occupation began in the Late Archaic era, represented by three pit features. Feature 1 returned an AMS age estimate of 3660 ± 50 B.P. (two-sigma calibrated range of 2195–2165 BC). From this initial occupation, Clam Beach continued to be used nearly without interruption for the next three thousand years.

The material assemblages recovered from Clam Beach excavations indicate that the majority of archaeological materials accumulated during the Woodland era. Two main tempers dominated the assemblage, limestone and sand, however sand-tempered sherds presented more diverse surface treatments. While the majority of sand-tempered sherds were undecorated temporally diagnostic pottery types consisted of Deptford Check Stamped, Swift Creek

Complicated Stamped, and Weeden Island Incised rims. Modified shell represented the next most common artifact category with 53 modified specimens spanning a range of uses. Modified shell objects included containers, impact tools, edged tools, measurement tools and ornaments and were present in varying amounts throughout TU1. Only Lightning whelk, Hard clam, and Crown conch were modified. Lithic artifacts were few, represented mostly by chert flakes and shatter with only one biface fragment.

Beyond material culture, the excavation at Clam Beach has much to offer by way of understanding the changing practices of fisher-hunter-gatherer groups who visited or lived on North Key and the ecological changes that the island itself may have experienced over the last three millennia. Certainly, it can be demonstrated that the islands' occupants enjoyed the diverse habitats surrounding the island and it might be further demonstrated that the collection of certain taxa required leaving the island in pursuit of higher or lower salinity items. Further investigation of the invertebrate taxa collected in this excavation is certainly warranted.

CHAPTER 8
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kenneth E. Sassaman

Reported in the foregoing chapters are the results of archaeological fieldwork conducted from 2014 through 2016 at sites in the Cedar Keys and Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuges by staff of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey (LSAS) and students of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Field School, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. This report fulfills obligations of ARPA permits LSCKNWR022113, LSCKNWR060614 and LSCKNWR060315 issued by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It also builds on a decade on research in the Lower Suwannee study area, which includes work at sites on state and private inholdings of the Refuges. The LSAS has now conducted test excavations at 19 of the 112 known sites in the study area; another ~20 sites are known to us primarily through surface collections donated by private citizens and the balance through mostly cryptic accounts of earlier survey efforts. Much remains to be done, so in this chapter we offer recommendations for future efforts after summarizing the main findings of the work reported here and putting them into regional context.

SHELL MOUND (8LV42), PALMETTO MOUND (8LV2), DENNIS CREEK MOUND (8LV41), AND KOMAR (8LV290)

Four sites located in an area of about one square kilometer are registered with the state of Florida as discrete archaeological resources. This administrative necessity belies the interdependence and complementarity of these sites. Despite the intertidal water that separates Shell Mound from Palmetto Mound and from Komar, these three places arguably are components of a single, if differentiated constellation of residential, mortuary, and ritual places, as is Dennis Creek Mound to the west of Shell Mound, connected by land. In the terminology of the National Register of Historic Places, these four sites might be considered “contributing components” of a “district.” However, it is not simply spatial proximity that draws these sites together. In their particular timing and purpose, each of these four sites contributed to a history of dwelling and ritual activity that is narrated best in relational terms. Indeed, the legibility of this history depends on even larger scales of time and space as these sites gathered up things and persons from other times and places. There any many questions that have yet to be asked and answered, but at this stage of research we recognize good progress in our effort to document these sites and the connections among them.

Palmetto (8LV2) and Dennis Creek (8LV41)Mounds

The two mortuary mounds, Palmetto and Dennis Creek, were dug into by antiquarians and looters as early as the mid-19th century. In his 2017 dissertation on Palmetto Mound, Mark Donop details the efforts of Decatur Pittman, Montague Tallant, and others to mine the site for mortuary goods, many of which ended up in museum collections. He also summarizes the 1960s efforts of students of John Goggin of the University of Florida to garner information from the now-compromised site through controlled excavation. Despite (and perhaps because of) these efforts, Palmetto Mound remained shrouded in mystery until Donop undertook the tasks of analyzing museum collections and paper records, and, in 2014, excavating into remnants of the mound to record intact stratigraphy and obtain samples for radiometric dating. Coupled with pottery provenance research headed by Neill Wallis (e.g., Wallis et al. 2017), the results of Donop's work provided a solid foundation for the chronology, content, and internal structure of Palmetto Mound, arguably the densest and longest-lived cemetery on the northern Gulf Coast of Florida. The additional fieldwork reported here (Chapter 3) affirmed and expanded the results of testing in 2014 (Donop 2015).

The other mortuary mound in this group of four sites, Dennis Creek Mound, also suffered badly under the spades of those seeking objects like pots and celts, including C. B. Moore, who was not impressed. His published observations (Moore 1902:215) are not terribly helpful, although in his indifference we get the sense that Dennis Creek Mound was never the mortuary facility that was Palmetto Mound. It evidently never housed the remains of more than a few individuals (and possibly no articulated persons), and it was not a repository of Weeden Island vessels and related objects in the centuries following the abandonment of Shell Mound, after ca. AD 650. As documented through the efforts of Anthony Boucher (2017), and summarized in Chapter 2 of this report, Dennis Creek Mound was erected at about the same time that Shell Mound assumed its final, arcuate form, ca. AD 550. Its basal stratum consists of shell midden that matches the composition and texture of midden from Shell Mound, capped by a mixture of oyster shell with the white and brownish-yellow sand of the natural substrate, the presumed stratum in which Moore observed disarticulated human remains. In this particular configuration, Dennis Creek Mound appears to mimic the early portion of Palmetto Mound documented by Donop (2017). Palmetto Mound was actively used for centuries before and after Dennis Creek Mound was erected (by 400 BC, if not earlier, through the late 13th century AD). The lack of radiometric age estimates from Palmetto Mound that are coeval with the heyday of Shell Mound activity (AD 400–650) suggests to Donop (Chapter 3) that mortuary activity at Palmetto may have been on hiatus. If so, Dennis Creek Mound (and possibly the conical mound at the opening of Shell Mound) may have assumed whatever active role Palmetto Mound had in the lives of predecessors. Palmetto Mound later received a large assemblage of Weeden Island pottery vessels and perhaps additional human burials as late as the 13th century AD We take this as tacit evidence that its significance on the landscape endured whether or not it was actively used or whether or not the logic of its significance changed over time, which seems likely given discontinuities in practice.

Shell Mound (8LV42)

As a place of ritual gathering, Shell Mound was likely sited with reference to Palmetto Mound. The latter place was well established as a locus of human interment long before feasting and terraforming commenced at Shell Mound ca. AD 400. However, Shell Mound was the locus of intermittent settlement for over two millennia before it arose as a place of ritual gathering. We have documented limited but important traces of a Late Archaic component beneath Shell Mound, estimated to date ca. 2400 BC based on one AMS assay on charcoal (Sassaman et al. 2013). Other sites in the study area provide supporting radiometric evidence for a substantial Late Archaic presence from ca. 2700-1500 BC In addition, three cemeteries of estimated Late Archaic age have eroded from the shorefaces of islands consisting of remnants of parabolic dunes like the one on which Shell Mound was sited. The position of these Late Archaic cemeteries at the ends of parabolic dune arms anticipates, in not mirrors, the emplacement of burials at Palmetto Mound, while the Late Archaic component beneath Shell Mound lends a bit of insight on the historical precedent for spatial relationships between the living and the dead. The gap of evidence for any activity—mortuary or otherwise—anywhere in the greater study area from ca. 1500–900 BC disrupts what would appear to be a seemingly continuous mortuary tradition. Factors other than continuous practice may have been involved, and the activities at Shell Mound dating from AD 400–650 provide good insight.

Since its inception in 2012, test excavations at Shell Mound have emphasized extensive, rather than intensive sampling in order to document the full range of variation in subsurface deposits. The form of the site lends itself to sample stratification, with a north ridge underlain by dune sands; a south ridge consisting of mostly redeposited midden, perhaps emplaced in multiple conical nodes; an apex at the union between north and south ridges; inner and outer slopes of the two ridges; a central "plaza" of about 60 m in diameter; and a now-destroyed conical mound at the opening of the converging ridges. Each of these "strata" has been tested with at least a single excavation unit, with the exception of the mound at the opening, which augering showed to be badly disturbed. Counting the five test units excavated at Shell Mound during the 2015 field school—the results of which are reported here—a total of 14 units has been excavated to date for a total excavated area of 41 m^2. This amounts to about one five-thousandth of the total site area, a minute fraction. What our sampling to date lacks in total area excavated it excels in stratigraphic sequences and feature assemblages.

Testing in 2015 targeted the inside slopes of the two ridges. A single 2 x 2-m unit (Test Unit 7) along the inside slope of the north ridge in the prior year revealed that most of its relief was owed to underlying dune sands into which people dug large pits and then backfilled them with vertebrate fauna, shell, pottery sherds, and other matter. Expanded testing in this location in 2015 consisted of an additional 8 m^2 of excavation in what came to be known as the "North Block." Analysis of feature fill from Test Unit 7 suggested that large pits were dug to serve the needs of large-scale feasts, and the prevalence of juvenile white ibis bone suggested feasts took place during the summer, more specifically mid- to late June (Goodwin 2017). As reported in Chapter 2, vertebrate remains from additional features from 2015 testing bolster this inference, as do remains from large pits encountered in Test Unit 12, to the west of the North Block, near the junction between the dune arm and the anthropogenic south ridge.

As summarized in Chapter 2 of this report as well as in two recently published papers (Goodwin et al. 2020; Sassaman et al. 2020), multiple lines of evidence from the fill of six large pits support the inference enabled by juvenile white ibis bone that activities involving these features took place in mid- to late June. Putting this timing in the context of a solstice-oriented dune, we are confident that these activities were timed to the summer solstice, ca. June 21. We find ample evidence that 3-year-old mullet were the mainstay of solstice feasts, along with a variety of other fishes, marine and freshwater turtles, white-tailed deer, and of course the ibises, although we cannot be sure that the latter were actually consumed as food (Goodwin et al. 2020). The role of shellfish in these summer feasts is uncertain although given the evidence for oyster mariculture documented by Jenkins (2016, 2017), resource management may have been necessary to maintain the overall production of nearby resources for year-round, if not also eventful, subsistence demands. Similarly, the construction of a fish trap complex at Richards Island, as detailed in Chapter 5, signals an effort to enhance capture rates, in this case during a time of the year not terribly conducive to the mass capture of mullet.

Compared to the details we have been able to glean about summer solstice feasts, our knowledge on everyday living at Shell Mound is thin. Vertebrate fauna remains in the non-feature context of accretional midden provide some indication of cool-weather subsistence. We are mindful that so much of the midden deposited on surfaces at Shell Mound was repurposed for terraforming, which is why isotopic assays on oyster shell at other civic-ceremonial centers in the region (Lulewicz et al. 2018, 2019) that indicate shell mounds were erected in the winter need independent support. We do not question that oyster was collected in the winter, just that it was necessarily mounded at the time it was harvested.

Irrespective of the seasonality of subsistence remains, evidence for the year-round occupation of Shell Mound is lacking. The density of organic midden that formed between ca. AD 200–400 on top of the north ridge and on the outside slope of the south ridge, if not also the inside slope, suggest that habitation was intense if not year round before summer solstice feasts and terraforming ensued in the following centuries. We do not know if Shell Mound hosted a perennial community between AD 400 and 650, when feasting and terraforming elapsed, but it certainly hosted large numbers of summer gatherers. It is certainly noteworthy that only one other site in the study area was occupied intensively during this two-and-one-half-century span of ritual activity at Shell Mound. That site is on the nearby island of Komar.

Komar (8LV290)

Although it is today separated from Shell Mound by intertidal water, Komar was no doubt part of an assemblage of places whose siting owed more to its relationships to other sites than it did the intrinsic qualities of this particular place. Unlike Shell Mound, Komar has no "natural" topographic relief. We suspect but have yet to show that Komar, like Roberts Island near Crystal River (Pluckhahn and Thompson 2018), is a fully anthropogenic landform. Its above-ground shell shares with Shell Mound an overall arcuate shape, but none of the relief at Komar is owed to Pleistocene dunes. The two sites also share a similar assemblage of limestone-tempered sherds, shell tools, pit features, and vertebrate fauna, save for large pits with the deposits of summer solstice feasts, which appear to be exclusive to Shell Mound.

The primary anthropogenic feature at Komar is an arcuate ridge roughly 60 m in outside diameter. This is a more-or-less complete ring although elevations on the eastern half are 1–3 m higher than the rest. Notable on this eastern margin is the ~4-m-tall conical node, as well as a ridge that extends about 30 m east off this apex. Attenuation of the ridge to the south may be partly a product of storm-surge erosion, although a second, smaller ridge just to the east brackets what may be the remnants of a slip for boat travel. Finally, low-relief ridges to the northeast enclose a second ring about 25 m in outside diameter.

Subsurface testing at Komar is thus far restricted to the work reported here, which is minimal. Enough evidence exists to know that Komar was coeval with the heyday of Shell Mound and may have succeeded that era by a century. We have yet to excavate into the eastern portion of the ring at the highest elevations, but are certain that it is not underlain by dune sands and is thus entirely anthropogenic. The lack of well-drained sands into which large pits could be dug does not preclude the sorts of large-scale events documented at Shell Mound, but if such activities occurred at Komar, they did not result in the deposition of vertebrate faunal assemblages indicate of summer feasts, at least not in the two locations of testing, which lie at low relief.

Further inferences on the nature of site use at Komar must await a sampling program like that deployed at Shell Mound (see *Recommendations* below). A reasonable hypothesis in need of more data is that the residential communities of Komar participated in solstice feasts at Shell Mound. The people of these two places likely shared a common connection to Palmetto Mound and its ancestry, and they perhaps pooled their labor for various projects, like terraforming, building a fish trap, or cultivating oysters.

RICHARDS ISLAND (8LV137)

A variety of archaeological resources on Richards Island, 2.5 km to the south of Shell Mound, are lumped together under one site number, 8LV137. A reconnaissance survey of Richards Island conducted by Micah Monés in 2009–2010 established that anthropogenic deposits are distributed across most of the upland portion of this dune remnant, although they tend to be concentrated at the north and south ends of the island, where low-relief shell rings are located (Monés 2011). Not established at the time of that survey was that the series of tidal pools enclosed by an oyster shell seawall are also anthropogenic. Brought later to our attention by seasonal Cedar Key resident Mr. Ed Allen, the Richards Island tidal pool complex evidently was constructed at the same time of terraforming at Shell Mound and is hypothesized to have been used to trap mullet and other fish for summer solstice feasts. An ephemeral midden on a low-relief hammock at the northern end of the fish trap likewise dates to this period and likely reflects activities associated with harvesting the trap and processing the catch for transport to Shell Mound. These and other observations are provided in Chapter 5 of this report. Clearly more needs to be done to substantiate the age, form, and use of the fish trap (see *Recommendations* below) but for now we emphasize that its use may have been necessary to harvest mullet in mass at a time of the year when they tend to be dispersed.

Two shell rings and associated middens along the upland portion of the island likewise warrant additional testing. Preliminary data are surprising. We had assumed after initial reconnaissance survey that the rings predated 250 years of aggregated living at Shell Mound, but as reported in Chapter 5, they actually post-date this era, in one case by several centuries. Both of these low-relief rings have components dating from ca. AD 700–900, the centuries immediately after Shell Mound was abandoned. Both rings are modest in size and vertical relief, and they seem to be isolated from other such features. This pattern of dispersed, small-scale settlement following the abandonment of Shell Mound is the subject of ongoing dissertation research by Jessica Jenkins. Through analysis of pottery provenance and technofunctional variation, Jenkins aims to document the social variation of communities across the study area. Long characterized as a period of "devolution," this Late Woodland pattern suggests to Jenkins that communities actively sought alternatives to the social demands of aggregated living at Shell Mound, and perhaps also Komar. At the same time, Weeden Island mortuary ritual was intensified as places like Palmetto Mound, which, after ca. AD 700, was the recipient of scores of nonlocal pottery vessels. Despite the seemingly dispersed nature of settlement, dense Weeden Island midden at Richards Island apart from the two rings attests to intensive activity during the last few centuries of the first millennium.

Adding to the complexity of occupational history at Richards Island is a later component at the shell ring on the south end of the island. An age estimate on charcoal from the upper portion of Test Unit 1 (TU1) is ca. AD 1150–1250. The pottery, lithic, and shell assemblage of this component matches that of the well-dated Raleigh Island component of ca. AD 900–1200 (Chapter 6). Moreover, the TU1 assemblage includes debris from the production of disk-shaped shell beads from the outer whorls of lightning whelk. The scale of shell-bead making at Richards Island remains to be determined but irrespective of scale, it bears strong affinity to bead-making activities at Raleigh Island. Notable about this connection is the disparity between the seemingly isolated nature of settlement at Richards Island and the aggregated settlement of Raleigh Island with dozens of shell rings.

RALEIGH ISLAND (8LV293)

The Raleigh Island site of 8LV293 is the biggest surprise of investigations in the Lower Suwannee region since the inception of the survey a decade ago. At the west end of this remnant dune is an assemblage of 37 shell rings distributed among four clusters. Since the time of the reporting of this site in Chapter 6, drone-mounted LiDAR has revealed the architectural complexity of the rings, the results of which were reported in a November 2019 issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (Barbour et al. 2019). When first documented in 2010 by Asa Randall and Micah Monés in response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the rings of Raleigh Island could have passed for Late Archaic shell rings. Indeed, a handful of Late Archaic settlements of the Atlantic coast have multiple, interlocking rings like those of Raleigh. The similarities stop there, however. In all Late Archaic cases of clustered rings, smaller rings are attached to the outside perimeter of a larger, primary ring or arc. The rings of Raleigh Island are more-or-less equal in size, and each cluster shares a central space (plaza?) but not a central, primary ring. Considering that the Raleigh rings date to the 10–13th centuries AD, some 2,000 years after the demise of Late Archaic shell rings, this style of shell architecture may have no historical warrant in what came that early, and from so far afield.

Raleigh rings are spaces for relatively small social groups, arguably the spaces of households. The enclosed flat space of each ring is underlain by earthen midden and numerous pits and postholes. Abundant material remains of domestic living (e.g., sherds, vertebrate and invertebrate fauna, charcoal) is accompanied by debris from making shell beads. Raleigh rings are thus not merely the enclosed spaces of households, but also of craft persons making items of symbolic value.

In his ongoing dissertation project, Terry Barbour is trying to determine if shell-bead production at Raleigh Island varied among households, a question afforded by the shell ring architecture itself. As noted, rings are grouped into four clusters. The number of rings in each group varies from six to 12. The height of shell walls enclosing circular living spaces varies from less than one to nearly four meters. One exceptional living space is the rectangular enclosure in the second group from the west. Another dimension of variation among ring groups is the contiguity of rings. Each group has a core of five or more rings whose shell walls converge into a cloverleaf plan. Each group also has between one and five outlier rings whose relatively low shell walls do not converge into a consistent pattern. Unattached rings tend to be to the west of contiguous rings.

The research potential of Raleigh Island is vast; so many questions arise from a site with no parallel or precedent in the region. Summarized in the *Recommendations* section below are the immediate plans of Barbour to investigate social variations among households and household clusters.

CLAM BEACH (8LV66A) AT NORTH KEY

The results of testing at Clam Beach (8LV66a) on North Key reported in Chapter 7 by Ginessa Mahar build on previous testing at well stratified sites on offshore islands. The combined sequences at Clam Beach, A.B. Midden (Mahar 2015a) and Gardiners Point (Mahar 2015b) span about 4,200 years of coastal dwelling, from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods. This most recent work corroborates the lack of occupation on offshore islands during the 250-year era of Shell Mound aggregation. Use of these islands was otherwise relatively intense although no direct evidence of habitation structures or above-ground architecture has been observed. Testing to date has been focused on the eroding shorelines of these islands, where stratified shell midden is exposed in shoreface cutbanks. With the exception of now-buried surfaces at the base of these deposits, midden in these locations appears to be accretional and secondary, with thick strata of mostly shell interspersed with surfaces on which materials accumulated gradually, along with possible storm-surge deposits. Occasional pits were dug into old surfaces buried by accretional deposits. These basal features date to times of lower sea level and thus greater land mass than today. It is thus likely that these buried surfaces were locations of primary deposition during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. As with sites throughout the region, centuries dating from ca. 1500–900 BC are not represented in any of the offshore island sequences.

The offshore islands in general provide our best sources of data on changing sea level and environmental conditions affecting fish, shellfish, and other marine resources. These islands were the first to be impacted by rising sea level over the mid-Holocene and they would have been the last to be affected by regressive seas, if such a process indeed accounts for the lack of occupation in the region from ca. 1500–900 BC Surrounding the islands today are extensive seagrass beds on sand shoals, ideal habitat for many of the marine gastropods so well represented in accretional midden. They have also housed in the modern era bird rookeries of enormous diversity and density and their windward beaches are ideal locations of marine turtle nests. Although offshore islands may not have been occupied during the era of Shell Mound aggregation, they were likely the targets for the juvenile birds and turtles that were deposited into pits of summer solstice feasts. They were likewise an obvious source of the abundant lightning whelk shell that was brought to Raleigh Island for shell-bead making.

Whereas the potential for tracing changes in sea level and related environmental trends is enabled by well-stratified archaeological deposits of the offshore islands, we must bear in mind that anything deposited by humans passed through cultural and behavioral filters that potentially disrupted its spatial relationship to locations of procurement. Put simply, locations of deposition of the remains of resources collected for food, tools, or otherwise cannot be assumed to map onto the locations from which such resources were collected. Does variation in the frequency of crown conch across strata, for instance, reflect changes in only the local availability of this species? Probably not. To monitor potential environmental changes in stratified archaeological deposits we need independent data from either off-site deposits (which tend not to be stratified) or proxies in the form of commensal species and related noncultural indicators. One such possibility exists in the distribution of shells from tiny snails of the genus *Truncatella*. The natural habitat of *Truncatella* is the interface between marine and terrestrial habitat, essentially the intertidal margin of shorelines. Clam Beach and its sister site on North Key, A. B. Midden, contain thousands of *Truncatella* shells whose frequency distribution would appear to mirror the overall trend for higher sea levels over time. Ongoing research on the distribution of these shells is among the many potential ways that offshore archaeological deposits can inform on changes in environment that both enabled and disabled certain settlement and subsistence strategies.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Ten years of intermittent field investigations by the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey (LSAS) has led to a good understanding of the culture history of the study area while also revealing enduring gaps in our knowledge. The LSAS intends to continue for the foreseeable future, with some projects ongoing and others in the offing. In this closing section we review the promise of future investigations in addressing a variety of unresolved questions.

Shell Mound

Combined with reports of prior work at Shell Mound (Sassaman et al. 2013, 2015), three M.A. theses (Boucher 2017; Goodwin 2017; Jenkins 2016), and one dissertation (Mahar 2019), this report and two recent journal articles (Goodwin et al. 2020; Sassaman et al. 2020) bring to a close our obligation to publish the results of field work permitted under public law. We trust that professional colleagues will agree that robust results accrued from realtively small samples of subsurface deposits at Shell Mound. We do not recommend any further excavation at this site, although we can imagine a variety of research questions that can be addressed with extant collections, most notably with respect to activities other than summer solstice feasts. The challenge going forward with Shell Mound, along with other sites in the study area for which we have collections, is to ensure the long-term curation of the records and collections. Currently housed at the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology, the records and collections need to be brought up to 36 CFR 79 standards (https://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/36CFR79.htm) and housed in a permanent curation facility. Ideally the process of preparing the records and collections for long-term curation would provide the opportunity to digitize all information and upload it into an interactive database for researchers worldwide to access.

A related obligation is sharing information about Shell Mound with the public. A big step towards this end was accomplished in 2018 with the installation of 11 interpretive panels along the established walking trail of the site. Produced through partnership with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Friends of the Lower Suwannee and Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuges (http://www.friendsofrefuges.org/), the panels outline the argument for the cosmological significance of Shell Mound and the feasts that took place there on summer solstices. Shell Mound custodian for USFWS, Ron Black, reports an uptick in visitation since the panels were installed.

The trail panels are a good start but more can be done to enhance the Shell Mound visitor's experience. One proposal under discussion is construction of a kiosk or pavilion on site that could house further interpretive material, including video and interactive computer displays. Likewise, a virtual tour of Shell Mound could be developed for internet access. Use of the drone-mounted LiDAR to create digital "flyovers" is another possibility to make the site accessible to those who cannot experience it in person.

Like other coastal sites in the study area, Shell Mound is vulnerable to sea-level rise, storm surge, and coastal erosion. Because of its topographic relief, Shell Mound is not as endangered as other sites in the study area, but its interior "plaza" already floods with heavy rains and will become increasingly flooded as sea level rises. If there is a pressing need for further field work it would be to document and sample more of this interior space before it is further compromised. Otherwise, research questions that can be addressed with extant collections await a new generation of researchers.

Palmetto Mound

What was once one of the densest assemblages of persons and funerary objects anywhere along the Gulf Coast was long ago reduced to a minefield of holes and back-dirt piles. Mark Donop (2017) did admirable work reconstructing what he could from the fractured archives and collections of a long history of looting. The limited subsurface testing Donop conducted confirmed that most of the site was destroyed, although a small, intact portions of the mound provided opportunities to characterize and date what are believed to be among the oldest deposits at the site. Research going forward can continue to take advantage of the large collections of donated artifacts at the Florida Museum of Natural History at UF and the South Florida Museum in Bradenton (renamed in 2019 the Bishop Museum of Science and Nature). In addition, drone-mounted LiDAR of Palmetto Mound would be useful for benchmarking the existing topography at a resolution far beyond that enabled by Total Station mapping, which already exists. These same data would be useful for 3D modeling of Palmetto Mound for both management and interpretive purposes.

Komar

We know little about the anthropogenic island of Komar and its shellworks. As argued earlier, Komar was likely integral to the goings on at Shell Mound and Palmetto Mound, so it is imperative that we develop better knowledge of the site to narrate more fully the history of civic-ceremonial centers in the region. What little testing we have conducted at Komar establishes that it was actively used during the time of aggregation at Shell Mound and that its assemblage of features, pottery, shell tools, and faunal remains comports with assemblages from Shell Mound save for lack of large pits with fill indicative of summer solstice feasts. The lack of large pits at Komar does not preclude participation in such feasts; indeed, it is likely that residents of Komar were among the hosts who provisioned these events. The most likely reason for lack of large pits at Komar is the lack of elevated dune sands at Komar. To the extent that the digging of large pits required well-drained sand, notably those of elevated dune ridges, Komar was no place to dig large pits. However, the anthropogenic relief of shell and midden offered opportunities for digging large pits without striking groundwater, provided, that is, shell matrix afforded the physical qualities needed for effective pit use. It bears repeating that we know much about the back-filling of pits but very little about the use of pits before they were back-filled, if any. We assume, but do not know, that they were used for cooking foods served at feasts.

Komar deserves a program of extensive sampling like that enacted at Shell Mound. Because it is largely anthropogenic, the topography of Komar—rendered now in high resolution by drone-mounted LiDAR—lends itself to stratification. Test units along the spine of all shell ridges are warranted, starting with one at the apex of the conical mound on the eastern margin of the site. Coring prior to excavation is needed to verify that the entire ~4 m of relief at this location is anthropogenic, as we suspect. If so, a test unit at the apex would have to be at least 4 m on a side to accommodate an inset of at least 2 m on a side to delve into the lower half of the deposit. This would amount to about 20 m^3 of excavation, or about half of the total volume of excavation at Shell Mound. Among the many questions we could address with an excavation of this depth is whether the ridge is comprised of primary or secondary midden, if it was erected in stages or in one episode, and if it includes any buried surfaces into which pits were dug and on which people dwelled. No manner of small-bore augering or coring would adequately address these sorts of questions.

In addition to test excavations along the ridge spine, 1 x 2-m test units should be excavated along the inside and outside slopes of ridges, minimally in the four cardinal directions of the main ring. An additional unit or two in the open “plaza” of the ring would be useful for documenting activities in enclosed space, as would a unit in the small ring at the north outside margin of the main ring. Units on the two attenuated ridges to the southeast would help to establish if these are intact features or the result of storm surge erosion.

The proposed testing program could form the core of a dissertation project aimed at determining the relationship of Komar to Shell Mound and Palmetto Mound. Sampling to date has been limited and thus our current sense of the relationships among these sites is tentative and subject to change. As has been the case with so many sites in the study area, a bit more digging reveals observations that no one anticipated.

Richards Island

One project on Richards Island is in the offing and another is in the queue for future researchers. Scheduled for the near future is a LiDAR drone flight of the entire island. This will serve the dual purpose of providing a much more accurate, high-resolution map of the anthropogenic features of the upland spine, notably two shell rings of low-relief, and to characterize the tidal pools and shell seawalls of the fish trap for the purpose of modeling variations in tidal flow as they affect fish capture. In addition to mapping, the fish trap complex demands further subsurface testing. The berms that separate each of the tidal pools need to be augered to evaluate the composition and age of the mucky, shell-rich fill. If these were modified or constructed entirely from extant midden, they should be coeval with shell from the seawall, which predates the era of feasting at Shell Mound by only a century or two. Likewise, sampling of the bottoms of tidal pools is warranted to see how much sediment, if any, accumulated since the first millennium, after Shell Mound was abandoned. Additional testing of the low-lying hammock to the north of the fish trap should aim to determine what activities, if any, took place in this location in support of feasting at Shell Mound.

A second major objective for future research at Richards Island is more extensive sampling of the two rings of the upland spine, along with stratigraphic testing of the midden along the south peninsula terminating at Black Point. Given their integrity and accessibility, the two rings of the upland spine provide good opportunity to investigate how rings formed, how they were used, and any modifications that ensued over periods of use and re-use. The ring at the north end of Richards Island appears to a single component occupation, estimated from two AMS assays to date from ca. AD 750–950. Trenches through two or more portions of the ring itself will be needed to determine if rings accreted gradually from the refuse-disposal activities of people living in a circular compound, or instead were purposely constructed quickly by design. In conjunction with trenching the rings, block excavations in the center and along the interior perimeter of the open “plaza” are needed to determine if and how this space was used for dwelling. Recommended are blocks of at least 4 x 4 m in plan to afford sufficient horizontal perspective on the remains of habitation structures (e.g., postholes) and associated features (e.g., pits, hearths). Given that the ring at the south end of Richards Island was reoccupied ca. AD 1150–1250, block excavation in its opening is expected to expose a palimpsest of overlapping features. However, our experience with an isolated shell ring at the north end of Deer Island suggests that rings may have been modified, if not fully shaped, during the later occupation. The pair of rings on Richards Island offer the best opportunity we know of in the study area to test these alternative hypotheses.

Raleigh Island

Shell ring architecture in the study area is especially complex at Raleigh Island. The combination of above-ground architecture among 37 rings and pervasive evidence for making shell beads provides an unprecedented opportunity to examine how the production of ritual items of subcontinental demand was organized at the household level. Were households engaged in shell-bead production at Raleigh Island operating as independent agents or did they pool and differentiate their labor to increase production with increased demand? Were any households experimenting with innovations that would have increased the efficiency or scale with which beads were made? These and related questions are the subject of the ongoing dissertation research of Terry Barbour. Having now sampled seven of the 37 rings at Raleigh, Barbour has plans in early 2020 to excavate six additional 1 x 2-m units in rings of the two central clusters (Clusters 2 and 3). Comparisons of the pottery and vertebrate faunal assemblages from sampled rings will provide independent measures of social distance and subsistence patterns to compare against the residues of shell-bead making. Barbour hypotheses that social distance as measured in spatial proximity (within and between rings) will account for variations in (1) how pottery was made and used; (2) subsistence choices; and (3) the scale and organization of shell-bead production.

A variety of other research questions await the attention of future researchers. Two such questions are pressing. The first has to do with rings at the far western end of the array. This cluster (Group 1) consists of low-relief rings, some of which are less than one meter above the current high-tide level and subject to storm surge erosion. A single test unit in a ring of this group (Test Unit 3) produced the only appreciable Swift Creek pottery and the oldest AMS age estimate for the site (AD 886–1013). Are remnants of additional early rings to be found in the now-intertidal flats to the west of the Group 1 rings? The imminent erosion of this portion of the island encourages action soon.

The second pressing question follows from one of the questions about Richards Island rings, or any rings for that matter: were the rings of Raleigh Island constructed by design or the de factor result of gradual refuse disposal around the perimeters of living spaces of households arrayed in clusters? Because at least one of the Group 1 rings is a century or two older than others we have dated, the shell-ring architecture of Raleigh Island involves at least some sequential developments, such as the expansion of the complex to the east, in the direction of higher ground. The recommended procedure for addressing this question is a series of trenches through the shell walls of rings, particularly those of Groups 2 and 3, with shell walls up to 4 m tall. This would be a massive undertaking, requiring heavy equipment to both expose profiles and to backfill trenches before they erode. As a stratigraphic problem, trenching through shell walls would not necessitate the screening of all excavated fill, but rather modest sampling and perhaps bulk sample columns from trench profiles.

No matter the particular questions asked about Raleigh Island or the methods used to investigate such questions, the site is under threat of erosion and possibly now, due to publicity, illicit digging. We cannot emphasize enough the enormous research potential of the Raleigh Island shell-ring complex. In form, age, and content, this site is without precedent in the greater Southeast and may prove to be the supplier of shell beads to some of the Mississippian-era chiefdoms of the interior Southeast. Stewardship of this site through protective surveillance, judicious testing, and public outreach is of high priority.

North Key

Sampling of A.B. Midden (8LV65) and Clam Beach (8LV66a) on North Key is a start but not enough to salvage information from sites that will be erased by shoreline erosion by the middle of this century. Additional test units are warranted for what are among the best stratified sites in the study area. There may be no better site-specific contexts in the region for addressing questions about environmental change. We are mindful, however, that the archaeological deposits we have sampled to date are from mostly accretional midden. We have no purchase on habitation on North Key for lack of survey data from the "upland interior" of the island, now a narrow strand of relict dune. Unlike Richards or Raleigh islands, or the dune arm on which Shell Mound lies, the "uplands" of North Key are relatively low in relief, roughly 2 m above the high tide line. Casual inspection of this terrain revealed the possibility of low-relief shell rings, like those of Richards Island. Reconnaissance survey is needed to verify this observation and to test for subsurface remains across the entire landform. Such an effort would be enhanced by prior drone survey for LiDAR data; open-access LiDAR data is not available for any of the offshore islands in the project area.

Project-Wide Recommendations

Aside from the specific recommendation outlined above, the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey anticipates project-wide needs in the coming years and decades to fill gaps in survey coverage and chronology. Large tracts of the study area have so far received only cursory attention. Notable among them are the Shired Island and Suwannee Delta tracts. The former has seen virtually no survey but it contains at least one massive shell-midden-and mound complex at the namesake island, a series of Weeden Island sites along Fishbone Creek, and untold sites on Big Pine Island. In the Suwannee Delta tract, Cat Island and Little Bradford Island have been tested (Sassaman et al. 2011), but several other known sites await attention, as does a tract of land to the east of the delta on which mounds were noted by 19th-century cartographers of the U.S. Coast Survey.

Despite a great deal of work at sites in the Shell Mound tract—as detailed in this report and elsewhere—several landforms with recorded sites have yet to be surveyed. Among them are Clark Island and Buck Island to the north of Shell Mound, and Seabreeze Island to the south. As with the other survey possibilities in the study area, deployment of drone-mounted LiDAR ahead of field reconnaissance would enable crews to target locations with above-ground deposits.

Similar gaps exist in the Cedar Key tract with recorded sites on Candy Island, Atsena Otie, Dog Island, Scale Key, and Cedar Point, the latter a location of recently disturbed human remains. Completely unknown to us is the archaeological potential of Snake Key, the offshore island that now hosts the bird rookery that was abandoned on the island of Seahorse Key.

One special project that was strated years ago but has since been abandoned is the digital reconstruction of Way Key before the town of Cedar Key was established in the late 19th century. Archival resources for this purpose were digitized and integrated into a 3-D projection of the aboriginal landscape by Asa Randall. To continue this effort some judicious augering and excavation is warranted in remnants of shell middens and mounds that survived land leveling and borrowing.

And lastly a frontier awaits investigations in the intertidal and shallow subtidal waters along the coast of the study area. Since the start of the LSAS in 2009 several low-relief islands with archaeological sites have disappeared. Artifacts collected years ago by private citizens from sites on Coon Island, Long Cabbage Island, Derrick Key, and Rattlesnake Key, among others, are the only surviving evidence we have of landforms now inundated by Gulf water. Some limited augering in the subaqueous deposits of these sites has the potential to provide stratigraphic perspective on the onset of human occupation of these islands and any changes that unfolded as water levels rose and sites became uninhabitable. We know enough about potential changes at this point to know that the process was neither linear nor irreversible.

Indeed, some of the collections include materials dating as late as the 10^{th} century AD, a time of otherwise dispersed settlement across landforms that are today well above high tide.

CONCLUSION

The Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey has much to show for its first decade of survey, excavation, analysis, reporting, and public outreach. Among the results are four Ph.D. dissertations, three M.A. theses, 13 peer-reviewed articles and chapters, 10 technical reports (counting this one), dozens of public lectures, and content for new interpretative panels along the walking trail at Shell Mound. Two more dissertations and a new project on the 19^{th}-century town of Atsena Otie are underway. Through a program of extensive sampling, we have learned much about an archaeological landscape that was heretofore underappreciated for lack of investigation and that continues to suffer the destructive impacts of shoreline retreat. Much more awaits attention but we trust that the results to date provide a solid foundation for moving forward with greater focus and relevance. It is worth noting in closing that the work reported here and in all other publications would not have been possible without the technical and administrative support of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. However, none of this work involved direct expenditures of federal dollars. Since its inception 10 years ago, the LSAS is made possible through the financial support of the Hyatt and Cici Brown Endowment for Florida Archaeology. The Brown Endowment was established in 2009 to expand the capacity for conducting Florida archaeology through long-term programs of research involving students. We trust that the results of the LSAS to date fulfill this goal while also empowering generations of future archaeologists to carry the mantle forward. We also trust that the results of this work help to illuminate the potential of an ancient Native American past to inform our own coastal futures, a future that will inevitably involve the loss of the material record of these ancient experiences.

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APPENDIX A:

CATALOG

ABBREVIATIONS

App – Applique	Mod. – Modified
Assort. Mat. – Assorted Materials	Mrkd. – Marked
Brnstd. – Burnished	PP – Point Plot
Chk. – Check	Punc. – Punctated
Comp. – Complicated	Smpl. – Simple
Dent. – Dentate	Stmp. – Stamped
Feat. – Feature	STP – Shovel Test Pit
Frag. – Fragment	Temp. – Tempered
Inc. – Incised	TU – Test Unit
Invert. – Invertebrate	UID – Unidentifiable
Lmstn. – Limestone	Unmod. – Unmodified
LCS- Linear Check Stamped	Vert. – Vertebrate

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.243.1	TU10	A	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						5.3
8LV42.243.2	TU10	A	Historic	Metal				2	1.3
8LV42.243.3	TU10	A	Historic	Metal				87	422.5
8LV42.243.4	TU10	A	Historic	Brick				1	85.3
8LV42.243.5	TU10	A	Historic	Ceramic				5	26.4
8LV42.243.6	TU10	A	Historic	Glass				58	414.4
8LV42.243.7	TU10	A	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				7	221.7
8LV42.243.8	TU10	A	Misc. Rock	Sandstone				2	6.8
8LV42.243.9	TU10	A	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	19.2
8LV42.243.10	TU10	A	Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammerstone			1	125.0
8LV42.243.11	TU10	A	Vert. Fauna						171.2
8LV42.243.12	TU10	A	Botanical	Charcoal				15	3.1
8LV42.243.13	TU10	A	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	9.4
8LV42.243.14	TU10	A	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	3.3
8LV42.243.15	TU10	A	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			4	2.7
8LV42.243.16	TU10	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	18.5
8LV42.243.17	TU10	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			9	8.8
8LV42.243.18	TU10	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	12.9
8LV42.243.19	TU10	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			62	63.5
8LV42.243.20	TU10	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	9.2
8LV42.243.21	TU10	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	UID	Multiple	1	2.9
8LV42.243.22	TU10	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	45	166.3
8LV42.243.23	TU10	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			74	1,504.3
8LV42.243.24	TU10	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			179	2,352.2
8LV42.243.25	TU10	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			73	283.1
8LV42.243.26	TU10	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			30	80.4
8LV42.243.27	TU10	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	86.4
8LV42.243.28	TU10	A	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			10	238.4
8LV42.243.29	TU10	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				21	37.3
8LV42.243.30	TU10	A	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve				37	64.6
8LV42.243.31	TU10	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	UnMod.			5	71.1
8LV42.243.32	TU10	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			3	74.2
8LV42.243.33	TU10	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			5	65.5
8LV42.244.1	TU10	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	24.6
8LV42.244.2	TU10	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Folded	Plain	1	4.7
8LV42.244.3	TU10	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Painted	Plain	1	18.5
8LV42.244.4	TU10	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Eroded	Plain	16	28.0
8LV42.244.5	TU10	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	24	62.3
8LV42.244.6	TU10	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	4.9
8LV42.244.7	TU10	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	15	56.4
8LV42.244.8	TU10	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Impressed	1	32.5
8LV42.244.9	TU10	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			8	7.3
8LV42.244.10	TU10	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			10	5.6
8LV42.244.11	TU10	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			7	1.8
8LV42.244.12	TU10	B	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Crumb			4	2.5
8LV42.244.13	TU10	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	1	32.8
8LV42.244.14	TU10	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			8	14.5
8LV42.244.15	TU10	B	Vert. Fauna						62.9
8LV42.244.16	TU10	B	Historic	Metal				4	2.1
8LV42.244.17	TU10	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	42.4
8LV42.244.18	TU10	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			1	13.1
8LV42.244.19	TU10	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			49	344.2
8LV42.244.20	TU10	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			53	124.6
8LV42.244.21	TU10	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			1	1.1
8LV42.244.22	TU10	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				22	13.5

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.244.23	TU10	B	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve				5	1.7
8LV42.244.24	TU10	B	Botanical	Charcoal				1	0.2
8LV42.244.25	TU10	B	Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammerstone			1	251.9
8LV42.245.1	TU10	PP	Pottery	Lmstn.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	35.3
8LV42.246.1	TU10 Tr 1	C	Vert. Fauna						101.1
8LV42.246.2	TU10 Tr 1	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			10	81.7
8LV42.246.3	TU10 Tr 1	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			6	42.5
8LV42.246.4	TU10 Tr 1	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			64	79.7
8LV42.246.5	TU10 Tr 1	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			35	71.1
8LV42.246.6	TU10 Tr 1	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			14	9.5
8LV42.246.7	TU10 Tr 1	C	Lithic	Chert	Biface Frag.			2	1.8
8LV42.246.8	TU10 Tr 1	C	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve				2	0.4
8LV42.246.9	TU10 Tr 1	C	Botanical	Charcoal					1.4
8LV42.246.10	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	38.0
8LV42.246.11	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	8.7
8LV42.246.12	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Crumb			2	1.9
8LV42.246.13	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	2.2
8LV42.246.14	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			7	4.1
8LV42.246.15	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	21.0
8LV42.246.16	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	3.7
8LV42.246.17	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	6.0
8LV42.246.18	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	10.5
8LV42.246.19	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	15.8
8LV42.246.20	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	4.7
8LV42.246.21	TU10 Tr 1	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	7.2
8LV42.246.22	TU10 Tr 1	C	Historic	Metal				3	3.1
8LV42.246.23	TU10 Tr 1	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			10	34.6
8LV42.246.24	TU10 Tr 1	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			3	19.9
8LV42.247.1	TU10 Tr 1	PP	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	15.4
8LV42.248.1	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	1.6
8LV42.248.2	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Vert. Fauna						34.9
8LV42.248.3	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	3.2
8LV42.248.4	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	0.2
8LV42.248.5	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.3
8LV42.248.6	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	15.6
8LV42.248.7	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	1.6
8LV42.248.8	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			8	56.5
8LV42.248.9	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			17	11.3
8LV42.248.10	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			9	10.6
8LV42.248.11	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				4	3.8
8LV42.248.12	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone A)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	8.9
8LV42.249.1	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone C)	Vert. Fauna						30.9
8LV42.249.2	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone C)	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.7
8LV42.249.3	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone C)	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	1.5
8LV42.249.4	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone C)	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	58.6
8LV42.249.5	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone C)	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve				4	3.2
8LV42.249.6	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone C)	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			2	8.6
8LV42.249.7	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone C)	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	14.8
8LV42.249.8	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone C)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	28.4
8LV42.250.1	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone B)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	39.7
8LV42.250.2	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone B)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	5.8
8LV42.250.3	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone B)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	9.9
8LV42.250.4	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone B)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			7	3.2
8LV42.250.5	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone B)	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.7
8LV42.250.6	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone B)	Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	13.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.250.7	TU10 Tr 1	D (Zone B)	Vert. Fauna						24.3
8LV42.251.1	Feat. 32		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	19.8
8LV42.251.2	Feat. 32		Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	43.6
8LV42.251.3	Feat. 32		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	5.6
8LV42.251.4	Feat. 32		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	3.3
8LV42.251.5	Feat. 32		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	2.8
8LV42.251.6	Feat. 32		Historic	Metal				1	0.9
8LV42.251.7	Feat. 32		Lithic	Chert	Biface Frag.			1	0.3
8LV42.251.8	Feat. 32		Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	1.3
8LV42.251.9	Feat. 32		Invert.	Oyster					172.5
8LV42.251.10	Feat. 32		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	28.9
8LV42.251.11	Feat. 32		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				2	2.0
8LV42.251.12	Feat. 32		Botanical	Charcoal					4.7
8LV42.251.13	Feat. 32		Botanical	Seed				2	0.3
8LV42.251.14	Feat. 32		Botanical	Hickory Nut				6	0.9
8LV42.251.15	Feat. 32		Vert. Fauna						81.8
8LV42.251.16	Feat. 32		1/8" Vert. Fauna						69.6
8LV42.251.17	Feat. 32		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					16.7
8LV42.251.18	Feat. 32		1/8" Invert.						24.7
8LV42.252.1	TU10 Tr1	E (Zone A)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	16.0
8LV42.252.2	TU10 Tr1	E (Zone A)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	21.1
8LV42.252.3	TU10 Tr1	E (Zone A)	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	13.2
8LV42.252.4	TU10 Tr1	E (Zone A)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	2.0
8LV42.252.5	TU10 Tr1	E (Zone A)	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.3
8LV42.252.6	TU10 Tr1	E (Zone A)	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	16.3
8LV42.252.7	TU10 Tr1	E (Zone A)	Vert. Fauna	Worked Bone				1	3.2
8LV42.252.8	TU10 Tr1	E (Zone A)	Vert. Fauna						18.3
8LV42.253.1	TU10 Tr1	E (Zone B)	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	5.4
8LV42.253.2	TU10 Tr1	E (Zone B)	Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	1.4
8LV42.253.3	TU10 Tr1	E (Zone B)	Vert. Fauna						4.1
8LV42.254.1	Feat. 31		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	16	110.0
8LV42.254.2	Feat. 31		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	2.7
8LV42.254.3	Feat. 31		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			7	6.6
8LV42.254.4	Feat. 31		Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	25.4
8LV42.254.5	Feat. 31		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.1
8LV42.254.6	Feat. 31		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.1
8LV42.254.7	Feat. 31		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.2
8LV42.254.8	Feat. 31		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Painted	Plain	1	2.1
8LV42.254.9	Feat. 31		Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	6.8
8LV42.254.10	Feat. 31		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	22.3
8LV42.254.11	Feat. 31		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	1.0
8LV42.254.12	Feat. 31		Invert.	Oyster					420.3
8LV42.254.13	Feat. 31		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	49.3
8LV42.254.14	Feat. 31		Vert. Fauna						152.1
8LV42.254.15	Feat. 31		Invert.	Crown Conch				5	10.2
8LV42.254.16	Feat. 31		Botanical	Charcoal					12.8
8LV42.254.17	Feat. 31		Botanical	Hickory Nut					0.2
8LV42.254.18	Feat. 31		1/8" Invert.						42.3
8LV42.254.19	Feat. 31		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					21.7
8LV42.254.20	Feat. 31		1/8" Vert. Fauna						76.3
8LV42.255.1	TU 10 N Sec	C	Vert. Fauna						70.9
8LV42.255.2	TU 10 N Sec	C	Historic	Metal				4	2.4
8LV42.255.3	TU 10 N Sec	C	Botanical	Charcoal				4	0.7
8LV42.255.4	TU 10 N Sec	C	Botanical	Hickory Nut				1	0.3
8LV42.255.5	TU 10 N Sec	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	12.9

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.255.6	TU 10 N Sec	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	19.7
8LV42.255.7	TU 10 N Sec	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			4	3.8
8LV42.255.8	TU 10 N Sec	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			12	16.3
8LV42.255.9	TU 10 N Sec	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			4	53.4
8LV42.255.10	TU 10 N Sec	C	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve				11	8.3
8LV42.255.11	TU 10 N Sec	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	2.5
8LV42.255.12	TU 10 N Sec	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			43	60.9
8LV42.255.13	TU 10 N Sec	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			20	119.2
8LV42.255.14	TU 10 N Sec	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod					0.5
8LV42.256.1	TU13	A	Vert. Fauna						98.9
8LV42.256.2	TU13	A	Historic	Glass				23	67.2
8LV42.256.3	TU13	A	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				2	50.5
8LV42.256.4	TU13	A	Misc. Rock	Sandstone				1	6.4
8LV42.256.5	TU13	A	Misc. Rock	Mudstone				1	1.1
8LV42.256.6	TU13	A	Lithic	Chert	Flake			6	22.7
8LV42.256.7	TU13	A	Historic	Metal				18	28.8
8LV42.256.8	TU13	A	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	8.1
8LV42.256.9	TU13	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	5.3
8LV42.256.10	TU13	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	1.4
8LV42.256.11	TU13	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	27.3
8LV42.256.12	TU13	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	27	122.4
8LV42.256.13	TU13	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			30	27.3
8LV42.256.14	TU13	A	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			8	184.8
8LV42.256.15	TU13	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			4	103.3
8LV42.256.16	TU13	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			9	206.6
8LV42.256.17	TU13	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			42	665.4
8LV42.256.18	TU13	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			72	216.1
8LV42.256.19	TU13	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			31	45.3
8LV42.256.20	TU13	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			3	7.8
8LV42.256.21	TU13	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			12	24.4
8LV42.256.22	TU13	A	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve				50	21.0
8LV42.257.1	TU14	A	Historic	Metal				36	32.7
8LV42.257.2	TU14	A	Historic	Glass				25	60.0
8LV42.257.4	TU14	A	Lithic	Lmstn.	Groundstone			1	65.2
8LV42.257.5	TU14	A	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	1.2
8LV42.257.6	TU14	A	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			6	38.9
8LV42.257.7	TU14	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	14.4
8LV42.257.8	TU14	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	27	102.3
8LV42.257.9	TU14	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			38	45.9
8LV42.257.10	TU14	A	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.8
8LV42.257.11	TU14	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	31.2
8LV42.257.12	TU14	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			3	21.6
8LV42.257.13	TU14	A	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			8	139.0
8LV42.257.14	TU14	A	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			2	55.3
8LV42.257.15	TU14	A	Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			3	10.8
8LV42.257.18	TU14	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			16	16.9
8LV42.257.19	TU14	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	131.9
8LV42.257.20	TU14	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			6	140.4
8LV42.257.21	TU14	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			120	1,527.6
8LV42.257.22	TU14	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			67	256.7
8LV42.257.23	TU14	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			1	0.5
8LV42.257.24	TU14	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	1.7
8LV42.257.25	TU14	A	Vert. Fauna	Bone					72.2
8LV42.258.1	TU10 S Sec	C	Vert. Fauna						176.0
8LV42.258.2	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	22	130.7

