PHASE III EXCAVATIONS AT THE GABOR PREHISTORIC SITE (7NC-D-131B), S.R. 4, OGLETOWN INTERCHANGE, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE

Prepared for

Delaware Department of Transportation

Prepared by

URS Corporation
561 Cedar Lane
Florence, New Jersey

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ABSTRACT

This report provides a summary of the Phase III data recovery excavations Rutgers University's Center for Public Archaeology (Rutgers) conducted at the Gabor Prehistoric Site (7NC-D-131B) in New Castle County, Delaware. At the request of the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), URS Corporation (URS) prepared this report from materials provided by Rutgers, including field notes, artifacts, and portions of Rutgers' incomplete report. In brief, data recovery excavations revealed several spatially discrete occupations dating to the Late Archaic, Transitional (or Woodland I), and Late Woodland (or Woodland II) periods. Bare Island and Poplar Island projectile points characterized Late Archaic occupations at the site. Several projectile points scattered across the site area date to the Middle Archaic period, suggesting transient use of the Gabor landscape at that time. Analysis of the distribution of debitage and identifiable projectile points show that several discrete areas are present within the site area, marking locations of short-term occupations that may have been linked to hunting and other extractive tasks. Retooling using locally available jasper was a prominent task at these components. The Late Woodland component, characterized by a small assemblage of Riggins Fabric-Impressed pottery, may represent a small, seasonal hamlet occupation, perhaps tied to the location of a swidden field. Rutgers encountered no structural features to suggest the presence of a house. The various components identified within the Gabor Site are viewed within an interpretive framework based on the concept of "house societies." Small components or occupations are seen as segments of complete households, domestic units that form an organizing principal for understanding the use of the landscape through time. A house society functions together as a group within a macro-band base camp and segments into smaller units identifiable as micro-band exploitative camps.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of Phase III data recovery excavations conducted by Rutgers University Center for Public Archaeology, Department of Anthropology (Rutgers) at the Gabor Prehistoric Site (7NC-D-131B) in New Castle County, Delaware (Figure 1.1). The Gabor Site was formerly located (prior to construction) in the State Route 4, Ogletown Interchange, New Castle County, Delaware. URS prepared this report for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) based on the artifacts and associated excavation records from the Phase III investigation conducted by Rutgers University's Center for Public Archaeology, Department of Anthropology (Rutgers). Phase III data recovery excavations were conducted under the direction of John Cavallo for DelDOT in September through December 1994. This site had been identified during Phase I investigations conducted in 1986 by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (UDCAR) (Coleman, Hoseth, and Custer 1987). Phase II investigations were conducted in 1992 and 1993 (Hoseth and Seidel 1994). In the course of this previous work, three features (Features 3, 5, and 6) were identified as potential semi-subterranean pithouses, considered as the remains of "enclosed residential structures" (Hoseth, and Seidel 1994: 45). On the basis of these three features, as well as the general density of artifacts, the site was recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Since avoidance of the site was not a feasible alternative, data recovery excavations were recommended and subsequently carried out.

RUTGERS' PHASE III INVESTIGATIONS

Since the three above-noted features were the basis of the site's potential National Register eligibility, Rutgers' Phase III data recovery excavations focused on the attempt to identify the three features as pithouses and assess their supposed cultural status. These features are of interest, since archaeological work in Delaware since the late 1970s has uncovered a number of shallow depressions identified either as 1) semi-subterranean pithouses (or domestic structures with shallow pit features in their interiors) or 2) natural tree falls that incorporated cultural materials into the depressions caused by uprooted, tilting root balls. As a feature category, these shallow depressions are unique to Delaware, not having been described or documented elsewhere in the Middle Atlantic region. Rutgers analyses of the three features at the Gabor Site are presented in Appendix B.

Rutgers' Phase III data recovery investigations failed to confirm these three features as cultural in origin. All three of the features were identified as natural tree falls and not semi-subterranean pithouses or features associated with a domestic structure. In fact, a major section of the Rutgers' fragmentary text consists of an extended discussion of the potentially natural origin of these features in Delaware (as noted above, this text—extracted from Dr. Raymond Muller's chemical analysis of soils and discussion of potential pithouses—is presented in Appendix B).

Rutgers' excavations did convey a basic picture of site structure apart from issues dealing with the nature of pit features. Their excavations showed that most of the site was composed of a

Figure 1.1 Portion of Newark East Quadrangle, Showing Location of the Gabor Site (7NC-D-131B) (Source: Maptech 1997).

series of small Archaic components, likely specialized exploitative or hunting stations, and a "macro-band base camp" related to the Slaughter Creek Complex of the Woodland stage. The horizontal distribution of debitage and other lithic materials from the plowzone horizon—presented as a series of *Surfer* maps in Chapter IV—clearly shows several discrete chipping loci arranged by raw material category. Artifacts recovered from the Phase III investigations numbered 10,033 specimens. Most of this sample is composed of debitage (n=4,839), while other artifacts included ceramics (n=117), bifaces (n=44), projectile points and other hafted bifacial tools (n=46), cores (n=63), cobble tools (n=12), flake tools (n=38) and fire-cracked rock (FCR). As noted, most of these materials likely relate to several small, Archaic stage occupations, perhaps short-term camps.

Identifiable projectile points include Savannah River and Bare Island cognates, as well as Poplar Island, Perkiomen, and Susquehanna types. Specimens classed as Orient Fishtail types, straddling the Late Archaic (or Transitional) to Early Woodland period boundary, are also included in the Phase III assemblage. Although Orient types were present, no Early Woodland period ceramics were found during Phase III excavations, nor were any recovered during the earlier Phase I and II investigations. The ceramics recovered from the site, all clustering in the western edge of the site area, belong to the Late Woodland Riggins ware group, and are interpreted as marking the locale of a small, hamlet-type occupation. Indeed, most of the sherds appear to belong to a small range of vessels, perhaps associated with a single-family domestic unit. Riggins Ware has been placed within the Slaughter Creek complex as recognized in Delaware. Triangular Levanna points recovered during Phase III investigations may be associated with this Late Woodland period component. No additional evidence was found during Phase III for a Middle Archaic occupation suggested by a LeCroy bifurcate specimen recovered during Phase I and II investigations and prominently illustrated on the cover of the report detailing the work (Coleman, Hoseth, and Seidel 1994: cover and page 37, Figure 27*e*). The latter point, found in many surface collections from a variety of topographic settings, is best interpreted as a stray point find.

URS REPORT PRODUCTION

As noted above, this report was produced based on the artifacts and associated documents obtained from Rutgers. Rutgers labeled and washed all artifacts in preparation for analysis and report production. In addition, a complete inventory of the materials was recovered and supplied in digital format to URS. Rutgers completed portions of a report, though neither detailed analyses of artifacts nor their distribution across the site are offered within these materials. The variable parts of the Rutgers text used here are noted when appropriate. In many ways, the current report was a difficult one to prepare. The provided materials exhibited numerous discrepancies between feature logs and unit notes; in some cases, maps and associated field notes for significant features were missing altogether. These discrepancies are noted in Chapter IV when appropriate. Although numerous flotation samples had been taken, none were present with the materials retrieved from Rutgers, and no data indicating the processing of such material was evident. Blood residue samples were taken (from projectile points and associated soil samples);

however, URS decided not to sample these items, given concerns of the technique's usefulness and the long-term storage of the samples.

The current report follows a standard format. Following this introduction, Chapter II details the local site environment, while Chapter III presents an overview of the prehistoric cultural background. This presentation diverges from the standard framework long used in Delaware and established by Custer. Terms such as Woodland I and Woodland II and not used herein. Categorization originally established by Griffin (1967) is used instead to convey the long trajectory of Eastern United States prehistory, which includes the Delmarva Peninsula. Chapter IV presents the results of analysis. The first section outlines the site's context and features present, while a second section summarizes the various categories of material culture recovered during Phase III investigations. Chapter V discusses the several discrete, Late Archaic occupations and the Late Woodland hamlet within the context of an ethnographically derived settlement model of these societies. Appendices include a complete artifact inventory and resumes of key personnel.

Many people helped with the production of this report. Daniel Eichinger and William P. Barse authored various sections of this document. Dr. Barse edited the entire report and is responsible for its archaeological content. Mr. Paul Elwork edited the report for style and consistency, while Lynda Bass and Scott Hood prepared report graphics. Drew Oberholtzer prepared photographs of the artifacts (digital and otherwise). Their efforts in this report are appreciated.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF THE GABOR SITE

This chapter briefly reviews the Gabor Site's environmental setting. Rutgers completed a fragment of this chapter; this contribution is summarized herein, and is not a word-for-word recapitulation. An incomplete section on the reconstruction of paleo-environments—drawn heavily from various works by Custer (1982, 1989, 1994), Custer and Silber (1995), Carbone (1976), and Wendland and Bryson (1974)—was attached to the above-noted fragment. Given its incomplete nature, this attachment is not included in this chapter.

The Gabor Site and general project area is located in east-central New Castle County, Delaware, at the interface of the Fall Line and Upper or High Coastal Plain physiographic provinces. The transition zone between these provinces is oriented in a northeast-southwest direction through the northern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula. Thomas (1966) designated this area as the Midpeninsular Drainage Divide. The majority of streams in this zone are tidal. As noted by Hoseth and Seidel (1994), streams with steep gradients once flowed from the adjacent Piedmont Uplands and deposited their loads of sorted sands, gravels, cobbles, and boulders that now comprise the Columbia Formation of the Quaternary Period found along the Fall Line. This formation caps older deposits of the Cretaceous age Potomac Formation, composed of silts and clays. These deposits are marine formations, as opposed to the later Columbia Formation, which is alluvial in origin.

These formations provided a wealth of cobble sources for lithic utilization. Sandstone cobbles, cobbles derived from vein quartz, and chert cobbles are the dominant gravel types in the area (cf. Jordan 1964). Dense cobble beds are visible in Cool Run and on the surface of the cultivated fields in the site area. Jordan (1964) states that the area between the Fall Line and the Smyrna River is the southernmost extent of very coarse glacial deposits of the Columbia Formation. In many localities, the resistance of these coarse-grained materials to erosion resulted in a topography characterized by rolling terrain with differences in elevation of up to 16 meters between the headwaters of larger streams and contiguous floodplain marshes.

The central portion of the Ogletown area, occupied by the Gabor Site, consists of extensive poorly drained woodlands, spring-fed ephemeral streams, and bay/basin features. In addition, the site area is only about six kilometers west of Churchman's Marsh. Within the general area of the Gabor Site, differences in elevation between the floodplain of White Clay Creek and the edge of the Fall Line measure about 52 meters. Although this differences in general elevation is less than that observed between the Piedmont and Fall Line provinces, Hoseth and Seidel contend that it was sufficient to have provided differences in the composition of local plant communities.

Soils within the Gabor Site area can be characterized as a mosaic of well and poorly drained types. The northern half of the project area is comprised of the Elsinboro-Delanco-Urban association. The southern half of the site area is characterized by the Sassafras-Fallsington-Matapeake association. According to the General Soil Map in the USDA soil survey report for New Castle County (Matthews and Lavoie 1970), the Elsinboro-Delanco-Urban land associations consist of level to gently sloping and well-drained to moderately well-drained, medium-textured soils. These soils are also characterized as moderately undisturbed to severely

disturbed. These soils, as expected, have formed in old alluvium on stream terraces. The old alluvium parent material of these soils comes from, in most cases, the deposits of the Columbia Formation, described above.

The other soil-mapping unit in the project area, the Sassafras-Fallsington-Matapeake association, is noted as level to gently rolling, with portions well drained or poorly drained and containing moderately coarse-textured to medium-textured soils found on upland localities. Again, the parent material is likely the underlying Columbia Formation noted earlier.

None of these soil-mapping units offer any potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits. Indeed, most of the buried archaeological assemblages in this region come from shallow deposits, covered by episodic and horizontally restricted blankets of wind-blown materials. Frequently, any shallowly buried archaeological context that resulted from natural processes has been largely disturbed through cultivation; in places, though, features are still preserved under thin blankets of eolian caps beneath plowzone horizons. It is assumed that such eolian processes sealed the preserved features at the Gabor Site.

Formerly, the project area was entirely rural in character, a description that applied less and less as development increased from the 1960s to the present time. Residential and commercial development has taken over many of the vast farms that once occupied the Ogletown region and New Castle County in general. During Rutgers' fieldwork in the early 1990s, the project area still maintained its rural character, though it was surrounded by a mosaic of developed areas that now characterize the region.

III. PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW OF THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION WITH AN EMPHASIS ON THE DELMARVA PENINSULA

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (15,000 – 10,000 B.P.)

The Paleoindian period encompasses the earliest securely documented evidence of human occupation within the Middle Atlantic region and North America. This period overlaps the final days of the Late Pleistocene and early part of the Holocene climatic episodes. At the beginning of this chronological period, the Laurentide ice sheet had retreated north of the Delaware River's headwaters, but still had an effect on the Delmarva Peninsula's weather patterns (Ogden 1977). The further withdrawal of the Laurentide ice sheet north of the Great Lakes mostly mitigated these effects by the end of the Paleoindian period.

Dated Paleoindian archaeological sites in the Middle Atlantic and the Northeast range from 11,200 to 10,000 years B.P., the oldest dating to around 11,400 years B.P. Kraft reviews most of these dates and their associations (2001:57 – 59). Some of these dated sites include the Vail Site in Maine, the Whipple Site in New Hampshire, and the Templeton Site in Connecticut. The Vail Site dated to around 10,500 B.P., the Whipple Site to around 10,300 B.P., and the Templeton Site to approximately 10,190 B.P. (Dent 1995). While the above evidence seems to point towards an initial occupation of the Middle Atlantic/Northeast region around 10,500 years ago, evidence for a possibly older human habitation was uncovered at Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Western Pennsylvania. Radiocarbon dates obtained from deep, stratified contexts ranged from circa 10,850 B.P. to circa 17,650 B.P. Although initially controversial, these dates have since gained general acceptance, and Meadowcroft Rockshelter is considered to be at least 12,000 years old (Custer 1996). Even though this site is located in Western Pennsylvania, it probably indicates that similarly aged Paleoindian sites are present in Eastern Pennsylvania (and the Delmarva Peninsula), dating to before 12,000 years B.P.

Paleoindian societies were probably organized into small groups or bands (Service 1959) that operated in ways similar to those employed by modern-day hunter/gatherers. While contemporary hunter/gatherers may actually derive the bulk of their protein from gathering plant resources, the preponderance of lithic tools designed for hunting and processing game animals recovered from Paleoindian sites seems to indicate the reverse for these prehistoric bands (Gardner 1974; Dent 1995). Therefore, the stone tools that made up their overall toolkit probably represent the most important possession of the roving Paleoindian hunter/gatherer bands.

Due to the importance of these toolkits, Paleoindians probably employed a cyclical settlement pattern centered on the quarries necessary to construct the proper lithic items (Gardner 1974, 1980). Paleoindians did not so much seasonally follow a specific resource, be it plant or animal, as occupy an area until its resources could no longer support them. In this way, a quarry-centered settlement pattern included larger base camps situated in close proximity to sources of high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic raw materials. The group or band would occupy these base camps, exploit the lithic resources, and use them to construct/maintain their toolkits, but only as long as the local food resources could sustain them. Smaller exploitative or hunting sites are also

found at varying distance from the quarry-centered base camp (Gardner 1980). The extreme curation or reworking of the blade element exhibited by many stray point finds, especially examples from localities that do not possess high-quality lithic resources, is a strong argument supporting the quarry-based camp settlement model. Gardner has argued that once a tool kit has been curated to its usable limit, a return to the quarry-tied base camp would be made in order to replenish raw materials (Gardner 1974). The lithic technologies made possible through this settlement pattern were utilized to successfully obtain and process local game animals, such as white-tailed deer, caribou, or elk. While the Paleoindian association with megafauna is well documented in the western United States, no megafaunal remains have been found in any eastern Paleoindian assemblages. These lithic technologies, described below, are the defining characteristics of the Paleoindian period.

The fluted projectile point is considered the hallmark lithic tool of the Paleoindian period. Based on work at sites comprising the Flint Run Complex, Gardner identified three distinct subphases within the larger fluted point phase (Gardner 1974). The well-known fluted Clovis point marks the oldest of these subphases. The Middle Paleo subphase, defined by smaller fluted points, follows this subperiod. Gardner equated the smaller fluted points of this subperiod with the classic Folsom points known from the Western United States (Gardner 1974). The Dalton-Hardaway subphase is the final one of the period, characterized by the minimally fluted Dalton and Hardaway projectile points. Various other tools are associated with these projectile points; these tools usually cannot be taken by themselves as diagnostic Paleoindian indicators. Examples of such stone tools include end or side scrapers, bifaces, blades, and spokeshaves, all associated with the hunting and processing of game animals. The Paleoindian archaeological record rarely contains stone tools specifically designed for processing plant material, such as manos, metates, hammerstones, or grinders. This lack does not indicate that the gathering of plant resources was not important, just that a larger emphasis was placed on hunting versus gathering. For instance, carbonized plant materials have been found in Paleoindian contexts. The remains of acalypha, blackberry, hackberry, hawthorn plum, and grape were recovered from a hearth in the Paleoindian portion of the Shawnee-Minisink Site (Dent 1991).

Survey work and analysis of extant Paleoindian point collections has provided some insight into the distribution of sites dating to this period. Custer has identified three major concentrations of Paleoindian sites with fluted projectile points in the northern part of the Delmarva Peninsula (Custer 1986, 1989, and 1996). These concentrations roughly divided the peninsula into upper, lower, and middle portions. The first (and upper) consists of northeastern Cecil County, Maryland and northwestern New Castle County, Delaware. It occupies the same general area as the Delaware Chalcedony Complex, which is a large outcrop of high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic material. The Delaware Chalcedony Complex consists of a series of chalcedony, jasper, and chert outcrops in northeastern Maryland, northwestern Delaware, and southeastern Pennsylvania (Custer et al. 1986). Tools manufactured from these types of lithic materials were desired for their durability, sharpness, and ease of maintenance. Most of the fluted points found in this area are made from local materials occurring as smaller outcrops of this large primary source, such as the jasper outcrops at Iron Hill in northern Delaware. No Paleoindian artifacts have been recovered from any quarry sites near these outcrops, as only the initial quarrying was actually done at these locations. Instead, these artifacts are found at reduction areas and hunting camps adjacent or near to the quarries. Examples of possible small hunting camps include the

Everett Site (7NC-D-21) and the Mitchell Farm Site (7NC-A-2). Both are near former, poorly drained sinkholes that would have been prime watering sources for large mammals and contained Paleo-aged artifacts from surface contexts. A radiocarbon date of around 11,530 B.P. was obtained from the latter site, but no fluted points were found in the context from which the carbon sample was obtained (Custer 1989).

This first concentration is the lightest of the three; no Paleoindian base camps have been found in this area, which seems strange in light of the readily available, high-quality lithic material. This absence is probably due to poor conditions for game animals at the time (i.e., less watering holes) relative to those found towards the center of the peninsula. Similar conditions existed in the southern (lower) portion of the peninsula, near the mouths of the Choptank and Nanticoke Rivers on the Chesapeake Bay (Custer 1989). Again, the Late Pleistocene conditions in this area were not particularly suited to large quantities of game animals: sea level was lower, the Chesapeake was not in its present location, and these areas were then headlands overlooking the confluence of the prehistoric Susquehanna, Potomac, Choptank, and Nanticoke Rivers. These headlands apparently could not sustain enough game animals to completely support roving bands of Paleoindian hunter-gatherers. Of course, such bands frequented these headlands for a reason: readily available supply of high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic resources. These resources consisted of large amounts of cobbles forming gravel point bar deposits in the confluence of the ancestral rivers noted above (Custer 1986, 1989, 1996).

The largest concentration of fluted projectile points occurs in the middle portion of the Delmarva Peninsula, on what is more properly known as the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide. This area marks the drainage divide between the present-day Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. During the Late Pleistocene, the divide consisted of a mixture of well and poorly drained areas especially suitable for both game animals. Specifically, many swamps, basins, and small bays containing fresh water existed in this area; the Paleoindian inhabitants in the area occupied the dry knolls and terraces overlooking these terrain features in order to exploit convenient game animal gathering places. For example, the base of a fluted point was found at the Snapp Site (7NC-G-101) in southern New Castle County, Delaware. This site occupied a once well-drained bluff surrounded by poorly drained freshwater woodlands and an embayed estuary (Custer and Silber 1995).

While the environment in this area is ideally suited to the proliferation of game animals—and thusly the procurement of said animals—lithic resources are scarce in the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide. The lithic assemblages from this area are usually constructed from high-quality cryptocrystalline materials not locally available. These materials were probably obtained from either quarries in the northern part of the peninsula (the Delaware Chalcedony Complex) or the extensive cobble resources in the south of the peninsula. As the above sources for high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic materials are either distant and/or isolated, it was necessary to carefully conserve the lithic resources brought into the mid-peninsular region. Therefore, the projectile points and tools recovered from the area generally exhibit evidence of careful maintenance and heavy resharpening. The Hughes Early Man Complex in central Kent County, Delaware is typical of Paleoindian sites along the drainage divide. The Hughes Complex consists of three separate sites (7K-E-10, -24, and –33) that in turn consist of six separate surface concentrations of Paleo-aged artifacts. Each of the concentrations resides upon different small,

well-drained knolls that all overlook a large, freshwater swamp. The points, bifaces, and flake tools found at these sites were all constructed from high-quality cryptocrystalline materials, many of which exhibit signs of heavy resharpening and reworking. Additionally, multiple-use stone tools, representing another strategy of lithic-resource conservation, were documented at the Hughes Complex (Custer 1989).

EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD (10,000 – 9000 B.P.)

It is generally accepted that the Early Archaic period of the Archaic stage coincides with the Late Pleistocene-to-Holocene transition. During this transition, climatic events included the decline of open grasslands and the rise of closed boreal forests throughout the Middle Atlantic region. The decline and extinction of Pleistocene megafauna generally accompanied the reduction of open grasslands. With the melting of the continental ice sheets, sea level began a long-term rise (terminating in modern levels around 4000 B.P.), a trend that led to an increase in the number of poorly drained and swampy biomes by the onset of the Late Archaic period. These water-rich areas became the gathering points for modern large mammals, such as white-tailed deer, elk, and moose. Again, as in the Paleoindian period, humans were drawn to these wet biomes for the excellent hunting afforded by their concentration of game animals. This reliance on procuring game from the same general environments is why both the Paleoindian and Early Archaic chronological periods are subsumed within the Hunter-Gatherer I cultural period in Custer's scheme.

The switch from fluting to notching is generally considered to mark the end of the Paleoindian and the beginning of the Archaic period. Examples of Early Archaic point types found within the Delmarva Peninsula include Amos corner notched, Kirk and Palmer notched, and Kirk stemmed varieties (cf. Broyles 1971 and Coe 1964 for original type descriptions of these points). Serration can be found on both the Kirk and Palmer notched varieties. Gardner has demonstrated that while corner-notched and side-notched points show a stylistic change from the earlier fluted varieties, they all occurred within a single cultural tradition, or technological continuum (Gardner 1974). The transition from fluting to notching may not have been an abrupt change (as it appears archaeologically), but more of a gradual technological shift. The distinctive hallmark of fluting, nearly absent during the Dalton-Hardaway subphase, is not present on corner-notched Early Archaic points. Serration is also added to many, but not all, of these types; indeed, in some cases, serration appears to be a distinctive attribute of corner-notched points.

The materials (jasper and related cryptocrystalline materials) used in point manufacture and manufacturing techniques all remained mostly unchanged throughout the Paleoindian to Early Archaic periods. As suggested by Gardner, a probable reason for the change in hafting is tied to the introduction of the spearthrower, or atlatl. The fluted forms may have been utilized mainly as thrusting tools, while the notched forms may have been fixed onto smaller lances with detachable shafts. These point types are considered members of the same cultural tradition (Gardner 1974). As in the earlier Paleoindian period, stone tools designed for the processing of plant materials are rare in the Early Archaic period. All of the above is further evidence for including the Paleoindian and Early Archaic chronological periods within a single technological continuum.

The Early Archaic sites containing examples of the diagnostic corner-notched projectile points follow some of the same general distribution patterns as fluted-point sites. Most of these sites are located along the (assumed to be) game-rich Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide; lesser numbers are located in the northern and southern parts of the peninsula. The differences involve the larger number of Early Archaic sites, and where exactly in the north and south these sites cluster. Larger numbers of notched versus fluted-point sites are found throughout the peninsula, and a much larger number of notched-point sites occur along the drainage divide (Custer 1989). The greater distribution of Early Archaic sites compared to Paleoindian sites may be a reflection of an adaptive pattern tied to dispersed game species inhabiting the gradually spreading boreal forest. This greater distribution is also a testament to an increasing population over that evident during the Paleoindian period. Examples of sites on the Delmarva Peninsula with Early Archaic components along or near the drainage divide include the Leipsic Site (7K-C-194A), the Snapp Site (7NC-G-101), and the Dover Downs Site, Hill A (7K-C-365A) (Custer et al. 1996; Custer and Silber 1995; Riley et al. 1994).

Although one notched point has been found at a site (7NC-D-3) within three kilometers of the jasper quarries in northern Delaware that comprise the Delaware Chalcedony Complex (Custer 1986), the notched point sites in the northern part of the peninsula are not concentrated near the Delaware Chalcedony Complex. Instead, they cluster near Wilmington, Delaware, along the Fall Line. This area had freshwater swamps not unlike the drainage divide that would have provided adequate hunting for Early Archaic groups. The concentrations of Early Archaic sites in the southern portion of the peninsula also occur near freshwater swamps, located along the coast of the Delaware Bay. These northern and southern freshwater swamps formed in the early Holocene as a result of rising sea levels.

MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD (9000 – 5000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic chronological period is generally accepted to coincide with the appearance of full Holocene environments. The further growth of deciduous forests, rising sea levels, and warm, moist conditions mark the Holocene. Some of these trends began in the Early Archaic, at the close of the Pleistocene. Such events led to the spread of modern, temperate floral assemblages (such as mesic hemlock and oak forests), modern faunal assemblages, and seasonal continental climates. The advent of a seasonal climate allowed for the development of predictable resource bases within annual cycles. Several implications for settlement are associated with this period. Base-camp type settlements were no longer situated near specific lithic sources; more frequently they were placed to exploit a range of seasonally available plants and, likely, other resources. This gradual development of a seasonal round also led to an increase in the number and kinds of exploited environmental zones. Pollen evidence from the Delmarva Peninsula points to dense mesic forests of oak, hemlock, and pine. The moist conditions favored the spread of swamps and bogs throughout poorly drained areas like floodplains, bays, or basins. Modern faunal species spread throughout the various biomes of the Delmarva Peninsula, but their distributions differed relative to modern observations. The prevalent species included deer, turkey, and smaller mammal (Custer 1989, 1996). As far as the inhabitants of the Middle Archaic are concerned, a noticeable increase in population, observable

via the sheer number of uncovered sites (and initially indicated in the common occurrence of bifurcate points found on a variety of site settings), occurred throughout the Middle Atlantic.

The shift between the Early and Middle Archaic periods is generally recognized in the introduction of bifurcate-based projectile points. The common LeCroy type (originally defined by Lewis and Kneberg [1955]) and its variants epitomize these projectile points; a related—though slightly earlier—type known as St. Alban's Side-Notched (defined at the St. Alban's Site in West Virginia [Broyles 1966, 1971; Chapman 1975; Gardner 1982]) also typifies such points. Several other marked changes occur along with the onset of the bifurcate points. Ground-stone tools (such as axes, gouges, and grinding stones) and plant-processing tools were introduced (or at least more commonly used) in early Middle Archaic contexts, and have been found in excellent contexts with bifurcate points at some sites (Chapman 1975; Custer 1989; Ebright 1992). Ground-stone tool categories mark a technology designed to process vegetable/plant resources; also, a shift to the use of locally available lithic raw material, beginning during the closing phases of the Early Archaic, is clearly manifest in the advent of bifurcate phases. Bifurcate points do not occur throughout the Middle Archaic; they date to the earlier portion of the period and disappear somewhere between 8000 – 7000 years B.P/ (Carr 1998; Custer 1989, 1996, 2001; Dent 1995; see also summary in Broyles 1971). A Middle Archaic bifurcate occupation at the Sandts Eddy Site (36NM12) in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, furnished a bifurcate point and a radiocarbon date of around 7330 B.P. (Bergman et al. 1998).

The major stemmed varieties of projectile point following the bifurcate forms and typifying the middle portion of the Middle Archaic include the Stanly, Morrow Mountain I, and Morrow Mountain II varieties. Joffre Coe first documented this classic sequence in the Carolina Piedmont (1952, 1964). Stanly points were recovered in stratigraphic contexts below those containing Morrow Mountain types at the Doerschuk Site, situated along the Yadkin River in the North Carolina Piedmont (Coe 1964:54). In New England, a similar sequence of point types was reported at the Neville Site in New Hampshire (Dincauze 1976). In Virginia, Geier reported a comparable sequence from the Slade Site (Geier 1990). The Neville Site, located far from the Carolina Piedmont, furnished three new point types (Neville, Stark, and Merrimack) that can be considered as northern cognates of the Stanly-to-Morrow Mountain sequence first documented from the Doerschuk Site; the Neville Site also provided similar radiocarbon dates. The projectile point sequence from the Slade Site essentially duplicated that of the Doerschuk Site. Excavations at the Clifton Site, located in Charles County, Maryland, also demonstrated that a comparable sequence is present in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (Barse 1994). By extrapolation, it would seem that a similar chronology, as applied to stemmed Middle Archaic projectile points, exists on the Delmarva Peninsula. Dincauze (1976) has suggested such a chronology, comprising an Archaic "Atlantic Slope" culture area that would certainly include the Delmarva Peninsula.

The projectile points marking the latter portion of the Middle Archaic period are the lancelot-shaped Guilford type (associated with a poorly understood geographic distribution) and Halifax points, along with other related side-notched point varieties (Coe 1964; Custer 2001; Dent 1995). Guilford points were found stratified above Morrow Mountain and Stanly points at the Doerschuk Site (Coe 1964:54); Halifax side-notched points were found above Guilford types at the Gaston Site (Coe 1964:118 – 119). This sequence was also duplicated at the Slade Site (Dent

1995). Vernon points, common at the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County, Maryland, are considered to be local variants of Halifax points (McNett and Gardner 1975:9). These points have been found stratified below Savannah River/Holmes points at the Fraser Site (McNett and Gardner 1975:10), essentially duplicating the Halifax-Savannah River sequence reported by Coe (1964). Additionally, a single example was found stratified below levels containing Savannah River points at the above-noted Clifton Site (Barse 1994). Side-notched point varieties related to Halifax and Brewerton are considered to represent the closing phase of the Middle Archaic period in the Eastern United States. These points date just prior to the widespread riverine and estuarine adaptations associated with the onset of Late Archaic phases typified by Savannah River (and related) projectile points.

Middle Archaic archaeological sites occur throughout the Delmarva Peninsula and tend to cluster near the many poorly drained areas supporting a wide variety of animal and plant species. Interior freshwater swamps were prime locations for Middle Archaic settlement such as those found near the Fall Line in northern New Castle County. A number of sites lie within close proximity of Churchman's Marsh, a large freshwater swamp located just south of the Fall Line. Interior freshwater swamps provided more than adequate resource bases. Local cobble beds in stream terraces were readily available in such settings as well (Custer 1989). While intense occupation of such interior swamp settings began during the Middle Archaic, these locations were continually occupied into later, Woodland-era periods. Examples of Middle Archaic sites near Churchman's Swamp include 7NC-E-1, 7NC-E-4, 7NC-E-6 (the Clyde Farm Site), 7NC-E-42 (the Julian Powerline Site), and 7NC-D-67.

Other poorly drained areas that supported Middle Archaic populations include bays or basins along the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide, coastal swamps, the heads of small streams, or any similar area with swampy settings. Stanly and Brewerton points were recovered from features at the Leipsic Site (7K-C-194A), on the northern bank of the Leipsic River and overlooking extensive freshwater marshlands bordering the river (Custer et al. 1996). Bifurcate points were recovered from 7K-C-360, located on a knoll overlooking a freshwater marsh near Dover, Delaware. Bifurcate, Stanly, and Guilford-like points were recovered from the nearby Dover Downs Site, Hill A (7K-C- 365A), along with fragments of grinding and hammer stones (Riley et al. 1994). Bifurcate and Guilford-like points were also recovered from the Lums Pond Site (7NC-F-18), which once overlooked the headwaters of small tributaries of the St. George's Creek.

LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD (5000 – 3000 B.P.)

The Late Archaic period is characterized by an increase in population, a foraging pattern linked to dense forests and their seasonally available plant resources, and the development of an adaptation based on the exploitation of riverine and estuarine resources. Climatic conditions approached those of modern times during the Late Archaic period. Rise in sea level pushed the salinity cline upstream in tidal environments, setting of a corresponding movement of various riverine and estuarine species. Fresh-water spawning fish had to travel further upstream to spawn, fostering extensive seasonal fish runs. The development of brackish water estuaries in the greater Chesapeake area led to the spread of various shell species, such as oysters and crabs

(Gardner and Boyer 1977; Gardner 1982). Settlement during the Late Archaic period shifted from the interior swamps favored during earlier periods to embayed stream mouths and similar settings (Gardner and Curry 1977). Interior sites became minimally exploited, sustaining smaller hunting and specialized exploitative stations; all exhibited varying emphasis on procurement of locally available cobble lithic sources, such as quartz and quartzite.

The Late Archaic technological repertoire continues the emphasis on ground-stone tools. Steatite net weights and carved steatite bowls with lug handles first appear during this period. The most readily recognizable diagnostic projectile points in the Delmarva Peninsula are the broadspear forms. The types most prevalent on the peninsula include Savannah River and other related, broad, rectangular-to-contracting stem points, such as Bare Island points, which in many ways are nothing more than smaller versions of the Savannah River type defined by Coe (1964). Broadspear types—such as Lehigh/Koens Crispin, Perkiomen, and Susquehanna varieties—mark the end of the period in terms of its point-based identification. Other diagnostic points include the Poplar Island and Lackawaxan types, both of which recognized as regional variants developed in the Delaware and Susquehanna River Valleys during the Late Archaic/Transitional period. An extended discussion of the Poplar Island type and its place in regional prehistory is presented in Chapter 4 of this document.

Orient Fishtail points, evolved from the Broadspear types, straddle the transition between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Ritchie (1969) has documented numerous examples of Orient Fishtail sites in eastern New York, such as the Sugar Loaf Hill Site (circa 3000 B.P.), the Stony Brook Site (circa 2930 B.P.), the Orient Number 2 Site (circa 2900 B.P.), and the Jamesport Site (circa 2720 B.P.). Also present on the peninsula are a number of Late Archaic point types defined from the Northeast that have been documented in well-dated contexts from about 5500 to 3000 B.P., such as the Lamoka and Wading River points (Ritchie 1980).

Late Archaic sites abound on the Delmarva Peninsula and general Middle Atlantic region. As noted above, many of the same areas that were attractive during the earlier periods continued to be draw native peoples during the Late Archaic period. Indeed, such use of certain landforms intensified during this time. Some of these trends are evident at the Clyde Farm Site (7NC-E-6), which served as the basis for Custer's Clyde Farm complex spanning the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods on the Delmarva Peninsula. The earliest portion of the complex (Clyde Farm I) is defined by Late Archaic stemmed points and steatite bowls (Custer 1994); this portion is essentially equivalent to the Late Archaic as recognized by other investigators *not* working on the Delmarva Peninsula. Areas near the developing riverine resources were particularly attractive as marshlands receded and large populations of shellfish grew. Such sites include the Leipsic Site (7K-C-194A), on the northern bank of the Leipsic River (Custer et al. 1996), and the Snapp Site (7NC-G-101), which occupied a once well-drained bluff overlooking an embayed estuary perfect for developing shellfish resources (Custer and Silber 1995). Orient Fishtail and broadspear points were found at both of these sites. Other examples include 7K-C-360, Dover Downs Sites, Hill A and Hill B (7K-C-365A and 365B), and the Lums Pond Site (7NC-F-18) (Custer et al. 1996; Custer and Silber 1995; Petraglia 1998; Riley et al. 1994).

EARLY WOODLAND PERIOD (3000 – 2000 B.P.)

Many investigators consider the Early Woodland period as a continuation of the Late Archaic when viewed from the types of subsistence practices, the nature of settlement patterns, and, perhaps, the organization of social groups. As in the Late Archaic period, base camps continued to be situated in riverine settings, especially at the junction of fresh-water/brackish-water streams. Smaller sites dating to the Early Woodland, possibly specialized exploitative camps, are found in interior drainage areas on the Delmarva Peninsula. The one realm of material culture separating the Early Woodland period from the Late Archaic, and an important one, is represented in the introduction of ceramic technology. This innovation was a direct outgrowth of a hard-container technology first seen in the well-known stone (steatite) bowls that characterize the final part of the Archaic stage from Maine to Georgia.

The Early Woodland period in Delaware has been subdivided into a group of four complexes that create more confusion than clarity in the apparent record. These complexes are as follows: 1) Clyde Farm; 2) Barker's Landing; 3) Wolfe Neck; and 4) Delmarva Adena complexes (Custer 1989). Clyde Farm includes the end of the Late Archaic and early phases of the Early Woodland period as identified via Marcey Creek and cognate wares (including Ware Plain and Dames Quarter ceramics). Barker's Landing is associated with similar wares, though this complex is characterized by the use of exotic or non-local lithic materials. Sites of this complex are centered around Churchman's Marsh. Finally, Wolfe Neck refers to an Early Woodland complex identified with Wolfe Neck and Accokeek ceramics. Wolfe Neck is actually an Eastern Shore variant of Accokeek, as originally defined (Stephenson et al. 1963), and should be viewed as such rather than as a separate entity. This complex was also defined to include a net-impressed variant considered herein as comparable to early Middle Woodland Popes Creek (see below). Since most of these complexes depend on material culture described below, they will not be discussed in any greater detail. The following section provides a more generalized view of the Early Woodland period for the region.

In the Middle Atlantic region (including the Delmarva Peninsula), ceramic wares begin with Marcey Creek (or its cognate varieties, a ware characterized by smoothed, flat-bottomed vessels tempered with crushed steatite. In areas where steatite was not available, such as on the Delmarva Peninsula, other tempering mediums were used. This distinctive ware evolved directly out of the flat-bottomed stone bowls of the Late Archaic period. Its general shape, including placement of lug handles, mirrored stone bowls rather closely. Even decoration, limited to series of small nicks on the lips of steatite bowl rims, was copied on Marcey Creek vessels. In the latter case, this technique was usually executed with fingernail impressions. Dames Quarter and Ware Plain are viewed herein as cognates of Marcey Creek, differing primarily in the use of materials other than steatite for temper. Dames Quarter was tempered with black hornblende or gneiss, and mimicked Marcey Creek's shape, construction, and surface treatment (Wise 1975). Ware Plain was also a smoothed, flat-bottomed ware, but was tempered with sand and crushed quartz instead of crushed steatite.

Early Woodland wares following Marcey Creek include Accokeek cordmarked and its Eastern Shore variant, Wolfe Neck cordmarked. Although a net-impressed Wolfe Neck ware has been identified, it is considered herein as an early Middle Woodland ware cognate to Popes Creek

ceramics. Accokeek ware and its variants are part of a Middle Atlantic horizon extending south of Trenton, east of the Allegheny Front, and north from the Cape Fear region of North Carolina. This ware has an extensive geographic distribution when all its related variants are considered; it probably marks the beginning of an increasing sedentism and development of regional ceramic systems more commonly found in the Middle Woodland period. As a probable marker for social organization, Early Woodland ceramic systems after Marcey Creek probably represent the end of a mobile hunting-gathering-incipient cultivation lifestyle.

The chronological range of these two wares (Marcey Creek and Accokeek) is on the order of 500 to 600 years. Marcey Creek and its related wares likely fall within the first 200 years of the final millennium B.C., or roughly 1000 to 800 B.C. (3000 to 2800 B.P.). Radiocarbon dates for Accokeek place it between 750 B.C. to approximately 300 – 400 B.C., when it is superseded by net-impressed varieties, including Popes Creek and related wares (Gardner and McNett 1975; Mouer et al. 1978; Mounier and Cresson 1988—these authors report dates for Teardrop or Piscataway points in association with an Accokeek-like ware). McLearen reports a suite of comparable early dates for Accokeek from the 522 Bridge Site in Warren County Virginia (McLearen 1991).

Other material categories associated with Accokeek and related complexes are not yet well defined. However, the lobate-based Piscataway point is definitely associated with Accokeek pottery at a number of sites. This type was found in excellent association at both the Woodbury Annex Site and Site 28GL209 in Gloucester County, New Jersey (Mounier and Cresson 1988; Barse 1991). These points were recovered from Accokeek contexts at the West Shore Site in Anne Arundel County (Barse 1978), and has also been defined from similar Early Woodland contexts in the James River Valley sites (Mouer et al. 1978) and at the 522 Bridge Site in Warren County, along the Shenandoah River (McLearen 1991). Other researchers in the Middle Atlantic—e.g., Wesler (1983), Steponaitis (1980), and Wanser (1982)— date this type to the Late Archaic period.

The Delmarva Peninsula also has Adena-related sites dating from the Early Woodland to early Middle Woodland period. Adena side- and corner-notched bifaces manufactured from Ohio cherts are also found on the peninsula; these are part of the Delmarva Adena Complex first extensively described by Ron Thomas (Thomas 1969; 1970:56 – 87; see also Dragoo 1961 and Jones 1965). Sites of this complex are rare; most have been destroyed by construction or other activities.

MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD (2000 – 1000 B.P.)

The Middle Woodland period marks a gradual adaptive shift that signals a more-sedentary lifestyle, which served as a precursor to horticultural-based Late Woodland societies. Again, the Middle Woodland inhabitants of the Delmarva Peninsula preferred riverine or basin-bay environments.

Although the early part of the Middle Woodland is well represented by Popes Creek and related wares west of the Chesapeake Bay, comparable phases are not well defined in Delaware, unless one teases out net-impressed Wolfe Neck components and those marked by Colbourn ceramics. However, shell-tempered Mockley ceramics are widespread and mark a significant Middle

Woodland period presence on the Delmarva Peninsula after about 2000 years B.P. Mockley ware ceramics are tempered with large shell fragments and exhibit both cordmarked and/or net-impressed surfaces. The shell used as a tempering medium is usually oyster, but ribbed mussel shell was also used in southern Delaware (Custer 1989, 1994; Griffith 1982). Barse notes that ceramic technology during the Middle Woodland period shows marked changes from earlier periods. Vessel shapes are more varied in this period, and usually included four separate categories. Significant jumps in vessel size as measured by rim diameter are noted as well (cf. Barse 1990, 2001). These differences in vessel morphology suggest that they were used for different domestic applications than in the Early Woodland period. Additionally, data from the Potomac Valley suggest that Mockley phase sites were more common in the broader floodplain settings, not in the typical Late Archaic – Early Woodland settings. This departure is interpreted as a shift to more-sedentary village or household locales and may be the beginning of seasonal horticulture pattern.

Mockley ware is nearly universal throughout the peninsula until around halfway through the period, continuing up to about A.D. 800 or 900. Two additional wares, one related to Mockley, are also present: Claggett ware, defined by Barse and Thurman in 1974 based on collections from the Piscataway Creek drainage in Prince George's County, Maryland (Thurman and Barse 1974); and Hell Island wares (Custer 1989). Hell Island ceramics consist of conoidal cordmarked or fabric-impressed vessels tempered with crushed quartz and mica (grit) (Griffith 1982). Hell Island ware is of interest in that it may be a precursor Riggins ware. The use of crushed quartz temper, corded dowel rim impressions, and fabric-impressed surfaces are all elements that appear in Hell Island ware and define Riggins ware, as well as the related Indian Head incised in southern New Jersey, immediately across Delaware Bay. In a similar sense, Mockley is clearly the ware from which Townsend evolved.

Projectile points associated with the Middle Woodland period include broad-stemmed Selby Bay/Fox Creek points (cf. Mayr 1972; Wright 1976). Cached bifaces are also found on Middle Woodland archaeological sites. These bifaces are large, parallel-sided to pentagon-shaped forms usually found as grave goods. The large pentagonal variety was found at the Island Field Site (7K-F-17), a large cemetery site in Kent County, Delaware.

The Middle Woodland can also be divided into major complexes that serve to carve up the archaeological record. The four complexes that more or less define this time period are the Carey, Late Carey, Webb, and Delaware Park complexes (Custer 1989, 1994, 2001). The Carey complex's diagnostic assemblage consists of Mockley wares, Fox Creek points, and Rossville-like stemmed points. This complex is nothing more than Custer's redefinition of the Selby Bay complex originally defined by Mayr in 1958 (Mayr 1958, 1972; Wright 1976; Barse 1978). It is also comparable to Fox Creek as defined for the New York region (Brennan 1967). The Selby Bay Phase/Carey complex's settlement pattern, subsistence, and site distributions are similar to those of the earlier Wolfe Neck complex. Larger riverine base camps appeared, superseding Early Woodland base camps in size; smaller, specialized exploitative sites are still found along interior drainages and smaller estuaries. Both shell midden sites and non-midden sites are present in this complex, as is rhyolite and argillite debitage. During the Carey complex, the Delmarva Adena complex mortuary-exchange center focused settlement pattern disappeared.

The Selby Bay/Carey complex exhibits participation in larger exchange networks involving the movement of lithic raw materials, such as rhyolite out of the Catoctin and South Mountain areas of Maryland, argillite from the New Jersey Fall Line (near Trenton), and, sometimes, Pennsylvania jasper from the southeastern portion of the state. These larger networks show a shift from the more-localized Delmarva Adena complex networks (i.e., centered around mortuary-exchange sites) to an expanded exchange network. More distant exchange relationships are manifest in the presence of native copper, recovered from several Mockley phase sites in the Maryland region (Barse 1978). The Carey complex enjoyed a peninsula-wide homogeneity until around 1500 years B.P., at which point it fractured into the Late Carey, Webb, and Delaware Park complexes.

The Late Carey complex's assemblage is similar to that of the Carey complex. The main difference, according to Custer (1989), is the replacement of Rossville-like stemmed points with large, triangular projectile points. Late Carey sites cluster in the southern Delmarva Peninsula and show a continuity with the earlier Carey complex that may extend into the Late Woodland/Townsend ware cultures. Webb complex sites are clustered near the center of the peninsula, and show both a technological and cultural break with Carey complex sites. The technological break involves the replacement of Mockley wares with Hell Island wares, as well as the replacement of Fox Creek points with Jack's Reef varieties. Large, triangular points were also present at this time, along with Rossville-like stemmed points. Associated artifacts also include specialized mortuary items, such as steatite platform pipes and large, pentagonal bifaces, items also found in classic Selby Bay sites. The Webb complex also exhibits a reduction in the number of macro-band base camps and a corresponding rise in the number of micro-band camps. A small Webb complex assemblage was recovered from the Leipsic Site (7K-C-194A), which may represent a micro-band camp. This change from macro- to micro-band groups may have resulted from the reappearance of "mortuary-exchange" centers, which would have been the focus of Webb complex settlement patterns (Custer 1989, 1994). An example of a "mortuary-exchange" site is the Island Field Site (7K-F-17) noted above. One hundred and twenty burials were excavated at the site; the associated grave goods included pentagonal bifaces, bone and antler flint-knapping tools, celts, projectile points, pestles, textile fragments, and the claws of an American mountain lion (Custer et al. 1990).

