

APPENDIX H
CERAMICS ANALYSIS, PUNCHEON RUN SITE

**CERAMIC ANALYSIS
PUNCHEON RUN SITE**

By

Cara Lee Blume
Heite Consulting
Camden, Delaware

and

Robert D. Wall

THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.
2300 N Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037

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I. INTRODUCTION

Archaeologists working in the Middle Atlantic region have long recognized that ceramics have the potential to tell us many things about Native American lifeways. Stewart, in his comprehensive study of the ceramics from the Abbott Farm, suggests a number of ways in which analysis of ceramics might contribute to the study of prehistoric life in the Eastern Woodlands (Stewart 1998:233-276). Few studies, however, have gone beyond attempting to date particular ceramic types or using the presence of particular ceramics to date deposits or sites.

The research design for the Puncheon Run Site (7K-C-51) excavations (The Louis Berger Group, Inc. [Berger] 1998:6) was intended to address the following research issues identified in the Woodland I context statement prepared by Custer (1994):

- chronology;
- subsistence;
- household, community, and regional settlement patterns;
- technology; and
- environmental adaptation.

The analysis of the ceramic collection from the site has the potential to contribute most directly to the issues of chronology, settlement pattern, and technology (ceramic production). Analysis of the distribution of ceramics across the site may also contribute to an understanding of subsistence activities at the site. These topics are addressed in greater detail following a discussion of the methods used in classifying the sherds from the Puncheon Run Site.

II. METHODS

The first step in the analysis of the ceramic collection from the Puncheon Run Site was to describe each sherd, regardless of size or condition, according to a standard format. This information was recorded on the standard Prehistoric Pottery Data Record forms routinely used by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., and is primarily useful for determining the gross distribution of ceramics across the site. The ceramic collection as a whole is comparatively small, consisting of a total of 445 sherds and 355 fragments of burned clay or soil. Only 166 (37%) of the sherds were considered classifiable, and there were few sherds that were clearly identifiable as rims or base fragments. Table H-1 shows the distribution of sherds and burned clay fragments across the site.

Excavation Area	Total Sherds	Classifiable Sherds	Burned Clay Fragments
Silo Pit Area	124	79	20
Buried Plowzone Area	183	56	42
Feature 30 Block	33	7	2
Metate Block	22	6	234
Not Assigned	83	18	57
Totals	445	166	355

Following the initial description, the ceramics from the Puncheon Run Site were divided into 11 morphological groups, called wares, defined primarily on the basis of paste. Paste attributes considered include kind of temper, size of temper, relative amounts of temper used, paste texture, color, hardness, and firing characteristics (cf. Stewart 1998:17). Surface treatment has been included as part of the ware description, but was not considered a primary attribute in separating ware groups.

Impressions were made of surface treatments in order to better describe them. Ware group descriptions are provided in an attachment at the end of this document.

We have not attempted to estimate minimum vessel counts. For the most part, sherds in any one ware group were too scattered to attempt to group them into related sets. Sherds recognizable as either rims or bases were rare, and even fewer were of sufficient size to be considered classifiable. There were only three situations, representing four vessels (Table H-2), where we felt that it was reasonable to suggest that single vessels could be identified. In each case, a cluster of ten or more sherds of one type were found in a single excavation unit or feature. In no case were we able to reconstruct significant portions of the vessels.

Table H-2: Ceramic Vessels

Vessel No.	Excavation Area	Provenience	Ware Group	No. of Sherds
1	Buried Plowzone	Unit 392, Stratum C, Level 3	III	11
2	Buried Plowzone	Unit 376, Stratum C, Level 3	IX	10
3	Locus 1, Silo Pit	Feature 69	XIb	47
4	Locus 1, Silo Pit	Feature 69	XIa	21

Not all of the sherds recovered from the site have been classified into ware groups. Many sherds were too small to be sure of temper characteristics or surface treatment. Other sherds were missing either interior or exterior surfaces, or both. Only sherds with a size of at least 1.5x1.5 centimeters and for which at least the exterior surfaces were present (a total of 166 sherds) were classified.

Some archaeologists have eliminated ceramic ware descriptions from their reports because the ceramic sequence for Delaware and the Middle Atlantic region is reasonably well understood. Such reports provide only a list of ceramic types and perhaps a table of the proveniences from which they were recovered. The focus has been on describing contexts in which ceramics occur in good association with projectile points and/or charcoal, or where ceramics occur in a context which helps to define the activities with which the ceramics were associated.