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.258.3	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	4	28.5
8LV42.258.4	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.9
8LV42.258.5	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	70.0
8LV42.258.6	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	11	39.1
8LV42.258.7	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	5	22.2
8LV42.258.8	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	1	6.4
8LV42.258.9	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	7.4
8LV42.258.10	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	11.3
8LV42.258.11	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	10.6
8LV42.258.12	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	0.6
8LV42.258.13	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			26	18.4
8LV42.258.14	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	1.0
8LV42.258.15	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			14	12.4
8LV42.258.16	TU10 S Sec	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			8	110.9
8LV42.258.17	TU10 S Sec	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	22.6
8LV42.258.18	TU10 S Sec	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	9.3
8LV42.258.19	TU10 S Sec	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				25	222.4
8LV42.258.20	TU10 S Sec	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			39	54.6
8LV42.258.21	TU10 S Sec	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			9	21.0
8LV42.258.22	TU10 S Sec	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.9
8LV42.258.23	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	4	44.7
8LV42.258.24	TU10 S Sec	C	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	7.8
8LV42.259.1	TU13	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	37	218.9
8LV42.259.2	TU13	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	11.7
8LV42.259.3	TU13	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	4.6
8LV42.259.4	TU13	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	27.8
8LV42.259.5	TU13	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			16	14.6
8LV42.259.6	TU13	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			32	31.4
8LV42.259.7	TU13	B	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	14.5
8LV42.259.8	TU13	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			20	12.5
8LV42.259.9	TU13	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	72.3
8LV42.259.10	TU13	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			91	840.1
8LV42.259.11	TU13	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			128	259.1
8LV42.259.12	TU13	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			23	46.0
8LV42.259.13	TU13	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	39.1
8LV42.259.14	TU13	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Tool			1	48.1
8LV42.259.15	TU13	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			2	42.2
8LV42.259.16	TU13	B	Historic	Brick				1	3.7
8LV42.259.17	TU13	B	Historic	Metal				1	0.2
8LV42.259.18	TU13	B	Historic	Glass				1	0.7
8LV42.259.19	TU13	B	Vert. Fauna						257.7
8LV42.260.1	TU14	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			12	16.5
8LV42.260.2	TU14	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			6	10.3
8LV42.260.3	TU14	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	13	39.8
8LV42.260.4	TU14	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	12.9
8LV42.260.5	TU14	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.9
8LV42.260.6	TU14	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			7	3.1
8LV42.260.7	TU14	B	Lithic	Chert	Biface Frag.			1	10.4
8LV42.260.8	TU14	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	4.9
8LV42.260.9	TU14	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	1.7
8LV42.260.10	TU14	B	Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammerstone			1	108.1
8LV42.260.11	TU14	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	28.4
8LV42.260.12	TU14	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			1	37.6
8LV42.260.13	TU14	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			20	104.1
8LV42.260.14	TU14	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			16	109.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.260.15	TU14	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			3	27.8
8LV42.260.16	TU14	B	Vert. Fauna						20.8
8LV42.261.1	Feat. 33		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	11.8
8LV42.261.2	Feat. 33		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	114.0
8LV42.261.3	Feat. 33		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	1.1
8LV42.261.4	Feat. 33		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	0.1
8LV42.261.5	Feat. 33		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			11	0.2
8LV42.261.6	Feat. 33		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.6
8LV42.261.7	Feat. 33		Vert. Fauna	Bone					3.2
8LV42.261.8	Feat. 33		1/8" Vert. Fauna						6.4
8LV42.261.9	Feat. 33		Invert.	Barnacle					13.0
8LV42.261.10	Feat. 33		1/8" Invert.	Barnacle					5.4
8LV42.261.11	Feat. 33		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	65.4
8LV42.261.12	Feat. 33		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	6.3
8LV42.261.13	Feat. 33		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	5.2
8LV42.261.14	Feat. 33		1/8" Invert.						83.2
8LV42.261.15	Feat. 33		Invert.	Oyster					3,449.8
8LV42.261.16	Feat. 33		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						172.8
8LV42.263.1	TU14	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Folded Rim	Plain	1	7.4
8LV42.263.2	TU14	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	35	173.0
8LV42.263.3	TU14	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	9	
8LV42.263.4	TU14	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	17	108.8
8LV42.263.5	TU14	C	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	79.6
8LV42.263.6	TU14	C	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	8.5
8LV42.263.7	TU14	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	stn	Plain	1	1.2
8LV42.263.8	TU14	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	1	2.4
8LV42.263.9	TU14	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Painted	Plain	1	2.6
8LV42.263.10	TU14	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	1	3.1
8LV42.263.11	TU14	C	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Crumb			10	8.1
8LV42.263.12	TU14	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			6	6.2
8LV42.263.13	TU14	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			20	17.0
8LV42.263.14	TU14	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			24	19.7
8LV42.263.15	TU14	C	Lithic	Igneous rock	Shatter			1	2.7
8LV42.263.16	TU14	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			9	130.9
8LV42.263.17	TU14	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			77	673.8
8LV42.263.18	TU14	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			181	376.7
8LV42.263.19	TU14	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			1	28.6
8LV42.263.20	TU14	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			17	25.0
8LV42.263.21	TU14	C	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			1	11.7
8LV42.263.22	TU14	C	Vert. Fauna						91.8
8LV42.263.23	TU14	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	
8LV42.264.1	TU14	PP	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	9.9
8LV42.265.1	TU14	PP	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	7.8
8LV42.266.1	TU14	PP	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	
8LV42.267.1	TU14	PP	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	
8LV42.268.1	TU14	PP	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	9.2
8LV42.269.1	TU14	PP	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	
8LV42. 270.1	TU14	PP	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	
8LV42.271.1	TU14	PP	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Brnsd. Interior	Plain	1	5.2
8LV42.272.1	TU14	PP	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.0
8LV42.273.1	TU14	PP	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	10.2
8LV42.274.1	TU14	PP	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.2
8LV42.275.1	TU10 Tr 2	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	11	88.2
8LV42.275.2	TU10 Tr 2	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			5	5.2
8LV42.275.3	TU10 Tr 2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			9	4.9

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.275.4	TU10 Tr 2	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	13.7
8LV42.275.5	TU10 Tr 2	D	Vert. Fauna						5.3
8LV42.276.1	TU10 Tr 2	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.4
8LV42.276.2	TU10 Tr 2	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.4
8LV42.276.3	TU10 Tr 2	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	8.2
8LV42.276.4	TU10 Tr 2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			3	0.8
8LV42.276.5	TU10 Tr 2	D	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	4.5
8LV42.276.6	TU10 Tr 2	D	Invert.	Barnacle	UnMod.			1	0.6
8LV42.276.7	TU10 Tr 2	D	Vert. Fauna						1.8
8LV42.277.1	TU10 Tr 2	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	18.9
8LV42.277.2	TU10 Tr 2	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Inc.	Plain	1	2.8
8LV42.277.3	TU10 Tr 2	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	4.6
8LV42.277.4	TU10 Tr 2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Stmp.	Stmp.	1	7.7
8LV42.277.5	TU10 Tr 2	E	Vert. Fauna						2.5
8LV42.278.1	TU10 Tr 2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	4.3
8LV42.278.2	TU10 Tr 2	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	0.4
8LV42.278.3	TU10 Tr 2	E	Vert. Fauna						0.1
8LV42.279.1	TU10 Tr 2	F	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	76.4
8LV42.279.2	TU10 Tr 2	F	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	7.7
8LV42.279.3	TU10 Tr 2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	12.5
8LV42.279.4	TU10 Tr 2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	59.3
8LV42.279.5	TU10 Tr 2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	6.0
8LV42.279.6	TU10 Tr 2	F	Lithic	Chert	Flake			8	11.9
8LV42.279.7	TU10 Tr 2	F	Vert. Fauna						13.3
8LV42.280.1	TU10 Tr 3	F	Vert. Fauna						0.1
8LV42.281.1	TU13 Tr 4	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	40.1
8LV42.281.2	TU13 Tr 4	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	5.6
8LV42.281.3	TU13 Tr 4	C	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.5
8LV42.281.4	TU13 Tr 4	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	2.7
8LV42.281.5	TU13 Tr 4	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.6
8LV42.281.6	TU13 Tr 4	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	30.8
8LV42.281.7	TU13 Tr 4	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	92.3
8LV42.281.8	TU13 Tr 4	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			7	10.9
8LV42.281.9	TU13 Tr 4	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			1	41.2
8LV42.281.10	TU13 Tr 4	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	4.3
8LV42.281.11	TU13 Tr 4	C	Vert. Fauna						45.4
8LV42.282.1	TU14 Tr 5	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	41.4
8LV42.282.2	TU14 Tr 5	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.5
8LV42.282.3	TU14 Tr 5	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	3.4
8LV42.282.4	TU14 Tr 5	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	0.5
8LV42.282.5	TU14 Tr 5	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.2
8LV42.282.6	TU14 Tr 5	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			8	11.7
8LV42.282.7	TU14 Tr 5	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	43.4
8LV42.282.8	TU14 Tr 5	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	46.4
8LV42.282.9	TU14 Tr 5	D	Vert. Fauna						68.7
8LV42.283.1	TU13 Tr 4	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	1	45.7
8LV42.283.2	TU13 Tr 4	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	18.0
8LV42.283.3	TU13 Tr 4	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.5
8LV42.283.4	TU13 Tr 4	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	0.7
8LV42.283.5	TU13 Tr 4	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	25.6
8LV42.283.6	TU13 Tr 4	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	4.9
8LV42.283.7	TU13 Tr 4	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			5	2.1
8LV42.283.8	TU13 Tr 4	D	Vert. Fauna						34.9
8LV42.284.1	TU14 Tr 5	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	1.2
8LV42.284.2	TU14 Tr 5	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	0.9

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.284.3	TU14 Tr 5	E	Vert. Fauna						27.9
8LV42.285.1	TU13 Tr 4	E	Vert. Fauna						29.4
8LV42.285.2	TU13 Tr 4	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	10.1
8LV42.285.3	TU13 Tr 4	E	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.7
8LV42.285.4	TU13 Tr 4	E	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	3.7
8LV42.285.5	TU13 Tr 4	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	1.8
8LV42.285.6	TU13 Tr 4	E	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			3	2.0
8LV42.285.7	TU13 Tr 4	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.1
8LV42.285.8	TU13 Tr 4	E	Lithic	UID	Shatter			1	1.1
8LV42.285.9	TU13 Tr 4	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			10	149.6
8LV42.285.10	TU13 Tr 4	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			4	4.9
8LV42.285.11	TU13 Tr 4	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	5.6
8LV42.287.1	TU13 Tr 4	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	25.0
8LV42.287.2	TU13 Tr 4	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	1.0
8LV42.287.3	TU13 Tr 4	F	Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	1.5
8LV42.287.4	TU13 Tr 4	F	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	8.3
8LV42.287.5	TU13 Tr 4	F	Vert. Fauna						65.9
8LV42.287.6	TU13 Tr 4	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	16.9
8LV42.287.7	TU13 Tr 4	F	Historic	Metal				9	4.9
8LV42.287.8	TU13 Tr 4	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	0.7
8LV42.287.9	TU13 Tr 4	F	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	4.6
8LV42.287.10	TU13 Tr 4	F	Invert.	Perriwinkle	UnMod.			1	0.2
8LV42.288.1	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	17.2
8LV42.288.2	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb				0.4
8LV42.288.3	Feat. 34		Pottery	Grog Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.5
8LV42.288.4	Feat. 34		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.9
8LV42.288.5	Feat. 34		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	2.8
8LV42.288.6	Feat. 34		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	8.5
8LV42.288.7	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			3	6.6
8LV42.288.8	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			7	22.8
8LV42.288.9	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			15	151.6
8LV42.288.10	Feat. 34		Vert. Fauna						12.6
8LV42.289.1	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	95.2
8LV42.289.2	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	2	0.3
8LV42.289.3	Feat. 34		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			8	0.3
8LV42.289.4	Feat. 34		Botanical	Charcoal					1.8
8LV42.289.5	Feat. 34		Vert. Fauna	Bone					43.2
8LV42.289.6	Feat. 34		Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			2	24.9
8LV42.289.7	Feat. 34		Invert.	Marsh Clam	Frag.			3	7.9
8LV42.289.8	Feat. 34		Invert.	Marsh Clam	UnMod.			1	4.9
8LV42.289.9	Feat. 34		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	12.7
8LV42.289.10	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	15.8
8LV42.289.11	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	8.6
8LV42.289.12	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			4	12.2
8LV42.289.13	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			11	7.5
8LV42.289.14	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			5	2.3
8LV42.289.15	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			2	0.3
8LV42.289.16	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			3	2.7
8LV42.289.17	Feat. 34		Invert.	Barnacle					3.1
8LV42.289.18	Feat. 34		1/8" Invert.	Barnacle					3.1
8LV42.289.19	Feat. 34		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					1.9
8LV42.289.20	Feat. 34		1/8" Vert. Fauna						40.3
8LV42.289.21	Feat. 34		1/8" Invert.						60.2
8LV42.289.22	Feat. 34		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						165.7
8LV42.289.23	Feat. 34		Invert.	Oyster					1,339.5

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.290.1	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	33.1
8LV42.290.2	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	1.0
8LV42.290.3	Feat. 34		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	2.0
8LV42.290.4	Feat. 34		Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	6.6
8LV42.290.5	Feat. 34		Misc. Rock	UID	Clast			1	2.0
8LV42.290.6	Feat. 34		Invert.	Oyster					4,530.0
8LV42.290.7	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			48	252.0
8LV42.290.8	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			11	12.2
8LV42.290.9	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			5	62.1
8LV42.290.10	Feat. 34		Invert.	Merceneria	UnMod.			1	314.6
8LV42.290.11	Feat. 34		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			5	62.1
8LV42.290.12	Feat. 34		Invert.	Marsh Clam	UnMod.			1	8.7
8LV42.290.13	Feat. 34		Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	13.6
8LV42.290.14	Feat. 34		Invert.	Land Snail	UnMod.			2	0.2
8LV42.290.15	Feat. 34		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	8.0
8LV42.290.16	Feat. 34		Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			3	4.2
8LV42.290.17	Feat. 34		Invert.	Mytitidae	Frag.			12	6.3
8LV42.290.18	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			10	10.2
8LV42.290.19	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			9	10.6
8LV42.290.20	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			24	3.4
8LV42.290.21	Feat. 34		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			24	3.4
8LV42.290.22	Feat. 34		Vert. Fauna						157.0
8LV42.290.23	Feat. 34		Botanical	Hickory Nut					0.5
8LV42.290.24	Feat. 34		Botanical	Charcoal					5.2
8LV42.290.25	Feat. 34		1/8" Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	29.7
8LV42.290.26	Feat. 34		1/8" Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain		3.1
8LV42.290.27	Feat. 34		1/8" Pottery						0.6
8LV42.290.28	Feat. 34		1/8" Pottery						4.2
8LV42.290.29	Feat. 34		1/8" Invert.						495.4
8LV42.290.30	Feat. 34		1/8" Vert. Fauna						158.6
8LV42.290.31	Feat. 34		1/8" Botanical						12.6
8LV42.290.32	Feat. 34		Botanical	Seed				1	0.1
8LV42.292.1	TU10	Clean up	Pottery	Assorted	Rim	Scraped	Plain	1	39.5
8LV42.292.2	TU10	Clean up	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	14.0
8LV42.292.3	TU10	Clean up	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	66.3
8LV42.292.4	TU10	Clean up	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			5	6.7
8LV42.292.5	TU10	Clean up	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.1
8LV42.292.6	TU10	Clean up	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	25.9
8LV42.292.7	TU10	Clean up	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	2.0
8LV42.292.8	TU10	Clean up	Misc. Rock	Fulgerite				1	0.5
8LV42.292.9	TU10	Clean up	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	149.6
8LV42.292.10	TU10	Clean up	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	13.0
8LV42.292.11	TU10	Clean up	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			2	75.4
8LV42.292.12	TU10	Clean up	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	30.4
8LV42.292.13	TU10	Clean up	Historic	Metal				4	1.2
8LV42.292.14	TU10	Clean up	Vert. Fauna						51.1
8LV42.294.1	TU10 Tr 2	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	19.3
8LV42.294.2	TU10 Tr 2	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	2.1
8LV42.294.3	TU10 Tr 2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.4
8LV42.294.4	TU10 Tr 2	G	Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	6.2
8LV42.294.5	TU10 Tr 2	G	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			1	3.1
8LV42.294.6	TU10 Tr 2	G	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Pebble			1	4.0
8LV42.294.7	TU10 Tr 2	G	Vert. Fauna						45.6
8LV42.295.1	Feat. 34		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						122.7
8LV42.295.2	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	30.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.295.3	Feat. 34		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.8
8LV42.295.4	Feat. 34		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	1.1
8LV42.295.5	Feat. 34		Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	5.5
8LV42.295.6	Feat. 34		Botanical	Charcoal				32	5.6
8LV42.295.7	Feat. 34		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					9.8
8LV42.295.8	Feat. 34		Invert.	Oyster					661.0
8LV42.295.9	Feat. 34		Invert.	Marsh Clam	UnMod.			1	8.2
8LV42.295.10	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve				63	22.5
8LV42.295.11	Feat. 34		Invert.	Barnacle				5	1.0
8LV42.295.12	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	35.1
8LV42.295.13	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			1	18.0
8LV42.295.14	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			3	2.5
8LV42.295.15	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	1.9
8LV42.295.16	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	4.0
8LV42.295.17	Feat. 34		1/8" Invert.						202.8
8LV42.295.18	Feat. 34		Vert. Fauna						68.6
8LV42.295.19	Feat. 34		1/8" Vert. Fauna						71.3
8LV42.295.20	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	0.3
8LV42.296.1	TU10 Ped		Vert. Fauna						57.6
8LV42.296.2	TU10 Ped		Botanical	Charcoal				2	0.6
8LV42.296.3	TU10 Ped		Lithic	Chert	Flake			7	22.5
8LV42.296.4	TU10 Ped		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	3.5
8LV42.296.5	TU10 Ped		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	0.8
8LV42.296.6	TU10 Ped		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	28.1
8LV42.296.7	TU10 Ped		Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			1	27.5
8LV42.296.8	TU10 Ped		Invert.	Marsh Clam	Frag.			1	6.6
8LV42.296.9	TU10 Ped		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve				5	2.5
8LV42.296.10	TU10 Ped		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				2	17.0
8LV42.297.1	TU10&14 Ped		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	11	110.6
8LV42.297.2	TU10&14 Ped		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	6.6
8LV42.297.3	TU10&14 Ped		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			6	3.4
8LV42.297.4	TU10&14 Ped		Pottery	Assorted	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.7
8LV42.297.5	TU10&14 Ped		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.4
8LV42.297.6	TU10&14 Ped		Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	1.9
8LV42.297.7	TU10&14 Ped		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	119.2
8LV42.297.8	TU10&14 Ped		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	5.2
8LV42.297.9	TU10&14 Ped		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			7	47.4
8LV42.297.10	TU10&14 Ped		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			4	10.3
8LV42.297.11	TU10&14 Ped		Vert. Fauna	Worked Bone	Pin			1	5.6
8LV42.297.12	TU10&14 Ped		Vert. Fauna						88.0
8LV42.298.1	TU14 Ped	Clean up	Vert. Fauna						4.1
8LV42.299.1	Feat. 36		Vert. Fauna	Bone					175.6
8LV42.299.2	Feat. 36		1/8" Vert. Fauna						128.4
8LV42.299.3	Feat. 36		Historic	Glass	Shard			1	1.3
8LV42.299.4	Feat. 36		1/8" Historic	Metal	Flake			4	0.0
8LV42.299.5	Feat. 36		Lithic	Chert	Flake			8	13.9
8LV42.299.6	Feat. 36		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	0.7
8LV42.299.7	Feat. 36		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			13	0.6
8LV42.299.8	Feat. 36		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			4	1.8
8LV42.299.9	Feat. 36		1/8" Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			15	0.6
8LV42.299.10	Feat. 36		Botanical	Charcoal					9.4
8LV42.299.11	Feat. 36		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					18.3
8LV42.299.12	Feat. 36		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal				1	0.0
8LV42.299.13	Feat. 36		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Painted	Plain	1	20.2
8LV42.299.14	Feat. 36		Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	22.6

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.299.15	Feat. 36		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			5	2.4
8LV42.299.16	Feat. 36		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	24.8
8LV42.299.17	Feat. 36		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	22	108.8
8LV42.299.18	Feat. 36		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			15	13.9
8LV42.299.19	Feat. 36		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			6	248.0
8LV42.299.20	Feat. 36		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	70.7
8LV42.299.21	Feat. 36		Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			1	6.3
8LV42.299.22	Feat. 36		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	45.4
8LV42.299.23	Feat. 36		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			7	2.3
8LV42.299.24	Feat. 36		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			21	28.9
8LV42.299.25	Feat. 36		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			5	0.9
8LV42.299.26	Feat. 36		Invert.	Barnacle					2.2
8LV42.299.27	Feat. 36		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			6	6.2
8LV42.299.28	Feat. 36		Invert.	Oyster					1,076.0
8LV42.299.29	Feat. 36		1/8" Invert.						137.9
8LV42.299.30	Feat. 36		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						130.8
8LV42.299.31	Feat. 36		1/8" Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.					2.2
8LV42.299.32	Feat. 36		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			14	26.2
8LV42.313.1	TU11	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	13	175.7
8LV42.313.2	TU11	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	9.9
8LV42.313.3	TU11	A	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	4	14.2
8LV42.313.4	TU11	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			39	49.1
8LV42.313.5	TU11	A	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			13	246.1
8LV42.313.6	TU11	A	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			3	46.8
8LV42.313.7	TU11	A	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			1	11.2
8LV42.313.8	TU11	A	Historic	Plastic				1	4.3
8LV42.313.9	TU11	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			6	262.2
8LV42.313.10	TU11	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Adze			1	62.9
8LV42.313.11	TU11	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	227.5
8LV42.313.12	TU11	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			3	27.3
8LV42.313.13	TU11	A	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			3	15.6
8LV42.313.14	TU11	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			11	40.7
8LV42.313.15	TU11	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	22.8
8LV42.313.16	TU11	A	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			55	143.1
8LV42.313.17	TU11	A	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			3	7.2
8LV42.313.18	TU11	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			70	1,412.5
8LV42.313.19	TU11	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			39	1,284.8
8LV42.313.20	TU11	A	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	14.1
8LV42.313.21	TU11	A	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			1	4.3
8LV42.313.22	TU11	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				15	10.7
8LV42.313.23	TU11	A	Vert. Fauna						804.8
8LV42.314.1	TU11	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	5.0
8LV42.314.2	TU11	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	13.5
8LV42.314.3	TU11	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	32	132.6
8LV42.314.4	TU11	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	8.1
8LV42.314.5	TU11	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			45	54.7
8LV42.314.6	TU11	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.6
8LV42.314.7	TU11	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	4.2
8LV42.314.8	TU11	B	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			7	81.4
8LV42.314.9	TU11	B	Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammerstone			1	87.5
8LV42.314.10	TU11	B	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			12	199.4
8LV42.314.11	TU11	B	Misc. Rock	Pebble				1	52.3
8LV42.314.12	TU11	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			68	2,292.7
8LV42.314.13	TU11	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			118	2,152.3
8LV42.314.14	TU11	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			8	317.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.314.15	TU11	B	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			3	48.4
8LV42.314.16	TU11	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	126.3
8LV42.314.17	TU11	B	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			10	40.0
8LV42.314.18	TU11	B	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			4	22.9
8LV42.314.19	TU11	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			20	106.1
8LV42.314.20	TU11	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			36	97.8
8LV42.314.21	TU11	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				12	7.6
8LV42.314.22	TU11	B	Historic	Glass				1	1.9
8LV42.314.23	TU11	B	Vert. Fauna						925.6
8LV42.315.1	TU11N	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	53.0
8LV42.315.2	TU11N	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	4.0
8LV42.315.3	TU11N	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.6
8LV42.315.4	TU11N	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Linear	Inc.	1	2.4
8LV42.315.5	TU11N	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			26	35.2
8LV42.315.6	TU11N	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	0.9
8LV42.315.7	TU11N	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.8
8LV42.315.8	TU11N	C	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			4	233.1
8LV42.315.9	TU11N	C	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			12	169.5
8LV42.315.10	TU11N	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	94.2
8LV42.315.11	TU11N	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			25	411.4
8LV42.315.12	TU11N	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			16	448.3
8LV42.315.13	TU11N	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	174.2
8LV42.315.14	TU11N	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	64.7
8LV42.315.15	TU11N	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			12	31.1
8LV42.315.16	TU11N	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				8	5.3
8LV42.315.17	TU11N	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	7.2
8LV42.315.18	TU11N	C	Vert. Fauna						259.6
8LV42.316.1	TU11N	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	86.2
8LV42.316.2	TU11N	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	2.5
8LV42.316.3	TU11N	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	16.3
8LV42.316.4	TU11N	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Linear	Inc.	1	3.8
8LV42.316.5	TU11N	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			12	13.4
8LV42.316.6	TU11N	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			2	0.3
8LV42.316.7	TU11N	D	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Pebble			1	2.0
8LV42.316.8	TU11N	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			5	123.5
8LV42.316.9	TU11N	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	7.3
8LV42.316.10	TU11N	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			16	385.2
8LV42.316.11	TU11N	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	112.6
8LV42.316.12	TU11N	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			8	218.5
8LV42.316.13	TU11N	D	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	11.6
8LV42.316.14	TU11N	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	5.9
8LV42.316.15	TU11N	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			2	2.2
8LV42.316.16	TU11N	D	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			7	2.3
8LV42.316.17	TU11N	D	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			2	3.8
8LV42.316.18	TU11N	D	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	13.9
8LV42.316.19	TU11N	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			2	1.9
8LV42.316.20	TU11N	D	Botanical	Hickory Nut				1	0.3
8LV42.316.21	TU11N	D	Vert. Fauna						289.4
8LV42.317.1	TU11N	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	17	115.2
8LV42.317.2	TU11N	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.9
8LV42.317.3	TU11N	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.3
8LV42.317.4	TU11N	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			18	20.9
8LV42.317.5	TU11N	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			6	4.1
8LV42.317.6	TU11N	E	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			5	71.1
8LV42.317.7	TU11N	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			12	280.6

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.317.8	TU11N	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			23	457.1
8LV42.317.9	TU11N	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			5	205.8
8LV42.317.10	TU11N	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			1	3.5
8LV42.317.11	TU11N	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			5	32.3
8LV42.317.12	TU11N	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			5	14.7
8LV42.317.13	TU11N	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			3	5.9
8LV42.317.14	TU11N	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	3.0
8LV42.317.15	TU11N	E	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	11.1
8LV42.317.16	TU11N	E	Invert.	UID Gastropod	Columella			1	12.3
8LV42.317.17	TU11N	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			2	0.8
8LV42.317.18	TU11N	E	Vert. Fauna						574.3
8LV42.317.19	TU11N	E	Botanical	Hickory Nut					0.5
8LV42.318.1	TU11N	Clean up	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			1	6.3
8LV42.318.2	TU11N	Clean up	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod					1.6
8LV42.318.3	TU11N	Clean up	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	58.6
8LV42.318.4	TU11N	Clean up	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	73.2
8LV42.318.5	TU11N	Clean up	Vert. Fauna						19.3
8LV42.319.1	TU11N	F	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	9.0
8LV42.319.2	TU11N	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	17.9
8LV42.319.3	TU11N	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	58.4
8LV42.319.4	TU11N	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	10.1
8LV42.319.5	TU11N	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			12	14.5
8LV42.319.6	TU11N	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	2.5
8LV42.319.7	TU11N	F	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	1.0
8LV42.319.8	TU11N	F	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	11.0
8LV42.319.9	TU11N	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			17	503.3
8LV42.319.10	TU11N	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			31	742.2
8LV42.319.11	TU11N	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	147.8
8LV42.319.12	TU11N	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	1.3
8LV42.319.13	TU11N	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			1	87.3
8LV42.319.14	TU11N	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	24.3
8LV42.319.15	TU11N	F	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			2	21.8
8LV42.319.16	TU11N	F	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			1	12.9
8LV42.319.17	TU11N	F	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			14	59.8
8LV42.319.18	TU11N	F	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			4	12.4
8LV42.319.19	TU11N	F	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			7	5.1
8LV42.319.21	TU11N	F	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	15.1
8LV42.319.22	TU11N	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	2.1
8LV42.319.23	TU11N	F	Invert.	Gastropod	Columella			1	3.0
8LV42.319.24	TU11N	F	Vert. Fauna						605.1
8LV42.320.1	TU11N	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	17	75.1
8LV42.320.2	TU11N	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			13	12.8
8LV42.320.3	TU11N	G	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	5.1
8LV42.320.4	TU11N	G	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			6	39.9
8LV42.320.5	TU11N	G	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	6.5
8LV42.320.6	TU11N	G	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			20	117.8
8LV42.320.7	TU11N	G	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			32	106.3
8LV42.320.8	TU11N	G	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			59	50.7
8LV42.320.9	TU11N	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			25	742.5
8LV42.320.10	TU11N	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	82.8
8LV42.320.11	TU11N	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			4	30.2
8LV42.320.12	TU11N	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	93.9
8LV42.320.13	TU11N	G	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			3	44.8
8LV42.320.14	TU11N	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			16	538.2
8LV42.320.15	TU11N	G	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	11.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.320.16	TU11N	G	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	36.6
8LV42.320.17	TU11N	G	Vert. Fauna						582.2
8LV42.321.1	TU11N	H	Vert. Fauna						456.9
8LV42.321.2	TU11N	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			11	492.7
8LV42.321.3	TU11N	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			19	412.9
8LV42.321.4	TU11N	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	58.8
8LV42.321.5	TU11N	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			5	7.7
8LV42.321.6	TU11N	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	4.6
8LV42.321.7	TU11N	H	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			4	16.1
8LV42.321.8	TU11N	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	49.0
8LV42.321.9	TU11N	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			4	317.3
8LV42.321.10	TU11N	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			1	42.1
8LV42.321.11	TU11N	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	10	60.2
8LV42.321.12	TU11N	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Eroded	UID	8	5.8
8LV42.321.13	TU11N	H	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	2.5
8LV42.321.14	TU11N	H	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				8	208.9
8LV42.321.15	TU11N	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	3.8
8LV42.322.1	TU11N	I	Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	7.5
8LV42.322.2	TU11N	I	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				4	41.2
8LV42.322.3	TU11N	I	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	23.8
8LV42.322.4	TU11N	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	26.3
8LV42.322.5	TU11N	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	rim	Plain	Plain	1	7.8
8LV42.322.6	TU11N	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	9	10.9
8LV42.322.7	TU11N	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	2	31.0
8LV42.322.8	TU11N	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	100.0
8LV42.322.9	TU11N	I	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	4.1
8LV42.322.10	TU11N	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			2	0.4
8LV42.322.11	TU11N	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			3	3.5
8LV42.322.12	TU11N	I	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			1	5.4
8LV42.322.13	TU11N	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	2.6
8LV42.322.14	TU11N	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			3	24.8
8LV42.322.15	TU11N	I	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			1	1.9
8LV42.322.16	TU11N	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			11	397.7
8LV42.322.17	TU11N	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			21	356.4
8LV42.322.18	TU11N	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	131.7
8LV42.322.19	TU11N	I	Vert. Fauna						341.5
8LV42.323.1	TU11S	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	4	27.0
8LV42.323.2	TU11S	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	11	126.6
8LV42.323.3	TU11S	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	4.9
8LV42.323.4	TU11S	C	Lithic	UID	polished stone			1	5.1
8LV42.323.5	TU11S	C	Misc. Rock	mudstone	Pebble			3	32.1
8LV42.323.6	TU11S	C	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			3	21.6
8LV42.323.7	TU11S	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			21	446.4
8LV42.323.8	TU11S	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			15	518.9
8LV42.323.9	TU11S	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	147.9
8LV42.323.10	TU11S	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			3	211.3
8LV42.323.11	TU11S	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			3	3.5
8LV42.323.12	TU11S	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			1	1.2
8LV42.323.13	TU11S	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	14.2
8LV42.323.14	TU11S	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			3	29.1
8LV42.323.15	TU11S	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			7	26.7
8LV42.323.16	TU11S	C	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			1	0.2
8LV42.323.17	TU11S	C	Vert. Fauna						420.4
8LV42.323.18	TU11S	C	Botanical	nutshell				1	0.2
8LV42.324.1	TU11S	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Painted	Plain	1	7.1

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.324.2	TU11S	D	Pottery	Assorted Temp.er	Body	Plain	Plain	2	6.7
8LV42.324.3	TU11S	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	37.0
8LV42.324.4	TU11S	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			9	10.7
8LV42.324.5	TU11S	D	Pottery	Assorted Temp.er	Crumb			14	21.3
8LV42.324.6	TU11S	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			3	26.7
8LV42.324.7	TU11S	D	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	31.9
8LV42.324.8	TU11S	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.9
8LV42.324.9	TU11S	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			22	678.2
8LV42.324.10	TU11S	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			41	1,034.8
8LV42.324.11	TU11S	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	147.9
8LV42.324.12	TU11S	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			16	56.5
8LV42.324.13	TU11S	D	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	20.3
8LV42.324.14	TU11S	D	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			4	21.1
8LV42.324.15	TU11S	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			3	501.8
8LV42.324.16	TU11S	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	267.7
8LV42.324.17	TU11S	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	4.1
8LV42.324.18	TU11S	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			1	5.7
8LV42.324.19	TU11S	D	Vert. Fauna						775.8
8LV42.325.1	TU11S	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	41.6
8LV42.325.2	TU11S	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	1	3.6
8LV42.325.3	TU11S	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	3.9
8LV42.325.4	TU11S	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	5.8
8LV42.325.5	TU11S	E	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			3	36.2
8LV42.325.6	TU11S	E	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Pebble			1	13.9
8LV42.325.7	TU11S	E	Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammerstone			1	189.0
8LV42.325.8	TU11S	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			42	1,152.5
8LV42.325.9	TU11S	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			23	840.7
8LV42.325.10	TU11S	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			5	227.7
8LV42.325.11	TU11S	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	19.3
8LV42.325.12	TU11S	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			5	15.7
8LV42.325.13	TU11S	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			2	14.7
8LV42.325.14	TU11S	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			1	7.6
8LV42.325.15	TU11S	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	0.8
8LV42.325.16	TU11S	E	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	24.4
8LV42.325.17	TU11S	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	3.0
8LV42.325.18	TU11S	E	Vert. Fauna						640.5
8LV42.325.19	TU11S	E	Botanical	Nutshell				3	0.2
8LV42.326.1	TU11S	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	82.4
8LV42.326.2	TU11S	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	4.6
8LV42.326.3	TU11S	F	Lithic	Chert	Uniface			1	37.4
8LV42.326.4	TU11S	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim			1	3.0
8LV42.326.5	TU11S	F	pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim			1	4.1
8LV42.326.6	TU11S	F	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Painted	Plain	2	2.2
8LV42.326.7	TU11S	F	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			9	305.3
8LV42.326.8	TU11S	F	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	2.1
8LV42.326.9	TU11S	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			37	1,051.5
8LV42.326.10	TU11S	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	0.8
8LV42.326.11	TU11S	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			1	55.5
8LV42.326.12	TU11S	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			4	745.0
8LV42.326.13	TU11S	F	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			2	7.7
8LV42.326.14	TU11S	F	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	1.2
8LV42.326.15	TU11S	F	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	19.2
8LV42.326.16	TU11S	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				5	17.7
8LV42.326.17	TU11S	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	88.2
8LV42.326.18	TU11S	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Scoop/Spoon			1	79.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.326.19	TU11S	F	Botanical	Nutshell				1	0.3
8LV42.326.20	TU11S	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			21	814.5
8LV42.326.21	TU11S	F	Vert. Fauna						489.3
8LV42.327.1	TU11N	J	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.8
8LV42.327.2	TU11N	J	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	74.7
8LV42.327.3	TU11N	J	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	7	36.7
8LV42.327.4	TU11N	J	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	14.4
8LV42.327.5	TU11N	J	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Brnsd.	Plain	2	10.9
8LV42.327.6	TU11N	J	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			19	28.5
8LV42.327.7	TU11N	J	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	1.4
8LV42.327.8	TU11N	J	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			9	408.3
8LV42.327.9	TU11N	J	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			9	270.6
8LV42.327.10	TU11N	J	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			31	904.6
8LV42.327.11	TU11N	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	439.8
8LV42.327.12	TU11N	J	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			5	9.1
8LV42.327.13	TU11N	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	68.0
8LV42.327.14	TU11N	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	18.5
8LV42.327.15	TU11N	J	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			4	4.1
8LV42.327.16	TU11N	J	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	12.5
8LV42.327.17	TU11N	J	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			2	2.3
8LV42.327.18	TU11N	J	Vert. Fauna						379.8
8LV42.327.19	TU11N	J	Botanical	Charcoal					1.0
8LV42.328.1	TU11N	K	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	plain	5	62.8
8LV42.328.2	TU11N	K	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.4
8LV42.328.3	TU11N	K	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			6	2.4
8LV42.328.4	TU11N	K	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	18.8
8LV42.328.5	TU11N	K	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			1	2.6
8LV42.328.6	TU11N	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			4	142.3
8LV42.328.7	TU11N	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			17	325.7
8LV42.328.8	TU11N	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	151.1
8LV42.328.9	TU11N	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	5.1
8LV42.328.10	TU11N	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	2.2
8LV42.328.11	TU11N	K	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	2.6
8LV42.328.12	TU11N	K	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	1.3
8LV42.328.13	TU11N	K	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			4	1.9
8LV42.328.14	TU11N	K	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			1	0.7
8LV42.328.15	TU11N	K	Vert. Fauna						185.1
8LV42.329.1	TU11N	L	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	10	75.3
8LV42.329.2	TU11N	L	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	2.0
8LV42.329.3	TU11N	L	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			1	8.6
8LV42.329.4	TU11N	L	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			7	252.0
8LV42.329.5	TU11N	L	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			11	365.8
8LV42.329.6	TU11N	L	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	206.1
8LV42.329.7	TU11N	L	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	34.2
8LV42.329.8	TU11N	L	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	12.8
8LV42.329.9	TU11N	L	Vert. Fauna						101.6
8LV42.330.1	TU11	Collapse	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.5
8LV42.330.2	TU11	Collapse	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			24	924.5
8LV42.330.3	TU11	Collapse	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			30	760.7
8LV42.330.4	TU11	Collapse	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	85.0
8LV42.330.5	TU11	Collapse	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	7.1
8LV42.330.6	TU11	Collapse	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			2	50.0
8LV42.330.7	TU11	Collapse	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			2	1.8
8LV42.330.8	TU11	Collapse	Vert. Fauna						70.2
8LV42.331.1	TU11N	M	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	37.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.331.2	TU11N	M	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	1	10.7
8LV42.331.3	TU11N	M	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	3.1
8LV42.331.4	TU11N	M	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			36	1,034.4
8LV42.331.5	TU11N	M	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			18	625.2
8LV42.331.6	TU11N	M	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	126.8
8LV42.331.7	TU11N	M	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			3	17.7
8LV42.331.8	TU11N	M	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			1	2.0
8LV42.331.9	TU11N	M	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			1	7.9
8LV42.331.10	TU11N	M	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	0.9
8LV42.331.11	TU11N	M	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	2.8
8LV42.331.12	TU11N	M	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	2.2
8LV42.331.13	TU11N	M	Vert. Fauna						121.1
8LV42.332.1	TU11N	N	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	25.7
8LV42.332.2	TU11N	N	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			2	9.7
8LV42.332.3	TU11N	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			2	5.0
8LV42.332.4	TU11N	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			8	9.6
8LV42.332.5	TU11N	N	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			2	47.5
8LV42.332.6	TU11N	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			40	1,055.8
8LV42.332.7	TU11N	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			11	326.2
8LV42.332.8	TU11N	N	Vert. Fauna						174.2
8LV42.333.1	TU11S	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	10.3
8LV42.333.2	TU11S	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	39.6
8LV42.333.3	TU11S	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	9.5
8LV42.333.4	TU11S	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			5	5.5
8LV42.333.5	TU11S	G	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	44.2
8LV42.333.6	TU11S	G	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			2	6.8
8LV42.333.7	TU11S	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			5	338.7
8LV42.333.8	TU11S	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			23	702.1
8LV42.333.9	TU11S	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			15	606.1
8LV42.333.10	TU11S	G	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			2	29.3
8LV42.333.11	TU11S	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	127.8
8LV42.333.12	TU11S	G	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	231.0
8LV42.333.13	TU11S	G	Vert. Fauna						162.3
8LV42.334.1	TU11S	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	11	125.1
8LV42.334.2	TU11S	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	20.2
8LV42.334.3	TU11S	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	2.2
8LV42.334.4	TU11S	H	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			5	4.9
8LV42.334.5	TU11S	H	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			1	12.2
8LV42.334.6	TU11S	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			15	623.5
8LV42.334.7	TU11S	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			14	542.3
8LV42.334.8	TU11S	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	120.9
8LV42.334.9	TU11S	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	433.2
8LV42.334.10	TU11S	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	3.2
8LV42.334.11	TU11S	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	79.8
8LV42.334.12	TU11S	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	7.1
8LV42.334.13	TU11S	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	1.0
8LV42.334.14	TU11S	H	Vert. Fauna						274.4
8LV42.335.1	TU11S	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	41.8
8LV42.335.2	TU11S	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	11.3
8LV42.335.3	TU11S	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.9
8LV42.335.4	TU11S	I	Lithic	Lmstn.	Clast			10	265.7
8LV42.335.5	TU11S	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			9	443.4
8LV42.335.6	TU11S	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			26	888.2
8LV42.335.7	TU11S	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	261.4
8LV42.335.8	TU11S	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.9

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.335.9	TU11S	I	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	23.9
8LV42.335.10	TU11S	I	Vert. Fauna						93.7
8LV42.336.1	TU11S	J	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.1
8LV42.336.2	TU11S	J	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	22.0
8LV42.336.3	TU11S	J	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	6.2
8LV42.336.4	TU11S	J	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	4.3
8LV42.336.5	TU11S	J	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.8
8LV42.336.6	TU11S	J	Lithic	Lmstn.	Clast			3	31.7
8LV42.336.7	TU11S	J	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			20	826.1
8LV42.336.8	TU11S	J	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			19	557.7
8LV42.336.9	TU11S	J	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	89.0
8LV42.336.10	TU11S	J	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	10.6
8LV42.336.11	TU11S	J	Vert. Fauna						169.1
8LV42.337.1	TU11S	K	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	74.9
8LV42.337.2	TU11S	K	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Eroded	UID	3	5.0
8LV42.337.3	TU11S	K	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			3	90.4
8LV42.337.4	TU11S	K	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	4.7
8LV42.337.5	TU11S	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	79.8
8LV42.337.6	TU11S	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			24	830.3
8LV42.337.7	TU11S	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			15	487.7
8LV42.337.8	TU11S	K	Vert. Fauna						487.9
8LV42.338.1	TU11S	L	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	10.0
8LV42.338.2	TU11S	L	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.7
8LV42.338.3	TU11S	L	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.7
8LV42.338.4	TU11S	L	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb	Eroded	UID	1	2.2
8LV42.338.5	TU11S	L	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Eroded	UID	3	6.0
8LV42.338.6	TU11S	L	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			2	32.7
8LV42.338.7	TU11S	L	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			19	839.2
8LV42.338.8	TU11S	L	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			17	591.5
8LV42.338.9	TU11S	L	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	143.6
8LV42.338.10	TU11S	L	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	18.0
8LV42.338.11	TU11S	L	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			2	3.9
8LV42.338.12	TU11S	L	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	2.5
8LV42.338.13	TU11S	L	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	496.9
8LV42.338.14	TU11S	L	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	39.0
8LV42.338.15	TU11S	L	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	20.2
8LV42.338.16	TU11S	L	Vert. Fauna						223.3
8LV42.339.1	TU11S	M	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	70.6
8LV42.339.2	TU11S	M	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	2	6.4
8LV42.339.3	TU11S	M	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	6.8
8LV42.339.4	TU11S	M	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Eroded	UID	2	2.3
8LV42.339.5	TU11S	M	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb	Eroded	UID	1	1.4
8LV42.339.6	TU11S	M	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			3	122.9
8LV42.339.7	TU11S	M	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	0.5
8LV42.339.8	TU11S	M	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	0.3
8LV42.339.9	TU11S	M	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			8	342.0
8LV42.339.10	TU11S	M	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			22	541.3
8LV42.339.11	TU11S	M	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			6	345.5
8LV42.339.12	TU11S	M	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	17.8
8LV42.339.13	TU11S	M	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	0.6
8LV42.339.14	TU11S	M	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	546.6
8LV42.339.15	TU11S	M	Vert. Fauna						136.6
8LV42.340.1	TU11S	N	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	27	159.4
8LV42.340.2	TU11S	N	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	2.1
8LV42.340.3	TU11S	N	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	4.1

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.340.4	TU11S	N	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.3
8LV42.340.5	TU11S	N	Pottery	Assorted	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	5.0
8LV42.340.6	TU11S	N	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Eroded	UID	22	21.7
8LV42.340.7	TU11S	N	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb	Eroded	UID	2	2.5
8LV42.340.8	TU11S	N	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.5
8LV42.340.9	TU11S	N	Lithic	Chert	Biface Frag.			1	1.0
8LV42.340.10	TU11S	N	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			5	471.2
8LV42.340.11	TU11S	N	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	79.5
8LV42.340.12	TU11S	N	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	1.5
8LV42.340.13	TU11S	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			17	417.4
8LV42.340.14	TU11S	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			23	394.6
8LV42.340.15	TU11S	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	69.4
8LV42.340.16	TU11S	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			3	14.1
8LV42.340.17	TU11S	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			7	14.5
8LV42.340.18	TU11S	N	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	16.7
8LV42.340.19	TU11S	N	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	9.8
8LV42.340.20	TU11S	N	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	9.5
8LV42.340.21	TU11S	N	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	0.7
8LV42.340.22	TU11S	N	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	8.4
8LV42.340.23	TU11S	N	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	1.3
8LV42.340.24	TU11S	N	Vert. Fauna	Bone	Bead			1	0.3
8LV42.340.25	TU11S	N	Vert. Fauna						301.5
8LV42.341.1	TU11S	O	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	183.8
8LV42.342.1	TU11N	O	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	26	128.4
8LV42.342.2	TU11N	O	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	2	10.6
8LV42.342.3	TU11N	O	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	3	64.8
8LV42.342.4	TU11N	O	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	31.3
8LV42.342.5	TU11N	O	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	3	35.7
8LV42.342.6	TU11N	O	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	1	4.8
8LV42.342.7	TU11N	O	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	26.8
8LV42.342.8	TU11N	O	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Eroded	UID	27	30.9
8LV42.342.9	TU11N	O	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb	Eroded	UID	11	13.2
8LV42.342.10	TU11N	O	Lithic	Chert	Flake			8	50.2
8LV42.342.11	TU11N	O	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	19.5
8LV42.342.12	TU11N	O	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			16	53.7
8LV42.342.13	TU11N	O	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			2	11.3
8LV42.342.14	TU11N	O	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	0.7
8LV42.342.15	TU11N	O	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			6	268.7
8LV42.342.16	TU11N	O	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			16	338.6
8LV42.342.17	TU11N	O	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	21.6
8LV42.342.18	TU11N	O	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	24.4
8LV42.342.19	TU11N	O	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	14.2
8LV42.342.20	TU11N	O	Vert. Fauna						79.1
8LV42.344.1	TU11	Col. I	Vert. Fauna	Bone					1.3
8LV42.344.2	TU11	Col. I	1/8" Vert. Fauna						7.2
8LV42.344.3	TU11	Col. I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.6
8LV42.344.4	TU11	Col. I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	4.3
8LV42.344.5	TU11	Col. I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			14	6.5
8LV42.344.6	TU11	Col. I	Concretion						1.1
8LV42.344.7	TU11	Col. I	1/8" Concretion						7.4
8LV42.344.8	TU11	Col. I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	24.2
8LV42.344.9	TU11	Col. I	Invert.	Barnacle					14.7
8LV42.344.10	TU11	Col. I	1/8" Invert.	Barnacle					13.8
8LV42.344.11	TU11	Col. I	1/8" Invert.						859.6
8LV42.344.12	TU11	Col. I	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						762.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.344.13	TU11	Col. I	Invert.	Oyster					3,293.9
8LV42.344.14	TU11	Col. I	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				1.7
8LV42.344.15	TU11	Col. I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			4	0.2
8LV42.344.16	TU11	Col. I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			4	0.2
8LV42.345.1	TU11	Col. II	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	0.4
8LV42.345.2	TU11	Col. II	Vert. Fauna	Bone					12.3
8LV42.345.3	TU11	Col. II	1/8" Vert. Fauna						34.4
8LV42.345.4	TU11	Col. II	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			13	15.3
8LV42.345.5	TU11	Col. II	1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					1.0
8LV42.345.6	TU11	Col. II	Concretion						0.7
8LV42.345.7	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Barnacle					58.5
8LV42.345.8	TU11	Col. II	1/8" Invert.	Barnacle					36.7
8LV42.345.9	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				1.9
8LV42.345.10	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	1.6
8LV42.345.11	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			15	0.7
8LV42.345.12	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			2	0.4
8LV42.345.13	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			25	13.8
8LV42.345.14	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Oyster					5,071.3
8LV42.345.15	TU11	Col. II	1/8" Invert.						730.0
8LV42.345.16	TU11	Col. II	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						1,084.0
8LV42.346.1	TU11	Col. II	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.4
8LV42.346.2	TU11	Col. II	Vert. Fauna	Bone					20.2
8LV42.346.3	TU11	Col. II	1/8" Vert. Fauna						38.3
8LV42.346.4	TU11	Col. II	Botanical	Charcoal					0.2
8LV42.346.5	TU11	Col. II	1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					1.5
8LV42.346.6	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	35.6
8LV42.346.7	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Barnacle					38.4
8LV42.346.8	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	0.1
8LV42.346.9	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			10	0.4
8LV42.346.10	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			12	5.1
8LV42.346.11	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				3.0
8LV42.346.12	TU11	Col. II	1/8" Invert.						630.9
8LV42.346.13	TU11	Col. II	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						653.8
8LV42.346.14	TU11	Col. II	Invert.	Oyster					6,685.6
8LV42.347.1	TU11	Col. III	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body			2	22.2
8LV42.347.2	TU11	Col. III	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	0.4
8LV42.347.3	TU11	Col. III	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			13	25.7
8LV42.347.4	TU11	Col. III	Vert. Fauna	Bone					38.9
8LV42.347.5	TU11	Col. III	1/8" Vert. Fauna						46.9
8LV42.347.6	TU11	Col. III	1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.5
8LV42.347.7	TU11	Col. III	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	43.6
8LV42.347.8	TU11	Col. III	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	8.0
8LV42.347.9	TU11	Col. III	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			4	0.6
8LV42.347.10	TU11	Col. III	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			8	2.4
8LV42.347.11	TU11	Col. III	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	0.5
8LV42.347.12	TU11	Col. III	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	2.5
8LV42.347.13	TU11	Col. III	Invert.	Discus Snail	Unmod.			2	<0.1
8LV42.347.14	TU11	Col. III	Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			1	0.1
8LV42.347.15	TU11	Col. III	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				12.9
8LV42.347.16	TU11	Col. III	Invert.	Barnacle					56.8
8LV42.347.17	TU11	Col. III	Invert.	Oyster					8,069.6
8LV42.347.18	TU11	Col. III	1/8" Invert.						330.4
8LV42.347.19	TU11	Col. III	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						466.0
8LV42.348.1	TU11	Col. IV	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	16.3
8LV42.348.2	TU11	Col. IV	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			5	2.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.348.3	TU11	Col. IV	1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.6
8LV42.348.4	TU11	Col. IV	Vert. Fauna	Bone					22.6
8LV42.348.5	TU11	Col. IV	1/8" Vert. Fauna						47.2
8LV42.348.6	TU11	Col. IV	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	0.1
8LV42.348.7	TU11	Col. IV	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	30.1
8LV42.348.8	TU11	Col. IV	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	69.8
8LV42.348.9	TU11	Col. IV	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	59.6
8LV42.348.10	TU11	Col. IV	Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			19	23.7
8LV42.348.11	TU11	Col. IV	Invert.	Barnacle					24.8
8LV42.348.12	TU11	Col. IV	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				27.2
8LV42.348.13	TU11	Col. IV	Invert.	Oyster					4,334.2
8LV42.348.14	TU11	Col. IV	1/8" Invert.						383.0
8LV42.348.15	TU11	Col. IV	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	0.2
8LV42.348.16	TU11	Col. IV	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			11	3.8
8LV42.348.17	TU11	Col. IV	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			7	0.2
8LV42.348.18	TU11	Col. IV	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						673.3
8LV42.349.1	TU11	Col. V	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body			6	28.7
8LV42.349.2	TU11	Col. V	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	0.8
8LV42.349.3	TU11	Col. V	Vert. Fauna	Bone					51.7
8LV42.349.4	TU11	Col. V	1/8" Vert. Fauna						45.4
8LV42.349.5	TU11	Col. V	1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.7
8LV42.349.6	TU11	Col. V	Concretion					5	0.2
8LV42.349.7	TU11	Col. V	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Groundstone			1	749.2
8LV42.349.8	TU11	Col. V	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	26.8
8LV42.349.9	TU11	Col. V	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	37.3
8LV42.349.10	TU11	Col. V	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	61.4
8LV42.349.11	TU11	Col. V	Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			3	0.4
8LV42.349.12	TU11	Col. V	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			6	6.2
8LV42.349.13	TU11	Col. V	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				169.2
8LV42.349.14	TU11	Col. V	Invert.	Barnacle					37.0
8LV42.349.15	TU11	Col. V	1/8" Invert.	Barnacle					21.0
8LV42.349.16	TU11	Col. V	1/8" Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.				0.1
8LV42.349.17	TU11	Col. V	1/8" Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				0.2
8LV42.349.18	TU11	Col. V	1/8" Invert.						451.6
8LV42.349.19	TU11	Col. V	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						511.7
8LV42.349.20	TU11	Col. V	Invert.	Oyster					11,881.8
8LV42.350.1	TU11	Col. XIa	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	4	104.0
8LV42.350.2	TU11	Col. XIa	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	182.9
8LV42.350.3	TU11	Col. XIa	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			8	5.5
8LV42.350.4	TU11	Col. XIa	Vert. Fauna	Bone					39.1
8LV42.350.5	TU11	Col. XIa	1/8" Vert. Fauna						38.3
8LV42.350.6	TU11	Col. XIa	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	23.3
8LV42.350.7	TU11	Col. XIa	Concretion						1.0
8LV42.350.8	TU11	Col. XIa	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	583.5
8LV42.350.9	TU11	Col. XIa	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	47.7
8LV42.350.10	TU11	Col. XIa	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	80.8
8LV42.350.11	TU11	Col. XIa	Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			3	11.2
8LV42.350.12	TU11	Col. XIa	Invert.	Barnacle					32.5
8LV42.350.13	TU11	Col. XIa	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			6	3.6
8LV42.350.14	TU11	Col. XIa	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	0.2
8LV42.350.15	TU11	Col. XIa	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			10	0.8
8LV42.350.16	TU11	Col. XIa	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				38.7
8LV42.350.17	TU11	Col. XIa	Invert.	Oyster					8,800.1
8LV42.350.18	TU11	Col. XIa	1/8" Invert.						316.5
8LV42.350.19	TU11	Col. XIa	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						512.2