The Delaware Park complex encompassed the northern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula during the end of the Middle Woodland period. Its assemblage also contains Hell Island ceramics, Jack's Reef points, large, triangular points, and Rossville-like stemmed points. While generally contemporaneous with the Webb complex, the Delaware Park complex does not exhibit mortuary-exchange center focused settlement patterns. Instead, a macro-band based settlement pattern was utilized, with an emphasis on intensive food harvesting and some early domestication of plant resources (Custer 1989, 1994, 2001). This harvesting emphasis is probably the final step before the settled village life that typifies the Late Woodland period.

LATE WOODLAND PERIOD (1000 – 550 B.P.)

Sedentary village life is one of the hallmarks of the Late Woodland cultural period. The beginning of this cultural period witnessed the initial domestication of plants by small groups of

individuals, either familial groups or small bands. This shift was a continuation of the intensive gathering subsistence practices begun in the terminal Middle Woodland that eventually blossomed into full-scale agriculture. Staple crops such as corn, beans, and squash were planted in great enough quantities to allow the formation of larger communities of individuals than ever possible during earlier periods. Native peoples preferred fertile floodplains for these agricultural processes; populations shifted from estaurine, bay/basin, and upland environments to the major drainages of the peninsula. Villages could contain hundreds of individuals; these large villages were often walled or fortified. As a result of this expanded sedentism and the discontinuation of the utilization of upland environments containing these lithic resources, the large exchange networks bringing exotic argillite and rhyolite onto the peninsula disappeared.

While the above description applies to Middle Atlantic Late Woodland cultures in general, it may not apply to those of the Delmarva Peninsula. Although the ceramic and lithic technologies utilized on the peninsula are comparable to those found in the wider Middle Atlantic region, not all of the traditional Late Woodland adaptations are evident on the peninsula. Evidence of large Late Woodland villages and/or intensive agriculture is rare here, and the Late Woodland groups on the peninsula may have lagged behind the Middle Atlantic groups in general.

The major change in ceramic wares on the Delmarva Peninsula does not have anything to with temper, vessel shape, or construction techniques. Rather, the defining mark of Late Woodland ceramics is intentional decoration (Custer 1989; Custer and Griffith 1986; Griffith 1982). Three Late Woodland ceramic wares are recognized for the Delmarva Peninsula: Townsend, Minguannan, and Killens wares. All three wares are variants on a basic Late Woodland coastal plain ware extending throughout the western and eastern shores of the Chesapeake Bay region. In a sense, these wares mark geographic separation based on the availability or use of shell as a tempering medium. Townsend ware is probably the most numerous of the three and can be found heavily concentrated throughout the southern two-thirds of the peninsula. The five types of Townsend ware are moderately thin-walled, finely made, fabric-impressed conoidal vessels tempered with crushed shell and decorated with incised and/or corded decorations (Griffith 1982). As noted above, Townsend ware is an outgrowth of Mockley and continues some of this last ware's vessel shapes, introducing at least one new one, a squat, globular-bodied pot with a constricted neck and flared (and sometimes straight) rim. The latter is a vessel shape that appears in numerous Late Woodland ceramic assemblages in the Middle Atlantic region. It is prominent in Potomac Creek assemblages in the Potomac Valley (cf. Stephenson et al. 1963:117). In fact, globular-bodied vessels appear to be more common than deeper conoidal vessel shapes.

Decoration is common on all these Late Woodland vessels, involving mostly application of incised lines forming triangular based motifs. Griffith (1982) has identified one dozen different motifs on Townsend wares, varying from simple, cord-impressed horizontal bands to herringbone patterns to complex, incised geometric designs. Lopez presents an excellent summary of the designs on Townsend and related wares in the Delmarva and surrounding region (Lopez 1961, reprinted in Kent, Smith, and McCann 1971).

Custer's (1989) Minguannan ware, the second most common Late Woodland ceramic groups in the area, are lightly scattered throughout the northern two-thirds of the Delmarva Peninsula.

These thin-walled, finely made, conoidal wares are tempered with sand, grit, and crushed quartz. Surface treatments include smoothing, cordmarking, and smoothed-over cordmarking. The decorative motifs are nearly identical from those of the Townsend wares (Custer 1989; Stewart et al. 1986). Similarities between Minguannan ware and Overpeck Incised ceramics should be noted; indeed, it is probable that the definition of Minguannan is redundant, given the existence of Overpeck as a defined ware group.

The third, and least common, variety of ceramic ware is Killens ware, found in the north-central portion of the Delmarva Peninsula. It is similar to the other two wares in terms of construction and decoration, but is tempered with a mixture of crushed shell and grit. Killens ware is often found along with Townsend and Minguannan ceramics, and may represent a transition between the availability of shell and grit.

Late Woodland projectile point typologies are generally agreed to point towards a major technological jump: the regional introduction of the bow and arrow. This shift is evidenced by the proliferation of small, triangular points at Late Woodland archaeological sites. Common triangular projectile point types in the Middle Atlantic region include the Levanna and Potomac (Madison) forms, but the large number of variations precludes assigning any specific triangular point types to the Delmarva Peninsula.

As in earlier periods, Custer has added additional terminology to existing schema. Custer has defined two archaeological complexes for the Late Woodland period on the peninsula: the Minguannan and Slaughter Creek complexes. Site distributions will be described here in light of these complexes.

The Minguannan complex occupies the upper two-thirds of the Delmarva Peninsula and extends into the Piedmont Uplands, where it extends into the range of Overpeck ceramics. The complex's diagnostic artifacts include, appropriately, Minguannan wares and triangular points (Custer 1989). The defining characteristic of the Minguannan complex is that it does not cleave to the traditional idea of what comprises a Late Woodland culture. To date, known Minguannan sites do not contain storage features, burials, middens, or domestic structures. No remains of Minguannan villages have been uncovered on the Delmarva Peninsula, probably a result of sampling and/or localized excavations as opposed to the opening of larger areas. Known or documented Minguannan base camps are generally located in areas occupied by earlier Late Archaic to Middle Woodland groups. These areas are usually resource-heavy environments, like brackish marshes, major floodplains, or poorly drained sinkholes.

The Slaughter Creek complex encompasses components identified by Townsend ceramics. This complex also exhibits several adaptations not seen in the Minguannan complex, such as storage pit features, sedentary villages, and burials. The Slaughter Creek complex occupies the southern two-thirds of the peninsula. Wide varieties of shellfish and large amounts of mammal bone, mostly those of deer, are found at Slaughter Creek sites. Although evidence for cultigens is rare, abundant data exists for intensive gathering and storage. Hickory nuts and seeds from *Amaranthus* and *Chenopodium* have been recovered from storage features on Slaughter Creek sites. Apparently, while Slaughter Creek groups resided in large, macro-band-to-village-sized assemblies, they did not rely on intensive agriculture for subsistence. Custer suggests that these

groups relied instead on intensive hunting and the gathering of wild plant and shellfish resources (Custer 1989).

CONTACT PERIOD (550 – 250 B.P.)

The Contact period witnessed the wane and demise of Native-American cultural influence and the beginnings of European cultural, political, and economic domination of the Delmarva Peninsula. The beginning of the Contact period saw various native groups on the peninsula more or less continuing the same adaptations exhibited at the end of the Woodland period. Villages and agriculture were prevalent in the resource-rich lower two-thirds of the peninsula, while macro-band-scale hunting and gathering occurred in the northern portions. By the time William Penn arrived in New Castle, Delaware, the Lenape had become more sedentary and embraced village life and agriculture (Weslager 1985).

The Contact period began during the earliest explorations of Delaware, which occurred in the sixteenth century when Spanish and Portuguese merchants charted portions of the state's coastline. Henry Hudson and Cornelius Hendricksen later followed these merchants (the former in A.D. 1609 and the latter in 1614), establishing a Dutch presence in Delaware. The King of Sweden granted a charter for land in present-day Delaware to a group of Swedish settlers in A.D. 1631. Seven years later, Swedish Lutherans landed in the vicinity of Lewes Delaware, migrated north towards Philadelphia, and founded a settlement they named New Sweden. Colonel Johan Prinz served as governor of New Sweden from A.D. 1643 to 1653. In A.D. 1638, Governor Peter Minuit erected Fort Christine and established the village known as Christineham (Thomas, Regensburg, and Basalik 1980:II – 1). The fort and settlement were erected at the confluence of the Christiana and Brandywine Rivers. The first recorded Dutch settlement also occurred in A.D. 1631, near present-day Lewes. Thirty settlers under the auspices of the Dutch East Indies trading company erected a settlement (Zwaanendael) on the west bank of Lewes creek. Native Americans destroyed the small settlement in A.D. 1632, and Dutch colonization came to a standstill in the Lewes area until A.D. 1658, when the Dutch, intending to secure the region, erected a settlement called Hoerekill.

In A.D. 1651, Peter Stuyvesant purchased a tract of land—previously sold to the Swedes—from the Lenapi. Believing the land to be under Dutch ownership, Stuyvesant erected Fort Casmir and the village of New Amstel, present-day New Castle. Three years later, in A.D. 1654, Prinz's successor Johan Rising seized Fort Casmir and renamed it Fort Trinity. Though the Lenapi confirmed Swedish ownership of the Delaware River's west bank, the Dutch sent Stuyvesant back in A.D. 1655 to recapture the fort from the Swedish. On August 31, 1655, Stuyvesant was successful, and Fort Casmir was returned to the Dutch. In addition, the Swedes were driven from both banks of the Delaware River. Fort Christiana was captured two weeks later, and the territory remained under Dutch control until A.D. 1663, when the Dutch West India Company transferred rights to land along the Delaware to King Charles II of England. Charles granted the tract, extending from south of Christiana Creek to Bombay Hook, to James, Duke of York in A.D. 1644 (Scharf 1888). Desiring a British territory for British subjects, the duke drove the Dutch from the region and changed the name of New Amstel to New Castle. Thusly, when William Penn landed in New Castle, Delaware in A.D. 1682, the native inhabitants of the area

had already been in contact with the preceding Swedish and Dutch settlers for at least 50 years. Penn, a Quaker, received a charter for land in Delaware circa A.D. 1682; he almost immediately proceeded to issue patents to those English Quakers seeking religious freedom (Weslager 1985). That same year, Penn renamed St. Jone's County and Deale County (newly named Kent and Sussex Counties, respectively).

The effect of this European settlement upon the native population of the Middle Atlantic was disruptive at best, and final at its worst. The European desire for furs led to the dissemination of European trade goods throughout the Middle Atlantic region, but the fur trade was not ultimately beneficial to the participating native groups. Internecine warfare over access to both the furs and the fur-trading centers ensued, and the mammal resources themselves were soon depleted. Also, a rising dependence on trade goods led to the abandonment of traditional lifeways, such as ceramic manufacture and production of stone tools. Finally, European-introduced illnesses to which the inhabitants had immunity (small pox, influenza, etc.) swept the native populations (Custer 1989). By the time of Penn's charter in Delaware, many of the original native groups had either died out or migrated westward in desperate bids for either additional trade-quality pelts or unsettled lands. The depletion of the local fur-bearing animal population led to other commercial/economic adaptations. The Lenape, for instance, relied on horticulture, hunting, and gathering as their economic base. The Lenape farmed corn, beans, and peas, while also trading heavily with local Europeans using this common "coin" (Weslager 1985). In the case of the Lenape, this type of adaptation were more of a "last gasp," before migrating first to the Susquehanna River valley, and ever westward to escape the inherently rapacious nature of European-style economic systems.

IV. FIELDWORK AND ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the results of Rutgers' Phase III fieldwork and the results of URS' assemblage analysis. Descriptions of stratigraphic context and features are presented first, followed by descriptions of the following major artifact classes: debitage, projectile points and bifaces, ceramics, and miscellaneous artifacts. This data is followed by a brief discussion of how these classes were structured across the site. Using *Surfer* maps as a guide, several discrete artifact clusters, most based on the concentration of debitage and associated classes of material, are argued to mark the location of short-term occupations dating to the Late Archaic period. Given that most of the site's context is limited to the plowzone, most comments about the nature of the occupations are generalized. If a greater degree of resolution were available, more specific linkages between visually apparent artifact clusters and specific tool kits could be explored.

As noted in Chapter 1, the most intense or common period of occupation at the Gabor Site dates to the Late Archaic period, or Woodland I in Custer's terminology (Custer 1989). Scattered Middle Archaic points, as well as terminal Archaic and Early Woodland points, are present in the assemblage as well. A localized concentration of Late Woodland ceramics in the southwest corner of the site shows limited use of the Gabor landscape at that time.

Rutgers conducted fieldwork at the Gabor Site in 1994. The data recovery effort focused on the excavation of dispersed, one-meter test units across the open field area, with several clusters of two-meter units placed to explore possible features. Most of these units supplement Phase II units excavated by UDCAR in 1994. In the wooded area, on the western edge of the site, field efforts included the excavation of two-meter block units across the area. Four separate groups of such units were opened to explore features or potential features. All excavation units from Rutgers' 1994 data recovery excavation are depicted on Figure 4.1. Figure 4.2 shows feature locations on the same base map.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND STRATIGRAPHY IN THE WOODED SITE AREA

The following paragraphs review the stratigraphic context of archaeological materials in the wooded section of the Gabor Site. This discussion will provide an understanding of the degree of resolution—or lack thereof—in archaeological contexts for the various assemblages discussed further along in this chapter.

The New Castle County Soil Survey (Matthews and Lavoie 1970) maps the soils within the site areas as part of the Elsinboro series, specifically Elsinboro silt loam (3 – 8 percent slopes). The typical profile for the Elsinboro series consists of a brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam Ap horizon capping a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), silt loam A2 horizon. In turn, the A2 horizon caps a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), light silty clay loam B21t horizon, which grades into a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), heavy silt loam B22t horizon. The C horizon consists of a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), micaceous fine sandy loam.

Figure 4.1 The Gabor Prehistoric Site (7NC-D-131B), Area B Site Plan, Showing Excavation Units and Machine-Stripped Areas.

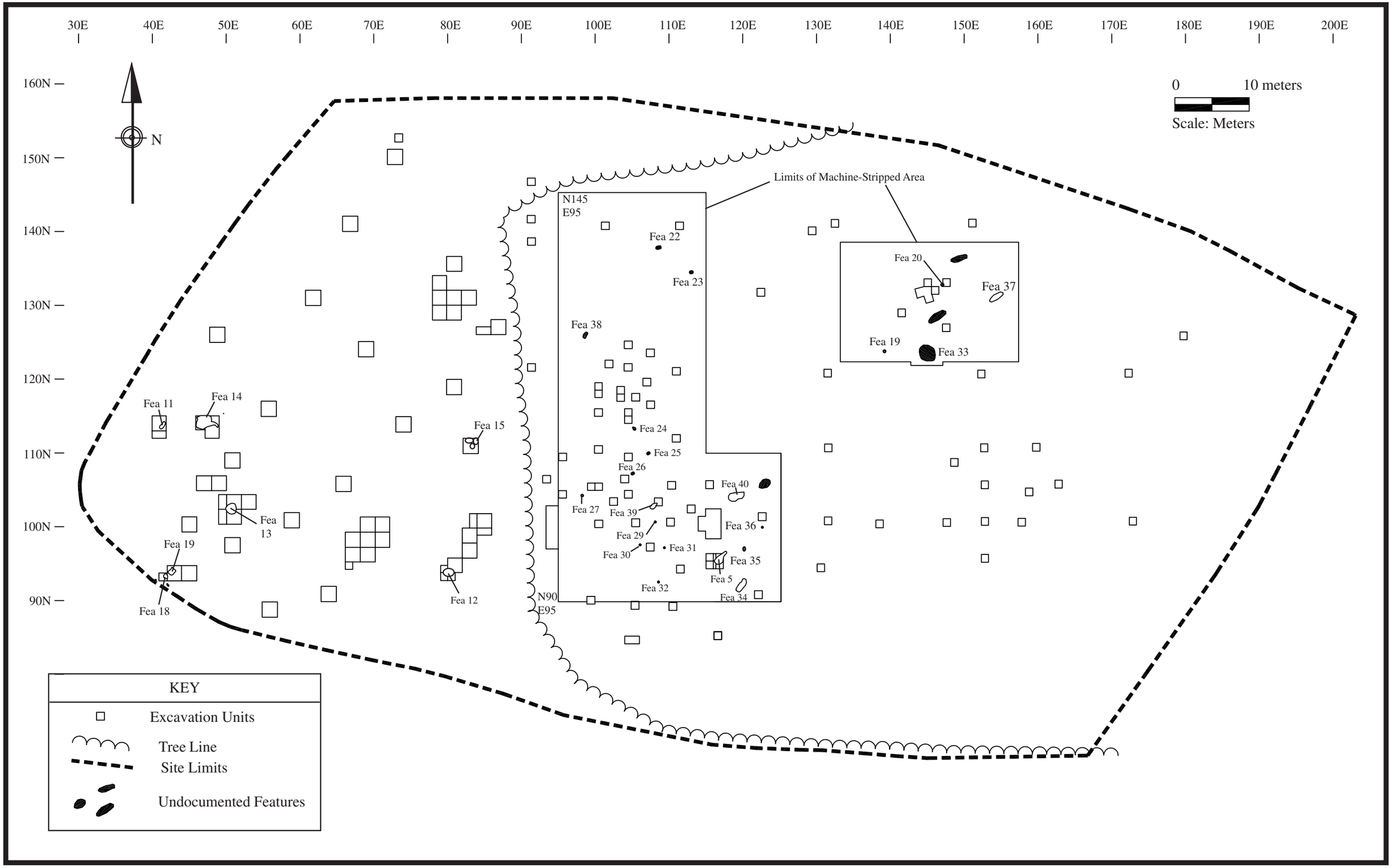

Figure 4.2 The Gabor Site (7NC-D-131B), Area B Site Plan, Showing Feature Locations.

During their Phase III effort, Rutgers recorded profiles describing different stratigraphic sequences in distinct portions of the woodlot. The main divergence from the standard USGS profile noted above involves the presence of an additional "E horizon" occurring almost throughout the entire woodlot in Rutgers' documentation. This horizon is only absent within those excavation units along the boundary of the woodlot and the agricultural field. Rutgers considered this horizon to be evidence that the woodlot had never been plowed, and that no Ap horizon was present in the bulk of the woodlot (which UDCAR's Phase I/II survey documentation describes as "new-growth") (Hoseth and Seidel 1994). It is certain, however, that this area actually was plowed sometime in the past. Waters' *Principles of Geoarchaeology* describes E horizons as follows:

> In some soils, light-colored horizons composed of mineral grains resistant to chemical weathering, such as quartz, occur beneath the A horizon. These zones, designated E horizons, have been intensely leached by water and are devoid of iron and aluminum, organic matter, and clay (Waters 1992: 49).

Based on the field notes, excavation unit level forms, and profile drawings, the horizon Rutgers characterized as an E horizon does not possess the above characteristics. The horizon in question is not composed of chemically resistant mineral grains; it is mostly composed of silt or silt loam, and contains clay and organic matter (i.e., carbon), materials absent in a true E horizon. This horizon does not exhibit any evidence that water has leached away clay or other soluble materials. Furthermore, the USGS (Matthews and Lavoie 1970) has typified the underlying subsoils as Bt or argillic horizons, which contain significant accumulations of clay. E horizons typically overlay spodic (Bh, Bs, or Bhs) horizons containing large amounts of aluminum and organic matter, and varying amounts of iron (Waters 1992: 50 – 53).

Furthermore, consultation of the photographic documentation from the Gabor Site reveals a very clear and abrupt boundary between the A horizon and the so-called E horizon. If this boundary represented the interface between an unplowed A horizon and a developing horizon, the boundary between the two horizons would be much more diffuse and gradual. Unlike the photographs, the profile drawings of the excavation units (Figure 4.3) encompassing the boundary between the woodlot and the agricultural field do not exhibit a clear break between these two areas. This three-meter-long profile clearly shows part of the "undisturbed" A horizon overlaying the Ap horizon intruding from the agricultural field. If the woodlot had indeed been undisturbed, one would expect the relevant profiles to exhibit exactly the opposite. None of the complex stratigraphy described in Rutgers' field notes and associated profile drawings is evident in the photographic record of the same profiles. Therefore, it is likely that this "E horizon" is actually the B21t horizon described in the New Castle County soil survey (Matthews and Lavoie 1970).

INDIVIDUAL FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Feature 11

Feature 11 was located in the far western portion of the wooded area. It was encountered in the southeast quadrant of Excavation Unit 45 and measured approximately 80 x 41 centimeters.

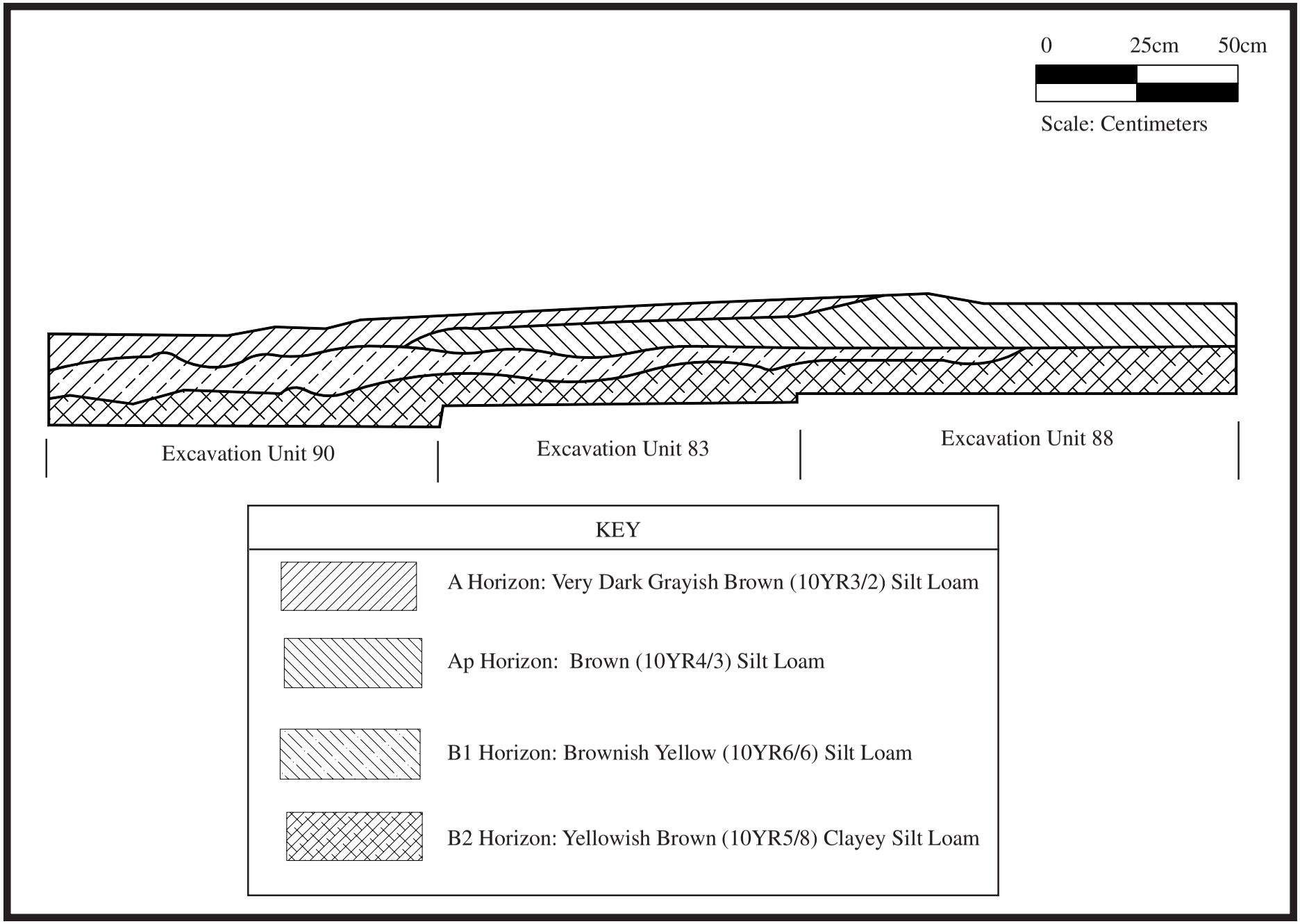

Figure 4.3 Profiles of Excavation Units 83, 88, and 90.

This feature was roughly kidney shaped in plan view. The soil matrix consisted of mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam with large areas of yellowish red (5YR 5/8) burnt silt loam. Carbon flecking was present throughout the feature's matrix. The feature was bisected lengthwise and the southeastern wall profiled, revealing a shallow profile that deepened toward the feature's northwestern extremity. Carbon and soil samples were taken from both halves of the feature, though URS does not currently possess the actual samples or the results (if any) of such testing.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Feature 11 was initially interpreted as representing a noncultural stain, possibly a result of root activity. Rutgers apparently based this interpretation on the feature's shallow nature, lack of prehistoric artifacts, and the presence of two additional stains in the feature's base similar to a tree's root system or a rodent's burrow. Whether or not Rutgers utilized soil or carbon-sample data in reaching this conclusion is unknown.

URS' Evaluation. Reanalysis of the available field drawings, associated notes, black-and white-photographs, and color slides revealed that Feature 11 was a kidney-shaped stain with extensive evidence of thermal activity. At first glance, the feature's shape and the presence of thermally altered soils and carbon seems to suggest a possible prehistoric hearth; if this were the case, then one would expect to recover at least moderate amounts of fire-cracked rock (FCR) from both the feature and the two-meter square excavation unit containing the feature. However, no FCR was recovered from either the feature or the excavation unit (Excavation Unit 45). Even if the woodlot had been plowed and disturbed during the historic period, one would still expect to find FCR within the two-meter-square excavation unit. While a moderate amount of nondiagnostic lithic materials were recovered from the excavation unit, Feature 11 yielded no artifacts of any kind. Considering the lack of FCR, it is difficult to identify Feature 11 as a hearth. The feature's diffuse boundaries, uneven profile, and lack of artifacts all seem to indicate that the stain may be a burnt-out tree root ball. In addition to these signs, the apparent remains of taproot systems can be seen in the closing plan view photographs. The presence of prehistoric lithics beneath the sterile feature matrix can possibly be attributed to episodes of bioturbation; the taproots may have displaced lithics from the upper plowzone stratum.

Feature 12

Feature 12 was initially encountered in the extreme southwestern corner of Excavation Unit 53. This unit, a two-meter square, was located in the eastern portion of the wooded area, close to the boundary between the plowed field and the woods. After Feature 12 was encountered, three additional one-meter test units were opened around the original unit's southwestern quadrant (Figure 4.4). These units were placed to fully expose the feature, which appeared to continue beyond the unit's southwestern quadrant. When fully exposed and pedestalled, Feature 12 resembled a prehistoric hearth comprised of tightly packed fragments of FCR. The rock cluster appeared to be in a shallow, basin-shaped pit extending into the surrounding B-horizon soil; no other feature fill or burnt areas of soil were apparent in its vicinity. The only other evidence of thermal activity exhibited in Feature 12 was a small amount of carbon in the B-horizon soil surrounding the feature. The core of this potential hearth measured approximately 80 x 60 centimeters, although additional fragments of FCR were distributed across the excavation in a linear pattern from east to west (see Figure 4.4).

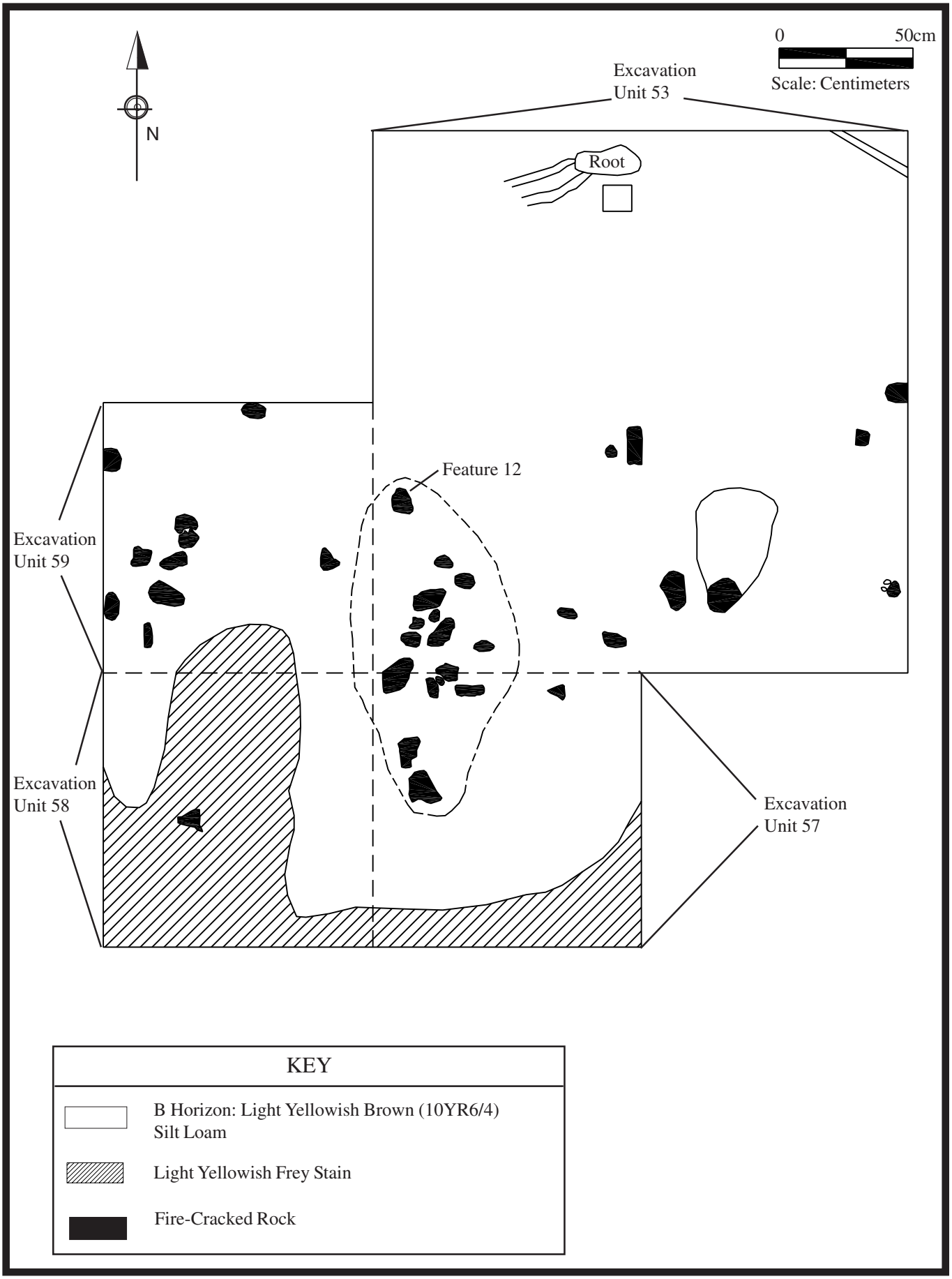

Figure 4.4 Plan View of Feature 12 Within Excavation Units 53, 57, 58, and 59.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Based on the absence of obvious, thermally altered feature fill and the presence of only small amounts of carbon, Rutgers determined that Feature 12 was unlikely to represent an actual hearth. In this view, the feature more likely represented a dumping site for discarded FCR and burnt detritus associated with a hearth.

URS' Evaluation. While Rutgers' conclusion is a possible alternative, certain factors should be considered. The initial identification of the feature as a FCR dumpsite was based on the notion that the woodlot had never been plowed, and that the feature extended into an undisturbed E horizon (defined by Rugters; this layer is herein identified as a B horizon, as noted earlier). As the profiles exhibit clear evidence of plowing in the area, Feature 12 has likely been partly impacted by cultivation. This explanation would account for the linear distribution of FCR across the overall excavation. Such activities may also have impacted any obvious feature fill that once existed in this location. Therefore, it is quite possible that Feature 12 represents the basal remnants of a prehistoric hearth. The bulk of the feature may have been dispersed across the immediate landscape; the documented remains may represent only the very bottom layer of FCR and some carbon flecking in the B horizon.

Additionally, the plan view map of Feature 12 indicates two other suspicious deposits in the B horizon (see Figure 4.4). The plan view map of Feature 12 describes these deposits as light yellowish gray stains with no accompanying Munsell or soil data: the first is an amorphous stain occupying the southern extent of Excavation Unit 57 and the central portion of Excavation Unit 58; the second, located in the southeastern quadrant of Excavation Unit 53, is a flattened ovoid, 45 x 25 centimeters, containing fragments of FCR. Although these stains appear in both the plan view map and in the black-and-white photographs of the feature and surrounding excavation units, no discussion of the stains accompanies this visual documentation. The appropriate level forms for the excavation units do not mention either stain. While the shape of the larger, amorphous stain suggests a noncultural genesis (i.e., tree or root disturbance), the smaller stain's size and shape are suggestive of a small, prehistoric pit.

Feature 13

Feature 13 was initially encountered in Excavation Unit 56. It consisted of a concentration of FCR situated in the northwestern portion of this two-meter-square unit. In an effort to fully expose the feature, Rutgers opened three other adjoining excavation units. Excavation Unit 63, another two-meter-square excavation unit, was opened to the north of the original unit, while two 2-x-1-meter excavation units (61 and 62) were opened along its western border. This strategy served to open a 4-x-3-meter block excavation. The core of Feature 13 was located almost in the direct center of this block excavation. This core was the densest part of the feature, and measured approximately 134 centimeters in diameter. The center of the feature's core contained a large metate, an artifact apparently reutilized as a hearthstone subsequent to its original usage. Smaller, less-dense spirals of FCR radiated northward and southward from the feature's core. If these spirals—probably the results of either plow activity or bioturbation—are factored into Feature 13's size, then the feature encompasses an area approximately 3.29 x 2.32 meters.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Rutgers initially identified Feature 13 as a dumpsite for FCR associated with stone-boiling activities. This conclusion was based on two factors: 1) the FCR comprising

Feature 13 are described as being directly emplaced in the underlying B-horizon soils with no apparent thermally altered soils or feature fill surrounding them; and 2) the feature was located in an undisturbed (i.e., unplowed) setting. The provided documentation contains only two mentions of other intermixed feature matrix soils or carbon remains. The first mention refers to a small, circular deposit of ash and charcoal measuring approximately 15 centimeters in diameter and located in the northern portion of the feature's core. The second mention is made in regard to a larger, ovoid deposit of ash and charcoal measuring approximately 45 centimeters in length and located to the southeast of the feature. According to Rutgers' incomplete draft report, this deposit apparently also contained thermally altered soils; unfortunately, the notes and forms do not contain the source of this information. It is unclear from the paperwork whether or not these two deposits were isolated examples, or if similar deposits were intermixed with the FCR. The plan view drawing of Feature 13 indicates both of these deposits, but the feature level forms and the crew chief's field journal only indicate the larger, more-ovoid, southeastern deposit. No description is available for the small, circular deposit outside the plan view map.

The feature forms also indicate that soil, flotation, and carbon samples were obtained from Feature 13, though no such samples or results from any samples were available to URS. It is unknown if Rutgers utilized results from these samples in their initial evaluation of Feature 13.

URS' Evaluation. Although the accompanying paper documentation is sparse, the remaining photographic documentation appears to show a greater amount of feature matrix than indicated in any drawings, notes, or forms. A large, diffuse circular stain, most apparent in the color slides, appears in the photographs. The stain, obviously darker than the surrounding B horizon, was located just to the northwest of the centrally located metate, and measured approximately 90 centimeters in diameter. Interestingly, it encompassed the smaller, circular, ash-and-charcoal deposit depicted on Feature 13's plan view map. Smaller, intermittent deposits of the same feature matrix appear amidst the remaining FCR, and the larger, ovoid stain appears similar in the color slides. This stain was probably feature fill related to a hearth. While this particular deposit/feature fill does not seem to be highly documented, the feature excavation forms indicate that the feature was excavated in two levels. It is possible that Rutgers utilized the presence/absence of this apparent feature fill as a guide for segregating these two levels, although no specific evidence appears in the documentation.

Based on the maps and notes alone, it is unclear if the fragments of FCR were directly emplaced in B-horizon soils. The photographs and excavation techniques suggest the presence of a distinct feature fill. Also, Rutgers' designation of Feature 13 as a boiling-stone dump is partially predicated on the idea that it is located in an undisturbed woodlot. If the woodlot had been plowed at some point in the past (clearly the case), then any feature fill may have been disturbed or diffused through such activity. It is unlikely that Feature 13 merely represents a convenient place to dump boiling stones. Given the large amounts of FCR recovered (approximately 325 pounds) from its matrix, Feature 13 is best interpreted as a prehistoric hearth.

Feature 14

This feature was first encountered in the western half of Excavation Unit 70, a 2-x-2-meter unit located in the western portion of the woodlot. As this feature was not fully exposed by the original excavation unit, two smaller 2-x-1-meter units were opened to the south and west of the original unit (see Figure 4.2). These additional excavations helped to reveal a large (2 x 1.5 meters wide) potential hearth feature. The feature fill consisted of a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) mottled with varying ratios of dark gray (10YR 4/1), yellowish brown (10YR 5/8), and very dark gray (10YR 3/1), loose silt loams. The feature matrix also contained distinct circular concentrations of gray (10YR 4/1-3/1) silt loam with carbon and thermally altered areas (Figure 4.5). Finally, a tendril of feature matrix extends approximately one meter eastward from the core of the feature. Feature 14 was bisected from east to west; the southern half was removed first. This bisection apparently revealed a shallow, stratified profile (average depth = 10.5 centimeters), although the formal profile and photographs do not actually show a lower stratum. The feature forms indicate that this second stratum consisted of a very shallow (average depth = 3.5 centimeters), brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), soft silt loam containing carbon. The description of the second stratum is similar to the preceding stratum, except for the lack of the heavy mottling and burning. This difference probably indicates that the strata division is based on lessening amounts of mottling and burning, not on the presence of an entirely new soil, and is therefore fairly subjective. As the provided profile appears to represent the overall depth of the feature and not just the first stratum, it is possible that such a decision was reached during fieldwork. Flotation and carbon samples were retained from both halves of the feature, but the results were not made available to URS.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Based on the thermally altered feature fill and the abundant presence of carbon, nondiagnostic prehistoric lithics, and a thermally altered projectile point, Rutgers concluded that Feature 14 was a possible prehistoric hearth.

URS' Evaluation. While Rutgers' designation of Feature 14 as a prehistoric hearth seems likely based on the thermally altered nature of the matrix and the broken projectile point, the feature's complete lack of FCR is problematic. It should also be noted that the four excavation units opened over and around the feature (Excavation Units 70, 75, 76, and 77) only yielded two fragments of FCR. It is also interesting that Rutgers determined both Features 12 and 13 to be "prehistoric fire-cracked rock features" or boiling-stone dumps, not actual hearths. Yet both features contained FCR and at least minimal evidence of thermally altered soils and carbon. Specifically, a tremendous amount of FCR (approximately 325 pounds) was recovered from Feature 13; distinctly burned sections are apparent in the associated maps and photograph, yet this feature was not considered a hearth. It is unclear why Rutgers considered Feature 14 a potential hearth, but did not also characterize Features 12 or 13 as hearths.

Two possible interpretations exist for Feature 14. It may not have been a hearth at all, but a natural feature, such as a burned tree stump. This possibility was initially considered on the feature form; the loose, soft soil matrix of the feature was offered as evidence. The plan view drawing also appears very tree-like. The circular concentrations of dark gray soil and carbon could represent the positions of former roots, and the tendril of feature matrix extending eastward also seems rather root-like. The recovery of the broken, thermally altered projectile

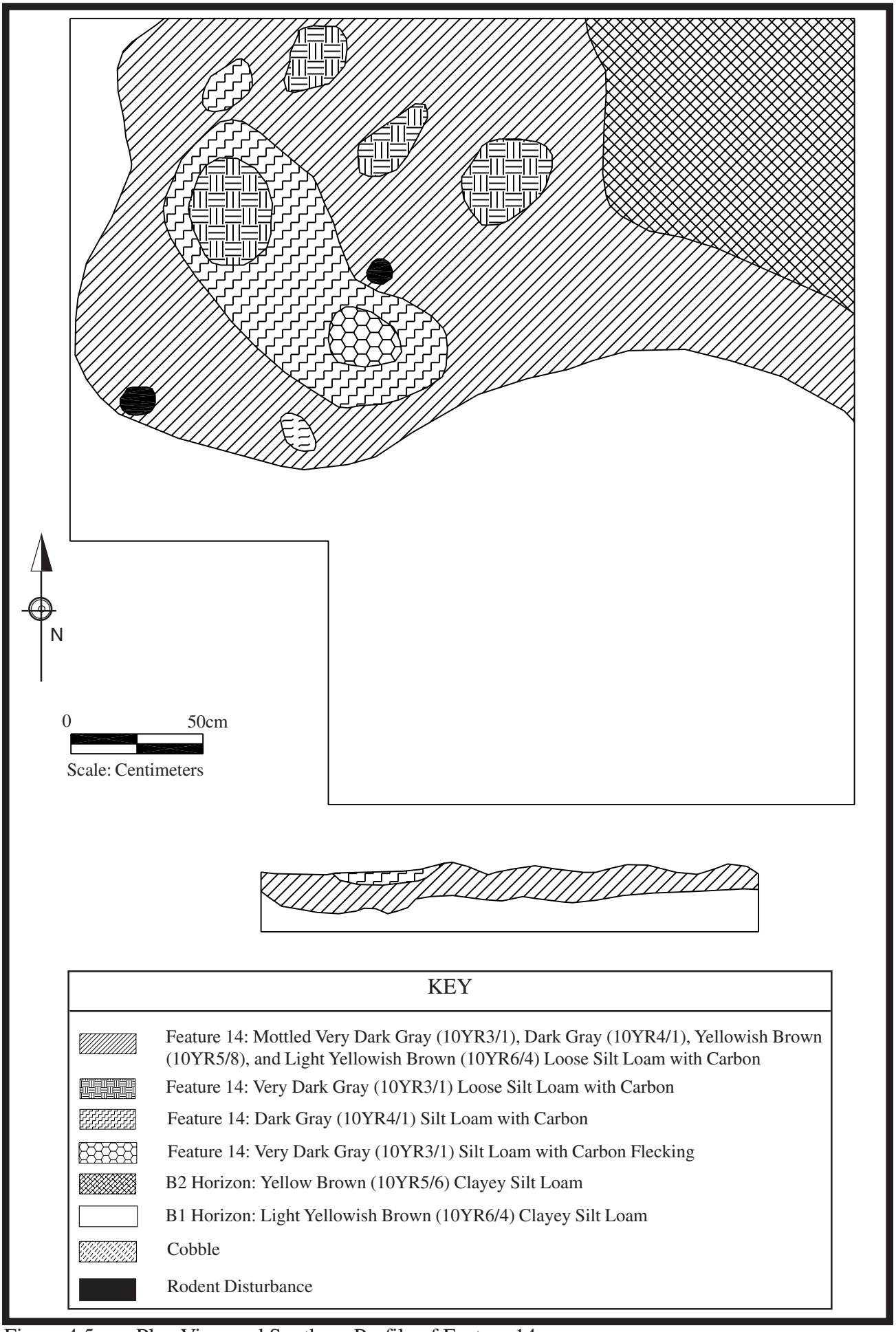

Figure 4.5 Plan View and Southern Profile of Feature 14.

point apparently caused the excavators to modify this original opinion. A second possible interpretation is that Feature 14 is the remains of a rodent burrow. The same factors pointing to a tree (i.e., loose soil, circular concentrations, and the "tendril") can also be attributed to rodent behavior, which would explain the shallowness of the profile.

A reasonable conclusion concerning Feature 14 is a mixture of the two above possibilities, with an interpretive emphasis on the second option. Even though Feature 14 exhibited obvious signs of thermal activity, it did not contain any FCR whatsoever, and the associated excavation units only yielded two fragments of FCR. It is therefore considered unlikely that Feature 14 was a prehistoric hearth. The plan view drawing seems to indicate a natural origin for the feature. The color slides show that the feature's boundaries and mottling are more diffuse than indicated in the plan view drawing. While the feature's profile seemed too shallow to represent a tree's root system, it was not too shallow to represent a rodent burrow. Based on the available information, it appears most likely that Feature 14 probably represented the basal remains of a rodent burrow disturbed somewhat by plowing.

Feature 15

Feature 15 was a set of three interlocked, circular stains revealed in Excavation Unit 73. This moderately large feature occupied almost the entire northeast quadrant of the unit; each circular stain consisted of a distinct feature matrix. The largest and southernmost of the interlocked stains was designated Area A. Feature 15, Area A, was approximately 72 centimeters wide and consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam with dense concentrations of carbon. Feature 15, Area B, consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam with moderate concentrations of carbon, and was approximately 56 centimeters in diameter. Feature 15, Area C, approximately the same size as Area B, consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam containing low concentrations of carbon. The feature was bisected from north to south (through Areas A and B) and the eastern half removed first. It appears that although Areas A and B were excavated separately, the artifacts from each were not kept in distinct groups. Additionally, apparently only Area A's western profile was drawn or photographed. Area A exhibited a stratified, 24-centimeter-deep, basin-like profile. The second stratum consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt. No profile exists for Areas B or C. When the western half was removed, Areas A and B were again excavated separately, and the artifacts were again grouped together. Also, as Area C was supposedly mottled, it was not excavated separately at all. It is unclear which area was included with Area C, but, as all the artifacts were lumped together, this information is of no real value. The nature of the mottling is also unclear, as no mottling is indicated on the plan view. Flotation and carbon samples were retained from both halves of the feature, but the specific source of these materials within the three areas is unknown. Results from any such samples were not provided to URS.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Neither the feature form nor field journal offer any interpretations of Feature 15, but the incomplete draft report refers to it as a noncultural root disturbance. It is unknown what criteria were used to arrive at this conclusion, as no confirming evidence was offered in any of the sources made available to URS. It is possible that the flotation and/or carbon sample offered insight into the feature's identity, but, again, such results were unavailable.

URS' Evaluation. The information provided for Feature 15 is confusing at best, and some very basic data is completely missing. While the provided profile may indicate that Area A may have been a prehistoric pit feature, it is unknown which (or if all) of the three areas contained the recovered prehistoric lithics. The complete lack of profiles for the remaining two areas makes identifying them impossible. Based on the incomplete information provided to URS, no final determination about Feature 15 can be made. It is not possible to either confirm or refute Rutgers' interpretation of Feature 15.

Feature 17

This large, amorphous feature was located near the center of Excavation Unit 78. It measured approximately 90 centimeters in diameter and consisted of a mixture of feature soils (Figure 4.6). While the bulk of the feature consisted of a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam, the central portion of the feature contained two additional feature fills: a small, amorphous patch of brownish yellow (10YR 5/6) silt loam surrounding three small, circular patches of black (10YR 2/1) silt loam. Feature 17 does not appear to have been bisected; it was apparently excavated as a whole. Consequently, no profile drawings, sketches, or photographs of Feature 17 exist. Apparently, the feature was around five centimeters deep, but it is unclear if this depth represents the actual depth of the feature or the depth where excavation halted. No flotation or carbon samples were obtained from the feature.

Rutgers' Evaluation. The feature form and field journal offer no final interpretation of Feature 17; the incomplete draft report designates the feature as a noncultural root disturbance. As in the case of Feature 15 above, the criteria used to arrive at this conclusion are unclear, as the feature was not bisected and no profiles were created. The feature form makes reference to root disturbances in the feature, but it does not offer an interpretation based on this observation. No evidence to confirm or deny this interpretation was offered in any of the sources made available to URS.

URS' Evaluation. Given the lack of profile drawings or photographs for Feature 17, it is difficult to interpret the feature. Although both the plan view drawings and photographs are reminiscent of a burnt tree's root system, a profile would be necessary to corroborate this conclusion. Based on the incomplete documentation provided to URS, it is not possible to positively identify this feature.

