

ABSTRACT

Final excavations at the Paradise Lane Site provided keen insights into cultural transitions taking place at the end of the Woodland I Period. Identification of tool types and analyses of tool distributions indicate that the Paradise Lane Site served as a staging/processing station during the Woodland I Period (ca. 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000).

Flake attribute analyses and lithic raw material comparisons show a shift in lithic technology at the end of the Woodland I Period from a staged biface industry to a less structured core-based technology consisting of both primary and secondary lithic resources. Analyses and comparisons of cordage twist data from the ceramic assemblage also suggest shifts in technology that may indicate social transitions and perhaps migrations taking place at the terminal Woodland I. Furthermore, analyses of both the lithic and ceramic assemblages from the site indicate that at least two different groups occupied the Paradise Lane Site during the Woodland I time period. Data from analyses of the lithic and ceramic assemblages also has implications for changing settlement patterns during the Woodland I Period from the highly mobile lifestyle fostered by logistical procurement strategies to more sedentary patterns facilitated by serial procurement practices.

Cover Illustration: The cover illustration is an overview of the completed excavations in Area A of the Paradise Lane Site. This portion of the site was used as a tool production area between A.D. 400 and A.D. 900.