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.351.1	TU11	Col. VII	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	12.4
8LV42.351.2	TU11	Col. VII	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			5	0.6
8LV42.351.20	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Invert.	Misc.					214.4
8LV42.351.21	TU11	Col. VII	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						227.3
8LV42.351.3	TU11	Col. VII	Vert. Fauna	Bone					13.6
8LV42.351.4	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Vert. Fauna						18.7
8LV42.351.5	TU11	Col. VII	Botanical	Charcoal				3	0.8
8LV42.351.6	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.2
8LV42.351.7	TU11	Col. VII	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	0.1
8LV42.351.8	TU11	Col. VII	Concretion					9	0.4
8LV42.351.9	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	99.4
8LV42.351.10	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	52.9
8LV42.351.11	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	36.3
8LV42.351.12	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Barnacle					46.6
8LV42.351.13	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Invert.						12.0
8LV42.351.14	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			3	3.4
8LV42.351.15	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			9	0.1
8LV42.351.16	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	0.3
8LV42.351.17	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				10.1
8LV42.351.18	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				1.7
8LV42.351.19	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Oyster					9,313.0
8LV42.352.1	TU11	Col. VII	Vert. Fauna	Bone					11.2
8LV42.352.2	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Vert. Fauna						8.7
8LV42.352.3	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.1
8LV42.352.4	TU11	Col. VII	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	0.1
8LV42.352.5	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	69.5
8LV42.352.6	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	0.6
8LV42.352.7	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	31.0
8LV42.352.8	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	4.3
8LV42.352.9	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				4.1
8LV42.352.10	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.				18.2
8LV42.352.11	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.				8.3
8LV42.352.12	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Invert.						121.6
8LV42.352.13	TU11	Col. VII	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						130.6
8LV42.352.14	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Oyster					6,361.8
8LV42.353.1	TU11	Col. VII	Botanical	Charcoal					1.0
8LV42.353.2	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.5
8LV42.353.3	TU11	Col. VII	Vert. Fauna	Bone					5.8
8LV42.353.4	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Vert. Fauna						7.0
8LV42.353.5	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	135.4
8LV42.353.6	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.				38.6
8LV42.353.7	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			8	0.8
8LV42.353.8	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			4	4.1
8LV42.353.9	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				2.9
8LV42.353.10	TU11	Col. VII	Invert.	Oyster	Frag.				1,384.7
8LV42.353.11	TU11	Col. VII	1/8" Invert.						123.3
8LV42.353.12	TU11	Col. VII	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						165.5
8LV42.354.1	TU11	Col. VIII	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.6
8LV42.354.2	TU11	Col. VIII	Misc. Rock	Lightning Whelk	Clast			5	0.6
8LV42.354.3	TU11	Col. VIII	Botanical	Charcoal					0.4
8LV42.354.4	TU11	Col. VIII	Vert. Fauna	Bone					9.4
8LV42.354.5	TU11	Col. VIII	1/8" Vert. Fauna						17.0
8LV42.354.6	TU11	Col. VIII	Invert.	Discus Snail				5	0.1
8LV42.354.7	TU11	Col. VIII	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.1
8LV42.354.8	TU11	Col. VIII	Invert.	Barnacle					29.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.354.9	TU11	Col. VIII	1/8" Invert.	Barnacle					2.7
8LV42.354.10	TU11	Col. VIII	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			3	0.6
8LV42.354.11	TU11	Col. VIII	Invert.	Oyster					11,676.0
8LV42.354.12	TU11	Col. VIII	1/8" Invert.						318.5
8LV42.354.13	TU11	Col. VIII	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						336.1
8LV42.355.1	TU11	Col. VIIa	Vert. Fauna	Bone					6.7
8LV42.355.2	TU11	Col. VIIa	1/8" Vert. Fauna						12.8
8LV42.355.3	TU11	Col. VIIa	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	67.7
8LV42.355.4	TU11	Col. VIIa	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	25.0
8LV42.355.5	TU11	Col. VIIa	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			4	3.0
8LV42.355.6	TU11	Col. VIIa	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	0.5
8LV42.355.7	TU11	Col. VIIa	Invert.	MML	Unmod.			2	0.8
8LV42.355.8	TU11	Col. VIIa	Invert.	Barnacle					26.3
8LV42.355.9	TU11	Col. VIIa	Invert.	Oyster					5,976.0
8LV42.355.10	TU11	Col. VIIa	1/8" Invert.						202.7
8LV42.355.11	TU11	Col. VIIa	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						198.1
8LV42.356.1	TU11	Col. IX	Vert. Fauna	Bone					12.1
8LV42.356.2	TU11	Col. IX	1/8" Vert. Fauna						9.3
8LV42.356.3	TU11	Col. IX	1/8" Botanical	Charcoal				1	<0.1
8LV42.356.4	TU11	Col. IX	Misc. Rock	Quartz	Pebble			1	<0.1
8LV42.356.5	TU11	Col. IX	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	39.2
8LV42.356.6	TU11	Col. IX	Invert.	Barnacle					63.9
8LV42.356.7	TU11	Col. IX	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			2	1.6
8LV42.356.8	TU11	Col. IX	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			6	0.1
8LV42.356.9	TU11	Col. IX	Invert.	Pen Shell	Frag.			1	16.5
8LV42.356.10	TU11	Col. IX	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			4	6.9
8LV42.356.11	TU11	Col. IX	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			8	0.9
8LV42.356.12	TU11	Col. IX	1/8" Invert.						242.6
8LV42.356.13	TU11	Col. IX	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						206.1
8LV42.356.14	TU11	Col. IX	Invert.	Oyster					8,407.2
8LV42.357.1	TU11	Col. X	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	23.3
8LV42.357.2	TU11	Col. X	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	<0.1
8LV42.357.3	TU11	Col. X	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			23	8.6
8LV42.357.4	TU11	Col. X	Vert. Fauna	Bone					73.1
8LV42.357.5	TU11	Col. X	1/8" Vert. Fauna						69.2
8LV42.357.6	TU11	Col. X	Botanical	Charcoal					1.5
8LV42.357.7	TU11	Col. X	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	54.0
8LV42.357.8	TU11	Col. X	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	28.8
8LV42.357.9	TU11	Col. X	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	48.2
8LV42.357.10	TU11	Col. X	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			21	0.8
8LV42.357.11	TU11	Col. X	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	0.4
8LV42.357.12	TU11	Col. X	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			4	2.3
8LV42.357.13	TU11	Col. X	Invert.	Pen Shell	Frag.			20	38.9
8LV42.357.14	TU11	Col. X	Invert.	Barnacle					54.0
8LV42.357.15	TU11	Col. X	1/8" Invert.	Barnacle					24.4
8LV42.357.16	TU11	Col. X	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			2	12.4
8LV42.357.17	TU11	Col. X	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				4.1
8LV42.357.18	TU11	Col. X	Invert.	Oyster					10,587.6
8LV42.357.19	TU11	Col. X	1/8" Invert.						420.1
8LV42.357.20	TU11	Col. X	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						503.2
8LV42.358.1	TU12	PP	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	568.8
8LV42.358.2	TU12	PP	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	128.8
8LV42.400.1	Auger 1		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	13.9
8LV42.400.2	Auger 1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.3
8LV42.400.3	Auger 1		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	7.2

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.400.4	Auger 1		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	47.0
8LV42.400.5	Auger 1		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	35.7
8LV42.400.6	Auger 1		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	102.0
8LV42.400.7	Auger 1		Vert. Fauna						13.7
8LV42.401.1	Auger 2		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.2
8LV42.401.2	Auger 2		Vert. Fauna						3.8
8LV42.402.1	Auger 3		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	3.5
8LV42.402.2	Auger 3		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	14.4
8LV42.402.3	Auger 3		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.1
8LV42.402.4	Auger 3		Vert. Fauna						7.7
8LV42.403.1	TU12	A	Vert. Fauna						171.5
8LV42.403.2	TU12	A	Lithic	Chert	Flake			8	21.4
8LV42.403.3	TU12	A	Lithic	Chert	Utilized Flake			1	0.9
8LV42.403.4	TU12	A	Historic	Stoneware				1	1.3
8LV42.403.5	TU12	A	Historic	Earthenware				18	106.4
8LV42.403.6	TU12	A	Historic	Glass				101	157.3
8LV42.403.7	TU12	A	Historic	Metal	Nail			24	69.7
8LV42.403.8	TU12	A	Historic	Metal				5	8.9
8LV42.403.9	TU12	A	Historic	Metal				30	315.0
8LV42.403.10	TU12	A	Historic	Brick				13	28.6
8LV42.403.11	TU12	A	Misc. Rock	Coral	Clast			1	17.4
8LV42.403.12	TU12	A	Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammer			1	33.5
8LV42.403.13	TU12	A	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			26	206.0
8LV42.403.14	TU12	A	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			9	65.0
8LV42.403.15	TU12	A	Misc. Rock	Quartz	Pebble			1	4.9
8LV42.403.16	TU12	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	66	252.9
8LV42.403.17	TU12	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	13	47.3
8LV42.403.18	TU12	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			222	204.8
8LV42.403.19	TU12	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	2	11.7
8LV42.403.20	TU12	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			11	12.4
8LV42.403.21	TU12	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	2.3
8LV42.403.22	TU12	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	6.7
8LV42.403.23	TU12	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	1.8
8LV42.403.24	TU12	A	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	6.6
8LV42.403.25	TU12	A	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			5	5.2
8LV42.403.26	TU12	A	Botanical	Charcoal				2	0.5
8LV42.403.27	TU12	A	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				2.5
8LV42.403.28	TU12	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			6	4.0
8LV42.403.29	TU12	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				31.6
8LV42.403.30	TU12	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			19	531.1
8LV42.403.31	TU12	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			48	1,103.2
8LV42.403.32	TU12	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.				111.5
8LV42.403.33	TU12	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			53	253.5
8LV42.403.34	TU12	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			3	184.7
8LV42.403.35	TU12	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			7	110.2
8LV42.403.36	TU12	A	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Frag.				7.7
8LV42.403.37	TU12	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	61.8
8LV42.403.38	TU12	A	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	6.8
8LV42.404.1	TU12	B	Vert. Fauna						402.7
8LV42.404.2	TU12	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	68	263.5
8LV42.404.3	TU12	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			203	230.1
8LV42.404.4	TU12	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			37	37.8
8LV42.404.5	TU12	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			6	9.2
8LV42.404.6	TU12	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	18.4
8LV42.404.7	TU12	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	3	6.5

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.404.8	TU12	B	Fired Clay					2	2.4
8LV42.404.9	TU12	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	11	27.1
8LV42.404.10	TU12	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	2	27.0
8LV42.404.11	TU12	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	7.7
8LV42.404.12	TU12	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	8.7
8LV42.404.13	TU12	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	2.6
8LV42.404.14	TU12	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	2.6
8LV42.404.15	TU12	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	1.6
8LV42.404.16	TU12	B	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	2.6
8LV42.404.17	TU12	B	Historic	Coal				1	5.1
8LV42.404.18	TU12	B	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			46	425.0
8LV42.404.19	TU12	B	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			6	15.0
8LV42.404.20	TU12	B	Historic	Ceramics				10	119.5
8LV42.404.21	TU12	B	Historic	Metal				57	359.5
8LV42.404.22	TU12	B	Historic	Glass				63	93.8
8LV42.404.23	TU12	B	Historic	Metal				1	0.1
8LV42.404.24	TU12	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.				199.1
8LV42.404.25	TU12	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			21	205.9
8LV42.404.26	TU12	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	159.9
8LV42.404.27	TU12	B	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			3	47.9
8LV42.404.28	TU12	B	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			8	31.9
8LV42.404.29	TU12	B	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			3	23.7
8LV42.404.31	TU12	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			29	129.4
8LV42.404.32	TU12	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			15	33.6
8LV42.404.33	TU12	B	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				13.1
8LV42.404.34	TU12	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			11	372.5
8LV42.404.35	TU12	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			104	2,465.2
8LV42.404.36	TU12	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			60	1,725.8
8LV42.404.37	TU12	B	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	17.7
8LV42.404.38	TU12	B	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Frag.			9	6.1
8LV42.405.1	TU12E	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	51	227.2
8LV42.405.2	TU12E	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	4	19.9
8LV42.405.3	TU12E	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	6.5
8LV42.405.4	TU12E	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	8.4
8LV42.405.5	TU12E	C	Pottery	Deaccessioned	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.7
8LV42.405.6	TU12E	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	19.0
8LV42.405.7	TU12E	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			183	198.3
8LV42.405.8	TU12E	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			4	1.7
8LV42.405.9	TU12E	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			8	9.3
8LV42.405.10	TU12E	C	Pottery	Deaccessioned	Crumb			2	3.2
8LV42.405.11	TU12E	C	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			9	38.4
8LV42.405.12	TU12E	C	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			16	112.6
8LV42.405.13	TU12E	C	Misc. Rock	UID	Clast			3	9.8
8LV42.405.14	TU12E	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.5
8LV42.405.15	TU12E	C	Historic	Glass				27	55.2
8LV42.405.16	TU12E	C	Historic	Ceramic				10	36.1
8LV42.405.17	TU12E	C	Historic	Metal				39	97.7
8LV42.405.18	TU12E	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			26	771.3
8LV42.405.19	TU12E	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			43	794.6
8LV42.405.20	TU12E	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	139.2
8LV42.405.21	TU12E	C	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	27.2
8LV42.405.22	TU12E	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			16	355.7
8LV42.405.23	TU12E	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	86.7
8LV42.405.24	TU12E	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			27	129.5
8LV42.405.25	TU12E	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	31.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.405.26	TU12E	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			5	20.4
8LV42.405.27	TU12E	C	Vert. Fauna						228.2
8LV42.405.28	TU12E	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.3
8LV42.405.29	TU12E	C	Invert.	Mercenaria	Frag.			1	12.0
8LV42.405.30	TU12E	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			11	28.3
8LV42.406.1	TU12E	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	13.4
8LV42.406.3	TU12E	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	43	203.4
8LV42.406.4	TU12E	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	18.6
8LV42.406.5	TU12E	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	3.9
8LV42.406.6	TU12E	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	6.6
8LV42.406.7	TU12E	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			85	87.6
8LV42.406.8	TU12E	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			32	32.5
8LV42.406.9	TU12E	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			4	2.7
8LV42.406.10	TU12E	D	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			2	1.7
8LV42.406.11	TU12E	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	11.9
8LV42.406.12	TU12E	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	56.6
8LV42.406.13	TU12E	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			4	2.0
8LV42.406.14	TU12E	D	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			3	19.6
8LV42.406.15	TU12E	D	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Pebble			2	1.2
8LV42.406.16	TU12E	D	Historic	Metal				18	27.9
8LV42.406.17	TU12E	D	Historic	Glass				4	14.6
8LV42.406.18	TU12E	D	Historic	Ceramic				1	1.0
8LV42.406.19	TU12E	D	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			7	50.9
8LV42.406.20	TU12E	D	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			2	37.1
8LV42.406.21	TU12E	D	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	16.0
8LV42.406.22	TU12E	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			1	269.4
8LV42.406.23	TU12E	D	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			3	1.3
8LV42.406.24	TU12E	D	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			2	1.3
8LV42.406.25	TU12E	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			40	1,183.0
8LV42.406.26	TU12E	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			83	2,182.7
8LV42.406.27	TU12E	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	208.9
8LV42.406.28	TU12E	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.				75.4
8LV42.406.29	TU12E	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			4	219.9
8LV42.406.30	TU12E	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			16	138.2
8LV42.406.31	TU12E	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			18	49.6
8LV42.406.32	TU12E	D	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			1	1.8
8LV42.406.33	TU12E	D	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Frag.			1	8.1
8LV42.406.35	TU12E	D	Vert. Fauna						330.4
8LV42.406.36	TU12E	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			17	93.0
8LV42.406.37	TU12E	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	19.1
8LV42.407.1	TU12E	E	Vert. Fauna						303.9
8LV42.407.2	TU12E	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	3	15.4
8LV42.407.3	TU12E	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	34	178.7
8LV42.407.4	TU12E	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	13	44.8
8LV42.407.5	TU12E	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	8.7
8LV42.407.6	TU12E	E	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	10.4
8LV42.407.7	TU12E	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			62	2,029.5
8LV42.407.8	TU12E	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			8	353.6
8LV42.407.9	TU12E	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			31	1,142.7
8LV42.407.10	TU12E	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			5	1,277.9
8LV42.407.11	TU12E	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	4.3
8LV42.407.12	TU12E	E	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				2	14.7
8LV42.407.13	TU12E	E	Historic	Metal					5.6
8LV42.407.14	TU12E	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	91.0
8LV42.407.15	TU12E	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Mod. Shell			1	5.7

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.407.17	TU12E	E	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			2	15.7
8LV42.407.18	TU12E	E	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			2	26.5
8LV42.407.19	TU12E	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			11	31.7
8LV42.407.20	TU12E	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				9.4
8LV42.407.22	TU12E	E	Invert.	Horse Conch	Tool			1	105.6
8LV42.407.23	TU12E	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			4	49.4
8LV42.407.27	TU12E	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			34	36.5
8LV42.407.28	TU12E	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			17	13.5
8LV42.407.29	TU12E	E	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	0.2
8LV42.407.30	TU12E	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	10.6
8LV42.407.31	TU12E	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	12.0
8LV42.407.32	TU12E	E	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Unmod.			1	0.6
8LV42.407.33	TU12E	E	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			5	12.3
8LV42.407.34	TU12E	E	Historic	Brick	Frag.			1	30.3
8LV42.407.35	TU12E	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	77.6
8LV42.407.36	TU12E	E	Historic	Glass				2	2.8
8LV42.408.1	TU12E	F	Vert. Fauna						544.6
8LV42.408.3	TU12E	F	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			4	293.1
8LV42.408.4	TU12E	F	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			2	14.3
8LV42.408.5	TU12E	F	Lithic	Chert	Flake			6	7.1
8LV42.408.6	TU12E	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	55	423.1
8LV42.408.7	TU12E	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	21.5
8LV42.408.8	TU12E	F	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	4.5
8LV42.408.9	TU12E	F	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	11.9
8LV42.408.10	TU12E	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	21.1
8LV42.408.11	TU12E	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	8	63.4
8LV42.408.12	TU12E	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Eroded	UID	37	33.2
8LV42.408.13	TU12E	F	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Columella			2	7.5
8LV42.408.14	TU12E	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			43	1,630.3
8LV42.408.15	TU12E	F	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			4	92.8
8LV42.408.16	TU12E	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			11	25.5
8LV42.408.17	TU12E	F	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	11.0
8LV42.408.18	TU12E	F	Invert.	Merceneria	Mod. Shell			1	12.7
8LV42.408.19	TU12E	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	112.1
8LV42.408.20	TU12E	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	286.4
8LV42.408.21	TU12E	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			63	1,553.3
8LV42.408.22	TU12E	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	2.9
8LV42.408.23	TU12E	F	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			5	27.0
8LV42.408.24	TU12E	F	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	0.3
8LV42.408.25	TU12E	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			7	37.8
8LV42.408.26	TU12E	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	21.5
8LV42.408.27	TU12E	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			6	12.9
8LV42.408.28	TU12E	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			5	180.5
8LV42.408.29	TU12E	F	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			2	1.4
8LV42.408.30	TU12E	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	25.4
8LV42.408.31	TU12E	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			3	249.1
8LV42.408.32	TU12E	F	Invert.	Conch	Frag.			1	30.4
8LV42.408.33	TU12E	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	1	47.4
8LV42.409.1	TU12E	G	Vert. Fauna						318.8
8LV42.409.3	TU12E	G	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			4	37.4
8LV42.409.4	TU12E	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			28	660.2
8LV42.409.5	TU12E	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			27	850.0
8LV42.409.6	TU12E	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			6	326.7
8LV42.409.7	TU12E	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.				37.6
8LV42.409.8	TU12E	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			7	33.7

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.409.9	TU12E	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	239.2
8LV42.409.10	TU12E	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			2	277.4
8LV42.409.11	TU12E	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	23.0
8LV42.409.12	TU12E	G	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			2	0.5
8LV42.409.13	TU12E	G	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			5	4.4
8LV42.409.14	TU12E	G	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			4	16.6
8LV42.409.15	TU12E	G	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			1	1.6
8LV42.409.16	TU12E	G	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	1.8
8LV42.409.17	TU12E	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	23.0
8LV42.409.18	TU12E	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				5.8
8LV42.409.19	TU12E	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			6	10.6
8LV42.409.20	TU12E	G	Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	18.6
8LV42.409.21	TU12E	G	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			1	0.6
8LV42.409.22	TU12E	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	44.2
8LV42.409.23	TU12E	G	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			3	2.1
8LV42.409.24	TU12E	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			34	32.3
8LV42.409.25	TU12E	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			9	9.0
8LV42.409.26	TU12E	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	1	7.7
8LV42.409.27	TU12E	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	34.8
8LV42.409.28	TU12E	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	24	110.3
8LV42.409.29	TU12E	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	18.7
8LV42.409.30	TU12E	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	15.9
8LV42.409.31	TU12E	G	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			3	12.7
8LV42.410.1	TU12E	H	Vert. Fauna						724.0
8LV42.410.3	TU12E	H	Lithic	Chert	Flake			25	22.1
8LV42.410.10	TU12E	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	86.5
8LV42.410.11	TU12E	H	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	7.7
8LV42.410.12	TU12E	H	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			4	1.7
8LV42.410.13	TU12E	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	4.3
8LV42.410.14	TU12E	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	33.1
8LV42.410.15	TU12E	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	44	33.2
8LV42.410.16	TU12E	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	6	52.4
8LV42.410.17	TU12E	H	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	4.8
8LV42.410.18	TU12E	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			4	80.3
8LV42.410.19	TU12E	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				2.8
8LV42.410.20	TU12E	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			9	417.2
8LV42.410.21	TU12E	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			56	1,788.8
8LV42.410.22	TU12E	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			27	109.5
8LV42.410.23	TU12E	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.				72.5
8LV42.410.24	TU12E	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			53	1,284.1
8LV42.410.25	TU12E	H	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	56.4
8LV42.410.26	TU12E	H	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	17.5
8LV42.410.27	TU12E	H	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			3	17.4
8LV42.410.28	TU12E	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	67.4
8LV42.410.29	TU12E	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	47.1
8LV42.410.30	TU12E	H	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	14.8
8LV42.410.31	TU12E	H	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			3	23.1
8LV42.410.32	TU12E	H	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	5.4
8LV42.410.33	TU12E	H	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			8	7.9
8LV42.410.4	TU12E	H	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			7	39.8
8LV42.410.5	TU12E	H	Lithic	Mudstone	Groundstone			1	334.4
8LV42.410.6	TU12E	H	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			7	161.8
8LV42.410.7	TU12E	H	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			6	7.6
8LV42.410.8	TU12E	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	67	88.8
8LV42.410.9	TU12E	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	44	282.2

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.411.1	TU12E	I	Vert. Fauna						589.2
8LV42.411.3	TU12E	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	3	12.7
8LV42.411.4	TU12E	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	4	32.2
8LV42.411.5	TU12E	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	29.4
8LV42.411.6	TU12E	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	51.9
8LV42.411.7	TU12E	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			23	12.9
8LV42.411.8	TU12E	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	2	82.5
8LV42.411.9	TU12E	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	93.3
8LV42.411.10	TU12E	I	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	1.0
8LV42.411.11	TU12E	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	56	403.8
8LV42.411.12	TU12E	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			58	59.7
8LV42.411.13	TU12E	I	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	App. & Punc.	Multiple	1	39.0
8LV42.411.14	TU12E	I	Misc. Rock	Hematite	Clast			1	188.8
8LV42.411.15	TU12E	I	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			8	196.1
8LV42.411.16	TU12E	I	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			2	5.9
8LV42.411.17	TU12E	I	Lithic	Sandstone	Abrader			1	6.5
8LV42.411.18	TU12E	I	Lithic	Chert	Biface Frag.			1	1.7
8LV42.411.19	TU12E	I	Lithic	Chert	Flake			32	85.2
8LV42.411.20	TU12E	I	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			5	13.9
8LV42.411.21	TU12E	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			5	274.6
8LV42.411.22	TU12E	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			26	493.7
8LV42.411.23	TU12E	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			15	466.4
8LV42.411.24	TU12E	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			19	45.1
8LV42.411.25	TU12E	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			12	16.3
8LV42.411.26	TU12E	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	371.0
8LV42.411.27	TU12E	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			4	52.0
8LV42.411.28	TU12E	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	26.9
8LV42.411.29	TU12E	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			7	30.3
8LV42.411.30	TU12E	I	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	14.7
8LV42.411.31	TU12E	I	Invert.	Periwinkle	Frag.			13	12.8
8LV42.411.32	TU12E	I	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			4	8.8
8LV42.411.33	TU12E	I	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	50.4
8LV42.411.34	TU12E	I	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	2.1
8LV42.412.1	TU12W	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	1	7.9
8LV42.412.2	TU12W	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	1	3.1
8LV42.412.3	TU12W	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	8.4
8LV42.412.4	TU12W	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Fabric	Impressed	1	1.3
8LV42.412.5	TU12W	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	9.3
8LV42.412.6	TU12W	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	14.6
8LV42.412.7	TU12W	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	7	42.9
8LV42.412.8	TU12W	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	2	4.8
8LV42.412.9	TU12W	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	5.7
8LV42.412.11	TU12W	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	53	237.3
8LV42.412.12	TU12W	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			69	85.1
8LV42.412.13	TU12W	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			8	8.5
8LV42.412.15	TU12W	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	1.1
8LV42.412.16	TU12W	C	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			1	1.4
8LV42.412.17	TU12W	C	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			4	52.2
8LV42.412.18	TU12W	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	7.7
8LV42.412.19	TU12W	C	Historic	Metal				6	7.6
8LV42.412.20	TU12W	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			53	1,800.4
8LV42.412.21	TU12W	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			111	2,871.1
8LV42.412.22	TU12W	C	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			2	63.2
8LV42.412.23	TU12W	C	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	26.2
8LV42.412.24	TU12W	C	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	31.6

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.412.25	TU12W	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	116.2
8LV42.412.26	TU12W	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			10	469.2
8LV42.412.27	TU12W	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			5	55.9
8LV42.412.28	TU12W	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			25	131.7
8LV42.412.29	TU12W	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	7.6
8LV42.412.30	TU12W	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			8	46.4
8LV42.412.31	TU12W	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			2	2.5
8LV42.412.32	TU12W	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			31	71.4
8LV42.412.33	TU12W	C	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			5	4.2
8LV42.412.34	TU12W	C	Invert.	Marsh Clams	Unmod.			2	25.9
8LV42.412.35	TU12W	C	Invert.	Marsh Clams	Frag.			1	5.4
8LV42.412.36	TU12W	C	Vert. Fauna						312.0
8LV42.412.37	TU12W	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				1	0.2
8LV42.412.38	TU12W	C	Invert.	Mercenaria	Frag.			3	23.3
8LV42.413.1	TU12W	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	46	219.5
8LV42.413.2	TU12W	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	4	34.3
8LV42.413.3	TU12W	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	17.9
8LV42.413.4	TU12W	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	2	13.5
8LV42.413.5	TU12W	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	1	2.5
8LV42.413.6	TU12W	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			45	41.1
8LV42.413.7	TU12W	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	10.6
8LV42.413.8	TU12W	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			6	4.4
8LV42.413.9	TU12W	D	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	8.9
8LV42.413.10	TU12W	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	30.3
8LV42.413.11	TU12W	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	0.4
8LV42.413.12	TU12W	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	4.0
8LV42.413.13	TU12W	D	Lithic	Chert	Uniface			1	30.7
8LV42.413.14	TU12W	D	Lithic	Sand Temp.	Hammerstone			1	37.9
8LV42.413.15	TU12W	D	Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammerstone			1	31.6
8LV42.413.16	TU12W	D	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.6
8LV42.413.18	TU12W	D	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			7	64.6
8LV42.413.19	TU12W	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			10	128.2
8LV42.413.20	TU12W	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			51	1,746.6
8LV42.413.21	TU12W	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			41	952.3
8LV42.413.22	TU12W	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			10	416.4
8LV42.413.23	TU12W	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			20	67.5
8LV42.413.25	TU12W	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	98.3
8LV42.413.26	TU12W	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			4	160.8
8LV42.413.27	TU12W	D	Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			10	59.2
8LV42.413.28	TU12W	D	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	24.4
8LV42.413.29	TU12W	D	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	18.1
8LV42.413.30	TU12W	D	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	6.1
8LV42.413.31	TU12W	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	7.1
8LV42.413.32	TU12W	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			6	15.9
8LV42.413.33	TU12W	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	3.1
8LV42.413.34	TU12W	D	Botanical	Charcoal					3.7
8LV42.413.35	TU12W	D	Vert. Fauna						400.6
8LV42.414.1	TU12W	E	Vert. Fauna						507.4
8LV42.414.2	TU12W	E	Botanical	Charcoal					1.1
8LV42.414.3	TU12W	E	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	8.0
8LV42.414.4	TU12W	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			7	17.0
8LV42.414.5	TU12W	E	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	8.3
8LV42.414.6	TU12W	E	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			1	12.5
8LV42.414.7	TU12W	E	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	63.6
8LV42.414.8	TU12W	E	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			2	5.1

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.414.9	TU12W	E	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	8.9
8LV42.414.10	TU12W	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	32.5
8LV42.414.11	TU12W	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			12	12.7
8LV42.414.12	TU12W	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	32.6
8LV42.414.13	TU12W	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	30.2
8LV42.414.14	TU12W	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	42	58.2
8LV42.414.15	TU12W	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	26	171.5
8LV42.414.16	TU12W	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			1	4.9
8LV42.414.17	TU12W	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			3	24.7
8LV42.414.18	TU12W	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			3	11.5
8LV42.414.19	TU12W	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	13.5
8LV42.414.20	TU12W	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			3	106.7
8LV42.414.21	TU12W	E	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			2	13.9
8LV42.414.22	TU12W	E	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	15.6
8LV42.414.23	TU12W	E	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			2	39.7
8LV42.414.24	TU12W	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			1	55.1
8LV42.414.25	TU12W	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			6	786.1
8LV42.414.26	TU12W	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			6	199.9
8LV42.414.27	TU12W	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			8	374.3
8LV42.414.28	TU12W	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			9	31.1
8LV42.414.29	TU12W	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			69	2,779.3
8LV42.414.30	TU12W	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			51	1,270.5
8LV42.414.31	TU12W	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			8	20.5
8LV42.415.1	TU12W	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	60	414.6
8LV42.415.2	TU12W	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	3	18.0
8LV42.415.3	TU12W	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	2	18.9
8LV42.415.4	TU12W	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Brnsd.	Plain	1	4.9
8LV42.415.5	TU12W	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	21.2
8LV42.415.6	TU12W	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			49	53.7
8LV42.415.7	TU12W	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	26.7
8LV42.415.8	TU12W	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			6	10.3
8LV42.415.9	TU12W	F	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	18.1
8LV42.415.10	TU12W	F	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	24.6
8LV42.415.11	TU12W	F	Lithic	Chert	Flake			15	25.4
8LV42.415.12	TU12W	F	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	3.1
8LV42.415.13	TU12W	F	Lithic	Orthoquartzite	Biface			1	14.0
8LV42.415.14	TU12W	F	Lithic	Sandstone	Frag.			1	2.4
8LV42.415.15	TU12W	F	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			3	42.5
8LV42.415.16	TU12W	F	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	39.6
8LV42.415.17	TU12W	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			48	1,175.3
8LV42.415.18	TU12W	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			8	392.8
8LV42.415.19	TU12W	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			15	44.8
8LV42.415.20	TU12W	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	6.3
8LV42.415.21	TU12W	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			4	643.4
8LV42.415.22	TU12W	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			1	151.1
8LV42.415.23	TU12W	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	16.7
8LV42.415.24	TU12W	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	26.1
8LV42.415.25	TU12W	F	Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			4	20.1
8LV42.415.26	TU12W	F	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	99.7
8LV42.415.27	TU12W	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	2.6
8LV42.415.28	TU12W	F	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			2	12.1
8LV42.415.29	TU12W	F	Vert. Fauna	Bone					541.9
8LV42.415.30	TU12W	F	Botanical	Charcoal					1.7
8LV42.415.31	TU12W	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			37	1,326.4
8LV42.415.32	TU12W	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.				25.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.416.1	TU12W	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	80	728.9
8LV42.416.2	TU12W	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	6	152.8
8LV42.416.3	TU12W	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			65	99.1
8LV42.416.4	TU12W	G	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	26.2
8LV42.416.5	TU12W	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	18.0
8LV42.416.6	TU12W	G	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			5	23.7
8LV42.416.7	TU12W	G	Lithic	Chert	Flake			24	63.3
8LV42.416.8	TU12W	G	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	18.8
8LV42.416.9	TU12W	G	Lithic	Hematite	Hammerstone			1	100.6
8LV42.416.10	TU12W	G	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			3	190.2
8LV42.416.11	TU12W	G	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	142.8
8LV42.416.12	TU12W	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			13	91.0
8LV42.416.13	TU12W	G	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			5	6.2
8LV42.416.14	TU12W	G	Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			7	52.0
8LV42.416.15	TU12W	G	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Frag.			4	52.4
8LV42.416.16	TU12W	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Scoop/Spoon			1	62.7
8LV42.416.17	TU12W	G	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	22.5
8LV42.416.18	TU12W	G	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	4.5
8LV42.416.19	TU12W	G	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	28.1
8LV42.417.1	TU12W	H	Vert. Fauna	Bone					702.7
8LV42.417.10	TU12W	H	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	17.2
8LV42.417.11	TU12W	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	10.9
8LV42.417.12	TU12W	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	21.5
8LV42.417.13	TU12W	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			5	5.5
8LV42.417.14	TU12W	H	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			12	11.1
8LV42.417.15	TU12W	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				5.3
8LV42.417.16	TU12W	H	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			11	93.7
8LV42.417.17	TU12W	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			1	53.3
8LV42.417.18	TU12W	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	44.7
8LV42.417.19	TU12W	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	38.4
8LV42.416.20	TU12W	G	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			2	31.0
8LV42.416.21	TU12W	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			46	1,038.8
8LV42.416.22	TU12W	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			10	429.4
8LV42.416.23	TU12W	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			52	1,614.1
8LV42.416.24	TU12W	G	Vert. Fauna	Bone					739.2
8LV42.416.25	TU12W	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				24.2
8LV42.416.26	TU12W	G	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Columella			2	19.9
8LV42.416.27	TU12W	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			5	36.0
8LV42.416.28	TU12W	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	25.5
8LV42.416.29	TU12W	G	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	1.4
8LV42.417.2	TU12W	H	Lithic	Chert	Flake			28	59.7
8LV42.417.20	TU12W	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			10	367.8
8LV42.417.21	TU12W	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			28	753.2
8LV42.417.22	TU12W	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			42	479.0
8LV42.417.23	TU12W	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl				97.1
8LV42.417.24	TU12W	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			9	34.5
8LV42.417.25	TU12W	H	Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammerstone			1	98.0
8LV42.417.26	TU12W	H	Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			2	4.8
8LV42.417.27	TU12W	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Cup			1	53.1
8LV42.417.28	TU12W	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			13	32.3
8LV42.417.29	TU12W	H	Pottery	Assorted Temp.er	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	47.9
8LV42.416.30	TU12W	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			11	17.6
8LV42.416.31	TU12W	G	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			1	1.6
8LV42.417.3	TU12W	H	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			6	10.1
8LV42.417.4	TU12W	H	Botanical	Charcoal				9	1.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.417.5	TU12W	H	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			1	2.0
8LV42.417.6	TU12W	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			49	71.3
8LV42.417.7	TU12W	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	9	46.1
8LV42.417.8	TU12W	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	55	320.5
8LV42.417.9	TU12W	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	15.8
8LV42.418.1	TU12W	I	Vert. Fauna	Bone					709.6
8LV42.418.2	TU12W	I	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	48.8
8LV42.418.3	TU12W	I	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	71.9
8LV42.418.4	TU12W	I	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	3.5
8LV42.418.5	TU12W	I	Lithic	Chert	Flake			36	106.9
8LV42.418.6	TU12W	I	Botanical	Charcoal				12	1.2
8LV42.418.7	TU12W	I	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	1.6
8LV42.418.8	TU12W	I	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	4.3
8LV42.418.9	TU12W	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	46.5
8LV42.418.10	TU12W	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	20.1
8LV42.418.11	TU12W	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	2.7
8LV42.418.12	TU12W	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	1.7
8LV42.418.13	TU12W	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	87	851.3
8LV42.418.14	TU12W	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	15	337.4
8LV42.418.15	TU12W	I	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			61	59.2
8LV42.418.16	TU12W	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	147.3
8LV42.418.17	TU12W	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			42	801.0
8LV42.418.18	TU12W	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			45	1,071.0
8LV42.418.19	TU12W	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	63.6
8LV42.418.20	TU12W	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	13.6
8LV42.418.21	TU12W	I	Invert.	Moonsnail	Unmod.			6	39.9
8LV42.418.22	TU12W	I	Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			3	16.7
8LV42.418.23	TU12W	I	Invert.	Moonsnail	Columella			4	10.1
8LV42.418.24	TU12W	I	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			3	37.3
8LV42.418.25	TU12W	I	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	13.8
8LV42.418.26	TU12W	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			10	35.4
8LV42.418.27	TU12W	I	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			27	27.7
8LV42.418.28	TU12W	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	1.2
8LV42.418.29	TU12W	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	7.1
8LV42.418.30	TU12W	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			8	15.5
8LV42.418.31	TU12W	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				10.5
8LV42.419.1	TU12	I Base	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Linear	Inc.	1	5.6
8LV42.419.2	TU12	I Base	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	13.4
8LV42.419.3	TU12	I Base	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	6.7
8LV42.419.4	TU12	I Base	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	1	6.7
8LV42.419.5	TU12	I Base	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	6.6
8LV42.419.6	TU12	I Base	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.5
8LV42.419.7	TU12	I Base	Misc. Rock	Sandstone				2	0.8
8LV42.419.8	TU12	I Base	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	24	293.4
8LV42.419.9	TU12	I Base	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	102.8
8LV42.419.10	TU12	I Base	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			7	153.8
8LV42.419.11	TU12	I Base	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	28.7
8LV42.419.12	TU12	I Base	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	1.9
8LV42.419.13	TU12	I Base	Vert. Fauna						24.8
8LV42.419.14	TU12	I Base	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	34.1
8LV42.419.15	TU12	I Base	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	1.4
8LV42.419.16	TU12	I Base	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	1.4
8LV42.420.1	TU12 Tr.	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	34	252.5
8LV42.420.2	TU12 Tr.	A	Pottery	Deaccessioned	Body	Slip	Plain	2	24.1
8LV42.420.3	TU12 Tr.	A	Pottery	Deaccessioned	Body	Linear	Inc.	1	3.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.420.4	TU12 Tr.	A	Pottery	Deaccessioned	Body	Slip	Plain	2	13.5
8LV42.420.5	TU12 Tr.	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	4.0
8LV42.420.6	TU12 Tr.	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Slip	Plain	1	38.5
8LV42.420.7	TU12 Tr.	A	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.3
8LV42.420.8	TU12 Tr.	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	12.7
8LV42.420.9	TU12 Tr.	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	51.9
8LV42.420.10	TU12 Tr.	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			16	14.5
8LV42.420.11	TU12 Tr.	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			18	27.8
8LV42.420.12	TU12 Tr.	A	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	186.3
8LV42.420.13	TU12 Tr.	A	Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	2.4
8LV42.420.14	TU12 Tr.	A	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.9
8LV42.420.15	TU12 Tr.	A	Misc. Rock	Ferrst	Clast			1	1.0
8LV42.420.16	TU12 Tr.	A	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	1.7
8LV42.420.17	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			4	137.7
8LV42.420.18	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			5	18.6
8LV42.420.19	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			17	497.3
8LV42.420.20	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			15	435.3
8LV42.420.21	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	2.2
8LV42.420.22	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	135.6
8LV42.420.23	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	3.0
8LV42.420.24	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Moonsnail	Columella			1	2.1
8LV42.420.25	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Moonsnail	Unmod.			2	36.9
8LV42.420.26	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	13.6
8LV42.420.27	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Mod. Shell			1	25.3
8LV42.420.28	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	1.5
8LV42.420.29	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	20.7
8LV42.420.30	TU12 Tr.	A	Vert. Fauna						348.0
8LV42.420.31	TU12 Tr.	A	Botanical	Charcoal					0.6
8LV42.420.32	TU12 Tr.	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.				9.1
8LV42.421.1	TU12 Tr.	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	229.1
8LV42.421.2	TU12 Tr.	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	39.5
8LV42.421.3	TU12 Tr.	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	28	355.3
8LV42.421.4	TU12 Tr.	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	22.5
8LV42.421.5	TU12 Tr.	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	7	101.5
8LV42.421.6	TU12 Tr.	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	9.9
8LV42.421.7	TU12 Tr.	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	49.9
8LV42.421.8	TU12 Tr.	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			15	24.3
8LV42.421.9	TU12 Tr.	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			15	13.9
8LV42.421.10	TU12 Tr.	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			8	12.6
8LV42.421.11	TU12 Tr.	B	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	1.1
8LV42.421.12	TU12 Tr.	B	Lithic	Lmstn.	Core			1	11.3
8LV42.421.13	TU12 Tr.	B	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	2.5
8LV42.421.14	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	93.3
8LV42.421.15	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			25	542.0
8LV42.421.16	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			13	41.8
8LV42.421.17	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	361.1
8LV42.421.18	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			7	17.3
8LV42.421.19	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			6	4.6
8LV42.421.20	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			4	3.0
8LV42.421.21	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	12.0
8LV42.421.22	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	11.1
8LV42.421.23	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				29.2
8LV42.421.24	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			8	12.6
8LV42.421.25	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			3	43.2
8LV42.421.26	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	2.5

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.421.27	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			23	652.8
8LV42.421.28	TU12 Tr.	B	Vert. Fauna						541.4
8LV42.421.29	TU12 Tr.	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	<0.1
8LV42.421.30	TU12 Tr.	B	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	2.5
8LV42.421.31	TU12 Tr.	B	Botanical	Charcoal					0.4
8LV42.422.1	TU12 Tr.	C	Vert. Fauna	Bone					345.7
8LV42.422.2	TU12 Tr.	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			15	426.9
8LV42.422.3	TU12 Tr.	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			29	647.2
8LV42.422.4	TU12 Tr.	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	111.8
8LV42.422.5	TU12 Tr.	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	6.5
8LV42.422.6	TU12 Tr.	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			3	12.7
8LV42.422.7	TU12 Tr.	C	Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			2	30.5
8LV42.422.8	TU12 Tr.	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	68.7
8LV42.422.9	TU12 Tr.	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	5.7
8LV42.422.10	TU12 Tr.	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	5.1
8LV42.422.11	TU12 Tr.	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			6	15.9
8LV42.422.12	TU12 Tr.	C	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	173.4
8LV42.422.13	TU12 Tr.	C	Lithic	Chert	Uniface			1	1.8
8LV42.422.14	TU12 Tr.	C	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	11.5
8LV42.422.15	TU12 Tr.	C	Pottery	Lmstn.	Body	Plain	Plain	25	313.3
8LV42.422.16	TU12 Tr.	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.7
8LV42.422.17	TU12 Tr.	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	8.6
8LV42.422.18	TU12 Tr.	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	2.5
8LV42.422.19	TU12 Tr.	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			11	17.0
8LV42.422.20	TU12 Tr.	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	44.0
8LV42.423.1	TU12 Tr.	D	Vert. Fauna	Bone					422.1
8LV42.423.2	TU12 Tr.	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				1	4.8
8LV42.423.3	TU12 Tr.	D	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Crumb			1	0.7
8LV42.423.4	TU12 Tr.	D	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	7.1
8LV42.423.5	TU12 Tr.	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			16	27.2
8LV42.423.6	TU12 Tr.	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	56.5
8LV42.423.7	TU12 Tr.	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			6	9.6
8LV42.423.8	TU12 Tr.	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	5.4
8LV42.423.9	TU12 Tr.	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	25	231.2
8LV42.423.10	TU12 Tr.	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	13.7
8LV42.423.11	TU12 Tr.	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			5	232.4
8LV42.423.12	TU12 Tr.	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			27	761.7
8LV42.423.13	TU12 Tr.	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			20	429.7
8LV42.423.14	TU12 Tr.	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			5	17.2
8LV42.423.15	TU12 Tr.	D	Invert.	Moonsnail	Unmod.			1	40.6
8LV42.423.16	TU12 Tr.	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	38.2
8LV42.423.17	TU12 Tr.	D	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				16.9
8LV42.424.1	TU12 Tr.	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	10	56.4
8LV42.424.2	TU12 Tr.	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	33.1
8LV42.424.3	TU12 Tr.	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	1	21.9
8LV42.424.4	TU12 Tr.	E	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	119.0
8LV42.424.5	TU12 Tr.	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	2.8
8LV42.424.6	TU12 Tr.	E	Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Crumb			1	2.9
8LV42.424.7	TU12 Tr.	E	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	0.4
8LV42.424.8	TU12 Tr.	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	3.4
8LV42.424.9	TU12 Tr.	E	Misc. Rock	Coral	Clast			1	22.6
8LV42.424.10	TU12 Tr.	E	Invert.	Oyster	Mod. Shell			1	23.7
8LV42.424.11	TU12 Tr.	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			7	199.7
8LV42.424.12	TU12 Tr.	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			9	241.8
8LV42.424.13	TU12 Tr.	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	108.7

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.424.14	TU12 Tr.	E	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	9.6
8LV42.424.15	TU12 Tr.	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			5	10.1
8LV42.424.16	TU12 Tr.	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	4.9
8LV42.424.17	TU12 Tr.	E	Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			1	1.9
8LV42.424.18	TU12 Tr.	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.5
8LV42.424.19	TU12 Tr.	E	Vert. Fauna	Bone					95.9
8LV42.424.20	TU12 Tr.	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	3.2
8LV42.425.1	TU12 Tr.		Vert. Fauna	Bone					155.1
8LV42.425.2	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	17	199.5
8LV42.425.3	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			8	8.7
8LV42.425.4	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	10.7
8LV42.425.5	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	8.3
8LV42.425.6	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	25.7
8LV42.425.7	TU12 Tr.		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	5.0
8LV42.425.8	TU12 Tr.		Botanical	Charcoal					1.3
8LV42.425.9	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	47.5
8LV42.425.10	TU12 Tr.		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			4	6.2
8LV42.425.11	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			2	3.5
8LV42.425.12	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			10	320.9
8LV42.425.13	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			7	125.8
8LV42.425.14	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	176.0
8LV42.425.15	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	29.1
8LV42.425.16	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	3.3
8LV42.425.17	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			3	2.6
8LV42.425.18	TU12 Tr.		Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	0.7
8LV42.425.19	TU12 Tr.		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	9.9
8LV42.425.20	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.8
8LV42.426.1	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	12.7
8LV42.426.2	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	14	122.3
8LV42.426.3	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			21	13.8
8LV42.426.4	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	47.2
8LV42.426.5	TU12 Tr.		Botanical	Charcoal					4.2
8LV42.426.6	TU12 Tr.		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					7.7
8LV42.426.7	TU12 Tr.		Lithic	Chert	Flake			17	29.1
8LV42.426.8	TU12 Tr.		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			13	2.0
8LV42.426.9	TU12 Tr.		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			39	20.7
8LV42.426.10	TU12 Tr.		Vert. Fauna	Bone					155.7
8LV42.426.11	TU12 Tr.		1/8" Vert. Fauna						120.3
8LV42.426.12	TU12 Tr.		1/8" Invert.						545.4
8LV42.426.13	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			40	14.6
8LV42.426.14	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Barnacle				89	20.1
8LV42.426.15	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			170	55.8
8LV42.426.16	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			19	32.6
8LV42.426.17	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			2	0.4
8LV42.426.18	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			3	0.7
8LV42.426.19	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			14	19.5
8LV42.426.20	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			3	39.9
8LV42.426.21	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			12	307.1
8LV42.426.22	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			27	451.8
8LV42.426.23	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Oyster					4,734.0
8LV42.426.24	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	16.2
8LV42.426.25	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			4	323.0
8LV42.426.26	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	39.5
8LV42.426.27	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	79.6
8LV42.426.28	TU12 Tr.		Lithic	Chert	Core			1	15.9

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.426.29	TU12 Tr.		Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			1	12.7
8LV42.426.30	TU12 Tr.		Lithic		Groundstone			1	239.4
8LV42.427.1	TU12 Tr.		Lithic	Chert	Core			1	39.0
8LV42.427.2	TU12 Tr.		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			4	5.7
8LV42.427.3	TU12 Tr.		Lithic	Chert	Flake			131	94.8
8LV42.427.4	TU12 Tr.		Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			2	26.2
8LV42.427.5	TU12 Tr.		Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			5	8.2
8LV42.427.6	TU12 Tr.		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			44	41.2
8LV42.427.7	TU12 Tr.		Coprolite						3.9
8LV42.427.8	TU12 Tr.		Concretion						29.2
8LV42.427.9	TU12 Tr.		Botanical	Charcoal					51.7
8LV42.427.10	TU12 Tr.		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					101.7
8LV42.427.11	TU12 Tr.		Misc. Rock	Hematite				5	5.0
8LV42.427.12	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Queen Conch	Columella			1	51.8
8LV42.427.13	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			3	47.9
8LV42.427.14	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	64.8
8LV42.427.15	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			1	312.5
8LV42.427.16	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			95	1,389.0
8LV42.427.17	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			7	409.4
8LV42.427.18	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			4	405.0
8LV42.427.19	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	49.7
8LV42.427.20	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	86.6
8LV42.427.21	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			17	40.5
8LV42.427.22	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Discus Snail	Frag.				2.6
8LV42.427.23	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			49	34.2
8LV42.427.24	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Other			31	50.6
8LV42.427.25	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Other Shell				23	50.7
8LV42.427.26	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			22	9.5
8LV42.427.27	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			78	58.5
8LV42.427.28	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				117	100.0
8LV42.427.29	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			87	149.4
8LV42.427.30	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			221	256.0
8LV42.427.31	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Barnacle					300.3
8LV42.427.32	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				853.7
8LV42.427.33	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			48	101.3
8LV42.427.34	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			11	469.9
8LV42.427.35	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			68	1,798.6
8LV42.427.36	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			118	2,456.6
8LV42.427.37	TU12 Tr.		Vert. Fauna	Bone					1,617.3
8LV42.427.38	TU12 Tr.		1/8" Vert. Fauna						1,215.7
8LV42.427.39	TU12 Tr.		1/8" Invert.						5,170.6
8LV42.427.40	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Crumb			1	1.7
8LV42.427.41	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.9
8LV42.427.42	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	14.2
8LV42.427.43	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			17	13.9
8LV42.427.44	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	128	1,217.6
8LV42.427.45	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			105	111.2
8LV42.427.46	TU12 Tr.		Fibers					1	0.1
8LV42.427.47	TU12 Tr.		Invert.		Bead			1	1.6
8LV42.427.48	TU12 Tr.		Vert.	Bone	Bead			1	0.1
8LV42.427.49	TU12 Tr.		Invert.	Oyster					47,229.7
8LV42.427.50	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	16.2
8LV42.427.51	TU12 Tr.		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	25	473.5
8LV42.427.52	TU12 Tr.		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						2,513.0
8LV42.428.1	Feat. 39		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	21.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.428.2	Feat. 39		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	40.8
8LV42.428.3	Feat. 39		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			8	6.7
8LV42.428.4	Feat. 39		Lithic	Chert	Flake			6	0.4
8LV42.428.5	Feat. 39		Concretion						0.4
8LV42.428.6	Feat. 39		Botanical	Charcoal					0.4
8LV42.428.7	Feat. 39		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.8
8LV42.428.8	Feat. 39		UID						1.5
8LV42.428.9	Feat. 39		Vert. Fauna	Bone					59.0
8LV42.428.10	Feat. 39		1/8" Vert. Fauna						66.8
8LV42.428.11	Feat. 39		Misc. Rock	Quartz	Pebble			1	<0.1
8LV42.428.12	Feat. 39		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	29.2
8LV42.428.13	Feat. 39		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	49.6
8LV42.428.14	Feat. 39		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	148.8
8LV42.428.15	Feat. 39		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			8	176.9
8LV42.428.16	Feat. 39		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	11.6
8LV42.428.17	Feat. 39		Invert.	Discus Snail	Frag.			3	<0.1
8LV42.428.18	Feat. 39		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	94.3
8LV42.428.19	Feat. 39		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			3	1.6
8LV42.428.20	Feat. 39		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	2.3
8LV42.428.21	Feat. 39		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			7	4.7
8LV42.428.22	Feat. 39		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			18	15.7
8LV42.428.23	Feat. 39		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	6.9
8LV42.428.24	Feat. 39		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				29.2
8LV42.428.25	Feat. 39		Invert.	Barnacle					7.9
8LV42.428.26	Feat. 39		1/8" Invert.	Barnacle					3.7
8LV42.428.27	Feat. 39		Invert.	Oyster					3,836.2
8LV42.428.28	Feat. 39		1/8" Invert.						273.3
8LV42.428.29	Feat. 39		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						441.0
8LV42.429.1	Feat. 39		Lithic	Chert	Flake			10	10.9
8LV42.429.2	Feat. 39		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.0
8LV42.429.3	Feat. 39		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	1.3
8LV42.429.4	Feat. 39		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	7.9
8LV42.429.5	Feat. 39		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	39.0
8LV42.429.6	Feat. 39		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	2.8
8LV42.429.7	Feat. 39		Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			2	2.6
8LV42.429.8	Feat. 39		Vert. Fauna	Bone					60.4
8LV42.429.9	Feat. 39		1/8" Vert. Fauna						5.0
8LV42.429.10	Feat. 39		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	52.0
8LV42.429.11	Feat. 39		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			11	211.7
8LV42.429.12	Feat. 39		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	106.7
8LV42.429.13	Feat. 39		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	30.0
8LV42.429.14	Feat. 39		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	34.9
8LV42.429.15	Feat. 39		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	14.5
8LV42.429.16	Feat. 39		Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			3	14.9
8LV42.429.17	Feat. 39		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			12	10.5
8LV42.429.18	Feat. 39		Invert.	Barnacle					7.7
8LV42.429.19	Feat. 39		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			7	4.7
8LV42.429.20	Feat. 39		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			10	10.1
8LV42.429.21	Feat. 39		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			41	63.7
8LV42.429.22	Feat. 39		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				26.3
8LV42.429.23	Feat. 39		Invert.	Oyster					1,698.7
8LV42.429.24	Feat. 39		1/8" Invert.						268.6
8LV42.429.25	Feat. 39		1/8" Vert. Fauna						48.7
8LV42.429.26	Feat. 39		1/8" Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				2	<0.1
8LV42.429.27	Feat. 39		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					1.9