Feature 18

Feature 18 consisted of a closely packed concentration of FCR. It was partially encountered in the southwestern portion of Excavation Unit 78; an additional, one-meter-square unit (Excavation Unit 86) was opened to define the feature's complete limits (see Figure 4.6). This feature, approximately 30 centimeters in diameter, consisted completely of FCR and other prehistoric lithics. No feature fill or carbon remains were extant, and the FCR was contained within the B horizon. Although the feature was not bisected, the portions in each excavation unit were removed separately. As Feature 18 did not possess any distinct feature matrix, no profile

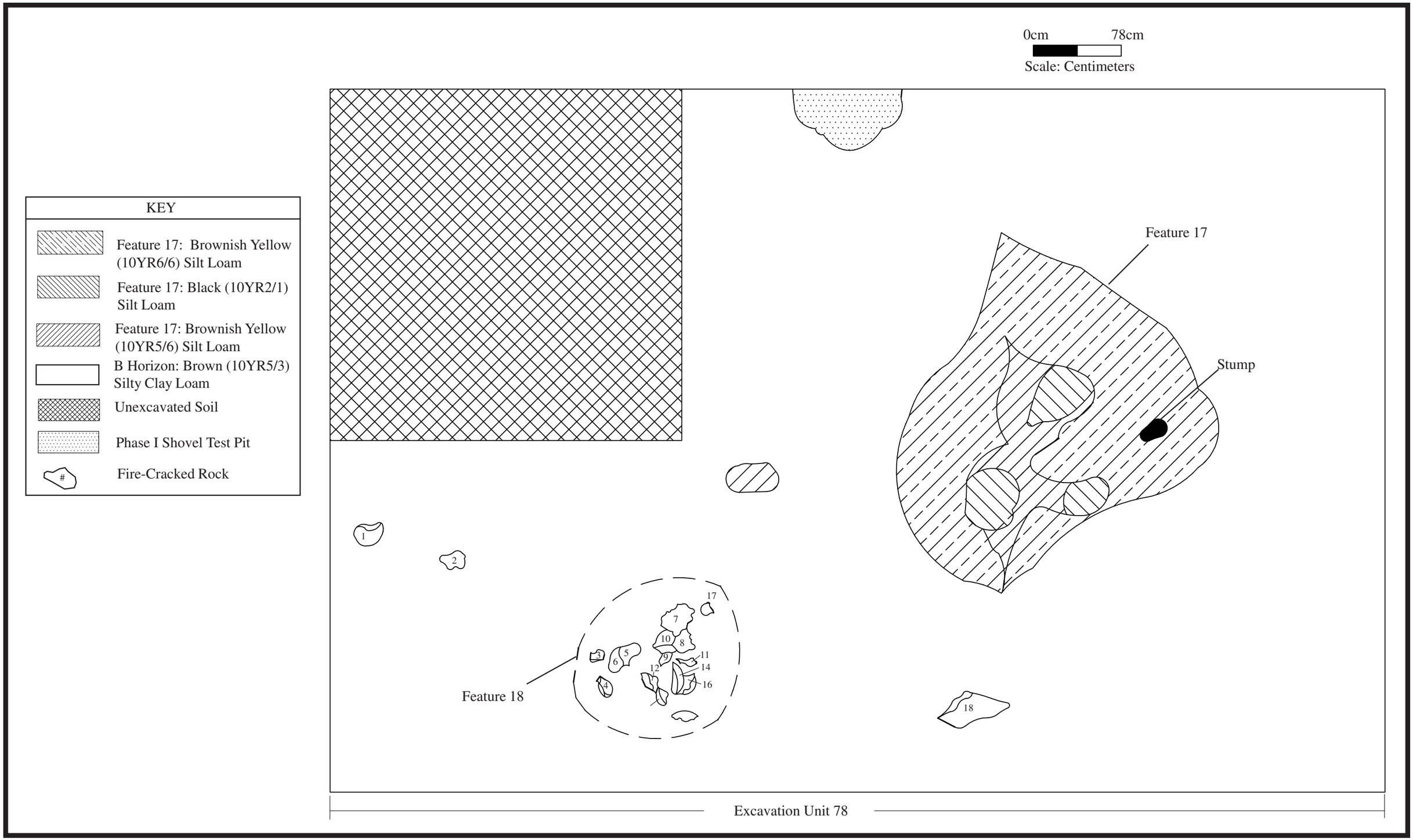

Figure 4.6 Plan Views of Features 17 and 18.

drawings or photographs were obtained. No flotation or carbon samples were retained from Feature 18.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Based on the lack of both a distinct feature fill and carbon remains, Rutgers determined that Feature 18 was probably not a prehistoric hearth. Instead, Feature 18 was determined to be a prehistoric FCR cluster or, more specifically, a dumping site for boiling stones.

URS' Evaluation. Based on the available information, the above interpretation is probably valid. A perusal of the photographic documentation did not reveal any information not shown on the formal plan view drawing. The FCR does appear to be contained within the B horizon, and no evidence of burning or carbon can be seen in the photographs. The presence of the hammerstones and the core is not significant, as these artifacts may also have been used as boiling stones.

RUTGERS' FEATURES IN THE AGRICULTURAL FIELD

The stratigraphy documented in the former agricultural field is simple and straightforward. It consists of a single brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon capping a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8), clayey silt B21t horizon. This stratigraphic sequence can be observed in the profile for the excavation units encompassing the boundary between the woodlot and the agricultural field, particularly the portion of the profile for Excavation Unit 88 (see Figure 4.3). This profile only differs slightly from the typical Elsinboro profile; no A2 horizon is present, and the B21t horizon tends toward more-yellow Munsell hues. Long-term plowing activities can probably account for these differences; the A2 horizon has been incorporated into the plowzone during decades of intensive plowing.

While Rutgers did excavate a total of 42 units in the agricultural field, none of the 23 newly documented features were encountered within any of these units. Large-scale backhoe excavations revealed all of the newly documented features in the field. The only feature apparently encountered within an excavation unit was a portion of Feature 5, which Rutgers initially uncovered during Phase II investigations. The excavation unit level forms list several potential features (n=32), but none of these were assigned feature numbers or further documented in any way. It is possible that they represented shallow, noncultural stains (resulting from tree roots, rodents, or remnant plow scars) that remained after removal of the plowzone horizon. No further notes or maps are available other than the excavation unit level forms. In addition, there are three large, oval stains indicated on the site map (see Figure 4.2) that are not further documented or discussed in any of Rutgers' materials, nor do they correlate with any of UDCAR's documented features. The three stains were apparently convincing enough to warrant inclusion on a large-scale site map, but were later discounted for unknown reasons. It is not known what criteria Rutgers used to discount these three potential features apparently uncovered during the stripping, or the 32 potential features encountered in the excavation units, as no further information regarding them was made available to URS.

Rutgers stripped two different areas during the Phase III effort: a larger, more extensive area and a smaller one (see Figure 4.1). The larger area (Area A) consisted of an L-shaped excavation with the vertical portion of the *L* parallel to the woodlot/field border. It measured 1,300 square meters and encompassed the portion of the field where both Rutgers and UDCAR concentrated their excavation units. The horizontal portion of the *L* encompassed the block excavations where UDCAR documented Features 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10 during their Phase II investigations. This portion was probably uncovered in order to relocate these features and search for any other associated features, especially those associated with Features 3 and 5, two of the three controversial, potentially pithouse-related features.

The smaller area (Area B) consisted of a rectangular excavation encompassing 384 square meters. Only four of Rutgers' excavation units were actually located within this area; it is assumed the area was stripped because it contained UDCAR's controversial Feature 6. This stripping was probably done in order to search for any features associated with the third potentially pithouse-related feature.

FEATURES IN AREA A

Feature 16

Incomplete documentation precludes any reanalysis of this feature.

Feature 21

This feature was located near the northeastern extent of Area A and consisted of a small trianguloid stain in the B horizon (see Figure 4.2). The stain was comprised of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand; it measured approximately 41 centimeters from east to west and 34 centimeters from north to south. Feature 21 was bisected and its southern half removed first, revealing a shallow, bowl-shaped profile only 12 centimeters in depth. The removal of the northern half did not reveal any further profile information.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Rutgers interpreted Feature 21 as a noncultural stain, possibly a small portion of plowzone not removed during stripping.

URS' Evaluation. Even though no formal field mapping, photographs, or results from the flotation sampling of Feature 21 were provided to URS, the rough sketches of the feature on the feature form do not seem to contradict this interpretation.

Feature 22

This feature, located approximately four meters southwest of Feature 21, consisted of an ovoid stain in the B-horizon soil (see Figure 4.2). The stain measured approximately 63 centimeters in diameter and consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) "compact clay" (Rutgers' term—more likely, this soil is a silt loam). Feature 22 was bisected from east to west and the southern half removed first, revealing a cone-like profile that was 47 centimeters in depth. Although most

of the northern half was removed as a flotation sample, neither this sample nor results from it were provided to URS.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Rutgers' initial interpretation of Feature 22 in their incomplete draft report was that it represented a noncultural stain, although none of the provided documentation offers any insight into this interpretation. The feature form, the site map, and the crew chief's field journal give no indication that Feature 22 was noncultural. In plan and profile, the feature form does not offer any clues as to the feature's function. The site map depicts Feature 22 as a "potentially" cultural feature, while the field journal refers to it as a "basin-shaped burnt earth feature." It is unclear why Rutgers interpreted Feature 22 as a noncultural stain.

URS' Evaluation. Despite the lack of formal field maps, photographs, notes, or flotation results, the rough sketch of Feature 22 on the feature form indicate a cultural origin. The plan view and profile maps of Feature 22 depict a stain with a diameter of 63 centimeters and a moderately deep, well-defined profile. Although no artifacts were recovered from Feature 22, nearly half of the feature was sampled for flotation. Whether or not any artifacts or other material remains (i.e., seeds, pollen, faunal remains, etc.) were recovered from this sample is unknown. The available data from the Phase II work suggest that Feature 22 was a prehistoric pit feature.

Feature 23

Feature 23 was the last feature located in the northeastern portion of Area A, situated approximately 5.5 meters southeast of Feature 22. It consisted of a small, circular stain in the B horizon that measured approximately 29 centimeters in diameter. Available notes describe the feature fill as a brown (10YR 6/5) silty soil, but this description is problematic. The Munsell color attributed to the feature fill does not exist, and the soil matrix description is incomplete. It is possible that the actual Munsell color is 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) and the description on the feature form was a typographic error. As for the soil matrix description, based on similar feature descriptions, it can be assumed that the soil is actually a silt loam. Feature 23 was bisected from north to south and the eastern half removed first, revealing a basin-shaped profile that reached a depth of 22 centimeters. The removal of the western half did not reveal any further profile information.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Rutgers interpreted Feature 21 as a noncultural stain, possibly a rodent burrow. This interpretation was apparently based on the fact that the feature fill continues deeper into the B horizon to the north, giving the profile a burrow-like appearance.

URS' Evaluation. Even though no formal field mapping or photographs of Feature 21 were provided to URS, the rough sketches of the feature on the feature form do not seem to contradict this interpretation.

Feature 24

This feature, located near the center of Area A, consisted of an amorphous stain in the B horizon (see Figure 4.2). The exact size of the feature is unknown, as no scale information is present on the feature form. The feature fill was comprised of a brown (10YR 5/3), very wet and soft silt

with large amounts of carbon. Although the feature fill is described as silt, comparable features and the descriptions of local soil series (Matthews and Lavoie 1970) indicate that the fill was probably closer to a silt loam than a pure silt. The feature was bisected from east to west and the southern half was excavated. Exactly what the northern profile revealed about Feature 24 is unknown, because no profile drawings, sketches, or photographs of the profile were available. The notes on the feature form do indicate that the profile was at least 50 centimeters deep and resembled the remnants of a tree, but that is the extent of the available information.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Rutgers' initial interpretation of Feature 24 was that the feature represented the remains of a tree's root systems, and no further excavations were apparently conducted. This interpretation is apparently based on the wet, soft, carbon-filled nature of the feature fill and the description of the missing northern profile.

URS' Evaluation. URS was not provided any data to substantiate the above hypothesis, neither were we provided with any documentation or information that could contradict this hypothesis. Therefore, URS has little choice but to leave the interpretation as it stands.

Feature 25

Feature 25 was located approximately four meters southeast of Feature 24 (see Figure 4.2). It consisted of circular stain approximately 20 centimeters in diameter. The feature fill is described as a dark brown silt, but no further soil or Munsell information is recorded on the feature form. Based on the Munsell color charts and comparable features, it can be assumed that the feature fill can be more completely described as a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam. The feature was bisected from east to west and the southern half was excavated, revealing a cone-like profile that was 30 centimeters in depth.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Rutgers' initial interpretation of Feature 25 was that it represented the remains of tree; at this point, excavation halted. Any information that may have led to this conclusion is absent; the incomplete draft report, the field journal, and the feature form offer no insight into this interpretation. As a matter of fact, the "comments" section of the feature form only contains a single word, which is "tree." The profile sketch, also on the feature form, more closely resembles the profile of a prehistoric post than it does a remnant tree root system. It is possible that the rough sketch does not accurately portray the feature's northern profile, but no other mapping or photographs were available for comparison.

URS' Evaluation. Due to the lack of further information, it is impossible to confirm or contradict Rutgers' interpretation of Feature 25.

Feature 26

The documentation for Feature 26 only consists of the site map and an incomplete feature form. The only graphic representation of this feature is the site map (see Figure 4.2), which depicts it as a small, circular stain located around 3.5 meters southwest of Feature 25. According to the site map, the feature appears to have been approximately the same size as Feature 25, but neither the feature form nor any other documentary sources substantiate this assumption. No recorded

feature descriptions exist. Apparently, no Munsell information, sketch plan view, or sketch profile were recorded.

Rutgers' Evaluation. The feature is described as a rodent disturbance, but no notes, maps, or photographs confirming this interpretation exist.

URS' Evaluation. Due to this feature's complete lack of necessary documentation, URS cannot confirm or dispute Rutgers' assessment.

Feature 27

Only a site map and an incomplete feature form stand as documentation for Feature 26. The site map (see Figure 4.2) depicts the feature as a small, circular stain located around 7.5 meters southwest of Feature 26. According to the site map, the feature appears to be approximately the same size as Features 25 and 26, but neither the feature form nor any other documentary sources substantiate this assumption. No recorded feature descriptions are available. Apparently, no Munsell information, sketch plan view, or sketch profile were recorded.

Rutgers' Evaluation. The feature is described as a rodent disturbance, but no notes, maps, or photographs exist to confirm this interpretation.

URS' Evaluation. Due to this feature's complete lack of necessary documentation, URS cannot effectively evaluate Rutgers' assessment.

Feature 28

The documentation for Feature 28 only consists of the site map (see Figure 4.2), which depicts it as a small, ovoid stain located around four meters southwest of Feature 27 and just above Feature 16. According to the site map, the feature appears to be approximately half the size as Features 25, 26, and 27, but no other documentary sources substantiate this assumption. No recorded feature descriptions exist and, apparently, no Munsell information, sketch plan view, or sketch profile were recorded.

Rutgers' Evaluation. The feature is described as a rodent disturbance, but no notes, maps, or photographs exist to support this interpretation.

URS' Evaluation. Due to the lack of necessary documentation, URS cannot independently analyze Feature 28, leaving us only with Rutgers' assessment.

Feature 29

Feature 29 was a small, rectangular stain, located approximately 11.5 meters directly east of Feature 16 (see Figure 4.2). It was composed of a wet brown (10YR 5/3), loosely compacted silt loam with gravels and carbon flecking. The feature was bisected from east to west, and the southern half was excavated. It is uncertain what this excavation revealed, as no plan maps, profiles, sketches, or photographs of Feature 29's northern cross-section cut were available.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Rutgers' interpreted this feature as a probable tree or root disturbance. This conclusion is apparently based on the feature fill's loose consistency, carbon flecking, and the presence of circular stains that seemed to represent the former positions of various root networks.

URS' Evaluation. Without any profile drawings, photographs, or plan views of Feature 29, it is difficult to comment on Rutgers' interpretation. The limited documentation does not contradict Rutgers' conclusions about Feature 29. Therefore, URS has little choice but to leave the interpretation as it stands.

Feature 30

Feature 30 was located approximately 3.5 meters southwest of Feature 29 (see Figure 4.2). It consisted of small, circular stain that measured approximately 19 centimeters in diameter and contained a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam fill. The feature was bisected from east to west; the southern half was removed first and screened. This excavation revealed a moderately shallow, basin-like profile. The northern half was then removed as a flotation sample. No documentation or artifacts from the sample were made available to URS.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Rutgers' interpretation of Feature 30 describes it as a truncated post.

URS' Evaluation. Based on the limited documentation provided to URS—which did not include any formal maps or profiles, photographs, flotation results, or notes—it is possible that Feature 30 represents a truncated post. The sketch profile appears to be slightly more basin-like than one might expect of a truncated post's profile, but there are no comparative photographs or formal maps to provide any additional insight.

Feature 31

The documentation for Feature 31 consists of the site map and an incomplete feature form. The only graphic representation of this feature is the site map (see Figure 4.2), which depicts it as a small, circular stain located about 3.25 meters east of Feature 30. The feature fill is described as a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam. According to the site map, the feature appears to be approximately the same size as Feature 31, but neither the feature form nor any other documentary sources are available to support this interpretation. The Munsell and soil information represents the only recorded feature descriptions. Apparently, no sketch plan view or sketch profiles were recorded.

Rutgers' Evaluation. The feature is described as a tree/root disturbance on the feature form, but no maps or photographs exist to confirm this interpretation.

URS' Evaluation. Due to this feature's lack of necessary documentation, URS cannot independently analyze Feature 31 to evaluate Rutgers' assessment.

Feature 32

This feature was located approximately 4.5 meters south of Feature 32 (see Figure 4.2). It consisted of a small, circular stain measuring approximately 23 centimeters in diameter. The feature fill is described as a wet, brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with gravels and some charcoal. Feature 32 was bisected from east to west and the southern half excavated first, revealing both a cylindrical profile and a quartz biface fragment. The profile was approximately 35 centimeters in depth, straight sided, and flat bottomed. The northern half was removed as a flotation sample, but the results were not made available to URS.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Based on the feature's profile and the presence of a prehistoric tool, Rutgers concluded that Feature 32 was a possible prehistoric posthole.

URS' Evaluation. Even though no profile drawings or photographs were made available to URS, none of the reviewed documentation contradicts Rutgers' initial interpretation.

Feature 34

Feature 34 was a large, ovoid stain located in the southeastern portion of Area A, approximately 10.5 meters east of Feature 32 (see Figure 4.2). It measured 1.95 meters long by 82.5 centimeters wide. The feature fill was composed of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam with carbon flecking. The feature was bisected from north to south and the western half removed first (Figure 4.7). Although both halves were excavated in arbitrary, ten-centimeter levels, no distinct stratigraphy was documented. A total of four arbitrary levels were excavated in this manner. Excavation revealed a basin-like profile (Figure 4.8), reaching a depth of approximately 45 centimeters. A total of 12 prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from both halves of the feature; all of these artifacts came from the first three levels. Flotation samples were taken from all four of the eastern half's arbitrary levels, and at least two carbon samples were collected. Analytical results from these samples were not made available to URS.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Rutgers' incomplete draft report only describes this feature as a noncultural oval stain in the B horizon; no data supporting this conclusion is contained in the draft report. The draft report represents the only document that offers any interpretation of Feature 34. Neither the feature forms nor the field journal draw any conclusion concerning Feature 34. The notes for Feature 34 do not mention any evidence suggesting a natural origin for this feature. None of the provided materials contain any evidence to suggest that Feature 34 was noncultural in origin, yet the feature is described as such in the incomplete draft report.

URS' Evaluation. Based on the material provided to URS (i.e., the formal plan view and profile drawings, photographs, and the recovered artifacts), this feature appears to be a prehistoric pit. The basin-shaped profile and the presence of lithics support this interpretation. Black-and-white photographs show a clearly delineated profile that does not seem diffuse or unclear. The closing photographs do not display any evidence for the presence of root-like anomalies visible at the feature's base, near-surface roots trailing off into the subsoil, or any other evidence to suggest this feature was a tree. The lack of internal stratigraphy probably indicates that the feature represented a single fill episode. In sum, Feature 34 probably represents a former storage pit.

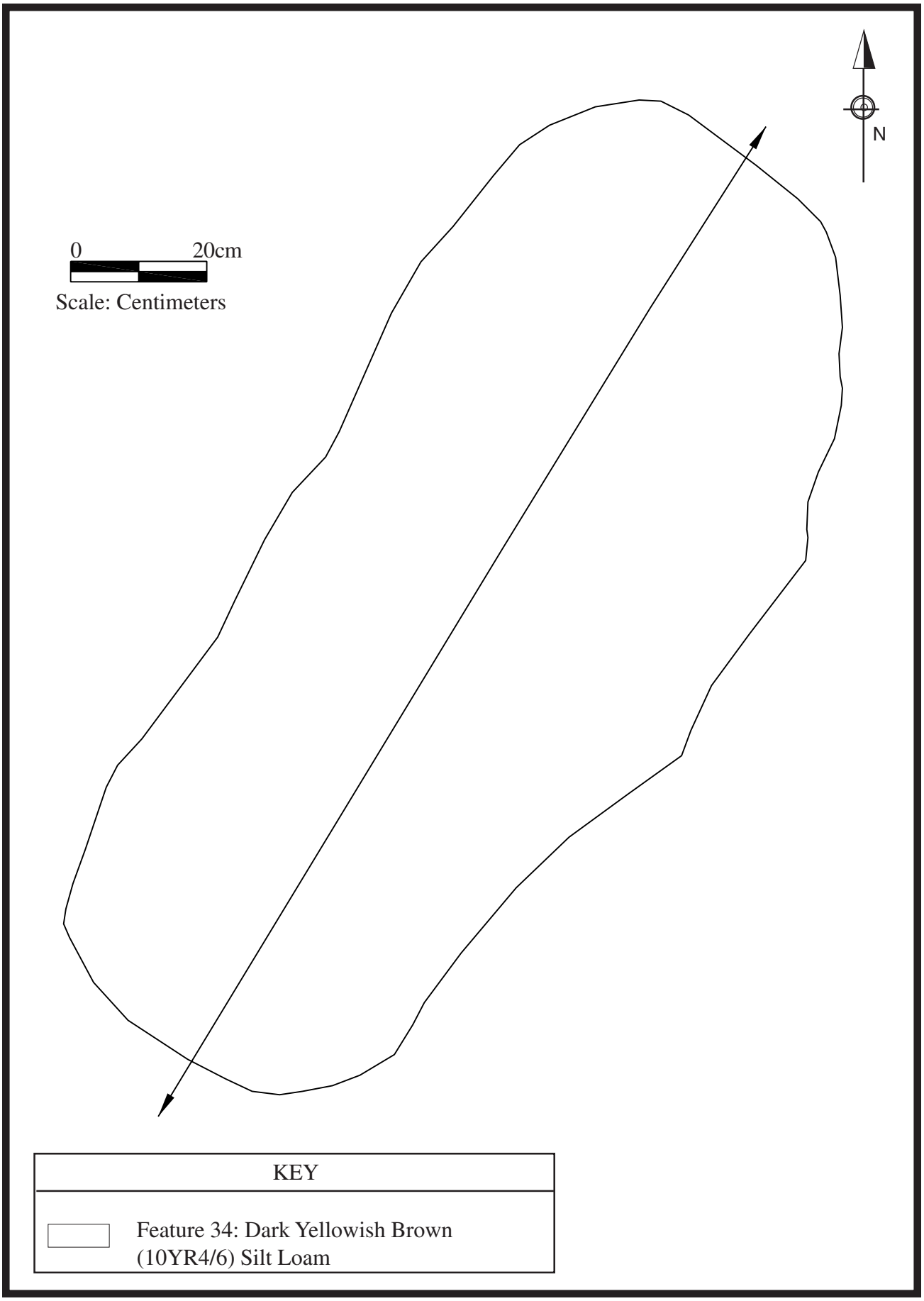

Figure 4.7 Bisection of Feature 34.

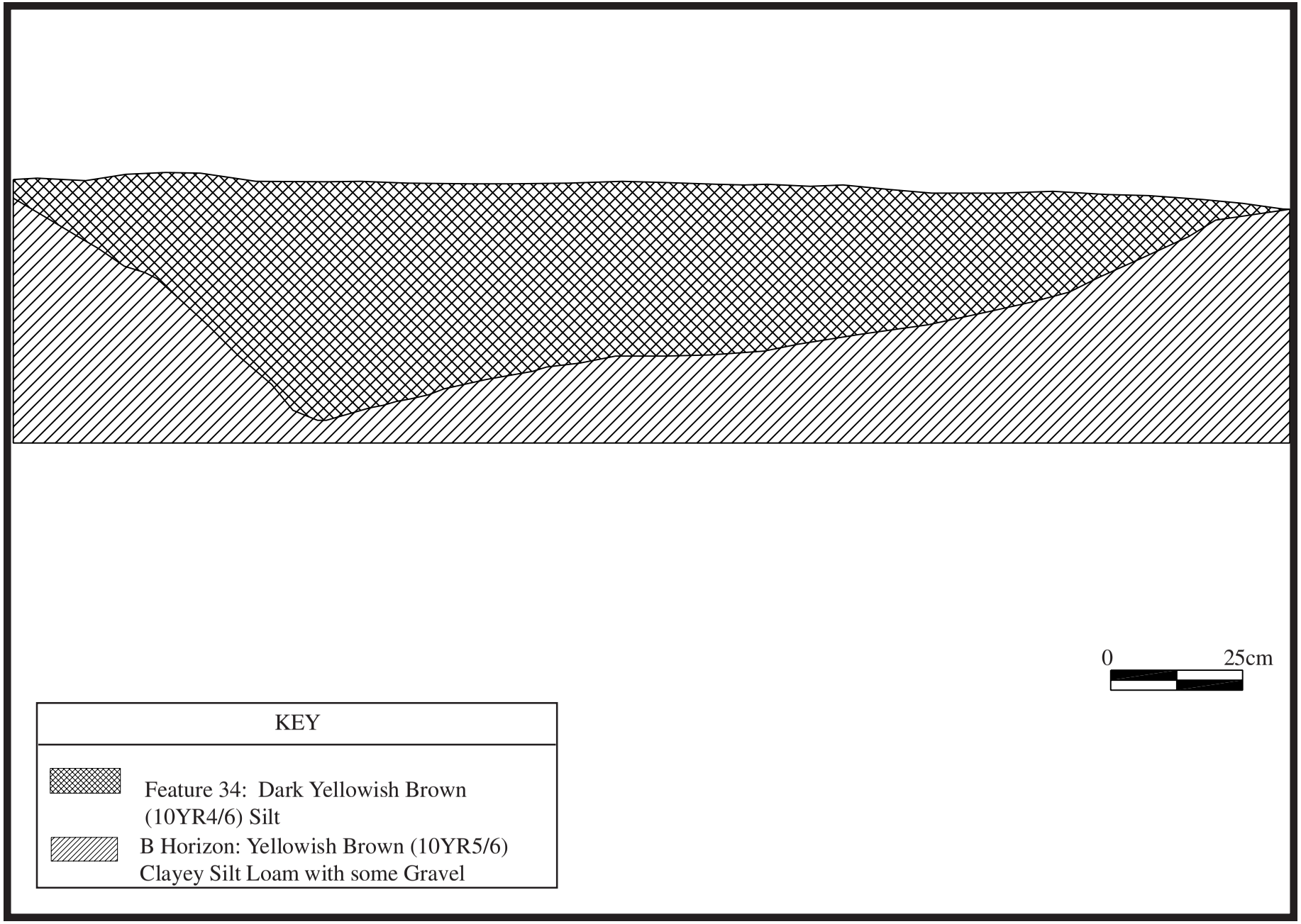

Figure 4.8 Eastern Profile of Feature 34.

Feature 35

The documentation for Feature 35 is limited to its location on the site map (see Figure 4.2) and an incomplete feature form. The only graphic representation of this feature (apart from its location) is a sketch plan view on the feature form. These sources show a small, teardrop-shaped stain located approximately four meters north of Feature 34. The feature fill was described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) compact clay, but based on comparable features, it may have contained a significant amount of silt and been closer to a heavy silt loam. According to the site map, the feature appears to be roughly twice the size as Features 29 – 32, but the sketch plan map on the feature form does not possess a scale. None of the other documentation contains any mention of the feature's size. Feature 35 was bisected from east to west and the southern half was removed. The type of profile revealed in this excavation remains unclear; no profile sketch, formal map, or photographs were available for analysis. It does not appear that any flotation or carbon samples were taken from Feature 35.

Rutgers' Evaluation. The feature form, field journal, and incomplete draft report all describe Feature 35 as a noncultural stain, specifically the remnants of a tree's taproot. Excavation of the southern half was halted when the feature's noncultural nature became apparent. As a result, the northern half was not excavated. The teardrop form was apparently the result of a rodent intrusion in the taproot's northern portion, which formed the upper portion of the teardrop.

URS' Evaluation. Rutgers' interpretation of Feature 35 was based on the profile of the northern half. As no profile drawings or photographs documented this apparent taproot, URS cannot independently analyze Feature 35 to assess Rutgers' judgment.

Feature 36

This feature was located approximately four meters to the northeast of Feature 35 (see Figure 4.2). It consisted of a circular stain that measured 35 centimeters in diameter. A rodent disturbance/tunnel extended from the southeastern portion of the feature. The feature form contains no information on soil texture or color. Feature 36 was bisected from east to west and the southern half removed first. This cross section revealed a cone-like profile reaching a depth of 26 centimeters. The northern half was not excavated and no samples were taken.

Rutgers' Evaluation. Rutgers' incomplete draft report termed this feature a rodent disturbance, an interpretation apparently based on the sketch plan view that showed the rodent tunnel extending from the main part of the feature. No other notes, drawings, or maps offered any insight into this particular determination, especially since the field journal and feature form refer to Feature 36 as a taproot.

URS' Evaluation. Based on the profile documented in the sketch, it is possible that Feature 36 was actually a postmold. The rodent disturbance was likely a recent intrusion. Unfortunately, the lack of any Munsell or soil-texture information, photographs, or formal drawings to corroborate this conclusion makes it difficult to offer an alternate interpretation.

Feature 38

Feature 38 was located approximately 13.5 meters northwest of Feature 24 (see Figure 4.2). It consisted of an 84-x-20-centimeter, kidney-shaped stain oriented north to south. The feature fill was comprised of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 – 5/6), slightly compact clayey silt with carbon flecking. Feature 38 was bisected from north to south and the eastern half removed first. This excavation revealed an irregularly shaped profile that possessed a deep southern portion (depth = 16 centimeters), a shallow central portion (depth = 6 centimeters), and a northern portion diving back down slightly (depth = 8 centimeters). The northern half, which reached a maximum depth of 28 centimeters, was then excavated. The majority of the feature fill from the northern half was collected as a flotation sample, but the results from the samples were not made available to URS.

Rutgers' Evaluation. The draft report only identifies Feature 38 as a noncultural stain; no further interpretation is offered in this document. The field journal and feature form offer a little more insight into this feature; they term Feature 38 as a noncultural "subsoil variation." The feature form also states that root/rodent disturbances were present in the western and southern portions of the feature, but no graphic documentation of said disturbances was included. It is unclear what criteria Rutgers used to term Feature 38 a "subsoil variation," as no other notes, formal drawings, or photographs from this feature were available.

URS' Evaluation. Based on the notes from the feature forms, Feature 38 possessed a distinct, kidney-shaped plan view, attained a maximum depth of 28 centimeters, contained at least one prehistoric lithic in the eastern half, and exhibited noticeable carbon deposits. The western half was almost entirely removed as a flotation sample, which could very possibly contain additional prehistoric lithics. The profile was irregular, but apparently distinct enough to sketch. All of this data points to at least the possibility that Feature 38 was a prehistoric refuse or storage pit. If the feature was a "subsoil variation" (a term that is never explained), then why did it possess a distinct shape/profile, carbon deposits, and a prehistoric lithic? Unfortunately, no formal drawings, extensive notes, photographs of any nature, or flotation results exist to identify Feature 38 as either a prehistoric pit or a noncultural "subsoil variation."

Feature 39

The documentation for Feature 39 only consists of the site map and an incomplete feature form. The site map is the only graphic representation of this feature (see Figure 4.2). This source shows a moderate-sized (approximately 1-x-0.5-meter-wide), teardrop-shaped stain located two meters north of Feature 29. The feature form does not contain any Munsell or soil-texture information. Feature 39 was bisected from east to west and the southern half was removed. It is unclear what type of profile this excavation revealed, as few field notes were available for analysis. Furthermore, it does not appear that any such documentation was ever undertaken. No flotation or carbon samples were taken from Feature 39.

Rutgers' Evaluation. The feature form, field journal, and incomplete draft report all describe Feature 35 as a noncultural stain, specifically the remnants of a tree's root system. The evidence for this consisted of the feature fill becoming noticeably wetter, softer, and darker with depth,

and erratic, root-like disturbances in the feature's walls. In light of this evidence, excavation of the southern half was halted; no excavation of the northern half was undertaken. Unfortunately, no documentation exists to corroborate this interpretation.

URS' Evaluation. Rutgers' interpretation of Feature 39 was based on the profile of the northern half. As no profile drawings or photographs document this feature or the apparent remains of a root system, URS cannot fully analyze Feature 39 and either agree or disagree with Rutgers' assessment. It should be noted, though, that Feature 39 was a kidney-shaped feature containing several prehistoric lithics, including two quartz cores. This evidence may point to a cultural origin for Feature 39.

Feature 40

This feature was an east-west oriented, kidney-like feature located approximately 4.5 meters northwest of Feature 36 (see Figure 4.2). It measured 1.9 meters from east to west and 85 centimeters from north to south. The feature fill consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam with gravel. The feature was bisected from east to west; the southern half was removed, revealing an approximately 52 centimeter deep, basin-shaped profile. The northern half was not removed, and no flotation or carbon samples were taken.

Rutgers' Evaluation. The incomplete draft report, field journal, and feature forms all describe Feature 40 as a noncultural stain. The feature was determined to represent the remains of a tree's root system. This conclusion was apparently based on three facts: 1) the feature "tunnels off" to the southwest at the base of Level Five; 2) small, circular stains existed along the south wall of the feature and appeared to be root related; and 3) the feature fill at the feature's base was soft and appeared to be organic. This fill at the feature's base was probed with a split-spoon, and it apparently continued for at least another 20 centimeters. These factors led to the halting of the southern half's excavation.

URS' Evaluation. Rutgers' interpretation of Feature 40 was based on the profile of the northern half and apparent disturbances in the walls and base of the excavated southern half. While a formal drawing of this profile exists, no photographs of the profile were taken. Additionally, no documentation of the disturbances in the southern half was apparently undertaken; no drawings or photographs exist of the disturbances that apparently influenced Rutgers' determination of the feature's noncultural status. The only photographs of Feature 40 consist of an indistinct series of opening plan view plates. Further, as excavation was halted before completion, the provided formal profile does not actually represent the full extent of the northern wall. The combination of all these factors leads to two conclusions: 1) the full amount of information that might have been collected from Feature 40 was not collected; and 2) due to this lack of information, URS cannot fully analyze Feature 40 and either agree or disagree with Rutgers' conclusion. An analysis of the limited information does suggest that Feature 40 may have been cultural in nature. The kidney-shaped plan view, basin-shaped profile, and presence of prehistoric lithics are suggestive of a prehistoric refuse/storage pit. A full excavation and documentation of Feature 40 may have verified or refuted this supposition.

FEATURES IN AREA B

Feature 3

This feature was apparently re-excavated, but no documentation exists. Artifacts were recovered, though no documentation accompanies them. The nature of this feature remains unknown given the lack of data.

Feature 6

UDCAR originally uncovered this feature during their 1992 Phase II effort. It was tentatively identified as a storage pit associated with a possible prehistoric pithouse. The feature was not excavated at that time; it was mapped in plan view and then reburied for excavation at a future time. In 1994, the feature was uncovered again during Rutgers' Phase III efforts. The original three UDCAR test units (49, 53, and 54) formed an upside-down *L* shape; the bottom of the *L* faced due west (see Figure 4.2). All three of these units were re-excavated and, according to the field journal, the feature was apparently mapped in plan view. Unfortunately, the only full graphic representation of Feature 6 appears on the site map (see Figure 4.2). No formal plan view was provided to URS and no plan view photographs appear to have been taken. The only other opening drawings or sketches consist of a very rough sketch in the crew chief's field journal and two sketches on feature forms that purport to be from Levels 1 and 2 of the feature's western half as they appeared in Test Unit 53. Test Unit 53 was the central unit of the *L* and contained a large portion of the feature. It is unknown if any other portion of the feature was excavated. The feature's shape is unknown, given the lack of field notes. The feature fill consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam with carbon flecking and gravel. Fortunately, formal profile drawings of Feature 6 do exist, and they appear to come from Test Unit 53 exclusively. These profiles are purported to be of the test unit's southern, northwestern, and western profiles. The southern and northwestern drawings revealed moderately shallow (approximately 20-centimeter), basin-shaped profiles. These profiles apparently represent cross sections of the feature as seen in Test Unit 53's walls. The western profile, which was also the eastern wall of Test Unit 49, is much shallower and represents the western extent of the feature.

Feature 19

This small, circular feature was located in the southwestern portion of Area A (see Figure 4.2). It measured approximately 18 centimeters in diameter. Although the feature fill's abundant amounts of carbon were documented, no Munsell or soil-texture information was documented. The feature form, the incomplete draft report, and the field journal list no such information. The feature was bisected from north to south and the western half was removed. This excavation apparently revealed a 50-centimeter-deep, narrow, cone-shaped profile, although the profile sketch is difficult to interpret. Even though the western half of the feature was removed, the sketch profile shows the southern profile of the feature with the western and eastern halves together, apparently indicating that at least a partial excavation of the southern half was also undertaken, or that the feature was excavated by quarters. The eastern half was apparently not removed.

Rutgers' Evaluation. The feature form, field journal, and incomplete draft report all describe Feature 19 as a noncultural stain, specifically the remnants of a tree's taproot. This conclusion was apparently based on the feature's narrow profile and the large amount of carbon encountered.

URS' Evaluation. The feature's narrow, cone-like sketch profile and abundant amount of carbon seem to suggest that it represented a remnant post. Unfortunately, without formal drawings, photographic documentation, or a complete description of the feature to corroborate this interpretation, URS cannot confirm either conclusion.

Feature 20

Although no scale was provided on the feature form, Feature 20 appears to be comparable in size to Feature 19 (see Figure 4.2). The feature, which contained a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with gravel, was bisected from north to south and the western half was excavated. It is unclear what this excavation technique revealed, as no profile sketches exist. The only graphic representations of Feature 20 appear on the site map (cited above) and the feature form as a sketch plan view. Furthermore, no photographs were apparently taken of Feature 20.

Rutgers' Evaluation. The incomplete draft report, field journal, and feature form all describe Feature 20 as a rodent disturbance. The feature form asserts that upon bisection, it was evident that the feature's fill undercut the subsoil. This fact apparently led to Rutgers' interpretation of the feature as a rodent disturbance.

URS' Evaluation. Rutgers' interpretation of Feature 20 was based on the profile of the eastern half. As no drawings or photographs exist to document this profile, URS cannot fully analyze Feature 20.

Feature 33

No reinterpretation is possible for this feature, given the complete lack of adequate documentation.

Feature 37

The documentation for Feature 37 only consists of the site map (see Figure 4.2), which depicts it as a large, ovoid stain located around 6.5 meters east of Feature 20. According to the site map, the feature appears to be approximately 2 x 0.5 meters, but no other documentary sources substantiate this assumption. No recorded feature descriptions exist. Apparently, no Munsell information, sketch plan view, or sketch profile were recorded.

Rutgers' Evaluation. In the incomplete draft report, the feature is simply described as a noncultural stain, but no notes, maps, or photographs are available to confirm this interpretation. The field journal merely notes that Ray Muller excavated Feature 37, which yielded no artifacts and contained a fair amount of gravel. None of the provided documentation alludes to the

rationale for Rutgers' conclusion, and no materials are available to reveal the potential feature's profile.

URS' Evaluation. On the site map, the feature appears to exhibit the characteristics of a prehistoric refuse or storage pit, but there is absolutely no documentation to prove or disprove this hypothesis. Unfortunately, due to this feature's nearly total lack of necessary documentation, URS cannot analyze Feature 37 to assess Rutgers' interpretation.

ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

The following sections present descriptions of the various artifact classes recovered from Rutgers' Phase III data recovery excavations. As expected, debitage and other stone-tool manufacturing debris dominated this assemblage. Debitage falls within several basic raw material categories, but was mostly obtained from nearby jasper sources. Flaking debris, including both shatter and flakes proper, totals 4,974 specimens. Bifaces, including projectile points and point fragments, total 71 specimens, and appear to be dominated mostly by Late Archaic/Transitional period types. Bare Island and Poplar Island/Lackawaxan types are common and seem to point to one or more closely related occupations. Other types include Perkiomen and Susquehanna specimens, Orient Fishtail specimens, and Late Woodland triangular specimens. Ceramics, restricted to a small area of the site, were not plentiful. All of the sherds pertain to a few vessels of Riggins Fabric Impressed, a Late Woodland ware known best from southern New Jersey. It is coeval with Townsend Ware, defined in Delaware. This ware's presence in New Castle County is not surprising, given its abundant distribution across Delaware Bay. Other artifact categories include cores, modified flakes, hammerstones, and FCR.

Debitage

Debitage recovered from the data recovery excavations totaled 4,974 specimens. These artifacts are enumerated by raw material in Table 4.1. Note that this table includes both flakes and shatter fragments.

Table 4.1 Flakes by Lithic Raw Material.

Lithic Material	Raw Count
Argillite	11
Chalcedony	34
Chert	495
Jasper	2,761
Quartz	1,443
Quartzite	225
Rhyolite	5
Totals	**4,974**

The high number of jasper specimens (totaling 55.5 percent of the assemblage) is not surprising. Nearly all of this material came from nearby outcrops related to the Iron Hill locality. Quartz, totaling 29 percent of the debitage assemblage, is readily available in nearby, given the proximity of the Piedmont formations. Lithic materials drop off markedly in count after jasper and quartz

materials are considered. Chert, totaling 495 flakes (or nearly 10 percent of the debitage sample) is third in count, followed by quartzite, a raw material that makes up only 4.5 percent of the sample. The remaining kinds of raw material—argillite, chalcedony, and rhyolite—are poorly represented and most likely pertain to several episodes of biface curation. Unlike the jasper and quartz, no evidence for primary stone-tool production is present in any of these latter categories.

In general, most of the debitage from jasper and quartz categories can be classified as biface-thinning specimens, resulting from either the final working of biface blanks and/or curation of hafted bifaces. A breakdown of these two lithic categories (as well as chert and quartzite) by flake type is offered in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Major Debitage Categories by Flake Type.

Material	Shatter	Primary Flakes	Biface-Thinning Flakes	Totals
Jasper	149	55	2,557	2,761
Quartz	602	39	802	1,443
Chert	21	27	447	495
Quartzite	55	13	157	225
Totals	**827**	**134**	**3,563**	**4,924**

Core and Core Fragments

Rutgers excavations at the site recovered a number of core fragments of various lithic raw materials, including quartz, quartzite, jasper, and chert. Quartz was the most commonly recovered, core-related material, numbering 28 specimens; nearly all of these are blocky fragments left over from reduction of locally available quartz cobble material. In addition, five questionable cobbles are present in the assemblage; their identity as cores or tested cobbles is uncertain. Plate 4.1 illustrates a sample of the quartz core specimens. Quartzite cores numbered seven specimens and are similar to quartz cores in that they were reduced from locally available cobble material. Some of the specimens exhibit cortex on one or more facets. These quartzite cores are depicted in Plate 4.2.

Local jasper was also present in core form. The assemblage contains six specimens of yellowish jasper core fragments. These fragments were not obtained from cobble sources, but from local outcrops in the New Castle County area. Coarse-grained tabular cortex is present on the platform ends of several specimens, suggesting that cores began as large flakes knocked off blocks of unmodified raw material. Plate 4.3 shows all jasper cores discovered during data recovery.

Remaining core fragments are limited to a number of flaked chert pebbles, some of which may not be culturally modified. Six fragments, all small and derived from large pebbles, exhibit one or more flake scars. A sample of these items are shown in Plate 4.4.

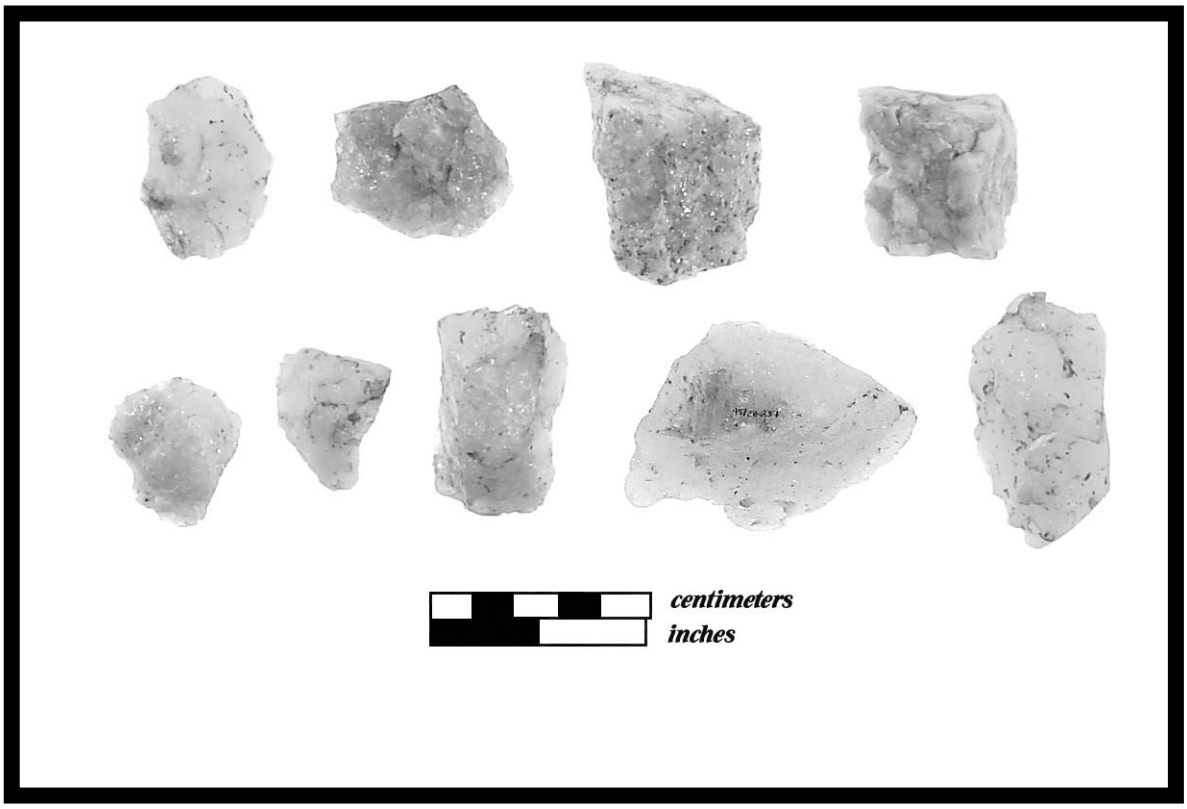

Plate 4.1 Quartz Cores.