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.429.28	Feat. 39		1/8" Concretion						1.6
8LV42.429.29	Feat. 39		1/8" Misc. Rock	Quartz	Pebble			1	<0.1
8LV42.429.30	Feat. 39		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						314.9
8LV42.430.1	Feat. 40		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	17	138.7
8LV42.430.2	Feat. 40		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			27	22.0
8LV42.430.3	Feat. 40		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	8.6
8LV42.430.4	Feat. 40		Botanical	Charcoal				9	1.1
8LV42.430.5	Feat. 40		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			16	1.1
8LV42.430.6	Feat. 40		Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			6	2.1
8LV42.430.7	Feat. 40		Vert. Fauna	Bone					157.1
8LV42.430.8	Feat. 40		1/8" Vert. Fauna						179.1
8LV42.430.9	Feat. 40		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	51.8
8LV42.430.10	Feat. 40		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			8	159.6
8LV42.430.11	Feat. 40		Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	0.7
8LV42.430.12	Feat. 40		Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			1	179.2
8LV42.430.13	Feat. 40		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			5	99.0
8LV42.430.14	Feat. 40		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			5	2.3
8LV42.430.15	Feat. 40		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			9	3.5
8LV42.430.16	Feat. 40		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			20	23.5
8LV42.430.17	Feat. 40		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			77	69.9
8LV42.430.18	Feat. 40		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				50.6
8LV42.430.19	Feat. 40		Invert.	Barnacle				29	4.4
8LV42.430.20	Feat. 40		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			2	3.4
8LV42.430.21	Feat. 40		Invert.	Oyster					3,572.8
8LV42.430.22	Feat. 40		Lithic	Chert	Flake			8	4.2
8LV42.430.23	Feat. 40		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.8
8LV42.430.24	Feat. 40		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			12	3.5
8LV42.430.25	Feat. 40		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					3.2
8LV42.430.26	Feat. 40		Concretion						1.9
8LV42.430.27	Feat. 40		1/8" Invert.						527.5
8LV42.430.28	Feat. 40		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						327.0
8LV42.431.1	Feat. 40		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	27.2
8LV42.431.2	Feat. 40		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	1.5
8LV42.431.3	Feat. 40		Lithic	Chert	Flake			9	2.0
8LV42.431.4	Feat. 40		Botanical	Charcoal					1.2
8LV42.431.5	Feat. 40		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	17.4
8LV42.431.6	Feat. 40		Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			7	0.7
8LV42.431.7	Feat. 40		Concretion						1.0
8LV42.431.8	Feat. 40		Vert. Fauna	Bone					42.8
8LV42.431.9	Feat. 40		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	49.1
8LV42.431.10	Feat. 40		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	1.3
8LV42.431.11	Feat. 40		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	3.7
8LV42.431.12	Feat. 40		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	0.6
8LV42.431.13	Feat. 40		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			20	9.8
8LV42.431.14	Feat. 40		Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			1	0.9
8LV42.431.15	Feat. 40		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			3	13.5
8LV42.431.16	Feat. 40		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			1	0.2
8LV42.431.17	Feat. 40		Invert.	Barnacle					1.7
8LV42.431.18	Feat. 40		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				24.3
8LV42.431.19	Feat. 40		Invert.	Oyster					739.0
8LV42.431.20	Feat. 40		1/8" Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			4	0.2
8LV42.431.21	Feat. 40		1/8" Invert.						144.8
8LV42.431.22	Feat. 40		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					2.8
8LV42.431.23	Feat. 40		1/8" Vert. Fauna						58.5
8LV42.431.24	Feat. 40		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						232.6

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.432.1	TU12	S. Ped.	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	1.1
8LV42.432.2	TU12	S. Ped.	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	33.6
8LV42.432.3	TU12	S. Ped.	Vert. Fauna	Bone					13.3
8LV42.433.1	Feat. 41		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	11.9
8LV42.433.2	Feat. 41		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	49.8
8LV42.433.3	Feat. 41		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			9	8.1
8LV42.433.4	Feat. 41		Vert. Fauna	Bone					77.9
8LV42.433.5	Feat. 41		1/8" Vert. Fauna						101.5
8LV42.433.6	Feat. 41		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	1.1
8LV42.433.7	Feat. 41		Lithic	Chert	Flake			12	18.8
8LV42.433.8	Feat. 41		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			4	1.3
8LV42.433.9	Feat. 41		Botanical	Charcoal					1.3
8LV42.433.10	Feat. 41		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					4.2
8LV42.433.11	Feat. 41		Concretion						1.5
8LV42.433.12	Feat. 41		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	18.5
8LV42.433.13	Feat. 41		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	75.0
8LV42.433.14	Feat. 41		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			5	0.6
8LV42.433.15	Feat. 41		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			9	6.0
8LV42.433.16	Feat. 41		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			5	27.9
8LV42.433.17	Feat. 41		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				45.0
8LV42.433.18	Feat. 41		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.				8.1
8LV42.433.19	Feat. 41		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			10	2.0
8LV42.433.20	Feat. 41		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			4	36.8
8LV42.433.21	Feat. 41		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				18.4
8LV42.433.22	Feat. 41		Invert.	Oyster					3,762.2
8LV42.433.23	Feat. 41		1/8" Invert.						527.3
8LV42.433.24	Feat. 41		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						250.9
8LV42.434.1	Feat. 41		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.5
8LV42.434.2	Feat. 41		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.3
8LV42.434.3	Feat. 41		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	1.1
8LV42.434.4	Feat. 41		Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			2	1.1
8LV42.434.5	Feat. 41		Concretion						0.9
8LV42.434.6	Feat. 41		Lithic	Chert	Flake			10	2.5
8LV42.434.7	Feat. 41		Botanical	Charcoal					0.2
8LV42.434.8	Feat. 41		Invert.	Barnacle					1.3
8LV42.434.9	Feat. 41		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	4.4
8LV42.434.10	Feat. 41		Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	5.4
8LV42.434.11	Feat. 41		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	0.8
8LV42.434.12	Feat. 41		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	0.6
8LV42.434.13	Feat. 41		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			10	9.0
8LV42.434.14	Feat. 41		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			3	1.2
8LV42.434.15	Feat. 41		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				4.8
8LV42.434.16	Feat. 41		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			5	57.0
8LV42.434.17	Feat. 41		Invert.	Oyster					1,110.5
8LV42.434.18	Feat. 41		Vert. Fauna	Bone					32.4
8LV42.434.19	Feat. 41		1/8" Vert. Fauna						32.0
8LV42.434.20	Feat. 41		Invert.		Bead			1	<0.1
8LV42.434.21	Feat. 41		1/8" Invert.						148.1
8LV42.434.22	Feat. 41		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					1.1
8LV42.434.23	Feat. 41		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						218.9
8LV42.435.1	Feat. 42		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	7	179.2
8LV42.435.2	Feat. 42		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	21	118.7
8LV42.435.3	Feat. 42		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			25	22.3
8LV42.435.4	Feat. 42		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	6.8
8LV42.435.5	Feat. 42		1/8" Misc. Rock					1	<0.1

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.435.6	Feat. 42		Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	1.1
8LV42.435.7	Feat. 42		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			27	4.4
8LV42.435.8	Feat. 42		Botanical	Charcoal				1	0.2
8LV42.435.9	Feat. 42		Botanical	Charcoal					4.0
8LV42.435.10	Feat. 42		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					7.9
8LV42.435.11	Feat. 42		Concretion						3.2
8LV42.435.12	Feat. 42		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	35.8
8LV42.435.13	Feat. 42		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			10	125.1
8LV42.435.14	Feat. 42		Invert.	Barnacle					27.3
8LV42.435.15	Feat. 42		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			4	59.8
8LV42.435.16	Feat. 42		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			12	17.3
8LV42.435.17	Feat. 42		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			25	28.6
8LV42.435.18	Feat. 42		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				38.3
8LV42.435.19	Feat. 42		1/8" Invert.						1,156.2
8LV42.435.20	Feat. 42		Vert. Fauna	Bone					248.0
8LV42.435.21	Feat. 42		1/8" Vert. Fauna						268.3
8LV42.435.22	Feat. 42		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						149.7
8LV42.435.23	Feat. 42		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			5	3.1
8LV42.435.24	Feat. 42		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			7	4.2
8LV42.435.25	Feat. 42		Invert.	Discus Snail	Unmod.			4	<0.1
8LV42.435.26	Feat. 42		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			12	3.2
8LV42.435.27	Feat. 42		Invert.	Oyster					8,494.2
8LV42.435.28	Feat. 42		Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.1
8LV42.435.29	Feat. 42		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.7
8LV42.435.30	Feat. 42		Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammerstone			1	105.1
8LV42.435.31	Feat. 42		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	34.8
8LV42.436.1	Feat. 42		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	28.2
8LV42.436.2	Feat. 42		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			7	3.3
8LV42.436.3	Feat. 42		Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	2.5
8LV42.436.4	Feat. 42		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	<0.1
8LV42.436.5	Feat. 42		Vert. Fauna	Bone					35.8
8LV42.436.6	Feat. 42		1/8" Vert. Fauna						29.2
8LV42.436.7	Feat. 42		Botanical	Charcoal					0.9
8LV42.436.8	Feat. 42		Concretion					5	<0.1
8LV42.436.9	Feat. 42		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	45.0
8LV42.436.10	Feat. 42		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	46.0
8LV42.436.11	Feat. 42		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	6.5
8LV42.436.12	Feat. 42		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	2.1
8LV42.436.13	Feat. 42		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			21	14.4
8LV42.436.14	Feat. 42		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			4	1.1
8LV42.436.15	Feat. 42		Invert.	Barnacle				1	0.1
8LV42.436.16	Feat. 42		Invert.	Oyster					1,032.0
8LV42.436.17	Feat. 42		1/8" Invert.						142.3
8LV42.436.18	Feat. 42		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						191.3
8LV42.436.19	Feat. 42		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				10.2
8LV42.437.1	Feat. 42		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	271.5
8LV42.437.2	Feat. 42		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	7.5
8LV42.437.3	Feat. 42		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	0.4
8LV42.437.4	Feat. 42		Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	27.3
8LV42.437.5	Feat. 42		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	0.9
8LV42.437.6	Feat. 42		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.9
8LV42.437.7	Feat. 42		Vert. Fauna	Bone					6.9
8LV42.438.1	Feat. 39/42		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	10	74.5
8LV42.438.2	Feat. 39/42		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			6	4.6
8LV42.438.3	Feat. 39/42		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.438.4	Feat. 39/42		Lithic	Chert	Flake			21	18.0
8LV42.438.5	Feat. 39/42		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			3	3.6
8LV42.438.6	Feat. 39/42		Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			2	7.4
8LV42.438.7	Feat. 39/42		Concretion						2.1
8LV42.438.8	Feat. 39/42		Botanical	Charcoal					2.1
8LV42.438.9	Feat. 39/42		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					5.6
8LV42.438.10	Feat. 39/42		Invert.		Bead			1	<0.1
8LV42.438.11	Feat. 39/42		Vert. Fauna	Bone					117.2
8LV42.438.12	Feat. 39/42		1/8" Vert. Fauna						124.9
8LV42.438.13	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Barnacle					17.9
8LV42.438.14	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			4	128.2
8LV42.438.15	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			17	10.5
8LV42.438.16	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				71.7
8LV42.438.17	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			31	41.9
8LV42.438.18	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	11.5
8LV42.438.19	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			7	3.1
8LV42.438.20	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			6	6.1
8LV42.438.21	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Discus Snail				12	0.2
8LV42.438.22	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	UID	Frag.			1	6.3
8LV42.438.23	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			1	106.5
8LV42.438.24	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	139.6
8LV42.438.25	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	60.8
8LV42.438.26	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	117.9
8LV42.438.27	Feat. 39/42		1/8" Invert.						391.7
8LV42.438.28	Feat. 39/42		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						160.2
8LV42.438.29	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	UID	Clast			1	<0.1
8LV42.438.30	Feat. 39/42		Invert.	Oyster					3,076.1
8LV42.439.1	Feat. 39/46		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	14.6
8LV42.439.2	Feat. 39/46		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	11	184.8
8LV42.439.3	Feat. 39/46		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			13	7.3
8LV42.439.4	Feat. 39/46		Botanical	Charcoal					4.2
8LV42.439.5	Feat. 39/46		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					5.4
8LV42.439.6	Feat. 39/46		Misc. Rock	Misc.	Pebble			1	<0.1
8LV42.439.7	Feat. 39/46		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			41	7.4
8LV42.439.8	Feat. 39/46		Lithic	Chert	Flake			24	5.0
8LV42.439.9	Feat. 39/46		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			26	2.3
8LV42.439.10	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	65.6
8LV42.439.11	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			5	142.6
8LV42.439.12	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	63.4
8LV42.439.13	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			17	346.9
8LV42.439.14	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			1	3.4
8LV42.439.15	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			93	51.5
8LV42.439.16	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			21	19.2
8LV42.439.17	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			5	7.0
8LV42.439.18	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			9	9.6
8LV42.439.19	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			7	9.9
8LV42.439.20	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Barnacle				40	7.0
8LV42.439.21	Feat. 39/46		1/8" Invert.						413.0
8LV42.439.22	Feat. 39/46		Invert.	Oyster					4,841.7
8LV42.439.23	Feat. 39/46		Vert. Fauna	Bone					114.8
8LV42.439.24	Feat. 39/46		1/8" Vert. Fauna						94.8
8LV42.440.1	Feat. 46		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	79.8
8LV42.440.2	Feat. 46		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	50.5
8LV42.440.3	Feat. 46		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	1.6
8LV42.440.4	Feat. 46		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			33	30.6

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.440.5	Feat. 46		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	0.6
8LV42.440.6	Feat. 46		Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	6.0
8LV42.440.7	Feat. 46		Lithic	Chert	Flake			34	187.5
8LV42.440.8	Feat. 46		Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammerstone			3	1,163.2
8LV42.440.9	Feat. 46		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			8	12.5
8LV42.440.10	Feat. 46		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			53	2.1
8LV42.440.11	Feat. 46		Vert. Fauna	Bone					433.7
8LV42.440.12	Feat. 46		1/8" Vert. Fauna						225.9
8LV42.440.13	Feat. 46		1/8" Invert.						914.8
8LV42.440.14	Feat. 46		Invert.	Oyster					15,761.6
8LV42.440.15	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			15	398.2
8LV42.440.16	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			23	349.4
8LV42.440.17	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	158.2
8LV42.440.18	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			30	29.6
8LV42.440.19	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			10	13.1
8LV42.440.20	Feat. 46		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	134.1
8LV42.440.21	Feat. 46		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			3	39.0
8LV42.440.22	Feat. 46		Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			6	8.8
8LV42.440.23	Feat. 46		Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			25	9.9
8LV42.440.24	Feat. 46		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			11	9.8
8LV42.440.25	Feat. 46		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			18	13.6
8LV42.440.26	Feat. 46		Botanical	Charcoal					14.7
8LV42.440.27	Feat. 46		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					15.4
8LV42.440.28	Feat. 46		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			16	144.1
8LV42.440.29	Feat. 46		Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			1	182.3
8LV42.440.30	Feat. 46		Invert.	Moonsnail	Unmod.			3	6.1
8LV42.440.31	Feat. 46		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				60.1
8LV42.440.32	Feat. 46		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.				17.4
8LV42.440.33	Feat. 46		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	5.1
8LV42.440.34	Feat. 46		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			33	15.2
8LV42.440.35	Feat. 46		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Frag.			3	3.8
8LV42.441.1	Feat. 47		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	65.5
8LV42.441.2	Feat. 47		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			30	19.2
8LV42.441.3	Feat. 47		Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	5.6
8LV42.441.4	Feat. 47		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	26.1
8LV42.441.5	Feat. 47		Misc. Rock	Misc.	Pebble			5	0.4
8LV42.441.6	Feat. 47		Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			6	14.1
8LV42.441.7	Feat. 47		Misc. Rock	Quartz	Flake			1	0.3
8LV42.441.8	Feat. 47		Botanical	Charcoal					2.7
8LV42.441.9	Feat. 47		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					6.0
8LV42.441.10	Feat. 47		Concretion						5.3
8LV42.441.11	Feat. 47		1/8" Invert.						1,049.6
8LV42.441.12	Feat. 47		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			11	337.5
8LV42.441.13	Feat. 47		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			13	239.2
8LV42.441.14	Feat. 47		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			27	37.2
8LV42.441.15	Feat. 47		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			2	6.6
8LV42.441.16	Feat. 47		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			15	201.7
8LV42.441.17	Feat. 47		Invert.	Coral				1	1.5
8LV42.441.18	Feat. 47		Invert.	Unionidae				1	5.4
8LV42.441.19	Feat. 47		Invert.	Scallop	Unmod.			1	4.1
8LV42.441.20	Feat. 47		Invert.	Barnacle				58	11.6
8LV42.441.21	Feat. 47		Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			1	2.4
8LV42.441.22	Feat. 47		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	3.6
8LV42.441.23	Feat. 47		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			10	3.4
8LV42.441.24	Feat. 47		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			17	9.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.441.25	Feat. 47		Invert.	Misc.	Frag.			33	29.1
8LV42.441.26	Feat. 47		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			233	81.0
8LV42.441.27	Feat. 47		Vert. Fauna	Bone					320.7
8LV42.441.28	Feat. 47		1/8" Vert. Fauna						225.5
8LV42.441.29	Feat. 47		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	9.2
8LV42.441.30	Feat. 47		Invert.	Oyster					8,565.2
8LV42.442.1	Feat. 47		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	0.1
8LV42.442.2	Feat. 47		Invert.		Bead			1	<0.1
8LV42.442.3	Feat. 47		Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	11.1
8LV42.442.4	Feat. 47		Misc. Rock	Quartz	Pebble			1	<0.1
8LV42.442.5	Feat. 47		Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			1	39.8
8LV42.442.6	Feat. 47		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	2.0
8LV42.442.7	Feat. 47		Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			3	5.3
8LV42.442.8	Feat. 47		Concretion						0.8
8LV42.442.9	Feat. 47		Botanical	Charcoal				3	0.4
8LV42.442.10	Feat. 47		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.3
8LV42.442.11	Feat. 47		Vert. Fauna	Bone					37.1
8LV42.442.12	Feat. 47		1/8" Vert. Fauna						50.6
8LV42.442.13	Feat. 47		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	89.6
8LV42.442.14	Feat. 47		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			6	89.0
8LV42.442.15	Feat. 47		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.4
8LV42.442.16	Feat. 47		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	1.7
8LV42.442.17	Feat. 47		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			27	18.5
8LV42.442.18	Feat. 47		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				13.1
8LV42.442.19	Feat. 47		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			10	4.2
8LV42.442.20	Feat. 47		Invert.	Barnacle					7.2
8LV42.442.21	Feat. 47		Invert.	Oyster					1,815.3
8LV42.442.22	Feat. 47		1/8" Invert.						232.9
8LV42.442.23	Feat. 47		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						306.9
8LV42.443.1	TU12	WC Ped	Vert. Fauna	Bone					
8LV42.443.2	TU12	WC Ped	Vert. Fauna	Worked Bone				1	0.6
8LV42.443.3	TU12	WC Ped	Botanical	Charcoal					1.5
8LV42.443.4	TU12	WC Ped	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			5	56.3
8LV42.443.5	TU12	WC Ped	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			3	11.8
8LV42.443.6	TU12	WC Ped	Lithic	Chert	Flake			9	5.3
8LV42.443.7	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	99.2
8LV42.443.8	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			13	425.8
8LV42.443.9	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			21	374.5
8LV42.443.10	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	69.9
8LV42.443.11	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Moonsnail	Unmod.			1	0.9
8LV42.443.12	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			7	8.8
8LV42.443.13	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Periwinkle	Frag.			2	1.4
8LV42.443.14	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			5	4.5
8LV42.443.15	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			6	20.0
8LV42.443.16	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			8	24.7
8LV42.443.17	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	29.7
8LV42.443.18	TU12	WC Ped	1/8" Vert. Fauna						
8LV42.443.19	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	7.8
8LV42.443.20	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	6.1
8LV42.443.21	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	9.6
8LV42.443.22	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	10.0
8LV42.443.23	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.7
8LV42.443.24	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	17.7
8LV42.443.25	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	114.4
8LV42.443.26	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Curvilinear	Inc.	2	8.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.443.27	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	4.3
8LV42.443.28	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	1.0
8LV42.443.29	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			4	4.5
8LV42.443.30	TU12	WC Ped	Pottery	Grog Temp.	Crumb			1	0.7
8LV42.443.31	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Misc.	Frag.			1	2.2
8LV42.443.32	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	4.0
8LV42.443.33	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	22.2
8LV42.443.34	TU12	WC Ped	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Tool			1	53.4
8LV42.444.1	TU12	Clean up	Historic	Glass	Shard			1	0.6
8LV42.444.2	TU12	Clean up	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			1	3.9
8LV42.444.3	TU12	Clean up	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	46.3
8LV42.444.4	TU12	Clean up	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	0.7
8LV42.444.5	TU12	Clean up	Lithic	Chert	Flake			10	17.1
8LV42.444.6	TU12	Clean up	Lithic	Chert	Biface Frag.			1	1.7
8LV42.444.7	TU12	Clean up	Lithic	Chert	Utilized Flake			1	3.6
8LV42.444.8	TU12	Clean up	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	4	71.5
8LV42.444.9	TU12	Clean up	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	24	161.1
8LV42.444.10	TU12	Clean up	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			16	20.9
8LV42.444.11	TU12	Clean up	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	21.8
8LV42.444.12	TU12	Clean up	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			9	10.6
8LV42.444.13	TU12	Clean up	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			25	732.5
8LV42.444.14	TU12	Clean up	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			30	588.4
8LV42.444.15	TU12	Clean up	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			6	277.4
8LV42.444.16	TU12	Clean up	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	17.9
8LV42.444.17	TU12	Clean up	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			3	134.8
8LV42.444.18	TU12	Clean up	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Spoon/Scoop			1	41.3
8LV42.444.19	TU12	Clean up	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			4	59.6
8LV42.444.20	TU12	Clean up	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			7	33.3
8LV42.444.21	TU12	Clean up	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	22.2
8LV42.444.22	TU12	Clean up	Vert. Fauna						416.9
8LV42.445.1	Feat. 46		Botanical	Charcoal					2.3
8LV42.445.2	Feat. 46		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					12.4
8LV42.445.3	Feat. 46		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	19.9
8LV42.445.4	Feat. 46		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	17	63.2
8LV42.445.5	Feat. 46		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			24	23.9
8LV42.445.6	Feat. 46		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			4	0.2
8LV42.445.7	Feat. 46		Misc. Rock	Fulgurite	Clast			1	0.3
8LV42.445.8	Feat. 46		Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammerstone			1	167.8
8LV42.445.9	Feat. 46		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	6.4
8LV42.445.10	Feat. 46		Lithic	Chert	Flake			29	50.1
8LV42.445.11	Feat. 46		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			44	19.2
8LV42.445.12	Feat. 46		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake				3.2
8LV42.445.13	Feat. 46		Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			25	11.8
8LV42.445.14	Feat. 46		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			52	9.3
8LV42.445.15	Feat. 46		Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	1.0
8LV42.445.16	Feat. 46		Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			1	435.0
8LV42.445.17	Feat. 46		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			3	72.3
8LV42.445.18	Feat. 46		Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	9.0
8LV42.445.19	Feat. 46		Invert.	Pear Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	3.2
8LV42.445.20	Feat. 46		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			1	7.9
8LV42.445.21	Feat. 46		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			28	38.2
8LV42.445.22	Feat. 46		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			24	26.1
8LV42.445.23	Feat. 46		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			87	31.0
8LV42.445.24	Feat. 46		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	133.9
8LV42.445.25	Feat. 46		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	22.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.445.26	Feat. 46		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	27.7
8LV42.445.27	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			9	241.7
8LV42.445.28	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			18	378.5
8LV42.445.29	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			17	17.0
8LV42.445.30	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			7	6.4
8LV42.445.31	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	126.9
8LV42.445.32	Feat. 46		Vert. Fauna	Bone					384.3
8LV42.445.33	Feat. 46		1/8" Vert. Fauna						319.6
8LV42.445.34	Feat. 46		1/8" Invert.						1,240.7
8LV42.445.35	Feat. 46		Invert.	Oyster					16,989.4
8LV42.446.1	Feat. 46		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	25.1
8LV42.446.2	Feat. 46		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	0.8
8LV42.446.3	Feat. 46		Lithic	Chert	Flake			10	49.2
8LV42.446.4	Feat. 46		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	2.5
8LV42.446.5	Feat. 46		Vert. Fauna	Bone					81.2
8LV42.446.6	Feat. 46		1/8" Vert. Fauna						52.9
8LV42.446.7	Feat. 46		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	0.5
8LV42.446.8	Feat. 46		Concretion						3.7
8LV42.446.9	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	71.3
8LV42.446.10	Feat. 46		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	20.3
8LV42.446.11	Feat. 46		Invert.	Moonsnail	Unmod.			3	3.6
8LV42.446.12	Feat. 46		Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	1.4
8LV42.446.13	Feat. 46		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			3	1.5
8LV42.446.14	Feat. 46		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			7	3.9
8LV42.446.15	Feat. 46		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	10.5
8LV42.446.16	Feat. 46		Invert.	Barnacle					4.4
8LV42.446.17	Feat. 46		Invert.	Misc.	Frag.			1	0.4
8LV42.446.18	Feat. 46		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				6.9
8LV42.446.19	Feat. 46		1/8" Invert.						217.6
8LV42.446.20	Feat. 46		Invert.	Oyster					2,541.7
8LV42.446.21	Feat. 46		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						318.6
8LV42.446.22	Feat. 46				Charcoal				
8LV42.446.23	Feat. 46		Pottery						
8LV42.447.1	Feat. 48		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	5.0
8LV42.447.2	Feat. 48		Botanical	Charcoal				1	<0.1
8LV42.447.3	Feat. 48		Vert. Fauna	Bone					8.8
8LV42.447.4	Feat. 48		1/8" Vert. Fauna						2.6
8LV42.447.5	Feat. 48		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			2	0.4
8LV42.447.6	Feat. 48		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	1.4
8LV42.447.7	Feat. 48		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	0.1
8LV42.447.8	Feat. 48		1/8" Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	<0.1
8LV42.447.9	Feat. 48		Invert.	Barnacle					0.5
8LV42.447.10	Feat. 48		1/8" Invert.						16.3
8LV42.447.11	Feat. 48		Invert.	Oyster					180.7
8LV42.447.12	Feat. 48		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						20.7
8LV42.448.1	Feat. 49		Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.3
8LV42.448.2	Feat. 49		Vert. Fauna	Bone					0.9
8LV42.448.3	Feat. 49		1/8" Vert. Fauna						1.1
8LV42.448.4	Feat. 49		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					<0.1
8LV42.448.5	Feat. 49		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	0.3
8LV42.448.6	Feat. 49		Invert.	Barnacle				5	0.7
8LV42.448.7	Feat. 49		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	<0.1
8LV42.448.8	Feat. 49		1/8" Invert.						6.6
8LV42.448.9	Feat. 49		Invert.	Oyster					22.0
8LV42.448.10	Feat. 49		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						19.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.449.1	Feat. 50		Vert. Fauna	Bone					0.7
8LV42.449.2	Feat. 50		Invert.	Oyster	Frag.				4.5
8LV42.449.3	Feat. 50		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					<0.1
8LV42.449.4	Feat. 50		1/8" Concretion					1	<0.1
8LV42.449.5	Feat. 50		1/8" Invert.						3.0
8LV42.449.6	Feat. 50		1/8" Vert. Fauna						0.8
8LV42.449.7	Feat. 50		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						14.3
8LV42.450.1	Feat. 51		Vert. Fauna	Bone					25.6
8LV42.450.2	Feat. 51		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	9.2
8LV42.450.3	Feat. 51		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			3	75.0
8LV42.450.4	Feat. 51		Invert.	Barnacle					2.5
8LV42.450.5	Feat. 51		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				0.4
8LV42.450.6	Feat. 51		Invert.	Oyster					1,816.3
8LV42.450.7	Feat. 51		1/8" Vert. Fauna						7.7
8LV42.450.8	Feat. 51		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.2
8LV42.450.9	Feat. 51		1/8" Invert.						75.0
8LV42.450.10	Feat. 51		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						93.1
8LV42.500.1	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	8.4
8LV42.500.2	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	14	72.3
8LV42.500.3	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			7	6.6
8LV42.500.4	Feat. 34		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			3	0.9
8LV42.500.5	Feat. 34		Lithic	Chert	Flake			10	12.3
8LV42.500.6	Feat. 34		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	3.8
8LV42.500.7	Feat. 34		Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			5	1.3
8LV42.500.8	Feat. 34		Misc. Rock	Quartz	Pebble			1	<0.1
8LV42.500.9	Feat. 34		Concretion					3	<0.1
8LV42.500.10	Feat. 34		Botanical	Charcoal					10.4
8LV42.500.11	Feat. 34		Botanical	Charcoal					1.0
8LV42.500.12	Feat. 34		Botanical	Charcoal					0.2
8LV42.500.13	Feat. 34		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					16.5
8LV42.500.14	Feat. 34		Vert. Fauna	Bone					300.5
8LV42.500.15	Feat. 34		1/8" Vert. Fauna						198.2
8LV42.500.16	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	54.6
8LV42.500.17	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			5	141.2
8LV42.500.18	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			34	388.6
8LV42.500.19	Feat. 34		Invert.	Discus Snail	Unmod.			2	0.1
8LV42.500.20	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.5
8LV42.500.21	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			29	13.6
8LV42.500.22	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			114	92.3
8LV42.500.23	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			21	30.5
8LV42.500.24	Feat. 34		Invert.	Moonsnail	Frag.			4	11.1
8LV42.500.25	Feat. 34		Invert.	Barnacle					8.5
8LV42.500.26	Feat. 34		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			3	176.2
8LV42.500.27	Feat. 34		Invert.	Marsh Clam	Frag.			3	8.3
8LV42.500.28	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				23.6
8LV42.500.29	Feat. 34		Invert.	Oyster					5,465.5
8LV42.500.30	Feat. 34		1/8" Invert.						542.4
8LV42.500.31	Feat. 34		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						256.7
8LV42.501.1	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.4
8LV42.501.2	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	19.5
8LV42.501.3	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			6	6.9
8LV42.501.4	Feat. 34		Vert. Fauna	Bone					59.3
8LV42.501.5	Feat. 34		1/8" Vert. Fauna						66.9
8LV42.501.6	Feat. 34		Botanical	Charcoal					0.7
8LV42.501.7	Feat. 34		Botanical	Charcoal				1	0.1

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.501.8	Feat. 34		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					3.3
8LV42.501.9	Feat. 34		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			4	0.3
8LV42.501.10	Feat. 34		Concretion						1.8
8LV42.501.11	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	21.6
8LV42.501.12	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			5	1.8
8LV42.501.13	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			10	8.8
8LV42.501.14	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			23	13.0
8LV42.501.15	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			24	1.7
8LV42.501.16	Feat. 34		Invert.	Barnacle				3	0.4
8LV42.501.17	Feat. 34		1/8" Invert.						88.3
8LV42.501.18	Feat. 34		Invert.	Oyster					511.4
8LV42.501.19	Feat. 34		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						199.1
8LV42.501.20	Feat. 34		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	69.1
8LV42.502.1	Feat. 32		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.5
8LV42.502.2	Feat. 32		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			9	2.7
8LV42.502.3	Feat. 32		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.4
8LV42.502.4	Feat. 32		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	0.9
8LV42.502.5	Feat. 32		Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	1.0
8LV42.502.6	Feat. 32		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			10	0.4
8LV42.502.7	Feat. 32		Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			4	0.5
8LV42.502.8	Feat. 32		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	<0.1
8LV42.502.9	Feat. 32		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			1	<0.1
8LV42.502.10	Feat. 32		Botanical	Charcoal				5	1.3
8LV42.502.11	Feat. 32		Botanical	Charcoal				2	0.1
8LV42.502.12	Feat. 32		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					2.2
8LV42.502.13	Feat. 32		Vert. Fauna	Bone					31.7
8LV42.502.14	Feat. 32		1/8" Vert. Fauna						35.2
8LV42.502.15	Feat. 32		Invert.	Barnacle					0.2
8LV42.502.16	Feat. 32		1/8" Invert.	Barnacle					<0.1
8LV42.502.17	Feat. 32		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			3	1.4
8LV42.502.18	Feat. 32		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			3	0.4
8LV42.502.19	Feat. 32		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			4	0.8
8LV42.502.20	Feat. 32		1/8" Invert.						22.2
8LV42.502.21	Feat. 32		Invert.	Oyster					146.3
8LV42.502.22	Feat. 32		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						117.9
8LV42.503.1	Feat. 34		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	0.9
8LV42.503.2	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.0
8LV42.503.3	Feat. 34		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	0.9
8LV42.503.4	Feat. 34		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.7
8LV42.503.5	Feat. 34		Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			2	19.0
8LV42.503.6	Feat. 34		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			5	174.5
8LV42.503.7	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	36.1
8LV42.503.8	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			7	6.2
8LV42.503.9	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	1.3
8LV42.503.10	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			48	14.2
8LV42.503.11	Feat. 34		Invert.	Oyster					1,130.4
8LV42.503.12	Feat. 34		Vert. Fauna	Bone					222.1
8LV42.503.13	Feat. 34		Botanical	Charcoal					7.0
8LV42.503.14	Feat. 34		1/8" Misc. Rock	Quartz	Gastrolith			3	0.1
8LV42.503.15	Feat. 34		1/8" Vert. Fauna						93.5
8LV42.503.16	Feat. 34		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					12.3
8LV42.503.17	Feat. 34		1/8" Invert.						241.6
8LV42.503.18	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb				0.7
8LV42.503.19	Feat. 34		Botanical	Nut Shell				1	<0.1
8LV42.504.1	TU13 Tr 4	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	1.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.504.2	TU13 Tr 4	G	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.6
8LV42.504.3	TU13 Tr 4	G	Vert. Fauna	Bone					8.4
8LV42.505.1	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	21.7
8LV42.505.2	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	8.8
8LV42.505.3	Feat. 34		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	1.8
8LV42.505.4	Feat. 34		Pottery	Spicule Temp	Crumb			1	0.3
8LV42.505.5	Feat. 34		Botanical	Charcoal					0.6
8LV42.505.6	Feat. 34		Vert. Fauna	Bone					24.9
8LV42.505.7	Feat. 34		Invert.	Mercenaria	Frag.			1	10.8
8LV42.505.8	Feat. 34		Invert.	Barnacle				5	0.6
8LV42.505.9	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	4.9
8LV42.505.10	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			10	4.0
8LV42.505.11	Feat. 34		Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			2	9.2
8LV42.505.12	Feat. 34		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	35.4
8LV42.505.13	Feat. 34		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				9.3
8LV42.505.14	Feat. 34		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	7.6
8LV42.505.15	Feat. 34		Invert.	Oyster					272.8
8LV42.505.16	Feat. 34		1/8" Botanical	Wood					3.8
8LV42.505.17	Feat. 34		1/8" Vert. Fauna						27.9
8LV42.505.18	Feat. 34		1/8" Invert.						69.4
8LV42.505.19	Feat. 34		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						130.2
8LV42.506.1	TU13 S Ped	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb				1.3
8LV42.506.2	TU13 S Ped	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	4.1
8LV42.506.3	TU13 S Ped	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb				4.3
8LV42.506.4	TU13 S Ped	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	25.7
8LV42.506.5	TU13 S Ped	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	7.0
8LV42.506.6	TU13 S Ped	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.9
8LV42.506.7	TU13 S Ped	C	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Pebble			1	12.0
8LV42.506.8	TU13 S Ped	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	46.2
8LV42.506.9	TU13 S Ped	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	5.4
8LV42.506.10	TU13 S Ped	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	2.9
8LV42.506.11	TU13 S Ped	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Other Tool			1	74.3
8LV42.506.12	TU13 S Ped	C	Vert. Fauna	Bone					10.3
8LV42.507.1	TU13 Ped	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	13.6
8LV42.507.2	TU13 Ped	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	30.5
8LV42.507.3	TU13 Ped	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	2.3
8LV42.507.4	TU13 Ped	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	4.9
8LV42.507.5	TU13 Ped	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	1.7
8LV42.507.6	TU13 Ped	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	1.6
8LV42.507.7	TU13 Ped	E	Vert. Fauna	Bone					37.3
8LV42.508.1	Feat. 37		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	5.2
8LV42.508.2	Feat. 37		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.4
8LV42.508.3	Feat. 37		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	<0.1
8LV42.508.4	Feat. 37		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			1	<0.1
8LV42.508.5	Feat. 37		Vert. Fauna	Bone					9.9
8LV42.508.6	Feat. 37		1/8" Vert. Fauna						10.4
8LV42.508.7	Feat. 37		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.4
8LV42.508.8	Feat. 37		Invert.	Oyster					74.0
8LV42.508.9	Feat. 37		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						46.5
8LV42.508.10	Feat. 37		1/8" Invert.						4.1
8LV42.509.1	TU13 S Ped	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	18.7
8LV42.509.2	TU13 S Ped	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	3.5
8LV42.509.3	TU13 S Ped	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	7.8
8LV42.509.4	TU13 S Ped	D	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	21.0
8LV42.509.5	TU13 S Ped	D	Historic	Metal				1	0.7

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.509.6	TU13 S Ped	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Other Tool			1	60.3
8LV42.509.7	TU13 S Ped	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	26.7
8LV42.509.8	TU13 S Ped	D	Vert. Fauna	Bone					9.8
8LV42.509.9	TU13 S Ped	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	30.2
8LV42.510.1	TU13 Ped	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	13.4
8LV42.510.2	TU13 Ped	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	7.1
8LV42.510.3	TU13 Ped	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	2.3
8LV42.510.4	TU13 Ped	D	Vert. Fauna	Bone					6.8
8LV42.511.1	TU13 W Ped	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.8
8LV42.511.2	TU13 W Ped	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.0
8LV42.511.3	TU13 W Ped	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	0.5
8LV42.511.4	TU13 W Ped	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.6
8LV42.511.5	TU13 W Ped	D	Lithic	Chert	Utilized Flake			1	1.3
8LV42.511.6	TU13 W Ped	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.2
8LV42.511.7	TU13 W Ped	D	Lithic	Lmstn.	Groundstone			1	388.9
8LV42.511.8	TU13 W Ped	D	Vert. Fauna	Bone					13.0
8LV42.512.1	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	4	31.5
8LV42.512.2	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	14	98.0
8LV42.512.3	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			23	19.3
8LV42.512.4	Feat. 35		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	8.6
8LV42.512.5	Feat. 35		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	12.7
8LV42.512.6	Feat. 35		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	2.2
8LV42.512.7	Feat. 35		Lithic	Chert	Flake			18	22.3
8LV42.512.8	Feat. 35		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	2.0
8LV42.512.9	Feat. 35		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	1.1
8LV42.512.10	Feat. 35		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	83.7
8LV42.512.11	Feat. 35		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			6	6.6
8LV42.512.12	Feat. 35		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	13.7
8LV42.512.13	Feat. 35		Invert.	Oyster					475.8
8LV42.512.14	Feat. 35		Vert. Fauna	Bone					261.7
8LV42.512.15	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					10.3
8LV42.512.16	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					2.8
8LV42.512.17	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					0.2
8LV42.512.18	Feat. 35		1/8" Pottery						2.6
8LV42.512.19	Feat. 35		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			6	0.6
8LV42.512.20	Feat. 35		1/8" Misc. Rock	Quartz	Pebble			5	0.4
8LV42.512.21	Feat. 35		1/8" Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			12	0.5
8LV42.512.22	Feat. 35		1/8" Invert.						66.8
8LV42.512.23	Feat. 35		1/8" Vert. Fauna						234.6
8LV42.512.24	Feat. 35		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					32.6
8LV42.513.1	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	0.1
8LV42.513.2	Feat. 35		Lithic	Chert	Flake			4	0.3
8LV42.513.3	Feat. 35		Vert. Fauna	Bone					41.3
8LV42.513.4	Feat. 35		1/8" Vert. Fauna						20.7
8LV42.513.5	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					0.5
8LV42.513.6	Feat. 35		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					1.8
8LV42.513.7	Feat. 35		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	1.2
8LV42.513.8	Feat. 35		1/8" Invert.						1.1
8LV42.513.9	Feat. 35		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						71.2
8LV42.513.10	Feat. 35		Invert.	Oyster					33.9
8LV42.513.11	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.2
8LV42.513.12	Feat. 35		Light Fraction						51.5
8LV42.513.13	Feat. 35		Pottery	Spicule Temper	Body	Plain	Plain	1	9.2
8LV42.514.1	Feat. 35		Lithic	Chert	Flake			33	38.9
8LV42.514.2	Feat. 35		Lithic	Lmstn.	Groundstone			1	1,182.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.514.3	Feat. 35		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			4	31.2
8LV42.514.4	Feat. 35		1/8" Lithic	Chert				8	0.2
8LV42.514.5	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim			1	3.7
8LV42.514.6	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body			18	103.9
8LV42.514.7	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Base			2	53.2
8LV42.514.8	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			11	8.5
8LV42.514.9	Feat. 35		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.3
8LV42.514.10	Feat. 35		1/8" Pottery						0.7
8LV42.514.11	Feat. 35		1/8" Botanical						24.9
8LV42.514.12	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					8.7
8LV42.514.13	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					0.4
8LV42.514.14	Feat. 35		1/8" Misc. Rock						2.8
8LV42.514.15	Feat. 35		Misc. Rock	Sandstone				8	4.0
8LV42.514.16	Feat. 35		1/8" Invert.						60.2
8LV42.514.17	Feat. 35		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					35.1
8LV42.514.18	Feat. 35		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	80.3
8LV42.514.19	Feat. 35		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			7	33.8
8LV42.514.20	Feat. 35		Invert.	Oyster					417.7
8LV42.514.21	Feat. 35		Vert. Fauna	Bone					251.3
8LV42.514.22	Feat. 35		Lithic	Mica				1	0.4
8LV42.514.23	Feat. 35		1/8" Vert. Fauna						195.4
8LV42.515.1	Feat. 37		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.9
8LV42.515.2	Feat. 37		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	9.3
8LV42.515.3	Feat. 37		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	2.9
8LV42.515.4	Feat. 37		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	1.9
8LV42.515.5	Feat. 37		Lithic	Chert	Flake			9	10.2
8LV42.515.6	Feat. 37		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			2	0.6
8LV42.515.7	Feat. 37		Botanical	Charcoal				12	2.4
8LV42.515.8	Feat. 37		Vert. Fauna	Bone					51.8
8LV42.515.9	Feat. 37		Invert.	Oyster	Frag.				929.8
8LV42.515.10	Feat. 37		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			3	59.4
8LV42.515.11	Feat. 37		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	43.5
8LV42.515.12	Feat. 37		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	30.1
8LV42.515.13	Feat. 37		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	46.1
8LV42.515.14	Feat. 37		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			4	27.2
8LV42.515.15	Feat. 37		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	4.1
8LV42.515.16	Feat. 37		1/8" Vert. Fauna						46.3
8LV42.515.17	Feat. 37		1/8" Invert.						116.7
8LV42.515.18	Feat. 37		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			11	0.4
8LV42.515.19	Feat. 37		1/8" Lithic	Quartz	Gastrolith			2	0.0
8LV42.515.20	Feat. 37		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					3.8
8LV42.516.1	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	0.7
8LV42.516.2	Feat. 35		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	9.2
8LV42.516.3	Feat. 35		Lithic	Chert	Flake			7	2.4
8LV42.516.4	Feat. 35		Misc. Rock	Quartz	Pebble			1	<0.1
8LV42.516.5	Feat. 35		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			5	0.2
8LV42.516.6	Feat. 35		Concretion					3	0.2
8LV42.516.7	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					
8LV42.516.8	Feat. 35		Vert. Fauna	Bone					14.3
8LV42.516.9	Feat. 35		1/8" Vert. Fauna						14.3
8LV42.516.10	Feat. 35		Invert.	Oyster					1.3
8LV42.516.11	Feat. 35		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						47.9
8LV42.517.1	Feat. 35		Vert. Fauna	Bone					11.7
8LV42.517.2	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal				1	0.2
8LV42.517.3	Feat. 35		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	18.9

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.517.4	Feat. 35		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				2.2
8LV42.517.5	Feat. 35		Invert.	Oyster					17.5
8LV42.517.6	Feat. 35		1/8" Vert. Fauna						5.8
8LV42.517.7	Feat. 35		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					0.3
8LV42.517.8	Feat. 35		1/8" Invert.						10.7
8LV42.517.9	Feat. 35		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						26.4
8LV42.517.10	Feat. 35		Light Fraction						9.6
8LV42.518.1	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	13	95.5
8LV42.518.2	Feat. 35		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	8.2
8LV42.518.3	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			6	5.9
8LV42.518.4	Feat. 35		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			6	6.1
8LV42.518.5	Feat. 35		Lithic	Chert	Flake			13	16.6
8LV42.518.6	Feat. 35		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	28.9
8LV42.518.7	Feat. 35		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			5	11.2
8LV42.518.8	Feat. 35		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	4.6
8LV42.518.9	Feat. 35		Invert.	Oyster					431.1
8LV42.518.10	Feat. 35		Invert.	Marsh Clam				1	2.9
8LV42.518.11	Feat. 35		1/8" Invert.						8.0
8LV42.518.12	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					7.4
8LV42.518.13	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					0.6
8LV42.518.14	Feat. 35		Botanical	Seed				1	<0.1
8LV42.518.15	Feat. 35		Vert. Fauna	Bone					166.3
8LV42.518.16	Feat. 35		1/8" Vert. Fauna						15.7
8LV42.519.1	Feat. 35		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	6.9
8LV42.519.2	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	38.6
8LV42.519.3	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.6
8LV42.519.4	Feat. 35		Concretion					2	<0.1
8LV42.519.5	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					0.7
8LV42.519.6	Feat. 35		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					1.2
8LV42.519.7	Feat. 35		Vert. Fauna	Bone					23.4
8LV42.519.8	Feat. 35		1/8" Vert. Fauna						21.6
8LV42.519.9	Feat. 35		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	32.6
8LV42.519.10	Feat. 35		Invert.	Marsh Clam	Frag.			3	15.4
8LV42.519.11	Feat. 35		Invert.	Oyster					83.7
8LV42.519.12	Feat. 35		1/8" Invert.						4.2
8LV42.519.13	Feat. 35		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						65.5
8LV42.520.1	Feat. 37		Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.5
8LV42.520.2	Feat. 37		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			10	0.3
8LV42.520.3	Feat. 37		Concretion					10	0.4
8LV42.520.4	Feat. 37		Botanical	Charcoal					1.4
8LV42.520.5	Feat. 37		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					1.3
8LV42.520.6	Feat. 37		Vert. Fauna	Bone					15.4
8LV42.520.7	Feat. 37		1/8" Vert. Fauna						21.4
8LV42.520.8	Feat. 37		Invert.	Barnacle					0.4
8LV42.520.9	Feat. 37		1/8" Invert.	Barnacle					0.8
8LV42.520.10	Feat. 37		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	30.4
8LV42.520.11	Feat. 37		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	0.2
8LV42.520.12	Feat. 37		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	<0.1
8LV42.520.13	Feat. 37		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	3.4
8LV42.520.14	Feat. 37		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			13	7.3
8LV42.520.15	Feat. 37		Invert.	Scallop	Frag.			1	0.1
8LV42.520.16	Feat. 37		1/8" Invert.						40.4
8LV42.520.17	Feat. 37		Invert.	Oyster					305.6
8LV42.520.18	Feat. 37		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						117.9
8LV42.521.1	Feat. 37		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	2.7

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.521.2	Feat. 37		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.7
8LV42.521.3	Feat. 37		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	0.2
8LV42.521.4	Feat. 37		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			1	0.1
8LV42.521.5	Feat. 37		Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	9.0
8LV42.521.6	Feat. 37		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	13.0
8LV42.521.7	Feat. 37		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	17.4
8LV42.521.8	Feat. 37		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			3	3.3
8LV42.521.9	Feat. 37		Invert.	Oyster					320.0
8LV42.521.10	Feat. 37		Vert. Fauna	Bone					35.3
8LV42.521.11	Feat. 37		Botanical	Charcoal					0.2
8LV42.521.12	Feat. 37		Botanical	Charcoal					1.7
8LV42.521.13	Feat. 37		1/8" Misc. Rock						1.4
8LV42.521.14	Feat. 37		1/8" Invert.						25.4
8LV42.521.15	Feat. 37		1/8" Botanical						6.6
8LV42.521.16	Feat. 37		1/8" Vert. Fauna						37.9
8LV42.522.1	Feat. 38		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	33.1
8LV42.522.2	Feat. 38		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	11.3
8LV42.522.3	Feat. 38		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	1.9
8LV42.522.4	Feat. 38		Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	1.1
8LV42.522.5	Feat. 38		Invert.	Oyster					472.5
8LV42.522.6	Feat. 38		Vert. Fauna	Bone					88.7
8LV42.522.7	Feat. 38		1/8" Vert. Fauna						101.5
8LV42.522.8	Feat. 38		1/8" Invert.						62.7
8LV42.522.9	Feat. 38		Botanical	Charcoal					2.9
8LV42.522.10	Feat. 38		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					8.6
8LV42.523.1	TU13 N Ped	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	13	93.7
8LV42.523.2	TU13 N Ped	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	9.9
8LV42.523.3	TU13 N Ped	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	3.1
8LV42.523.4	TU13 N Ped	C	Vert. Fauna	Bone					65.7
8LV42.524.1	Feat. 25		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	69.4
8LV42.524.2	Feat. 25		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	12.1
8LV42.524.3	Feat. 25		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.1
8LV42.524.4	Feat. 25		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			7	3.2
8LV42.524.5	Feat. 25		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.1
8LV42.524.6	Feat. 25		Lithic	Chert	Flake			15	36.8
8LV42.524.7	Feat. 25		Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	10.5
8LV42.524.8	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch				2	18.8
8LV42.524.9	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch				3	16.4
8LV42.524.10	Feat. 25		Invert.	Merceneria				2	81.6
8LV42.524.11	Feat. 25		Invert.	Oyster					91.0
8LV42.524.12	Feat. 25		Vert. Fauna	Bone					34.2
8LV42.524.13	Feat. 25		Botanical	Charcoal					4.7
8LV42.524.14	Feat. 25		Botanical	Charcoal					0.3
8LV42.524.15	Feat. 25		1/8" Pottery		Crumb				1.2
8LV42.524.16	Feat. 25		1/8" Lithic	Chert				30	1.9
8LV42.524.17	Feat. 25		1/8" Invert.						11.1
8LV42.524.18	Feat. 25		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Biface Frag.			1	0.3
8LV42.524.19	Feat. 25		1/8" Vert. Fauna						42.3
8LV42.524.20	Feat. 25		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					9.5
8LV42.525.1	Feat. 25		Invert.	Oyster				105	71.7
8LV42.525.2	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	35.9
8LV42.525.3	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			4	5.2
8LV42.525.4	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	0.2
8LV42.525.5	Feat. 25		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	4.3
8LV42.525.6	Feat. 25		Lithic	Chert	Flake			14	15.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.525.7	Feat. 25		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	3.9
8LV42.525.8	Feat. 25		Botanical	Charcoal				41	6.8
8LV42.525.9	Feat. 25		Botanical	Charcoal				1	0.2
8LV42.525.10	Feat. 25		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					8.2
8LV42.525.11	Feat. 25		1/8" Invert.						15.0
8LV42.525.12	Feat. 25		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			29	0.9
8LV42.525.13	Feat. 25		1/8" Misc. Rock	Quartz	Gastrolith			5	0.5
8LV42.525.14	Feat. 25		Vert. Fauna	Bone					19.5
8LV42.525.15	Feat. 25		1/8" Vert. Fauna						32.0
8LV42.525.16	Feat. 25		Vert. Fauna	Bone	Awl			1	3.5
8LV42.526.1	Feat. 25		1/8" Invert.	Oyster					455.3
8LV42.526.2	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	11.4
8LV42.526.3	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			2	1.6
8LV42.526.4	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			3	2.3
8LV42.526.5	Feat. 25		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	2.1
8LV42.526.6	Feat. 25		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			9	1.8
8LV42.526.7	Feat. 25		Botanical	Charcoal				6	1.1
8LV42.526.8	Feat. 25		Botanical	Charcoal				49	5.3
8LV42.526.9	Feat. 25		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.1
8LV42.526.10	Feat. 25		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	1.6
8LV42.526.11	Feat. 25		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					10.1
8LV42.526.12	Feat. 25		1/8" Invert.						51.0
8LV42.526.13	Feat. 25		Vert. Fauna	Bone					118.0
8LV42.526.14	Feat. 25		1/8" Vert. Fauna						105.7
8LV42.527.1	Feat. 25		1/8" Invert.						99.3
8LV42.527.2	Feat. 25		1/8" Botanical						19.3
8LV42.527.3	Feat. 25		1/8" Misc. Rock						0.8
8LV42.527.4	Feat. 25		1/8" Pottery						1.0
8LV42.527.5	Feat. 25		1/8" Lithic						0.1
8LV42.527.6	Feat. 25		1/8" Vert. Fauna						170.2
8LV42.527.7	Feat. 25		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	13.7
8LV42.527.8	Feat. 25		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	10	109.2
8LV42.527.9	Feat. 25		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			9	6.0
8LV42.527.10	Feat. 25		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	5.5
8LV42.527.11	Feat. 25		Invert.	Oyster					591.3
8LV42.527.12	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	17.4
8LV42.527.13	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	26.2
8LV42.527.14	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	2.9
8LV42.527.15	Feat. 25		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod					1.9
8LV42.527.16	Feat. 25		Vert. Fauna	Bone					35.8
8LV42.527.17	Feat. 25		Botanical	Charcoal					11.5
8LV42.527.18	Feat. 25		Botanical	Charcoal					0.3
8LV42.527.19	Feat. 25		Misc. Rock	Ferrsst	Pebble			2	1.2
8LV42.528.1	Feat. 44		Pottery	Assorted Temp..	Body	Plain	Plain	19	117.8
8LV42.528.2	Feat. 44		Pottery	Assorted Temp..	Crumb			10	8.1
8LV42.528.3	Feat. 44		Pottery	Assorted Temp..	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.5
8LV42.528.4	Feat. 44		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	9.3
8LV42.528.5	Feat. 44		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.3
8LV42.528.6	Feat. 44		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	0.4
8LV42.528.7	Feat. 44		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	11.2
8LV42.528.8	Feat. 44		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	30	401.8
8LV42.528.9	Feat. 44		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			11	11.8
8LV42.528.10	Feat. 44		Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	1.1
8LV42.528.11	Feat. 44		Lithic	Chert	Flake			15	20.9
8LV42.528.12	Feat. 44		Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			1	14.2

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.528.13	Feat. 44		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	2.1
8LV42.528.14	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	44.9
8LV42.528.15	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			57	410.6
8LV42.528.16	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			53	455.5
8LV42.528.17	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			102	124.1
8LV42.528.18	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			28	56.1
8LV42.528.19	Feat. 44		Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			1	9.9
8LV42.528.20	Feat. 44		Invert.	Perriwinkle				17	10.3
8LV42.528.21	Feat. 44		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				28	23.2
8LV42.528.22	Feat. 44		Invert.	Mercenaria				7	119.7
8LV42.528.23	Feat. 44		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					143.1
8LV42.528.24	Feat. 44		Invert.	Barnacle				16	4.4
8LV42.528.25	Feat. 44		Invert.	Oyster					11,304.7
8LV42.528.26	Feat. 44		1/8" Invert.						2,817.0
8LV42.528.27	Feat. 44		Botanical	Charcoal					64.9
8LV42.528.28	Feat. 44		Botanical	Charcoal					2.0
8LV42.528.29	Feat. 44		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					41.1
8LV42.528.30	Feat. 44		1/8" Vert. Fauna						926.1
8LV42.528.31	Feat. 44		Vert. Fauna	Bone					1,134.5
8LV42.529.1	Feat. 44		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			6	2.8
8LV42.529.2	Feat. 44		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	7.7
8LV42.529.3	Feat. 44		Vert. Fauna	Bone					56.1
8LV42.529.4	Feat. 44		Botanical	Charcoal					<0.1
8LV42.529.5	Feat. 44		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	<0.1
8LV42.529.6	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	21.0
8LV42.529.7	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	17.3
8LV42.529.8	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			8	9.2
8LV42.529.9	Feat. 44		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			4	2.7
8LV42.529.10	Feat. 44		Invert.	Marsh Clam	Frag.			1	1.1
8LV42.529.11	Feat. 44		Invert.	Barnacle					0.9
8LV42.529.12	Feat. 44		Invert.	Oyster					377.7
8LV42.529.13	Feat. 44		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					2.9
8LV42.529.14	Feat. 44		1/8" Vert. Fauna						75.9
8LV42.529.15	Feat. 44		1/8" Invert.						75.3
8LV42.529.16	Feat. 44		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						176.1
8LV42.529.17	Feat. 44		Botanical	Charcoal					
8LV42.529.18	Feat. 44		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				4.5
8LV42.530.1	Feat. 44/38		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	1	8.8
8LV42.530.2	Feat. 44/38		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	1	10.9
8LV42.530.3	Feat. 44/38		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	25.6
8LV42.530.4	Feat. 44/38		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	<0.1
8LV42.530.5	Feat. 44/38		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	6.1
8LV42.530.6	Feat. 44/38		Botanical	Charcoal				2	2.3
8LV42.530.7	Feat. 44/38		Invert.	Oyster					754.7
8LV42.530.8	Feat. 44/38		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			4	87.3
8LV42.530.9	Feat. 44/38		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	40.2
8LV42.530.10	Feat. 44/38		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			7	59.8
8LV42.530.11	Feat. 44/38		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			4	16.5
8LV42.530.12	Feat. 44/38		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			4	5.6
8LV42.530.13	Feat. 44/38		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				6	5.7
8LV42.530.14	Feat. 44/38		Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			1	4.5
8LV42.530.15	Feat. 44/38		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	1.3
8LV42.530.16	Feat. 44/38		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			30	8.8
8LV42.530.17	Feat. 44/38		Vert. Fauna	Bone					93.3
8LV42.530.18	Feat. 44/38		1/8" Vert. Fauna						125.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.530.19	Feat. 44/38		1/8" Invert.						326.9
8LV42.530.20	Feat. 44/38		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					12.4
8LV42.531.1	Feat. 44		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	2.6
8LV42.531.2	Feat. 44		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	9.2
8LV42.531.3	Feat. 44		Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.3
8LV42.531.4	Feat. 44		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			1	0.1
8LV42.531.5	Feat. 44		Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	2.4
8LV42.531.6	Feat. 44		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			5	3.1
8LV42.531.7	Feat. 44		1/8" Invert.						239.3
8LV42.531.8	Feat. 44		1/8" Vert. Fauna						160.2
8LV42.531.9	Feat. 44		1/8" Botanical						15.1
8LV42.531.10	Feat. 44		Botanical	Charcoal					8.4
8LV42.531.11	Feat. 44		Botanical	Charcoal				3	0.3
8LV42.531.12	Feat. 44		Invert.	Oyster					883.3
8LV42.531.13	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	17.1
8LV42.531.14	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			17	35.3
8LV42.531.15	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	35.2
8LV42.531.16	Feat. 44		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					24.9
8LV42.531.17	Feat. 44		Vert. Fauna	Bone					180.8
8LV42.531.18	Feat. 44		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	0.3
8LV42.532.1	TU13 N Ped		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	1.3
8LV42.532.2	TU13 N Ped		Pottery	Assorted Temp.	Crumb			2	1.7
8LV42.532.3	TU13 N Ped		Lithic	Chert	Flake			7	8.0
8LV42.532.4	TU13 N Ped		Invert.	Oyster					695.3
8LV42.532.5	TU13 N Ped		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	22.2
8LV42.532.6	TU13 N Ped		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	5.0
8LV42.532.7	TU13 N Ped		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.3
8LV42.532.8	TU13 N Ped		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				19.4
8LV42.532.9	TU13 N Ped		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	6.3
8LV42.532.10	TU13 N Ped		Vert. Fauna	Bone					184.7
8LV42.532.11	TU13 N Ped		1/8" Vert. Fauna						175.8
8LV42.532.12	TU13 N Ped		Botanical	Charcoal					4.1
8LV42.532.13	TU13 N Ped		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					15.7
8LV42.532.14	TU13 N Ped		1/8" Pottery					1	0.3
8LV42.532.15	TU13 N Ped		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.0
8LV42.532.16	TU13 N Ped		1/8" Invert.						153.6
8LV42.532.17	TU13 N Ped		Botanical	Charcoal				2	0.4
8LV42.532.18	TU13 N Ped		Pottery	Sand Temper	Crumb			1	0.5
8LV42.533.1	Feat. 38		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	9.8
8LV42.533.2	Feat. 38		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	1.4
8LV42.533.3	Feat. 38		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	0.9
8LV42.533.4	Feat. 38		Botanical	Charcoal					1.0
8LV42.533.5	Feat. 38		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					<0.1
8LV42.533.6	Feat. 38		Vert. Fauna	Bone					29.6
8LV42.533.7	Feat. 38		1/8" Vert. Fauna						6.6
8LV42.533.8	Feat. 38		Invert.	Barnacle					3.9
8LV42.533.9	Feat. 38		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	16.7
8LV42.533.10	Feat. 38		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			5	2.0
8LV42.533.11	Feat. 38		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			4	3.0
8LV42.533.12	Feat. 38		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			6	12.5
8LV42.533.13	Feat. 38		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			48	19.0
8LV42.533.14	Feat. 38		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				12.6
8LV42.533.15	Feat. 38		Invert.	Oyster					608.9
8LV42.533.16	Feat. 38		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						261.6
8LV42.533.17	Feat. 38		1/8" Vert. Fauna						59.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.533.18	Feat. 38		1/8" Invert.						164.4
8LV42.533.19	Feat. 38		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					1.4
8LV42.533.20	Feat. 38		1/8" Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			6	0.3
8LV42.533.21	Feat. 38		1/8" Misc. Rock						0.8
8LV42.534.1	Feat. 45		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	14.7
8LV42.534.2	Feat. 45		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.5
8LV42.534.3	Feat. 45		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	2.3
8LV42.534.4	Feat. 45		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.0
8LV42.534.5	Feat. 45		Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	6.9
8LV42.534.6	Feat. 45		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	19.4
8LV42.534.7	Feat. 45		Invert.	Oyster					247.4
8LV42.534.8	Feat. 45		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	12.0
8LV42.534.9	Feat. 45		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			4	2.5
8LV42.534.10	Feat. 45		Invert.	Other Shell				4	0.9
8LV42.534.11	Feat. 45		Botanical	Charcoal				22	4.0
8LV42.534.12	Feat. 45		Vert. Fauna	Bone					51.1
8LV42.534.13	Feat. 45		1/8" Vert. Fauna						55.4
8LV42.534.14	Feat. 45		1/8" Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	0.2
8LV42.534.15	Feat. 45		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	0.3
8LV42.534.16	Feat. 45		1/8" Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			5	0.2
8LV42.534.17	Feat. 45		1/8" Misc. Rock	Quartz	Gastrolith			1	70.1
8LV42.534.18	Feat. 45		1/8" Invert.						19.3
8LV42.534.19	Feat. 45		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					5.8
8LV42.535.1	Feat. 35		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	36.6
8LV42.535.2	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	30.2
8LV42.535.3	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	4.5
8LV42.535.4	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	0.8
8LV42.535.5	Feat. 35		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.2
8LV42.535.6	Feat. 35		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	3.9
8LV42.535.7	Feat. 35		Misc. Rock	Quartz	Pebble			1	0.3
8LV42.535.8	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal				2	0.3
8LV42.535.9	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					6.2
8LV42.535.10	Feat. 35		Invert.	Oyster					348.8
8LV42.535.11	Feat. 35		Invert.	Merceneria					41.6
8LV42.535.12	Feat. 35		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					14.1
8LV42.535.13	Feat. 35		1/8" Vert. Fauna						119.4
8LV42.535.14	Feat. 35		1/8" Invert.						53.5
8LV42.535.15	Feat. 35		Vert. Fauna						165.8
8LV42.536.1	Feat. 35		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.0
8LV42.536.2	Feat. 35		Invert.	Oyster					34.6
8LV42.536.3	Feat. 35		Invert.	Marsh Clam				1	1.7
8LV42.536.4	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					0.5
8LV42.536.5	Feat. 35		Vert. Fauna						15.4
8LV42.536.6	Feat. 35		1/8" Vert. Fauna						16.3
8LV42.536.7	Feat. 35		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					1.9
8LV42.536.8	Feat. 35		1/8" Invert.						3.8
8LV42.536.9	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.er	Crumb				0.2
8LV42.537.1	Feat. 25		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	87.3
8LV42.537.2	Feat. 25		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			5	4.4
8LV42.537.3	Feat. 25		Lithic	Chert	Flake			18	45.4
8LV42.537.4	Feat. 25		Lithic	Chert	Biface Frag.			1	0.9
8LV42.537.5	Feat. 25		Invert.	Oyster					1,002.2
8LV42.537.6	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			5	164.9
8LV42.537.7	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			9	67.7
8LV42.537.8	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			4	14.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.537.9	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	1.2
8LV42.537.10	Feat. 25		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	40.6
8LV42.537.11	Feat. 25		Invert.	Moonsnail	Columella			1	1.3
8LV42.537.12	Feat. 25		Historic	Metal				2	0.2
8LV42.537.13	Feat. 25		Botanical	Charcoal					10.2
8LV42.537.14	Feat. 25		Botanical	Charcoal					0.8
8LV42.537.15	Feat. 25		Vert. Fauna	Bone					252.5
8LV42.537.16	Feat. 25		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			12	0.3
8LV42.537.17	Feat. 25		1/8" Misc. Rock	Misc.	Pebble				0.7
8LV42.537.18	Feat. 25		1/8" Pottery						0.7
8LV42.537.19	Feat. 25		1/8" Invert.						132.7
8LV42.537.20	Feat. 25		1/8" Botanical						15.3
8LV42.537.21	Feat. 25		1/8" Vert. Fauna						158.9
8LV42.539.1	Feat. 35		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	6.4
8LV42.539.2	Feat. 35		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.5
8LV42.539.3	Feat. 35		1/8" Pottery					8	1.0
8LV42.539.4	Feat. 35		Invert.	Oyster					344.2
8LV42.539.5	Feat. 35		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				2	0.4
8LV42.539.6	Feat. 35		1/8" Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	<0.1
8LV42.539.7	Feat. 35		1/8" Misc. Rock	Quartz	Pebble			12	0.8
8LV42.539.8	Feat. 35		1/8" Misc. Rock	Assorted	Clast				6.5
8LV42.539.9	Feat. 35		Botanical	Charcoal					2.9
8LV42.539.10	Feat. 35		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					21.3
8LV42.539.11	Feat. 35		1/8" Invert.	Misc. Shell					103.1
8LV42.539.12	Feat. 35		1/8" Vert. Fauna						231.2
8LV42.539.13	Feat. 35		Vert. Fauna	Bone					126.8
8LV42.541.1	Feat. 44		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	12.7
8LV42.541.2	Feat. 44		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	4.0
8LV42.541.3	Feat. 44		Botanical	Charcoal					1.0
8LV42.541.4	Feat. 44		Vert. Fauna	Bone					58.5
8LV42.541.5	Feat. 44		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			4	0.5
8LV42.541.6	Feat. 44		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	14.3
8LV42.541.7	Feat. 44		Invert.	Barnacle					2.7
8LV42.541.8	Feat. 44		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			7	14.8
8LV42.541.9	Feat. 44		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			6	8.8
8LV42.541.10	Feat. 44		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			71	32.5
8LV42.541.11	Feat. 44		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	4.9
8LV42.541.12	Feat. 44		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				20.8
8LV42.541.13	Feat. 44		Invert.	Oyster					734.3
8LV42.541.14	Feat. 44		1/8" Invert.						188.7
8LV42.541.15	Feat. 44		1/8" Vert. Fauna						57.1
8LV42.541.16	Feat. 44		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					3.2
8LV42.541.17	Feat. 44		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						263.6
8LV42.541.18	Feat. 44		1/8" Invert.	Barnacle					3.0
8LV42.542.1	Feat. 45		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	22.8
8LV42.542.2	Feat. 45		Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.8
8LV42.542.3	Feat. 45		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	8.9
8LV42.542.4	Feat. 45		Misc. Rock	Fulgerite	Clast			1	0.7
8LV42.542.5	Feat. 45		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	22.3
8LV42.542.6	Feat. 45		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	9.1
8LV42.542.7	Feat. 45		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			5	6.1
8LV42.542.8	Feat. 45		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	1.9
8LV42.542.9	Feat. 45		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	3.8
8LV42.542.10	Feat. 45		Invert.	Oyster					137.5
8LV42.542.11	Feat. 45		Botanical	Charcoal					1.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV42.542.12	Feat. 45		Botanical	Charcoal					0.2
8LV42.542.13	Feat. 45		Vert. Fauna	Bone					37.2
8LV42.542.14	Feat. 45		1/8" Pottery						0.7
8LV42.542.15	Feat. 45		1/8" Lithic	Chert				1	0.0
8LV42.542.16	Feat. 45		1/8" Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble				0.2
8LV42.542.17	Feat. 45		1/8" Misc. Rock	Fulgerite	Pebble			1	0.0
8LV42.542.18	Feat. 45		1/8" Invert.						19.5
8LV42.542.19	Feat. 45		1/8" Vert. Fauna						40.4
8LV42.542.20	Feat. 45		1/8" Misc. Rock	Quartz	Pebble			3	0.1
8LV42.542.21	Feat. 45		1/8" Botanical	Seed				1	0.0
8LV42.542.22	Feat. 45		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					4.6
8LV42.543.1	Feat. 25		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	199.9
8LV42.543.2	Feat. 25		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	9.9
8LV42.543.3	Feat. 25		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.1
8LV42.543.4	Feat. 25		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	3.3
8LV42.543.5	Feat. 25		Lithic	Chert	Flake			9	8.3
8LV42.543.6	Feat. 25		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			11	23.6
8LV42.543.7	Feat. 25		1/8" Misc. Rock						9.1
8LV42.543.8	Feat. 25		Historic	Metal				1	0.1
8LV42.543.9	Feat. 25		Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	6.6
8LV42.543.10	Feat. 25		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	17.2
8LV42.543.11	Feat. 25		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	2.7
8LV42.543.12	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			4	2.5
8LV42.543.13	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	111.3
8LV42.543.14	Feat. 25		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	49.4
8LV42.543.15	Feat. 25		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			7	5.3
8LV42.543.16	Feat. 25		Invert.	Barnacle				27	6.2
8LV42.543.17	Feat. 25		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					45.5
8LV42.543.18	Feat. 25		1/8" Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					426.4
8LV42.543.19	Feat. 25		Invert.	Oyster					
8LV42.543.20	Feat. 25		Botanical	Charcoal					5.0
8LV42.543.21	Feat. 25		1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					10.9
8LV42.543.22	Feat. 25		Vert. Fauna	Bone					159.9
8LV42.543.23	Feat. 25		1/8" Vert. Fauna						144.1
8LV56.1.1	STP	A1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	3.8
8LV56.1.2	STP	A1	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	22.5
8LV56.1.3	STP	A1	Vert. Fauna						209.0
8LV56.2.1	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim		Inc.	1	5.2
8LV56.2.2	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		Inc.	1	2.6
8LV56.2.3	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	1	5.2
8LV56.2.4	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		Inc.	1	1.9
8LV56.2.5	STP	A2	Vert. Fauna						5.6
8LV56.2.6	STP	A2	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.4
8LV56.2.7	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	2.2
8LV56.3.1	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Linear Chk. Stm	Stmp.	1	52.6
8LV56.3.2	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	1	11.2
8LV56.3.3	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	11.2
8LV56.3.4	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Eroded	1	10.6
8LV56.3.5	STP	A3	Vert. Fauna						2.8
8LV56.3.6	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			5	3.5
8LV56.4.1	STP	A4	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	12.6
8LV56.4.2	STP	A4	Vert. Fauna						2.2
8LV56.4.3	STP	A4	Lithic	Lmstn.	UID				326.5
8LV56.5.1	STP	A5	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	4.6

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV56.5.2	STP	A5	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	4.8
8LV56.5.3	STP	A5	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	5.3
8LV56.6.1	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		Inc.	2	23.4
8LV56.6.2	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Painted	Plain	1	4.2
8LV56.6.3	STP	A6	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.3
8LV56.6.4	STP	A6	Vert. Fauna						0.2
8LV56.7.1	STP	A7	Vert. Fauna						0.2
8LV56.8.1	STP	A8	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	2.4
8LV56.8.2	STP	A8	Vert. Fauna						6.3
8LV56.8.3	STP	A8	Vert. Fauna					1	0.6
8LV56.8.4	STP	A8	Historic	Brick	Frag.			1	4.6
8LV56.9.1	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	7.4
8LV56.9.2	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	19.8
8LV56.9.3	STP	A9	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	43.0
8LV56.9.4	STP	A9	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	25.4
8LV56.9.5	STP	A9	Vert. Fauna						12.7
8LV56.9.6	STP	A9	Vert. Fauna					1	0.7
8LV56.9.7	STP	A9	Lithic	Lmstn.				2	69.6
8LV56.9.8	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	2.7
8LV57.1.1	STP	A1	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	13.9
8LV57.2.1	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	2.8
8LV57.2.2	STP	A2	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.0
8LV57.2.3	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	4.2
8LV57.2.4	STP	A2	Historic	Glass	Frag.			1	12.7
8LV57.2.5	STP	A2	Historic	Metal	Nail			1	3.0
8LV57.3.1	STP	A3	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	15	59.9
8LV57.3.2	STP	A3	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.7
8LV57.3.3	STP	A3	Vert. Fauna						6.8
8LV57.3.4	STP	A3	Historic	Glass	Frag.			1	1.1
8LV57.3.5	STP	A3	Historic	Brick	Frag.			1	13.7
8LV57.3.6	STP	A3	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body			27	109.7
8LV57.3.7	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.6
8LV57.3.8	STP	A3	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			9	10.9
8LV57.3.9	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	3.2
8LV57.3.10	STP	A3	Lithic	Lmstn.	UID			1	19.1
8LV57.3.11	STP	A3	Vert. Fauna						17.2
8LV57.3.12	STP	A3	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	167.1
8LV57.3.13	STP	A3	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.1
8LV57.3.14	STP	A3	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	UID		UID	1	104.4
8LV57.4.1	STP	A4	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	11.9
8LV57.5.1	STP	A5	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.2
8LV57.6.1	STP	A6	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	13.4
8LV57.6.2	STP	A6	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	17	121.4
8LV57.6.3	STP	A6	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			8	7.5
8LV57.6.4	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Eroded	1	8.9
8LV57.6.5	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	3	27.2
8LV57.6.6	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	5.0
8LV57.6.7	STP	A6	Vert. Fauna						2.7
8LV57.7.1	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	18.4
8LV57.7.2	STP	A7	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	15.1
8LV57.7.3	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	2.3
8LV57.7.4	STP	A7	Vert. Fauna						0.5
8LV57.7.5	STP	A7	Historic	Metal				1	3.7
8LV57.7.6	STP	A7	Historic	Metal				1	0.7

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV57.8.1	STP	A8	Vert. Fauna						0.2
8LV57.8.2	STP	A8	Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	5.0
8LV58.1.1	STP	A1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	41.6
8LV58.1.2	STP	A1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim		UID	1	3.7
8LV58.1.3	STP	A1	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim		UID	1	21.4
8LV58.1.4	STP	A1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	10	48.9
8LV58.1.5	STP	A1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	1	16.0
8LV58.1.6	STP	A1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	1.7
8LV58.1.7	STP	A1	Vert. Fauna						1.7
8LV58.1.8	STP	A1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			13	5.6
8LV58.2.1	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	5	37.3
8LV58.2.2	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	2	18.4
8LV58.2.3	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	34.8
8LV58.2.4	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	UID	2	6.3
8LV58.2.5	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	6	18.3
8LV58.2.6	STP	A2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			17	17.0
8LV58.2.7	STP	A2	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	1.2
8LV58.2.8	STP	A2	Vert. Fauna						19.6
8LV58.2.9	STP	A2	Vert. Fauna					1	0.8
8LV58.2.10	STP	A2	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	138.0
8LV58.2.11	STP	A2	Lithic	Lmstn.	UID			1	28.8
8LV58.2.12	STP	A2	Historic	Metal	Frag.			1	7.8
8LV58.2.13	STP	A2	Historic	Brick	Frag.			1	8.3
8LV58.3.1	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	44.7
8LV58.3.2	STP	A3	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	6.8
8LV58.3.3	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	11.5
8LV58.3.4	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	4	9.4
8LV58.3.5	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			12	11.8
8LV58.3.6	STP	A3	Vert. Fauna						7.1
8LV58.3.7	STP	A3	Historic	Glass	Frag.			1	16.4
8LV58.3.8	STP	A3	Historic	Metal	Frag.			2	1.1
8LV58.4.1	STP	A4	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.7
8LV58.4.2	STP	A4	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.1
8LV58.4.3	STP	A4	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	2.4
8LV58.4.4	STP	A4	Vert. Fauna						8.2
8LV58.5.1	STP	A5	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	16.2
8LV58.5.2	STP	A5	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	7.7
8LV58.5.3	STP	A5	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	2.5
8LV58.5.4	STP	A5	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			5	4.5
8LV58.6.1	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	2	6.8
8LV58.6.2	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	1.5
8LV58.6.3	STP	A6	Vert. Fauna						0.7
8LV58.6.4	STP	A6	Historic	Glass	Frag.			1	2.2
8LV58.7.1	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim		Inc.	3	9.9
8LV58.7.2	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	5	32.1
8LV58.7.3	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	2	6.2
8LV58.7.4	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	53.7
8LV58.7.5	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	9.8
8LV58.7.6	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			9	11.1
8LV58.7.7	STP	A7	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	60.7
8LV58.7.8	STP	A7	Vert. Fauna						0.6
8LV290.2.1	STP	A2	Invert.	Whelk/Conch	Hammer			1	54.1
8LV290.2.2	STP	A2	Vert. Fauna						1.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.3.1	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		Punc.	1	1.5
8LV290.3.2	STP	A3	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	40.5
8LV290.3.3	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.0
8LV290.3.4	STP	A3	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	14.7
8LV290.3.5	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	8.4
8LV290.3.6	STP	A3	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body		UID	1	1.8
8LV290.3.7	STP	A3	Vert. Fauna						15.3
8LV290.3.8	STP	A3	Historic	Metal	Button			9	5.8
8LV290.3.9	STP	A3	Invert.	Whelk/Conch	Hammer			4	209.3
8LV290.3.10	STP	A3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			8	7.2
8LV290.3.11	STP	A3	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	2.5
8LV290.4.1	STP	A4	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	63.8
8LV290.4.2	STP	A4	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	4.1
8LV290.4.3	STP	A4	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	5.0
8LV290.4.4	STP	A4	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	2.6
8LV290.4.5	STP	A4	Invert.	Whelk/Conch	Hammer			3	392.8
8LV290.4.6	STP	A4	Vert. Fauna						233.6
8LV290.4.7	STP	A4	Vert. Fauna					1	3.7
8LV290.4.8	STP	A4	Invert.					1	0.2
8LV290.5.1	STP	A5	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	6.3
8LV290.5.2	STP	A5	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	39.9
8LV290.5.3	STP	A5	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	34.5
8LV290.5.4	STP	A5	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			5	5.9
8LV290.5.5	STP	A5	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			5	6.1
8LV290.5.6	STP	A5	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	6.8
8LV290.5.7	STP	A5	Lithic	Lmstn.	UID			1	169.4
8LV290.5.8	STP	A5	Vert. Fauna						43.9
8LV290.5.9	STP	A5	Vert. Fauna					1	0.6
8LV290.5.10	STP	A5	Invert.	Whelk/Conch	Hammer			2	150.5
8LV290.6.1	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	12.8
8LV290.6.2	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	50.6
8LV290.6.3	STP	A6	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	2.2
8LV290.6.4	STP	A6	Lithic	Lmstn.	Frag.			7	114.8
8LV290.7.1	STP	B7	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	10.6
8LV290.7.2	STP	B7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim		Inc.	1	4.2
8LV290.7.3	STP	B7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.7
8LV290.7.4	STP	B7	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	9.0
8LV290.7.5	STP	B7	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	4.2
8LV290.7.6	STP	B7	Vert. Fauna						3.4
8LV290.7.7	STP	B7	Vert. Fauna					1	0.5
8LV290.7.8	STP	B7	Invert.	Whelk/Conch				1	79.8
8LV290.7.9	STP	B7	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			6	6.4
8LV290.7.10	STP	B7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.7
8LV290.8.1	STP	B8	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	29.0
8LV290.8.2	STP	B8	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	3.4
8LV290.8.3	STP	B8	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			4	3.4
8LV290.8.4	STP	B8	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.4
8LV290.8.5	STP	B8	Vert. Fauna					2	1.8
8LV290.8.6	STP	B8	Vert. Fauna						43.9
8LV290.8.7	STP	B8	Historic Pottery		Body			1	0.7
8LV290.8.8	STP	B8	Historic	Metal	Frag.			2	1.7
8LV290.9.1	STP	B9	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body			7	24.7
8LV290.9.2	STP	B9	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			11	9.8
8LV290.9.3	STP	B9	Vert. Fauna	Worked Bone				3	2.8
8LV290.9.4	STP	B9	Vert. Fauna						2.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.9.5	STP	B9	Invert.	Whelk/Conch				3	403.2
8LV290.10.1	STP	B10	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.1
8LV290.10.2	STP	B10	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	1.1
8LV290.10.3	STP	B10	Vert. Fauna						1.2
8LV290.11.1	STP	J11	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.9
8LV290.11.2	STP	J11	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.8
8LV290.12.1	STP	J12	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	41.0
8LV290.12.2	STP	J12	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.7
8LV290.12.3	STP	J12	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	5.2
8LV290.12.4	STP	J12	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	2.0
8LV290.12.5	STP	J12	Vert. Fauna						9.1
8LV290.12.6	STP	J12	Vert. Fauna					1	1.2
8LV290.12.7	STP	J12	Invert.	Whelk/Conch	Hammer			1	26.7
8LV290.13.1	STP	J13	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	39.8
8LV290.13.2	STP	J13	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.3
8LV290.13.3	STP	J13	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			7	6.4
8LV290.13.4	STP	J13	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	2.6
8LV290.13.5	STP	J13	Invert.	Whelk/Conch	Hammer			3	113.6
8LV290.13.6	STP	J13	Vert. Fauna						11.4
8LV290.100.1	TU1	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	6.4
8LV290.100.2	TU1	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.4
8LV290.100.3	TU1	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	5	5.6
8LV290.100.4	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	15.3
8LV290.100.5	TU1	A	Vert. Fauna						43.0
8LV290.100.6	TU1	A	Historic	Glass				17	26.1
8LV290.100.7	TU1	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			25	117.2
8LV290.100.8	TU1	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			6	215.6
8LV290.100.9	TU1	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			36	650.5
8LV290.100.10	TU1	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			9	148.8
8LV290.100.11	TU1	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			3	8.8
8LV290.100.12	TU1	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			3	6.0
8LV290.100.13	TU1	A	Historic	Metal				33	223.4
8LV290.100.14	TU1	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	15.9
8LV290.100.15	TU1	A	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			3	18.7
8LV290.100.16	TU1	A	Historic	Brick				5	25.0
8LV290.100.17	TU1	A	Historic Pottery					10	47.8
8LV290.100.18	TU1	A	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	2.5
8LV290.100.19	TU1	A	Lithic	Lmstn.	Abrader			1	20.2
8LV290.100.20	TU1	A	Misc. Rock	UID				2	0.2
8LV290.100.21	TU1	A	Botanical	Charcoal					
8LV290.100.22	TU1	A	Invert.	Oyster					
8LV290.100.23	TU1	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	2.9
8LV290.100.24	TU1	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.1
8LV290.101.1	TU1	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			9	272.5
8LV290.101.2	TU1	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			69	1,542.7
8LV290.101.3	TU1	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			32	142.7
8LV290.101.4	TU1	B	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	1.2
8LV290.101.5	TU1	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			3	14.7
8LV290.101.6	TU1	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			7	67.3
8LV290.101.7	TU1	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	22.3
8LV290.101.8	TU1	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			7	228.5
8LV290.101.9	TU1	B	Vert. Fauna						51.5
8LV290.101.10	TU1	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	5.3
8LV290.101.11	TU1	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	36	193.7
8LV290.101.12	TU1	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	13	13.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.101.13	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.2
8LV290.101.14	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Curvilinear	Inc.	1	7.7
8LV290.101.15	TU1	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	2.4
8LV290.101.16	TU1	B	Historic	Brick				5	23.1
8LV290.101.17	TU1	B	Historic	Glass				2	10.4
8LV290.101.18	TU1	B	Historic Pottery					10	95.2
8LV290.101.19	TU1	B	Historic	Metal				55	210.6
8LV290.101.20	TU1	B	Misc. Rock	Coral				1	38.3
8LV290.101.21	TU1	B	Botanical	Charcoal					
8LV290.101.22	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	4.9
8LV290.101.23	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	2	2.3
8LV290.101.24	TU1	B	Invert.	Oyster					
8LV290.101.25	TU1	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			2	5.4
8LV290.101.26	TU1	B	Concretion					1	3.5
8LV290.101.27	TU1	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	
8LV290.102.1	TU1	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			15	683.9
8LV290.102.2	TU1	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			35	1,177.1
8LV290.102.3	TU1	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			8	209.9
8LV290.102.4	TU1	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			6	232.9
8LV290.102.5	TU1	C	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	11.5
8LV290.102.6	TU1	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			2	112.6
8LV290.102.7	TU1	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			2	3.2
8LV290.102.8	TU1	C	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			2	69.0
8LV290.102.9	TU1	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	8.7
8LV290.102.10	TU1	C	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			64	7.1
8LV290.102.11	TU1	C	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				1	50.2
8LV290.102.12	TU1	C	Misc. Rock					1	8.1
8LV290.102.13	TU1	C	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	3.7
8LV290.102.14	TU1	C	Historic	Metal				4	15.6
8LV290.102.15	TU1	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			1	4.9
8LV290.102.17	TU1	C	Vert. Fauna						79.1
8LV290.102.18	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	13.8
8LV290.102.19	TU1	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.6
8LV290.102.20	TU1	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	6	56.7
8LV290.102.21	TU1	C	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			2	1.3
8LV290.102.22	TU1	C	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	25.0
8LV290.102.23	TU1	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	36	234.2
8LV290.102.24	TU1	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	13	13.1
8LV290.102.25	TU1	C	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			7	0.8
8LV290.102.26	TU1	C	Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			1	0.1
8LV290.102.27	TU1	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	2.1
8LV290.102.28	TU1	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.8
8LV290.102.29	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	1	1.0
8LV290.103.1	TU1	D	Vert. Fauna						93.3
8LV290.103.2	TU1	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			23	1,025.2
8LV290.103.3	TU1	D	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			3	4.0
8LV290.103.4	TU1	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			71	2,387.8
8LV290.103.5	TU1	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	16.9
8LV290.103.6	TU1	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			28	1,179.3
8LV290.103.7	TU1	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	196.4
8LV290.103.8	TU1	D	Invert.	Worked Bone				1	4.7
8LV290.103.9	TU1	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			6	391.0
8LV290.103.10	TU1	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			4	95.8
8LV290.103.11	TU1	D	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			2	14.1
8LV290.103.12	TU1	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			12	50.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.103.13	TU1	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				5	110.6
8LV290.103.14	TU1	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			5	17.3
8LV290.103.15	TU1	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	50	302.5
8LV290.103.16	TU1	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	15	10.1
8LV290.103.17	TU1	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	7	91.8
8LV290.103.18	TU1	D	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			12	6.1
8LV290.103.19	TU1	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	3.4
8LV290.103.20	TU1	D	Pottery	Lmstn.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	5.4
8LV290.103.21	TU1	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Sinker/Plummet			1	22.2
8LV290.103.22	TU1	D	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Unmod.			1	7.0
8LV290.103.23	TU1	D	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	12.3
8LV290.103.24	TU1	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Tool			1	41.4
8LV290.103.25	TU1	D	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			1	0.9
8LV290.104.1	TU1	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			8	407.4
8LV290.104.2	TU1	E	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			5	4.8
8LV290.104.3	TU1	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			17	607.2
8LV290.104.4	TU1	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	18.0
8LV290.104.5	TU1	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	7.4
8LV290.104.6	TU1	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	13.4
8LV290.104.7	TU1	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			8	143.6
8LV290.104.8	TU1	E	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			4	43.6
8LV290.104.9	TU1	E	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Unmod.			1	4.6
8LV290.104.10	TU1	E	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			15	11.6
8LV290.104.11	TU1	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			2	5.2
8LV290.104.12	TU1	E	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				2	87.1
8LV290.104.14	TU1	E	Vert. Fauna						55.7
8LV290.104.15	TU1	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	8	11.4
8LV290.104.16	TU1	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	24.7
8LV290.104.17	TU1	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	31	222.8
8LV290.104.18	TU1	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	6.6
8LV290.104.19	TU1	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			6	26.1
8LV290.105.2	Feat. 1	Lower	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	1.6
8LV290.105.3	Feat. 1	Lower	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			11	1.8
8LV290.105.4	Feat. 1	Lower	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	1.2
8LV290.105.5	Feat. 1	Lower	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	3.1
8LV290.105.6	Feat. 1	Lower	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	24.5
8LV290.105.7	Feat. 1	Lower	Vert. Fauna						9.2
8LV290.105.8	Feat. 1	Lower	Botanical	Charcoal				3	0.4
8LV290.105.9	Feat. 1	Lower	Assorted						391.5
8LV290.105.10	Feat. 1	Lower	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			5	0.6
8LV290.105.11	Feat. 1	Lower	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			2	0.3
8LV290.105.12	Feat. 1	Lower	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	0.1
8LV290.106.1	Feat. 1	Upper	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	158.9
8LV290.106.2	Feat. 1	Upper	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			9	174.0
8LV290.106.3	Feat. 1	Upper	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	
8LV290.106.4	Feat. 1	Upper	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			1	0.3
8LV290.106.5	Feat. 1	Upper	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			24	2.5
8LV290.106.6	Feat. 1	Upper	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	9.6
8LV290.106.7	Feat. 1	Upper	Botanical	Charcoal				20	1.9
8LV290.106.8	Feat. 1	Upper	Vert. Fauna						21.0
8LV290.106.9	Feat. 1	Upper	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	5.6
8LV290.107.1	TU1	F	Vert. Fauna						26.4
8LV290.107.2	TU1	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	23.5
8LV290.107.3	TU1	F	Pottery	Lmstn.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	1	1.3
8LV290.107.4	TU1	F	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				2	60.9

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.107.5	TU1	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			1	123.1
8LV290.107.6	TU1	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	8.7
8LV290.107.7	TU1	F	Invert.	Pear Whelk	UnMod.			1	9.0
8LV290.107.8	TU1	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Dipper Vessel			1	106.6
8LV290.107.9	TU1	F	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	3.1
8LV290.107.10	TU1	F	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			17	5.9
8LV290.107.11	TU1	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	0.9
8LV290.107.12	TU1	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	1.3
8LV290.107.13	TU1	F	Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			2	0.9
8LV290.108.2	Feat. 2	N	Vert. Fauna						9.4
8LV290.108.3	Feat. 2	N	Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			6	1.5
8LV290.108.4	Feat. 2	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			6	125.4
8LV290.108.5	Feat. 2	N	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			7	14.1
8LV290.108.6	Feat. 2	N	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			4	5.2
8LV290.108.7	Feat. 2	N	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				1	1.8
8LV290.108.9	Feat. 2	N	Invert.	Oyster Drill				9	2.4
8LV290.108.11	Feat. 2	N	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			43	7.5
8LV290.108.12	Feat. 2	N	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			3	0.6
8LV290.108.13	Feat. 2	N	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			6	0.6
8LV290.108.14	Feat. 2	N	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			4	7.7
8LV290.108.15	Feat. 2	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	42.7
8LV290.109.1	TU1	Zone A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	4.1
8LV290.109.2	TU1	Zone A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Eroded	UID	1	0.7
8LV290.109.3	TU1	Zone A	Vert. Fauna						7.4
8LV290.109.4	TU1	Zone A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	24.5
8LV290.109.5	TU1	Zone A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	8.8
8LV290.109.6	TU1	Zone A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			4	0.7
8LV290.109.7	TU1	Zone A	Botanical	Charcoal				1	0.1
8LV290.109.8	TU1	Zone A	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			1	0.2
8LV290.110.1	Feat. 2	S	Vert. Fauna						9.2
8LV290.110.2	Feat. 2	S	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Curvilinear	Inc.	1	4.8
8LV290.110.3	Feat. 2	S	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	9.0
8LV290.110.4	Feat. 2	S	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	17.6
8LV290.110.5	Feat. 2	S	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			2	1.1
8LV290.110.6	Feat. 2	S	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	13.9
8LV290.110.7	Feat. 2	S	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	30.2
8LV290.111.1	TU1	Zone B	Deaccessioned						824.2
8LV290.111.2	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			3	3.0
8LV290.111.3	TU1	Zone B	Vert. Fauna						12.6
8LV290.111.4	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			6	4.9
8LV290.111.5	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Barnacle	UnMod.			10	2.5
8LV290.111.6	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			1	32.3
8LV290.111.7	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			3	20.2
8LV290.111.8	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			5	4.9
8LV290.111.9	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			10	0.7
8LV290.111.10	TU1	Zone B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.4
8LV290.111.11	TU1	Zone B	Assorted						
8LV290.111.12	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			10	0.9
8LV290.111.13	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			3	1.2
8LV290.111.14	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			91	10.9
8LV290.111.15	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			3	1.0
8LV290.111.16	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			1	0.1
8LV290.112.1	TU1	Zone B	Vert. Fauna						64.4
8LV290.112.2	TU1	Zone B	Deaccessioned					43	3.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.112.3	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			4	59.9
8LV290.112.4	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	177.4
8LV290.112.5	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			5	1.5
8LV290.112.6	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	4.9
8LV290.112.7	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	19.8
8LV290.112.8	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			3	6.2
8LV290.112.9	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	2.9
8LV290.112.10	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			1	1.1
8LV290.112.11	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	130.8
8LV290.112.12	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			38	13.2
8LV290.112.13	TU1	Zone B	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				1	3.2
8LV290.112.14	TU1	Zone B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	4	4.1
8LV290.112.15	TU1	Zone B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Base	UID	UID	1	23.8
8LV290.112.16	TU1	Zone B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Brnstd.	Plain	3	25.7
8LV290.112.17	TU1	Zone B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	60.3
8LV290.112.18	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	UnMod.			1	162.5
8LV290.112.19	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			6	9.9
8LV290.112.20	TU1	Zone B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			2	0.1
8LV290.113.1	TU1	G	Pottery	Lmstn.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	1	0.8
8LV290.113.2	TU1	G	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.2
8LV290.113.3	TU1	G	Vert. Fauna						2.4
8LV290.113.4	TU1	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	1.1
8LV290.113.5	TU1	G	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	4.9
8LV290.114.1	Feat. 3		Vert. Fauna						4.3
8LV290.114.2	Feat. 3		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	33.2
8LV290.114.3	Feat. 3		Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			1	46.0
8LV290.114.4	Feat. 3		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	4.3
8LV290.114.5	Feat. 3		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	2.6
8LV290.114.6	Feat. 3		Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			1	0.3
8LV290.114.7	Feat. 3		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	0.5
8LV290.114.8	Feat. 3		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	0.6
8LV290.114.9	Feat. 3		Botanical	Charcoal				1	0.2
8LV290.115.1	Feat. 8		Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			2	88.0
8LV290.115.2	Feat. 8		Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			2	1.0
8LV290.115.3	Feat. 8		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	1.0
8LV290.115.4	Feat. 8		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			2	0.8
8LV290.115.5	Feat. 8		Invert.	Barnacle	UnMod.			1	0.3
8LV290.115.6	Feat. 8		Vert. Fauna						3.2
8LV290.115.7	Feat. 8		Botanical	Charcoal				20	0.7
8LV290.115.8	Feat. 8		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	0.7
8LV290.116.1	TU1	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	47.2
8LV290.116.2	TU1	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			2	50.9
8LV290.116.3	TU1	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	10.6
8LV290.116.4	TU1	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	4.1
8LV290.116.5	TU1	H	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	1.6
8LV290.116.6	TU1	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			3	1.6
8LV290.116.7	TU1	H	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			2	0.3
8LV290.116.8	TU1	H	Invert.	UID	Frag.			1	0.3
8LV290.116.9	TU1	H	Vert. Fauna						4.3
8LV290.116.10	TU1	H	Deaccessioned					5	0.4
8LV290.116.11	TU1	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Brnstd	Plain	1	2.9
8LV290.116.12	TU1	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.4
8LV290.116.13	TU1	H	Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			2	0.8
8LV290.117.1	TU1	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			1	29.4
8LV290.117.2	TU1	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	1.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.117.3	TU1	I	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	0.4
8LV290.117.4	TU1	I	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				1	1.7
8LV290.117.5	TU1	I	Vert. Fauna						2.4
8LV290.117.6	TU1	I	Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	1.7
8LV290.117.7	TU1	I	Deaccessioned					3	0.1
8LV290.118.1	Feat. 3		Assorted						337.9
8LV290.118.2	Feat. 3		Deaccessioned						290.9
8LV290.118.3	Feat. 3		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	51.4
8LV290.118.4	Feat. 3		Invert.	Barnacle	UnMod.			9	0.7
8LV290.118.5	Feat. 3		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	0.8
8LV290.118.6	Feat. 3		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			8	2.4
8LV290.118.7	Feat. 3		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	UnMod.			1	1,250.1
8LV290.118.8	Feat. 3		Vert. Fauna						4.9
8LV290.118.9	Feat. 3		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.8
8LV290.118.10	Feat. 3		Misc. Rock					1	0.4
8LV290.118.11	Feat. 3		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			4	0.8
8LV290.118.12	Feat. 3		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			3	0.6
8LV290.119.1	Feat. 8		Assorted						463.3
8LV290.119.2	Feat. 8		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	12.7
8LV290.119.3	Feat. 8		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	4	3.1
8LV290.119.4	Feat. 8		Vert. Fauna						8.4
8LV290.119.5	Feat. 8		Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			5	105.5
8LV290.119.6	Feat. 8		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	37.6
8LV290.119.7	Feat. 8		Deaccessioned						886.9
8LV290.119.8	Feat. 8		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			65	8.7
8LV290.119.9	Feat. 8		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			8	1.9
8LV290.119.10	Feat. 8		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			14	18.9
8LV290.119.11	Feat. 8		Invert.	Barnacle	UnMod.			20	6.0
8LV290.119.12	Feat. 8		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	1.2
8LV290.119.13	Feat. 8		Botanical	Charcoal				1	0.1
8LV290.119.14	Feat. 8		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	UnMod.			2	1.4
8LV290.119.15	Feat. 8		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			3	1.8
8LV290.119.16	Feat. 8		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			1	0.1
8LV290.121.1	TU1	II	Invert.	Oyster					1,965.5
8LV290.121.2	TU1	II	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			3	37.4
8LV290.121.3	TU1	II	Vert. Fauna						15.5
8LV290.121.4	TU1	II	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			5	8.8
8LV290.121.5	TU1	II	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Whole			7	3.5
8LV290.121.6	TU1	II	1/8" Vert. Fauna						27.5
8LV290.121.7	TU1	II	Botanical	Charcoal					0.1
8LV290.121.8	TU1	II	Invert.	Misc.					360.8
8LV290.121.9	TU1	II	Light Fraction						
8LV290.121.10	TU1	II	<1/8"						620.5
8LV290.200.1	TU2	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			11	381.6
8LV290.200.2	TU2	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			41	1,063.5
8LV290.200.3	TU2	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			7	64.3
8LV290.200.4	TU2	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			19	93.0
8LV290.200.5	TU2	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			5	133.9
8LV290.200.6	TU2	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			7	99.6
8LV290.200.7	TU2	A	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			6	181.7
8LV290.200.8	TU2	A	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			28	27.5
8LV290.200.9	TU2	A	Historic	Glass				13	94.2
8LV290.200.10	TU2	A	Historic	Metal				2	1.9
8LV290.200.11	TU2	A	Vert. Fauna					1	0.7
8LV290.200.12	TU2	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	7.1

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.200.13	TU2	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	2	1.2
8LV290.200.14	TU2	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	2.6
8LV290.200.15	TU2	A	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	4.2
8LV290.201.1	TU2	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			83	2,198.0
8LV290.201.2	TU2	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			11	417.0
8LV290.201.3	TU2	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			13	252.1
8LV290.201.4	TU2	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			9	352.5
8LV290.201.5	TU2	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			20	95.6
8LV290.201.6	TU2	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			19	463.0
8LV290.201.7	TU2	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			8	53.5
8LV290.201.8	TU2	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			10	28.0
8LV290.201.9	TU2	B	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			124	107.0
8LV290.201.10	TU2	B	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				2	48.4
8LV290.201.11	TU2	B	Vert. Fauna						10.7
8LV290.201.12	TU2	B	Deaccessioned					5	0.2
8LV290.201.13	TU2	B	Historic	Glass				13	29.2
8LV290.201.14	TU2	B	Historic	Metal				3	31.8
8LV290.201.15	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb	Painted	Plain	1	0.7
8LV290.201.16	TU2	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	36.3
8LV290.201.17	TU2	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	1	1.7
8LV290.201.18	TU2	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			9	110.1
8LV290.201.19	TU2	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	4.4
8LV290.201.20	TU2	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	26	23.7
8LV290.201.21	TU2	B	Historic	Bone	Button			1	0.2
8LV290.201.22	TU2	B	Invert.	Moon Snail	UnMod.			1	7.9
8LV290.202.1	TU2	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	UnMod.			6	585.5
8LV290.202.2	TU2	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			6	160.8
8LV290.202.3	TU2	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			32	295.6
8LV290.202.4	TU2	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Scoop/Spoon			1	35.0
8LV290.202.5	TU2	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			22	122.1
8LV290.202.6	TU2	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	113.2
8LV290.202.7	TU2	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			33	819.1
8LV290.202.8	TU2	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	33.2
8LV290.202.9	TU2	C	Invert.	Merceneria	UnMod.			1	289.6
8LV290.202.10	TU2	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			16	332.1
8LV290.202.11	TU2	C	Invert.	Pear Whelk	UnMod.			3	37.3
8LV290.202.12	TU2	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			44	55.3
8LV290.202.13	TU2	C	Vert. Fauna						36.6
8LV290.202.14	TU2	C	Historic	Metal				1	4.5
8LV290.202.15	TU2	C	Misc. Rock	Coral				1	29.3
8LV290.202.16	TU2	C	Deaccessioned					3	1.0
8LV290.202.17	TU2	C	Lithic	Chert	Utilized Flake			1	122.2
8LV290.202.18	TU2	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	1	9.7
8LV290.202.19	TU2	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	10.5
8LV290.202.20	TU2	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	39	190.4
8LV290.202.21	TU2	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	29	34.5
8LV290.202.22	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	25.6
8LV290.202.23	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Painted	Plain	2	4.4
8LV290.202.24	TU2	C	Invert.	Tulip Shell	UnMod.			1	25.6
8LV290.202.25	TU2	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	UnMod.			2	8.7
8LV290.203.1	TU2	D	Vert. Fauna						117.9
8LV290.203.2	TU2	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	2.8
8LV290.203.3	TU2	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Cup			1	145.1
8LV290.203.4	TU2	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				9	335.0
8LV290.203.5	TU2	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			47	56.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.203.6	TU2	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	11	112.5
8LV290.203.7	TU2	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	105	596.8
8LV290.203.8	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	27.9
8LV290.203.9	TU2	D	Deaccessioned					20	2.5
8LV290.203.10	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	6.1
8LV290.203.11	TU2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			22	92.9
8LV290.203.12	TU2	D	Invert.	Horse Conch	Columella			1	33.9
8LV290.203.13	TU2	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			6	18.2
8LV290.203.14	TU2	D	Invert.	Pear Whelk	UnMod.			4	17.2
8LV290.203.15	TU2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	21.3
8LV290.203.16	TU2	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			66	79.6
8LV290.203.17	TU2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			47	983.7
8LV290.203.18	TU2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			14	493.7
8LV290.203.19	TU2	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	UnMod.			4	336.5
8LV290.203.20	TU2	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			18	283.8
8LV290.203.21	TU2	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			2	88.3
8LV290.203.22	TU2	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	11.9
8LV290.203.23	TU2	D	Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			2	2.2
8LV290.203.24	TU2	D	Invert.	Moon Snail	UnMod.			3	16.3
8LV290.203.25	TU2	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			50	1,529.1
8LV290.204.1	TU2	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	4.0
8LV290.204.2	TU2	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	29.8
8LV290.204.3	TU2	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			49	39.3
8LV290.204.4	TU2	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			3	20.1
8LV290.204.5	TU2	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	6.7
8LV290.204.6	TU2	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			10	296.9
8LV290.204.7	TU2	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			9	262.5
8LV290.204.8	TU2	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			1	0.7
8LV290.204.9	TU2	E	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	0.8
8LV290.204.10	TU2	E	Misc. Rock	Coral				1	2.7
8LV290.204.11	TU2	E	Deaccessioned					4	0.3
8LV290.204.12	TU2	E	Vert. Fauna						24.0
8LV290.204.13	TU2	E	Vert. Fauna	Bone	Bone Pin			1	1.6
8LV290.204.14	TU2	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	16.0
8LV290.204.15	TU2	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	24	144.5
8LV290.204.16	TU2	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	9	10.0
8LV290.204.17	TU2	E	Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			3	2.2
8LV290.204.18	TU2	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	4.6
8LV290.205.1	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	44.1
8LV290.205.2	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			18	369.7
8LV290.205.3	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	23.7
8LV290.205.4	Feat. 4		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	90.0
8LV290.205.6	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	0.7
8LV290.205.7	Feat. 4		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			4	32.4
8LV290.205.8	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			32	26.9
8LV290.205.9	Feat. 4		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	7.6
8LV290.205.10	Feat. 4		Invert.	Pear Whelk	UnMod.			1	7.6
8LV290.205.11	Feat. 4		Invert.	Barnacle	UnMod.			4.2	17.1
8LV290.205.12	Feat. 4		Vert. Fauna						19.1
8LV290.205.13	Feat. 4		Botanical	Charcoal				10	0.6
8LV290.205.14	Feat. 4		Mics. Rock	Mica				1	0.1
8LV290.205.15	Feat. 4		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	10	58.2
8LV290.205.16	Feat. 4		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	5	7.1
8LV290.205.17	Feat. 4		Invert.	Moon Snail	UnMod.			1	11.4
8LV290.205.18	Feat. 4		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			12	1.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.205.19	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			2	7.9
8LV290.205.20	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	7.7
8LV290.205.21	Feat. 4		Invert.	Oyster Drill	Frag.			1	0.5
8LV290.205.22	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			6	4.1
8LV290.206.1	TU2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	4	75.5
8LV290.206.2	TU2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	28	200.6
8LV290.206.3	TU2	F	Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			4	2.8
8LV290.206.4	TU2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	2	1.2
8LV290.206.5	TU2	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			1	0.1
8LV290.206.6	TU2	F	Deaccessioned					15	1.1
8LV290.206.7	TU2	F	Vert. Fauna						24.7
8LV290.206.8	TU2	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	13.3
8LV290.206.9	TU2	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			8	243.6
8LV290.206.10	TU2	F	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			6	88.6
8LV290.206.11	TU2	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			35	22.0
8LV290.206.12	TU2	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	4.5
8LV290.206.13	TU2	F	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			5	5.8
8LV290.206.14	TU2	F	Misc. Rock	Coral				2	39.6
8LV290.206.15	TU2	F	Invert.	Barnacle	UnMod.			4	3.9
8LV290.206.16	TU2	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	1.1
8LV290.206.17	TU2	F	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	2.8
8LV290.206.18	TU2	F	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			6	3.2
8LV290.206.19	TU2	F	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			2	0.2
8LV290.208.1	TU2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	37.6
8LV290.208.2	TU2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	5	3.6
8LV290.208.3	TU2	F	Deaccessioned					2	0.4
8LV290.208.4	TU2	F	Vert. Fauna						2.0
8LV290.208.5	TU2	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	10.5
8LV290.208.6	TU2	F	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			6	3.2
8LV290.208.7	TU2	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			3	9.7
8LV290.208.8	TU2	F	Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			1	0.9
8LV290.209.1	TU2	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			1	21.3
8LV290.209.2	TU2	G	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	2.1
8LV290.209.3	TU2	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	3.8
8LV290.209.4	TU2	G	Vert. Fauna						1.0
8LV290.209.5	TU2	G	Deaccessioned					7	0.3
8LV290.209.6	TU2	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	21.3
8LV290.210.1	TU2	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	7.3
8LV290.211.1	Feat. 5		Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			2	118.6
8LV290.211.2	Feat. 5		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	3.1
8LV290.211.3	Feat. 5		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			3	1.3
8LV290.211.4	Feat. 5		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	4.3
8LV290.211.5	Feat. 5		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	2.5
8LV290.211.6	Feat. 5		Vert. Fauna						1.0
8LV290.211.7	Feat. 5		Botanical	Charcoal				5	0.5
8LV290.211.8	Feat. 5		Deaccessioned					1	0.9
8LV290.211.9	Feat. 5		Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			1	0.4
8LV290.213.1	TU2	H	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.7
8LV290.213.2	TU2	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			3	4.0
8LV290.213.3	TU2	H	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			5	1.5
8LV290.213.4	TU2	H	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			3	5.4
8LV290.213.5	TU2	H	Invert.	Barnacle	UnMod.			6	3.1
8LV290.213.6	TU2	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.5
8LV290.213.7	TU2	H	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				1	15.2
8LV290.213.8	TU2	H	Vert. Fauna						2.5