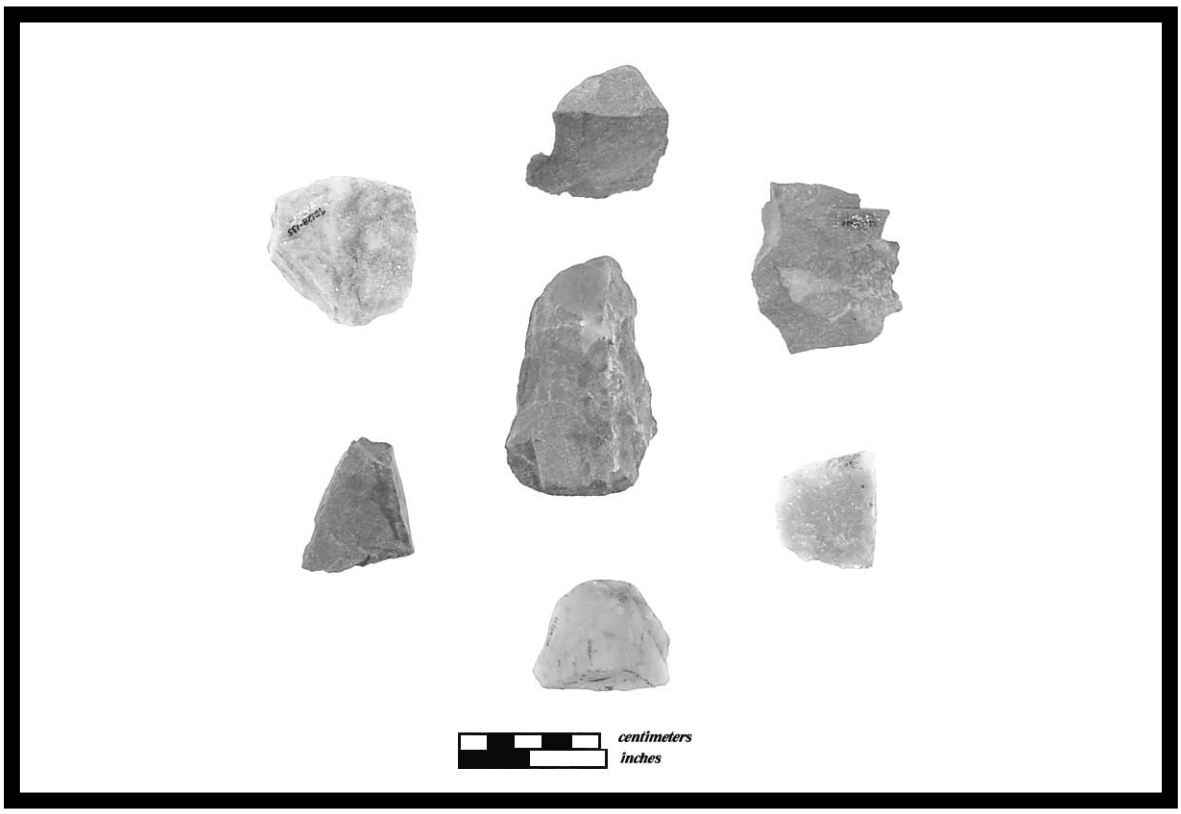

Plate 4.2 Quartzite Cores.

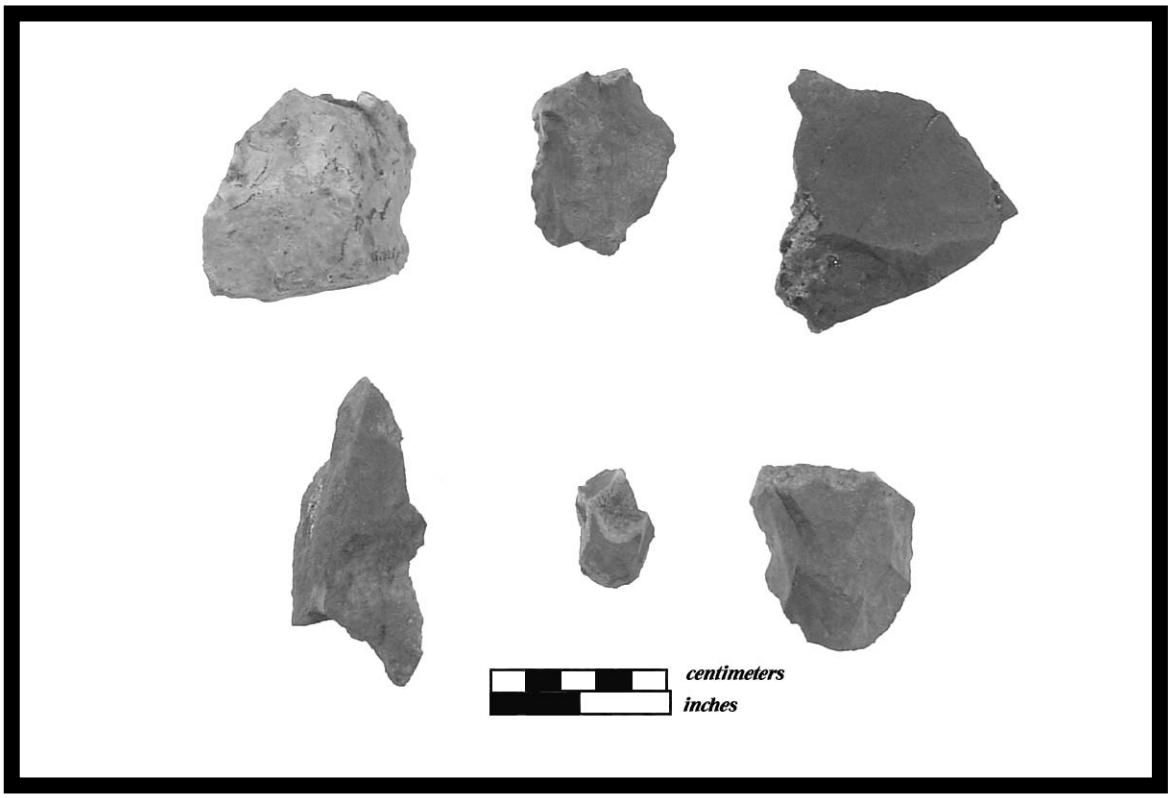

Plate 4.3 Jasper Cores.

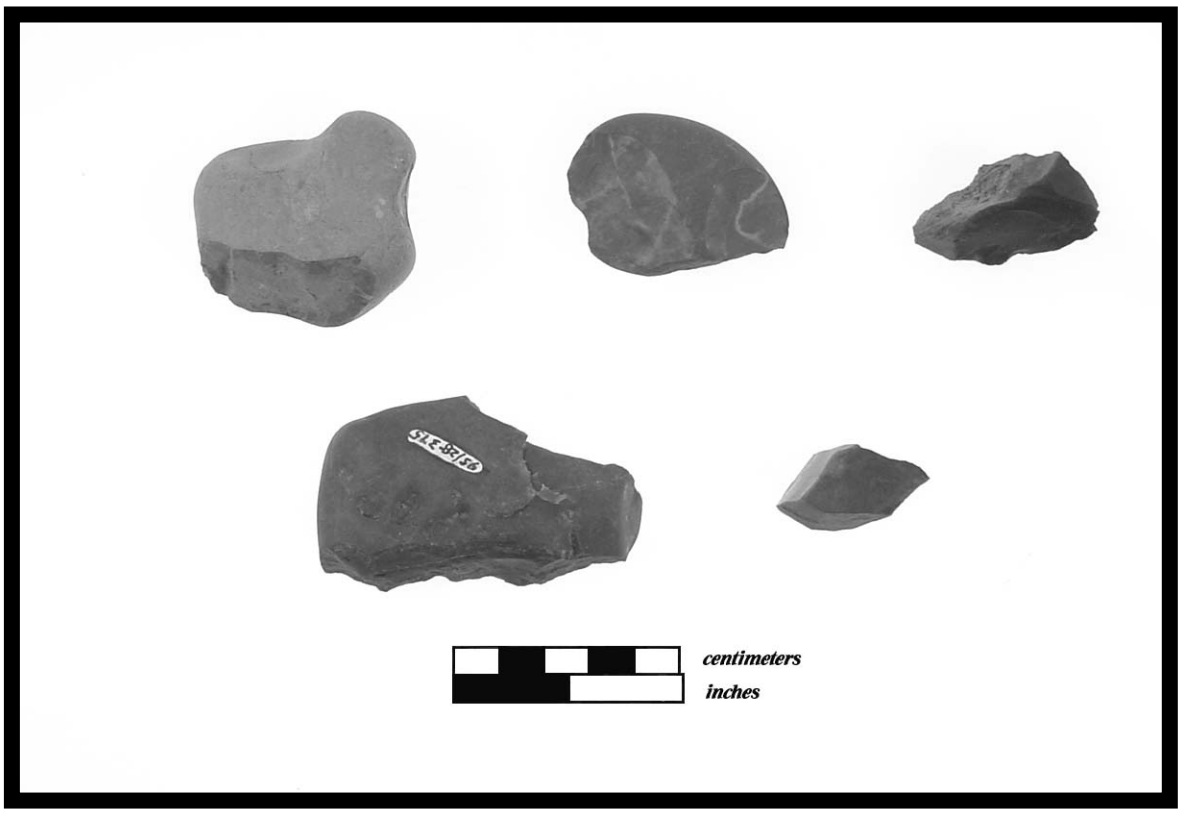

Plate 4.4 Flaked Chert Pebbles.

Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage from the data recovery excavations is characterized entirely by the Late Woodland ware known as Riggins Fabric Impressed, a ware better known from the southern part of New Jersey. Along with the Riggins are three body sherds of Rappahannock Fabric Impressed, a cognate Late Woodland type within the Townsend Ware group defined from Delaware. The recovered assemblage is small, limited to only 83 body sherds of Riggins, four rim sherds of the same, eight interior spalls, six exterior spalls, and three crumbs, as well as the three above-noted body sherds of Rappahannock Fabric Impressed. The 104 sherds of Riggins Ware are enumerated by excavation unit in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Riggins Fabric-Impressed by Excavation Unit and Feature Context.

Sherd Type	Feature 16	EU 46	EU 47	EU 48	EU 51	EU 53	EU 73	EU 89	Totals
Body	3	28	2	13	12	3	1	21	**83**
Int Spall	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	2	**8**
Ext Spall	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	**6**
Rims	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	**4**
Crumbs	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	**3**

The three body sherds of Rappahannock are tempered with finely crushed shell and are similar in color and texture to Riggins specimens. Given that Rappahannock is a contemporaneous ware, it is not unexpected to find it in the same context as Riggins ware.

The Riggins ware sample represents a small assemblage, perhaps composed of only three separate vessels. These vessels are well made of a well-cleaned, clayey paste containing fragments of crushed quartz added as a tempering agent. The general appearance of the ware follows closely descriptions offered by Cross (1941) and McCann (1950). Exterior surfaces are covered with tightly plaited fabric that was not smoothed over towards the bases. Upper parts of the vessels were partially smoothed over, in some cases nearly obliterating the impressions. Exterior surfaces are generally brown (7.5YR 5/4) to light brown (7.5YR 6/4), with some surfaces appearing as red (2.5YR 4/6). The interior vessel colors are similar, though tend to be dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) to dark gray (7.5YR 4/1). The cores are reduced, varying from dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) to very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1). The thickness of body walls varies with their location on the vessels. Mid-portion wall thickness, from the "belly" of a vessel, is five to seven millimeters; the walls thicken towards the bases. No true basal sherds were recovered, though it is assumed that thickness here would be in excess of seven millimeters. Thin sherds, measuring close to four millimeters in thickness, came from the constricted neck portions of vessels and just below vessel rims.

Given the few rims of any size, determining vessel shape is difficult. Two tentative shapes can be defined from two rims: one a closed-mouthed, barrel-shaped vessel with a flaring rim measuring about 30 centimeters (12 inches) in diameter; the other a straight-walled jar with a direct rim measuring about 35 centimeters (14 inches) in diameter. These two vessel shapes are illustrated in Plate 4.5. A third rim (Catalog #573) is too small for making any inference of vessel shape. This rim is of interest, in that it exhibits two incised lines, though the motif is not

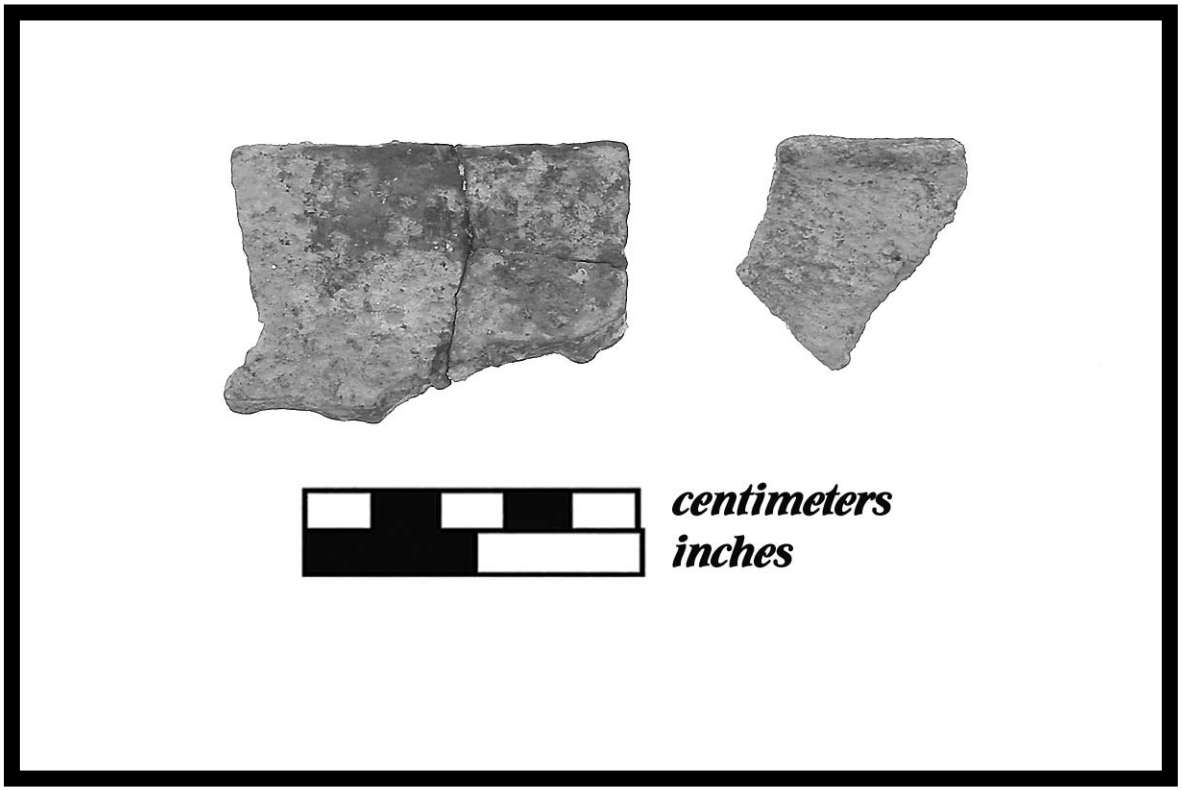

Plate 4.5 Riggins Fabric-Impressed Vessel Rims.

discernable. Riggins Incised from New Jersey (and its related ware, Indian Head Incised) have motifs comparable to those defined for Townsend (cf. Lopez 1961; McCann 1950).

The three body sherds of Rappahannock Fabric Impressed are considered part of the same assemblage as the Riggins ware sherds. At least one sherd of the three was recovered from Feature 16, which also contained five sherds of Riggins.

In sum, the ceramic assemblage from the Gabor Site suggests a small suite of vessels representing a single household. The tight concentration of all ceramics from the wooded section of the site likely represents the focus of a short-term and seasonally occupied, hamlet-type component.

Projectile Points and other Bifaces

The range of identifiable points recovered at the Gabor Site range from late Middle Archaic to Late Woodland specimens. The greatest concentration of points by period, however, dates to the Late Archaic and include both Savannah River/Bare Island types and Poplar Island types. Projectile points are described below in chronological order, beginning with the side-notched Brewerton specimens. As an artifact class, each identifiable point serves as a means to provide a measurable chronological span, or framework, for the multiple visits to the Gabor Site through time. The variable representation of identifiable points at the site is a measure of changing land use through time, and can be a jumping off point for an evaluation of Native-American utilization of the specific landscape recognized today as the Gabor Site area. This data, when placed within the comparative framework of other sites that have been investigated within Delaware and the greater Middle Atlantic region, provides a basis for developing sets of inferences bearing on Native-American lifeways and their articulation with the natural world through time. While in one sense the presentation of the data below is traditional, its application is related to a more anthropologically informed treatment of the real meaning of chronologically specific events.

Brewerton/Halifax Points. Four examples of this type were recovered during Rutgers' excavations (Plate 4.6). In general form, these four specimens match the descriptions Coe (1964) provides for Halifax and Ritchie (1971) provides for Brewerton. Two of the points are relatively complete; one is missing the distal end, and the fourth specimen is broken on an angle across the blade to shoulder. When large samples of this type cluster are viewed, there is a noticeable cline in overall shape from Halifax to Brewerton. For instance, a large collection of points classifiable as Brewerton recovered from the Chick Farm Site (18FR335), located along the Potomac River, exhibits specimens with broad bases that are flat to slightly incurving, separated from the blade by shallow side notches (Barse 2001). Average length and width of these points in the sample are, respectively, 26.45 and 18.58 millimeters. Points recognized as Halifax (following Coe) exhibit bases that are narrower in width than the shoulders and more convex. The blade is separated from the basal element by broader, shallower side notching. Given the four specimens, metrical summaries are not provided, though the length and width measurements do fall within the range of the sample noted above from the Chick Farm Site. In general, these points are longer and do not exhibit as great a degree of resharpening as those designated as Brewerton. The blade element of these four points exhibit varying degrees of

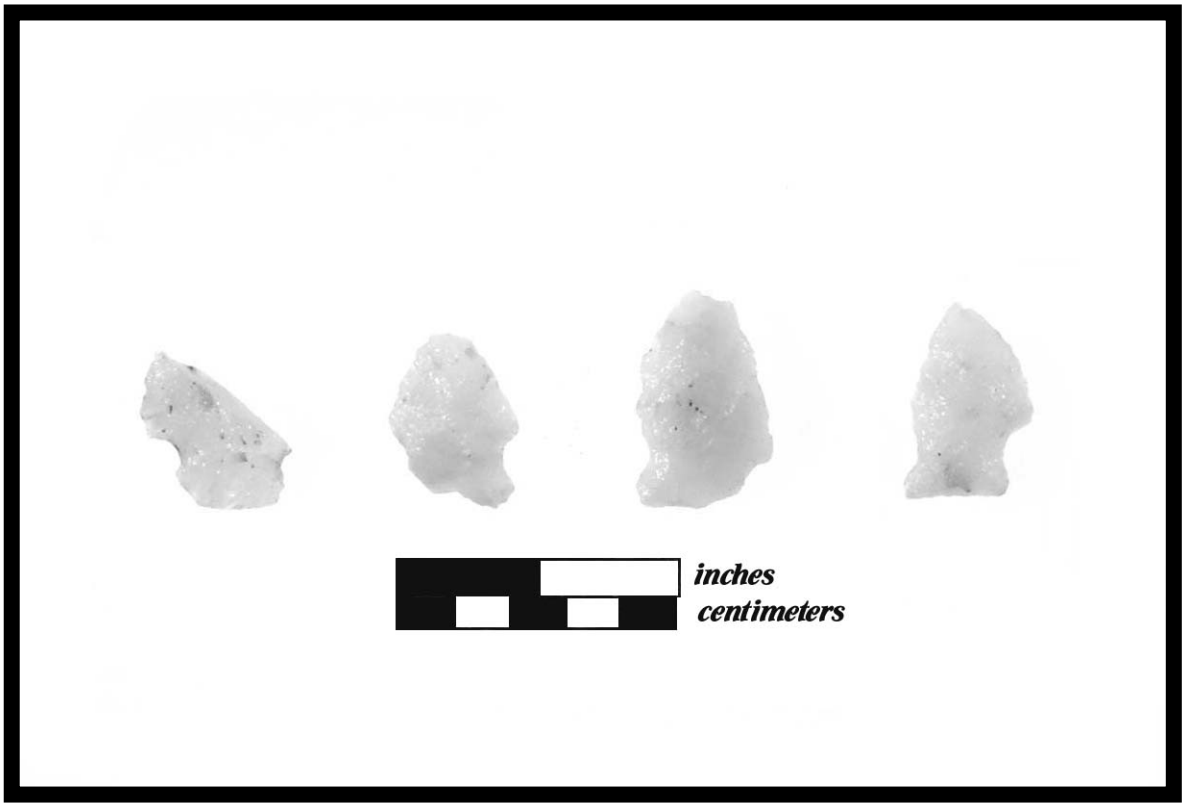

Plate 4.6 Brewerton/Halifax Projectile Points.

resharpening, a technique which resulted in a diminution of the blade element or creation of a distinct asymmetry. Table 4.4 summarizes these points.

Table 4.4 Brewerton Projectile Points.

Cat #	Provenience	Material	Portion	Length	Width	Thickness
23	EU 22, Level 1	Quartz	Complete	31 mm	21 mm	7 mm
25	EU 24, Level 1	Quartz	Complete	29 mm	20 mm	7 mm
32	EU 31, Level 1	Quartz	Complete	35 mm	22 mm	9 mm
798	EU 85 NE, Level 3	Quartz	Proximal Fragment	-	24 mm	8 mm

Bare Island/Small Savannah River Stemmed Points. This group includes parallel-stemmed points with variably developed shoulders that match Kinsey's (1959) descriptions of the "square stemmed" points recovered from Bare Island, as well as those Coe (1964) describes as the small variant of the Savannah River point (Plate 4.7). In many aspects, this is the same type as the Holmes point defined by Gardner and McNett (1975), based on their survey of Potomac River archaeology. As reviewed later in this chapter, Barse considers Bare Island points to be equivalent to classic, Late Archaic Savannah River types, albeit within a smaller overall size and slightly narrower in terms of its stem element. Given the same kinds of cultural associations when obtained from sealed contexts (both associated with steatite bowls and base camps in riverine settings), they can easily be seen as stylistic variants on a common Late Archaic hafted biface/point technological continuum extending north-south along the Atlantic seaboard. Minor stylistic differences exist (not quantified here), however, that could serve to separate them from points identified as classic Savannah River specimens. One such element is the slight asymmetrical treatment of the stem's base, with one side slightly expanded outwards and sometimes downwards relative to the other side. Table 4.5 details the sample recovered from the Gabor Site data recovery excavations.

Table 4.5 Bare Island/Small Savannah River Points.

Cat #	Provenience	Material	Portion	Length	Width	Thickness
373	EU 71 NW, Level 2	Quartz	Proximal Fragment	-	21 mm	9 mm
549	EU 84 NW, Level 2	Quartzite	Complete	44 mm	19 mm	10 mm
550	EU 84 NE, Level 2	Rhyolite	Complete	51 mm	20 mm	10 mm
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	Quartz	Complete	48 mm	18 mm	9 mm
797	EU 85 NW, Level 3	Quartzite	Complete	55 mm	18 mm	11 mm
797	EU 85 NW, Level 3	Quartz	Complete	46 mm	18 mm	12 mm

The small sample of these points from the Gabor Site does match Kinsey's (1959) descriptions of this type from the Bare Island Site. The stems of these points are square and exhibit a mild asymmetric treatment, while the shoulders are rounded and the blades are narrow and triangular. As Kinsey noted (1975:80) these typically narrow bladed and square-stemmed points may be part of a regional tradition that sets itself apart (geographically) from contemporary Late Archaic manifestations in the Delaware River Valley and, by extension, the Susquehanna River Valley.

Perkiomen and Susquehanna Points. The assemblage from Rutgers' excavations contains one of each of these two types (Plate 4.8). The Perkiomen specimen was manufactured from a flake of Iron Hill jasper (Catalog #11). It is missing about half of the blade element; its base is marked

Plate 4.7 Bare Island/Small Savannah River Projectile Points.

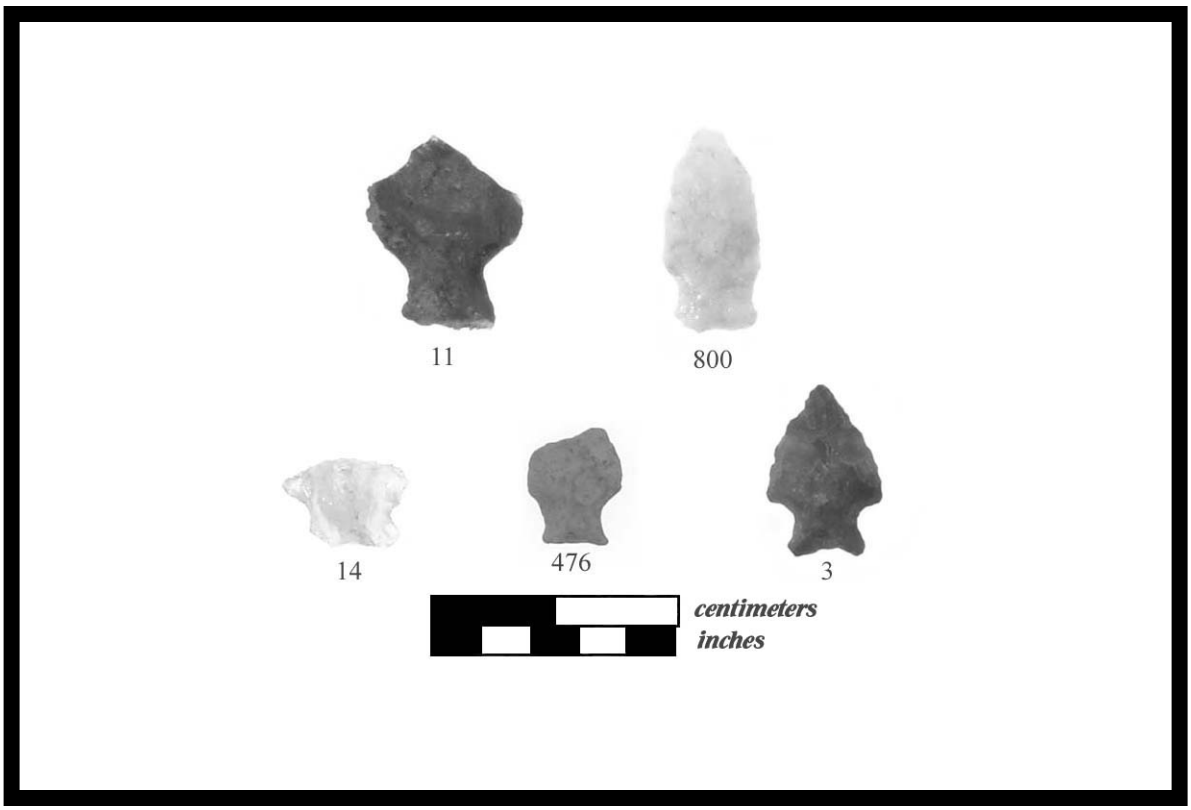

Plate 4.8 Perkiomen (11), Susquehanna (3), and Orient (800, 14, and 476) Points.

by a crystalline vein running through the parent material. Similar impurities are found along the shoulder on one side of this point. The Susquehanna point, made from gray chert (Catalog #3), is a complete specimen. It is comparable to smaller specimens defined by Cresson, who termed them small variants of the type (Cresson 1990:107). Table 4.6 details aspects of these two points.

Table 4.6 Perkiomen and Susquehanna Points.

Cat #	Provenience	Material	Typology	Portion	Length	Width	Thickness
3	EU 03, Level 1	Chert	Susquehanna Broadspear	Complete	32 mm	22 mm	6 mm
11	EU 11, Level 1	Jasper	Perkiomen Broadspear	Proximal Fragment	-	29 mm	8 mm

Orient Projectile Points. Three of the recovered points are identified as examples of the Orient Fishtail type (see Plate 4.8). These points match the original type description presented by Ritchie, based on a sample from the Stony Brook Site on Long Island (Ritchie 1959:31 – 32). The relationship between these points and earlier Susquehanna specimens is clear to see, based on the morphology of the stem or base element in the present sample of Orient types. Table 4.7 presents the relevant contextual and metrical data for these points.

Table 4.7 Orient Fishtail Points.

Cat #	Provenience	Material	Portion	Length	Width	Thickness
14	EU 14, Level 1	Quartz	Proximal Fragment	-	22 mm	9 mm
476	EU 51 SE, Level 5	Argillite	Proximal Fragment	-	17 mm	3 mm
800	EU 85 SW, Level 3	Quartz	Complete	38 mm	17 mm	9 mm

The argillite specimen, lacking only the distal end, is classic in shape and exhibits expanding basal "ears" and rounded shoulder elements. The complete quartz specimen (Catalog #800) does not possess the classic basal shape, though this may be due to the nature of the raw material used. The final specimen, a quartz proximal fragment, is tentatively identified as an Orient or cognate form.

Orient points are well known in the Delaware and Susquehanna River Valleys, as well as in southern New England. Recent excavations along the Ohio River, just north of Pittsburgh, have provided a rough western edge to this type's distribution in geographic space. As a point type, Orient Fishtail specimens are viewed as a form that developed, in terms of stylistic evolution, out of the preceding Susquehanna tradition. Indeed, this point can be seen as the endpoint of this continuum, straddling the Late Archaic (or Transitional period) and the Early Woodland period. As Ritchie (1959) so well documented at the Stony Brook Site, Orient points have been found in contexts dominated by steatite bowls, Vinette I pottery, or in some of the burial pits on Long Island, with both steatite bowls and Vinette I ceramics. Sites with datable contexts generally support more of an Early Woodland affiliation than a Late Archaic ascription. The fieldwork from the Ohio Valley Site at Leetsdale, north of Pittsburgh (36AL480), have shown them to be from both ceramic and non-ceramic stratified contexts, suggesting that it is, indeed, a transitional form.

Ritchie is worth quoting regarding the transitional nature of the Orient type: "The Orient Complex, as seen with the addition of the new data described in this report, constitutes a link between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland stages of cultural development on Long Island" (Ritchie 1959:89). Ritchie goes on to note available radiocarbon dates at that time.

Poplar Island/Rossville Projectile Points. There are ten examples of a contracting stem point that is best identified as the Poplar Island type (a sample of these points is depicted in Plate 4.9) (cf. Kinsey 1959; Ritchie 1971:44 – 45;). The term "Rossville" is added as a modifier, since Ritchie considered it a related form. Also, the two appear to be similar in terms of shape and, when documented in good stratigraphic contexts, appear to date to the Late Archaic/Transitional/Early Woodland. This point is the most common type recovered during Rutgers' Phase III excavations at the Gabor Site, and supplement two others recovered in the Phase I/II investigations (cf. Hoseth and Seidel 1994:37 – 38, Fig. 27, C and D). In general, these points exhibit long, tapered stems and rounded bases. Two of the bases on the points in the sample preserve striking platforms, indicating that these were modified from large flakes struck from tabular cores. The shoulders are weakly expressed and somewhat asymmetric in regard to the transition from stem to blade. The blade elements are excurvate in form and show mostly a biconvex cross section when finished. Several of the examples in the sample are obviously preforms and not finished specimens. Since they are identifiable as to type, these preforms are included herein rather than under the biface subheading below. Table 4.8 presents basic data on this point sample.

Table 4.8 Poplar Island/Rossville Projectile Points.

Cat #	Provenience	Material	Portion	Length	Width	Thickness
2	EU 02, Level 1	Jasper	Proximal Fragment	-	23 mm	9 mm
3	EU 03, Level 1	Jasper	Proximal Fragment	-	29 mm	11 mm
3	EU 03, Level 1	Jasper	Complete	55 mm	28 mm	9 mm
7	EU 07, Level 1	Quartzite	Complete	62 mm	29 mm	13 mm
29	EU 28, Level 1	Jasper	Complete	70 mm	23 mm	10 mm
41	EU 40, Level 1	Jasper	Complete	56 mm	18 mm	8 mm
85	EU 44 NE, Level 3	Jasper	Proximal Fragment	-	24 mm	7 mm
144	EU 52 SE, Level 3	Jasper	Proximal Fragment	-	21 mm	11 mm
179	EU 52 NW, Level 5	Quartz	Proximal Fragment	-	20 mm	9 mm
208	EU 57 NW, Level 1	Quartzite	Complete	62 mm	26 mm	10 mm

Kinsey identified Poplar Island points as a recognizable type at the Kent-Hally Site on Bare Island in the Susquehanna River. This type was known as Type C in his original paper on the excavations at the site. Kinsey later presented a description of the type in Ritchie's second edition of *A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points* (Ritchie 1971). This description was based on Kinsey's work on Bare Island, published in 1959 (Kinsey 1959). Here, these points were found to co-occur (stratigraphically) with Bare Island points and steatite vessels, though the stratigraphy of the site was less than ideal for separation of distinct components. Indeed, one of the points in the sample was recovered from the inside of a reconstructable steatite vessel, a rather tight association that points to a secure Late Archaic

Plate 4.9 Poplar Island Projectile Points.

chronological context. In his 1959 report on the excavations at Bare Island, Kinsey designated this type as "tapered or lobate stemmed." His characterization of the type, then provisional, matches the Poplar Island points recovered at the Gabor Site.

Witthoft presented an earlier definition of the type in 1959, in a paper reviewing the Archaic of the Appalachian region. Witthoft discusses the sequence of points recovered from excavations on Duncan Island in the Susquehanna River upstream from the Maryland-Pennsylvania line. He describes a sequence including tapered-stem points found in the upper part of a weak B horizon (Witthoft's B zone) and terms it the Poplar Island Complex, as similar points were recovered from a nearby island of the same name. Interestingly, Witthoft reports that a series of points comparable to Coe's Morrow Mountain type were found in a C horizon encountered below the B zone as discussed by Witthoft (cf. Witthoft 1971:123 – 124; original 1959). This discussion was made in light of Coe's recent stratigraphic excavations in the Carolina Piedmont; indeed, Witthoft's discussion revolves around the issue of the stratigraphic integrity of individual types, something Brennan eventually termed the "Coe Axiom" (Brennan 1967).

More-recent work in the Delaware River Valley has helped to clarify Poplar Island points and their cultural context. Excavations at two sites in Gloucester County, New Jersey, in the Mantua Creek drainage uncovered this type in association with Lackawaxan points, suggesting that both were associated as part of a mobile biface tool kit. Radiocarbon dates for Lackawaxan and Poplar Island components place it within the Late/Terminal Archaic of the Delaware River (cf. Lothrop and Koldehoff 1994).

Woodland Stage Projectile Points. The remaining four points specimens date to the Woodland stage. One of the points is a small teardrop shaped Piscataway specimen manufactured from black chert (Catalog #65). The second is a Rossville specimen made from a grayish black chert. This point was found in four separate fragments and pieced together (Catalog #s 409, 429, and 437, the latter consisting of two fragments). The remaining two specimens are Late Woodland triangular Levanna specimens: one was manufactured from jasper (Catalog #252) and the other from a grayish black chert (Catalog # 766). All four of these points are depicted on Plate 4.10.

Piscataway points, as noted in Chapter III, were once considered to be limited to the Early Woodland period, though they are now demonstrated to continue into the Middle Woodland period as well. This point was the most common type recovered from excavated pit contexts at the Fletcher's Boathouse Site on the Potomac River in Washington, D.C. (Barse 2001). This distinctive, lobate-based type (referred to as Teardrop points in New Jersey) has been found associated with Accokeek pottery in a number of sites in Maryland, Virginia, and New Jersey. In Early Woodland contexts, Piscataway points have been found associated with Accokeek Cordmarked pottery at the West Shore Site in Anne Arundel County (Barse 1978), the Woodbury Annex Site in Gloucester County, New Jersey (Mounier and Cresson 1988), Site 28GL209, located close to the Woodbury Annex Site in Gloucester County, New Jersey (Barse 1992:19 – 21), and at the 522 Bridge Site (44WR329) in Warren County, Virginia (McLearen 1991). Additional sites in the James River basin could be added to this roster, as well.

Mounier and Cresson (1988) also reported a number of radiocarbon dates for Piscataway points and associated ceramic contexts from the Woodbury Annex Site. These dates range from about 1480 to 220 B.C., with four falling between 940 and 530 B.C. The latter range (940 to 530 B.C.) is an acceptable bracket for Accokeek ceramics, and thus for the Piscataway point type.

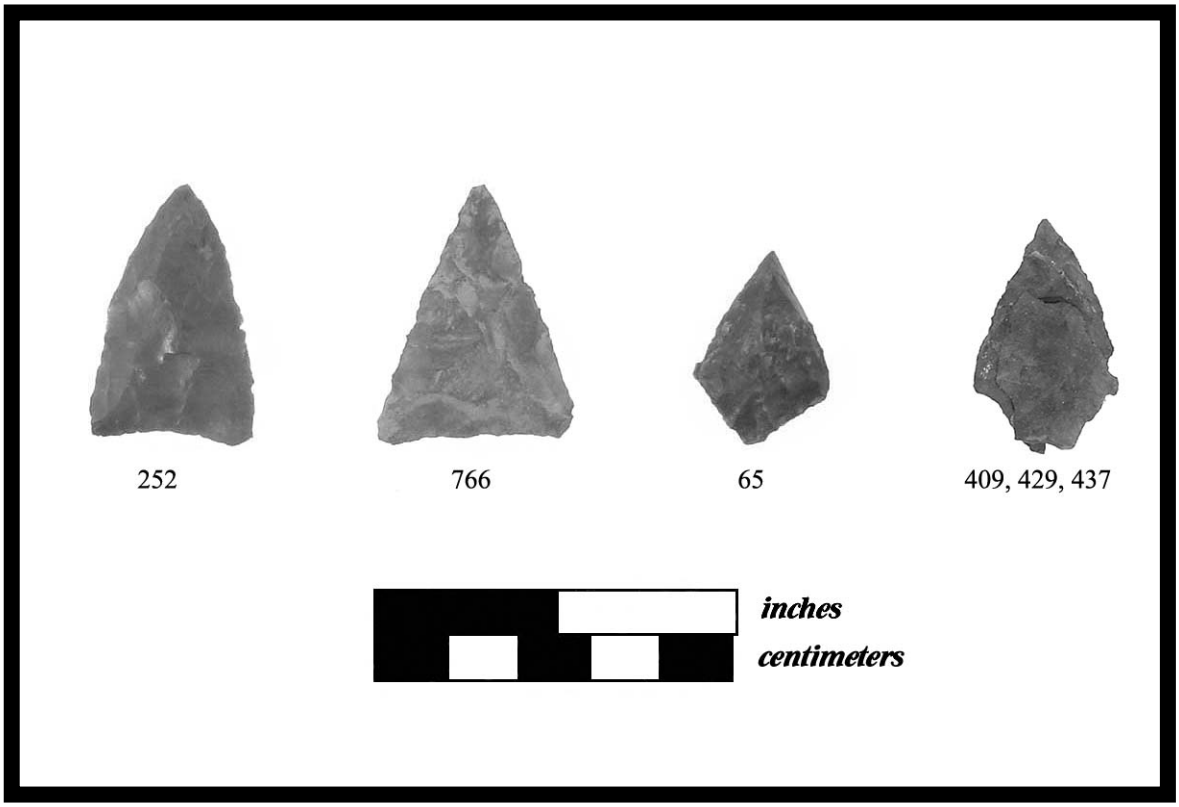

Plate 4.10 Woodland Projectile Points. From left to right: Levanna (252, 766), Piscataway (65), and Rossville (409, 429, and 437) specimens; the latter is a refit of point fragments.

McLearen provides a series of dates that place the Accokeek component at 44WR329 at around 908 B.C. (McLearen 1991:122 – 123). Middle Woodland contexts containing Piscataway points have been limited to the Patuxent Point Site in Calvert County, Maryland (Gardner, Nash, Walker, and Barse 1989), where they were recovered from pit contexts associated with Mockley ceramics. The second site that yielded this point type in Middle Woodland contexts is that under discussion herein.

Triangular projectile points, with one notable exception, commonly date to the Late Woodland period. These points appear in the archaeological record after about A.D. 1000. The one exception is the late Middle Archaic triangular type, a number of which were recovered from deeply buried contexts in Area D of the Abbott Farm Site (Stewart 1994). Comparable points were recovered from a southern New Jersey site as well, in contexts that argue for a pre-Late Archaic time period (Lothrop and Koldehoff 1994). Such late Middle Archaic points are comparable in time to the Beekman triangle points Funk and Ritchie defined based on work in New York (Ritchie 1971; Funk 1976).

Miscellaneous Projectile Point Fragments. A number of point fragments, mostly distal ends and other fragments, were recovered from the Phase III excavations and are summarily discussed herein. None of these points are chronologically diagnostic; their presence may simply point to multiple episodes of onsite retooling over the course of the many occupations occurring within the Gabor Site landscape. These points are broken down by raw material in Table 4.9. These specimens are presented in Plate 4.11.

Table 4.9 Projectile Point Fragments.

Cat #	Provenience	Material	Typology	Portion
14	EU 14, Level 1	Quartzite	Unidentified Point	Distal Fragment
15	EU 15, Level 1	Jasper	Unidentified Point	Distal Fragment
28	EU 27, Level 1	Quartz	Unidentified Point	Distal Fragment
28	EU 27, Level 1	Jasper	Unidentified Point	Distal Fragment
48	EU 43 NE, Level 2	Jasper	Unidentified Point	Distal Fragment
134	EU 52 SW, Level 2	Quartz	Unidentified Point	Distal Fragment
201	EU 53 NE, Level 3	Quartz	Unidentified Point	Distal-Medial Fragment
470	EU 80 SE, Level 2	Quartz	Unidentified Point	Distal Fragment
516	EU 83 NE, Level 4	Jasper	Unidentified Point	Distal Fragment
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	Quartz	Late Stage Biface or Preform	Distal-Medial Fragment
684	EU 92 SW, Level 2	Jasper	Unidentified Point	Distal Fragment
735	EU 94 SW, Level 1	Quartz	Unidentified Point	Distal Fragment
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	Jasper	Poplar Island Preform	Proximal Fragment
837	General provenience	Quartz	Late Stage Biface or Preform	Distal Fragment

Bifaces and Biface Fragments. A number of early- to late-stage bifaces, or fragments thereof, were recovered at the Gabor Site. These artifacts were fashioned from local jasper, quartz, quartzite chert, and, in the case of one specimen, argillite.

Plate 4.11 Miscellaneous Projectile Point Fragments.

Jasper, likely from the Iron Hill deposits, was most common in the assemblage, numbering 12 specimens. These artifacts represent early-, middle-, and late-stage specimens, as listed in Table 4.10 (also see sample of these bifaces in Plate 4.12).

Table 4.10 Jasper Bifaces.

Cat #	Provenience	Biface Stage	Portion
24	EU 23, Level 1	Mid Stage	Proximal Fragment
24	EU 23, Level 1	Mid-Late Stage	Distal Fragment
36	EU 35, Level 1	Early-Mid Stage	Complete
125	EU 50 NE, Level 2	Early Stage	Complete
143	EU 52 NE, Level 3	Unidentified	Medial Fragment
257	EU 64 SW, Level 2	Mid Stage	Medial Fragment
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	Late Stage	Distal Fragment
576	EU 90 NE, Level 1	Early-Mid Stage	Proximal Fragment
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	Unidentified	Complete
595	EU 90 NW, Level 2	Early Stage	Proximal Fragment
684	EU 92 SW, Level 2	Early-Mid Stage	Complete
718	Feature 16 SE, Level 2	Early Stage	Complete
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	Early-Mid Stage	Complete
836	Feature 16, Plowzone	Mid Stage	Proximal Fragment

The number of early- to early-middle-stage specimens suggests *in situ* stone-tool production. Given the close association between the jasper core fragments and the Poplar Island points, the above items are likely related to the one or more components dating to this Late Archaic complex.

Quartz is represented by six specimens. Quartz bifaces are summarized in Table 4.11 (also see sample in Plate 4.13).

Table 4.11 Quartz Bifaces.

Cat #	Provenience	Biface Stage	Portion
38	EU 37, Level 1	Mid Stage	Proximal Fragment
274	EU 46 SE, Level 6	Mid Stage	Proximal Fragment
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	Mid Stage	Proximal Fragment
612	Feature 32 S half, Level 1	Mid Stage	Medial Fragment
675	EU 92 SE, Level 1	Unidentified	Proximal Fragment
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	Early-Mid Stage	Proximal Fragment

The relatively low number of quartz bifaces is curious in light of the high number of core fragments from the site.

Quartzite bifaces, numbering five specimens, are briefly summarized in Table 4.12 (also see Plate 4.14).

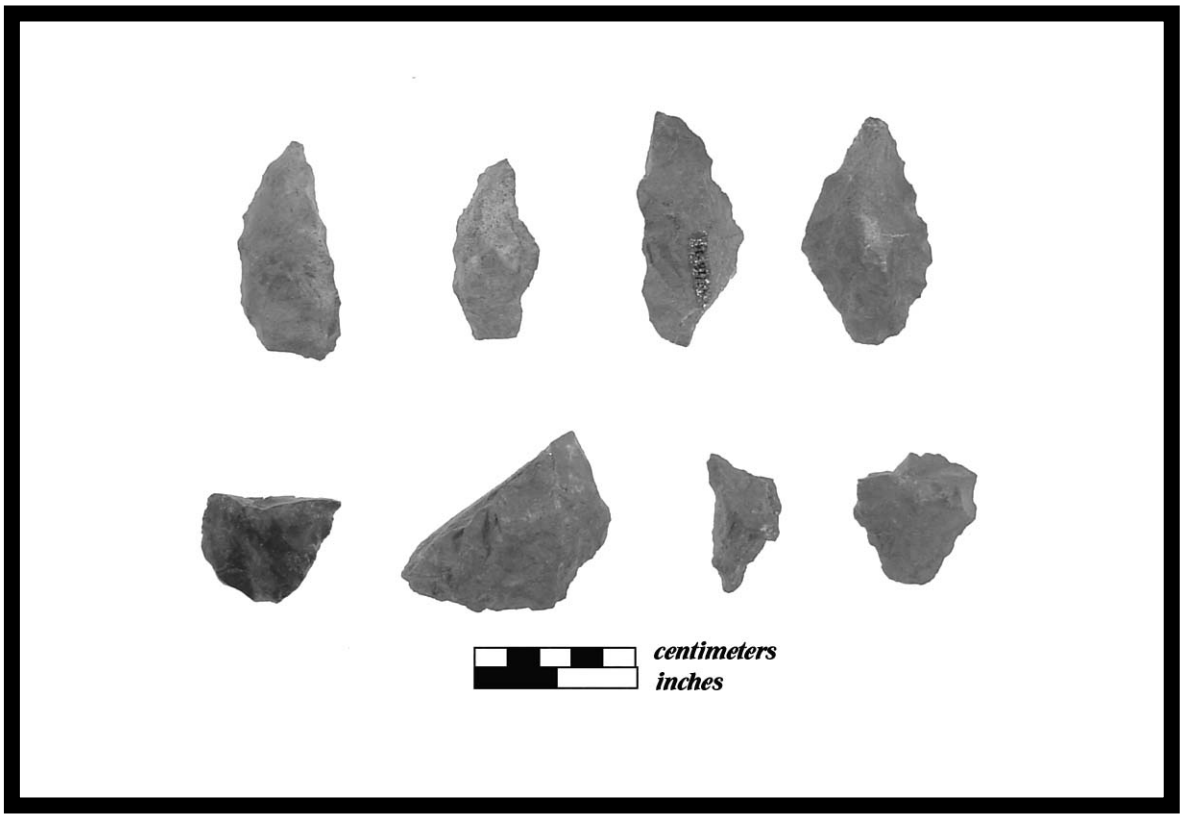

Plate 4.12 Jasper Bifaces.

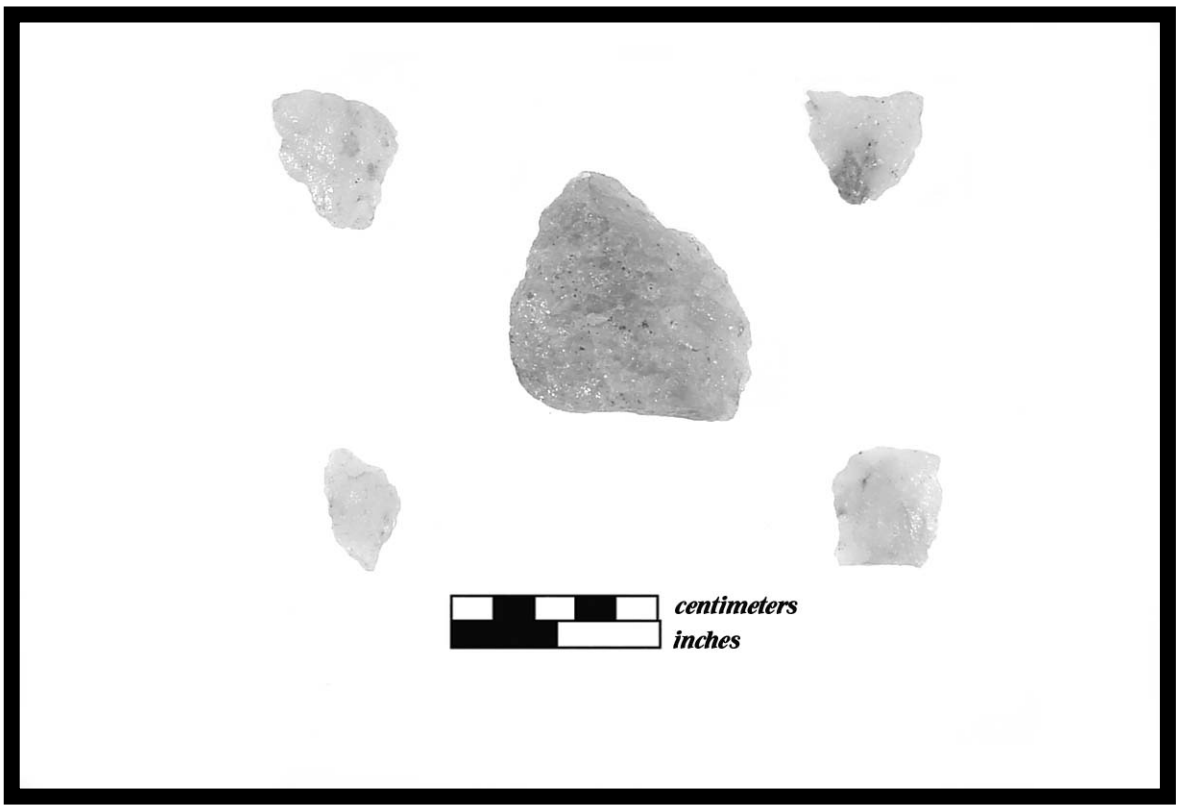

Plate 4.13 Quartz Bifaces.

Plate 4.14 Quartzite Bifaces.

Table 4.12 Quartzite Bifaces.

Cat #	Provenience	Biface Stage	Portion
249	EU 64 SW, Level 1	Early-Mid Stage	Complete
574	EU 89 SW, Level 2	Late Stage	Proximal Fragment
580	EU 85 NE, Level 2	Mid Stage	Proximal Fragment
667	Feature 33 N half, Level 2	Mid Stage	Proximal Fragment
741	EU 95 NW, Level 2	Mid Stage	Proximal Fragment

Catalog #249 is large, appearing as a handaxe-like biface with cortex on a portion of one side. Cortex was also present on the platform end of two other specimens, indicating that large flakes removed from cobble cores were used to generate smaller bifaces.

The remaining three bifaces include two of local grayish black chert and one manufactured from argillite (Plate 4.15). One chert specimen is a complete, early-stage biface (Catalog #837), the other a large, mid-stage, proximal-medial fragment (Catalog #22). The argillite specimen is a complete, early- to middle-stage biface (Catalog# 485).

DISTRIBUTION OF LITHIC MATERIALS AND COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION

One of the tasks that can be accomplished with plowzone materials is plotting the density of various artifact classes to define discrete loci of occupation. This section briefly reviews a series of *Surfer* maps that depict debitage, FCR, and flaked lithic categories to show the locations of several discrete, Late Archaic components at the site.

Considering the distribution of debitage, several discrete localities are discerned when the four major raw material categories are mapped. Quartz lithic debris (Figure 4.9) shows at least six separate concentrations or peaks in material count. Jasper shows three separate concentrations, partially overlapping those of quartz (Figure 4.10). Quartzite shows at least one good concentration (Figure 4.11), while chert has two closely spaced peaks (Figure 4.12). Each one of these concentrations likely reflects localized areas in which tool production and/or maintenance tasks were conducted.

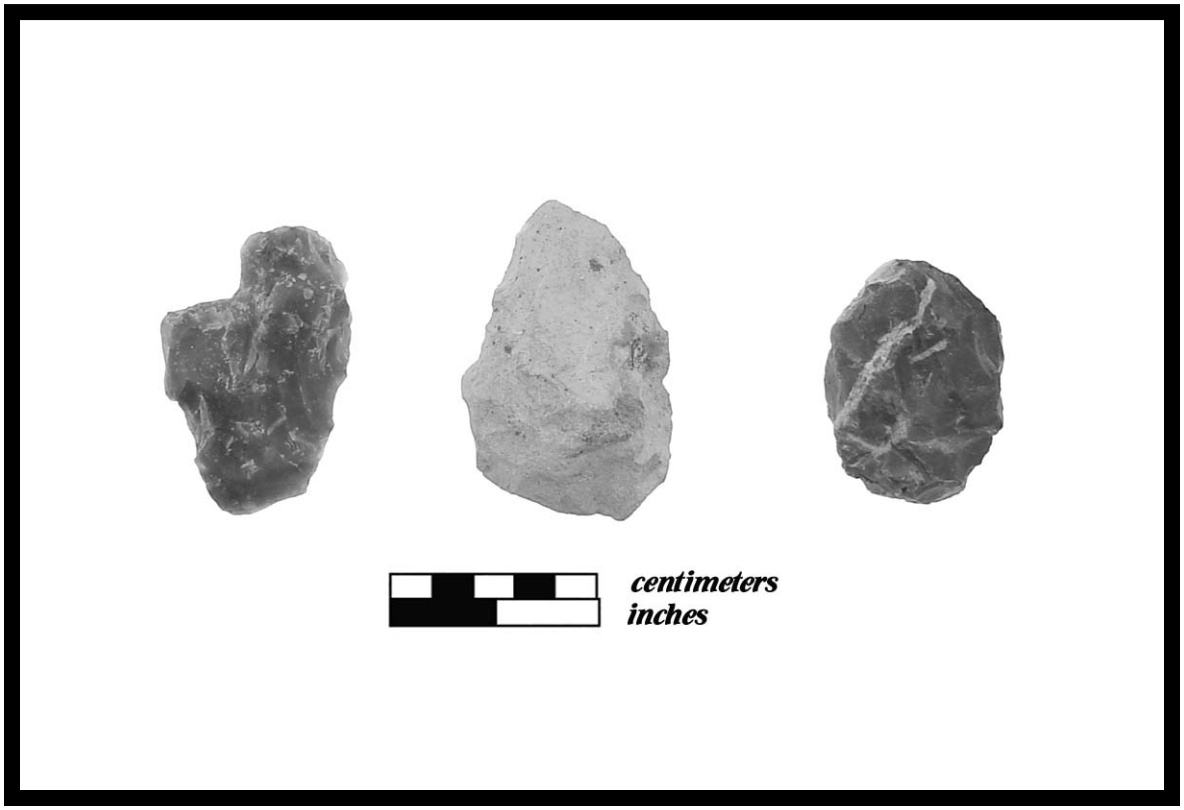

Plate 4.15 Two Chert Bifaces (Left and Right) and One Argillite Biface (Middle).

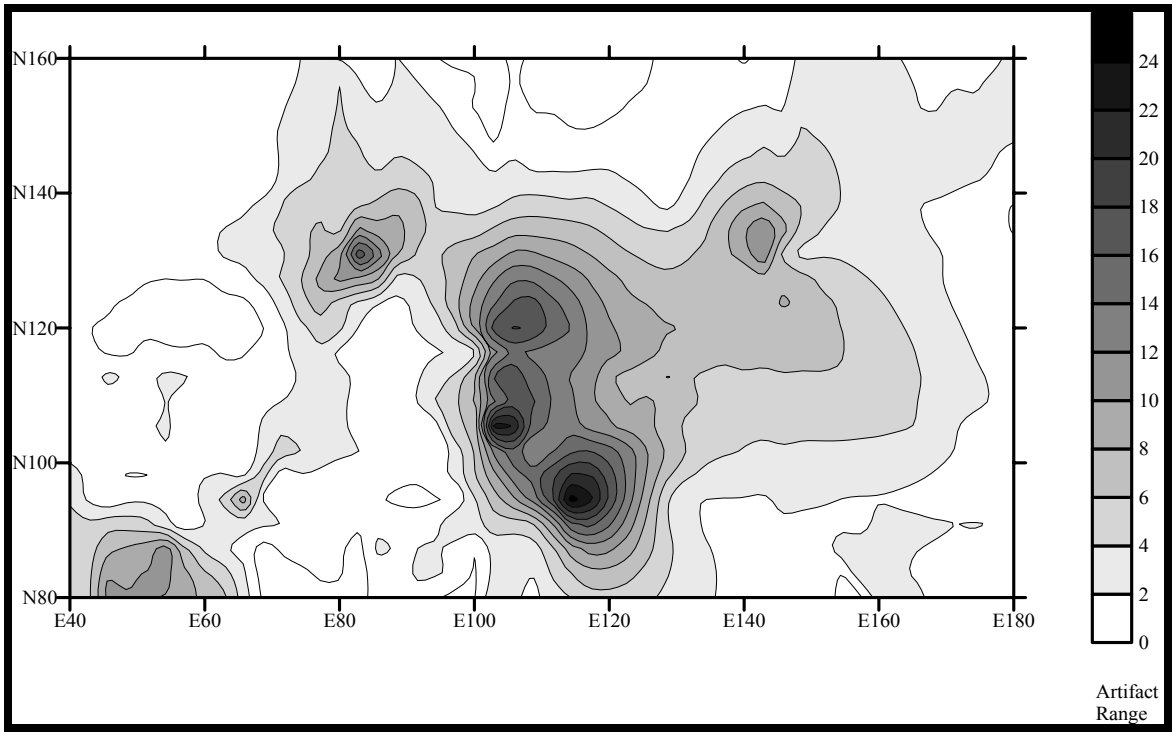

Figure 4.9 Distribution of Quartz Debitage.

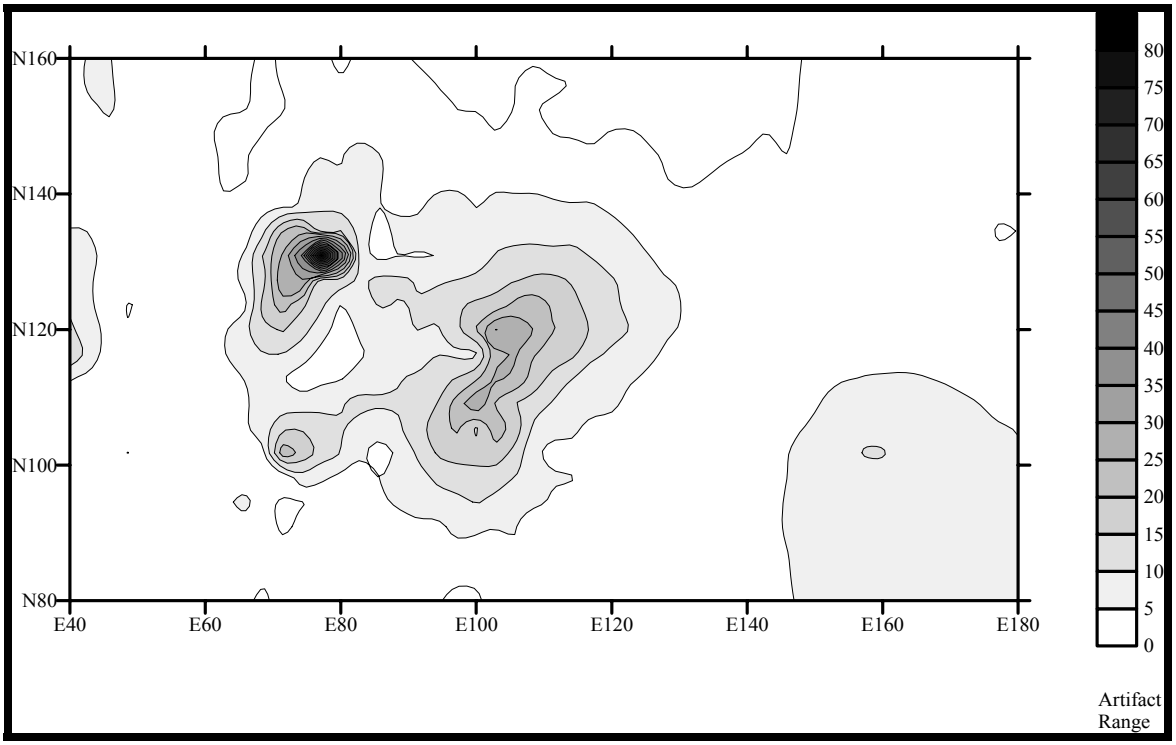

Figure 4.10 Distribution of Jasper Debitage.

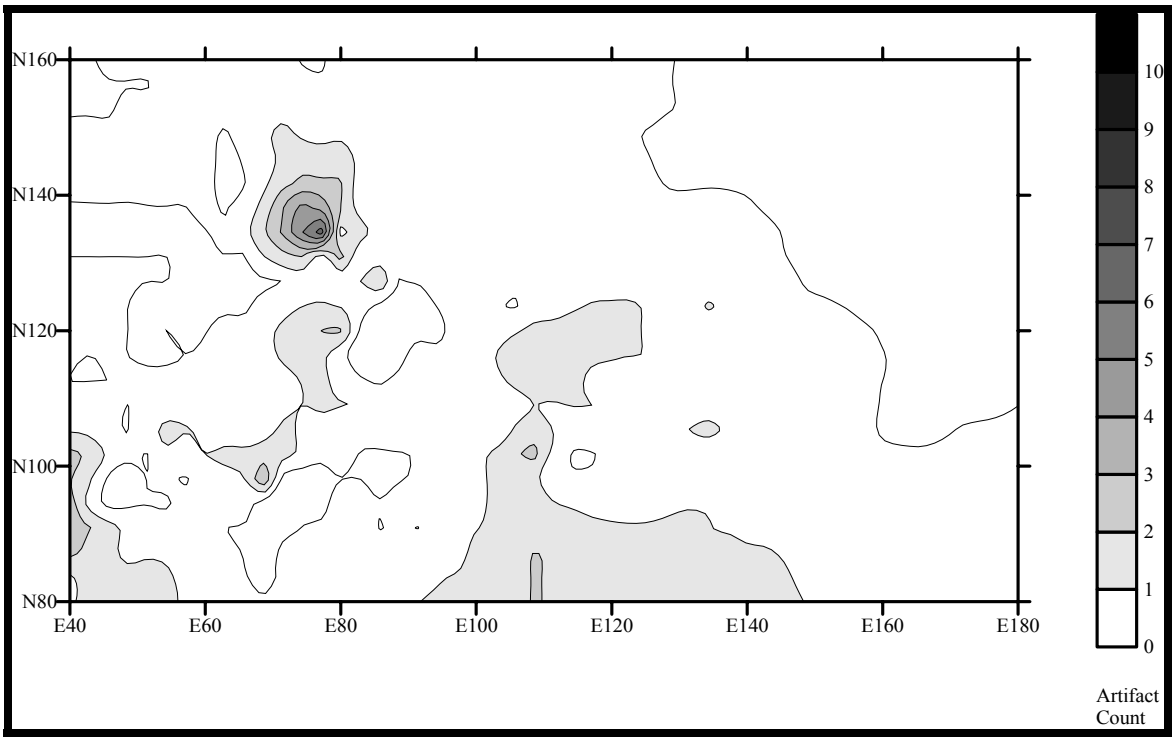

Figure 4.11 Distribution of Quartzite Debitage.

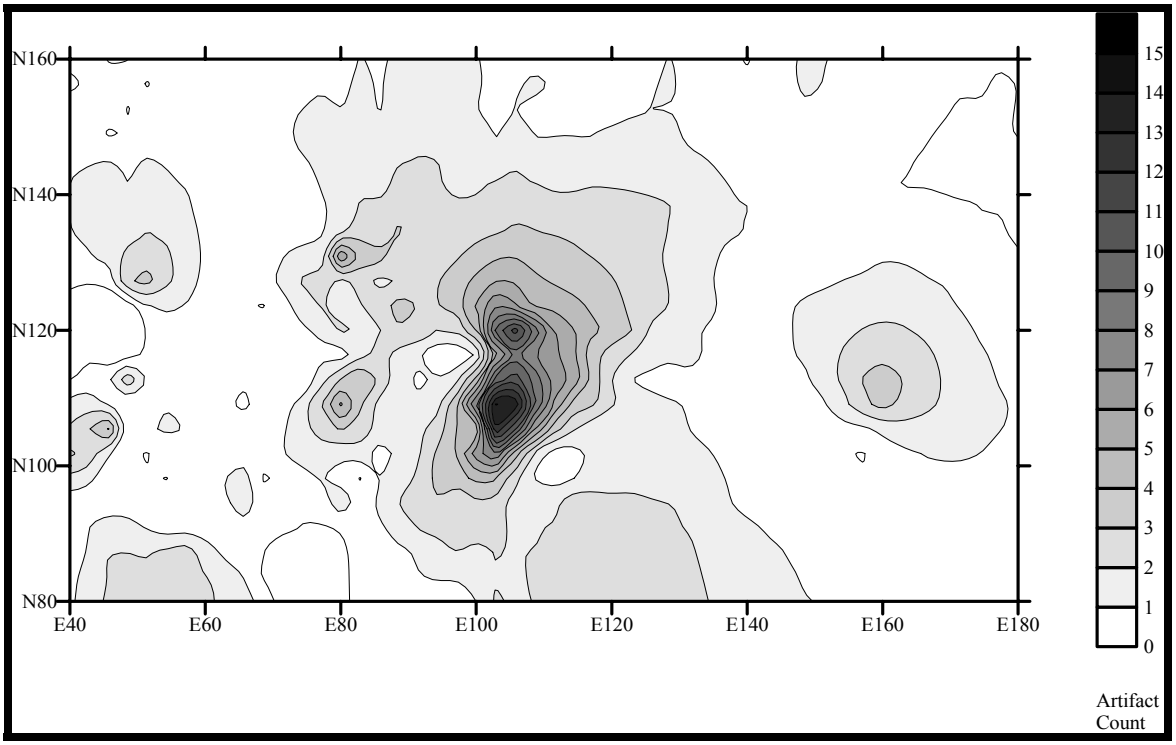

Figure 4.12 Distribution of Chert Debitage.

Following on the latter thought, it is of interest to plot the location of core fragments and nondiagnostic bifaces with the more-prominent lithic peaks as indicated on the *Surfer* maps. For instance, a comparison of jasper debitage with cores and bifaces shows rather close correspondence. Jasper bifaces correlate well with the jasper debitage concentrations (Figure 4.13). Similarly, jasper cores fall well within the same concentration (Figure 4.14). Quartz cores fall well within the debitage peaks for the same material (Figure 4.15), as do quartz bifaces (Figure 4.16).

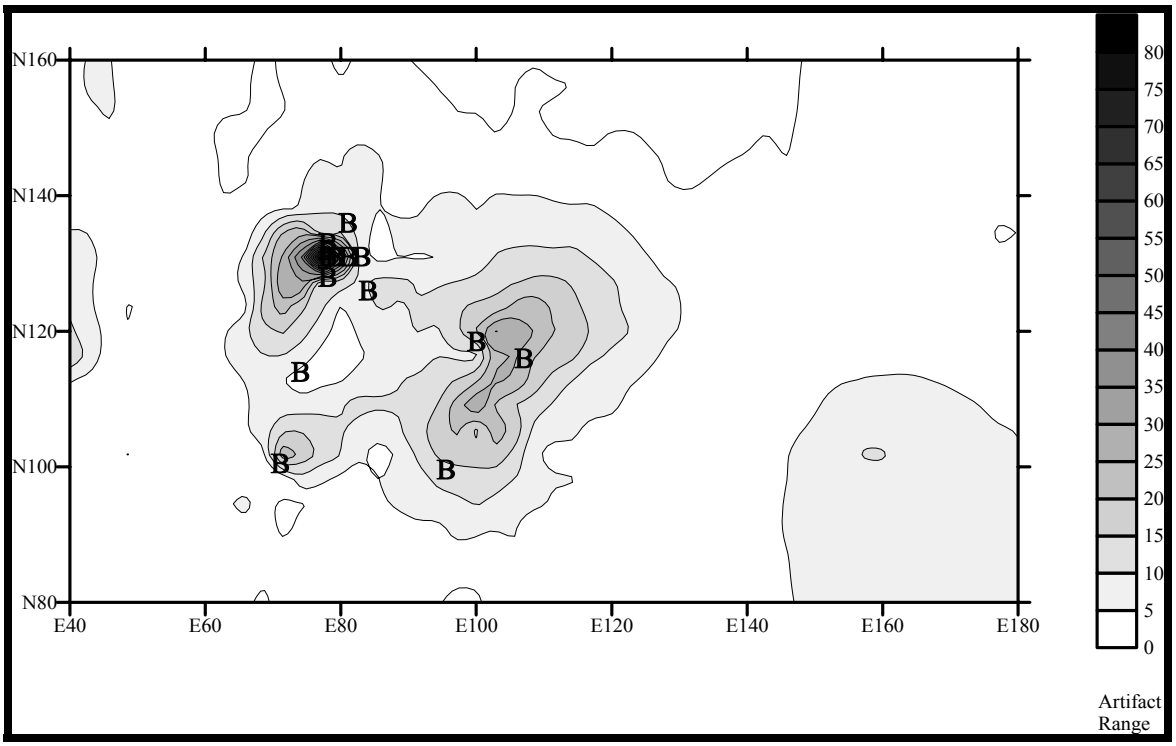

Figure 4.13 Plot Map of Jasper Bifaces Over Distribution of Jasper Debitage.

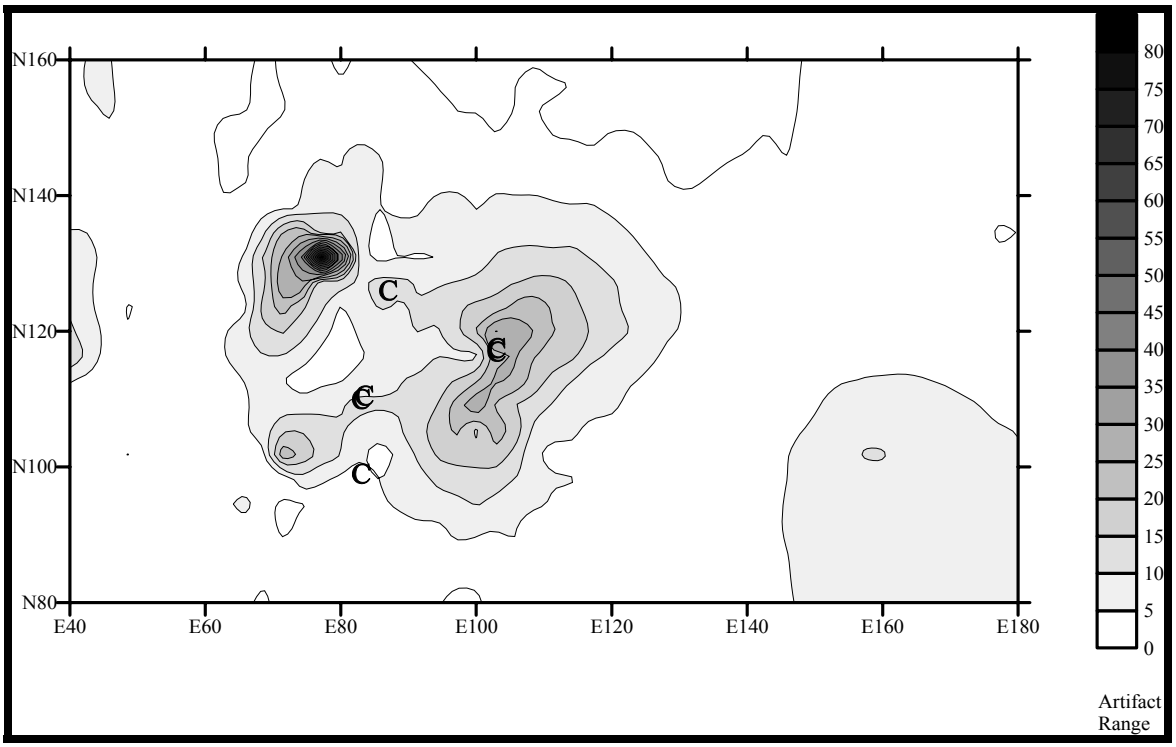

Figure 4.14 Plot Map of Jasper Cores Over Distribution of Jasper Debitage.

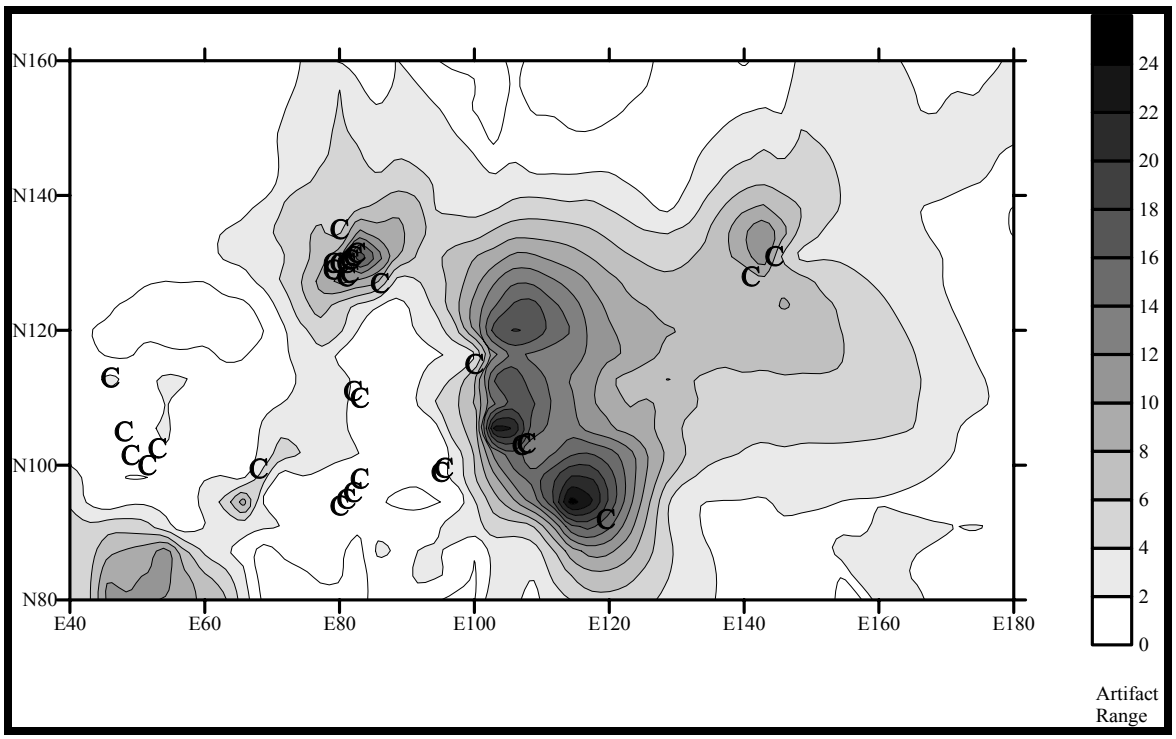

Figure 4.15 Plot Map of Quartz Cores Over Distribution of Quartz Debitage.

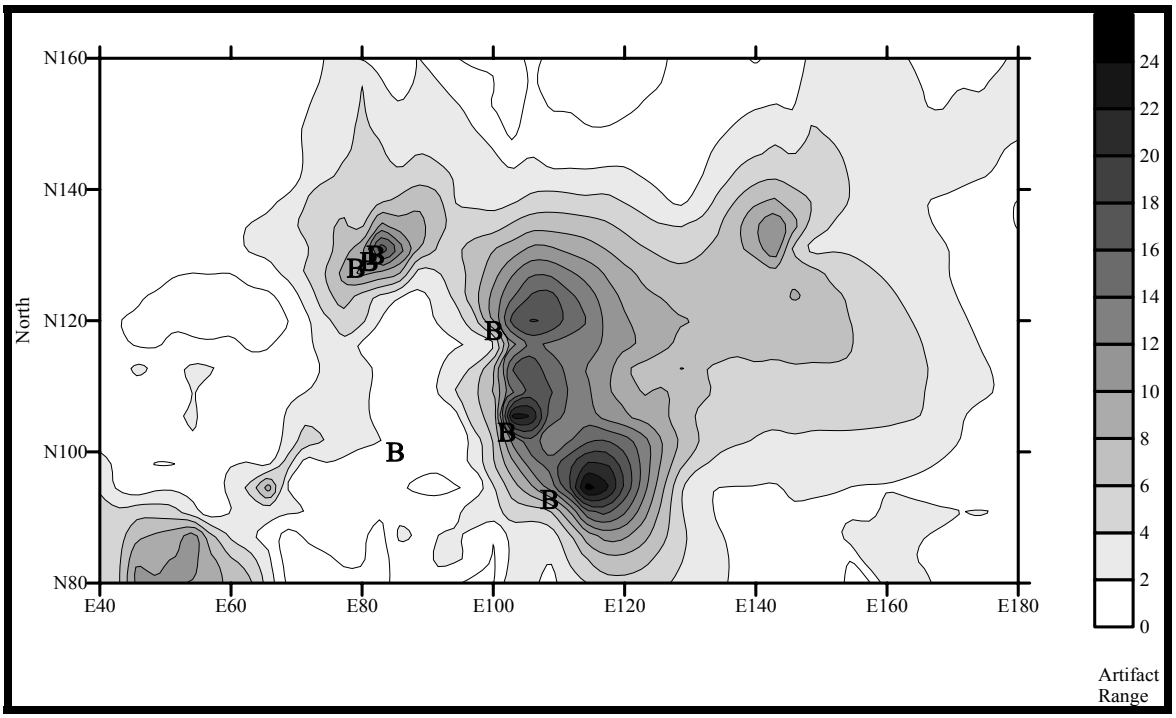

Figure 4.16 Plot Map of Quartz Bifaces Over Distribution of Quartz Debitage.

Each of these clusters, marked by debitage peaks and associated core fragments and bifaces, are the archaeological residue of short-term occupations. Dating each is somewhat problematic, given the lack of contextual resolution in regard to the plowzone provenience of materials. Nonetheless, an exploration of the relationship of several categories of chronologically diagnostic points with these lithic concentrations suggests that most date to the Late Archaic period. A look at the Middle Archaic Brewerton points (Figure 4.17) and the Susquehanna, Perkiomen, and Orient points (Figure 4.18) shows what may be a scattered or random distribution across the site. However, when Poplar Island points are considered (Figure 4.19), there is a closer association with the higher concentrations of jasper lithic materials. The latter map shows both jasper and non-jasper Poplar Island points. It can be argued that most of the jasper lithics may be associated with several discrete components focused on the manufacture of these points using locally available jasper. The high concentration of jasper cores and bifaces—several of which appear to be Poplar Island performs—in the midst of the jasper debitage area suggests the presence of several discrete occupational loci. Bare Island points (considered herein to be contemporaneous, broadly speaking, with Poplar Island specimens) cluster tightly in the southwest corner of the site, suggesting a single focus of occupation (Figure 4.20).

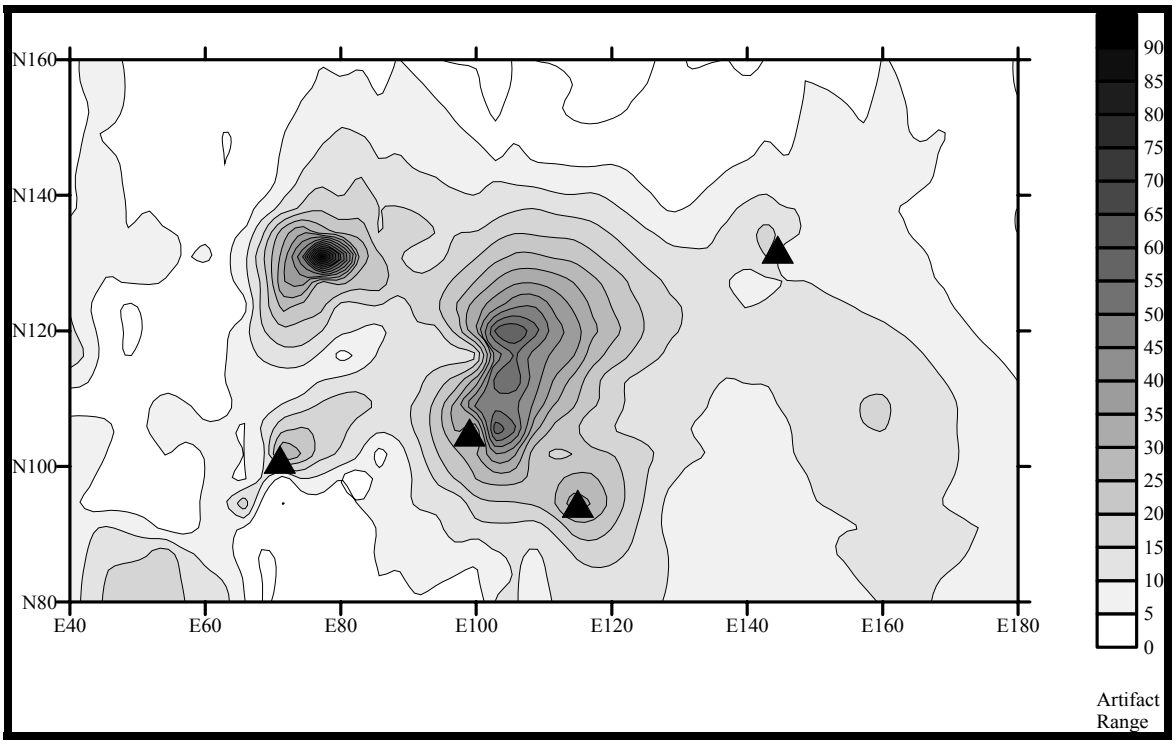

Figure 4.17 Plot Map of Brewerton Points Over Distribution of All Material Types of Debitage.

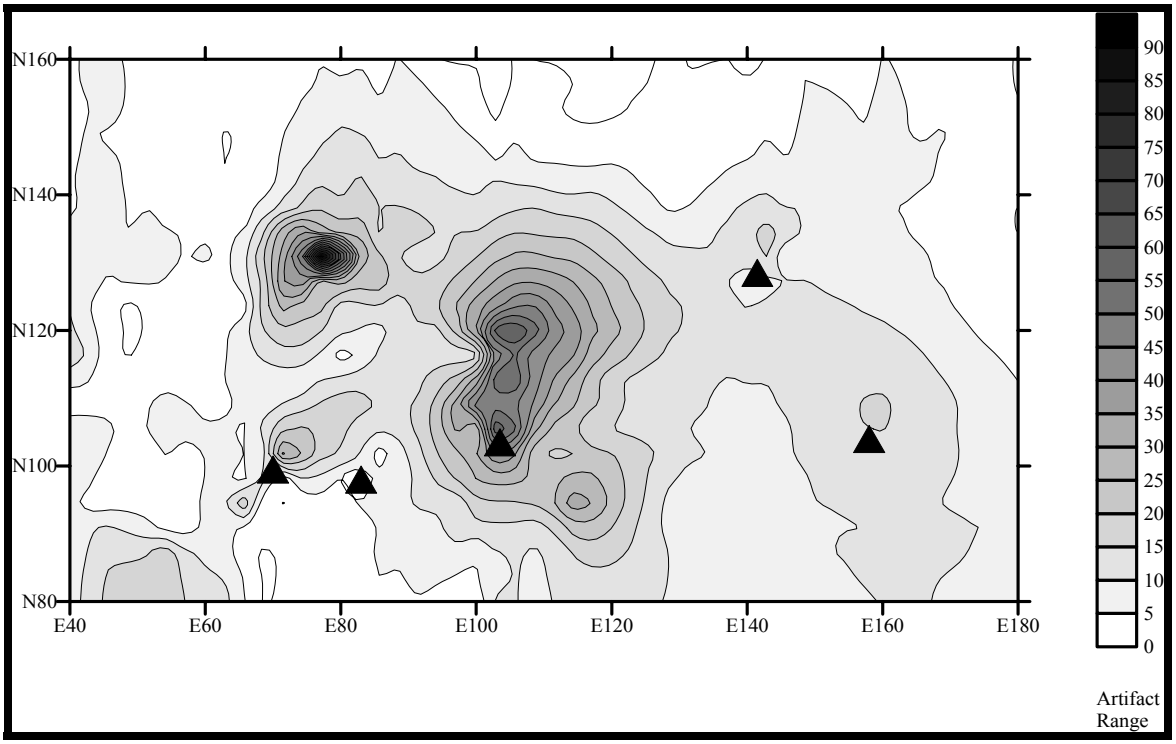

Figure 4.18 Plot Map of Susquehanna, Perkiomen, and Orient Points Over Distribution of All Material Types of Debitage.

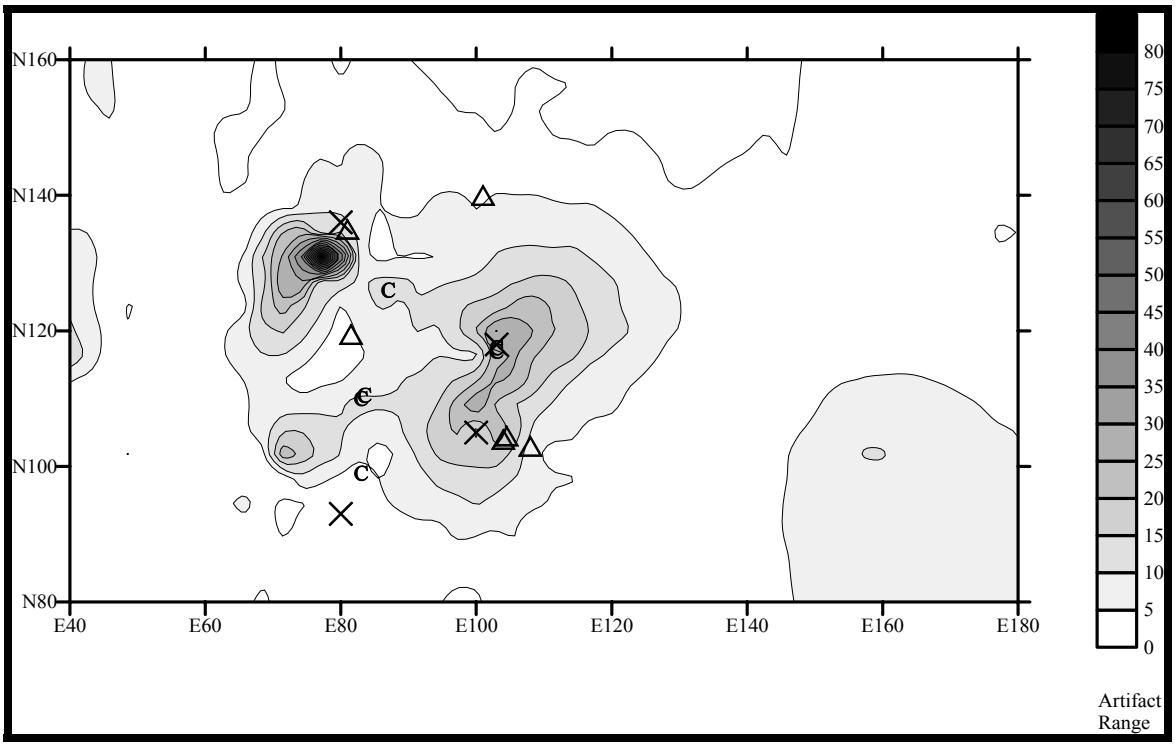

Figure 4.19 Jasper Cores (C) and Poplar Island Points (Δ=Jasper; X=Non Jasper) Over Distribution of Jasper Debitage.

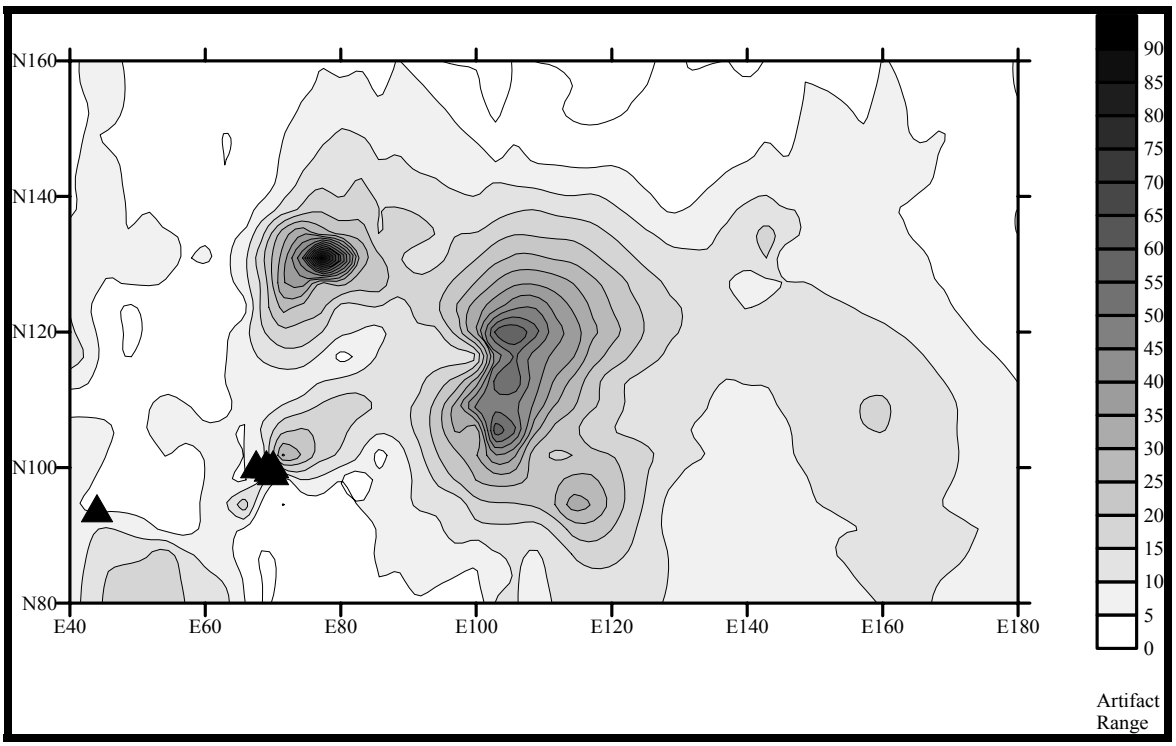

Figure 4.20 Plot Map of Bare Island Points Over Distribution of All Material Types of Debitage.

Trying to extract more-refined information on the distribution of various components would be limited with the plowzone context of most materials available for such a study. However, the data available do point to the isolation of several discrete components that likely date to the Late Archaic; each of these components were apparently involved in the procurement and reduction of quartz, quartzite, or jasper for the production of stone tools. Such production efforts were probably conducted as part of a suite of behavioral tasks embedded in the range of activities conducted during short-term hunting or extractive forays. In other words, although the archaeological signature of any occupational locus is heavily slanted towards stone-tool production, it was likely one of several tasks conducted in the course of occupying the Gabor Site landscape.

THE GABOR SITE AND LANDSCAPE THROUGH TIME

> "The construction of reliable chronology is a basic archaeological task. Without a sound chronology, any inferences about subsistence, settlement, or social systems in the past are likely to be historical monstrosities."
>
> Warren DeBoer

> "If you don't know how old it is, you're not a good archaeologist, but if you want to know what it means, my brother-in-law is a pretty good shaman."
>
> Manuel Rengifo, as related by Warren DeBoer

Taking DeBoer's caution into account, a basic effort must be made at the outset of any archaeological investigation to identify the chronological range of occupations preserved within an archaeological site. This chronology is the framework against which events, practical or otherwise, are measured. It provides a means for avoiding chaos, an unordered mix of events and/or the historical monstrosities DeBoer warns against. To this end, the time periods present at the Gabor Site, given the recovered diagnostics, are reviewed below. It should also be noted that the point of this section is not to argue for or against the chronological placement of specific types, but to accept previous work that categorizes them into an understandable and reliable framework. Thus, this chronology serves as a tool in providing structure for the individual events that took place across the Gabor Site landscape.

Given the range of recovered projectile points and identifiable ceramic ware groups, the chronology of occupation at the Gabor Site includes components dating to the early Middle Archaic, the terminal Middle Archaic, the Late Archaic/Transitional, and the Late Woodland. One bifurcate point, a reworked LeCroy specimen recovered during Phase I/II fieldwork at the Gabor Site in 1993, is evidence for the early Middle Archaic period (Hoseth and Seidel 1994). This point is illustrated on the cover of the report generated from the collected data. No further evidence of a Middle Archaic bifurcate component was documented during Rutgers' Phase III work.

A late Middle Archaic component (separate from the bifurcate component) is indicated by the recovery of four moderately curated (reworked/resharpened), side-notched Brewerton/Halifax projectile points manufactured from quartz. Distribution analysis does not provide clear support of an association with one of the several debitage clusters in the site. Despite Custer's assertion that the point does not resolve well chronologically (Custer 1989:147, Table 21), side-notched Brewerton points (or their variants) have been firmly dated between 6000 and 5000 B.P. Heavy curation of the blade element in many cases may render typological identification unreliable. Nevertheless, the presence of this type supports use of the Gabor Site landform prior to the tremendous expansion of Native-American populations beginning in the Late Archaic period. It is assumed that the one or more occupations dating to this period may be identifiable as short-term camps or hunting stations (alternatively, micro-band camps or procurement sites).

The greatest use of the Gabor Site landscape took place during the Late Archaic period (or, in Custer's terminology, the earlier part of the Woodland I period). Two diagnostic projectile point groups, Bare Island and Poplar Island, represent the most common projectile point types recovered during data recovery excavations (some of the issues regarding the chronology of these two types is reviewed earlier in this chapter). Bare Island points, a square-stemmed type found in association with steatite bowls in the upper part of a B horizon at the Kent-Hally Site on Bare Island, appear similar to other square-stemmed points dating to the Late Archaic period. All of these points appear to be cognate forms that one could argue (emphasis on *could*) are related historically to the classic Savannah River type first noted by Claflin at Stallings Island in Georgia (Claflin 1931) and given formal definition in the 1960s by Coe (1964). A number of the Bare Island specimens Kinsey illustrated in his 1959 report on the excavations at the Kent-Hally Site overlap with the classic Savannah River type. Other specimens from the type site appear to show narrower blade elements and attenuated stems. When large collections from the Delaware River are examined, some overlap with the group of points known as Lackawaxan. Clearly, typological "slippage" exists from one archetype to another as one moves across the geographic landscape in the Middle Atlantic region.