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.213.9	TU2	H	Deaccessioned					4	0.1
8LV290.213.10	TU2	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			1	0.1
8LV290.214.1	TU2	H	Vert. Fauna						4.8
8LV290.214.2	TU2	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	6.4
8LV290.214.3	TU2	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	2	1.6
8LV290.214.4	TU2	H	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				1	1.5
8LV290.214.5	TU2	H	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	31.4
8LV290.214.6	TU2	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	1.4
8LV290.214.7	TU2	H	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			7	2.0
8LV290.214.8	TU2	H	Deaccessioned					13	1.9
8LV290.215.1	TU2	Str III	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	8.2
8LV290.215.2	TU2	Str III	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	1.3
8LV290.215.3	TU2	Str III	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	52.2
8LV290.215.4	TU2	Str III	Invert.	Crown Conch	Shell			2	58.5
8LV290.215.5	TU2	Str III	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	5.7
8LV290.215.6	TU2	Str III	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.				20.3
8LV290.215.7	TU2	Str III	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			2	392.0
8LV290.215.8	TU2	Str III	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				14.0
8LV290.215.9	TU2	Str III	Invert.	Merceneria	UnMod.			2	392.0
8LV290.215.10	TU2	Str III	Invert.	Oyster					1,358.9
8LV290.215.11	TU2	Str III	Misc. Rock	Mudstone				2	6.0
8LV290.215.12	TU2	Str III	Vert. Fauna						6.1
8LV290.215.13	TU2	Str III	1/8" Invert.						139.3
8LV290.215.14	TU2	Str III	1/8" Vert. Fauna						18.5
8LV290.215.15	TU2	Str III	1/8" Botanical						1.0
8LV290.215.16	TU2	Str III	1/8" Pottery						0.2
8LV290.215.17	TU2	Str III	1/8" Misc. Rock	Quartz					0.1
8LV290.215.18	TU2	Str III	Material						
8LV290.215.19	TU2	Str III	Light Fraction						
8LV290.216.1	Feat. 6		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	18.1
8LV290.216.2	Feat. 6		Vert. Fauna						2.2
8LV290.216.3	Feat. 6		Invert.	Merceneria	UnMod.			4	1,835.1
8LV290.216.4	Feat. 6		Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			20	1,572.8
8LV290.216.5	Feat. 6		Deaccessioned						68.5
8LV290.216.6	Feat. 6		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			4	5.1
8LV290.216.7	Feat. 6		Assorted						319.0
8LV290.216.8	Feat. 6		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.6
8LV290.217.1	Feat. 7		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.8
8LV290.217.2	Feat. 7		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.9
8LV290.217.3	Feat. 7		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb	Plain	Plain	2	0.9
8LV290.217.4	Feat. 7		Vert. Fauna						0.5
8LV290.217.5	Feat. 7		Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	37.0
8LV290.217.6	Feat. 7		Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			3	83.5
8LV290.217.7	Feat. 7		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	5.2
8LV290.217.8	Feat. 7		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	0.6
8LV290.217.9	Feat. 7		Deaccessioned						1,278.4
8LV290.217.10	Feat. 7		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.				7.3
8LV290.217.11	Feat. 7		Assorted						350.2
8LV290.217.12	Feat. 7		Invert.	Moon Snail	UnMod.			1	6.4
8LV290.217.13	Feat. 7		Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			1	0.1
8LV290.218.1	Feat. 4		Assorted						533.4
8LV290.218.2	Feat. 4		Deaccessioned						1,462.7
8LV290.218.3	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			15	19.3
8LV290.218.4	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	UnMod.			14	123.5
8LV290.218.5	Feat. 4		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			25	69.6

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV290.218.6	Feat. 4		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	10.6
8LV290.218.7	Feat. 4		Invert.	Barnacle	UnMod.			15	5.8
8LV290.218.8	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			11	6.8
8LV290.218.9	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	14.3
8LV290.218.10	Feat. 4		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	UnMod.			1	142.8
8LV290.218.11	Feat. 4		Vert. Fauna						10.3
8LV290.218.12	Feat. 4		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	73.7
8LV290.218.13	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			2	10.3
8LV290.218.14	Feat. 4		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			49	6.6
8LV290.218.15	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			6	0.7
8LV290.218.16	Feat. 4		Invert.	Pear Whelk	UnMod.			2	22.3
8LV290.218.17	Feat. 4		Invert.	Oyster Drill	UnMod.			7	4.0
8LV290.218.18	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			1	0.1
8LV290.218.19	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UnMod.			4	1.2
8LV137.100.1	TU1	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	UID			61	1,374.7
8LV137.100.2	TU1	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	77.0
8LV137.100.3	TU1	A	Invert.	Whelk	Hammer			1	66.9
8LV137.100.4	TU1	A	Invert.	Whelk	UID			1	43.9
8LV137.100.5	TU1	A	Invert.	Whelk	Frag.			4	38.1
8LV137.100.6	TU1	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			10	52.5
8LV137.100.7	TU1	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UID			12	55.2
8LV137.100.8	TU1	A	Invert.	UID				6	13.4
8LV137.100.9	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	5.0
8LV137.100.10	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	31.1
8LV137.100.11	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	1.8
8LV137.100.12	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	2	6.9
8LV137.100.13	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	5.5
8LV137.100.14	TU1	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	10.1
8LV137.100.15	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	Eroded	1	2.0
8LV137.100.16	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			19	22.5
8LV137.100.17	TU1	A	Vert. Fauna						0.8
8LV137.100.18	TU1	A	Lithic	Lmstn.	Clast			1	14.7
8LV137.100.19	TU1	A	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.5
8LV137.101.1	TU1	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			59	1,642.7
8LV137.101.2	TU1	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			9	44.6
8LV137.101.3	TU1	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			5	23.5
8LV137.101.7	TU1	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			10	15.0
8LV137.101.9	TU1	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	16.4
8LV137.101.10	TU1	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			10	302.4
8LV137.101.11	TU1	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			11	143.6
8LV137.101.12	TU1	B	Lithic	Chert	Drill			4	1.9
8LV137.101.13	TU1	B	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			5	3.3
8LV137.101.14	TU1	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			22	9.1
8LV137.101.15	TU1	B	Lithic	Chert	Utilized Flake			4	2.3
8LV137.101.16	TU1	B	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	81.2
8LV137.101.17	TU1	B	Lithic	Lmstn.	Clast			3	11.8
8LV137.101.18	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	23	84.2
8LV137.101.19	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	1	1.9
8LV137.101.20	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	3.3
8LV137.101.21	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	1	2.8
8LV137.101.22	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	6.8
8LV137.101.23	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc.	UID	1	4.0
8LV137.101.24	TU1	B	Vert. Fauna						17.3
8LV137.101.25	TU1	B	Vert. Fauna		Bone Pin			1	0.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV137.101.27	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			89	61.7
8LV137.101.28	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	2.9
8LV137.101.29	TU1	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	2.4
8LV137.102.1	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	8	83.2
8LV137.102.2	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc.	UID	2	5.3
8LV137.102.3	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	6	28.3
8LV137.102.4	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Eroded	UID	4	15.4
8LV137.102.5	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Eroded	Eroded	2	6.5
8LV137.102.6	TU1	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	UID	UID	1	2.6
8LV137.102.7	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	5.8
8LV137.102.8	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	28.4
8LV137.102.9	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	27	116.8
8LV137.102.10	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	57	231.8
8LV137.102.11	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	UID	2	4.2
8LV137.102.12	TU1	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	UID	UID	1	7.4
8LV137.102.13	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	12	37.0
8LV137.102.15	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	29	70.0
8LV137.102.16	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			295	279.4
8LV137.102.18	TU1	C	Lithic	Chert	Drill			9	4.7
8LV137.102.19	TU1	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			100	142.2
8LV137.102.20	TU1	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			132	66.5
8LV137.102.22	TU1	C	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	UID			10	11.2
8LV137.102.23	TU1	C	Vert. Fauna						78.1
8LV137.102.25	TU1	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			7	240.5
8LV137.102.26	TU1	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			4	45.7
8LV137.102.27	TU1	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	12.0
8LV137.102.28	TU1	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	UID			16	75.7
8LV137.102.33	TU1	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			15	203.6
8LV137.103.1	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	60	242.5
8LV137.103.2	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	8	27.4
8LV137.103.3	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc.	UID	6	32.8
8LV137.103.4	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	1	2.1
8LV137.103.5	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Punc.	Punc.	2	10.1
8LV137.103.6	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	3	11.1
8LV137.103.8	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	Eroded	6	17.2
8LV137.103.10	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	5	17.2
8LV137.103.11	TU1	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	22.3
8LV137.103.12	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			175	170.4
8LV137.103.13	TU1	D	Vert. Fauna						63.1
8LV137.103.14	TU1	D	Vert. Fauna	Worked Bone	Bone Pin			1	1.6
8LV137.103.15	TU1	D	Lithic	Chert	Drill			4	2.4
8LV137.103.16	TU1	D	Lithic	Chert	Bipolar Core			4	4.3
8LV137.103.17	TU1	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			34	21.5
8LV137.103.18	TU1	D	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			12	17.6
8LV137.103.20	TU1	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			20	574.0
8LV137.103.21	TU1	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			17	209.3
8LV137.103.22	TU1	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			7	184.2
8LV137.103.23	TU1	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	64.9
8LV137.103.28	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	5.7
8LV137.104.1	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc.	UID	4	15.9
8LV137.104.2	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	16	78.0
8LV137.104.3	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	7.3
8LV137.104.6	TU1	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	4.3
8LV137.104.7	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	3	16.9
8LV137.104.8	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	12	70.1

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV137.104.9	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	59	253.4
8LV137.104.10	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	10	45.8
8LV137.104.11	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	6	21.8
8LV137.104.13	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			213	223.4
8LV137.104.14	TU1	E	Lithic	Lmstn.	Hammerstone			1	73.3
8LV137.104.15	TU1	E	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	1.3
8LV137.104.16	TU1	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			7	5.6
8LV137.104.17	TU1	E	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			4	3.1
8LV137.104.18	TU1	E	Lithic	Lmstn.	Clast			8	16.7
8LV137.104.19	TU1	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead			1	0.7
8LV137.104.20	TU1	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			5	133.9
8LV137.104.21	TU1	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			13	344.3
8LV137.104.22	TU1	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			24	280.2
8LV137.104.23	TU1	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	47.8
8LV137.104.28	TU1	E	Vert. Fauna						106.7
8LV137.104.29	TU1	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	42.4
8LV137.105.1	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	44	185.3
8LV137.105.2	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	5	29.4
8LV137.105.3	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	4	21.0
8LV137.105.4	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	UID	5	20.6
8LV137.105.5	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	5	15.9
8LV137.105.6	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	21.7
8LV137.105.7	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	8.9
8LV137.105.8	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	3	7.6
8LV137.105.9	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	5.0
8LV137.105.10	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Eroded	UID	2	2.9
8LV137.105.11	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			108	106.2
8LV137.105.12	TU1	F	Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	1.1
8LV137.105.13	TU1	F	Lithic	Lmstn.	Clast			3	24.8
8LV137.105.15	TU1	F	Vert. Fauna						155.8
8LV137.105.16	TU1	F	Human Remains					1	1.3
8LV137.105.20	TU1	F	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			12	195.9
8LV137.105.21	TU1	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	84.2
8LV137.105.22	TU1	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			6	22.2
8LV137.105.26	TU1	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			52	269.3
8LV137.105.27	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	5.8
8LV137.105.28	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	1.7
8LV137.105.29	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	1	3.1
8LV137.105.30	TU1	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	7.1
8LV137.106.1	Feat. 2		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.2
8LV137.106.2	Feat. 2		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			4	3.2
8LV137.106.3	Feat. 2		Vert. Fauna	Bone					2.5
8LV137.106.4	Feat. 2		Invert.	Merceneria	Mod.			1	15.4
8LV137.106.5	Feat. 2		Invert.	Bivalve				5	9.6
8LV137.106.6	Feat. 2		Invert.	Gastropod	UID			15	17.5
8LV137.106.7	Feat. 2		Botanical	Charcoal				5	0.3
8LV137.106.8	Feat. 2		Invert.	Oyster	UID			21	94.0
8LV137.106.9	Feat. 2		Invert.	UID	Frag.				68.4
8LV137.107.1	TU1	G	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			10	201.9
8LV137.107.2	TU1	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	41.7
8LV137.107.3	TU1	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	7.6
8LV137.107.12	TU1	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	24	115.6
8LV137.107.13	TU1	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	16.0
8LV137.107.14	TU1	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	10.7
8LV137.107.15	TU1	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	1	3.7

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV137.107.16	TU1	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	UID	1	4.0
8LV137.107.17	TU1	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	5.3
8LV137.107.18	TU1	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	1	3.9
8LV137.107.19	TU1	G	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	0.6
8LV137.107.21	TU1	G	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	1.9
8LV137.107.22	TU1	G	Vert. Fauna						87.4
8LV137.107.24	TU1	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			31	28.9
8LV137.108.1	Feat. 3		Assorted						233.9
8LV137.108.2	Feat. 3		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	13.5
8LV137.108.3	Feat. 3		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.4
8LV137.108.4	Feat. 3		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			5	5.7
8LV137.108.5	Feat. 3		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.				1	1.1
8LV137.108.6	Feat. 3		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	12.5
8LV137.108.7	Feat. 3		Invert.	Crab				7	4.9
8LV137.108.8	Feat. 3		Invert.	Whelk/Conch				6	15.7
8LV137.108.9	Feat. 3		Invert.	Gastropod	Frag.			8	4.2
8LV137.108.10	Feat. 3		Invert.	Barnacle					0.8
8LV137.108.11	Feat. 3		Invert.	Other Shell					12.2
8LV137.108.12	Feat. 3		Invert.	Oyster					70.5
8LV137.108.13	Feat. 3		Invert.	UID Shell					32.3
8LV137.108.14	Feat. 3		Vert. Fauna	Bone					8.2
8LV137.108.15	Feat. 3		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.7
8LV137.108.16	Feat. 3		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.2
8LV137.108.17	Feat. 3		Botanical	Charcoal				1	0.1
8LV137.109.1	Feat. 3		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.1
8LV137.109.2	Feat. 3		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.3
8LV137.109.3	Feat. 3		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			5	3.4
8LV137.109.4	Feat. 3		Botanical	Charcoal				8	0.6
8LV137.109.5	Feat. 3		Vert. Fauna	Bone					3.6
8LV137.109.6	Feat. 3		Invert.	Crab				2	0.9
8LV137.109.7	Feat. 3		Invert.	Gastropod	UID			6	9.0
8LV137.109.8	Feat. 3		Invert.	Bivalve	Frag.			16	3.8
8LV137.109.9	Feat. 3		Invert.	Oyster	UID			11	57.8
8LV137.109.10	Feat. 3		Invert.	UID	Highly Frag. UID				48.7
8LV137.110.1	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.8
8LV137.110.2	Feat. 4		Vert. Fauna	Bone					1.2
8LV137.110.3	Feat. 4		Invert.	Oyster	whole/Frag.				22.4
8LV137.110.4	Feat. 4		Invert.	crown conch	Frag.			1	1.2
8LV137.110.5	Feat. 4		Invert.	bivalve	Frag.				1.2
8LV137.110.6	Feat. 4		Invert.	UID shell	Frag.				5.8
8LV137.110.7	Feat. 4		Botanical	Charcoal					2.5
8LV137.110.8	Feat. 4		Assorted						96.5
8LV137.111.1	TU1	H	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			4	7.2
8LV137.111.3	TU1	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	5.3
8LV137.111.4	TU1	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	6.5
8LV137.111.5	TU1	H	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	1.0
8LV137.111.6	TU1	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	37.5
8LV137.111.7	TU1	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	22.3
8LV137.111.8	TU1	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			10	8.0
8LV137.111.10	TU1	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	21.8
8LV137.111.11	TU1	H	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	17.3
8LV137.111.15	TU1	H	Vert. Fauna						24.3
8LV137.112.1	TU1	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	2.5
8LV137.112.2	TU1	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	2	10.5
8LV137.112.3	TU1	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	UID	1	4.6

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV137.112.4	TU1	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.1
8LV137.112.5	TU1	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.6
8LV137.112.6	TU1	I	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.3
8LV137.112.7	TU1	I	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	1.2
8LV137.112.8	TU1	I	Vert. Fauna						3.6
8LV137.112.9	TU1	I	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	61.9
8LV137.113.1	Feat. 1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	5.0
8LV137.113.2	Feat. 1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		Plain	2	18.8
8LV137.113.3	Feat. 1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			13	8.8
8LV137.113.4	Feat. 1	E	Lithic	Lmstn.	UID			3	19.9
8LV137.113.5	Feat. 1	E	Vert. Fauna	Bone					15.0
8LV137.113.6	Feat. 1	E	Botanical	Charcoal				12	0.8
8LV137.113.7	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Mod.			1	8.6
8LV137.113.8	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	Crab				8	7.0
8LV137.113.9	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	Gastropod	Frag.			6	8.1
8LV137.113.10	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	Whelk	Frag.			13	92.3
8LV137.113.11	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	Bivalve	Frag.			51	18.9
8LV137.113.12	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	Oyster				51	190.0
8LV137.113.13	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	UID	Frag.				143.3
8LV137.114.1	Feat. 2	E	Assorted						
8LV137.114.2	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	Oyster	Whole/Frag.				722.0
8LV137.114.3	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	barnacle	Frag.			26	2.2
8LV137.114.4	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	bivalve	Frag.				10.6
8LV137.114.5	Feat. 2	E	Vert. Fauna	Bone					17.0
8LV137.114.6	Feat. 2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	16.3
8LV137.114.7	Feat. 2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	10.4
8LV137.114.8	Feat. 2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	1	60.3
8LV137.114.9	Feat. 2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			9	3.7
8LV137.114.10	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	crown conch	whole/Frag.			13	120.0
8LV137.114.11	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	gastropod	whole/Frag.				29.7
8LV137.114.12	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	UID Shell	Frag.				73.2
8LV137.114.13	Feat. 2	E	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			5	1.4
8LV137.114.14	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			4	6.7
8LV137.114.15	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	Whelk/Conch	Frag.				74.2
8LV137.114.16	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	scallop	Frag.			4	0.7
8LV137.114.17	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	Whelk/Conch	bead preform			1	0.7
8LV137.114.18	Feat. 2	E	Botanical	Charcoal				6	0.4
8LV137.115.1	Feat. 1	W	Assorted						815.8
8LV137.115.2	Feat. 1	W	Vert. Fauna	Bone					30.5
8LV137.115.3	Feat. 1	W	Invert.	Whelk	Frag.				137.8
8LV137.115.4	Feat. 1	W	Botanical	Charcoal				6	0.4
8LV137.115.5	Feat. 1	W	Invert.	Bivalve					70.7
8LV137.115.6	Feat. 1	W	Invert.	Merceneria				2	28.8
8LV137.115.7	Feat. 1	W	Invert.	Oyster					437.0
8LV137.115.8	Feat. 1	W	Invert.	UID					85.4
8LV137.115.9	Feat. 1	W	Invert.	Crab				2	1.4
8LV137.115.10	Feat. 1	W	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			12	5.1
8LV137.115.11	Feat. 1	W	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	UID	1	3.1
8LV137.115.12	Feat. 1	W	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	8.7
8LV137.115.13	Feat. 1	W	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Inc. Rim/S	1	7.8
8LV137.115.14	Feat. 1	W	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	37.8
8LV137.116.1	TU1		1/8" Invert.						579.2
8LV137.116.2	TU1		1/8" Vert. Fauna						0.6
8LV137.116.3	TU1		1/8" Pottery						2.3
8LV137.116.4	TU1		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						306.9

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV137.116.5	TU1		Light Fraction						128.5
8LV137.116.6	TU1		Invert.	Oyster					2,927.8
8LV137.116.7	TU1		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				9.5
8LV137.116.8	TU1		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	1.0
8LV137.116.9	TU1		Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	3.4
8LV137.116.10	TU1		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	11.1
8LV137.116.11	TU1		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	16.0
8LV137.116.12	TU1		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.				0.3
8LV137.116.13	TU1		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				5.4
8LV137.116.14	TU1		Vert. Fauna						1.0
8LV137.116.15	TU1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			6	4.2
8LV137.116.16	TU1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	3.5
8LV137.117.1	TU1		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						
8LV137.117.2	TU1		Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.8
8LV137.117.3	TU1		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	6.1
8LV137.117.4	TU1		Invert.	Oyster					41.9
8LV137.117.5	TU1		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	1.9
8LV137.117.6	TU1		Vert. Fauna						0.0
8LV137.117.7	TU1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	15.1
8LV137.117.8	TU1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	0.5
8LV137.117.9	TU1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			19	13.4
8LV137.117.10	TU1		1/8" Invert.						10.3
8LV137.117.11	TU1		1/8" Vert. Fauna						2.3
8LV137.117.12	TU1		1/8" Lithic					16	0.9
8LV137.117.13	TU1		1/8" Concretion						1.7
8LV137.117.14	TU1		1/8" Pottery						1.0
8LV137.117.15	TU1		1/8" Misc. Rock						0.4
8LV137.117.16	TU1		Light Fraction						
8LV137.118.1	TU1		Light Fraction						
8LV137.118.2	TU1		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						
8LV137.118.3	TU1		Vert. Fauna						19.0
8LV137.118.4	TU1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	37.8
8LV137.118.5	TU1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.1
8LV137.118.6	TU1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			11	8.3
8LV137.118.7	TU1		Botanical	Charcoal					1.3
8LV137.118.8	TU1		Invert.	Oyster					171.3
8LV137.118.9	TU1		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					12.1
8LV137.118.10	TU1		Invert.	Barnacle					0.3
8LV137.118.11	TU1		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			2	1.8
8LV137.118.12	TU1		Invert.		Frag.				17.4
8LV137.118.13	TU1		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.				5.6
8LV137.118.14	TU1		Botanical	Wood	Tool			1	0.4
8LV137.118.15	TU1		Lithic	Sandstone	Groundstone			12	81.9
8LV137.118.16	TU1		1/8" Pottery						2.7
8LV137.118.17	TU1		1/8" Vert. Fauna						41.7
8LV137.118.18	TU1		1/8" Botanical						0.8
8LV137.118.19	TU1		1/8" Invert.						35.5
8LV137.200.1	STP		Fired Clay	Spicule Temp.	UID			2	38.8
8LV137.200.2	STP		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	1	7.2
8LV137.200.3	STP		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	4.3
8LV137.200.4	STP		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			4	3.3
8LV137.200.5	STP		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	4.9
8LV137.200.6	STP		Invert.	Gastropod	Columella			5	34.7
8LV137.200.7	STP		Invert.	Gastropod	UID			7	38.2
8LV137.200.8	STP		Invert.	UID	UID			5	1.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV137.201.1	TU2	A	Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	6.4
8LV137.201.3	TU2	A	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	25.2
8LV137.201.4	TU2	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	10.2
8LV137.201.5	TU2	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	9.8
8LV137.201.7	TU2	A	Pottery	UID	Body		UID	1	2.6
8LV137.201.8	TU2	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			16	13.0
8LV137.201.9	TU2	A	Vert. Fauna						1.1
8LV137.201.10	TU2	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			8	287.9
8LV137.201.11	TU2	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			6	46.6
8LV137.201.14	TU2	A	Historic	Metal	Ammo			1	3.5
8LV137.201.15	TU2	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	98.4
8LV137.202.1	Surface		Invert.	Whelk	Adze			1	50.6
8LV137.202.2	Surface		Invert.	Other Shell	Bead			1	0.1
8LV137.203.1	TU2	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			11	585.7
8LV137.203.2	TU2	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			16	416.2
8LV137.203.4	TU2	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	37.1
8LV137.203.6	TU2	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			12	46.6
8LV137.203.7	TU2	B	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			4	52.8
8LV137.203.8	TU2	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			13	10.6
8LV137.203.9	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	42	161.1
8LV137.203.10	TU2	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	12.8
8LV137.203.11	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	UID	1	2.6
8LV137.203.12	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	3.4
8LV137.203.13	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	1	2.3
8LV137.203.14	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. & Punc.	Multiple	1	8.9
8LV137.203.16	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	1	9.8
8LV137.203.17	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			81	83.2
8LV137.203.18	TU2	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	94.1
8LV137.203.19	TU2	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim		Inc.	2	8.1
8LV137.203.21	TU2	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.5
8LV137.203.22	TU2	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	body	Plain	Plain	8	34.7
8LV137.203.23	TU2	B	Misc. Rock	Ferr Sandstone	Clast			1	19.5
8LV137.203.25	TU2	B	Vert. Fauna						34.6
8LV137.203.26	TU2	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			1	263.7
8LV137.203.27	TU2	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	33.8
8LV137.203.28	TU2	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			7	8.9
8LV137.204.1	TU2	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	105.0
8LV137.204.2	TU2	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			5	188.5
8LV137.204.3	TU2	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			24	478.4
8LV137.204.4	TU2	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			10	146.7
8LV137.204.5	TU2	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			21	428.6
8LV137.204.6	TU2	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			6	33.6
8LV137.204.9	TU2	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	19.9
8LV137.204.13	TU2	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	21.1
8LV137.204.14	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	44	166.4
8LV137.204.15	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	17.1
8LV137.204.17	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	13.3
8LV137.204.19	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	1	2.7
8LV137.204.20	TU2	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	11	59.0
8LV137.204.21	TU2	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	88	511.8
8LV137.204.25	TU2	C	Lithic	Chert	Biface			2	8.9
8LV137.204.26	TU2	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			13	11.7
8LV137.204.27	TU2	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	15.5
8LV137.204.28	TU2	C	Lithic	Chert	Utilized Flake			1	1.2
8LV137.204.29	TU2	C	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			4	12.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV137.204.30	TU2	C	Vert. Fauna						149.3
8LV137.204.31	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			92	97.5
8LV137.204.32	TU2	C	Vert. Fauna		Bone Pin			2	8.6
8LV137.204.33	TU2	C	Vert. Fauna		Mod.			1	0.2
8LV137.204.35	TU2	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			41	45.6
8LV137.204.36	TU2	C	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			5	68.8
8LV137.205.1	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	UID	Zone Punc.	1	23.6
8LV137.205.2	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	UID	UID	1	8.9
8LV137.205.3	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	19	63.2
8LV137.205.4	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	1.5
8LV137.205.5	TU2	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	25.2
8LV137.205.6	TU2	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Inc. & Punc.	Multiple	1	4.7
8LV137.205.7	TU2	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	10	54.8
8LV137.205.8	TU2	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	62	311.4
8LV137.205.9	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	4.6
8LV137.205.10	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			15	15.7
8LV137.205.12	TU2	D	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	7.8
8LV137.205.13	TU2	D	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	1.5
8LV137.205.14	TU2	D	Lithic	Chert	Uniface			1	22.0
8LV137.205.15	TU2	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			15	39.4
8LV137.205.16	TU2	D	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			4	21.4
8LV137.205.18	TU2	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			4	19.5
8LV137.205.19	TU2	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	189.2
8LV137.205.20	TU2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			6	222.4
8LV137.205.21	TU2	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			16	648.3
8LV137.205.22	TU2	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Whole			1	415.1
8LV137.205.24	TU2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			7	273.4
8LV137.205.25	TU2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			4	26.3
8LV137.205.29	TU2	D	Vert. Fauna						177.4
8LV137.205.30	TU2	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			28	33.3
8LV137.205.31	TU2	D	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			4	46.3
8LV137.205.32	TU2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			17	284.1
8LV137.205.33	TU2	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			3	28.5
8LV137.205.34	TU2	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			9	23.4
8LV137.205.35	TU2	D	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			1	8.2
8LV137.205.36	TU2	D	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	15.0
8LV137.205.37	TU2	D	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			3	30.9
8LV137.206.1	Feat. 1	W	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	29.0
8LV137.206.2	Feat. 1	W	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	7.3
8LV137.206.3	Feat. 1	W	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	0.9
8LV137.206.4	Feat. 1	W	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	2.2
8LV137.206.5	Feat. 1	W	Botanical	Charcoal				10	2.9
8LV137.206.6	Feat. 1	W	Invert.	Oyster					751.6
8LV137.206.7	Feat. 1	W	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	38.2
8LV137.206.8	Feat. 1	W	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	11.5
8LV137.206.9	Feat. 1	W	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					3.0
8LV137.206.10	Feat. 1	W	Vert. Fauna						33.7
8LV137.206.11	Feat. 1	W	1/8" Botanical	Charcoal					2.4
8LV137.206.12	Feat. 1	W	1/8" Lithic					1	0.1
8LV137.206.13	Feat. 1	W	1/8" Concretion						4.6
8LV137.206.14	Feat. 1	W	1/8" Misc. Bivalve						89.4
8LV137.206.15	Feat. 1	W	1/8" Vert. Fauna						38.3
8LV137.206.16	Feat. 1	W	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						302.7
8LV137.206.17	Feat. 1	W	Light Fraction						36.3
8LV137.207.1	Feat. 1	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV137.207.2	Feat. 1	E	Lithic	Lmstn.	UID			10	8.5
8LV137.207.3	Feat. 1	E	Botanical	Charcoal				8	0.7
8LV137.207.4	Feat. 1	E	Vert. Fauna	Bone					12.6
8LV137.207.5	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	UID			1	32.2
8LV137.207.6	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	Gastropod	UID			4	6.6
8LV137.207.7	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	Bivalve	Frag.			2	2.4
8LV137.207.8	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	Oyster	UID			82	366.0
8LV137.207.9	Feat. 1	E	Invert.	UID	Frag.				146.4
8LV137.208.1	TU2	E	Vert. Fauna						91.0
8LV137.208.2	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	52.6
8LV137.208.3	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	UID	2	13.7
8LV137.208.4	TU2	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	14	115.7
8LV137.208.5	TU2	E	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	3.3
8LV137.208.6	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			10	11.8
8LV137.208.7	TU2	E	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	49.5
8LV137.208.8	TU2	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	6.0
8LV137.208.13	TU2	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			12	193.6
8LV137.208.14	TU2	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			10	136.0
8LV137.208.16	TU2	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			4	123.8
8LV137.208.17	TU2	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			13	50.9
8LV137.208.19	TU2	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			7	7.5
8LV137.208.20	TU2	E	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			3	2.5
8LV137.208.21	TU2	E	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			2	18.6
8LV137.208.22	TU2	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			7	223.7
8LV137.208.23	TU2	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			6	60.6
8LV137.208.24	TU2	E	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	16.9
8LV137.208.25	TU2	E	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	14.9
8LV137.209.1	TU2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	16.0
8LV137.209.2	TU2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	35.3
8LV137.209.3	TU2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	21.4
8LV137.209.4	TU2	F	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Slip	Plain	1	3.8
8LV137.209.5	TU2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			5	3.6
8LV137.209.7	TU2	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	138.3
8LV137.209.8	TU2	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			2	7.2
8LV137.209.10	TU2	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	10.2
8LV137.209.11	TU2	F	Vert. Fauna						27.0
8LV137.210.1	TU2	G	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.3
8LV137.210.3	TU2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	6.0
8LV137.210.4	TU2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	2.4
8LV137.210.5	TU2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	7.7
8LV137.210.6	TU2	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	8.4
8LV137.210.7	TU2	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	1.9
8LV137.210.8	TU2	G	Vert. Fauna						8.2
8LV137.210.10	TU2	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			10	385.5
8LV137.210.11	TU2	G	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	12.6
8LV137.210.12	TU2	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	4.1
8LV137.210.13	TU2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.6
8LV137.211.1	TU2	H	Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	2.8
8LV137.211.2	TU2	H	Vert. Fauna	Bone					0.4
8LV137.212.1	TU2	Str. III	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	3	14.6
8LV137.212.2	TU2	Str. III	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			12	9.9
8LV137.212.3	TU2	Str. III	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	4.1
8LV137.212.4	TU2	Str. III	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.7
8LV137.212.5	TU2	Str. III	Pottery	Assorted Temp.er	Body	Plain	Plain	3	6.8
8LV137.212.6	TU2	Str. III	Pottery	Assorted Temp.er	Crumb			6	2.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV137.212.7	TU2	Str. III	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			8	4.3
8LV137.212.8	TU2	Str. III	Vert. Fauna						12.5
8LV137.212.9	TU2	Str. III	Botanical	Charcoal					0.9
8LV137.212.10	TU2	Str. III	Invert.	Oyster					109.0
8LV137.212.11	TU2	Str. III	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.				33.8
8LV137.212.12	TU2	Str. III	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				1.0
8LV137.212.13	TU2	Str. III	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.2
8LV137.212.14	TU2	Str. III	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				16.9
8LV137.212.15	TU2	Str. III	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	257.3
8LV137.212.16	TU2	Str. III	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	24.0
8LV137.212.17	TU2	Str. III	1/8" Invert.						15.4
8LV137.212.18	TU2	Str. III	1/8" Vert. Fauna						21.9
8LV137.212.19	TU2	Str. III	1/8" Botanical						1.9
8LV137.212.20	TU2	Str. III	1/8" Pottery						2.6
8LV137.212.21	TU2	Str. III	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						
8LV137.212.22	TU2	Str. III	Light Fraction						
8LV137.214.1	Feat. 2	E	Assorted						259.0
8LV137.214.2	Feat. 2	E	Vert. Fauna	Bone					15.0
8LV137.214.3	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	Barnacle				5	2.4
8LV137.214.4	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	Bivalve	Frag.			6	43.0
8LV137.214.5	Feat. 2	E	Botanical	Charcoal				11	0.9
8LV137.214.6	Feat. 2	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	1.9
8LV137.214.7	Feat. 2	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.3
8LV137.214.8	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	UID					41.0
8LV137.214.9	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	Whelk/Conch					145.7
8LV137.214.10	Feat. 2	E	Invert.	Oyster					287.1
8LV137.215.1	TU3	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	31.4
8LV137.215.2	TU3	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			14	17.5
8LV137.215.3	TU3	A	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.2
8LV137.215.4	TU3	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	101.6
8LV137.215.5	TU3	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	17.2
8LV137.215.6	TU3	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			2	117.0
8LV137.215.7	TU3	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	49.8
8LV137.215.8	TU3	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			2	2.8
8LV137.215.9	TU3	A	Vert. Fauna						17.5
8LV137.215.10	TU3	A	Historic	Metal	Nail			2	1.9
8LV137.216.1	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	3.0
8LV137.216.2	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.2
8LV137.216.3	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	0.5
8LV137.216.4	TU3	B	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	3.9
8LV137.216.5	TU3	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	40.1
8LV137.216.6	TU3	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	113.2
8LV137.216.7	TU3	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	85.0
8LV137.216.8	TU3	B	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	18.2
8LV137.216.9	TU3	B	Coprolite					2	24.9
8LV137.216.10	TU3	B	Botanical	Charcoal					0.6
8LV137.216.11	TU3	B	Vert. Fauna						21.4
8LV137.217.1	TU3	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	29.5
8LV137.217.2	TU3	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	2.2
8LV137.217.3	TU3	C	Vert. Fauna						0.8
8LV137.218.1	TU3	Str. III	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	90.2
8LV137.218.2	TU3	Str. III	Invert.	Oyster					1,357.2
8LV137.218.3	TU3	Str. III	1/8" Invert.						170.6
8LV137.218.4	TU3	Str. III	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						441.1

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.1.1	STP	D1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	12	86.8
8LV293.1.2	STP	D1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	11	56.4
8LV293.1.3	STP	D1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	2	12.9
8LV293.1.4	STP	D1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent. & Punc.	Multiple	5	59.4
8LV293.1.5	STP	D1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Brnsd. Exterior	Plain	2	6.1
8LV293.1.6	STP	D1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	UID	Stmp.	1	8.5
8LV293.1.7	STP	D1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim		Eroded	2	8.8
8LV293.1.8	STP	D1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		Eroded	8	25.7
8LV293.1.9	STP	D1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			65	81.3
8LV293.1.10	STP	D1	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	2	17.6
8LV293.1.11	STP	D1	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	24.3
8LV293.1.12	STP	D1	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Linear	Inc.	3	6.7
8LV293.1.13	STP	D1	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			8	10.0
8LV293.1.14	STP	D1	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Curvilinear	Punc.	2	31.4
8LV293.1.15	STP	D1	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			2	1.0
8LV293.1.16	STP	D1	Lithic	Chert	Flake			39	51.6
8LV293.1.17	STP	D1	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			23	42.8
8LV293.1.18	STP	D1	Lithic	Chert	Utilized Flake			1	8.0
8LV293.1.19	STP	D1	Lithic	Chert	Core			2	25.3
8LV293.1.20	STP	D1	Lithic	Chert	Drill			6	5.4
8LV293.1.21	STP	D1	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	62.9
8LV293.1.22	STP	D1	Vert. Fauna						96.7
8LV293.2.1	STP	D2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	29	193.7
8LV293.2.2	STP	D2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	7	71.3
8LV293.2.3	STP	D2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	9	93.8
8LV293.2.4	STP	D2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	1	1.7
8LV293.2.5	STP	D2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	4	17.0
8LV293.2.6	STP	D2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	1	9.1
8LV293.2.7	STP	D2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	UID	Stmp.	1	4.1
8LV293.2.8	STP	D2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	4	12.7
8LV293.2.9	STP	D2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			88	83.6
8LV293.2.10	STP	D2	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	107.6
8LV293.2.11	STP	D2	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	2.5
8LV293.2.12	STP	D2	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	58.3
8LV293.2.13	STP	D2	Lithic	Chert	Flake			9	247.0
8LV293.2.14	STP	D2	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			10	198.4
8LV293.2.15	STP	D2	Lithic	Chert	Uniface			1	94.7
8LV293.2.16	STP	D2	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	166.1
8LV293.2.17	STP	D2	Lithic	Chert	Hammerstone			2	465.2
8LV293.2.18	STP	D2	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	7.6
8LV293.2.19	STP	D2	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead			1	0.4
8LV293.2.20	STP	D2	Vert. Fauna						23.2
8LV293.3.1	STP	D3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	40	278.5
8LV293.3.2	STP	D3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	27.4
8LV293.3.3	STP	D3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Linear	Inc.	4	20.4
8LV293.3.4	STP	D3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	2	50.6
8LV293.3.5	STP	D3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	3	11.0
8LV293.3.6	STP	D3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	18.4
8LV293.3.7	STP	D3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	1	4.5
8LV293.3.8	STP	D3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	7	41.9
8LV293.3.9	STP	D3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	10	31.3
8LV293.3.10	STP	D3	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			81	65.0
8LV293.3.11	STP	D3	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	15.6
8LV293.3.12	STP	D3	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	3.0
8LV293.3.13	STP	D3	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	37.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.3.14	STP	D3	Lithic	Chert	Flake			26	65.9
8LV293.3.15	STP	D3	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			10	11.3
8LV293.3.16	STP	D3	Lithic	Chert	Drill			2	2.0
8LV293.3.17	STP	D3	Lithic	Sandstone	Abrader			1	32.8
8LV293.3.18	STP	D3	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	67.3
8LV293.3.19	STP	D3	Invert.	Other Shell	Bead Blank			1	0.5
8LV293.3.20	STP	D3	Botanical	Charcoal					0.1
8LV293.3.21	STP	D3	Vert. Fauna						85.0
8LV293.4.1	STP	D4	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	10	65.4
8LV293.4.2	STP	D4	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	83.6
8LV293.4.3	STP	D4	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	8.4
8LV293.4.4	STP	D4	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	4	9.6
8LV293.4.5	STP	D4	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			13	12.6
8LV293.4.6	STP	D4	Lithic	Chert	Uniface			1	29.2
8LV293.4.7	STP	D4	Lithic	Lmstn.	Clast			1	83.5
8LV293.4.8	STP	D4	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	8.9
8LV293.4.9	STP	D4	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			1	11.6
8LV293.4.10	STP	D4	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	38.3
8LV293.4.11	STP	D4	Invert.	Merceneria	Mod. Shell			1	97.8
8LV293.4.12	STP	D4	Invert.	Lightning Whelk				1	28.5
8LV293.4.13	STP	D4	Vert. Fauna						41.7
8LV293.5.1	STP	D5	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	9.3
8LV293.5.2	STP	D5	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	2.2
8LV293.5.3	STP	D5	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	24.0
8LV293.5.4	STP	D5	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	21.1
8LV293.5.5	STP	D5	Vert. Fauna						5.3
8LV293.6.1	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	24	108.8
8LV293.6.2	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	3.9
8LV293.6.3	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	2	7.6
8LV293.6.4	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	2	13.9
8LV293.6.5	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	2.3
8LV293.6.6	STP	A6	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			31	23.8
8LV293.6.7	STP	A6	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.9
8LV293.6.8	STP	A6	Pottery	Fiber Temp.	Crumb			1	0.9
8LV293.6.9	STP	A6	Lithic	Chert	Flake			45	19.5
8LV293.6.10	STP	A6	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			32	19.7
8LV293.6.11	STP	A6	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	0.5
8LV293.7.1	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	3	13.8
8LV293.7.2	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	25.3
8LV293.7.3	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	4.9
8LV293.7.4	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	7.7
8LV293.7.5	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	6.7
8LV293.7.6	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			19	22.5
8LV293.7.7	STP	A7	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	13.4
8LV293.7.8	STP	A7	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	1	3.8
8LV293.7.9	STP	A7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Linear	Inc.	1	1.5
8LV293.7.10	STP	A7	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	2.8
8LV293.7.11	STP	A7	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			6	6.8
8LV293.7.12	STP	A7	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.7
8LV293.7.13	STP	A7	Lithic	Chert	Flake			34	17.0
8LV293.7.14	STP	A7	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			3	10.8
8LV293.7.15	STP	A7	Lithic	Chert	Drill			2	1.0
8LV293.7.16	STP	A7	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			7	54.1
8LV293.7.17	STP	A7	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	34.8
8LV293.7.18	STP	A7	Vert. Fauna						38.2

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.8.1	STP	A8	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	40	203.5
8LV293.8.2	STP	A8	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	2	18.6
8LV293.8.3	STP	A8	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Linear	Plain	7	39.1
8LV293.8.4	STP	A8	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	10	75.2
8LV293.8.5	STP	A8	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	23.3
8LV293.8.6	STP	A8	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	13	42.8
8LV293.8.7	STP	A8	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	7.4
8LV293.8.8	STP	A8	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			86	79.6
8LV293.8.9	STP	A8	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	17	86.6
8LV293.8.10	STP	A8	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	6	44.6
8LV293.8.11	STP	A8	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Linear	Plain	6	26.6
8LV293.8.12	STP	A8	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			24	19.4
8LV293.8.13	STP	A8	Lithic	Chert	Flake			342	177.1
8LV293.8.14	STP	A8	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			84	76.1
8LV293.8.15	STP	A8	Lithic	Chert	Bipolar			2	2.5
8LV293.8.16	STP	A8	Lithic	Chert	Drill			6	3.0
8LV293.8.17	STP	A8	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	11.8
8LV293.8.18	STP	A8	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			18	198.6
8LV293.8.19	STP	A8	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			2	7.3
8LV293.8.20	STP	A8	Misc. Rock	Hematite	Clast			2	12.4
8LV293.8.21	STP	A8	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	59.0
8LV293.8.22	STP	A8	Vert. Fauna						8.4
8LV293.9.1	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	41	247.8
8LV293.9.2	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	21	140.0
8LV293.9.3	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	1	11.0
8LV293.9.4	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Linear	Inc.	2	6.6
8LV293.9.5	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Linear	Inc.	2	12.1
8LV293.9.6	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	15.1
8LV293.9.7	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	1	5.5
8LV293.9.8	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	12.6
8LV293.9.9	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	4	10.1
8LV293.9.10	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			81	83.1
8LV293.9.11	STP	A9	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	2.9
8LV293.9.12	STP	A9	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. & Punc.	Multiple	1	2.1
8LV293.9.13	STP	A9	Lithic	Chert	Drill			8	4.4
8LV293.9.14	STP	A9	Lithic	Chert	Flake			238	169.3
8LV293.9.15	STP	A9	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			96	71.8
8LV293.9.16	STP	A9	Lithic	Chert	Hammerstone			1	85.7
8LV293.9.17	STP	A9	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	379.3
8LV293.9.18	STP	A9	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			6	63.4
8LV293.9.19	STP	A9	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Mod. Shell			1	38.5
8LV293.9.20	STP	A9	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			2	1.3
8LV293.9.21	STP	A9	Vert. Fauna						100.5
8LV293.10.1	STP	A10	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	13	53.3
8LV293.10.2	STP	A10	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	1	7.7
8LV293.10.3	STP	A10	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	3	9.2
8LV293.10.4	STP	A10	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	10.3
8LV293.10.5	STP	A10	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	3	11.2
8LV293.10.6	STP	A10	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	1	42.1
8LV293.10.7	STP	A10	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			57	53.4
8LV293.10.8	STP	A10	Lithic	Chert	Drill			7	3.6
8LV293.10.9	STP	A10	Lithic	Chert	Flake			159	93.2
8LV293.10.10	STP	A10	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			60	51.1
8LV293.10.11	STP	A10	Lithic	Chert	Hammerstone			1	414.4
8LV293.10.12	STP	A10	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			5	67.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.10.13	STP	A10	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead			3	1.4
8LV293.10.14	STP	A10	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			1	0.8
8LV293.10.15	STP	A10	Vert. Fauna						68.9
8LV293.11.1	STP	A11	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	15.2
8LV293.11.2	STP	A11	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	85.4
8LV293.11.3	STP	A11	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	57.3
8LV293.11.4	STP	A11	Vert. Fauna						57.1
8LV293.12.1	STP	B12	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	27	231.3
8LV293.12.2	STP	B12	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	4	13.8
8LV293.12.3	STP	B12	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	14	101.6
8LV293.12.4	STP	B12	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	7	60.4
8LV293.12.5	STP	B12	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Eroded	UID	4	12.8
8LV293.12.6	STP	B12	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim		UID	2	9.2
8LV293.12.7	STP	B12	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	13	47.5
8LV293.12.8	STP	B12	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	39	111.2
8LV293.12.9	STP	B12	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			166	130.5
8LV293.12.10	STP	B12	Lithic	Chert	Drill			3	1.6
8LV293.12.11	STP	B12	Lithic	Chert	Flake			12	11.1
8LV293.12.12	STP	B12	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			11	21.9
8LV293.12.13	STP	B12	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	5.8
8LV293.12.14	STP	B12	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			2	175.6
8LV293.12.15	STP	B12	Invert.	Merceneria	Mod. Shell			1	80.0
8LV293.12.16	STP	B12	Vert. Fauna						8.2
8LV293.13.1	STP	B13	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	37	283.4
8LV293.13.2	STP	B13	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	4.9
8LV293.13.3	STP	B13	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	9	90.0
8LV293.13.4	STP	B13	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Linear	Inc.	1	3.0
8LV293.13.5	STP	B13	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim		UID	3	10.0
8LV293.13.6	STP	B13	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	8	57.8
8LV293.13.7	STP	B13	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	8	22.3
8LV293.13.8	STP	B13	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			81	74.7
8LV293.13.9	STP	B13	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	1.2
8LV293.13.10	STP	B13	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	2.5
8LV293.13.11	STP	B13	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			11	6.8
8LV293.13.12	STP	B13	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	15.7
8LV293.13.13	STP	B13	Misc. Rock	Mudstone	Clast			1	5.2
8LV293.13.14	STP	B13	Invert.	Merceneria	Mod. Shell			1	113.8
8LV293.13.15	STP	B13	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Mod. Shell			1	70.3
8LV293.13.16	STP	B13	Vert. Fauna						6.6
8LV293.14.1	STP	B14	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	21	175.0
8LV293.14.2	STP	B14	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	1	8.4
8LV293.14.3	STP	B14	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	20	64.3
8LV293.14.4	STP	B14	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	2	7.4
8LV293.14.5	STP	B14	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			41	41.3
8LV293.14.6	STP	B14	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	29.6
8LV293.14.7	STP	B14	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	99.7
8LV293.14.8	STP	B14	Vert. Fauna						3.0
8LV293.15.1	STP	C15	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	2	11.3
8LV293.15.2	STP	C15	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	1	3.0
8LV293.15.3	STP	C15	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			8	10.8
8LV293.15.4	STP	C15	Vert. Fauna						0.2
8LV293.16.1	STP	C16	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body		UID	4	15.1
8LV293.16.2	STP	C16	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	16	152.8
8LV293.16.3	STP	C16	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	9.1
8LV293.16.4	STP	C16	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	48.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.16.5	STP	C16	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Linear	Inc.	1	1.8
8LV293.16.6	STP	C16	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	6	21.9
8LV293.16.7	STP	C16	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	9	27.7
8LV293.16.8	STP	C16	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			83	82.0
8LV293.16.9	STP	C16	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	36.7
8LV293.16.10	STP	C16	Vert. Fauna						50.2
8LV293.17.1	STP	C17	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	8	54.3
8LV293.17.2	STP	C17	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	15.7
8LV293.17.3	STP	C17	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	4	14.2
8LV293.17.4	STP	C17	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			9	10.9
8LV293.17.5	STP	C17	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.8
8LV293.17.6	STP	C17	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	33.8
8LV293.17.7	STP	C17	Vert. Fauna						3.6
8LV293.18.1	STP	C18	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	7	87.2
8LV293.18.2	STP	C18	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	5.9
8LV293.18.3	STP	C18	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	3	14.5
8LV293.18.4	STP	C18	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.2
8LV293.18.5	STP	C18	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.7
8LV293.18.6	STP	C18	Vert. Fauna						0.5
8LV293.19.1	STP	E19	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.2
8LV293.19.2	STP	E19	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	30.9
8LV293.19.3	STP	E19	Vert. Fauna						5.5
8LV293.20.1	STP	E20	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	50.8
8LV293.20.2	STP	E20	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			9	11.6
8LV293.20.3	STP	E20	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	9.1
8LV293.20.4	STP	E20	Vert. Fauna						158.4
8LV293.21.1	STP	E21	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	10.5
8LV293.21.2	STP	E21	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	13.8
8LV293.21.3	STP	E21	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	3	5.4
8LV293.21.4	STP	E21	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	8.5
8LV293.21.5	STP	E21	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	3.9
8LV293.21.6	STP	E21	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body		UID	1	2.1
8LV293.21.7	STP	E21	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	3	11.6
8LV293.21.8	STP	E21	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	3	4.2
8LV293.21.9	STP	E21	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			7	5.4
8LV293.21.10	STP	E21	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	6.8
8LV293.21.11	STP	E21	Vert. Fauna						42.5
8LV293.22.1	STP	E22	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	3	19.6
8LV293.22.2	STP	E22	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Linear	Inc.	1	16.0
8LV293.22.3	STP	E22	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	38.3
8LV293.22.4	STP	E22	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Linear	Inc.	1	5.7
8LV293.22.5	STP	E22	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	11.6
8LV293.22.6	STP	E22	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	6	24.6
8LV293.22.7	STP	E22	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	45.1
8LV293.22.8	STP	E22	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	5	13.3
8LV293.22.9	STP	E22	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	6	20.5
8LV293.22.10	STP	E22	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			31	26.4
8LV293.22.11	STP	E22	Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	4.7
8LV293.22.12	STP	E22	Vert. Fauna						15.9
8LV293.23.1	STP	E23	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp. with	Multiple	2	3.2
8LV293.23.2	STP	E23	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	4	21.7
8LV293.23.3	STP	E23	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	8.0
8LV293.23.4	STP	E23	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	10.5
8LV293.23.5	STP	E23	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	2	50.8
8LV293.23.6	STP	E23	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Linear	Inc.	1	3.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.23.7	STP	E23	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	5.6
8LV293.23.8	STP	E23	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	2	7.9
8LV293.23.9	STP	E23	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	10	22.5
8LV293.23.10	STP	E23	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			32	28.5
8LV293.23.11	STP	E23	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	4.1
8LV293.23.12	STP	E23	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	10.1
8LV293.23.13	STP	E23	Vert. Fauna						37.3
8LV293.24.1	STP	E24	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	2.9
8LV293.24.2	STP	E24	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	3	7.5
8LV293.24.3	STP	E24	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	40.5
8LV293.25.1	STP	E25	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	33.8
8LV293.25.2	STP	E25	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Linear	Inc.	1	1.4
8LV293.25.3	STP	E25	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	3	31.9
8LV293.25.4	STP	E25	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	4.0
8LV293.25.5	STP	E25	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	5.2
8LV293.25.6	STP	E25	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.9
8LV293.25.7	STP	E25	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim		UID	1	5.6
8LV293.25.8	STP	E25	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	5	14.0
8LV293.25.9	STP	E25	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			15	14.8
8LV293.25.10	STP	E25	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.2
8LV293.100.1	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	64	289.1
8LV293.100.2	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	8	67.4
8LV293.100.3	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Curvilinear	Inc.	1	5.6
8LV293.100.4	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Linear	Inc.	3	9.0
8LV293.100.5	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	10	34.6
8LV293.100.6	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	3	15.7
8LV293.100.7	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	17	72.1
8LV293.100.8	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	2.6
8LV293.100.9	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	5	21.0
8LV293.100.10	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	13	31.8
8LV293.100.11	TU1	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			236	203.1
8LV293.100.12	TU1	A	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.3
8LV293.100.13	TU1	A	Lithic	Chert	Flake			87	53.1
8LV293.100.14	TU1	A	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			98	96.8
8LV293.100.15	TU1	A	Lithic	Chert	Drill			2	0.9
8LV293.100.16	TU1	A	Lithic	Lmstn.	Abrader			1	100.6
8LV293.100.17	TU1	A	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	16.7
8LV293.100.18	TU1	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			3	27.6
8LV293.100.19	TU1	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			4	10.2
8LV293.100.20	TU1	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	11.2
8LV293.100.21	TU1	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			8	96.0
8LV293.100.22	TU1	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			3	33.3
8LV293.100.23	TU1	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			24	283.6
8LV293.100.24	TU1	A	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	33.4
8LV293.100.25	TU1	A	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			3	12.5
8LV293.100.26	TU1	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	1.5
8LV293.100.27	TU1	A	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			10	249.1
8LV293.100.28	TU1	A	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			38	27.1
8LV293.100.29	TU1	A	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			13	12.3
8LV293.100.30	TU1	A	Vert. Fauna						50.4
8LV293.101.1	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	37	202.0
8LV293.101.2	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	10	60.2
8LV293.101.3	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	13	41.5
8LV293.101.4	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	15	52.0
8LV293.101.5	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	10	31.9

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.101.6	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	6.5
8LV293.101.7	TU1	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.3
8LV293.101.8	TU1	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			264	197.8
8LV293.101.9	TU1	B	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	0.4
8LV293.101.10	TU1	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			77	48.8
8LV293.101.11	TU1	B	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			75	77.2
8LV293.101.12	TU1	B	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			10	102.5
8LV293.101.13	TU1	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			12	132.5
8LV293.101.14	TU1	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	17.9
8LV293.101.15	TU1	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			21	100.7
8LV293.101.16	TU1	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	3.2
8LV293.101.17	TU1	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	25.2
8LV293.101.18	TU1	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			1	1.3
8LV293.101.19	TU1	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	34.0
8LV293.101.20	TU1	B	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	3.2
8LV293.101.21	TU1	B	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			13	6.6
8LV293.101.22	TU1	B	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	0.4
8LV293.101.23	TU1	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			4	1.4
8LV293.101.24	TU1	B	Botanical	Charcoal					0.4
8LV293.101.25	TU1	B	Vert. Fauna						46.8
8LV293.102.1	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	25	243.3
8LV293.102.2	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	140	886.1
8LV293.102.3	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	2	30.7
8LV293.102.4	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	11	44.5
8LV293.102.5	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	28	101.6
8LV293.102.6	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Base	Dent.	Stmp.	1	133.7
8LV293.102.7	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	2	118.7
8LV293.102.8	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	19	110.8
8LV293.102.9	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	3	29.1
8LV293.102.10	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	11.1
8LV293.102.11	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	11.4
8LV293.102.12	TU1	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	9.6
8LV293.102.13	TU1	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			480	380.7
8LV293.102.14	TU1	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			81	91.6
8LV293.102.15	TU1	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			86	85.3
8LV293.102.16	TU1	C	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	1.0
8LV293.102.17	TU1	C	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	47.9
8LV293.102.18	TU1	C	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			5	169.6
8LV293.102.19	TU1	C	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	80.9
8LV293.102.20	TU1	C	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Hammer			2	108.1
8LV293.102.21	TU1	C	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	55.8
8LV293.102.22	TU1	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			10	149.0
8LV293.102.23	TU1	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			4	206.2
8LV293.102.24	TU1	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	22.5
8LV293.102.25	TU1	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			5	280.7
8LV293.102.26	TU1	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	59.2
8LV293.102.27	TU1	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			12	244.6
8LV293.102.28	TU1	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	15.2
8LV293.102.29	TU1	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			3	7.1
8LV293.102.30	TU1	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			8	51.2
8LV293.102.31	TU1	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			16	355.3
8LV293.102.32	TU1	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			2	313.1
8LV293.102.33	TU1	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			2	0.5
8LV293.102.34	TU1	C	Invert.	Other Shell	UID			103	55.4
8LV293.102.35	TU1	C	Botanical	Charcoal					1.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.102.36	TU1	C	Vert. Fauna						82.9
8LV293.103.1	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	76	542.6
8LV293.103.2	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Linear	Inc.	1	4.6
8LV293.103.3	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	8	127.0
8LV293.103.4	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Scraped	Plain	5	71.1
8LV293.103.5	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	10	73.9
8LV293.103.6	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	4	25.8
8LV293.103.7	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	2	7.4
8LV293.103.8	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Scraped	Plain	4	27.3
8LV293.103.9	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	12	99.1
8LV293.103.10	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	1	6.9
8LV293.103.11	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	1	4.5
8LV293.103.12	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	2.8
8LV293.103.13	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Eroded	UID	3	11.1
8LV293.103.14	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	13	56.2
8LV293.103.15	TU1	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			346	197.0
8LV293.103.16	TU1	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			17	56.1
8LV293.103.17	TU1	D	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			14	10.3
8LV293.103.18	TU1	D	Lithic	Chert	Bipolar			1	18.6
8LV293.103.19	TU1	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	36.0
8LV293.103.20	TU1	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			15	211.3
8LV293.103.21	TU1	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	78.6
8LV293.103.22	TU1	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	97.7
8LV293.103.23	TU1	D	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	31.1
8LV293.103.24	TU1	D	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			2	6.9
8LV293.103.25	TU1	D	Invert.	Merceneria	UID			1	7.7
8LV293.103.26	TU1	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			4	82.6
8LV293.103.27	TU1	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			3	160.3
8LV293.103.28	TU1	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	3.2
8LV293.103.29	TU1	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	8.7
8LV293.103.30	TU1	D	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	0.2
8LV293.103.31	TU1	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	7.7
8LV293.103.32	TU1	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			7	6.7
8LV293.103.33	TU1	D	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			20	2.8
8LV293.103.34	TU1	D	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			17	8.9
8LV293.103.35	TU1	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			3	4.0
8LV293.103.36	TU1	D	Botanical	Charcoal					3.2
8LV293.103.37	TU1	D	Vert. Fauna						76.3
8LV293.104.1	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	38	331.2
8LV293.104.2	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	4	90.6
8LV293.104.3	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Smpl. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	13.2
8LV293.104.4	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	14.2
8LV293.104.5	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	6	138.6
8LV293.104.6	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	6	18.9
8LV293.104.7	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	4.4
8LV293.104.8	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	1	3.4
8LV293.104.9	TU1	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			56	43.1
8LV293.104.10	TU1	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	21.2
8LV293.104.11	TU1	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	3	24.0
8LV293.104.12	TU1	E	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	89.5
8LV293.104.13	TU1	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	5.9
8LV293.104.14	TU1	E	Lithic	Chert	Drill			2	0.7
8LV293.104.15	TU1	E	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			7	197.7
8LV293.104.16	TU1	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	120.0
8LV293.104.17	TU1	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	16.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.104.18	TU1	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			2	61.1
8LV293.104.19	TU1	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			4	20.6
8LV293.104.20	TU1	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Other Mod			1	34.8
8LV293.104.21	TU1	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Columella			1	7.4
8LV293.104.22	TU1	E	Invert.	Pen Shell	Frag.			5	18.3
8LV293.104.23	TU1	E	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			15	5.8
8LV293.104.24	TU1	E	Botanical	Charcoal					0.7
8LV293.104.25	TU1	E	Vert. Fauna						28.5
8LV293.105.1	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	77.6
8LV293.105.2	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	1	3.0
8LV293.105.3	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			22	18.5
8LV293.105.4	TU1	F	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.1
8LV293.105.5	TU1	F	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	clast			4	13.4
8LV293.105.6	TU1	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	34.6
8LV293.105.7	TU1	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	3.1
8LV293.105.8	TU1	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	41.3
8LV293.105.9	TU1	F	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	6.3
8LV293.105.10	TU1	F	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	12.0
8LV293.105.11	TU1	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	24.8
8LV293.105.12	TU1	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Other Mod			1	38.1
8LV293.105.13	TU1	F	Invert.	Other Shell				7	3.9
8LV293.105.14	TU1	F	Botanical	Charcoal					0.1
8LV293.105.15	TU1	F	Vert. Fauna						7.7
8LV293.106.1	Feat. 12		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	95.5
8LV293.106.2	Feat. 12		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.6
8LV293.106.3	Feat. 12		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			5	1.2
8LV293.106.4	Feat. 12		Invert.	Oyster					454.9
8LV293.106.5	Feat. 12		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	10.6
8LV293.106.6	Feat. 12		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	0.2
8LV293.106.7	Feat. 12		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			2	17.4
8LV293.106.8	Feat. 12		Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			1	1.6
8LV293.106.9	Feat. 12		Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			2	1.0
8LV293.106.10	Feat. 12		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			4	3.4
8LV293.106.11	Feat. 12		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			91	15.5
8LV293.106.12	Feat. 12		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			18	2.6
8LV293.106.13	Feat. 12		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			100	16.2
8LV293.106.14	Feat. 12		Botanical	Charcoal					0.1
8LV293.106.15	Feat. 12		Vert. Fauna						3.3
8LV293.107.1	Feat. 2		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	1	12.0
8LV293.107.2	Feat. 2		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	2	12.2
8LV293.107.3	Feat. 2		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			5	3.5
8LV293.107.4	Feat. 2		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	0.6
8LV293.107.5	Feat. 2		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	14.3
8LV293.107.6	Feat. 2		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	11.8
8LV293.107.7	Feat. 2		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	2.1
8LV293.107.8	Feat. 2		Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			3	0.8
8LV293.107.9	Feat. 2		Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			3	1.4
8LV293.107.10	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			688	135.2
8LV293.107.11	Feat. 2		Invert.	Oyster					145.2
8LV293.107.12	Feat. 2		Vert. Fauna						3.1
8LV293.108.1	Feat. 3		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	37.4
8LV293.108.2	Feat. 3		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	4	29.4
8LV293.108.3	Feat. 3		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	4	16.4
8LV293.108.4	Feat. 3		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	3	7.0
8LV293.108.5	Feat. 3		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	4.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.108.6	Feat. 3		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			24	15.0
8LV293.108.7	Feat. 3		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.1
8LV293.108.8	Feat. 3		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.4
8LV293.108.9	Feat. 3		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	6.4
8LV293.108.10	Feat. 3		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	2.9
8LV293.108.11	Feat. 3		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	6.5
8LV293.108.12	Feat. 3		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead			1	0.5
8LV293.108.13	Feat. 3		Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	45.4
8LV293.108.14	Feat. 3		Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			32	16.6
8LV293.108.15	Feat. 3		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			40	6.8
8LV293.108.16	Feat. 3		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			3	10.0
8LV293.108.17	Feat. 3		Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			8	5.0
8LV293.108.18	Feat. 3		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			180	38.4
8LV293.108.19	Feat. 3		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			11	11.8
8LV293.108.20	Feat. 3		Invert.	Oyster					2,682.8
8LV293.108.21	Feat. 3		Botanical	Charcoal					0.1
8LV293.108.22	Feat. 3		Vert. Fauna						12.9
8LV293.109.1	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	5.6
8LV293.109.2	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	UID	Stmp.	1	20.2
8LV293.109.3	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	3	12.8
8LV293.109.4	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			11	5.4
8LV293.109.5	Feat. 4		Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	5.9
8LV293.109.6	Feat. 4		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	6.4
8LV293.109.7	Feat. 4		Lithic	Chert	Core			1	20.7
8LV293.109.8	Feat. 4		Lithic	Chert	Bipolar			1	3.2
8LV293.109.9	Feat. 4		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			6	109.5
8LV293.109.10	Feat. 4		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	126.2
8LV293.109.11	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	14.6
8LV293.109.12	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	34.3
8LV293.109.13	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			492	119.1
8LV293.109.14	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			10	15.6
8LV293.109.15	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	10.5
8LV293.109.16	Feat. 4		Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			19	9.8
8LV293.109.17	Feat. 4		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			8	8.3
8LV293.109.18	Feat. 4		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			5	0.6
8LV293.109.19	Feat. 4		Invert.	Marsh Clam	Frag.			1	1.8
8LV293.109.20	Feat. 4		Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	1.6
8LV293.109.21	Feat. 4		Invert.	Oyster					514.9
8LV293.109.22	Feat. 4		Botanical	Charcoal					2.1
8LV293.109.23	Feat. 4		Vert. Fauna						36.0
8LV293.110.1	Feat. 5		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			5	2.5
8LV293.110.2	Feat. 5		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	19.7
8LV293.110.3	Feat. 5		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	0.3
8LV293.110.4	Feat. 5		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	3.9
8LV293.110.5	Feat. 5		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			30	3.3
8LV293.110.6	Feat. 5		Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			5	1.4
8LV293.110.7	Feat. 5		Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			1	0.5
8LV293.110.8	Feat. 5		Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			1	0.6
8LV293.110.9	Feat. 5		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			8	7.5
8LV293.110.10	Feat. 5		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			101	15.0
8LV293.110.11	Feat. 5		Invert.	Oyster					1,397.2
8LV293.110.12	Feat. 5		Botanical	Charcoal					4.0
8LV293.110.13	Feat. 5		Vert. Fauna						2.2
8LV293.111.1	TU1	PP	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	7.3
8LV293.111.2	TU1	PP	Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			1	259.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.111.3	TU1	PP	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			86	22.7
8LV293.112.1	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	11.6
8LV293.112.2	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	3.0
8LV293.112.3	Feat. 4		Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	0.9
8LV293.112.4	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	11.2
8LV293.112.5	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	1.4
8LV293.112.6	Feat. 4		Botanical	Charcoal					0.1
8LV293.112.7	Feat. 4		Vert. Fauna						10.0
8LV293.113.1	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	19	263.5
8LV293.113.2	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	125.1
8LV293.113.3	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	2	20.0
8LV293.113.4	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	8	30.5
8LV293.113.5	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	4	20.8
8LV293.113.6	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim		UID	1	2.1
8LV293.113.7	Feat. 4		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			53	36.5
8LV293.113.8	Feat. 4		Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	4.6
8LV293.113.9	Feat. 4		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			3	9.5
8LV293.113.10	Feat. 4		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			7	121.8
8LV293.113.11	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	64.0
8LV293.113.12	Feat. 4		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			8	48.1
8LV293.113.13	Feat. 4		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	173.4
8LV293.113.14	Feat. 4		Invert.	Tulip Shell	Hammer			1	47.5
8LV293.113.15	Feat. 4		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	10.7
8LV293.113.16	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			13	24.1
8LV293.113.17	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	5.0
8LV293.113.18	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			4	0.8
8LV293.113.19	Feat. 4		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Unmod.			1	17.3
8LV293.113.20	Feat. 4		Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			2	0.4
8LV293.113.21	Feat. 4		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			1	0.2
8LV293.113.22	Feat. 4		Invert.	Other Shell				7	1.2
8LV293.113.23	Feat. 4		Vert. Fauna						50.1
8LV293.114.1	Feat. 13		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.2
8LV293.114.2	Feat. 13		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	10.3
8LV293.114.3	Feat. 13		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	6.4
8LV293.114.4	Feat. 13		Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			1	0.3
8LV293.114.5	Feat. 13		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			78	13.1
8LV293.114.6	Feat. 13		Invert.	Oyster					1,093.3
8LV293.114.7	Feat. 13		Vert. Fauna						2.7
8LV293.115.1	Feat. 1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	62.0
8LV293.115.2	Feat. 1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	2.0
8LV293.115.3	Feat. 1		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			33	13.2
8LV293.115.4	Feat. 1		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	1.2
8LV293.115.5	Feat. 1		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	38.8
8LV293.115.6	Feat. 1		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			6	19.5
8LV293.115.7	Feat. 1		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			3	17.1
8LV293.115.8	Feat. 1		Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			12	6.1
8LV293.115.9	Feat. 1		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	18.5
8LV293.115.10	Feat. 1		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	0.2
8LV293.115.11	Feat. 1		Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	4.1
8LV293.115.12	Feat. 1		Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	2.1
8LV293.115.13	Feat. 1		Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			4	0.8
8LV293.115.14	Feat. 1		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			13	1.0
8LV293.115.15	Feat. 1		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			11	4.9
8LV293.115.16	Feat. 1		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			1	0.6
8LV293.115.17	Feat. 1		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			266	45.1

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.115.18	Feat. 1		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			280	64.7
8LV293.115.19	Feat. 1		Invert.	Oyster					1,049.5
8LV293.115.20	Feat. 1		Botanical	Charcoal					1.0
8LV293.115.21	Feat. 1		Vert. Fauna						26.2
8LV293.116.1	TU1	PP	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Whole	Plain	Plain	2	75.5
8LV293.117.1	TU1	PP	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	37.4
8LV293.118.1	TU1	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	2.4
8LV293.118.2	TU1	G	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	1.1
8LV293.118.3	TU1	G	Vert. Fauna						0.8
8LV293.200.1	TU2	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	39.7
8LV293.200.2	TU2	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	1	5.6
8LV293.200.3	TU2	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim		UID	1	2.5
8LV293.200.4	TU2	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	UID	Stmp.	2	14.5
8LV293.200.5	TU2	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	8.4
8LV293.200.6	TU2	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			7	6.9
8LV293.200.7	TU2	A	Lithic	Chert	Flake			63	22.2
8LV293.200.8	TU2	A	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			15	8.2
8LV293.200.9	TU2	A	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	0.5
8LV293.200.10	TU2	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	9.2
8LV293.200.11	TU2	A	Vert. Fauna						0.3
8LV293.201.1	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	30	159.3
8LV293.201.2	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	4	24.8
8LV293.201.3	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	2.8
8LV293.201.4	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	5	20.0
8LV293.201.5	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	2	11.0
8LV293.201.6	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	5	15.9
8LV293.201.7	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	7	28.1
8LV293.201.8	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	9	18.9
8LV293.201.9	TU2	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			102	88.2
8LV293.201.10	TU2	B	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.3
8LV293.201.11	TU2	B	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			145	155.4
8LV293.201.12	TU2	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			291	171.7
8LV293.201.13	TU2	B	Lithic	Chert	Drill			9	4.4
8LV293.201.14	TU2	B	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			2	1.8
8LV293.201.15	TU2	B	Botanical	Charcoal					0.5
8LV293.201.16	TU2	B	Vert. Fauna						1.5
8LV293.202.1	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	68	428.6
8LV293.202.2	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	11	83.5
8LV293.202.3	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	13	65.4
8LV293.202.4	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	7	36.8
8LV293.202.5	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	2	22.0
8LV293.202.6	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	16.2
8LV293.202.7	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	14	44.3
8LV293.202.8	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	16	58.8
8LV293.202.9	TU2	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	5.5
8LV293.202.10	TU2	C	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	3.8
8LV293.202.11	TU2	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			279	214.8
8LV293.202.12	TU2	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			782	314.2
8LV293.202.13	TU2	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			474	335.5
8LV293.202.14	TU2	C	Lithic	Chert	Drill			12	6.0
8LV293.202.15	TU2	C	Lithic	Chert	Core			2	7.2
8LV293.202.16	TU2	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Scoop/Spoon			2	185.0
8LV293.202.17	TU2	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Other Mod			5	114.2
8LV293.202.18	TU2	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	7.0
8LV293.202.19	TU2	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	18.1

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.202.20	TU2	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Other Mod			1	30.2
8LV293.202.21	TU2	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	4.7
8LV293.202.22	TU2	C	Invert.	Other Shell	Other Mod			2	6.8
8LV293.202.23	TU2	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	11.4
8LV293.202.24	TU2	C	Botanical	Charcoal					2.9
8LV293.202.25	TU2	C	Vert. Fauna						76.8
8LV293.203.1	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	62	331.3
8LV293.203.2	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	9	56.4
8LV293.203.3	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	2.4
8LV293.203.4	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	1.7
8LV293.203.5	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	22	119.6
8LV293.203.6	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	7	71.6
8LV293.203.7	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	24	116.8
8LV293.203.8	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	37	115.7
8LV293.203.9	TU2	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			6	43.5
8LV293.203.10	TU2	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			398	311.1
8LV293.203.11	TU2	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			755	523.8
8LV293.203.12	TU2	D	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			616	501.6
8LV293.203.13	TU2	D	Lithic	Chert	Drill			13	6.7
8LV293.203.14	TU2	D	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	11.5
8LV293.203.15	TU2	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			7	70.0
8LV293.203.16	TU2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	18.0
8LV293.203.17	TU2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			3	6.5
8LV293.203.18	TU2	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			6	59.2
8LV293.203.19	TU2	D	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Other Mod			1	46.1
8LV293.203.20	TU2	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			3	57.2
8LV293.203.21	TU2	D	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			2	3.9
8LV293.203.22	TU2	D	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			2	0.5
8LV293.203.23	TU2	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			1	0.7
8LV293.203.24	TU2	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			8	279.9
8LV293.203.25	TU2	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Other Mod			2	191.0
8LV293.203.26	TU2	D	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			9	1.9
8LV293.203.27	TU2	D	Botanical	Charcoal					8.8
8LV293.203.28	TU2	D	Vert. Fauna	Worked Bone				3	1.6
8LV293.203.29	TU2	D	Vert. Fauna						223.1
8LV293.204.1	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	60	331.2
8LV293.204.2	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	8.7
8LV293.204.3	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	5	14.0
8LV293.204.4	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	6.5
8LV293.204.5	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	12.9
8LV293.204.6	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	1	3.4
8LV293.204.7	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Eroded	UID	3	6.6
8LV293.204.8	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	27	77.1
8LV293.204.9	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	7	31.5
8LV293.204.10	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	1	14.3
8LV293.204.11	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	12	100.0
8LV293.204.12	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	9	43.0
8LV293.204.13	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	3	21.1
8LV293.204.14	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	8.1
8LV293.204.15	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Cord Mrkd.	Impressed	3	20.7
8LV293.204.16	TU2	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			398	274.6
8LV293.204.17	TU2	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	32.2
8LV293.204.18	TU2	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	1	2.9
8LV293.204.19	TU2	E	Lithic	Chert	Core			2	33.5
8LV293.204.20	TU2	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			399	259.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.204.21	TU2	E	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			202	200.4
8LV293.204.22	TU2	E	Lithic	Chert	Drill			15	7.6
8LV293.204.23	TU2	E	Lithic	Greenstone	Groundstone			1	0.4
8LV293.204.24	TU2	E	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			11	90.6
8LV293.204.25	TU2	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			6	88.9
8LV293.204.26	TU2	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Other Mod			1	71.7
8LV293.204.27	TU2	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Scoop/Spoon			1	149.3
8LV293.204.28	TU2	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			3	53.4
8LV293.204.29	TU2	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	29.7
8LV293.204.30	TU2	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			6	19.3
8LV293.204.31	TU2	E	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	36.8
8LV293.204.32	TU2	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	31.7
8LV293.204.33	TU2	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Other Mod			1	46.9
8LV293.204.34	TU2	E	Invert.	Oyster	Unmod.			7	1.9
8LV293.204.35	TU2	E	Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			1	0.9
8LV293.204.36	TU2	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			7	7.9
8LV293.204.37	TU2	E	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			11	4.1
8LV293.204.38	TU2	E	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			8	2.8
8LV293.204.39	TU2	E	Botanical	Charcoal					10.4
8LV293.204.40	TU2	E	Vert. Fauna						306.3
8LV293.205.1	TU2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	41	279.5
8LV293.205.2	TU2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	4	11.5
8LV293.205.3	TU2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	4	47.5
8LV293.205.4	TU2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	3.5
8LV293.205.5	TU2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	1	19.7
8LV293.205.6	TU2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	4	27.3
8LV293.205.7	TU2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	4	15.0
8LV293.205.8	TU2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	6	21.1
8LV293.205.9	TU2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	3	19.6
8LV293.205.10	TU2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	6.4
8LV293.205.11	TU2	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	4.9
8LV293.205.12	TU2	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			254	139.0
8LV293.205.13	TU2	F	Lithic	Chert	Flake			63	50.6
8LV293.205.14	TU2	F	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			50	51.7
8LV293.205.15	TU2	F	Lithic	Chert	Drill			5	2.5
8LV293.205.16	TU2	F	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			12	21.6
8LV293.205.17	TU2	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			4	88.7
8LV293.205.18	TU2	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	102.8
8LV293.205.19	TU2	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Other Mod			1	25.0
8LV293.205.20	TU2	F	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	113.9
8LV293.205.21	TU2	F	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	18.5
8LV293.205.22	TU2	F	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			4	6.6
8LV293.205.23	TU2	F	Invert.	Moon Snail	Outer Whorl			2	0.8
8LV293.205.24	TU2	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	21.7
8LV293.205.25	TU2	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	9.2
8LV293.205.26	TU2	F	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			3	49.4
8LV293.205.27	TU2	F	Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			3	3.9
8LV293.205.28	TU2	F	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	0.6
8LV293.205.29	TU2	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	11.0
8LV293.205.30	TU2	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			6	11.4
8LV293.205.31	TU2	F	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			9	5.6
8LV293.205.32	TU2	F	Invert.	Oyster					5.0
8LV293.205.33	TU2	F	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			47	16.5
8LV293.205.34	TU2	F	Vert. Fauna						313.6
8LV293.206.1	Feat. 7		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	71.6

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.207.1	Feat. 8		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	1	2.7
8LV293.207.2	Feat. 8		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	3.5
8LV293.207.3	Feat. 8		Lithic	Chert	Flake			9	5.3
8LV293.207.4	Feat. 8		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			4	3.0
8LV293.207.5	Feat. 8		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			17	14.0
8LV293.207.6	Feat. 8		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			66	18.3
8LV293.207.7	Feat. 8		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			1	0.5
8LV293.207.8	Feat. 8		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			5	1.1
8LV293.207.9	Feat. 8		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			132	26.4
8LV293.207.10	Feat. 8		Invert.	Oyster					380.8
8LV293.207.11	Feat. 8		Botanical	Charcoal					0.6
8LV293.207.12	Feat. 8		Vert. Fauna						36.0
8LV293.208.1	Feat. 8		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	7.6
8LV293.208.2	Feat. 8		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	3	16.1
8LV293.208.3	Feat. 8		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	2.1
8LV293.208.4	Feat. 8		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			6	6.6
8LV293.208.5	Feat. 8		Lithic	Chert	Flake			6	2.3
8LV293.208.6	Feat. 8		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	0.8
8LV293.208.7	Feat. 8		Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	40.4
8LV293.208.8	Feat. 8		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	27.1
8LV293.208.9	Feat. 8		Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			1	1.1
8LV293.208.10	Feat. 8		Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	1.4
8LV293.208.11	Feat. 8		Botanical	Charcoal					0.2
8LV293.208.12	Feat. 8		Vert. Fauna						45.2
8LV293.209.1	TU2	Clean up	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	12.0
8LV293.209.2	TU2	Clean up	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	2	22.6
8LV293.209.3	TU2	Clean up	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	4.0
8LV293.209.4	TU2	Clean up	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.1
8LV293.209.5	TU2	Clean up	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	22.8
8LV293.209.6	TU2	Clean up	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	12.6
8LV293.209.7	TU2	Clean up	Vert. Fauna						0.1
8LV293.210.1	Feat. 7		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	12.5
8LV293.210.2	Feat. 7		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	5.1
8LV293.210.3	Feat. 7		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	5	13.7
8LV293.210.4	Feat. 7		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	5	8.3
8LV293.210.5	Feat. 7		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			38	20.1
8LV293.210.6	Feat. 7		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			29	15.3
8LV293.210.7	Feat. 7		Lithic	Chert	Flake			37	13.0
8LV293.210.8	Feat. 7		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	487.0
8LV293.210.9	Feat. 7		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			5	148.7
8LV293.210.10	Feat. 7		Invert.	Crown Conch	Other Mod			1	13.7
8LV293.210.11	Feat. 7		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	28.4
8LV293.210.12	Feat. 7		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			30	63.6
8LV293.210.13	Feat. 7		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			34	42.2
8LV293.210.14	Feat. 7		Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			2	0.5
8LV293.210.15	Feat. 7		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			164	39.1
8LV293.210.16	Feat. 7		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			11	1.9
8LV293.210.17	Feat. 7		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead			1	0.9
8LV293.210.18	Feat. 7		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			1	0.8
8LV293.210.19	Feat. 7		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			404	83.1
8LV293.210.20	Feat. 7		Invert.	Oyster					1,507.3
8LV293.210.21	Feat. 7		Botanical	Charcoal					1.7
8LV293.210.22	Feat. 7		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	1	61.3
8LV293.210.23	Feat. 7		Vert. Fauna						120.4
8LV293.211.1	Feat. 7		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	2.5

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.211.2	Feat. 7		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	14.4
8LV293.211.3	Feat. 7		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			8	2.0
8LV293.211.4	Feat. 7		Invert.	Oyster					14.0
8LV293.211.5	Feat. 7		Vert. Fauna						1.4
8LV293.212.1	Feat. 6		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	12.0
8LV293.212.2	Feat. 6		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	5.4
8LV293.212.3	Feat. 6		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			19	9.3
8LV293.212.4	Feat. 6		Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	0.4
8LV293.212.5	Feat. 6		Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.4
8LV293.212.6	Feat. 6		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	0.6
8LV293.212.7	Feat. 6		Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			1	18.6
8LV293.212.8	Feat. 6		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			38	121.5
8LV293.212.9	Feat. 6		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			11	1.4
8LV293.212.10	Feat. 6		Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			7	2.7
8LV293.212.11	Feat. 6		Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			2	1.0
8LV293.212.12	Feat. 6		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			10	4.1
8LV293.212.13	Feat. 6		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			39	11.9
8LV293.212.14	Feat. 6		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			115	20.6
8LV293.212.15	Feat. 6		Invert.	Oyster					285.4
8LV293.212.16	Feat. 6		Vert. Fauna						23.1
8LV293.212.17	Feat. 6		Vert. Fauna	Human Tooth				1	0.3
8LV293.212.18	Feat. 6		Botanical	Charcoal					1.2
8LV293.213.1	Feat. 11		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	3	74.0
8LV293.213.2	Feat. 11		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	1	8.2
8LV293.213.3	Feat. 11		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	6.1
8LV293.213.4	Feat. 11		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	2	3.4
8LV293.213.5	Feat. 11		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			19	10.7
8LV293.213.6	Feat. 11		Lithic	Chert	Flake			17	9.5
8LV293.213.7	Feat. 11		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			12	8.7
8LV293.213.8	Feat. 11		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			5	4.4
8LV293.213.9	Feat. 11		Invert.	Horse Conch	Frag.			1	6.4
8LV293.213.10	Feat. 11		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			7	16.2
8LV293.213.11	Feat. 11		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Preform			2	1.0
8LV293.213.12	Feat. 11		Invert.	otherf	Frag.			36	4.9
8LV293.213.13	Feat. 11		Invert.	Oyster					70.6
8LV293.213.14	Feat. 11		Botanical	Charcoal					0.5
8LV293.213.15	Feat. 11		Vert. Fauna						22.5
8LV293.214.1	Feat. 9		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	3	10.7
8LV293.214.2	Feat. 9		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			4	2.6
8LV293.214.3	Feat. 9		Lithic	Chert	Flake			11	9.3
8LV293.214.4	Feat. 9		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			11	6.7
8LV293.214.5	Feat. 9		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			5	8.2
8LV293.214.6	Feat. 9		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	13.8
8LV293.214.7	Feat. 9		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	1.3
8LV293.214.8	Feat. 9		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			7	0.7
8LV293.214.9	Feat. 9		Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			1	0.7
8LV293.214.10	Feat. 9		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			4	1.8
8LV293.214.11	Feat. 9		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			67	14.9
8LV293.214.12	Feat. 9		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			247	41.0
8LV293.214.13	Feat. 9		Invert.	Oyster					146.2
8LV293.214.14	Feat. 9		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	1	26.4
8LV293.214.15	Feat. 9		Vert. Fauna						11.3
8LV293.215.1	Feat. 10		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.5
8LV293.215.2	Feat. 10		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	1	10.4
8LV293.215.3	Feat. 10		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			7	6.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.215.4	Feat. 10		Lithic	Chert	Flake			9	4.9
8LV293.215.5	Feat. 10		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			6	4.5
8LV293.215.6	Feat. 10		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	1.4
8LV293.215.7	Feat. 10		Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			6	13.3
8LV293.215.8	Feat. 10		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	2.0
8LV293.215.9	Feat. 10		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			4	0.2
8LV293.215.10	Feat. 10		Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			4	1.1
8LV293.215.11	Feat. 10		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			5	6.7
8LV293.215.12	Feat. 10		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			125	29.1
8LV293.215.13	Feat. 10		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			37	6.1
8LV293.215.14	Feat. 10		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead			1	0.2
8LV293.215.15	Feat. 10		Botanical	Charcoal					0.1
8LV293.215.16	Feat. 10		Invert.	Oyster					603.0
8LV293.215.17	Feat. 10		Vert. Fauna						15.3
8LV293.216.1	TU2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	10	54.8
8LV293.216.2	TU2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	1	11.0
8LV293.216.3	TU2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	1	10.3
8LV293.216.4	TU2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	1	11.5
8LV293.216.5	TU2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.3
8LV293.216.6	TU2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	1	2.9
8LV293.216.7	TU2	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			44	32.9
8LV293.216.8	TU2	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	2.3
8LV293.216.9	TU2	G	Lithic	Chert	Flake			34	35.0
8LV293.216.10	TU2	G	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			37	27.1
8LV293.216.11	TU2	G	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	0.5
8LV293.216.12	TU2	G	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			5	101.2
8LV293.216.13	TU2	G	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			8	27.1
8LV293.216.14	TU2	G	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			6	91.0
8LV293.216.15	TU2	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			3	22.8
8LV293.216.16	TU2	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	32.0
8LV293.216.17	TU2	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			11	13.8
8LV293.216.18	TU2	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	12.3
8LV293.216.19	TU2	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	2.7
8LV293.216.20	TU2	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			4	1.1
8LV293.216.21	TU2	G	Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			3	0.9
8LV293.216.22	TU2	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead			1	0.3
8LV293.216.23	TU2	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			1	0.2
8LV293.216.24	TU2	G	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			3	2.0
8LV293.216.25	TU2	G	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			24	6.9
8LV293.216.26	TU2	G	Botanical	Charcoal					0.7
8LV293.216.27	TU2	G	Vert. Fauna						80.7
8LV293.217.1	TU2	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	9	42.0
8LV293.217.2	TU2	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	8.0
8LV293.217.3	TU2	H	Pottery	Lmstn.	Body		UID	1	2.2
8LV293.217.4	TU2	H	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			56	32.1
8LV293.217.5	TU2	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			4	4.2
8LV293.217.6	TU2	H	Lithic	Chert	Flake			38	21.4
8LV293.217.7	TU2	H	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			25	33.3
8LV293.217.8	TU2	H	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	0.3
8LV293.217.9	TU2	H	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			3	3.9
8LV293.217.10	TU2	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	36.1
8LV293.217.11	TU2	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			3	7.7
8LV293.217.12	TU2	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	30.4
8LV293.217.13	TU2	H	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Hammer			1	47.1
8LV293.217.14	TU2	H	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			1	11.2

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.217.15	TU2	H	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			10	29.7
8LV293.217.16	TU2	H	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	4.5
8LV293.217.17	TU2	H	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			1	0.6
8LV293.217.18	TU2	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.3
8LV293.217.19	TU2	H	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			1	0.4
8LV293.217.20	TU2	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead			2	0.7
8LV293.217.21	TU2	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			4	2.9
8LV293.217.22	TU2	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			2	1.0
8LV293.217.23	TU2	H	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			14	7.9
8LV293.217.24	TU2	H	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			24	10.8
8LV293.217.25	TU2	H	Invert.	Oyster					6.3
8LV293.217.26	TU2	H	Botanical	Charcoal					0.1
8LV293.217.27	TU2	H	Vert. Fauna						70.6
8LV293.218.1	Feat.s 9-11		Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	0.5
8LV293.218.2	Feat.s 9-11		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.4
8LV293.218.3	Feat.s 9-11		Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	1.0
8LV293.218.4	Feat.s 9-11		Invert.	Barnacle	Unmod.			54	23.0
8LV293.218.5	Feat.s 9-11		Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			45	8.2
8LV293.218.6	Feat.s 9-11		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			124	31.4
8LV293.218.7	Feat.s 9-11		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			191	29.0
8LV293.218.8	Feat.s 9-11		Invert.	Oyster					1,441.8
8LV293.218.9	Feat.s 9-11		Vert. Fauna						15.2
8LV293.219.1	Feat.s 9-11		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	1	60.9
8LV293.219.2	Feat.s 9-11		Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.9
8LV293.219.3	Feat.s 9-11		Lithic	Chert	Flake			8	5.7
8LV293.219.4	Feat.s 9-11		Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.3
8LV293.219.5	Feat.s 9-11		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			5	9.6
8LV293.219.6	Feat.s 9-11		Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			7	3.5
8LV293.219.7	Feat.s 9-11		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	2.3
8LV293.219.8	Feat.s 9-11		Botanical	Charcoal					0.1
8LV293.219.9	Feat.s 9-11		Vert. Fauna						4.7
8LV293.220.1	TU2	PP	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	448.1
8LV293.221.1	TU2	PP	Lithic	Chert	Uniface			1	313.8
8LV293.300.1	TU3	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	20.2
8LV293.300.2	TU3	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			7	5.9
8LV293.300.3	TU3	A	Lithic	Chert	Flake			7	28.0
8LV293.300.4	TU3	A	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			7	7.1
8LV293.300.5	TU3	A	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	0.7
8LV293.300.6	TU3	A	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	40.4
8LV293.300.7	TU3	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	67.1
8LV293.300.8	TU3	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Other Tool			1	40.1
8LV293.300.9	TU3	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			6	35.0
8LV293.300.10	TU3	A	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			7	26.4
8LV293.300.11	TU3	A	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	1.2
8LV293.300.12	TU3	A	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			3	0.7
8LV293.300.13	TU3	A	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			2	3.4
8LV293.300.14	TU3	A	Vert. Fauna						1.6
8LV293.301.1	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	26	193.7
8LV293.301.2	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	7	35.0
8LV293.301.3	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	8	61.2
8LV293.301.4	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Dent.	Stmp.	2	24.2
8LV293.301.5	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Linear	Inc.	2	5.4
8LV293.301.6	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	6.3
8LV293.301.7	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	2	15.5
8LV293.301.8	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	1	1.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.301.9	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	9	53.4
8LV293.301.10	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	12	36.8
8LV293.301.11	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Eroded	UID	1	4.0
8LV293.301.12	TU3	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			170	171.7
8LV293.301.13	TU3	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			83	56.5
8LV293.301.14	TU3	B	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			65	71.9
8LV293.301.15	TU3	B	Lithic	Chert	Utilized Flake			2	10.2
8LV293.301.16	TU3	B	Lithic	Chert	Drill			2	1.1
8LV293.301.17	TU3	B	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			16	161.9
8LV293.301.18	TU3	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			3	147.6
8LV293.301.19	TU3	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			9	64.4
8LV293.301.20	TU3	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Scoop/Spoon			2	223.4
8LV293.301.21	TU3	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			29	827.9
8LV293.301.22	TU3	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Other Mod			2	79.9
8LV293.301.23	TU3	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			9	69.1
8LV293.301.24	TU3	B	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			38	64.8
8LV293.301.25	TU3	B	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	3.4
8LV293.301.26	TU3	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			6	11.1
8LV293.301.27	TU3	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			10	15.3
8LV293.301.28	TU3	B	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			8	4.1
8LV293.301.29	TU3	B	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			33	15.3
8LV293.301.30	TU3	B	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	Clast			2	4.7
8LV293.301.31	TU3	B	Botanical	Charcoal					3.3
8LV293.301.32	TU3	B	Vert. Fauna						89.2
8LV293.302.1	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	25	93.2
8LV293.302.2	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	4.5
8LV293.302.3	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	3	15.9
8LV293.302.4	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	4.1
8LV293.302.5	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	11	42.4
8LV293.302.6	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	4	28.5
8LV293.302.7	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	3.5
8LV293.302.8	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	1	2.6
8LV293.302.9	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	4	23.5
8LV293.302.10	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	9	48.9
8LV293.302.11	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	17	80.2
8LV293.302.12	TU3	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			239	217.2
8LV293.302.13	TU3	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	7.3
8LV293.302.14	TU3	C	Lithic	Chert	Flake			8	14.9
8LV293.302.15	TU3	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			12	7.7
8LV293.302.16	TU3	C	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	0.7
8LV293.302.17	TU3	C	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			16	88.6
8LV293.302.18	TU3	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			10	117.3
8LV293.302.19	TU3	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	52.3
8LV293.302.20	TU3	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			6	41.7
8LV293.302.21	TU3	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	25.6
8LV293.302.22	TU3	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Other Mod			1	47.7
8LV293.302.23	TU3	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			3	12.8
8LV293.302.24	TU3	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	5.3
8LV293.302.25	TU3	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	54.3
8LV293.302.26	TU3	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			52	136.0
8LV293.302.27	TU3	C	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			2	18.1
8LV293.302.28	TU3	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Other Tool			2	37.9
8LV293.302.29	TU3	C	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			22	409.3
8LV293.302.30	TU3	C	Invert.	Marsh Clam	Unmod.			1	7.0
8LV293.302.31	TU3	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead Blank			1	0.7

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.302.32	TU3	C	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			4	1.0
8LV293.302.33	TU3	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			16	27.9
8LV293.302.34	TU3	C	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			12	2.6
8LV293.302.35	TU3	C	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			64	36.4
8LV293.302.36	TU3	C	Botanical	Charcoal					6.1
8LV293.302.37	TU3	C	Vert. Fauna						103.0
8LV293.303.1	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	49	181.5
8LV293.303.2	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	3.0
8LV293.303.3	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	12.6
8LV293.303.4	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	9	48.3
8LV293.303.5	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	35.5
8LV293.303.6	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Punc.	1	6.9
8LV293.303.7	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Cross	Inc.	1	2.7
8LV293.303.8	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Curvilinear	Inc.	1	6.6
8LV293.303.9	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	5	21.6
8LV293.303.10	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	33	374.1
8LV293.303.11	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	6.7
8LV293.303.12	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	8	39.3
8LV293.303.13	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	UID	Stmp.	1	3.5
8LV293.303.14	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	5	27.5
8LV293.303.15	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	25	98.0
8LV293.303.16	TU3	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			184	117.9
8LV293.303.17	TU3	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	5.4
8LV293.303.18	TU3	D	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	6.1
8LV293.303.19	TU3	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			10	14.9
8LV293.303.20	TU3	D	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			8	9.8
8LV293.303.21	TU3	D	Lithic	Chert	Biface Frag.			1	2.2
8LV293.303.22	TU3	D	Lithic	Chert	Core			1	145.3
8LV293.303.23	TU3	D	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			24	260.1
8LV293.303.24	TU3	D	Misc. Rock	Quartz	Clast			1	0.3
8LV293.303.25	TU3	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			19	274.0
8LV293.303.26	TU3	D	Invert.	Merceneria	Scoop/Spoon			1	139.7
8LV293.303.27	TU3	D	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			2	11.1
8LV293.303.28	TU3	D	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			16	57.6
8LV293.303.29	TU3	D	Invert.	Periwinkle	Unmod.			3	3.8
8LV293.303.30	TU3	D	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			3	12.1
8LV293.303.31	TU3	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	16.6
8LV293.303.32	TU3	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			17	189.2
8LV293.303.33	TU3	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	50.5
8LV293.303.34	TU3	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			8	27.6
8LV293.303.35	TU3	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			17	122.1
8LV293.303.36	TU3	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Bead			1	0.3
8LV293.303.37	TU3	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			17	27.9
8LV293.303.38	TU3	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			10	10.8
8LV293.303.39	TU3	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			5	11.2
8LV293.303.40	TU3	D	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			4	1.0
8LV293.303.41	TU3	D	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			71	40.7
8LV293.303.42	TU3	D	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			13	3.3
8LV293.303.43	TU3	D	Invert.	Oyster					10.5
8LV293.303.44	TU3	D	Botanical	Charcoal					2.1
8LV293.303.45	TU3	D	Vert. Fauna						96.4
8LV293.304.1	TU3	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	7	42.7
8LV293.304.2	TU3	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	2	15.7
8LV293.304.3	TU3	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	3.1
8LV293.304.4	TU3	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	10.2

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.304.5	TU3	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Linear Chk. Stm	Stmp.	1	2.3
8LV293.304.6	TU3	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	4.1
8LV293.304.7	TU3	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	2	16.6
8LV293.304.8	TU3	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	1	4.4
8LV293.304.9	TU3	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	4.1
8LV293.304.10	TU3	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		UID	2	6.5
8LV293.304.11	TU3	E	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			58	37.2
8LV293.304.12	TU3	E	Lithic	Chert	Flake			6	11.1
8LV293.304.13	TU3	E	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			2	4.4
8LV293.304.14	TU3	E	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			15	67.8
8LV293.304.15	TU3	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			3	8.3
8LV293.304.16	TU3	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			10	94.5
8LV293.304.17	TU3	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			4	42.8
8LV293.304.18	TU3	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Scoop/Spoon			1	42.9
8LV293.304.19	TU3	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			15	43.8
8LV293.304.20	TU3	E	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			1	3.1
8LV293.304.21	TU3	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	13.7
8LV293.304.22	TU3	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			3	4.9
8LV293.304.23	TU3	E	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			24	10.7
8LV293.304.24	TU3	E	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			2	0.6
8LV293.304.25	TU3	E	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			30	15.2
8LV293.304.26	TU3	E	Botanical	Charcoal					0.8
8LV293.304.27	TU3	E	Vert. Fauna						51.0
8LV293.305.1	TU3	Feat. 1	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.4
8LV293.305.2	TU3	Feat. 1	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			2	1.0
8LV293.306.1	TU3	Feat. 2	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	1.4
8LV293.306.2	TU3	Feat. 2	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			50	14.4
8LV293.306.3	TU3	Feat. 2	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			2	0.3
8LV293.306.4	TU3	Feat. 2	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			4	0.7
8LV293.306.5	TU3	Feat. 2	Vert. Fauna						0.3
8LV293.307.1	TU3	Feat. 4	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	0.5
8LV293.307.2	TU3	Feat. 4	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			6	4.3
8LV293.307.3	TU3	Feat. 4	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			26	6.6
8LV293.307.4	TU3	Feat. 4	Invert.	Oyster					18.1
8LV293.307.5	TU3	Feat. 4	Botanical	Charcoal					0.9
8LV293.307.6	TU3	Feat. 4	Vert. Fauna						0.4
8LV293.308.1	TU3	Feat. 2&4	Vert. Fauna						0.8
8LV293.309.1	TU3	Feat. 2&7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. & LCS	Multiple	1	21.0
8LV293.309.2	TU3	Feat. 2&7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	10.8
8LV293.309.3	TU3	Feat. 2&7	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	4.3
8LV293.309.4	TU3	Feat. 2&7	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			1	0.1
8LV293.309.5	TU3	Feat. 2&7	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			2	0.8
8LV293.309.6	TU3	Feat. 2&7	Invert.	Oyster					0.5
8LV293.309.7	TU3	Feat. 2&7	Vert. Fauna						3.3
8LV293.310.1	TU3	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	10.4
8LV293.310.2	TU3	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	UID	Stmp.	2	6.0
8LV293.310.3	TU3	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	2.2
8LV293.310.4	TU3	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			11	10.0
8LV293.310.5	TU3	F	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	1.3
8LV293.310.6	TU3	F	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	8.0
8LV293.310.7	TU3	F	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			7	26.9
8LV293.310.8	TU3	F	Invert.	Oyster Drill	Unmod.			1	0.4
8LV293.310.9	TU3	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	3.5
8LV293.310.10	TU3	F	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			2	1.1
8LV293.310.11	TU3	F	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			8	4.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV293.310.12	TU3	F	Vert. Fauna						9.0
8LV293.311.1	TU3	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	1	4.2
8LV293.311.2	TU3	G	Lithic	Chert	Flake			3	0.7
8LV293.311.3	TU3	G	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			2	19.1
8LV293.311.4	TU3	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	5.8
8LV293.311.5	TU3	G	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			23	6.0
8LV293.311.6	TU3	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			9	7.2
8LV293.311.7	TU3	G	Vert. Fauna						6.0
8LV293.312.1	TU3	PP	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	43.9
8LV293.313.1	TU3	Str. Ib	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	5.1
8LV293.313.2	TU3	Str. Ib	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	1	12.0
8LV293.313.3	TU3	Str. Ib	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			9	2.1
8LV293.313.4	TU3	Str. Ib	Lithic	Chert	Flake			5	1.3
8LV293.313.5	TU3	Str. Ib	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.2
8LV293.313.6	TU3	Str. Ib	Lithic	Chert	Drill			1	0.3
8LV293.313.7	TU3	Str. Ib	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Clast			1	1.1
8LV293.313.8	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			1	1.4
8LV293.313.9	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	2.7
8LV293.313.10	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			1	0.2
8LV293.313.11	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			2	0.2
8LV293.313.12	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			9	3.8
8LV293.313.13	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			101	18.7
8LV293.313.14	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Oyster					141.5
8LV293.313.15	TU3	Str. Ib	Botanical	Charcoal					0.2
8LV293.313.16	TU3	Str. Ib	Vert. Fauna						4.7
8LV293.314.1	TU3	Str. Ib	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	5	12.0
8LV293.314.2	TU3	Str. Ib	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			10	4.4
8LV293.314.3	TU3	Str. Ib	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	0.6
8LV293.314.4	TU3	Str. Ib	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.2
8LV293.314.5	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	11.4
8LV293.314.6	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	9.5
8LV293.314.7	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	2.4
8LV293.314.8	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			3	3.9
8LV293.314.9	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			15	10.3
8LV293.314.10	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			10	5.0
8LV293.314.11	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Other Shell	Frag.			208	40.2
8LV293.314.12	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Barnacle	Frag.			2	0.3
8LV293.314.13	TU3	Str. Ib	Invert.	Oyster					134.4
8LV293.314.14	TU3	Str. Ib	Botanical	Charcoal					0.1
8LV293.314.15	TU3	Str. Ib	Vert. Fauna						7.2
8LV66A.10.1	Auger		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	12.0
8LV66A.10.2	Auger		Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	2.8
8LV66A.10.3	Auger		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			1	147.8
8LV66A.10.4	Auger		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	205.9
8LV66A.10.5	Auger		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	44.7
8LV66A.10.6	Auger		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			2	43.5
8LV66A.10.7	Auger		Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	13.2
8LV66A.10.8	Auger		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	140.0
8LV66A.10.9	Auger		Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			1	7.5
8LV66A.10.10	Auger		Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			4	32.5
8LV66A.10.11	Auger		Invert.	Pear Whelk	Outer Whorl			3	3.7
8LV66A.10.12	Auger		Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	23.6
8LV66A.10.13	Auger		Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			3	29.2
8LV66A.10.14	Auger		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	3.6