However, the apparently good associations with steatite bowls at the Kent-Hally Site, as well as proven stratigraphic context at other sites in the Delaware River, support a Late Archaic placement for Bare Island points as *originally* defined by Kinsey. Some continuation into the Early Woodland is certainly possible, as some investigators have identified smaller square-stemmed or "devolved" Savannah River points in such contexts. However, this continuation is beyond the scope of the current discussion, as Rutgers uncovered no clear ceramic evidence of an Early Woodland occupation at the Gabor Site during data recovery excavations.

Poplar Island, as a Late Archaic type, has become better known in recent years (cf. discussion in Lothrop and Koldehoff 1994). As in the case of the Bare Island type, this point also owes its definition to archaeological investigations in the Susquehanna River. As noted earlier, Witthoft discusses a Poplar Island Complex from Duncan Island, situated close to Bare Island, near the Maryland border. Kinsey's contracting-stem points from the Kent-Hally Site form the basis for the formal definition of the type, named for yet another island in the Susquehanna, Poplar Island, where these points were evidently common. Witthoft's review of the Poplar Island materials from the Duncan Island excavations shows that these points are pre-pottery in their stratigraphic context. The association of these points in the shallow—albeit apparently sealed—stratigraphy

at the Kent-Hally Site provides a basis for the Late Archaic/Transitional chronological placement.

At Site GL211 in Gloucester County, southern New Jersey, recent work revealed a relatively intact Poplar Island component (Lothrop and Koldehoff 1994). An assemblage of Poplar Island and Lackawaxan points were found isolated partly in subplowzone deposits. A bulk soil radiocarbon date of 3830 +/- 90 B.P. (Beta 43291) from the site supports a Late Archaic placement for the points, and matches comparable dates obtained from other Poplar Island and Lackawaxan components (ibid. 115).

The question for the Gabor Site assemblage is whether or not the Poplar Island and Bare Island points are associated within contemporaneous occupations or represent separate visits to the site by differing social groups. Based on a consideration of the site's distribution data, it is difficult to determine if these points were part of an assemblage maintained by a single contemporaneous social group that made several (repeated) visits to the site throughout the Late Archaic period. Distribution of both point types across the site show that each occupied a discrete spatial locus within the site. This evidence certainly points to separate components—or visits—at the site.

Perhaps subsequent to occupations marked by Bare Island and Poplar Island points, several small visits to the site were made during the end of the Late Archaic/Transitional and into the Early Woodland period. The only evidence for these apparently underrepresented occupations are the Susquehanna Broadspear (Terminal Archaic) and Orient Fishtail points (Terminal Archaic to Early Woodland). Lacking ceramics, it is difficult to ascertain whether or not the Orient specimens pertain to Archaic or Early Woodland components.

The final Native-American component at the site is associated with the Late Woodland period. Riggins and related ceramics recovered from a spatially discrete area on the western end of the site point to the location of a single-family, hamlet-type occupation. The limited ceramic assemblage, perhaps representing several vessels in all, suggests a short-term, perhaps seasonally based occupation.

A brief note on formation processes: as stated in previously, most of the archaeological context at the site is limited to the plowzone. The few features present below the plowzone had been partly impacted through agricultural disturbances; portions of these features remained intact in the upper subsoil horizons. Depositional processes resulting in the burial of these features, and any associated cultural debris, most likely can be attributed to eolian events. In large open fields (though not fields at the time of occupation), burial would have been uneven, with some areas being deflated while others were covered.

The kinds of occupations present through time are interpreted as small, short-term camps, or micro-band camps, representing varying kinds of local resource exploitation. A consideration of the nature of such occupations and their links to a more-comprehensive regional settlement system is discussed in Chapter V.

V. SUMMARY DISCUSSION

This report provides a summary of data recovery excavations conducted by Rutgers University at the Gabor Site in New Castle County, Delaware. Rutgers conducted fieldwork in 1993 and initiated analysis shortly thereafter. Rutgers prepared portions of a final report, though these efforts were never completed. URS resumed analysis and preparation of a final report on the data recovery excavations in 2002 at the request of the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT). As noted in Chapter 1, several problems were encountered with the original notes and other supporting documentation from Rutgers' fieldwork. In many ways, such discrepancies hampered analysis and clear insights into some of the issues that might have been addressed if a single group of researchers had carried the work to completion. However, certain issues, identified in URS' proposal submitted to DelDOT, were treated in the analysis of the materials recovered by Rutgers. This chapter provides a summary discussion of the research issues that could be addressed with the recovered material and supporting documentation, beginning with site formation and chronology, nature of present occupations, and the use of a landform through time by multiple groups. As Chapter 4 features a discussion of pithouses, they will not be reviewed again here.

MICRO-BAND, MACRO-BAND, AND SETTLEMENT CONCEPTS AS APPLIED TO GABOR SITE COMPONENTS

> "The built environment provides one of the major means by which people construct for themselves a sense of place, but it is not essential. Foraging groups have no use for such investments of energy and their sense of location embraces the whole environment."
>
> Roxana Waterson

In an ideal, anthropologically informed archaeology, an effort to link patterning in the record to some kind of meaningful social units with referents in the real world should be attempted. Much of the archaeological record in the Middle Atlantic region, including Delaware, refers to sites or components within sites as one or more varieties of base camps, forays, exploitative locations, etc. Custer formalized such terms in his several publications leading to the use of macro-band base camps, micro-band base camps, villages, etc. (Custer 1989). Some consideration of the use of these and other terms, along with their application to the components from the Gabor Site, is presented in the following paragraphs. Ethnographic literature provides a starting point for creating a more-detailed understanding of these settlement types.

Although there may be some dispute about the level of sociocultural integration during the Late Woodland, Native-American societies existing at the time of historic contact can be characterized in many ways as having a basic social organization centered on the house as the primary domestic unit. In this sense, these were "house societies," a concept embedded in the works of Levi-Strauss (cf. 1983) and elaborated upon in Hugh-Jones and Carsten (1995:1 – 46). Descola (1996:108 – 135) also discusses the importance of the house for social organization. The "house" provides the nexus of intersection between descent and affiliation, production and

consumption, and the locus of ritual life. As an architectural entity, it "houses" the personnel or household members involved in the pursuit of day-to-day tasks. The house as a built structure can serve not only as a domicile in which such activities take place, but also as a metaphor for a conception of the universe (that is, the house as map of the cosmos). In the political vein, Waterson argues that whether a society is egalitarian or hierarchically ranked, the concept of house society can be employed as an organizing concept (Waterson 1995:56). The concept of a house society and its extensions is applicable to the Middle Atlantic, in that it forms a conceptual grid to view the succession of occupation within the landscape through time.

It is certain that both prehorticultural as well as horticultural societies in the Middle Atlantic region and Delmarva Peninsula constructed one or more kinds of domiciles for dwelling and ritual purposes. The archaeological record of such architectural entities, however (despite the pithouse dispute noted herein and elsewhere), is scant. Most well-documented structures for the Middle Atlantic and surrounding regions date to the Late Woodland period, though exceptions exist (Barse and Marston 2001 and McLearen 1991 for Early Woodland structures). It should be assumed, though, that base camps would have been recognizable by the presence of house forms of one type or another. House societies (be they longhouse groups in the South American tropics or in Southeast Asia) are usually internally differentiated by nuclear family groups or, as some investigators have termed them, hearth groups. Indeed, the hearth serves as a focal point, providing not only warmth, but also the necessary energy for cooking food, smoking meat or fish, and providing a modicum of light.

As a subunit within a group house (longhouse), the hearth can be seen as an organizing principal for viewing smaller, extra-local loci of temporary habitation away from the house. In this aspect, a map for understanding a model of landscape use is implicit, and certainly implied in Descola's statement, "*The House is…the periodically displaced center of a network of forest paths and trails, the temporary focus, the starting point for using the surrounding space*" (Descola 1996:126, emphasis added). Thus, while the concept of "house" implies fixity in space, its individual members can move throughout the landscape. Both Waterson's statement above on the concept of the whole environment (or landscape) and Descola's mention of using surrounding space provide a useful map or model of understanding how micro-band camps might be treated in the Middle Atlantic region.

Small camps found away from large villages, the macro-band base camps, can be thought of as subdivisions of the house family group focused around a hearth. The pursuit of hunting or exploitation of various resources from the local environment surrounding the fixed center of the household is usually conducted (in the ethnographic realm) by small task groups, usually pairs of men from the same household, who may establish temporary overnight camps at various points on the landscape removed from the house site (or macro-band base camp). These men can be considered as mobile subdivisions or extensions of the house, focused around a hearth. In ongoing research in Venezuela, Barse has documented a number of temporary, overnight camps situated along small streams and away from village settings (macro-band base camps). The common denominator of such camps is a hearth and low density of discarded food remains. Temporary structures, such as lean-tos, were constructed in most cases; archaeologically, these are characterized by an abundance of FCR and little else.

These temporary camps can be equated with micro-band camps or exploitation camps used in the Delmarva Peninsula. Although the archaeological signature is somewhat different, given the lack of stone tool use, the structure of space around the South American overnight hearth sites is quite regular from camp to camp, suggesting that a basic pattern can be inferred for other sites.

The several occupations dating to the Middle and Late Archaic at the Gabor Site, some of which are spatially discrete, can be compared to the small, overnight camps Barse and others document in the South American tropics. Basic function of the Middle Archaic components at the site is unclear, given the poor degree of contextual resolution that would allow associating other artifact classes with diagnostic projectile points. The moderate-to-severe amount of curation exhibited by the points is of interest, in that it suggests preservation of raw materials, even quartz. Perhaps minimal retooling was carried out, with discard of exhausted specimens. Limited stone-tool manufacture and/or resharpening are considered tasks that would have been embedded in the behavioral repertoire of a hunting camp.

The Bare Island and Poplar Island Late Archaic components perhaps represent additional short-term hunting camps (micro-band camps). While all the Bare Island points are finished specimens, some of the Poplar Island points are clearly late-stage preforms, all manufactured from local chert. Given the proximity of the Iron Hill outcrops, localized exploitation of this lithic material may have been carried out during the course of several occupations dating to the Poplar Island components at the site. Several cores of local chert may be part of this group of components dating to the Late Archaic period. It is probable that this kind of site use continued into the Late Archaic/Transitional period, represented by Perkiomen and Susquehanna points, though these are not numerically common compared to the Poplar Island and Bare Island components.

The final component to be considered is the Late Woodland Riggins occupation. Although no structural features were documented, the component is best viewed as a hamlet, or single-family habitation, perhaps occupied for a short period of time. The presence or absence of a small structure of some kind is uncertain. Indeed, short-term, single-component occupations dating to the Late Woodland have been poorly investigated. The so-called pithouses are certainly not associated with this component. The one sizable hearth feature found in close association with ceramics implies some duration extending beyond an overnight or short-term occupation, such as those discovered in the earlier components. The relatively low number of discrete vessels recovered from a tight cluster of excavation units, and the nearly complete lack of ceramics from the rest of the site, point to a very small and limited occupation at that time. Using Custer's terminology, this component can be viewed as a micro-band base camp.

In brief, the Gabor Site can be considered as part of a larger geographic landscape utilized through time (Archaic and Woodland time) by small groups, each representing a segment of a larger household or extended family organization that sought to utilize-exploit, if you will-whatever resources were available be it lithic materials, fauna, or any one of a wide variety of plant resource. The archeological signature of any one of these small occupations would be small and spatially discrete, an image that certainly is conveyed by the debitage *Surfer* maps presented in Chapter 4. Considering such small concentrations scattered across the landscape that the Gabor Site contains as parts of larger social entities identified as "house societies"

provides a model for further investigation of micro-band base camps in the Middle Atlantic region and greater Eastern United states.

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Appendix A: Artifact Inventory

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
1	EU 01, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
1	EU 01, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
1	EU 01, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
1	EU 01, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
1	EU 01, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
1	EU 01, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
1	EU 01, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
1	EU 01, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
1	EU 01, Level 1	10	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
1	EU 01, Level 1	1	Other	Mica		Fragment		Gray	
1	EU 01, Level 1	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
2	EU 02, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
2	EU 02, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
2	EU 02, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
2	EU 02, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
2	EU 02, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
2	EU 02, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Gray	
2	EU 02, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
2	EU 02, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
2	EU 02, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
2	EU 02, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
2	EU 02, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Poplar Island	Projectile Point		Brown	Proximal Fragment
2	EU 02, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Retouched Flake		Gray	
2	EU 02, Level 1	8	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
2	EU 02, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
3	EU 03, Level 1	9	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
3	EU 03, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
3	EU 03, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
3	EU 03, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
3	EU 03, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
3	EU 03, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
3	EU 03, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
3	EU 03, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
3	EU 03, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
3	EU 03, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
3	EU 03, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
3	EU 03, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
3	EU 03, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
3	EU 03, Level 1	11	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
3	EU 03, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
3	EU 03, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Susquehanna Broadspear	Projectile Point		Black	Complete
3	EU 03, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Poplar Island	Projectile Point		Red-Brown	Complete
3	EU 03, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Poplar Island	Projectile Point		Brown	Proximal Fragment
3	EU 03, Level 1	12	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
3	EU 03, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
3	EU 03, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
4	EU 04, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
4	EU 04, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
4	EU 04, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
4	EU 04, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
4	EU 04, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
4	EU 04, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
4	EU 04, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
4	EU 04, Level 1	17	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
4	EU 04, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
5	EU 05, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
5	EU 05, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
5	EU 05, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
5	EU 05, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
5	EU 05, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
5	EU 05, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
5	EU 05, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
5	EU 05, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
5	EU 05, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
5	EU 05, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
6	EU 06, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
6	EU 06, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
6	EU 06, Level 1	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
6	EU 06, Level 1	9	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
6	EU 06, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
7	EU 07, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Brown	
7	EU 07, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
7	EU 07, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
7	EU 07, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
7	EU 07, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
7	EU 07, Level 1	20	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
7	EU 07, Level 1	16	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
7	EU 07, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
7	EU 07, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
7	EU 07, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
7	EU 07, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
7	EU 07, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
7	EU 07, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
7	EU 07, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Poplar Island	Projectile Point			Complete
7	EU 07, Level 1	12	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
7	EU 07, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
7	EU 07, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
8	EU 08, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Black	
8	EU 08, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
8	EU 08, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
8	EU 08, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
8	EU 08, Level 1	13	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
8	EU 08, Level 1	12	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
8	EU 08, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
8	EU 08, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
8	EU 08, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
8	EU 08, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
8	EU 08, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
8	EU 08, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
8	EU 08, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
8	EU 08, Level 1	13	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
8	EU 08, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
8	EU 08, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
9	EU 09, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
9	EU 09, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
9	EU 09, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
9	EU 09, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
9	EU 09, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
9	EU 09, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
9	EU 09, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
9	EU 09, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
9	EU 09, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
9	EU 09, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
9	EU 09, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
9	EU 09, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
9	EU 09, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Retouched Flake		Brown	
9	EU 09, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
9	EU 09, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
9	EU 09, Level 1	23	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
10	EU 10, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
10	EU 10, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
10	EU 10, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
10	EU 10, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
10	EU 10, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
10	EU 10, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
10	EU 10, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
10	EU 10, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
11	EU 11, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
11	EU 11, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
11	EU 11, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
11	EU 11, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
11	EU 11, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
11	EU 11, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
11	EU 11, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
11	EU 11, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Perkiomen Broadspear	Projectile Point		Brown	Proximal Fragment
11	EU 11, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake			
11	EU 11, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Chert		FCR			
11	EU 11, Level 1	10	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
11	EU 11, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
11	EU 11, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
12	EU 12, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
12	EU 12, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
12	EU 12, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
12	EU 12, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
12	EU 12, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
12	EU 12, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
12	EU 12, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
12	EU 12, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
12	EU 12, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
12	EU 12, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
12	EU 12, Level 1	25	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
13	EU 13, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
13	EU 13, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
13	EU 13, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
13	EU 13, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
13	EU 13, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Rhyolite		Uniface		Gray	
13	EU 13, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
13	EU 13, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
13	EU 13, Level 1	9	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
14	EU 14, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
14	EU 14, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
14	EU 14, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
14	EU 14, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Clear	
14	EU 14, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Unidentified	Projectile Point			Distal Fragment
14	EU 14, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Orient Fishtail	Projectile Point			Proximal Fragment
14	EU 14, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
14	EU 14, Level 1	21	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
14	EU 14, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
14	EU 14, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
15	EU 15, Level 1	10	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
15	EU 15, Level 1	12	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
15	EU 15, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
15	EU 15, Level 1	13	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
15	EU 15, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
15	EU 15, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
15	EU 15, Level 1	8	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
15	EU 15, Level 1	9	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
15	EU 15, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
15	EU 15, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
15	EU 15, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
15	EU 15, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
15	EU 15, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Unidentified	Projectile Point		Brown	Distal Fragment
15	EU 15, Level 1	10	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
15	EU 15, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
16	EU 16, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Black	
16	EU 16, Level 1	14	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
16	EU 16, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
16	EU 16, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
16	EU 16, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
16	EU 16, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
16	EU 16, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
16	EU 16, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
16	EU 16, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
16	EU 16, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
16	EU 16, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
16	EU 16, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
16	EU 16, Level 1	22	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
17	EU 17, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
17	EU 17, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
17	EU 17, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
17	EU 17, Level 1	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
17	EU 17, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
17	EU 17, Level 1	19	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
17	EU 17, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
17	EU 17, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
17	EU 17, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
17	EU 17, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
17	EU 17, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
17	EU 17, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
17	EU 17, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
17	EU 17, Level 1	12	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
18	EU 18, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
18	EU 18, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
18	EU 18, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
18	EU 18, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
18	EU 18, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
18	EU 18, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Clear	
18	EU 18, Level 1	8	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
19	EU 15, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
20	EU 19, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
20	EU 19, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
20	EU 19, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
20	EU 19, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
20	EU 19, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
20	EU 19, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
20	EU 19, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
21	EU 20, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
21	EU 20, Level 1	9	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
21	EU 20, Level 1	14	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
21	EU 20, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
21	EU 20, Level 1	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
21	EU 20, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
21	EU 20, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
21	EU 20, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
21	EU 20, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
21	EU 20, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
21	EU 20, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
21	EU 20, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
21	EU 20, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
21	EU 20, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
21	EU 20, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Blade		White	
21	EU 20, Level 1	14	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
21	EU 20, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
22	EU 21, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
22	EU 21, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
22	EU 21, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
22	EU 21, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
22	EU 21, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
22	EU 21, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
22	EU 21, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
22	EU 21, Level 1	8	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
22	EU 21, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
22	EU 21, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
22	EU 21, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
22	EU 21, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
22	EU 21, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
22	EU 21, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Mid Stage	Biface		Gray	Proximal Fragment
22	EU 21, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		White	
22	EU 21, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
22	EU 21, Level 1	11	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
23	EU 22, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
23	EU 22, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
23	EU 22, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
23	EU 22, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
23	EU 22, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
23	EU 22, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
23	EU 22, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
23	EU 22, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
23	EU 22, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
23	EU 22, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Brewerton	Projectile Point			Complete
23	EU 22, Level 1	10	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
23	EU 22, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
24	EU 23, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
24	EU 23, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
24	EU 23, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
24	EU 23, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
24	EU 23, Level 1	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
24	EU 23, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
24	EU 23, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
24	EU 23, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
24	EU 23, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
24	EU 23, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
24	EU 23, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Mid-Late Stage	Biface		Yellow	Distal Fragment
24	EU 23, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Mid Stage	Biface		Brown	Proximal Fragment
24	EU 23, Level 1	9	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
25	EU 24, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
25	EU 24, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
25	EU 24, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
25	EU 24, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
25	EU 24, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
25	EU 24, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
25	EU 24, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
25	EU 24, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
25	EU 24, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
25	EU 24, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
25	EU 24, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
25	EU 24, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
25	EU 24, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
25	EU 24, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Brewerton	Projectile Point			Complete
25	EU 24, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
25	EU 24, Level 1	13	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
26	EU 25, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
26	EU 25, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
26	EU 25, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
26	EU 25, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
26	EU 25, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
26	EU 25, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
26	EU 25, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
26	EU 25, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
26	EU 25, Level 1	12	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
26	EU 25, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Core		Gray	
26	EU 25, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
26	EU 25, Level 1	10	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
26	EU 25, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
27	EU 26, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
27	EU 26, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
27	EU 26, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
27	EU 26, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
27	EU 26, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		Clear	
27	EU 26, Level 1	1	Other	Indeterminate		Fossil			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
27	EU 26, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
28	EU 27, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
28	EU 27, Level 1	11	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
28	EU 27, Level 1	13	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
28	EU 27, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
28	EU 27, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
28	EU 27, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
28	EU 27, Level 1	16	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
28	EU 27, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
28	EU 27, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
28	EU 27, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
28	EU 27, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
28	EU 27, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
28	EU 27, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
28	EU 27, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
28	EU 27, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
28	EU 27, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
28	EU 27, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Unidentified	Projectile Point		Brown	Distal Fragment
28	EU 27, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Unidentified	Projectile Point		White	Distal Fragment
28	EU 27, Level 1	24	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
29	EU 28, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
29	EU 28, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
29	EU 28, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
29	EU 28, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
29	EU 28, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
29	EU 28, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
29	EU 28, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
29	EU 28, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
29	EU 28, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
29	EU 28, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Poplar Island	Projectile Point		Brown	Complete
29	EU 28, Level 1	12	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
29	EU 28, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
30	EU 29, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
30	EU 29, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
30	EU 29, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
30	EU 29, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
30	EU 29, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
31	EU 30, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
31	EU 30, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
31	EU 30, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
31	EU 30, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
31	EU 30, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
31	EU 30, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
31	EU 30, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
31	EU 30, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
32	EU 31, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
32	EU 31, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
32	EU 31, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
32	EU 31, Level 1	9	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
32	EU 31, Level 1	12	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
32	EU 31, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
32	EU 31, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
32	EU 31, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
32	EU 31, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
32	EU 31, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
32	EU 31, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Brewerton	Projectile Point			Complete
32	EU 31, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Uniface		Gray	
32	EU 31, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
32	EU 31, Level 1	30	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
32	EU 31, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
33	EU 32, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
33	EU 32, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
33	EU 32, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
33	EU 32, Level 1	15	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
33	EU 32, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
33	EU 32, Level 1	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
33	EU 32, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
33	EU 32, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
33	EU 32, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
33	EU 32, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
33	EU 32, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
33	EU 32, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
33	EU 32, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		White	
33	EU 32, Level 1	17	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
34	EU 33, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
34	EU 33, Level 1	9	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
34	EU 33, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
34	EU 33, Level 1	24	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
34	EU 33, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
34	EU 33, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
34	EU 33, Level 1	8	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
34	EU 33, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
34	EU 33, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
34	EU 33, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
34	EU 33, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
34	EU 33, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
34	EU 33, Level 1	30	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
35	EU 34, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
35	EU 34, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
35	EU 34, Level 1	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
35	EU 34, Level 1	11	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
35	EU 34, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
35	EU 34, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
35	EU 34, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
35	EU 34, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
35	EU 34, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Core		Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
35	EU 34, Level 1	11	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
36	EU 35, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
36	EU 35, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
36	EU 35, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
36	EU 35, Level 1	14	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
36	EU 35, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
36	EU 35, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
36	EU 35, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
36	EU 35, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
36	EU 35, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
36	EU 35, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
36	EU 35, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
36	EU 35, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
36	EU 35, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Early-Mid Stage	Biface		Brown	Complete
36	EU 35, Level 1	23	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
37	EU 36, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
37	EU 36, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
37	EU 36, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
37	EU 36, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
37	EU 36, Level 1	14	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
37	EU 36, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
37	EU 36, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
37	EU 36, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
37	EU 36, Level 1	14	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
37	EU 36, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
37	EU 36, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
37	EU 36, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
37	EU 36, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
37	EU 36, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
37	EU 36, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Retouched Flake		Brown	
37	EU 36, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Uniface		Brown	
37	EU 36, Level 1	41	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
37	EU 36, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
37	EU 36, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
38	EU 37, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
38	EU 37, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
38	EU 37, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
38	EU 37, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
38	EU 37, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
38	EU 37, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
38	EU 37, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
38	EU 37, Level 1	11	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
38	EU 37, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
38	EU 37, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
38	EU 37, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
38	EU 37, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
38	EU 37, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
38	EU 37, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
38	EU 37, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Mid Stage	Biface		White	Proximal Fragment
38	EU 37, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Scraper		Yellow	
38	EU 37, Level 1	19	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
38	EU 37, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
39	EU 38, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
39	EU 38, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
39	EU 38, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
39	EU 38, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
39	EU 38, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
39	EU 38, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
39	EU 38, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
39	EU 38, Level 1	27	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
40	EU 39, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
40	EU 39, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
40	EU 39, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
40	EU 39, Level 1	1	Other	Mica		Fragment		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
40	EU 39, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
41	EU 40, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
41	EU 40, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
41	EU 40, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
41	EU 40, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
41	EU 40, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
41	EU 40, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
41	EU 40, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Poplar Island	Projectile Point		Red-Brown	Complete
41	EU 40, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
42	EU 41, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
42	EU 41, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
42	EU 41, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
42	EU 41, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Gray	
42	EU 41, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
42	EU 41, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Core		Brown	
42	EU 41, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		Hammerstone		Brown	
43	EU 42, Level 1	0	NCM						
44	EU 43 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
44	EU 43 NE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
45	EU 43 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
45	EU 43 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
45	EU 43 NW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
46	EU 43 SE, Level 1	0	NCM						
47	EU 43 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
47	EU 43 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Gray	
47	EU 43 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
48	EU 43 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
48	EU 43 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
48	EU 43 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Unidentified	Projectile Point		Red-Brown	Distal Fragment
49	EU 43 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
49	EU 43 NW, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
50	EU 43 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
50	EU 43 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
50	EU 43 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
50	EU 43 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
50	EU 43 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
50	EU 43 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
50	EU 43 SE, Level 2	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
51	EU 43 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
51	EU 43 SW, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
52	EU 44 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
53	EU 44 NW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		Hammerstone		Brown	
53	EU 44 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
53	EU 44 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
54	EU 44 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
55	EU 44 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
55	EU 44 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
55	EU 44 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
56	EU 45 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
57	EU 45 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
58	EU 45 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
59	EU 45 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
60	EU 46 NW, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
60	EU 46 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
60	EU 46 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
60	EU 46 NW, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
60	EU 46 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
61	EU 46 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
61	EU 46 NE, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
62	EU 46 SE, Level 1	3	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
62	EU 46 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
62	EU 46 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
62	EU 46 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
62	EU 46 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
62	EU 46 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
62	EU 46 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
62	EU 46 SE, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	2	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Ext. Spall	Fabric Impressed		Fragment
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	9	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Retouched Flake		Gray	
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Siltstone		Pitted Cobble		Gray	
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	1	Other	Mica		Fragment		Gray	
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
63	EU 46 SW, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
64	EU 44 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
64	EU 44 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
64	EU 44 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
64	EU 44 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
64	EU 44 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
64	EU 44 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
64	EU 44 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
64	EU 44 NW, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
65	EU 44 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Piscataway	Projectile Point		Black	
65	EU 44 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
65	EU 44 NE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
65	EU 44 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
65	EU 44 NE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
65	EU 44 NE, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
66	EU 44 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
67	EU 44 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
67	EU 44 SW, Level 2	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
68	EU 43 NW, Level 3	0	NCM						
69	EU 43 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
70	EU 43 SE, Level 3	0	NCM						
71	EU 43 SW, Level 3	0	NCM						
72	Feature 11 (EU 45 NW, Level 2)	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
72	Feature 11 (EU 45 NW, Level 2)	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
73	Feature 11 (EU 45 NE, Level 2)	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
73	Feature 11 (EU 45 NE, Level 2)	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
73	Feature 11 (EU 45 NE, Level 2)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
74	Feature 11 (EU 45 SE, Level 2)	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
74	Feature 11 (EU 45 SE, Level 2)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
75	Feature 11 (EU 45 SW, Level 2)	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
75	Feature 11 (EU 45 SW, Level 2)	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
76	EU 46 NW, Level 2	2	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
76	EU 46 NW, Level 2	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Fragment
76	EU 46 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
77	EU 46 NE, Level 2	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
78	EU 46 SE, Level 2	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
79	EU 46 SW, Level 2	2	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
79	EU 46 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
80	EU 43 NW, Level 4	0	NCM						
81	EU 43 NE, Level 4	0	NCM						
82	EU 43 SE, Level 4	0	NCM						
83	EU 43 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						
84	EU 44 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
84	EU 44 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
84	EU 44 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
84	EU 44 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
84	EU 44 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
84	EU 44 NW, Level 3	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
85	EU 44 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Poplar Island	Projectile Point		Brown	Proximal Fragment
85	EU 44 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
85	EU 44 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
85	EU 44 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
86	EU 44 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Red-Gray	
86	EU 44 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Pink	
86	EU 44 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
86	EU 44 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
86	EU 44 SE, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
87	EU 44 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
87	EU 44 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
87	EU 44 SW, Level 3	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
88	Feature 11 (EU 45 NW, Level 3)	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
89	Feature 11 (EU 45 NE, Level 3)	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
89	Feature 11 (EU 45 NE, Level 3)	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
90	Feature 11 (EU 45 SE, Level 3)	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
90	Feature 11 (EU 45 SE, Level 3)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
90	Feature 11 (EU 45 SE, Level 3)	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
91	Feature 11 (EU 45 SW, Level 3)	0	NCM						
92	EU 43 SW, Level 5	0	NCM						
93	EU 47 SE, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Shell Temper	Rappahannock	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
93	EU 47 SE, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Unknown	Unidentified	Body Sherd	Unidentified		Body
93	EU 47 SE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
93	EU 47 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
93	EU 47 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
93	EU 47 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
93	EU 47 SE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
93	EU 47 SE, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Unknown	Unidentified	Crumb	Unidentified		Fragment
94	EU 48 NW, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Unknown	Unidentified	Ext. Spall	Unidentified		Fragment
94	EU 48 NW, Level 1	4	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
94	EU 48 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
94	EU 48 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
94	EU 48 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
95	EU 49 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
95	EU 49 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
95	EU 49 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
96	EU 43 SW, Level 6	0	NCM						
97	EU 49 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
97	EU 49 NE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
98	EU 47 NE, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
98	EU 47 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
98	EU 47 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
98	EU 47 NE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
98	EU 47 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
98	EU 47 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
98	EU 47 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
99	EU 44 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
99	EU 44 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
99	EU 44 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
99	EU 44 NW, Level 4	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
100	EU 44 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
101	EU 44 SE, Level 4	0	NCM						
102	EU 44 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
102	EU 44 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
103	EU 50 NW, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
103	EU 50 NW, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
104	EU 50 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
104	EU 50 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
104	EU 50 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
104	EU 50 NE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
104	EU 50 NE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
104	EU 50 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
105	EU 50 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
105	EU 50 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
105	EU 50 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
106	EU 50 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
106	EU 50 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
107	EU 49 NW, Level 1	0	NCM						
108	EU 49 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
108	EU 49 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
108	EU 49 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
108	EU 49 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
109	EU 51 NE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
109	EU 51 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
109	EU 51 NE, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
109	EU 51 NE, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
109	EU 51 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
109	EU 51 NE, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
110	EU 44 NW, Level 5	0	NCM						
111	EU 44 NE, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
112	EU 44 SE, Level 5	0	NCM						
113	EU 44 SW, Level 5	0	NCM						
114	EU 52 NW, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
114	EU 52 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
114	EU 52 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
114	EU 52 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
114	EU 52 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
114	EU 52 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
114	EU 52 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
115	EU 52 NE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
115	EU 52 NE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
115	EU 52 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
115	EU 52 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
115	EU 52 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
115	EU 52 NE, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
115	EU 52 NE, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
116	EU 52 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
116	EU 52 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
116	EU 52 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
116	EU 52 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
116	EU 52 SE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
117	EU 52 SW, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
117	EU 52 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
117	EU 52 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
117	EU 52 SW, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
117	EU 52 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
118	EU 51 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
118	EU 51 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
118	EU 51 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
118	EU 51 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
118	EU 51 NE, Level 2	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
119	EU 48 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
119	EU 48 NE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
119	EU 48 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
119	EU 48 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
119	EU 48 NE, Level 1	6	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
119	EU 48 NE, Level 1	2	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Ext. Spall	Fabric Impressed		Fragment
120	EU 53 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
120	EU 53 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
120	EU 53 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
120	EU 53 NW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
121	EU 53 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
121	EU 53 NE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
121	EU 53 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
121	EU 53 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
122	EU 53 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
122	EU 53 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
122	EU 53 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
122	EU 53 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
122	EU 53 SE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
122	EU 53 SE, Level 2	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
122	EU 53 SE, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
123	EU 53 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
123	EU 53 SW, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
123	EU 53 SW, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
124	EU 50 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
124	EU 50 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
124	EU 50 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
124	EU 50 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
124	EU 50 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
124	EU 50 NW, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
125	EU 50 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
125	EU 50 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
125	EU 50 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
125	EU 50 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Early Stage	Biface		Brown	Complete
125	EU 50 NE, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
126	EU 50 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
126	EU 50 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
126	EU 50 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
126	EU 50 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		Hammerstone		Brown	
127	EU 50 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
127	EU 50 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
127	EU 50 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
127	EU 50 SW, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
128	EU 44 SW, Level 6	0	NCM						
129	EU 48 NW, Level 2	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
129	EU 48 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
129	EU 48 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
129	EU 48 NW, Level 2	2	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
129	EU 48 NW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
129	EU 48 NW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
130	EU 44 SW, Level 7	0	NCM						

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
131	EU 52 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
131	EU 52 NW, Level 2	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
131	EU 52 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
131	EU 52 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
131	EU 52 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
131	EU 52 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
131	EU 52 NW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
131	EU 52 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
132	EU 52 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
132	EU 52 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
132	EU 52 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
132	EU 52 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Retouched Flake		Brown	
132	EU 52 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
133	EU 52 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
133	EU 52 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
133	EU 52 SE, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
133	EU 52 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
133	EU 52 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
133	EU 52 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
133	EU 52 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
133	EU 52 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		White	
133	EU 52 SE, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
133	EU 52 SE, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
134	EU 52 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
134	EU 52 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
134	EU 52 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
134	EU 52 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
134	EU 52 SW, Level 2	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
134	EU 52 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
134	EU 52 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Unidentified	Projectile Point			Distal Fragment
134	EU 52 SW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
135	Feature 6 (reex.)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
135	Feature 6 (reex.)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
135	Feature 6 (reex.)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
135	Feature 6 (reex.)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
136	Reex. UDCAR EU 53, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
137	Feature 6 (reex.)	0	NCM						
138	EU 50 NW, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
139	EU 50 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
139	EU 50 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
140	EU 50 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
140	EU 50 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
140	EU 50 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
140	EU 50 SE, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
141	EU 50 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
142	EU 52 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
142	EU 52 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
142	EU 52 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
142	EU 52 NW, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
142	EU 52 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
142	EU 52 NW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
143	EU 52 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Biface		Brown	
143	EU 52 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
143	EU 52 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
143	EU 52 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
143	EU 52 NE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
143	EU 52 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
143	EU 52 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
144	EU 52 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Poplar Island	Projectile Point		Brown	Proximal Fragment
144	EU 52 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
144	EU 52 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
144	EU 52 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
144	EU 52 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
144	EU 52 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
144	EU 52 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
144	EU 52 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
144	EU 52 SE, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
144	EU 52 SE, Level 3	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
145	EU 52 SW, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
145	EU 52 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
145	EU 52 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
145	EU 52 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
145	EU 52 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Modified Cobble		Yellow	
146	EU 54 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
146	EU 54 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
147	EU 54 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
148	EU 54 SE, Level 1	0	NCM						
149	EU 54 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
149	EU 54 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
150	EU 50 NW, Level 4	0	NCM						
151	EU 50 NE, Level 4	0	NCM						
152	EU 50 SE, Level 4	0	NCM						
153	EU 50 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						
154	Reex. UDCAR EU 53, Level 3	0	NCM						
155	EU 54 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
155	EU 54 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
155	EU 54 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
156	EU 54 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		White	
156	EU 54 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
157	EU 54 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
157	EU 54 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
157	EU 54 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
158	EU 54 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
158	EU 54 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
159	EU 52 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
159	EU 52 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
159	EU 52 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
160	EU 52 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
160	EU 52 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
161	EU 52 SE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
161	EU 52 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
162	EU 52 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
162	EU 52 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
163	Reex. UDCAR EU 53, Level 4	0	NCM						
164	Reex. UDCAR EU 53, Level 5	0	NCM						
165	EU 50 SW, Level 5	0	NCM						
166	EU 50 SW, Level 6	0	NCM						
167	EU 54 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
168	EU 54 NE, Level 3	0	NCM						
169	EU 54 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
170	EU 54 SW, Level 3	0	NCM						
171	Feature 12 (EU 53 NW, Level 3)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		White	
171	Feature 12 (EU 53 NW, Level 3)	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
171	Feature 12 (EU 53 NW, Level 3)	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
171	Feature 12 (EU 53 NW, Level 3)	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
171	Feature 12 (EU 53 NW, Level 3)	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
171	Feature 12 (EU 53 NW, Level 3)	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
172	EU 61 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
172	EU 61 NE, Level 2	31	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
172	EU 61 NE, Level 2	55	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
172	EU 61 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
173	EU 62 SE, Level 2	12	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
173	EU 62 SE, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
173	EU 62 SE, Level 2	29	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
174	Feature 12 (EU 53 SW, Level 3)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
174	Feature 12 (EU 53 SW, Level 3)	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
175	EU 54 NW, Level 4	0	NCM						
176	EU 54 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
177	EU 54 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						
178	EU 54 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						
179	EU 52 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Poplar Island	Projectile Point			Proximal Fragment
179	EU 52 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
180	EU 52 NE, Level 5	0	NCM						
181	EU 52 SE, Level 5	0	NCM						
182	EU 52 SW, Level 5	0	NCM						
183	EU 47 SE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
183	EU 47 SE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
183	EU 47 SE, Level 4	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
184	EU 54 SW, Level 5	0	NCM						
185	EU 55 NW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
185	EU 55 NW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
186	EU 55 NE, Level 1	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
187	EU 55 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
187	EU 55 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
187	EU 55 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
188	EU 55 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Black	
188	EU 55 SW, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
188	EU 55 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
188	EU 55 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
188	EU 55 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
188	EU 55 SW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
189	EU 53 NE, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
189	EU 53 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
189	EU 53 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
189	EU 53 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
189	EU 53 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
189	EU 53 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
189	EU 53 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
189	EU 53 NE, Level 1	8	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
190	EU 53 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
191	EU 54 SW, Level 6	0	NCM						
192	EU 46 NW, Level 3	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Crumb	Unidentified		Fragment
192	EU 46 NW, Level 3	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
192	EU 46 NW, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
192	EU 46 NW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
192	EU 46 NW, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
192	EU 46 NW, Level 3	3	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
193	EU 46 NE, Level 3	3	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
193	EU 46 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
193	EU 46 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
193	EU 46 NE, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
194	EU 46 SE, Level 3	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
194	EU 46 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
194	EU 46 SE, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
195	EU 46 SW, Level 3	2	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
195	EU 46 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
195	EU 46 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
195	EU 46 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
195	EU 46 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Gray	
195	EU 46 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
195	EU 46 SW, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
196	EU 55 NW, Level 2	12	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
197	EU 55 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
197	EU 55 NE, Level 2	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
197	EU 55 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
197	EU 55 NE, Level 2	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
197	EU 55 NE, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
197	EU 55 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
197	EU 55 NE, Level 2	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
198	EU 55 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Core		Brown	
198	EU 55 SE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
198	EU 55 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
198	EU 55 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
198	EU 55 SE, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	8	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
199	EU 55 SW, Level 2	7	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
200	EU 53 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
200	EU 53 NW, Level 4	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
200	EU 53 NW, Level 4	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
201	EU 53 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Yellow	
201	EU 53 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Unidentified	Projectile Point			Distal Fragment

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
201	EU 53 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
202	EU 53 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
202	EU 53 SE, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
203	EU 53 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
203	EU 53 SW, Level 4	9	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
203	EU 53 SW, Level 4	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
204	EU 52 NW, Level 6	0	NCM						
205	EU 60 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
206	EU 60 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
207	EU 60 SW, Level 1	0	NCM						
208	EU 57 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Poplar Island	Projectile Point		Brown	Complete
208	EU 57 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
208	EU 57 NW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
208	EU 57 NW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
209	EU 58 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
210	EU 59 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
210	EU 59 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
210	EU 59 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
210	EU 59 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
211	EU 56 NW, Level 1	12	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
212	EU 56 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
213	EU 56 SE, Level 1	0	NCM						
214	EU 56 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
215	EU 60 NW, Level 1	0	NCM						
216	EU 48 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
216	EU 48 NW, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
217	EU 47 NE, Level 3	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
217	EU 47 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
217	EU 47 NE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
217	EU 47 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
217	EU 47 NE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
218	EU 51 NE, Level 3	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Int. Spall	Unidentified		Body

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
218	EU 51 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Core		Brown	
218	EU 51 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Core		Brown	
218	EU 51 NE, Level 3	12	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
218	EU 51 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
218	EU 51 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
218	EU 51 NE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
219	EU 47 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
219	EU 47 SE, Level 3	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
219	EU 47 SE, Level 3	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
219	EU 47 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
219	EU 47 SE, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
220	EU 60 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
221	EU 60 NE, Level 2	0	NCM						
222	EU 60 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
222	EU 60 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
222	EU 60 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
223	EU 60 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		Hammerstone		Brown	
223	EU 60 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
223	EU 60 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
223	EU 60 SW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
224	Feature 12 (EU 57 NW, Level 3)	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
224	Feature 12 (EU 57 NW, Level 3)	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
225	Feature 12 (EU 58 NE, Level 3)	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
225	Feature 12 (EU 58 NE, Level 3)	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
225	Feature 12 (EU 58 NE, Level 3)	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
226	Feature 12 (EU 59 SE, Level 3)	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
227	EU 56 NW, Level 2	3	Other	Mica		Fragment		Gray	
227	EU 56 NW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
227	EU 56 NW, Level 2	139	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
228	EU 55 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
229	EU 55 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
229	EU 55 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
229	EU 55 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
230	EU 55 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
230	EU 55 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
230	EU 55 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
231	EU 55 SW, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
231	EU 55 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
231	EU 55 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
231	EU 55 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
231	EU 55 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
231	EU 55 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
232	EU 48 NW, Level 5	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
232	EU 48 NW, Level 5	13	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
232	EU 48 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
232	EU 48 NW, Level 5	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
232	EU 48 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
232	EU 48 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
232	EU 48 NW, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
232	EU 48 NW, Level 5	9	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
233	EU 60 NW, Level 3	0	NCM						
234	EU 60 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
234	EU 60 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
234	EU 60 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
234	EU 60 NE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
234	EU 60 NE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
235	EU 60 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
236	EU 60 SW, Level 3	0	NCM						
237	EU 56 NE, Level 2	9	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
237	EU 56 NE, Level 2	57	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
238	EU 46 NW, Level 5	1	Ceramic	Sand Temper	Unidentified	Ext. Spall	Unidentified		Fragment
238	EU 46 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
238	EU 46 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
239	EU 46 NE, Level 5	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
239	EU 46 NE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
239	EU 46 NE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
239	EU 46 NE, Level 5	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
240	EU 46 SE, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
240	EU 46 SE, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
240	EU 46 SE, Level 5	4	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
240	EU 46 SE, Level 5	18	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
241	EU 46 SW, Level 5	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Int. Spall	Unidentified		Fragment
241	EU 46 SW, Level 5	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Rim
241	EU 46 SW, Level 5	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Ext. Spall	Fabric Impressed		Fragment
241	EU 46 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
241	EU 46 SW, Level 5	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
241	EU 46 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
241	EU 46 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
241	EU 46 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
241	EU 46 SW, Level 5	10	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
241	EU 46 SW, Level 5	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
242	EU 66 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
243	EU 66 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
244	EU 55 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
245	EU 66 SE, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
246	EU 61 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
246	EU 61 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
246	EU 61 NE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
246	EU 61 NE, Level 1	21	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
246	EU 61 NE, Level 1	31	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
247	EU 62 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
247	EU 62 SE, Level 1	11	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
247	EU 62 SE, Level 1	14	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
248	EU 63 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
248	EU 63 SW, Level 1	46	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
248	EU 63 SW, Level 1	17	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
248	EU 63 SW, Level 1	6	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
249	EU 64 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Early-Mid Stage	Biface		Gray	Complete
249	EU 64 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
249	EU 64 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
249	EU 64 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
249	EU 64 SW, Level 1	11	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
250	EU 64 SE, Level 1	9	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
250	EU 64 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
250	EU 64 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
250	EU 64 SE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
250	EU 64 SE, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
250	EU 64 SE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
250	EU 64 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
250	EU 64 SE, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
250	EU 64 SE, Level 1	23	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
251	EU 60 NW, Level 4	0	NCM						
252	EU 65 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Woodland Triangle	Projectile Point		Brown	Complete
252	EU 65 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
252	EU 65 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
253	EU 65 SE, Level 1	0	NCM						
254	EU 65 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
254	EU 65 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
255	EU 63 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Retouched Flake		Gray	
255	EU 63 SW, Level 2	71	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
255	EU 63 SW, Level 2	14	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
255	EU 63 SW, Level 2	49	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
256	EU 65 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
257	EU 64 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Mid Stage	Biface		Brown	Medial Fragment
257	EU 64 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
257	EU 64 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
257	EU 64 SW, Level 2	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
257	EU 64 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
258	EU 64 SE, Level 2	0	NCM						
259	EU 65 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
259	EU 65 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
259	EU 65 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
260	EU 65 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
260	EU 65 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Chert		FCR			
261	EU 65 SE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
261	EU 65 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
261	EU 65 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
261	EU 65 SE, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
262	EU 65 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
262	EU 65 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
262	EU 65 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
262	EU 65 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
262	EU 65 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
263	EU 64 SW, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
264	EU 64 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
265	EU 47 NE, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
265	EU 47 NE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
265	EU 47 NE, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
265	EU 47 NE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
265	EU 47 NE, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
265	EU 47 NE, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
265	EU 47 NE, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Chert		FCR			
266	EU 47 SE, Level 5	19	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
266	EU 47 SE, Level 5	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
266	EU 47 SE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
266	EU 47 SE, Level 5	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
266	EU 47 SE, Level 5	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
267	EU 51 NE, Level 5	25	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
267	EU 51 NE, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
267	EU 51 NE, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
267	EU 51 NE, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
267	EU 51 NE, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
267	EU 51 NE, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
267	EU 51 NE, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Argillite		FCR			
267	EU 51 NE, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
268	EU 57 NW, Level 4	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
268	EU 57 NW, Level 4	8	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
269	EU 58 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Black	
269	EU 58 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
269	EU 58 NE, Level 4	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
270	EU 59 SE, Level 4	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
270	EU 59 SE, Level 4	10	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
270	EU 59 SE, Level 4	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
271	Feature 12 (EU 53)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Clear	
271	Feature 12 (EU 53)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
271	Feature 12 (EU 53)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
271	Feature 12 (EU 53)	23	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
272	EU 46 NW, Level 6	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
272	EU 46 NW, Level 6	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
273	EU 46 NE, Level 6	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
274	EU 46 SE, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Mid Stage	Biface		White	Proximal Fragment
274	EU 46 SE, Level 6	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
274	EU 46 SE, Level 6	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
275	EU 46 SW, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
275	EU 46 SW, Level 6	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
275	EU 46 SW, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
275	EU 46 SW, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
276	EU 65 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
276	EU 65 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
277	EU 65 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
277	EU 65 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
278	EU 65 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
278	EU 65 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
278	EU 65 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
279	EU 65 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
279	EU 65 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
279	EU 65 SW, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
280	EU 63 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
280	EU 63 SE, Level 1	6	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
280	EU 63 SE, Level 1	17	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
280	EU 63 SE, Level 1	11	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
281	EU 63 SE, Level 2	27	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
281	EU 63 SE, Level 2	7	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
281	EU 63 SE, Level 2	25	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
281	EU 63 SE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
282	EU 66 SW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
283	EU 47 NE, Level 6	8	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
283	EU 47 NE, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
283	EU 47 NE, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
283	EU 47 NE, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
283	EU 47 NE, Level 6	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
284	EU 47 SE, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
284	EU 47 SE, Level 6	13	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
284	EU 47 SE, Level 6	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
284	EU 47 SE, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
284	EU 47 SE, Level 6	2	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
284	EU 47 SE, Level 6	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
285	EU 51 NE, Level 6	16	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
285	EU 51 NE, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
285	EU 51 NE, Level 6	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
285	EU 51 NE, Level 6	1	Other Lithic	Argillite		FCR			
286	EU 48 NW, Level 6	11	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
286	EU 48 NW, Level 6	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
286	EU 48 NW, Level 6	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
286	EU 48 NW, Level 6	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
287	EU 66 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
287	EU 66 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
287	EU 66 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Clear	
287	EU 66 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Gray	
287	EU 66 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
287	EU 66 NW, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
287	EU 66 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
287	EU 66 NW, Level 2	7	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
287	EU 66 NW, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
288	EU 66 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
288	EU 66 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
288	EU 66 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
289	EU 66 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
289	EU 66 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
290	EU 66 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		Yellow	
290	EU 66 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
290	EU 66 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
290	EU 66 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
290	EU 66 SW, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
290	EU 66 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
291	EU 65 NW, Level 4	0	NCM						
292	EU 65 NE, Level 4	0	NCM						
293	EU 65 SE, Level 4	0	NCM						
294	EU 65 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						
295	EU 56 SE, Level 2	13	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
296	EU 56 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		White	
296	EU 56 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
296	EU 56 SW, Level 2	30	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
296	EU 56 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
297	EU 51 NE, Level 8	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
297	EU 51 NE, Level 8	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
298	EU 46 NE, Level 7	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
299	EU 47 SE, Level 8	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
299	EU 47 SE, Level 8	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
299	EU 47 SE, Level 8	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
299	EU 47 SE, Level 8	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
300	EU 46 SW, Level 7	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
300	EU 46 SW, Level 7	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
301	EU 69 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
301	EU 69 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
302	EU 69 NE, Level 1	0	NCM						
303	EU 69 SE, Level 1	0	NCM						
304	EU 69 SW, Level 1	0	NCM						
305	EU 66 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
305	EU 66 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
305	EU 66 NW, Level 3	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
305	EU 66 NW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
306	EU 66 NE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
307	EU 66 SE, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
308	EU 66 SW, Level 3	0	NCM						
309	EU 67 NW, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
310	EU 67 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
310	EU 67 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
311	EU 67 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR		Brown	
311	EU 67 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
312	EU 67 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
312	EU 67 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
312	EU 67 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
312	EU 67 SW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
313	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 63)	0	NCM						
314	EU 66 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
315	EU 66 NE, Level 4	0	NCM						
316	EU 66 SE, Level 4	0	NCM						

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
317	EU 66 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						
318	EU 69 NW, Level 2	0	NCM						
319	EU 69 NE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
319	EU 69 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
319	EU 69 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
320	EU 69 SE, Level 2	0	NCM						
321	EU 69 SW, Level 2	0	NCM						
322	EU 51 NE, Level 7	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
322	EU 51 NE, Level 7	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
322	EU 51 NE, Level 7	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
322	EU 51 NE, Level 7	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
323	EU 47 SE, Level 7	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
323	EU 47 SE, Level 7	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
324	EU 48 NW, Level 7	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
325	EU 68 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
326	EU 68 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
327	EU 68 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
328	EU 68 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
329	EU 67 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
329	EU 67 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
329	EU 67 NW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
330	EU 67 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
330	EU 67 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
330	EU 67 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
330	EU 67 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
330	EU 67 NE, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
331	EU 67 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
331	EU 67 SE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
332	EU 67 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
332	EU 67 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
332	EU 67 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
332	EU 67 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
332	EU 67 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
333	EU 67 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
333	EU 67 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
334	EU 67 NE, Level 3	0	NCM						
335	EU 67 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
335	EU 67 SE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
336	EU 67 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
337	EU 68 NW, Level 2	0	NCM						
338	EU 68 NE, Level 2	0	NCM						
339	EU 68 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
340	EU 68 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
341	EU 69 NE, Level 3	0	NCM						
342	Feature 14 (EU 70 NW, Level 1)	0	NCM						
343	Feature 14 (EU 70 NE, Level 1)	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
344	Feature 14 (EU 70 SE, Level 1)	0	NCM						
345	Feature 14 (EU 70 SW, Level 1)	0	NCM						
346	EU 71 NW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
347	EU 71 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
348	EU 71 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
348	EU 71 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
349	EU 71 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
350	EU 53 SE, Level 4	0	NCM						
351	EU 53 NE, Level 4	0	NCM						
352	EU 68 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
353	EU 68 NE, Level 3	0	NCM						
354	EU 68 SE, Level 3	0	NCM						
355	EU 68 SW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		Hammerstone		Brown	
356	EU 67 NW, Level 4	0	NCM						
357	EU 67 NE, Level 4	0	NCM						
358	EU 67 SE, Level 4	0	NCM						
359	EU 67 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						
360	EU 68 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
361	Feature 14 (EU 75 NE, Level 1)	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Brown	
361	Feature 14 (EU 75 NE, Level 1)	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
362	Feature 14 (EU 76 SE, Level 1)	0	NCM						
363	Feature 14 (EU 77 SW, Level 1)	0	NCM						
364	EU 73 NW, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Shell Temper	Rappahannock	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
364	EU 73 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
364	EU 73 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
364	EU 73 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
364	EU 73 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
364	EU 73 NW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
364	EU 73 NW, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
365	EU 73 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
365	EU 73 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
365	EU 73 NE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
365	EU 73 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
365	EU 73 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
365	EU 73 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
366	EU 73 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Yellow	
366	EU 73 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
366	EU 73 SE, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
366	EU 73 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
366	EU 73 SE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
367	EU 73 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite		Core		Brown	
367	EU 73 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
367	EU 73 SW, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
367	EU 73 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
367	EU 73 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
367	EU 73 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
367	EU 73 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
367	EU 73 SW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
368	EU 53 SW, Level 5	0	NCM						
369	EU 74 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
370	EU 74 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
370	EU 74 NE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
371	EU 74 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
372	EU 74 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
372	EU 74 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
372	EU 74 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
372	EU 74 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
373	EU 71 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Bare Island	Projectile Point			Proximal Fragment
373	EU 71 NW, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
374	EU 71 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
374	EU 71 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
374	EU 71 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
374	EU 71 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
375	EU 71 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		Pitted Cobble		Yellow	
375	EU 71 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
375	EU 71 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
375	EU 71 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
375	EU 71 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
375	EU 71 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
375	EU 71 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
376	EU 71 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		Yellow	
376	EU 71 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
376	EU 71 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
376	EU 71 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
377	EU 57 NW, Level 5	0	NCM						
378	EU 58 NE, Level 5	0	NCM						
379	EU 59 SE, Level 5	0	NCM						
380	EU 77 SE, Level 1	0	NCM						
381	EU 74 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
381	EU 74 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
381	EU 74 NW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
381	EU 74 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
381	EU 74 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
382	EU 74 NE, Level 2	0	NCM						
383	EU 74 SE, Level 2	0	NCM						
384	EU 74 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
384	EU 74 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
384	EU 74 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
384	EU 74 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
384	EU 74 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
384	EU 74 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
385	EU 72 NW, Level 1	0	NCM						
386	EU 72 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
386	EU 72 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
386	EU 72 NE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
386	EU 72 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
386	EU 72 NE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
387	EU 72 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
387	EU 72 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
387	EU 72 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
387	EU 72 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
388	EU 72 SW, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
389	EU 71 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
389	EU 71 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
389	EU 71 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
390	EU 71 NE, Level 3	0	NCM						
391	EU 71 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
391	EU 71 SE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
392	EU 71 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
392	EU 71 SW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
392	EU 71 SW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
393	EU 78 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
393	EU 78 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
393	EU 78 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
394	EU 72 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
394	EU 72 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
394	EU 72 NW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
395	EU 72 NE, Level 2	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
395	EU 72 NE, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
395	EU 72 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
395	EU 72 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
395	EU 72 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
395	EU 72 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
396	EU 72 SE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
396	EU 72 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
396	EU 72 SE, Level 2	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
396	EU 72 SE, Level 2	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
396	EU 72 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
396	EU 72 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
396	EU 72 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
396	EU 72 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
397	EU 72 SW, Level 2	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
397	EU 72 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
397	EU 72 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
397	EU 72 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
397	EU 72 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
398	EU 78 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
398	EU 78 NE, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
399	EU 79 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
399	EU 79 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
399	EU 79 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
399	EU 79 NE, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
400	EU 79 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
400	EU 79 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
400	EU 79 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
400	EU 79 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
400	EU 79 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		White	
401	EU 78 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
402	EU 78 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
402	EU 78 SE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
402	EU 78 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Red-Gray	
402	EU 78 SE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
402	EU 78 SE, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
402	EU 78 SE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
403	EU 72 NW, Level 3	0	NCM						
404	EU 72 NE, Level 3	0	NCM						
405	EU 72 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
406	EU 72 SW, Level 3	0	NCM						
407	EU 79 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite		Combination Tool		Brown	
407	EU 79 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
407	EU 79 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
407	EU 79 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
407	EU 79 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
408	EU 79 SE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
408	EU 79 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
408	EU 79 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
408	EU 79 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
409	EU 70 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Late Stage	Biface		Black	Fragment
409	EU 70 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
410	Feature 15 E half, Level 1 (EU 73)	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
410	Feature 15 E half, Level 1 (EU 73)	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
411	EU 79 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
411	EU 79 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
411	EU 79 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
411	EU 79 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Gray	
411	EU 79 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
411	EU 79 NW, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
412	EU 79 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
412	EU 79 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
412	EU 79 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Black	
412	EU 79 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
412	EU 79 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
412	EU 79 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
412	EU 79 SW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
412	EU 79 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
413	Feature 15 E half, Level 2 (EU 73)	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
414	Feature 14 (EU 70 SE, Level 2)	0	NCM						
415	EU 78 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
415	EU 78 NW, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
415	EU 78 NW, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
416	EU 78 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
416	EU 78 SW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
417	EU 78 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
417	EU 78 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Brown	
417	EU 78 NW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
417	EU 78 NW, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
418	EU 78 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
418	EU 78 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
418	EU 78 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
418	EU 78 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
418	EU 78 SW, Level 2	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
419	EU 79 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		White	
419	EU 79 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		Unmodified Cobble		Brown	
419	EU 79 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
419	EU 79 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
419	EU 79 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
419	EU 79 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
419	EU 79 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
420	EU 79 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite		Core		Gray	
420	EU 79 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
420	EU 79 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
420	EU 79 SW, Level 2	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
420	EU 79 SW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
421	Feature 15 W half, Level 1 (EU 73)	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
421	Feature 15 W half, Level 1 (EU 73)	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
421	Feature 15 W half, Level 1 (EU 73)	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
422	EU 80 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
423	EU 80 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
423	EU 80 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Gray	
424	Feature 15 W half, Level 2 (EU 73)	0	NCM						
425	EU 73 NW, Level 2	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
425	EU 73 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
425	EU 73 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
425	EU 73 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
425	EU 73 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
425	EU 73 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
425	EU 73 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
425	EU 73 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
425	EU 73 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
425	EU 73 NW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
426	EU 73 NE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
426	EU 73 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
426	EU 73 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
426	EU 73 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
426	EU 73 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
427	EU 73 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Core		Brown	
427	EU 73 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Core		Brown	
427	EU 73 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
427	EU 73 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
427	EU 73 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
427	EU 73 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
427	EU 73 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
427	EU 73 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
428	EU 73 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
428	EU 73 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
428	EU 73 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
428	EU 73 SW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
428	EU 73 SW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
429	EU 70 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Late Stage	Biface		Black	Fragment
430	EU 80 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
431	EU 80 NW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
431	EU 80 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
431	EU 80 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
431	EU 80 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
432	EU 51 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
432	EU 51 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
432	EU 51 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
433	EU 51 SE, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
433	EU 51 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
434	EU 51 SW, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
435	EU 81 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
435	EU 81 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
435	EU 81 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
436	EU 81 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
437	Feature 14 (EU 70 NE, Level 2)	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Late Stage	Biface		Black	Fragment
437	Feature 14 (EU 70 NE, Level 2)	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Late Stage	Biface		Black	Fragment
437	Feature 14 (EU 70 NE, Level 2)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
438	EU 73 NW, Level 3	5	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
438	EU 73 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
438	EU 73 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
438	EU 73 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
438	EU 73 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
438	EU 73 NW, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
439	EU 73 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
439	EU 73 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
439	EU 73 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
439	EU 73 NE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
440	EU 73 SE, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
440	EU 73 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
440	EU 73 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
440	EU 73 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
440	EU 73 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
440	EU 73 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
441	EU 73 SW, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
441	EU 73 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
441	EU 73 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
441	EU 73 SW, Level 3	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
441	EU 73 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
441	EU 73 SW, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
441	EU 73 SW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
442	EU 82 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
442	EU 82 NE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
442	EU 82 NE, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
443	EU 81 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
444	EU 81 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Core		Gray	
444	EU 81 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
444	EU 81 SE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
445	EU 51 NW, Level 2	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
445	EU 51 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
445	EU 51 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
445	EU 51 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
446	EU 51 SE, Level 2	0	NCM						
447	EU 51 SW, Level 2	0	NCM						
448	EU 51 NW, Level 3	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
448	EU 51 NW, Level 3	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
448	EU 51 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
448	EU 51 NW, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
448	EU 51 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
449	EU 51 SE, Level 3	1	Ceramic	Unknown	Unidentified	Pipe Fragment	Unidentified		
449	EU 51 SE, Level 3	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
449	EU 51 SE, Level 3	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
449	EU 51 SE, Level 3	2	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Int. Spall	Unidentified		Fragment
449	EU 51 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
449	EU 51 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
449	EU 51 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
449	EU 51 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
449	EU 51 SE, Level 3	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
450	EU 51 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
450	EU 51 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
450	EU 51 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
450	EU 51 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
450	EU 51 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
450	EU 51 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
451	EU 73 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
451	EU 73 NW, Level 4	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
452	EU 73 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
453	EU 73 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
453	EU 73 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
453	EU 73 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
454	EU 73 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
455	EU 70 NW, Level 2	0	NCM						
456	EU 70 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
456	EU 70 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
457	EU 70 SE, Level 2	0	NCM						
458	EU 70 SW, Level 2	0	NCM						
459	EU 77 SE, Level 2	0	NCM						
460	EU 75 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Yellow	
461	EU 82 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Black	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
461	EU 82 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
461	EU 82 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
461	EU 82 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
461	EU 82 NE, Level 2	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
461	EU 82 NE, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
462	EU 83 NW, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
463	EU 83 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
463	EU 83 NE, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
463	EU 83 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
463	EU 83 NE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
463	EU 83 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
463	EU 83 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
463	EU 83 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
463	EU 83 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
463	EU 83 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
463	EU 83 NE, Level 1	9	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
463	EU 83 NE, Level 1	6	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
464	EU 83 SE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
464	EU 83 SE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
464	EU 83 SE, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
464	EU 83 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
464	EU 83 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
464	EU 83 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
464	EU 83 SE, Level 1	12	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
464	EU 83 SE, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Yellow	
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	9	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
465	EU 83 SW, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
466	EU 80 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
466	EU 80 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
466	EU 80 SE, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
467	EU 80 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
468	EU 86 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
469	EU 86 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
469	EU 86 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
469	EU 86 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
469	EU 86 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
469	EU 86 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
469	EU 86 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
469	EU 86 SE, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
469	EU 86 SE, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
470	EU 80 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Unidentified	Projectile Point			Distal Fragment
470	EU 80 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
470	EU 80 SE, Level 2	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
471	EU 80 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
471	EU 80 SW, Level 2	28	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
471	EU 80 SW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
471	EU 80 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
471	EU 80 SW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
472	EU 82 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
472	EU 82 SE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
472	EU 82 SE, Level 1	10	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
473	EU 82 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Retouched Flake		Brown	
473	EU 82 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
473	EU 82 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
473	EU 82 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
473	EU 82 SE, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
473	EU 82 SE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
474	EU 51 NW, Level 5	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
474	EU 51 NW, Level 5	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
474	EU 51 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
475	EU 51 SW, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
476	EU 51 SE, Level 5	2	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
476	EU 51 SE, Level 5	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Ext. Spall	Fabric Impressed		Fragment
476	EU 51 SE, Level 5	1	Ceramic	Unknown	Unidentified	Crumb	Unidentified		Fragment
476	EU 51 SE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
476	EU 51 SE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Orient Fishtail	Projectile Point		Gray	Proximal Fragment
476	EU 51 SE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
476	EU 51 SE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
477	EU 71 NW, Level 4	0	NCM						
478	EU 82 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
478	EU 82 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
478	EU 82 NW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
479	EU 82 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
479	EU 82 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
479	EU 82 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
479	EU 82 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
479	EU 82 SW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
479	EU 82 SW, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
480	EU 71 NE, Level 4	0	NCM						
481	EU 71 SE, Level 4	0	NCM						
482	EU 71 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						
483	EU 82 SW, Level 3	17	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
484	EU 83 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		White	
484	EU 83 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Black	
484	EU 83 NW, Level 2	19	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
484	EU 83 NW, Level 2	8	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
484	EU 83 NW, Level 2	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
484	EU 83 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
484	EU 83 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
484	EU 83 NW, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
484	EU 83 NW, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
484	EU 83 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Late Stage	Biface			Distal Fragment
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Early-Mid Stage	Biface		Gray	Complete
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		White	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	11	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
485	EU 83 NE, Level 2	9	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Yellow	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	22	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	9	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	7	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	16	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
486	EU 83 SE, Level 2	15	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	19	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
487	EU 83 SW, Level 2	10	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
488	EU 87 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
488	EU 87 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
488	EU 87 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
488	EU 87 NW, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
488	EU 87 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
488	EU 87 NW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
489	EU 87 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Gray	
489	EU 87 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Black	
489	EU 87 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
489	EU 87 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
489	EU 87 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
489	EU 87 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
489	EU 87 NW, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
489	EU 87 NW, Level 3	7	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
489	EU 87 NW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
490	EU 70 NW, Level 3	0	NCM						
491	EU 70 NE, Level 3	0	NCM						
492	EU 70 SE, Level 3	0	NCM						
493	EU 70 SW, Level 3	0	NCM						
494	EU 77 SE, Level 3	0	NCM						
495	EU 75 NE, Level 3	0	NCM						
496	EU 51 NW, Level 6	0	NCM						
497	EU 51 SW, Level 6	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
498	EU 51 SE, Level 6	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
498	EU 51 SE, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
498	EU 51 SE, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
498	EU 51 SE, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
499	Feature 17 (EU 78)	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
499	Feature 17 (EU 78)	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
499	Feature 17 (EU 78)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
499	Feature 17 (EU 78)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
500	Feature 18 (EU 86, Level 1)	13	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
501	EU 51 NW, Level 7	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
502	EU 51 SW, Level 7	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
502	EU 51 SW, Level 7	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
503	EU 51 SE, Level 7	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
504	Feature 18 (EU 78)	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR		Pink	
504	Feature 18 (EU 78)	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		Hammerstone		Brown	
504	Feature 18 (EU 78)	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		Hammerstone		Brown	
504	Feature 18 (EU 78)	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
505	EU 77 SW, Level 3	0	NCM						
506	EU 76 SE, Level 3	0	NCM						
507	EU 83 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
507	EU 83 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
507	EU 83 NW, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
507	EU 83 NW, Level 3	8	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
507	EU 83 NW, Level 3	11	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
507	EU 83 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
507	EU 83 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
507	EU 83 NW, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
507	EU 83 NW, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
507	EU 83 NW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
507	EU 83 NW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Black	
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	18	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
508	EU 83 NE, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Pink	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	16	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
509	EU 83 SE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	15	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
510	EU 83 SW, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
511	EU 82 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
511	EU 82 NW, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
511	EU 82 NW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
512	EU 82 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
512	EU 82 NW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
512	EU 82 NW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
513	Feature 11 (EU 45 SW, Level 1)	0	NCM						
514	EU 87 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Black	
514	EU 87 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Black	
514	EU 87 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
514	EU 87 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
514	EU 87 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
514	EU 87 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
514	EU 87 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
515	EU 83 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
515	EU 83 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
515	EU 83 NW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
515	EU 83 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
516	EU 83 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Unidentified	Projectile Point			Distal Fragment
516	EU 83 NE, Level 4	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
516	EU 83 NE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
516	EU 83 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
516	EU 83 NE, Level 4	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
516	EU 83 NE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
516	EU 83 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
517	EU 83 SE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
517	EU 83 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
517	EU 83 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
517	EU 83 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
517	EU 83 SE, Level 4	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
518	EU 83 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
518	EU 83 SW, Level 4	13	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
518	EU 83 SW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
518	EU 83 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
518	EU 83 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
518	EU 83 SW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
519	EU 82 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
519	EU 82 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
519	EU 82 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
519	EU 82 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
519	EU 82 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
519	EU 82 SW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
520	EU 78 NW, Level 3	0	NCM						
521	EU 78 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
521	EU 78 NE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
521	EU 78 NE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
522	EU 78 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
522	EU 78 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
522	EU 78 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
523	EU 78 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
523	EU 78 SW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
524	EU 86 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Gray	
524	EU 86 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
524	EU 86 SE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
525	EU 81 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Black	
525	EU 81 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
525	EU 81 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
525	EU 81 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
526	EU 81 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
526	EU 81 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
526	EU 81 SW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
527	EU 81 SW, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
527	EU 81 SW, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
528	EU 83 NW, Level 5	0	NCM						
529	EU 83 NE, Level 5	0	NCM						

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
530	EU 83 SE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
531	EU 83 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
531	EU 83 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
531	EU 83 SW, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
531	EU 83 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
531	EU 83 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
532	EU 81 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
532	EU 81 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
532	EU 81 NW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
533	EU 81 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
533	EU 81 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
534	EU 81 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
535	Feature 11 (EU 45 NE, Level 1)	0	NCM						
536	EU 84 NW, Level 1	0	NCM						
537	EU 84 NE, Level 1	0	NCM						
538	EU 84 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
539	EU 84 SW, Level 1	0	NCM						
540	EU 88 NW, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
540	EU 88 NW, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
540	EU 88 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
540	EU 88 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
540	EU 88 NW, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
540	EU 88 NW, Level 1	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
540	EU 88 NW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
541	EU 88 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
541	EU 88 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
541	EU 88 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
541	EU 88 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
541	EU 88 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
541	EU 88 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Pink	
541	EU 88 NE, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
541	EU 88 NE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
541	EU 88 NE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
541	EU 88 NE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
542	EU 88 SE, Level 1	7	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
543	EU 88 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
543	EU 88 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
543	EU 88 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
543	EU 88 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
543	EU 88 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
543	EU 88 SW, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
543	EU 88 SW, Level 1	11	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
543	EU 88 SW, Level 1	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
543	EU 88 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
544	EU 78 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
544	EU 78 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
544	EU 78 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
545	EU 78 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
545	EU 78 NE, Level 4	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
546	EU 78 SE, Level 4	0	NCM						
547	EU 78 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						
548	EU 86 SE, Level 4	0	NCM						

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
549	EU 84 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Bare Island	Projectile Point		Gray	Complete
549	EU 84 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Gray	
549	EU 84 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
549	EU 84 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
550	EU 84 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Rhyolite	Bare Island	Projectile Point		Gray	Complete
550	EU 84 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
550	EU 84 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
550	EU 84 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
550	EU 84 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
551	EU 84 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
551	EU 84 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
551	EU 84 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
552	EU 84 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
552	EU 84 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
552	EU 84 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
552	EU 84 SW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
553	EU 49 NW, Level 3	0	NCM						
554	EU 49 NE, Level 3	0	NCM						
555	EU 89 NW, Level 1	0	NCM						
556	EU 89 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
557	EU 89 SE, Level 1	3	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
557	EU 89 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
558	EU 89 SW, Level 1	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
558	EU 89 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
558	EU 89 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
558	EU 89 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
558	EU 89 SW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
559	EU 88 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
559	EU 88 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		White	
559	EU 88 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
559	EU 88 NW, Level 2	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
559	EU 88 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
559	EU 88 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
559	EU 88 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
559	EU 88 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
559	EU 88 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
559	EU 88 NW, Level 2	8	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
559	EU 88 NW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
560	EU 88 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
561	EU 88 SE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
561	EU 88 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
561	EU 88 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
561	EU 88 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
561	EU 88 SE, Level 2	6	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
561	EU 88 SE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
561	EU 88 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
561	EU 88 SE, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
561	EU 88 SE, Level 2	18	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
561	EU 88 SE, Level 2	10	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
562	EU 88 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
562	EU 88 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
562	EU 88 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
562	EU 88 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
562	EU 88 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
562	EU 88 SW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
562	EU 88 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
562	EU 88 SW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
562	EU 88 SW, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
563	EU 85 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
563	EU 85 NW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
564	EU 85 NE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
564	EU 85 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
564	EU 85 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
564	EU 85 NE, Level 1	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
564	EU 85 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
565	EU 85 SE, Level 1	0	NCM						
566	EU 85 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
566	EU 85 SW, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
566	EU 85 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
566	EU 85 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
567	EU 45 NW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
567	EU 45 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
568	EU 45 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
568	EU 45 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
569	EU 45 SE, Level 4	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
570	EU 45 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						
571	EU 89 NW, Level 2	0	NCM						
572	EU 89 NE, Level 3	5	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
572	EU 89 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
572	EU 89 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
572	EU 89 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
572	EU 89 NE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
572	EU 89 NE, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
572	EU 89 NE, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
573	EU 89 SE, Level 3	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Rim

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
573	EU 89 SE, Level 3	2	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Int. Spall	Unidentified		Fragment
573	EU 89 SE, Level 3	11	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
573	EU 89 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
573	EU 89 SE, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
573	EU 89 SE, Level 3	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
573	EU 89 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
573	EU 89 SE, Level 3	6	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
573	EU 89 SE, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
573	EU 89 SE, Level 3	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
574	EU 89 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Late Stage	Biface		Red-Gray	Proximal Fragment
574	EU 89 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
574	EU 89 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
574	EU 89 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
574	EU 89 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
574	EU 89 SW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
575	EU 90 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
575	EU 90 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
575	EU 90 NW, Level 1	44	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
575	EU 90 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
575	EU 90 NW, Level 1	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
575	EU 90 NW, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
575	EU 90 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
575	EU 90 NW, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
575	EU 90 NW, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
576	EU 90 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Gray	
576	EU 90 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Early-Mid Stage	Biface		Brown	Proximal Fragment
576	EU 90 NE, Level 1	12	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
576	EU 90 NE, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
576	EU 90 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
576	EU 90 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
576	EU 90 NE, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
576	EU 90 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
577	EU 90 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
577	EU 90 SE, Level 1	19	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
577	EU 90 SE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
577	EU 90 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
577	EU 90 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
577	EU 90 SE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
577	EU 90 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
577	EU 90 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
577	EU 90 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
578	EU 90 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
578	EU 90 SW, Level 1	16	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
578	EU 90 SW, Level 1	13	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
578	EU 90 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
578	EU 90 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
578	EU 90 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		White	
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
579	EU 85 NW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
580	EU 85 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Mid Stage	Biface		Gray	Proximal Fragment
580	EU 85 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
580	EU 85 NE, Level 2	16	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
580	EU 85 NE, Level 2	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
580	EU 85 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
580	EU 85 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
580	EU 85 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Pink	
580	EU 85 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		White	
580	EU 85 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
580	EU 85 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Late Stage	Preform			Distal Fragment
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
581	EU 85 SE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Bare Island	Projectile Point			Complete
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
582	EU 85 SW, Level 2	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
583	EU 49 NW, Level 4	0	NCM						
584	EU 49 NE, Level 4	0	NCM						
585	EU 88 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
585	EU 88 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
585	EU 88 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
585	EU 88 NW, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
585	EU 88 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
585	EU 88 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
585	EU 88 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
585	EU 88 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
585	EU 88 NW, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
585	EU 88 NW, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
585	EU 88 NW, Level 3	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Biface		Brown	
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
586	EU 88 NE, Level 3	4	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
587	EU 88 SE, Level 3	8	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
587	EU 88 SE, Level 3	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
587	EU 88 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
587	EU 88 SE, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
587	EU 88 SE, Level 3	8	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
587	EU 88 SE, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
587	EU 88 SE, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
587	EU 88 SE, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
587	EU 88 SE, Level 3	8	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Mid Stage	Biface		White	Proximal Fragment
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	8	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	7	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
588	EU 88 SW, Level 3	7	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
589	EU 45 NE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
590	EU 45 SE, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
591	EU 88 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
591	EU 88 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
591	EU 88 NW, Level 4	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
591	EU 88 NW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
591	EU 88 NW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
591	EU 88 NW, Level 4	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
591	EU 88 NW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
591	EU 88 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
592	EU 88 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Retouched Flake		Brown	
592	EU 88 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
592	EU 88 NE, Level 4	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
592	EU 88 NE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
592	EU 88 NE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
592	EU 88 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
592	EU 88 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
592	EU 88 NE, Level 4	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
592	EU 88 NE, Level 4	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
593	EU 88 SE, Level 4	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
593	EU 88 SE, Level 4	8	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
593	EU 88 SE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
593	EU 88 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
593	EU 88 SE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
593	EU 88 SE, Level 4	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
593	EU 88 SE, Level 4	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
593	EU 88 SE, Level 4	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
593	EU 88 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
593	EU 88 SE, Level 4	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
593	EU 88 SE, Level 4	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
594	EU 88 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
594	EU 88 SW, Level 4	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
594	EU 88 SW, Level 4	12	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
594	EU 88 SW, Level 4	9	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
594	EU 88 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
594	EU 88 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
594	EU 88 SW, Level 4	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
594	EU 88 SW, Level 4	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
594	EU 88 SW, Level 4	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
595	EU 90 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
595	EU 90 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Early Stage	Biface		Brown	Proximal Fragment
595	EU 90 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
595	EU 90 NW, Level 2	40	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
595	EU 90 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
595	EU 90 NW, Level 2	27	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
595	EU 90 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
595	EU 90 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
595	EU 90 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
595	EU 90 NW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Clear	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Bifacial Wedge		White	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	18	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	29	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
596	EU 90 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
597	EU 90 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Bifacial Wedge		White	
597	EU 90 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
597	EU 90 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Combination Tool		Brown	
597	EU 90 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
597	EU 90 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
597	EU 90 SE, Level 2	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
597	EU 90 SE, Level 2	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
597	EU 90 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
597	EU 90 SE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
597	EU 90 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
598	EU 90 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
598	EU 90 SW, Level 2	31	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
598	EU 90 SW, Level 2	13	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
598	EU 90 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
598	EU 90 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
598	EU 90 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
598	EU 90 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
599	Feature 19 W half, Level 1	0	NCM						
600	Feature 20 W half, Level 1	0	NCM						
601	Feature 21, Level 1	0	NCM						
602	Feature 22 S half, Level 1	0	NCM						
603	Feature 23 E half, Level 1	0	NCM						
604	Feature 23 W half, Level 2	0	NCM						
605	Feature 24 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
606	Feature 25 S half, Level 1	0	NCM						
607	Feature 26 S half, Level 1	0	NCM						
608	Feature 27 S half, Level 1	0	NCM						
609	Feature 29 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
610	Feature 30 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
611	Feature 31 S half, Level 1	0	NCM						
612	Feature 32 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Mid Stage	Biface		White	Medial Fragment
613	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	1	Other	Mica		Fragment		Gray	
613	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
613	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
613	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
613	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
613	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
613	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	49	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
613	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
613	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	6	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
614	Feature 33 S half, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
614	Feature 33 S half, Level 2	8	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
614	Feature 33 S half, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
614	Feature 33 S half, Level 2	29	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
615	Feature 34 W half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
615	Feature 34 W half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
615	Feature 34 W half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
616	Feature 35 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
617	Feature 36 S half, Level 1	0	NCM						
618	Feature 22 N half, Level 1	0	NCM						
619	EU 90 NW, Level 3	25	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
619	EU 90 NW, Level 3	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
619	EU 90 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
620	EU 90 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Retouched Flake		Pink	
620	EU 90 NE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
620	EU 90 NE, Level 3	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
620	EU 90 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
620	EU 90 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
620	EU 90 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
620	EU 90 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
621	EU 90 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
621	EU 90 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
621	EU 90 SE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
621	EU 90 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
621	EU 90 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
621	EU 90 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
622	EU 90 SW, Level 3	8	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
622	EU 90 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
622	EU 90 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
623	Feature 34 W half, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
623	Feature 34 W half, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
623	Feature 34 W half, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
624	Feature 34 W half, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
624	Feature 34 W half, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
625	Feature 16 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
625	Feature 16 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
625	Feature 16 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
626	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	1	Other	Mica		Fragment		Gray	
626	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	10	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
626	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
627	Feature 34 W half, Level 4	0	NCM						
628	Feature 38 E half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
629	Feature 39 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Pink	
629	Feature 39 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
629	Feature 39 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
629	Feature 39 S half, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
629	Feature 39 S half, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
630	Feature 16 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
630	Feature 16 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
630	Feature 16 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
630	Feature 16 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
630	Feature 16 NE, Level 2	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
631	Feature 30 N half, Level 1	0	NCM						
632	Feature 32 N half, Level 1	0	NCM						
633	Feature 38 W half, Level 1	0	NCM						
634	EU 90 NW, Level 4	13	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
634	EU 90 NW, Level 4	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
635	EU 90 NE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
635	EU 90 NE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
635	EU 90 NE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
636	EU 90 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
636	EU 90 SE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
636	EU 90 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
637	EU 90 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
637	EU 90 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
638	Feature 34 E half, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
638	Feature 34 E half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
639	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
639	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
639	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
639	Feature 33 S half, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
640	EU 88 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
641	EU 88 NE, Level 5	0	NCM						
642	EU 88 SE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
642	EU 88 SE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
642	EU 88 SE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
643	EU 88 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
644	Feature 34 E half, Level 2	0	NCM						
645	Feature 33 S half, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
645	Feature 33 S half, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
645	Feature 33 S half, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
646	Feature 34 E half, Level 3	0	NCM						
647	Feature 34 E half, Level 4	0	NCM						
648	Feature 16 NE, Level 4	0	NCM						
649	Feature 33 N half, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
649	Feature 33 N half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
649	Feature 33 N half, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
649	Feature 33 N half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
649	Feature 33 N half, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
649	Feature 33 N half, Level 1	83	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
649	Feature 33 N half, Level 1	10	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
650	Feature 16, Surface	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
650	Feature 16, Surface	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
651	Feature 40 S half, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
651	Feature 40 S half, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
652	Feature 16 NE, Level 5	1	Ceramic	Shell Temper	Rappahannock	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
653	EU 90 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
653	EU 90 NW, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
653	EU 90 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
653	EU 90 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
657	Feature 40 S half, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
657	Feature 40 S half, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
657	Feature 40 S half, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
658	Feature 40 S half, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
659	Feature 40 S half, Level 4	0	NCM						
660	Feature 33 N half, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
660	Feature 33 N half, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
661	Feature 33 N half, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
661	Feature 33 N half, Level 2	61	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
661	Feature 33 N half, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
661	Feature 33 N half, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
662	Feature 40 S half, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		White	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
663	EU 91 NW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
664	EU 91 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
664	EU 91 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
664	EU 91 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
664	EU 91 NE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
664	EU 91 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
664	EU 91 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
664	EU 91 NE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
664	EU 91 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
664	EU 91 NE, Level 1	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Clear	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	9	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
665	EU 91 SE, Level 1	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
666	EU 91 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
666	EU 91 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
666	EU 91 SW, Level 1	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
666	EU 91 SW, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
666	EU 91 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
666	EU 91 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Pink	
666	EU 91 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		White	
666	EU 91 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
666	EU 91 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Rhyolite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
666	EU 91 SW, Level 1	6	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
666	EU 91 SW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
667	Feature 33 N half, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Mid Stage	Biface		Brown	Proximal Fragment
667	Feature 33 N half, Level 2	47	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
667	Feature 33 N half, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
667	Feature 33 N half, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
667	Feature 33 N half, Level 2	8	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
668	Feature 33 N half, Level 1	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
669	Feature 16 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
669	Feature 16 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
669	Feature 16 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
669	Feature 16 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
669	Feature 16 NW, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	3	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	2	Ceramic	Shell Temper	Townsend	Body Sherd	Unidentified		Body
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Core		Black	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	8	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	7	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
670	Feature 16 NW, Level 2	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
671	Feature 16 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Black	
671	Feature 16 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
671	Feature 16 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
671	Feature 16 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Pink	
672	Feature 16 NW, Level 6	2	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
673	EU 92 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
673	EU 92 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
673	EU 92 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
673	EU 92 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
673	EU 92 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
673	EU 92 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
673	EU 92 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
674	EU 92 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
674	EU 92 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
674	EU 92 NE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
674	EU 92 NE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
674	EU 92 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
674	EU 92 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Gray	
674	EU 92 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
674	EU 92 NE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
674	EU 92 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
675	EU 92 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Biface		White	
675	EU 92 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
675	EU 92 SE, Level 1	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
675	EU 92 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Black	
675	EU 92 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
675	EU 92 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
675	EU 92 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
675	EU 92 SE, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
675	EU 92 SE, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
676	EU 92 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
676	EU 92 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
676	EU 92 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
676	EU 92 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
676	EU 92 SW, Level 1	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
676	EU 92 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
676	EU 92 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
676	EU 92 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
677	EU 91 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
677	EU 91 NW, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
677	EU 91 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
677	EU 91 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
677	EU 91 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
677	EU 91 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
677	EU 91 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
677	EU 91 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
677	EU 91 NW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
677	EU 91 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
677	EU 91 NW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Early-Mid Stage	Biface		Yellow	Proximal Fragment
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	12	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	11	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
678	EU 91 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
679	EU 91 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Primary	Flake		Gray	
679	EU 91 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
679	EU 91 SE, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
679	EU 91 SE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
679	EU 91 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
679	EU 91 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
679	EU 91 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
679	EU 91 SE, Level 2	9	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
679	EU 91 SE, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
680	EU 91 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
680	EU 91 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
680	EU 91 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
680	EU 91 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
680	EU 91 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
680	EU 91 SW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
680	EU 91 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
680	EU 91 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Rhyolite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
680	EU 91 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
680	EU 91 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
681	EU 92 NW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
681	EU 92 NW, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
681	EU 92 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
681	EU 92 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
682	EU 92 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Yellow	
682	EU 92 NE, Level 2	9	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
682	EU 92 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
682	EU 92 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
682	EU 92 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
682	EU 92 NE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
682	EU 92 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
682	EU 92 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
683	EU 92 SE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
683	EU 92 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
683	EU 92 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
683	EU 92 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
683	EU 92 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
683	EU 92 SE, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
684	EU 92 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Early-Mid Stage	Biface		Brown	Complete
684	EU 92 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Unidentified	Projectile Point			Distal Fragment
684	EU 92 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
684	EU 92 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
684	EU 92 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
684	EU 92 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
684	EU 92 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
684	EU 92 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
684	EU 92 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
685	EU 89 NW, Level 3	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
685	EU 89 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
685	EU 89 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
685	EU 89 NW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
685	EU 89 NW, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
686	EU 89 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
686	EU 89 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
686	EU 89 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Pink	
686	EU 89 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
687	Feature 16 NW, Level 4	1	Other	Ochre		Fragment			
687	Feature 16 NW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
687	Feature 16 NW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
687	Feature 16 NW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
687	Feature 16 NW, Level 4	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
688	Feature 16 NW, Level 5	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
688	Feature 16 NW, Level 5	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
688	Feature 16 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
688	Feature 16 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
688	Feature 16 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
688	Feature 16 NW, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
689	EU 89 NW, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
689	EU 89 NW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
689	EU 89 NW, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
690	EU 89 NE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
690	EU 89 NE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
690	EU 89 NE, Level 5	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
691	EU 89 SE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
691	EU 89 SE, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
691	EU 89 SE, Level 5	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
691	EU 89 SE, Level 5	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
692	EU 89 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
692	EU 89 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
692	EU 89 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
692	EU 89 SW, Level 5	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
693	EU 92 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
693	EU 92 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
693	EU 92 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
694	EU 92 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
694	EU 92 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
695	EU 92 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
695	EU 92 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
695	EU 92 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
696	EU 92 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
696	EU 92 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
696	EU 92 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
696	EU 92 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
697	EU 89 NW, Level 6	0	NCM						
698	EU 89 NE, Level 6	0	NCM						
699	EU 89 SE, Level 6	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
700	EU 89 SW, Level 6	0	NCM						
701	EU 91 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper		Uniface		Brown	
701	EU 91 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
701	EU 91 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
701	EU 91 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Gray	
701	EU 91 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
701	EU 91 NW, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Bifacial Wedge		White	
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Primary	Flake		Gray	
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	14	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	9	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	8	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	8	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
702	EU 91 NE, Level 3	11	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	22	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	6	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	7	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Rhyolite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
703	EU 91 SE, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
704	EU 91 SW, Level 3	0	NCM						
705	EU 92 NW, Level 4	0	NCM						
706	EU 92 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
707	EU 92 SE, Level 4	0	NCM						
708	EU 92 SW, Level 4	0	NCM						
709	EU 91 NW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		Yellow	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	16	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
710	EU 91 NE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
711	EU 91 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
711	EU 91 SE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
711	EU 91 SE, Level 4	10	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
711	EU 91 SE, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
711	EU 91 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
711	EU 91 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
712	EU 91 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
712	EU 91 SW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
712	EU 91 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
712	EU 91 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
712	EU 91 SW, Level 4	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
712	EU 91 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
713	EU 63 NW, Level 1	1	Other	Mica		Fragment		Gray	
713	EU 63 NW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
713	EU 63 NW, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
714	EU 63 NE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
715	EU 63 NW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
715	EU 63 NW, Level 2	11	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
715	EU 63 NW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
715	EU 63 NW, Level 2	17	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
716	EU 63 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
716	EU 63 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
716	EU 63 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
717	Feature 16 SE, Level 1	2	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Body
717	Feature 16 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
717	Feature 16 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
717	Feature 16 SE, Level 1	9	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
718	Feature 16 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Early Stage	Biface		Brown	Complete
718	Feature 16 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
718	Feature 16 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
718	Feature 16 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
718	Feature 16 SE, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
719	Feature 16 SE, Level 3	0	NCM						
720	EU 62 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
720	EU 62 NE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
721	EU 62 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite		Retouched Flake		Gray	
721	EU 62 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
721	EU 62 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
721	EU 62 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
721	EU 62 NE, Level 2	10	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
721	EU 62 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
722	EU 61 SE, Level 1	0	NCM						
723	EU 61 SE, Level 2	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
723	EU 61 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
724	EU 93 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
724	EU 93 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
724	EU 93 NW, Level 1	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
725	EU 93 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
725	EU 93 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
725	EU 93 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
725	EU 93 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
726	EU 93 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
726	EU 93 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
726	EU 93 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
726	EU 93 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
727	EU 93 SW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
727	EU 93 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
727	EU 93 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		Yellow	
728	EU 95 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
729	EU 95 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
729	EU 95 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
730	EU 95 SE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
731	EU 95 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
731	EU 95 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
732	EU 94 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
733	EU 94 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
733	EU 94 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
733	EU 94 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
734	EU 94 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
734	EU 94 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
734	EU 94 SE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
735	EU 94 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Unidentified	Projectile Point			Distal Fragment
736	Feature 16 SE, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
736	Feature 16 SE, Level 4	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
737	EU 94 NW, Level 2	0	NCM						
738	EU 94 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
738	EU 94 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
738	EU 94 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
739	EU 94 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
739	EU 94 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
739	EU 94 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
739	EU 94 SE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
740	EU 94 SW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
741	EU 95 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Mid Stage	Biface		Gray	Proximal Fragment
741	EU 95 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
741	EU 95 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
741	EU 95 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
741	EU 95 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
741	EU 95 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
741	EU 95 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
742	EU 95 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
742	EU 95 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		White	
742	EU 95 NE, Level 2	6	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
742	EU 95 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
743	EU 95 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
743	EU 95 SE, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
744	EU 95 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
744	EU 95 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
744	EU 95 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
744	EU 95 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
744	EU 95 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
744	EU 95 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
744	EU 95 SW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
745	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 NW)	78	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
745	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 NW)	5	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
745	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 NW)	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
746	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 NE)	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
746	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 NE)	7	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
747	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 SE)	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Core		Black	
747	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 SE)	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
747	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 SE)	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		Metate		Red-Brown	
747	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 SE)	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Pink	
747	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 SE)	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Brown	
747	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 SE)	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
747	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 SE)	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
747	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 SE)	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
748	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 SW)	8	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
748	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 56 SW)	3	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
749	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 63 NW)	9	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
749	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 63 NW)	6	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
750	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 63 NE)	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
750	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 63 NE)	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
751	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 63 SE)	8	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
751	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 63 SE)	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
752	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 63 SW)	48	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
752	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 63 SW)	5	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
753	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 62 NE)	3	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
753	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 62 NE)	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
754	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 62 SE)	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
754	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 62 SE)	8	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
755	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 61 NE)	22	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
755	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 61 NE)	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
756	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 61 SE)	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
756	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 61 SE)	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
756	Feature 13, Level 1 (EU 61 SE)	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
757	Feature 16 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
757	Feature 16 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
757	Feature 16 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
757	Feature 16 SW, Level 1	10	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
758	Feature 16 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
758	Feature 16 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
759	Feature 16 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
759	Feature 16 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
760	Feature 16 SW, Level 4	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
760	Feature 16 SW, Level 4	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Early-Mid Stage	Biface		Brown	Complete
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	7	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
761	EU 93 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
762	EU 93 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
762	EU 93 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
762	EU 93 NE, Level 2	8	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
762	EU 93 NE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
762	EU 93 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
762	EU 93 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
762	EU 93 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
762	EU 93 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
763	EU 93 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
763	EU 93 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
763	EU 93 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
763	EU 93 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
763	EU 93 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
763	EU 93 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
763	EU 93 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
763	EU 93 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
763	EU 93 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
763	EU 93 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
763	EU 93 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Late Stage	Biface			
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	9	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	9	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Rhyolite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	8	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
764	EU 93 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
765	Feature 13	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
766	EU 96 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Woodland Triangle	Projectile Point		Black	Complete
766	EU 96 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
766	EU 96 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
767	EU 96 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
767	EU 96 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Red-Gray	
767	EU 96 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
768	EU 96 SE, Level 1	0	NCM						
769	EU 96 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
769	EU 96 SW, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
770	EU 56 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
770	EU 56 NW, Level 3	20	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
770	EU 56 NW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
771	EU 56 NE, Level 3	1	Other	Mica		Fragment		Gray	
771	EU 56 NE, Level 3	12	Other	Mica		Fragment		Gray	
771	EU 56 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
771	EU 56 NE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
771	EU 56 NE, Level 3	22	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
772	EU 56 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
772	EU 56 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
772	EU 56 SE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
772	EU 56 SE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
772	EU 56 SE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
773	EU 56 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
773	EU 56 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
773	EU 56 SW, Level 3	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
774	EU 63 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
774	EU 63 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
774	EU 63 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
774	EU 63 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
774	EU 63 NW, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
774	EU 63 NW, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
774	EU 63 NW, Level 3	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
775	EU 63 NE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
775	EU 63 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
775	EU 63 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
775	EU 63 NE, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
775	EU 63 NE, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
776	EU 63 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
776	EU 63 SE, Level 3	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
776	EU 63 SE, Level 3	6	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
777	EU 63 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
777	EU 63 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Clear	
777	EU 63 SW, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
777	EU 63 SW, Level 3	12	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
778	EU 93 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
778	EU 93 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
778	EU 93 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
778	EU 93 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
778	EU 93 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
779	EU 93 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
779	EU 93 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
779	EU 93 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
779	EU 93 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
779	EU 93 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
780	EU 93 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
780	EU 93 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
780	EU 93 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
780	EU 93 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
781	EU 93 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
781	EU 93 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
781	EU 93 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
781	EU 93 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
781	EU 93 SW, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
781	EU 93 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
782	EU 62 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
782	EU 62 NE, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
782	EU 62 NE, Level 3	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
782	EU 62 NE, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
783	EU 62 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
783	EU 62 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
783	EU 62 SE, Level 3	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
783	EU 62 SE, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
784	EU 61 NE, Level 3	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
784	EU 61 NE, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
785	EU 61 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
785	EU 61 SE, Level 3	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
785	EU 61 SE, Level 3	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
786	EU 97 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
787	EU 97 NE, Level 1	0	NCM						
788	EU 97 SE, Level 1	0	NCM						
789	EU 97 SW, Level 1	0	NCM						
790	Feature 16 SE, Level 7	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
791	EU 96 NW, Level 1	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
791	EU 96 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
791	EU 96 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
791	EU 96 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
791	EU 96 NW, Level 1	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
792	EU 96 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
792	EU 96 NE, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Chalcedony	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
792	EU 96 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
792	EU 96 NE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
793	EU 96 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
793	EU 96 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
793	EU 96 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
793	EU 96 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
793	EU 96 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Clear	
793	EU 96 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
793	EU 96 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
794	EU 96 SW, Level 2	4	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
794	EU 96 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
794	EU 96 SW, Level 2	5	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
794	EU 96 SW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
796	Feature 16 SW, Level 7	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
797	EU 85 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Bare Island	Projectile Point			Complete
797	EU 85 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Bare Island	Projectile Point			Complete
797	EU 85 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
797	EU 85 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
797	EU 85 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
798	EU 85 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
798	EU 85 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Brewerton	Projectile Point			Proximal Fragment
798	EU 85 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
798	EU 85 NE, Level 3	3	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
798	EU 85 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
798	EU 85 NE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
799	EU 85 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite		Core		Brown	
799	EU 85 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Retouched Flake		White	
799	EU 85 SE, Level 3	4	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
799	EU 85 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
799	EU 85 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
799	EU 85 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
799	EU 85 SE, Level 3	4	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
800	EU 85 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Orient Fishtail	Projectile Point			Complete
800	EU 85 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
800	EU 85 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Gray	
800	EU 85 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Gray	
800	EU 85 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
800	EU 85 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
801	EU 97 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Pink	
801	EU 97 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
801	EU 97 NW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
802	EU 97 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
802	EU 97 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
802	EU 97 NE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
803	EU 97 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
803	EU 97 SE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
803	EU 97 SE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
804	EU 97 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Pink	
804	EU 97 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
804	EU 97 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
805	Feature 16 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
805	Feature 16 SW, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
806	Feature 16 SE, Level 5	1	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Riggins	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed		Rim
806	Feature 16 SE, Level 5	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Primary	Flake		Red-Brown	
807	EU 98 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
808	EU 98 NE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
809	EU 98 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
810	EU 98 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
810	EU 98 SW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
811	EU 84 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
811	EU 84 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Gray	
811	EU 84 NW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
811	EU 84 NW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
811	EU 84 NW, Level 3	4	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
812	EU 84 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
812	EU 84 NE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
813	EU 84 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
813	EU 84 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
813	EU 84 SE, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
813	EU 84 SE, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
814	EU 84 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Yellow	
814	EU 84 SW, Level 3	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
814	EU 84 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
814	EU 84 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
814	EU 84 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
814	EU 84 SW, Level 3	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		Yellow	
815	Feature 13, Level 2 (EU 56 NW)	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
815	Feature 13, Level 2 (EU 56 NW)	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
816	Feature 13, Level 2 (EU 63 SW)	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
816	Feature 13, Level 2 (EU 63 SW)	11	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
817	EU 99 NW, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
818	EU 99 NE, Level 1	0	NCM						
819	EU 99 SE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
819	EU 99 SE, Level 1	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
820	EU 99 SW, Level 1	0	NCM						
821	Feature 16, Level 5	0	NCM						
822	EU 98 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
822	EU 98 NW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
822	EU 98 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
822	EU 98 NW, Level 2	9	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
822	EU 98 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
823	EU 98 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
823	EU 98 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
823	EU 98 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
823	EU 98 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
823	EU 98 NE, Level 2	7	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
823	EU 98 NE, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
824	EU 98 SE, Level 2	3	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
824	EU 98 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
824	EU 98 SE, Level 2	5	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
824	EU 98 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
824	EU 98 SE, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
824	EU 98 SE, Level 2	8	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
825	EU 98 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
825	EU 98 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
825	EU 98 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
825	EU 98 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	
825	EU 98 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Pink	
825	EU 98 SW, Level 2	6	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
825	EU 98 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Angular	Shatter		White	
825	EU 98 SW, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
825	EU 98 SW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Jasper		FCR			
825	EU 98 SW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartz		FCR			
825	EU 98 SW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
826	EU 100 NW, Level 1	0	NCM						
827	EU 100 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
827	EU 100 NE, Level 1	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
827	EU 100 NE, Level 1	1	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
828	EU 100 SE, Level 1	0	NCM						
829	EU 100 SW, Level 1	0	NCM						
830	EU 100 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
830	EU 100 NW, Level 2	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
831	EU 100 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
831	EU 100 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Primary	Flake		Gray	
831	EU 100 NE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
832	EU 100 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
832	EU 100 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Red-Brown	
832	EU 100 SE, Level 2	2	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Red-Brown	