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66A.10.15	Auger		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			30	164.3
8LV66A.10.16	Auger		Vert. Fauna						4.5
8LV66a.11.1	TU1A	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	1	33.9
8LV66a.11.2	TU1A	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	9.8
8LV66a.11.3	TU1A	A	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	15.4
8LV66a.11.4	TU1A	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	77.3
8LV66a.11.5	TU1A	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	0.8
8LV66a.11.6	TU1A	A	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	5	14.4
8LV66a.11.7	TU1A	A	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	9.0
8LV66a.11.8	TU1A	A	Vert. Fauna						207.2
8LV66a.11.9	TU1A	A	Lithic	Lmstn.	Shatter			1	8.4
8LV66a.11.10	TU1A	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			4	625.5
8LV66a.11.11	TU1A	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			5	70.1
8LV66a.11.12	TU1A	A	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			8	134.4
8LV66a.11.13	TU1A	A	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			2	181.1
8LV66a.11.14	TU1A	A	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			5	116.5
8LV66a.11.15	TU1A	A	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			5	6.3
8LV66a.11.16	TU1A	A	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			9	157.5
8LV66a.11.17	TU1A	A	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			8	84.4
8LV66a.11.18	TU1A	A	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			11	4.6
8LV66a.11.19	TU1A	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	76.5
8LV66a.11.20	TU1A	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	43.5
8LV66a.11.21	TU1A	A	Invert.	Crown Conch	Mod. Shell			1	50.9
8LV66a.11.22	TU1A	A	Invert.	Merceneria	Mod. Shell			1	33.3
8LV66a.11.23	TU1A	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			13	7.9
8LV66a.11.24	TU1A	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				83.9
8LV66a.11.25	TU1A	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			30	79.2
8LV66a.11.26	TU1A	A	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Mod. Shell			3	43.3
8LV66a.11.27	TU1A	A	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.4
8LV66a.12.1	TU1A	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Eroded	UID	2	26.1
8LV66a.12.2	TU1A	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	23.4
8LV66a.12.3	TU1A	B	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	0.4
8LV66a.12.4	TU1A	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.4
8LV66a.12.5	TU1A	B	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.0
8LV66a.12.6	TU1A	B	Vert. Fauna						70.9
8LV66a.12.7	TU1A	B	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	1.1
8LV66a.12.8	TU1A	B	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			3	2.1
8LV66a.12.9	TU1A	B	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	56.8
8LV66a.12.10	TU1A	B	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			3	42.9
8LV66a.12.11	TU1A	B	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	106.0
8LV66a.12.12	TU1A	B	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			4	100.5
8LV66a.12.13	TU1A	B	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			3	41.5
8LV66a.12.14	TU1A	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			3	94.3
8LV66a.12.15	TU1A	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			7	151.3
8LV66a.12.16	TU1A	B	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			5	111.3
8LV66a.12.17	TU1A	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	3.0
8LV66a.12.18	TU1A	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				53.7
8LV66a.12.19	TU1A	B	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			11	47.8
8LV66a.12.20	TU1A	B	Invert.	Merceneria	Mod. Shell			2	53.8
8LV66a.13.1	TU1A	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	8	82.6
8LV66a.13.2	TU1A	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			23	18.6
8LV66a.13.3	TU1A	C	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	9.4
8LV66a.13.4	TU1A	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	17.7
8LV66a.13.5	TU1A	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			4	2.7
8LV66a.13.6	TU1A	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Inc. Rim	Plain	1	2.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66a.13.7	TU1A	C	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.0
8LV66a.13.8	TU1A	C	Vert. Fauna						162.3
8LV66a.13.9	TU1A	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			6	5.1
8LV66a.13.10	TU1A	C	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.9
8LV66a.13.11	TU1A	C	Misc. Rock	Metamorphic	Pebble			1	0.5
8LV66a.13.13	TU1A	C	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			6	327.6
8LV66a.13.14	TU1A	C	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	1.3
8LV66a.13.15	TU1A	C	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			2	65.9
8LV66a.13.16	TU1A	C	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			2	28.7
8LV66a.13.17	TU1A	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	114.3
8LV66a.13.18	TU1A	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			3	95.8
8LV66a.13.19	TU1A	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Cutting Edge Tool			1	80.5
8LV66a.13.20	TU1A	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	54.0
8LV66a.13.21	TU1A	C	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Mod. Shell			1	16.5
8LV66a.13.22	TU1A	C	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	7.5
8LV66a.13.23	TU1A	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				280.1
8LV66a.13.24	TU1A	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			8	68.2
8LV66a.13.25	TU1A	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			19	25.5
8LV66a.13.26	TU1A	C	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				39.5
8LV66a.14.1	TU1A	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Bold Chk.	Stmp.	1	9.9
8LV66a.14.2	TU1A	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	2	20.8
8LV66a.14.3	TU1A	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	5.2
8LV66a.14.4	TU1A	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	13	101.8
8LV66a.14.5	TU1A	D	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	2.6
8LV66a.14.6	TU1A	D	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	1.3
8LV66a.14.7	TU1A	D	Fired Clay					1	1.1
8LV66a.14.8	TU1A	D	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.3
8LV66a.14.9	TU1A	D	Vert. Fauna						98.8
8LV66a.14.10	TU1A	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			17	9.0
8LV66a.14.11	TU1A	D	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	37.9
8LV66a.14.12	TU1A	D	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			3	142.9
8LV66a.14.13	TU1A	D	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	78.9
8LV66a.14.14	TU1A	D	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	36.9
8LV66a.14.15	TU1A	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			2	914.4
8LV66a.14.16	TU1A	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	241.7
8LV66a.14.17	TU1A	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			3	86.7
8LV66a.14.18	TU1A	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	48.4
8LV66a.14.19	TU1A	D	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			6	36.9
8LV66a.14.20	TU1A	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella Hammer			1	55.5
8LV66a.14.21	TU1A	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				174.5
8LV66a.14.22	TU1A	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella				45.8
8LV66a.14.23	TU1A	D	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				61.1
8LV66a.15.1	TU1A	Clean up	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Rim	UID	UID	1	2.6
8LV66a.15.2	TU1A	Clean up	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	2.6
8LV66a.15.3	TU1A	Clean up	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.3
8LV66a.15.4	TU1A	Clean up	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			2	0.4
8LV66a.15.5	TU1A	Clean up	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			2	8.2
8LV66a.15.6	TU1A	Clean up	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	12.0
8LV66a.15.7	TU1A	Clean up	Vert. Fauna						10.2
8LV66a.16.1	TU1A	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	11	50.4
8LV66a.16.2	TU1A	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	9.8
8LV66a.16.3	TU1A	E	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			7	6.6
8LV66a.16.4	TU1A	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Bead			1	0.5
8LV66a.16.5	TU1A	E	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			2	98.6
8LV66a.16.6	TU1A	E	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	42.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66a.16.7	TU1A	E	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			3	7.0
8LV66a.16.8	TU1A	E	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			2	71.1
8LV66a.16.9	TU1A	E	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			2	67.1
8LV66a.16.10	TU1A	E	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	25.9
8LV66a.16.11	TU1A	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			3	109.8
8LV66a.16.12	TU1A	E	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			10	195.7
8LV66a.16.13	TU1A	E	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			2	9.5
8LV66a.16.14	TU1A	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Foot			1	1.0
8LV66a.16.15	TU1A	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			12	13.7
8LV66a.16.16	TU1A	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	19.2
8LV66a.16.17	TU1A	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				126.9
8LV66a.16.18	TU1A	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			8	77.6
8LV66a.16.19	TU1A	E	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				53.4
8LV66a.16.20	TU1A	E	Misc. Rock	Coral				3	1.9
8LV66a.16.21	TU1A	E	Vert. Fauna						139.4
8LV66a.16.22	TU1A	E	Invert.	Merceneria	Mod. Shell			1	5.6
8LV66a.17.1	TU1	Clean up	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	149.1
8LV66a.17.2	TU1	Clean up	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	13.6
8LV66a.17.3	TU1	Clean up	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	19.9
8LV66a.17.4	TU1	Clean up	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.6
8LV66a.17.5	TU1	Clean up	Vert. Fauna						1.4
8LV66a.18.1	TU1	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	16	101.9
8LV66a.18.2	TU1	F	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			5	3.8
8LV66a.18.3	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	3.6
8LV66a.18.4	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	1	7.5
8LV66a.18.5	TU1	F	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Comp. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	5.4
8LV66a.18.6	TU1	F	Vert. Fauna						104.1
8LV66a.18.7	TU1	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			8	1,375.6
8LV66a.18.8	TU1	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			10	1,412.2
8LV66a.18.9	TU1	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			9	220.7
8LV66a.18.10	TU1	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl				410.9
8LV66a.18.11	TU1	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			9	205.4
8LV66a.18.12	TU1	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Mod. Shell			1	132.1
8LV66a.18.13	TU1	F	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Dipper Vessel			2	288.6
8LV66a.18.14	TU1	F	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			4	146.1
8LV66a.18.15	TU1	F	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			11	676.0
8LV66a.18.16	TU1	F	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			3	38.0
8LV66a.18.17	TU1	F	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			4	16.1
8LV66a.18.18	TU1	F	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			6	178.1
8LV66a.18.19	TU1	F	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			3	72.8
8LV66a.18.20	TU1	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	265.9
8LV66a.18.21	TU1	F	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			6	308.2
8LV66a.18.22	TU1	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			15	23.4
8LV66a.18.23	TU1	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				88.4
8LV66a.18.24	TU1	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			12	71.5
8LV66a.18.25	TU1	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				75.9
8LV66a.18.26	TU1	F	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Foot			1	0.5
8LV66a.18.27	TU1	F	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			3	5.3
8LV66a.19.1	TU1	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	6	71.7
8LV66a.19.2	TU1	G	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	1	9.4
8LV66a.19.3	TU1	G	Pottery	Assorted Temp.er	Body	Plain	Plain	2	12.8
8LV66a.19.4	TU1	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	4.3
8LV66a.19.5	TU1	G	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.1
8LV66a.19.6	TU1	G	Lithic	Chert	Utilized Flake			1	4.7
8LV66a.19.7	TU1	G	Vert. Fauna						92.4

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66a.19.8	TU1	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Scoop/Spoon			2	140.5
8LV66a.19.9	TU1	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Cup			1	84.1
8LV66a.19.10	TU1	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Mod. Shell			1	141.0
8LV66a.19.11	TU1	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			2	198.1
8LV66a.19.12	TU1	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella Tool			1	12.7
8LV66a.19.13	TU1	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			4	153.9
8LV66a.19.14	TU1	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			5	200.6
8LV66a.19.15	TU1	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			7	54.3
8LV66a.19.16	TU1	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			2	218.5
8LV66a.19.17	TU1	G	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			14	1,649.1
8LV66a.19.18	TU1	G	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			6	596.6
8LV66a.19.19	TU1	G	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			10	626.2
8LV66a.19.20	TU1	G	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			6	142.2
8LV66a.19.21	TU1	G	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.				18.1
8LV66a.19.22	TU1	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			5	386.0
8LV66a.19.23	TU1	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	44.6
8LV66a.19.24	TU1	G	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	4.3
8LV66a.19.25	TU1	G	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			5	85.4
8LV66a.19.26	TU1	G	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			6	165.4
8LV66a.19.27	TU1	G	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.				52.6
8LV66a.19.28	TU1	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			9	3.4
8LV66a.19.29	TU1	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				104.2
8LV66a.19.30	TU1	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			10	64.2
8LV66a.19.31	TU1	G	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				190.1
8LV66a.20.1	TU1	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	47.8
8LV66a.20.2	TU1	H	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			2	3.1
8LV66a.20.3	TU1	H	Lithic	Lmstn.	Groundstone			1	16.7
8LV66a.20.4	TU1	H	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.3
8LV66a.20.5	TU1	H	Vert. Fauna						173.0
8LV66a.20.6	TU1	H	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			10	747.2
8LV66a.20.7	TU1	H	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			4	73.9
8LV66a.20.8	TU1	H	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	7.0
8LV66a.20.9	TU1	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			5	292.2
8LV66a.20.10	TU1	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	51.4
8LV66a.20.11	TU1	H	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	26.6
8LV66a.20.12	TU1	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			11	1,722.7
8LV66a.20.13	TU1	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			16	1,907.0
8LV66a.20.14	TU1	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			9	607.2
8LV66a.20.15	TU1	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	77.8
8LV66a.20.16	TU1	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	79.2
8LV66a.20.17	TU1	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl				606.6
8LV66a.20.18	TU1	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	62.4
8LV66a.20.19	TU1	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.				73.9
8LV66a.20.20	TU1	H	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Adze			1	77.4
8LV66a.20.21	TU1	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			8	6.1
8LV66a.20.22	TU1	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			7	92.5
8LV66a.20.23	TU1	H	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				139.4
8LV66a.20.25	TU1	H	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			2	29.8
8LV66a.21.1	TU1	I	Lithic	Chert	Biface			1	15.0
8LV66a.21.2	TU1	I	Vert. Fauna						254.7
8LV66a.21.3	TU1	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			31	3,936.6
8LV66a.21.4	TU1	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl				129.8
8LV66a.21.5	TU1	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			6	186.9
8LV66a.21.6	TU1	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.				116.1
8LV66a.21.7	TU1	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Scoop/Spoon			3	311.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66a.21.8	TU1	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Mod. Shell			3	560.0
8LV66a.21.9	TU1	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	1	10.2
8LV66a.21.10	TU1	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Dent.	Stmp.	1	20.5
8LV66a.21.11	TU1	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Bold Chk.	Stmp.	1	6.9
8LV66a.21.12	TU1	I	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Podal Support	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	1	9.5
8LV66a.21.13	TU1	I	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			3	376.9
8LV66a.21.14	TU1	I	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			10	913.9
8LV66a.21.15	TU1	I	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			2	40.1
8LV66a.21.16	TU1	I	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			5	103.9
8LV66a.21.17	TU1	I	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			15	345.5
8LV66a.21.18	TU1	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	43.2
8LV66a.21.19	TU1	I	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	49.8
8LV66a.21.20	TU1	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			4	3.6
8LV66a.21.21	TU1	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	33.5
8LV66a.21.22	TU1	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			7	25.7
8LV66a.21.23	TU1	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				69.3
8LV66a.21.24	TU1	I	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				64.8
8LV66a.21.25	TU1	I	Invert.	Merceneria	Mod. Shell			1	57.1
8LV66a.21.27	TU1	I	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			5	679.0
8LV66a.22.1	TU1	J	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	7.3
8LV66a.22.2	TU1	J	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	5	43.0
8LV66a.22.3	TU1	J	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	2	22.2
8LV66a.22.4	TU1	J	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	1	80.1
8LV66a.22.5	TU1	J	Lithic	Chert	Flake			2	4.3
8LV66a.22.6	TU1	J	Vert. Fauna						298.0
8LV66a.22.7	TU1	J	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			1	0.2
8LV66a.22.8	TU1	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			7	925.6
8LV66a.22.9	TU1	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			23	2,074.8
8LV66a.22.10	TU1	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl				182.6
8LV66a.22.11	TU1	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			19	589.9
8LV66a.22.12	TU1	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			4	102.4
8LV66a.22.13	TU1	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	69.2
8LV66a.22.14	TU1	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella Hammer			1	49.2
8LV66a.22.15	TU1	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Mod. Shell			1	43.1
8LV66a.22.16	TU1	J	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Mod. Shell			2	235.2
8LV66a.22.17	TU1	J	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	137.3
8LV66a.22.18	TU1	J	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			3	84.2
8LV66a.22.19	TU1	J	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			5	100.8
8LV66a.22.20	TU1	J	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			8	100.9
8LV66a.22.21	TU1	J	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			7	532.5
8LV66a.22.22	TU1	J	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			5	328.0
8LV66a.22.23	TU1	J	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			5	41.2
8LV66a.22.24	TU1	J	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.6
8LV66a.22.25	TU1	J	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				97.1
8LV66a.22.26	TU1	J	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			15	64.8
8LV66a.22.27	TU1	J	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				136.5
8LV66a.23.1	TU1	K	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	20.6
8LV66a.23.2	TU1	K	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	2.0
8LV66a.23.3	TU1	K	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			3	3.5
8LV66a.23.4	TU1	K	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	5.4
8LV66a.23.5	TU1	K	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Base	Plain	Plain	1	12.7
8LV66a.23.6	TU1	K	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			3	2.6
8LV66a.23.7	TU1	K	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	1.3
8LV66a.23.8	TU1	K	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Brnsd.	Plain	1	1.9
8LV66a.23.9	TU1	K	Vert. Fauna						307.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66a.23.10	TU1	K	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Net Gauge			1	10.2
8LV66a.23.11	TU1	K	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			9	1,174.9
8LV66a.23.12	TU1	K	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			11	1,124.5
8LV66a.23.13	TU1	K	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Scoop/Spoon			1	78.5
8LV66a.23.14	TU1	K	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Tool			1	29.3
8LV66a.23.15	TU1	K	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			14	168.9
8LV66a.23.16	TU1	K	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl				384.3
8LV66a.23.17	TU1	K	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.				77.2
8LV66a.23.18	TU1	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			3	239.4
8LV66a.23.19	TU1	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	139.5
8LV66a.23.20	TU1	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	6.7
8LV66a.23.21	TU1	K	Invert.	Crown Conch	Hammer			1	36.0
8LV66a.23.22	TU1	K	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			2	22.3
8LV66a.23.23	TU1	K	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			3	70.1
8LV66a.23.24	TU1	K	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			4	32.1
8LV66a.23.25	TU1	K	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.				20.7
8LV66a.23.26	TU1	K	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	12.3
8LV66a.23.27	TU1	K	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			2	25.1
8LV66a.23.28	TU1	K	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				43.0
8LV66a.23.29	TU1	K	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			21	86.8
8LV66a.23.30	TU1	K	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				110.6
8LV66a.23.31	TU1	K	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			8	10.6
8LV66a.23.32	TU1	K	Invert.	Merceneria	Mod. Shell			1	51.5
8LV66a.23.33	TU1	K	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			4	19.1
8LV66a.24.1	TU1	L	Pottery	Assorted Temp.er	Rim	Linear	Inc.	1	37.9
8LV66a.24.2	TU1	L	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	1	1.6
8LV66a.24.3	TU1	L	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	0.7
8LV66a.24.4	TU1	L	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Chk. Stmp.	Stmp.	3	44.5
8LV66a.24.5	TU1	L	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Cross	Inc.	2	18.2
8LV66a.24.6	TU1	L	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Cross	Inc.	1	10.9
8LV66a.24.7	TU1	L	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	3.9
8LV66a.24.8	TU1	L	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	UID	Punc.	1	28.6
8LV66a.24.9	TU1	L	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	2.4
8LV66a.24.10	TU1	L	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Rim	Plain	Plain	1	13.3
8LV66a.24.11	TU1	L	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	3	9.3
8LV66a.24.12	TU1	L	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	7.2
8LV66a.24.13	TU1	L	Vert. Fauna						135.6
8LV66a.24.14	TU1	L	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			4	673.1
8LV66a.24.15	TU1	L	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			17	1,083.0
8LV66a.24.16	TU1	L	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			15	331.6
8LV66a.24.17	TU1	L	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Scoop/Spoon			3	213.1
8LV66a.24.18	TU1	L	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl				360.6
8LV66a.24.19	TU1	L	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Mod. Shell			1	37.7
8LV66a.24.20	TU1	L	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	33.2
8LV66a.24.21	TU1	L	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			6	312.1
8LV66a.24.22	TU1	L	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			11	259.3
8LV66a.24.23	TU1	L	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			1	15.8
8LV66a.24.24	TU1	L	Invert.	Crown Conch	Outer Whorl			2	22.5
8LV66a.24.25	TU1	L	Invert.	Crown Conch	Mod. Shell			2	161.6
8LV66a.24.26	TU1	L	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			4	49.7
8LV66a.24.27	TU1	L	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			8	69.1
8LV66a.24.28	TU1	L	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	26.7
8LV66a.24.29	TU1	L	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			17	135.4
8LV66a.24.30	TU1	L	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Unmod.			3	55.4
8LV66a.24.31	TU1	L	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			2	30.3

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66a.24.32	TU1	L	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			24	497.8
8LV66a.24.33	TU1	L	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Outer Whorl			1	10.1
8LV66a.24.34	TU1	L	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			20	119.6
8LV66a.24.35	TU1	L	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.				41.4
8LV66a.24.36	TU1	L	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			2	6.5
8LV66a.24.37	TU1	L	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				153.6
8LV66a.24.38	TU1	L	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			44	77.4
8LV66a.24.39	TU1	L	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				202.2
8LV66a.25.1	TU1	M	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body	Cross	Inc.	1	12.1
8LV66a.25.2	TU1	M	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body	Plain	Plain	4	26.0
8LV66a.25.3	TU1	M	Vert. Fauna						180.0
8LV66a.25.4	TU1	M	Misc. Rock	Sandstone	UID			1	3.8
8LV66a.25.5	TU1	M	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Unmod.			3	214.0
8LV66a.25.6	TU1	M	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			7	614.8
8LV66a.25.7	TU1	M	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	135.4
8LV66a.25.8	TU1	M	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Scoop/Spoon			2	122.4
8LV66a.25.9	TU1	M	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl				59.4
8LV66a.25.10	TU1	M	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			4	103.4
8LV66a.25.11	TU1	M	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	9.6
8LV66a.25.12	TU1	M	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			15	847.9
8LV66a.25.13	TU1	M	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			4	38.9
8LV66a.25.14	TU1	M	Invert.	Crown Conch	Columella			2	7.6
8LV66a.25.15	TU1	M	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			2	62.7
8LV66a.25.16	TU1	M	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			21	664.9
8LV66a.25.17	TU1	M	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			11	112.8
8LV66a.25.18	TU1	M	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.				43.3
8LV66a.25.19	TU1	M	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			4	50.8
8LV66a.25.20	TU1	M	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			39	288.2
8LV66a.25.21	TU1	M	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			6	70.8
8LV66a.25.22	TU1	M	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			12	73.1
8LV66a.25.23	TU1	M	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			4	85.5
8LV66a.25.24	TU1	M	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			63	110.9
8LV66a.25.25	TU1	M	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				197.0
8LV66a.25.26	TU1	M	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				178.0
8LV66a.26.1	TU1	N	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb		Punc.	1	0.4
8LV66a.26.2	TU1	N	Vert. Fauna						288.5
8LV66a.26.3	TU1	N	Misc. Rock	Chert	Pebble			1	0.4
8LV66a.26.4	TU1	N	Concretion					2	1.1
8LV66a.26.5	TU1	N	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			3	237.0
8LV66a.26.6	TU1	N	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Scoop/Spoon			1	103.6
8LV66a.26.7	TU1	N	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Hammer			1	63.0
8LV66a.26.8	TU1	N	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Mod. Shell			1	126.0
8LV66a.26.9	TU1	N	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			17	138.1
8LV66a.26.10	TU1	N	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			30	208.4
8LV66a.26.11	TU1	N	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			4	46.8
8LV66a.26.12	TU1	N	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			31	771.5
8LV66a.26.13	TU1	N	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			8	37.5
8LV66a.26.14	TU1	N	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.				15.7
8LV66a.26.15	TU1	N	Invert.	Moon Snail	Unmod.			9	86.3
8LV66a.26.16	TU1	N	Invert.	Moon Snail	Frag.			3	17.4
8LV66a.26.17	TU1	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			19	1,321.5
8LV66a.26.18	TU1	N	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			5	118.9
8LV66a.26.19	TU1	N	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			5	2.8
8LV66a.26.20	TU1	N	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	17.5
8LV66a.26.21	TU1	N	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl				38.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66a.26.22	TU1	N	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			18	46.5
8LV66a.26.23	TU1	N	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				92.6
8LV66A.27.1	Feat. 1		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					492.2
8LV66A.27.2	Feat. 1		Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.				338.1
8LV66A.27.3	Feat. 1		Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.				29.3
8LV66A.27.4	Feat. 1		Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.				31.3
8LV66A.27.5	Feat. 1		Invert.	Barnacle					9.5
8LV66A.27.6	Feat. 1		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod					7.8
8LV66A.27.7	Feat. 1		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Unmod.				3.0
8LV66A.27.8	Feat. 1		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				12.6
8LV66A.27.9	Feat. 1		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				67.7
8LV66A.27.10	Feat. 1		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.				10.4
8LV66A.27.11	Feat. 1		Invert.	Oyster					1,104.1
8LV66A.27.12	Feat. 1		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						509.6
8LV66A.27.13	Feat. 1		Concretion						2.8
8LV66A.27.14	Feat. 1		1/8" Vert. Fauna						40.1
8LV66A.27.15	Feat. 1		1/8" Invert.						335.0
8LV66A.27.16	Feat. 1		Vert. Fauna						107.2
8LV66A.27.17	Feat. 1		Invert.	Misc. Univalve					11.6
8LV66A.27.18	Feat. 1		1/8" Concretion						1.3
8LV66A.27.19	Feat. 1		Light Fraction						
8LV66A.27.20	Feat. 1		Invert.	MISC. Bivalve	Frag.				1.3
8LV66A.27.21	Feat. 1		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	0.4
8LV66A.27.22	Feat. 1		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			12	3.8
8LV66A.27.23	Feat. 1		Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			2	14.7
8LV66A.27.24	Feat. 1		Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	7.7
8LV66a.28.1	TU1	O	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Rim	Cross	Inc.	1	17.8
8LV66a.28.2	TU1	O	Vert. Fauna						31.7
8LV66a.28.3	TU1	O	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			24	1,869.3
8LV66a.28.4	TU1	O	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	45.0
8LV66a.28.5	TU1	O	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			2	19.0
8LV66a.28.6	TU1	O	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.				3.3
8LV66a.28.7	TU1	O	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	56.4
8LV66a.28.8	TU1	O	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	2.0
8LV66a.28.9	TU1	O	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				4.8
8LV66A.29.1	Feat. 2		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						175.3
8LV66A.29.2	Feat. 2		Invert.	Oyster					1,565.2
8LV66A.29.3	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					749.6
8LV66A.29.4	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Univalve					9.1
8LV66A.29.5	Feat. 2		Invert.	Crown Conch					263.3
8LV66A.29.6	Feat. 2		Invert.	Barnacle					4.5
8LV66A.29.7	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.				0.9
8LV66A.29.8	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				13.2
8LV66A.29.9	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					0.1
8LV66A.29.10	Feat. 2		Vert. Fauna						24.8
8LV66A.29.11	Feat. 2		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.				0.6
8LV66A.29.12	Feat. 2		1/8" Botanical						0.2
8LV66A.29.13	Feat. 2		1/8" Invert.						197.8
8LV66A.29.14	Feat. 2		1/8" Vert. Fauna						15.1
8LV66A.30.2	Feat. 2		Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	71.9
8LV66A.30.3	Feat. 2		Invert.	Merceneria	Unmod.			2	107.9
8LV66A.30.4	Feat. 2		Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	43.3
8LV66A.30.5	Feat. 2		Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			1	0.9
8LV66A.30.6	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod				1	3.2
8LV66A.30.7	Feat. 2		Invert.	Barnacle					1.5

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66A.30.8	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				26.5
8LV66A.30.9	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			7	2.8
8LV66A.30.10	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Univalve					8.1
8LV66A.30.11	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					1,812.5
8LV66A.30.12	Feat. 2		Invert.	Oyster					1,509.7
8LV66A.30.13	Feat. 2		Concretion						6.5
8LV66A.30.14	Feat. 2		1/8" Concretion						1.5
8LV66A.30.15	Feat. 2		Vert. Fauna						29.1
8LV66A.30.16	Feat. 2		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod					0.8
8LV66A.30.17	Feat. 2		1/8" Invert.						345.0
8LV66A.30.18	Feat. 2		1/8" Vert. Fauna						29.6
8LV66A.30.19	Feat. 2		1/8" Botanical						0.3
8LV66A.30.20	Feat. 2		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						519.2
8LV66A.30.21	Feat. 2		Light Fraction						
8LV66a.31.1	TU1	P	Vert. Fauna						10.7
8LV66a.31.2	TU1	P	Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	0.2
8LV66a.31.3	TU1	P	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	2.9
8LV66a.32.1	TU1	Q	Vert. Fauna						1.4
8LV66a.33.1	Column	0-10	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						835.1
8LV66a.33.2	Column	0-10	Invert.	Oyster					4,163.0
8LV66a.33.3	Column	0-10	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	63.6
8LV66a.33.4	Column	0-10	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	23.3
8LV66a.33.5	Column	0-10	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	60.5
8LV66a.33.6	Column	0-10	Invert.	Merceneria					284.8
8LV66a.33.7	Column	0-10	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			6	1.2
8LV66a.33.8	Column	0-10	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					95.5
8LV66a.33.9	Column	0-10	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					5.2
8LV66a.33.10	Column	0-10	Invert.	Coral					0.4
8LV66a.33.11	Column	0-10	Invert.	Barnacle					18.2
8LV66a.33.12	Column	0-10	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	5.7
8LV66a.33.13	Column	0-10	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				36.7
8LV66a.33.14	Column	0-10	Vert. Fauna						19.4
8LV66a.33.15	Column	0-10	Lithic	Quartz	Biface Frag				0.7
8LV66a.33.16	Column	0-10	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble				0.2
8LV66a.33.17	Column	0-10	1/8" Invert.						1,323.9
8LV66a.33.18	Column	0-10	1/8" Botanical						8.2
8LV66a.33.19	Column	0-10	1/8" Vert. Fauna						26.8
8LV66a.33.20	Column	0-10	1/8" Fired Clay						0.2
8LV66a.33.21	Column	0-10	1/8" Lithic						0.2
8LV66a.33.22	Column	0-10	1/8" Pottery						0.0
8LV66a.33.23	Column	0-10	1/8" Historic	Glass					0.0
8LV66A.34.1	Column	10--20	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						
8LV66A.34.2	Column	10--20	1/8" Invert.						1,076.6
8LV66A.34.3	Column	10--20	1/8" Botanical						<0.1
8LV66A.34.4	Column	10--20	1/8" Fired Clay						1.5
8LV66A.34.5	Column	10--20	1/8" Lithic						0.6
8LV66A.34.6	Column	10--20	1/8" Vert. Fauna						30.1
8LV66A.34.7	Column	10--20	Invert.	Oyster					4,225.0
8LV66A.34.8	Column	10--20	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					185.0
8LV66A.34.9	Column	10--20	Invert.	Merceneria					304.9
8LV66A.34.10	Column	10--20	Invert.	Barnacle					18.5
8LV66A.34.11	Column	10--20	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	8.9
8LV66A.34.12	Column	10--20	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	30.9
8LV66A.34.13	Column	10--20	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			1	4.8
8LV66A.34.14	Column	10--20	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	10.1

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66A.34.15	Column	10--20	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				69.2
8LV66A.34.16	Column	10--20	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	1.2
8LV66A.34.17	Column	10--20	Invert.	Coral				2	0.4
8LV66A.34.18	Column	10--20	Vert. Fauna						28.7
8LV66A.34.19	Column	10--20	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body		Plain	1	4.8
8LV66A.34.20	Column	10--20	Pottery		Crumb			2	2.8
8LV66A.34.21	Column	10--20	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	1.0
8LV66A.34.22	Column	10--20	Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Body			1	2.3
8LV66A.34.23	Column	10--20	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.34.24	Column	10--20	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.35.1	Column	20-30	1/8" Invert.						931.0
8LV66A.35.2	Column	20-30	1/8" Vert. Fauna						17.5
8LV66A.35.3	Column	20-30	1/8" Botanical						<0.1
8LV66A.35.4	Column	20-30	1/8" Pottery						0.3
8LV66A.35.5	Column	20-30	1/8" Fired Clay						0.5
8LV66A.35.6	Column	20-30	Invert.	Oyster					4,399.5
8LV66A.35.7	Column	20-30	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	35.1
8LV66A.35.8	Column	20-30	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	21.3
8LV66A.35.9	Column	20-30	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Unmod.			1	10.7
8LV66A.35.10	Column	20-30	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.				297.0
8LV66A.35.11	Column	20-30	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	1.1
8LV66A.35.12	Column	20-30	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					0.8
8LV66A.35.13	Column	20-30	Invert.	Coral	Frag.			1	0.2
8LV66A.35.14	Column	20-30	Vert. Fauna						36.7
8LV66A.35.15	Column	20-30	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				40.6
8LV66A.35.16	Column	20-30	Vert. Fauna						4.0
8LV66A.35.17	Column	20-30	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					210.9
8LV66A.35.18	Column	20-30	Invert.	Barnacle					15.5
8LV66A.35.19	Column	20-30	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body		Plain	1	7.6
8LV66A.35.20	Column	20-30	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		Plain	2	8.7
8LV66A.35.21	Column	20-30	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						613.2
8LV66A.35.22	Column	20-30	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.35.23	Column	20-30	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.36.1	Column	30-40	Vert. Fauna						27.7
8LV66A.36.2	Column	30-40	Invert.	Oyster					5,371.1
8LV66A.36.3	Column	30-40	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					282.1
8LV66A.36.4	Column	30-40	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			2	66.5
8LV66A.36.5	Column	30-40	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	99.7
8LV66A.36.6	Column	30-40	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	2.9
8LV66A.36.7	Column	30-40	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			6	0.8
8LV66A.36.8	Column	30-40	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				65.7
8LV66A.36.9	Column	30-40	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				0.8
8LV66A.36.10	Column	30-40	Invert.	Barnacle					21.1
8LV66A.36.11	Column	30-40	Invert.	Coral					0.7
8LV66A.36.12	Column	30-40	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.				319.8
8LV66A.36.13	Column	30-40	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	1.1
8LV66A.36.14	Column	30-40	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			2	0.4
8LV66A.36.15	Column	30-40	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						524.9
8LV66A.36.16	Column	30-40	1/8" Vert. Fauna						32.2
8LV66A.36.17	Column	30-40	1/8" Invert.						1,138.0
8LV66A.36.18	Column	30-40	1/8" Fired Clay						0.8
8LV66A.36.19	Column	30-40	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.36.20	Column	30-40	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.37.1	Column	40-50	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						784.0
8LV66A.37.2	Column	40-50	Invert.	Oyster					6,685.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66A.37.3	Column	40-50	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					181.4
8LV66A.37.4	Column	40-50	Invert.	Merceneria					523.7
8LV66A.37.5	Column	40-50	Invert.	Barnacle					12.6
8LV66A.37.6	Column	40-50	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	77.6
8LV66A.37.7	Column	40-50	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve				4	1.1
8LV66A.37.8	Column	40-50	Invert.	Coral	Frag.				0.9
8LV66A.37.9	Column	40-50	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			7	2.4
8LV66A.37.10	Column	40-50	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	22.0
8LV66A.37.11	Column	40-50	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	5.5
8LV66A.37.12	Column	40-50	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				114.6
8LV66A.37.13	Column	40-50	Vert. Fauna						18.6
8LV66A.37.14	Column	40-50	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body		UID	3	8.6
8LV66A.37.15	Column	40-50	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Body		Plain	1	1.7
8LV66A.37.16	Column	40-50	1/8" Invert.						1,017.3
8LV66A.37.17	Column	40-50	1/8" Vert. Fauna						25.3
8LV66A.37.18	Column	40-50	1/8" Fired Clay						0.4
8LV66A.37.19	Column	40-50	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.37.20	Column	40-50	Light Fraction						
8LV66a.38.1	Column	50-60	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						152.2
8LV66a.38.2	Column	50-60	Invert.	Oyster					7,261.3
8LV66a.38.3	Column	50-60	Invert.	Merceneria					318.3
8LV66a.38.4	Column	50-60	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			2	67.2
8LV66a.38.5	Column	50-60	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					88.8
8LV66a.38.6	Column	50-60	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	4.6
8LV66a.38.7	Column	50-60	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	31.4
8LV66a.38.8	Column	50-60	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	0.8
8LV66a.38.9	Column	50-60	Invert.	Barnacle					4.6
8LV66a.38.10	Column	50-60	Vert. Fauna						3.9
8LV66a.38.11	Column	50-60	Misc. Rock	Lmstn.	Pebble			1	11.8
8LV66a.38.12	Column	50-60	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body		UID	1	17.5
8LV66a.38.13	Column	50-60	1/8" Invert.						250.2
8LV66a.38.14	Column	50-60	1/8" Vert. Fauna						3.8
8LV66a.38.15	Column	50-60	1/8" Botanical						0.1
8LV66a.38.16	Column	50-60	1/8" Fired Clay						0.0
8LV66A.38.17	Column	50-60	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.38.18	Column	50-60	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.39.1	Column	60-70	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						105.3
8LV66A.39.2	Column	60-70	1/8" Invert.						64.5
8LV66A.39.3	Column	60-70	1/8" Vert. Fauna						1.6
8LV66A.39.4	Column	60-70	Invert.	Oyster					4,378.9
8LV66A.39.5	Column	60-70	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					106.0
8LV66A.39.6	Column	60-70	Invert.	Merceneria					253.8
8LV66A.39.7	Column	60-70	Invert.	Crown Conch	Frag.			1	28.8
8LV66A.39.8	Column	60-70	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	27.3
8LV66A.39.9	Column	60-70	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			1	30.7
8LV66A.39.10	Column	60-70	Invert.	Barnacle					4.0
8LV66A.39.11	Column	60-70	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					0.9
8LV66A.39.12	Column	60-70	Invert.	Coral				1	0.2
8LV66A.39.13	Column	60-70	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				2.5
8LV66A.39.14	Column	60-70	Vert. Fauna						2.5
8LV66A.39.15	Column	60-70	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	7.7
8LV66A.39.16	Column	60-70	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.39.17	Column	60-70	Light Fraction						
8LV66a.40.1	Column	70-80	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						177.7
8LV66a.40.2	Column	70-80	Invert.	Oyster					6,041.6

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66a.40.3	Column	70-80	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					88.9
8LV66a.40.4	Column	70-80	Invert.	Merceneria					190.7
8LV66a.40.5	Column	70-80	Invert.	Oyster	Frag.				2.8
8LV66a.40.6	Column	70-80	Invert.	Barnacle					3.3
8LV66a.40.7	Column	70-80	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					0.4
8LV66a.40.8	Column	70-80	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Tool			2	113.0
8LV66a.40.9	Column	70-80	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	20.7
8LV66a.40.10	Column	70-80	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			3	24.1
8LV66a.40.11	Column	70-80	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			1	21.5
8LV66a.40.12	Column	70-80	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			4	7.6
8LV66a.40.13	Column	70-80	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body		UID	1	2.8
8LV66a.40.14	Column	70-80	Botanical	Charcoal				1	0.2
8LV66a.40.15	Column	70-80	Vert. Fauna					11	33.7
8LV66a.40.16	Column	70-80	1/8" Vert. Fauna						3.2
8LV66a.40.17	Column	70-80	1/8" Botanical						0.1
8LV66a.40.18	Column	70-80	1/8" Invert.						172.6
8LV66A.40.19	Column	70-80	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.40.20	Column	70-80	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.41.1	Column	80-90	Vert. Fauna						12.4
8LV66A.41.2	Column	80-90	Invert.	Oyster					5,017.7
8LV66A.41.3	Column	80-90	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.				406.4
8LV66A.41.4	Column	80-90	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				133.8
8LV66A.41.5	Column	80-90	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	70.9
8LV66A.41.6	Column	80-90	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	44.6
8LV66A.41.7	Column	80-90	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl			3	57.2
8LV66A.41.8	Column	80-90	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			1	13.7
8LV66A.41.9	Column	80-90	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	2.5
8LV66A.41.10	Column	80-90	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				23.9
8LV66A.41.11	Column	80-90	Invert.	Barnacle					2.4
8LV66A.41.12	Column	80-90	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				2.4
8LV66A.41.13	Column	80-90	1/8" Invert.						206.3
8LV66A.41.14	Column	80-90	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						88.8
8LV66A.41.15	Column	80-90	1/8" Vert. Fauna						5.6
8LV66A.41.16	Column	80-90	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.41.17	Column	80-90	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.42.1	Column	90-100	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						314.6
8LV66A.42.2	Column	90-100	Invert.	Oyster					7,225.5
8LV66A.42.3	Column	90-100	Invert.	Merceneria					393.8
8LV66A.42.4	Column	90-100	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					205.0
8LV66A.42.5	Column	90-100	Invert.	Barnacle					4.7
8LV66A.42.6	Column	90-100	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Unmod.				0.4
8LV66A.42.7	Column	90-100	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	385.0
8LV66A.42.8	Column	90-100	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl				82.3
8LV66A.42.9	Column	90-100	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Columella			1	13.6
8LV66A.42.10	Column	90-100	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.3
8LV66A.42.11	Column	90-100	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				26.0
8LV66A.42.12	Column	90-100	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	69.6
8LV66A.42.13	Column	90-100	Vert. Fauna						13.5
8LV66A.42.14	Column	90-100	1/8" Invert.						512.7
8LV66A.42.15	Column	90-100	1/8" Vert. Fauna						12.1
8LV66A.42.16	Column	90-100	1/8" Fired Clay						0.2
8LV66A.42.17	Column	90-100	1/8" Botanical						0.1
8LV66A.42.18	Column	90-100	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.42.19	Column	90-100	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.43.1	Column	100-110	Vert. Fauna						24.7

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66A.43.2	Column	100-110	Invert.	Oyster					5,710.1
8LV66A.43.3	Column	100-110	Invert.	Merceneria					791.2
8LV66A.43.4	Column	100-110	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					97.2
8LV66A.43.5	Column	100-110	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			1	15.6
8LV66A.43.6	Column	100-110	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			4	36.6
8LV66A.43.7	Column	100-110	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.			1	0.2
8LV66A.43.8	Column	100-110	Invert.	Barnacle					2.6
8LV66A.43.9	Column	100-110	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Outer Whorl				45.2
8LV66A.43.10	Column	100-110	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella				25.8
8LV66A.43.11	Column	100-110	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.				0.6
8LV66A.43.12	Column	100-110	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			1	3.0
8LV66A.43.13	Column	100-110	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	3.7
8LV66A.43.14	Column	100-110	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				20.0
8LV66A.43.15	Column	100-110	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				11.2
8LV66A.43.16	Column	100-110	Invert.	Misc.	Frag.				12.5
8LV66A.43.17	Column	100-110	Invert.	Coral					19.1
8LV66A.43.18	Column	100-110	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						920.7
8LV66A.43.19	Column	100-110	1/8" Invert.						834.6
8LV66A.43.20	Column	100-110	1/8" Vert. Fauna						34.2
8LV66A.43.21	Column	100-110	1/8" Botanical						0.4
8LV66A.43.22	Column	100-110	1/8" Fired Clay						0.4
8LV66A.43.23	Column	100-110	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.44.1	Column	110-114	Vert. Fauna						11.2
8LV66A.44.2	Column	110-114	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					14.4
8LV66A.44.3	Column	110-114	Invert.	Oyster					1,631.8
8LV66A.44.4	Column	110-114	Invert.	Merceneria					536.9
8LV66A.44.5	Column	110-114	1/8" Invert.						408.4
8LV66A.44.6	Column	110-114	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						364.8
8LV66A.44.7	Column	110-114	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				14.7
8LV66A.44.8	Column	110-114	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			3	0.8
8LV66A.44.9	Column	110-114	Invert.	Misc.	Frag.				26.2
8LV66A.44.10	Column	110-114	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.9
8LV66A.44.11	Column	110-114	1/8" Vert. Fauna						16.0
8LV66A.44.12	Column	110-114	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.44.13	Column	110-114	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.45.1	Column	114-120	Vert. Fauna						3.8
8LV66A.45.2	Column	114-120	Invert.	Oyster	Frag.				532.4
8LV66A.45.3	Column	114-120	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				44.6
8LV66A.45.4	Column	114-120	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.				657.7
8LV66A.45.5	Column	114-120	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	221.3
8LV66A.45.6	Column	114-120	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			7	17.5
8LV66A.45.7	Column	114-120	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			2	4.6
8LV66A.45.8	Column	114-120	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				19.2
8LV66A.45.9	Column	114-120	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			1	0.2
8LV66A.45.10	Column	114-120	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Columella			1	14.1
8LV66A.45.11	Column	114-120	Invert.	UID	Frag.				111.3
8LV66A.45.12	Column	114-120	1/8" Invert.						226.8
8LV66A.45.13	Column	114-120	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						272.9
8LV66A.45.14	Column	114-120	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Body		Plain	1	2.8
8LV66A.45.15	Column	114-120	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb		Stmp.	1	1.2
8LV66A.45.16	Column	114-120	1/8" Vert. Fauna						8.9
8LV66A.45.17	Column	114-120	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.46.1	Column	120-130	Vert. Fauna						13.3
8LV66A.46.2	Column	120-130	Invert.	Oyster					1,011.8
8LV66A.46.3	Column	120-130	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				14.8

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66A.46.4	Column	120-130	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					124.9
8LV66A.46.5	Column	120-130	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Unmod.			1	0.6
8LV66A.46.6	Column	120-130	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Unmod.			1	64.0
8LV66A.46.7	Column	120-130	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	90.6
8LV66A.46.8	Column	120-130	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.				5.7
8LV66A.46.9	Column	120-130	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			2	7.9
8LV66A.46.10	Column	120-130	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	11.2
8LV66A.46.11	Column	120-130	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			1	13.0
8LV66A.46.12	Column	120-130	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.			2	183.6
8LV66A.46.13	Column	120-130	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				48.7
8LV66A.46.14	Column	120-130	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			8	4.8
8LV66A.46.15	Column	120-130	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			5	6.1
8LV66A.46.16	Column	120-130	Invert.	Misc.	Frag.				5.1
8LV66A.46.17	Column	120-130	1/8" Invert.						299.9
8LV66A.46.18	Column	120-130	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						294.3
8LV66A.46.19	Column	120-130	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					3.4
8LV66A.46.20	Column	120-130	1/8" Vert. Fauna						24.9
8LV66A.46.21	Column	120-130	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.46.22	Column	120-130	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.47.1	Column	130-138	Vert. Fauna						16.2
8LV66A.47.2	Column	130-138	Invert.	Oyster	Frag.				661.1
8LV66A.47.3	Column	130-138	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Frag.				309.4
8LV66A.47.4	Column	130-138	Invert.	Pear Whelk	Frag.			9	42.4
8LV66A.47.5	Column	130-138	Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			3	36.2
8LV66A.47.6	Column	130-138	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			2	16.4
8LV66A.47.7	Column	130-138	Invert.	Crown Conch	Unmod.			1	7.4
8LV66A.47.8	Column	130-138	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			10	4.9
8LV66A.47.9	Column	130-138	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			4	1.4
8LV66A.47.10	Column	130-138	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Columella			3	5.0
8LV66A.47.11	Column	130-138	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Outer Whorl			8	8.6
8LV66A.47.12	Column	130-138	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				13.7
8LV66A.47.13	Column	130-138	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			2	10.8
8LV66A.47.14	Column	130-138	Invert.	Barnacle					0.7
8LV66A.47.15	Column	130-138	Invert.	UID	Frag.				109.0
8LV66A.47.16	Column	130-138	Invert.	Merceneria	Frag.				8.1
8LV66A.47.17	Column	130-138	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve	Unmod.				1.3
8LV66A.47.18	Column	130-138	1/8" Invert.						234.5
8LV66A.47.19	Column	130-138	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						210.3
8LV66A.47.20	Column	130-138	1/8" Vert. Fauna						18.9
8LV66A.47.21	Column	130-138	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.47.22	Column	130-138	Light Fraction						
8LV66a.48.1	Column	138-148	<1/8" Assort. Mat.						95.7
8LV66a.48.2	Column	138-148	Invert.	Oyster					131.4
8LV66a.48.3	Column	138-148	Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					74.2
8LV66a.48.4	Column	138-148	Invert.	Merceneria				1	59.4
8LV66a.48.5	Column	138-148	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.			11	15.7
8LV66a.48.6	Column	138-148	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.			4	1.4
8LV66a.48.7	Column	138-148	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				4.5
8LV66a.48.8	Column	138-148	Invert.	Barnacle					0.5
8LV66a.48.9	Column	138-148	Invert.						1.5
8LV66a.48.10	Column	138-148	Vert. Fauna						3.0
8LV66a.48.11	Column	138-148	Concretion					6	5.5
8LV66a.48.12	Column	138-148	1/8" Invert.						66.9
8LV66a.48.13	Column	138-148	1/8" Vert. Fauna						8.6
8LV66a.48.14	Column	138-148	1/8" Botanical						0.0

Catalog Number	Prov.	Level	Material	Material_Type	Form	Decoration	Surf. Treat.	Count	Weight
8LV66a.48.15	Column	138-148	1/8" Concretion						1.1
8LV66A.48.16	Column	138-148	Soil Sample						
8LV66A.48.17	Column	138-148	Light Fraction						
8LV66A.49.1	Feat. 3		<1/8" Assort. Mat.						324.7
8LV66A.49.2	Feat. 3		Invert.	Oyster					1,811.6
8LV66A.49.3	Feat. 3		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					205.6
8LV66A.49.4	Feat. 3		Invert.	Barnacle					2.0
8LV66A.49.5	Feat. 3		Invert.	Merceneria					54.1
8LV66A.49.6	Feat. 3		Invert.	Misc. Bivalve					3.3
8LV66A.49.7	Feat. 3		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Unmod.				2.2
8LV66A.49.8	Feat. 3		Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				26.0
8LV66A.49.9	Feat. 3		Invert.	Tulip Shell	Frag.			2	49.4
8LV66A.49.10	Feat. 3		Vert. Fauna						23.8
8LV66A.49.11	Feat. 3		Lithic	Chert	Flake			1	1.9
8LV66A.49.12	Feat. 3		Pottery	Spicule Temp.	Crumb			1	0.4
8LV66A.49.13	Feat. 3		1/8" Botanical						0.1
8LV66A.49.14	Feat. 3		1/8" Invert.						259.6
8LV66A.49.15	Feat. 3		1/8" Vert. Fauna						20.5
8LV66a.50.1	TU1	Clean up	Vert. Fauna						24.8
8LV66a.50.2	TU1	Clean up	Pottery	Lmstn. Temp.	Crumb			1	2.0
8LV66a.50.3	TU1	Clean up	Pottery	Sand Temp.	Crumb			1	0.1
8LV66a.50.4	TU1	Clean up	Invert.	Lightning Whelk	Frag.			1	8.3
8LV66a.50.5	TU1	Clean up	Invert.	Misc. Gastropod	Frag.				16.3
8LV66A.51.1	Surface		Lithic	Igneous rock	Plummet			1	62.5

APPENDIX B:

RADIOCARBON DATA

Prov.	Material	Beta Lab Number	Measured 14C Age BP	13C/12C Ratio (o/oo)	Conventional 14C Age BP	2-sigma Cal AD/BC	2-sigma Cal BP
<u>8LV2</u>							
TU1 52-80 cmbd	charcoal	413225	2310 ± 30	-25.6	2300 ± 30	BC 400–360	2350–2310
TU1 80-90 cmbd	charcoal	413226	1730 ± 30	-26.9	1700 ± 30	AD 255–300 AD 315–405	1695–1650 1635–1545
TU2 Stratum V	charcoal	421081	1640 ± 30	-24.6	1650 ± 30	AD 340–425	1610–1525
TU2 Feature 4	charcoal	421082	2140 ± 30	-25.3	2140 ± 30	BC 350–305 BC 210–90 BC 65–60	2300–2250 2160–2040 2015–2010
<u>8LV41</u>							
Stratum I	charcoal	437622	1540 ± 30	-26.8	1510 ± 30	AD 435–490 AD 535–610	1515–1460 1415–1340
Stratum II	charcoal	437623	1620 ± 30	-27.1	1590 ± 30	AD 400–545	1550–1405
<u>8LV42</u>							
TU8 Column 6	charcoal	421087	1600 ± 30	-26.1	1580 ± 30	AD 405–550	1545–1400
TU11 Column 5	charcoal	421088	1460 ± 30	-26.3	1440 ± 30	AD 570–655	1380–1295
TU11 Column 14	charcoal	421089	1370 ± 30	-24.6	1380 ± 30	AD 620–670	1330–1280
Feature 25A[1]	charcoal	470190	-	-24.9	1560 ± 30	AD 420-564 (95.4%)	1530-1386
Feature 25C[1]	charcoal	470191	-	-26.3	1500 ± 30	AD 432-489 (10.6%) AD 532-638 (84.8%)	1518-1461 1418-1312
Feature 33	charcoal	421090	1630 ± 30	-26.6	1600 ± 30	AD 395–540	1555–1410
Feature 34	charcoal	421091	1430 ± 30	-25.0	1430 ± 30	AD 575–655	1375–1295
Feature 44	charcoal	421092	1440 ± 30	-25.3	1440 ± 30	AD 570–655	1380–1295
Feature 35	charcoal	421093	1590 ± 30	-26.5	1570 ± 30	AD 415–560	1535–1390
Feature 44N	charcoal	421094	1610 ± 30	-26.4	1590 ± 30	AD 400–545	1550–1405
Feature 39SE	charcoal	421095	1470 ± 30	-25.5	1460 ± 30	AD 550–650	1400–1300
<u>8LV66a</u>							
TU1 Column 9	charcoal	421084	1690 ± 30	-25.1	1690 ± 30	AD 255–295 AD 320–415	1695–1655 1630–1535

TU1 Column 11	charcoal	421085	2030 ± 30	-26.4	2010 ± 30	BC 85–75 BC 55–AD 60	2035–2015 2005–1890
TU1 Feature 1	charcoal	421086	3630 ± 50	-23.3	3660 ± 50	BC 2195–2165 BC 2150–1900	4145–4115 4100–3850
TU1 Column 5	charcoal	437621	1310 ± 30	-24.8	1310 ± 30	AD 655–725 AD 740–770	1295–1225 1210–1180
TU1 Column 3[1]	charcoal	470194	-	-24.6	1130 ± 30	AD 860–988 AD 805–842 AD 777–791	1090–962 1145–1108 1173–1159
TU1 Column 14[1]	charcoal	470195	-	-27.9	2440 ± 30	BC 592–408 BC 751–682 BC 669–636 BC 626–614	2541–2357 2700–2631 2618–2585 2575–2563
TU1 Feature 2[1]	charcoal	470196	-	-24.4	2730 ± 30	BC 930–812	2879–2761
<u>8LV137</u>							
TU1 Level C	nutshell	381199	850 ± 30	-25.8	840 ± 30	AD 1155–1260	795–690
TU1 Stratum IIIb	charcoal	381200	1200 ± 30	-25.3	1200 ± 30	AD 720–740 AD 765–895	1230–1210 1185–1055
TU2 Level C	nutshell	381203	1170 ± 30	-25.4	1160 ± 30	AD 775–970	1175–980
TU2 Stratum IV[1]	charcoal	495302	-	-25.3	1190 ± 30	AD 766–898 AD 924–945 AD 722–740	1184–1052 1026–1005 1228–1210
TU3 Stratum II	charcoal	439376	1490 ± 30	-27.0	1460 ± 30	AD 550–650	1400–1300
Auger 255 cmbs	oyster shell	439377	1700 ± 30	-2.4	2070 ± 30	AD 440–630	1510–1320
Auger 204 cmbs	oyster shell	439378	1920 ± 30	-4.0	2260 ± 30	AD 240–420	1710–1530
<u>8LV290</u>							
TU2 Stratum III	charcoal	381204	1510 ± 30	-26.3	1490 ± 30	AD 540–640	1410–1310
TU1 Stratum III[1]	charcoal	495299	-	-25.2	1400 ± 30	AD 597–670	1353–1280
TU1 Feature 1[1]	charcoal	469274	-	-26.1	1620 ± 30	AD 382–538	1568–1412
TU2 Feature 4[1]	charcoal	469273	-	-25.2	1230 ± 30	AD 760–882 AD 688–751	1190–1068 1262–1199
<u>8LV293</u>							
TU1 Level C	nutshell	381201	1000 ± 30	-27.5	960 ± 30	AD 1020–1155	930–795

TU2 Level D	nutshell	381202	930 ± 30	-27.6	890 ± 30	AD 1040–1220	910–730
TU1 Feature 4[1]	charcoal	469270	-	-25.3	980 ± 30	AD 993–1154	957–796
TU2 Feature 7a[1]	charcoal	469271	-	-27.2	990 ± 30	AD 989–1152	961–798
TU3 Stratum Ib[1]	nutshell	469272	-	-26.6	1100 ± 30	AD 886–1013	1064–937

[1] reporting protocols for Beta Analytic as of mid-2017; all other assays reported by older protocols that included measured, as well as conventional age estimates. New protocols provide probability estimates for assays with more than one intercept with calibration curve.