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
832	EU 100 SE, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
832	EU 100 SE, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
833	EU 100 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
833	EU 100 SW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
833	EU 100 SW, Level 2	2	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
834	EU 99 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Black	
834	EU 99 NW, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Angular	Shatter		Brown	
834	EU 99 NW, Level 2	3	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
835	EU 74 & 79, Cleanup	1	Flaked Lithic	Argillite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
835	EU 74 & 79, Cleanup	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Biface Thinning	Flake		Brown	
836	Feature 16, Plowzone	1	Flaked Lithic	Jasper	Mid Stage	Biface		Black	Proximal Fragment
836	Feature 16, Plowzone	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Primary	Flake		White	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Early Stage	Biface		Brown	Complete
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite		Core		Brown	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Core		Black	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		White	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Yellow	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Pink	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Yellow	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Core		Gray	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Pink	
837	General provenience	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz		Core		Yellow	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Late Stage	Preform			Distal Fragment
837	General provenience	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		Hammerstone		White	
837	General provenience	1	Other Lithic	Quartz		Unmodified Cobble		Brown	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Primary	Flake		Gray	
837	General provenience	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartzite	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	
837	General provenience	2	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		White	
837	General provenience	39	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
837	General provenience	3	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			

Cat #	Unit	Artifact Count	Class	Material	Typology	Object	Surface Treatment	Colors	Element
837	General provenience	1	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
838	Ray's sample pit	1	Flaked Lithic	Quartz	Biface Thinning	Flake		Yellow	
839	Feature 3 (reex.)	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert		Core		Black	
839	Feature 3 (reex.)	6	Other Lithic	Quartzite		FCR			
839	Feature 3 (reex.)	3	Other Lithic	Sandstone		FCR			
840	EU 82 Scrapings, Level 2	1	Flaked Lithic	Chert	Biface Thinning	Flake		Gray	

Appendix B: Muller's Discussion of Features 3 and 6 and the Issue of Potential Pithouses

***Note*:** The following text is extracted from Rutgers University's unfinished draft report, and consists of Dr. Raymond Muller's chemical analysis of soils and discussion of potential pithouses. The text is reproduced here as close to the original version as possible; all necessary changes and/or omissions—made in regard to context and clarification—appear in brackets. In cases of differing usage between this text and the report text to which it is appended (for example, "pit house" and "pithouse," respectively), differently constructed terms are denoted (*sic*) only in their first appearance. In an effort to avoid excessive interruption, all editorial disagreements are not indicated. An incomplete reference list is provided here; in-text citations not fully detailed in the reference list are presented in brackets. These citations will be fully spelled out in the final version of this draft report.

Hypothesized Pit House [*sic*] Features

[T]he absence of organic staining and scarcity of artifacts and hearths within the suspected prehistoric pit house features at the Gabor Site raised several questions regarding how they might have formed…

Analysis of Features 3 and 6

[T]here soil features, interpreted as the remnants of prehistoric Native American semi-subterranean "pit houses," were present in the underlying B-horizon [*sic*] within the open area of the site (Hoseth and Seidel 1994: 3). The upper portions of these features had been disturbed or truncated by agricultural activity that created the plowzone.

Feature 3. According to Hoseth and Seidel's (1994) Phase II report, this oval to kidney-shaped feature['s]… yellow brown to gray soil also contained charcoal. The feature measured 3.7 m x 1.6 m in plan view and extended to a depth of 0.5 and was slightly deeper in its northern half. No diagnostic artifacts were found in the fill but its southern half yielded numerous flakes that corresponded with the high concentration of flakes found in the plowzone immediately above the feature. A total of 131 flakes, a flake tool, 1 early stage biface, and several pieces of fire-cracked rock were recovered from the feature fill.

[T]wo presumed post molds [*sic*] (Phase II Features 8 and 10) were found in association along with a rodent burrow (Phase II Feature 7). The presence of these smaller "post" features in close proximity with Feature 3 suggested to Hoseth and Seidel (1994: 43) that Feature 3 "may have been part of an enclosed house structure similar to the house feature identified at the Snapp Site (Custer and Silber 1994)."

Feature 6. Prior to the mechanical removal of the plowzone during Phase III, we uncovered another curious soil feature that was designated as Feature 6 by UDCAR. The feature fill lacked the dark organic staining that one might expect in a domestic feature of this sort. Instead, it consisted of a relatively loose, yellowish-brown clayey loam that was slightly lighter in color and finer in texture than the more compact and gravelly, reddish-brown silty clay matrix. Furthermore, in plan view, the subtle difference in the color of the fill made it nearly impossible to distinguish from the surrounding soil in which it occurred. Excavation of a section of Feature

6 revealed that it was shallow, lacked any internal stratified layers, and contained less gravel than the surrounding soil. No post molds were associated [with this feature] and only a few pieces of thermally fractured rocks and flake debris were found within it.

Several other D-shaped or kidney-shaped soil anomalies of this type were subsequently discovered after the plowzone in the field had been mechanically stripped. These anomalies were similar to the Phase II features identified by UDCAR in the characteristics of their soils, lack of organic staining and internal stratigraphy, an absence or [scarcity] of artifacts, and a total absence of post molds and internal features such as hearths or rock clusters.

Phosphorus Analysis

To test the multiple hypotheses for the formation of the soil features, Muller conducted a spectrophotometric analysis of total phosphorus on soils from the Gabor Site. Phosphorus is an important indicator of human occupation used by archaeologists. Phosphorus is present in humans as calcium phosphate (CaPO4) in bones, ATP (Adenosine Tri Phosphate) in cells, and lipid phosphates in and on cell walls. Phosphorus is concentrated in urine, feces, meat, and especially bones, thus making this element an important indicator of areas of prehistoric human occupation. Because phosphorus is virtually immobile in the soil (except in pedogenic time), it accumulates in areas of human occupation above the background level of natural soil phosphorus. Total phosphorus analysis was performed to avoid the problem of differences in solubility of various phosphorus compounds. Phosphorus content will form a distinctive vertical profile over time, so samples were collected from the same depth to avoid differences produced by sample depth.

The undisturbed rock cluster in the unplowed forested area of the site provided a test location for an evaluation of phosphorus content. A total of ninety samples were collected in and around the rock cluster and in the adjacent control area of the forest where no artifacts or cultural features were found. The mean P-content [phosphorus content] around the rock cluster was 705 parts per million (ppm) while the control area had a mean P-content of 601 ppm. The higher concentration around the rock cluster is indicative of human occupation.

While significant, the P-content is not greatly higher from that of the control area suggesting that human use of the wooded site area was low. This interpretation is supported by the relatively low density and variety of artifacts and features and the presence of small, isolated activity areas. Unfortunately, the annual addition of phosphorus-rich commercial fertilizers to the cultivated field precludes comparisons between it and the wooded sector of the site.

Fifteen additional paired soil samples were collected from one of the hypothesized pit house features (Feature 6). For each sample collected from within a feature, another was collected at the same depth outside the feature. If a feature was a product of human use, the P-content should be higher inside the feature. However, in this case, the mean P-content was higher outside the feature. Mean phosphorus content was 627 ppm inside the feature but a higher mean value of 742 was obtained outside the feature. The difference in P-content inside and outside the feature can be explained by pedogenic processes.

During the overturning of a tree, the E-horizon was forced downward to a depth below the plowzone. Because the E-horizon is a zone of leaching, it would be expected to be lower in phosphorus. Phosphorus content in a vertical sequence of samples collected in the unplowed forested area showed phosphorus depletion in the intact E-horizon at depths of 15 to 25 centimeters. The lighter color of the feature is not found in the surrounding soil because outside the tree-throw depression, the E-horizon would be mixed with the A-horizon by plowing. The lighter-colored sediment is present near the surface in the unplowed, wooded area. The phosphorus content indicates that Feature 6 was not produced by humans.

The Potential Role of Tree Removal

In addition to the natural felling of trees by wind action, the deliberate removal of trees for the clearing of agricultural lands during early and later historic times could also have resulted in the creation of features that mimic the size and stratigraphy of some pit houses reported in southern Delaware. This more recent cultural source of soil disturbance was initially suggested by our discovery of a large metal pulley in Feature 16 in the southwestern portion of the plowed field that abutted with the woodline.

This feature was encountered during the closing days of Phase III after the plowzone had been removed from the surface of the field. At first its overall shape in plan view at the top of the B-horizon closely resembled the prehistoric pit house feature reported by Griffith and Artusy (1975) in southern Delaware at the Poplar Thicket Site (7S-G-22). Although two sherds of a glazed, historic redware vessel were found in the upper portion of the first level of Feature 16, the presence of chert chipping debris suggested that the feature might be prehistoric Native American in origin or that the feature was created during the European Contact period. The discovery of several large post molds adjacent to Feature 16 also raised our hopes that this idea might prove correct.

Although prehistoric artifacts, including some large ceramic sherds, continued to be found within the feature fill, these speculations quickly faded when the neck and handle of a glazed redware vessel were discovered. At Ron Thomas' urging, we showed these vessel sherds to Betty Cousins, an expert in historic ceramics who was employed by Mr. Thomas. After examining the specimens, she identified them as the remains of a late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century redware bottle sherds, far too recent for even the Contact period.

The metal pulley found in the fill was, at first, very puzzling. The senior author [of the Rutgers' report] began searching the literature and questioning several historic archaeological colleagues familiar with nineteenth century farming techniques. Eventually, David Zmoda, a historic archaeologist with the New Jersey Department of Transportation, suggested that the pulley might have been farming related. Shortly after, he produced a book on farm development techniques, published in 1910, in which the author, Hays, discusses and illustrates various methods by which tree stumps were removed during the nineteenth century:

> A block and tackle applied by means of a capstan, is much used to multiply horse and steam power. The capstan, fastened to one or more strong stumps by means of guy

> chains or cables, is the main feature of some of the most practical stump pullers in use… [Hays 1910: 20].

As the accompanying illustration from Hay's book shows, the pulley recovered from Feature 16 is very similar to those shown in the drawing of the capstan or tree-puller. Furthermore, Hays' descriptions of the treatments of stumps prior to their removal by use of a capstan is also revealing and seems to explain the charred tree roots and stratified layers of ash, charcoal-rich soil, and fill in the feature.

> Some stumps may be partially burned by boring a hole from the top of the stump down diagonally through the side, pouring kerosene into this slowly, so as to saturate the walls of the hole, and then applying a match. The hole serves as a chimney to give draft to the fire, which causes the stump to burn… But the more frequent use of fire in removing stumps is to cover them with brush and waste timber and burn part of the stump while burning the other wood. Remaining portions, as large roots, may then be dislodged by pulling them with the stump puller… [Hays 1910: 123].

Hays' descriptions of the treatment of different tree species is also informative:

> The species of tree is also a most influential factor in the cost of clearing lands. The poplar stump, for example, is soft, easily broken, and not large, and may be removed when green with comparatively little trouble… The white pine, on the other hand, grows large, has very extensive though not deeply penetrating roots. It is solid, its wood is full of pitch, which serves as a preservative, and it will remain for a generation and still be hard to remove…
>
> Some hickories and oaks develop large stumps with strong tap roots, holding them very firmly to the soil. The wood will last, in the case of the oaks almost as long as the white pine stumps [Hays 1910: 124 – 125].

Discussion of Results and Recommendations

Our interpretations should not be viewed as an attempt to establish the false dichotomy that soil features of this kind must either be pit houses *or* tree throws. Rather, when investigating soil features of the type found at the Gabor Site, we believe researchers should be working with multiple modes of formation in mind and, using a comprehensive set of analytical tools, evaluate which possible method(s) of formation is responsible for the creation of the features on a site by site basis.

What we do know, however, is that the soil features in question are found on archaeological sites. For each site, the literature and our own research suggest that the realm of possible processes responsible for the formation of these features can be characterized as a continuum that includes: 100% pit house features, to pit houses and tree-throw features, to pit houses disturbed by tree throw[s], to tree throw[s] used as shelters, and, finally, 100% tree-throw features.

Our investigation shows that tree throw[s] can produce features analogous to those thought to be pit houses. Both disturbed and undisturbed areas in Delaware provide an opportunity to compare the two theories of formation. Soil phosphorus distribution is an important indicator of human occupation at sites and for defining the physical boundaries of sites. Soil phosphorus analysis, along with other soil characteristics and archaeological evidence, allowed us to evaluate the two hypotheses and develop a continuum of possible formation processes.

There is no doubt that some of the pit house features reported in northern Delaware were created by prehistoric Native Americans. However, preliminary background research revealed that the hypothesized pit houses features at the Gabor Site and several other sites in northern Delaware also share many similarities with published descriptions of natural tree throws. For example, as Waters (1992: 307) pointed out, particles of soil and artifacts adhering to the root plate fall back into the depression or collect on the mound adjacent to the depression. The repeated overturning of the soil mantle of sites can also concentrate "a veneer of stones at the surface" [Wood and Johnson 1978: 556]. Of particular importance is the shape of the pits or depressions left by the root plate. These include "ovoid" or "crescentic pits" and the formation of "two small pits on either side of the mound" [Schaetzl et al. 1990: 278 – 279]. These descriptions sound extremely similar to some of the "Type 6" features reported from the Snapp Site and feature types from other northern sites.

Observation of a cluster of several large tree throws in the wetlands associated with the nearby Paradise Lane Site (7NC-D-125) adjacent to Red Mill Road [was] also informative. Although these trees were located in a moist environment, rather than an upland setting, the water-filled depressions left by the upheaval of the root plates were "D-shaped" and "crescent-shaped" and of similar diameters [relative] to many reported pit house features.

More recently, Muller et al. [1997] examined tree throws at two interior upland sites in southern New Jersey. One area is in the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge (CMNWR) in Cape May County. This complex of sites is being excavated as part of an archaeological field school by Rutgers University and Richard Stockton College. The second area is the Stockton campus in Pomona.

On the wooded upland portion of the CMNWR, tree throws disturbed soils to a depth of 140 cm. Data for a cluster of twenty tree throws on the Stockton campus showed an average disturbance depth of 105 cm and a disturbed width of 134 cm. Importantly, these disturbances were not caused by unusually large trees. The average tree age was slightly over 57 years while their diameter (DBH) was only 30 cm. [B]imodal tree fall direction indicated that [these trees] were blown over by northeast or northwest winds, most likely during the winter. The trees were in various stages of decomposition indicating that no single catastrophic storm caused the blow overs… The tree growth form and loose, sandy soil conditions, which allow the trees to pivot around a central point underground, most likely caused the tree throw[s] rather than a severe wind storm.

Tree-throw disturbance is more frequent in the vicinity of archaeological sites than in uncut forested areas. The association of tree-throw depressions with archaeological sites is enhanced by the clearing of land for villages or fields. Trees along the edges of forests, or in exposed

locations, develop different root structure than trees in more sheltered situations. Trees in exposed areas develop a wind-firm, pyramid-shaped trunk and root structure, while sheltered interior trees have a more cylindrical structure. With clearing, the interior trees are exposed to greater wind velocities and increased turbulence. As noted by Kimmins [1997], windthrow [*sic*] is far more common adjacent to clear-cut areas than in uncut areas.

Many researchers have noted that tree throw is far more common in shallow and/or wet soils, such as those examined near the Paradise Lane Site in Delaware. Pitch pine develops different root morphology depending on its position in the landscape. In wet areas, its root system is shallow and broad while in well-drained, upland areas the roots are thick and long. Field research at both Kimbles Beach and the Stockton campus sites indicates that tree throw is common in upland positions.

One of the tree throws examined in the CMNWR showed soil disturbances to a depth of 1.4 meters. Significantly, this upland tree throw also showed rotation of the light-colored E-horizon to a depth well below any plowzone and jumbled soil horizons such as the presence of dark, organic matter around the perimeter of the rotated block.

After analyzing the phosphorus samples from the Gabor Site, it became apparent that a typology of phosphorus profiles from a variety of sites was needed to better understand the use of phosphorus for tree throw versus pit house depression analysis. As a result, samples were collected from a variety of locations at both the CMNWR and the Stockton campus. The samples were taken from areas that were both disturbed and undisturbed by tree throws and from archaeological and non-archaeological sites.

At the CMNWR, a vertical sequence of samples was collected at several control points located away from artifact finds or recent tree throws. This sequence showed a high phosphorus content near the surface which rapidly dropped off in the underlying B-horizon. The increase in phosphorus at a depth of 90 cm is associated with the 2B-horizon of a truncated paleosol.

A paired sequence of phosphorus analysis near a tree throw showed an interesting divergence of phosphorus distribution. The undisturbed soil had a profile similar to the one above. The profile from soil disturbed by tree throw shows an entirely different distribution. Higher phosphorus content at the base probably indicates the accumulation of leaves and other organic matter in the base of the depression when it was filled.

Muller et al. [1997] also wanted to examine the lateral distribution of phosphorus. With normal soil formation processes, phosphorus content at a consistent depth within a small area should be similar. This graph shows the wide range of phosphorus content in the area affected by tree throw. This could be a useful diagnostic characteristic for determining the presence of old tree-throw disturbances.

Phosphorus analysis of tree-throw areas on the Stockton campus showed a pattern similar to that in the CMNWR. Samples were collected from the disturbed soils of tree throws and from nearly undisturbed control areas. In the undisturbed profile, phosphorus was concentrated near the

surface and increased again in the truncated 2B-horizon of a paleosol. The disturbed profile once more showed a high phosphorus content at the base of the pit.

While the idea of developing a typology of phosphorus profiles between areas disturbed and undisturbed by tree throw appears to be achievable, the comparison with an archaeological site proved less successful. At Kimble's Beach in the CMNWR, our major site is located in the middle of a tight cluster of modern homes. To make matters worse, the site was beneath an old septic system drainfield. This rendered phosphorus analysis useless. We have not yet found a major prehistoric occupation site in undeveloped areas of the Refuge. The artifact distribution at locations where phosphorus was analyzed was indicative of very low occupational intensity. Thus, the phosphorus content did not rise above the background levels found in the soil.
It is expected that phosphorus distribution in a pit house would have a high concentration at the occupation level, then drop off rapidly below that level. Phosphorus content above the occupation level would vary depending on the sequence of habitations and the nature of the fill. At the present time, the phosphorus distribution in a [given] Native American pit house is a [matter of] conjecture.

While intriguing, these findings are, of course, very preliminary and additional research will be required to more adequately test the hypothesis. Given the inordinate numbers of pit features reported on archaeological sites in northern Delaware we recommend that future archaeological investigations should involve geomorphological and chemical analysis of feature and non-feature soils collected during Phase III fieldwork, and the excavation of modern tree throws in both upland and lowland settings.

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Hoseth, Angela and Brian H. Seidel
1994 Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of Additional Sections of the Ogletown Interchange Improvement and Associated Wetland Replacement Areas, New Castle County, Delaware. *Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series Number 123.*

Waters, Michael R.
1992 *Principles of Geoarchaeology: A North American Perspective*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

Appendix C: Resumes of Key Personnel

Education

B.A./1973/Anthropolgy, University of Maryland
M.A./1981/Anthropology, Catholic University of America
Ph.D./1989/Anthropology, Catholic University of America

Professional Affiliations

Society for American Archaeology
Smithsonian Institution Department of Anthropology Research Associate

Experience

Dr. Barse has over thirty years of experience in archaeological investigations. He has taught at the University level, directed field schools, and served as Principal Investigator on numerous projects. Dr. Barse has done extensive research on the prehistory of Eastern North America, with particular emphasis on the Middle Atlantic region and the Southeast. In addition, he has conducted extensive archeological research in Venezuela, having developed and continued a program of archeological survey and site testing along the Orinoco River in Amazonas State. Dr. Barse has received six major grants to date in support of his work in Venezuela. These include one from the National Science Foundation, two research grants from the National Geographic Society and three research grants from the Heinz Family Foundation. His most recent grant was received from the Heinz Family Foundation in 2001 for work in Venezuela and is nearly completion as of 2002.

1996 to Present: Senior Archaeologist, URS Corporation.

US Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh Division, Leetsdale, Pennsylvania. Principal Investigator for the archaeological data recovery at site 36AL480, Area 1. Responsible for all technical aspects of the project, including management of all subconsultants, and served as the main point of contact with the Government. Conducted for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

Phase I Archeological Survey of the Wagenberg Property, Palm Beach County Florida. Principal Investigator for a Phase I survey of a 331 acre parcel that is the preferred alternate for development of the Florida National Cemetery. Conducted for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Indefinite Quantities Contract Maryland State Highway Administration. Principal Investigator for Phase I and II archaeological studies throughout the state for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Wilmington Bypass Corridor. Principal Investigator Phase III archaeological data recovery associated with the proposed bypass within New Hanover County, north of Wilmington. Project involved investigation of several Woodland period prehistoric sites. Conducted for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the WV-1 Power Station Site, Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas, Pleasant County, West Virginia. Principal Investigator for Phase I investigations on Site 46PL44, a prehistoric site with Late Woodland and Adena associations. Conducted for Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas.

Phase I Archaeological Survey, Route 5, Hughesville Bypass, Charles County, Maryland. Principal Investigator for Phase I study of proposed bypass and roadway widening within and the vicinity of Hughesville. Project involved the evaluation of an historic brick clamp site. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Phase I Archaeological Survey, Route 5, Brandywine Interchange, Prince George's County, Maryland. Principal Investigator for Phase I survey of proposed bypass of Brandywine. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Archaeological Data Recovery, Phase III, Fletcher's Boathouse Site (51NW13), Washington, D.C. Principal Investigator for Phase III investigations of a Middle Woodland occupation site along the C&O Canal. Conducted for the National Park Service.

C&O Canal National Historic Park. Principal Investigator for archaeological survey, identification, and evaluation study of the North Branch Site located in the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historic Park in Allegheny County, Maryland. Conducted for the National Capital Area of the National Park Service.

Daniel Island Marine Terminal, Charleston, South Carolina. Principal Investigator for: 1) construction of inter-modal rail and roadway facilities, 2) construction of terminal facilities, 3) dredging of berthing areas, and 4) associated improvements to existing channels. Development of predictive model for prehistoric resources, in association with the execution of a Programmatic Agreement that stipulates the process for integrating NEPA and Section 106 requirements, for this complex, multi-agency project. Conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District (USACE).

Sandy Island Survey Intensive Archaeological Survey of Sandy Island Uplands, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Principal Investigator for a project included survey of approximately 3500 acres. Work resulted in the discovery of 49 archaeological sites ranging in age from the Early Archaic through the Late 19th Century. Conducted for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

Wilmington Bypass, Wilmington, North Carolina. Principal Investigator for Phase I investigations associated with proposed bypass within New Hanover County, north of Wilmington. Project involved investigation of several Woodland period prehistoric sites.

Baltimore/Washington International Airport. Principal Investigator for Phase I and II investigations associated with proposed Mid-Field Cargo Facility. Project involved testing of nineteenth-century farmstead. Conducted for the Maryland Aviation Administration.

1992 to 1995: Senior Archaeologist, KCI Technologies, Inc., Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Phase I Survey, Bevard Wetland Mitigation Site, Prince Georges County, Maryland. Principal Investigator for Phase I investigations at a wetland mitigation site, focusing on evaluations of several prehistoric sites. Conducted for Maryland State Highway Administration.

Phase II Investigations for the Mon/Fayette Corridor, Pittsburgh Area. Principal Investigator for Phase II investigations of five archeological sites along the Mon/Fayette corridor, Pittsburgh to Rte 68. Sites contained buried Archaic and Woodland stage components. Conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Data Recovery Excavations at the Clifton Site (18CH358), Charles County, Maryland. Principal Investigator, Phase III data recovery excavations at a stratified Archaic site on Mattawoman Creek. Conducted for Maryland State Highway Administration.

1990 to 1992: Staff Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates.

Iroquois Gas Transmission Pipeline. Principal Investigator for Phase III data recovery excavations conducted along the Iroquois Gas Transmission System Pipeline, Canada to Long Island. Excavations focused on data recovery at three upland Archaic sites and one riverine Late Woodland hamlet.

Transco Woodbury Lateral Loop Project, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator, Phase III data recovery excavations at three sites along Transco's Woodbury Lateral Loop. Work focused on data recovery excavations at three multi-component sites (Archaic and Woodland) along the Woodbury Loop right -of-way. One site contained a sealed Early Woodland occupation.

Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia. Principal Investigator for the testing of 10 rockshelters in the Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia. Work focused on testing two stratified shelters that had been partially looted, and sampling eight smaller shelters situated in remote ridge-top settings.

1976 to 1990: Staff Archaeologist, Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., Woodstock, Virginia.

Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia. Principal Investigator for an archeological reconnaissance of 12,000 acres within the Red Oak Opportunity Area, Monongahela National Forest, Webster County, West Virginia.

Site 18CV272, Calvert County, Maryland. Principal Investigator for Phase III data recovery excavations of a Middle Woodland site in Calvert County, Maryland. Conducted for Maryland State Highway Administration.

Site 44PW441, Prince William County. Principal Investigator for Phase III data recovery

excavations at a mid-nineteenth century house and associated midden areas. Conducted for Virginia Power.

Phase I, Survey, Virginia Power, North Carolina and Virginia. Principal Investigator, Phase I archeological reconnaissance of four fossil-fuel power plants. Work involved survey and site locating in four Coastal Plain settings (one in North Carolina, three in Virginia). Conducted for Virginia Power.

Site 44HR118, Henry County, Virginia. Principal Investigator, Phase II investigations at an upland Late Woodland site. Conducted for Appalachian Power Co.

Phase III Data Recovery, Burlington County, New Jersey. Co-Principal Investigator, Phase III data recovery excavations at four sites. Work involved placing block excavation at sites containing Late Archaic and Early Woodland components on Rancocas Creek. Conducted for New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Ryceville-Loveville Transmission Line, Charles and St. Mary's Counties, Maryland. Principal Investigator, Phase I archeological reconnaissance. Work involved locating sites along the ROW of a proposed transmission line. Conducted for Southern Maryland Electrical Cooperative.

Richard B. Russell Reservoir Region, South Carolina/Georgia. Co-Principal Investigator/ Site Supervisor, Phase II testing of 19 archeological sites. Work focused on testing a range of Archaic and Woodland sites eventually inundated by the reservoir created by the Richard B. Russell Dam. Conducted for the Army Corps of Engineers.

Publications

1973 Riggins Pottery From Southern Maryland. *Maryland Archeology* 9(1-2), with Melburn D. Thurman.

1977 The Purcell Site: An Exploration. *Maryland Archeology* 13 (1), with Wayne Clarke and Gerald Braley.

1978 Preliminary Notes on the West Shore Site, 18AN219. *Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland,* vol. IV, #1, January.

1989 Additional Sites With Riggins Ware Pottery in Maryland. *Maryland Archeology* 25, No. 1.

1990 Preceramic Occupations in the Orinoco Valley. *Science* 250: 1388-1390.

1993 Review of *Moundbuilders of the Amazon: Geophysical Archaeology on Marajo Island*, by Anna C. Roosevelt. *American Antiquity* 58(2):373-373.

1995 El Periodo Arcaico en el Orinoco y su Contexto en el Norte de Sud America. In *Ambito y*

Ocupaciones Tempranas de la America Tropical, edited by Ines Cavelier and Santiago Mora. Instituto Colombiano de Antropologia and Fundacion Erigaie, Santa Fe de Bogota, Colombia.

1996 Technical Comment. Dating a Paleoindian Site in the Amazon in Comparison with Clovis Culture. *Science* 275:1949-1950.

1999 La Etapa Formativa en la Cuenca del Orinoco. In, *Formativa Sudamericano: Una Revaluacion*, edited by Paulina Ledergerber-Crespo. Ediciones ABYA-YALA, Quito, Ecuador.

2000 Ronquin, AMS Dates, and the Middle Orinoco Sequence. *Interciencia* 25(7):337-341.

2002 Holocene Climate and Human Occupation in the Orinoco, In *Under the Canopy*: *The Archeology of Tropical Rainforests*, edited by Julio Mercader, Rutgers University Press (2002).

Education

B.A./1993/ Anthropology/Philosophy, University of Delaware

Experience

Mr. Eichinger has over thirteen years experience in all phases of cultural resource management. Mr. Eichinger has participated in the excavations of both prehistoric and historic sites in the Middle Atlantic states, and has also participated in all aspects of laboratory analysis of prehistoric and historic artifacts, including blood residue analysis.

1994 to Present: URS Corporation, Florence, New Jersey

Phase I Archaeological Investigations at Great Falls National Park. Field Supervisor for investigations for a proposed bicycle / pedestrian walkway, parking lots improvements, and the construction of a protecting flood wall for the historic Great Falls Tavern.

Phase III Excavations at the Port Kennedy Industrial Village (36MG34). Field Supervisor for an archaeological data recovery within the workers' housing at a mid-19th century industrial village associated with both limestone mining / kiln and iron furnace operations. The site is located within the present-day Valley Forge National Historic Park.

Phase I / II Terrestrial Archeological Survey, Maryland Route 210 Wetland Mitigation at the Parker Berry Farm, Prince George's County, Maryland. Field Supervisor for investigations conducted for an 18-acre wetland mitigation project preformed for the Maryland State Highway Administration. The investigations documented two separate prehistoric archaeological sites, one of which encompassed a Contact Period occupation. Phase II investigations within this occupation uncovered several features associated with a single-family hamlet, including a pit house and a hearth.

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for Proposed Improvements to Route 202-Section 610, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Field Supervisor for Phase I cultural resource investigations conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 6. The project involved the testing of various widening, realignment, and storm water management areas. Also included was the Phase I assessment of Nineteenth Century farmstead in Montgomery County.

Phase II Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Greenbrier Pipeline, Pulaski and Giles Counties, Virginia. Field Supervisor for a series of ten Phase II investigations associated with the proposed Dominion Natural Gas Pipeline from Charleston, West Virginia to Raleigh, North Carolina.

Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the NRG Newberry LLC Power pant Site in York Haven, York County, Pennsylvania. Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations.

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for Two Proposed Flood Control Dams in Comal County, Texas. Field Supervisor for a Phase I cultural resources investigation conducted for the Federal Emergency Management Agency by URS Corporation. The project involved archaeological studies within the area of potential effect (APE) for two proposed flood control dams and their associated spillways. The investigation resulted in the documentation of the historic Sattler Cemetery and numerous prehistoric sites.

Phase I/II Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Norfolk Southern Railway Company's Saltsburg to Clarksburg Spur, Armstrong Township, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Field Supervisor for a Phase I and Phase I/II archaeological investigation for the conducted for the Norfolk Southern Railway Company. The project involved the investigations of a 4.8 miles area of potential effect (APE). The investigations included background research, pedestrian survey, geomorphological assessment, systematic shovel testing and test unit excavations. As a result of these investigations, three previously recorded prehistoric sites (36IN157, 36IN158, and 36IN160) were relocated and their boundaries were revised, and five additional sites (one prehistoric, four historic) were documented.

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Conectiv Energy Armstrong Plant Site, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Field Supervisor for a Phase I cultural resources investigation conducted for Conectiv Energy by URS Corporation. The project involved archaeological and historic architectural studies within the are of potential effect (APE) of a proposed electrical generating facility and associated power transmission corridor.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Conectiv Energy Bethlehem Plant Site, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Field Supervisor for Phase I archaeological investigations conducted for Conectiv Mid-Merit, Inc. (CMMI) by URS Corporation. The project involved background research, archaeological fieldwork and laboratory analysis, and a geomorphological study for a proposed power plant site.

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Conectiv Energy Delta Plant Site, York County, Pennsylvania. Field Supervisor for a Phase I cultural resources investigation conducted for Conectiv Energy by URS Corporation. The project involved archaeological and historic architectural studies within the area of potential effect (APE) of a proposed electrical generating facility, laydown area, and associated power transmission corridor.

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for Proposed Intersection Improvements for State Routes 24 and 5, Sussex County, Delaware. Field Supervisor for the archaeological portion of a survey conducted by URS Corporation (URS) for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT). Work was initiated in response to proposed improvements for a section of State Route 9 from the Kent County line to N453.

Phase II Archeological Survey, Smoot's Cove (Site 18PR585), Prince George's County, Maryland, Woodrow Wilson Bridge Project. Field Supervisor for Phase II archaeological excavations at the Smoot Cove site (18PR585), a small Late Woodland encampment along the Potomac River.

Archaeological Data Recovery Riversdale Manor Dependency, Prince George's Counties, Maryland. Field Supervisor for Phase III archaeological excavations within and around the Riversdale Manor dependency (18PR390). The excavations resulted in the documentation of the remnants of an earlier structure located beneath the existing building.

Germantown Avenue Bridge Replacement Site 36PH106, Archaeological Data Recovery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Field Supervisor for the Phase III archaeological investigations conducted to mitigate adverse effects to the Paul Site (36PH106), an 18th to 19th century occupation, from the proposed replacement of the Germantown Avenue Bridge over Wissahickon Creek.

Phase I Archaeological Assessment of State Route 362, From State Route 361 to State Route 67 (US321), Elizabethton, Carter County, Tennessee. Field Supervisor for a Phase I terrestrial archaeological survey of State Route 362, from State Route 361 to State Route 67 (US 321), Carter County, Tennessee. The survey of the proposed corridor identified one Late Woodland Fort Ancient period archaeological site (Site 40CR222).

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the proposed State Highway 32 Realignment, from State Route 73 to Wilton Springs Road, Cocke County, Tennessee. Field Supervisor for a Phase I terrestrial archaeological survey of the State Highway 32 realignment. The investigations surveyed nine previously known prehistoric sites (40CK13, 40CK23, 40CK25, 40CK27, 40CK29, 40CK24, 40CK26, 40CK28, 40CK30), and identified two additional prehistoric / historic sites.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the South Bend Substation Site, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Phase I archaeological investigations for the Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas Company's (DRI-CNG) proposed electric generation peaking plant in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. No prehistoric or historic sites were identified.

Phase I Terrestrial Archeological Survey for US 301 Southern Corridor, Charles and Prince George's Counties, Maryland. Field Supervisor for the Phase I terrestrial archeological investigations of the proposed US 301 Southern Corridor project in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland. The survey used a GIS-based predictive model developed for the Waldorf area that incorporated criteria of slope, aspect, and drainage. Fieldwork documented sixteen prehistoric sites and four historic sites.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Woodrow Wilson Bridge Expanded APE project, Prince George's County, Maryland. Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations on two parcels associated with the Woodrow Wilson Bridge project. Survey resulted in the documentation of two prehistoric sites; Site 18PR588, a non-diagnostic lithic scatter, and Site 18PR585, a deeply buried Late Woodland occupation.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Workplan for the OH7-C1 Power Station Site, Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas, Muskingum County, Ohio. Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations on a 40-acre tract in Cass Township, Ohio. Survey resulted in the documentation of a temporally non-diagnostic prehistoric lithic scatter.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Workplan for the WV-1 Power Station Site, Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas, Pleasant County, West Virginia. Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations on Site 46PL44, a prehistoric site with Late Woodland and Adena associations. Conducted for Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas.

Phase I Archeological and Historic Architectural Survey of the Earnshaw Propery Wetland Creation Site (WIC-1) Charles County, Maryland. Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations associated with the Woodrow Wilson Bridge project. Survey resulted in the documentation of Site 18CH667, a Late Archaic lithic scatter.

Muncy Bridge Redecking, Temporary Construction Easement Phase 1a Geomorphological Testing. Field Supervisor for Phase 1a investigations. Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Phase I / II Archaeological Survey for Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas,PA-2 Site, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Field Supervisor for Phase I / II investigations Site 36AR469, a late eighteenth century dwelling in Armstrong County, PA. Conducted for Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas.

Categorical Exclusion Document: Improvements to Intersection of State Route 70 Eastbound and Towbin Avenue, in Lakewood Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations. Conducted for the New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles

Categorical Exclusion Document: Improvements to Intersection of Route 33 and Halls Mill Road,Freehold Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations. Conducted for the New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles

Maryland Route 5 – Hughesville. Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations for the Hughesville Bypass. Survey resulted in the documentation of Mid to Late Archaic prehistoric site (18CH665) and a historic brick clamp of unknown association. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Maryland Route 5 - Brandywine Interchange. Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations outside of TB, Maryland. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Wilson Tract, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Field Supervisor for Phase II/III investigations on Site 36CH687, a historic farmstead. Project conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Hancock Streetscape, Washington County, Maryland. Field Supervisor for the archaeological monitoring and data recovery within the National Register of Historic Places eligible Hancock Historic District streetscape. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Perryman Golf Course, Harford County Maryland. Field Supervisor for the Phase I archaeological investigations at Sites 18HA84 and 18HA189 within the proposed Perryman Golf Course.

Dover Bridge, Talbot County Maryland. Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations associated with the replacement of the Dover Bridge. An early colonial occupation dating from the late seventeenth to the early eighteenth century (18TA315) was discovered, along with a Late Woodland prehistoric site (18TA316).

Sandy Island, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Archaeologist for Phase I Intensive Archaeological survey of Sandy Island. The six mile long island is the largest inter-coastal island in the United States and contained a total of 52 sites. Every time period from Early Archaic to the late nineteenth century was represented, including several ante / post bellum rice plantations.

Phase III Data Recovery, King of Prussia Inn, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. Crew Chief for Phase III data recovery of eighteenth through nineteenth century tavern/inn in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. Site contained extensive structural remains and eighteenth century yard deposits. Conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 6-0.

Wilmington Bypass Alternative project, New Hanover and Brunswick Counties, North Carolina. Archaeologist for Phase I and II investigations associated with proposed bypass within New Hanover County, north of Wilmington. Project involved investigation of several Woodland period prehistoric sites.

MidfieldCargo Complex, BWI Airport, Maryland. Archaeologist for Phase I and II investigations associated with proposed Mid-Field Cargo Facility. Project involved testing of nineteenth-century farmstead. Conducted for the Maryland Aviation Administration.

Route 21 Mitigation. Archaeologist for all phases of investigations. Projects (28PA143, 28PA145, 28PA40, and 28PA39). Sites worked on included the historic home of Scotto Nash (28PA39), breeder of the American Beauty rose, and an intact Woodland Period prehistoric village site (28PA143).

Inter-County Connector Phase I investigation. Crew Chief for Phase Ib survey associated with proposed Intercounty Connector north of Washington, D.C. in Montgomery and Prince George's County, Maryland. Involved the testing of over 30 properties with historic standing structures and the sample survey of over 30 miles of proposed highway corridors on new location and over 90 miles along existing roadways. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

North Branch Site (18AG214), Allegany County, Maryland. Archaeologist for archaeological survey, identification, and evaluation study of the North Branch Site located in the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historic Park in Allegany County, Maryland. Conducted for the National Capital Area of the National Park Service

Route 206 Widening. Archaeologist for Phase I and II archaeological investigations. Project area contained remnants of late nineteenth century domestic and farmstead sites within Stokes State Forest and Delaware Watergap National Recreation Area. Conducted for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.)

Phase I investigations into the North Woods and the West Woods, Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland. Archaeologist for the I and II archaeological survey of the West Woods and the North Woods, and the Locher/Poffenberger farmstead site in Antietam National Battlefield. Project involved comprehensive surveys of battlefield sites within the park and Phase II testing of a nineteenth century farmstead. Conducted for the National Capital Area of the National Park Service.

Maryland Route 2/4 Interconnector, Calvert County, Maryland. Archaeologist for the Phase I Calvert County Maryland Route 2/4 interconnector survey, which consisted of over 7 miles of new roadway. Daily coordination with highway survey crews was necessary to complete this fast track project. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Phase II Testing, William-Shoemaker Site, Tuckahoe, New Jersey. Archaeologist for testing of historic house lot in a southern New Jersey town. Site contained extensive mid-eighteenth to late nineteenth century deposits and features. Conducted for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Phase II investigations at 18PR399 and 18PR401 prehistoric sites in Prince George's County, Maryland. Archaeologist for the Phase II testing of Sites 18PR399 and 18PR401 in Prince George's County, Maryland. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Authority.

BWI Airport, Maryland. Archaeologist on the Phase II investigations at the Harman's Site. Project involved the testing of two Early Archaic to Late Woodland sites. Project conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Virginville Bridge Replacement Project (S.R. 0143 Section 01B), in Virginville, Pennsylvania. Archaeologist for the Phase I survey associated with the replacement of the Viginville Bridge across the Maidenhead Creek in Berks County, Pennsylvania. . Conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation

King of Prussia Inn/Route 202 widening project in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Archaeologist for the Phase II investigation at the eighteenth through nineteenth century tavern/inn in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. Site contained extensive structural remains and eighteenth century yard deposits. Conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 6-0.

Phase I extension and Phase II survey of the Old Betzwood Bridge Replacement. Archaeologist for a Phase II study for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Phase II archaeological testing of bridge replacement project area, which was located in Valley Forge National Historic Park. Project area contained remnants of nineteenth century industrial village.

Phase I Prehistoric survey of the Route 896/Iron Hill East Project in New Castle County, Delaware. Archaeologist for a Phase I survey associated with the Route 1 expansion project. Conducted for the Delaware Department of Transportation.

Phase I Historic survey of the White Clay Creek/Christina River Project in New Castle County, Delaware. Archaeologist for a survey of historic resources along the White Clay Creek and Christina River. Conducted for the University of Delaware.

Phase I surveys, Phase II investigations, and Phase III mitigations for the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research in New Castle County, Delaware. Projects included both historic and prehistoric sites in Delaware, Maryland,and Pennsylvania. Key projects include: Snapp and Leipsic Prehistoric Sites (7NC-G-101 and 7K-C-194A), Henry Coursey Plantation Site, Buchanan-Savin Farmstead, and the Pollack Wetland Replacement series. Also, participated in laboratory curation, analysis, and blood residue testing for numerous sites in the Mid-Atlantic Region.