There remain, however, a certain number of sherds from most sites that cannot be easily assigned to the accepted major regional ceramic types. Some of these may be local variations of accepted types. Some may represent minority types that have not been described before. Others may be imported from other areas. These local, imported, or minority types may contribute to the understanding of the chronology of the site and provide information about ceramic technology or social relationships among groups. Ware group descriptions, such as those presented here, can help other researchers recognize comparable examples in their own collections, even when the number of specimens is small.

In the initial stages of classification, we did not attempt to place the sherds into any of the ceramic types previously defined for the Middle Atlantic region. Rather, we defined the ware groups on the basis of the similarities and differences within the Puncheon Run collection itself, and then considered whether these groups fit the definitions of established types. Most of the ware groups defined for Puncheon Run could, however, be assigned to ceramic types in general use in Delaware and the Middle Atlantic region, as indicated in Table H-3.

Once we completed the process of defining ware groups within the Puncheon Run assemblage, we examined collections from the nearby Hickory Bluff site and other sites in Delaware. One of us (Robert Wall) also looked at collections from surrounding areas. We were looking for evidence of local variations within generally accepted types, and for correlates of the few ware groups which could not be placed into accepted ceramic types. In particular, we were interested in locating sherds similar to Ware Group IV, which is

tempered with fragments of an unidentified igneous rock. None were found, although we remain convinced that this is one of a group of early ceramic types referred to as Experimental wares.

III. RESEARCH ISSUES

The small size of the sample of sherds in comparison to the size of the area excavated and the length of time covered by the 11 ware groups severely limits the usefulness of the collection in addressing the research questions outlined at the beginning of this study. In particular, the small number of sherds of a given ware group in any given context makes statistical manipulation suspect at best. Nonetheless, we have been able to address a number of the research questions, at least on a qualitative level. The collection has been particularly important in addressing chronological issues.

A. CHRONOLOGY

The interpretation of ceramic assemblages contributes to chronological studies in several ways. Custer suggests that more closely defining the temporal relationship between ceramic types and projectile point types is an important research goal. The chronological sequence of ceramic types on the Delmarva Peninsula, from the introduction of steatite-tempered ceramics around 3200 years before present (BP), to the decorated, shell-tempered ceramics of the Woodland II period, has been reasonably well understood since the mid-1970s (Artusy 1976; Wise 1975a, 1975b). Since that time, more accurate dating has been achieved, and some new types have been added to the sequence (Custer 1989:165-176, 249-252, 276-267, 290-291, 300-311). Nonetheless, associations of ceramics with datable charcoal, with independently dated strata, or with closely datable artifacts are important in refining our understanding of the development of ceramic technology. Unfortunately, clear-cut associations of ceramics with either datable charcoal or projectile points have not been identified at the Puncheon Run Site.

The ceramic assemblage from Feature 69, a pit feature located in Locus 1, may contribute to an understanding of the relationship between Marcey Creek and Selden Island ceramics. Both types are steatite tempered, but vessel shapes and surface treatment are different. Marcey Creek vessels generally have a flat base and smoothed surfaces and are produced by modeling. Selden Island vessels, on the other hand, have a conical base and cordmarked exterior surfaces, and are generally produced by coiling. Available dates for Marcey Creek ceramics are generally earlier than dates for Selden Island ceramics, and there is little direct evidence for an overlap in the period of use. Presumably, Selden Island ceramics developed from Marcey Creek ceramics, under the influence of a general trend toward conical bases, coiled construction, and textured surfaces.

It would be useful to confirm this sequence by identifying a dated context in which these two ceramic types are clearly associated. If the date of the context placed it at the end of the known time period for Marcey Creek ceramics and at the beginning of the sequence for Selden Island ceramics, then it would appear that one developed out of the other, and that they may have been used simultaneously for a period of time. Feature 69 contained 68 sherds classified as Ware Group XI (steatite-tempered ceramics), of which 21 were classified as Selden Island Cordmarked (Ware Type XIa; Plate H-1), and 47 as Marcey Creek Plain (Ware

Table H-3: Ceramic Ware Groups

Ware Group	Ceramic Type
I	No named equivalent (possibly Coulbourn-related)
II	Hell Island
III	No named equivalent (possibly Accokeek-related)
IV	Experimental
V	Coulbourn
VI	Wolfe Neck
VII	Popes Creek
VIII	Hell Island
IX	Mockley
X	Townsend
XI	Marcey Creek/Selden Island



PLATE H-1: Ware Group X1a (Selden Island Type) from Feature 69, Silo Pit Area, Locus 1

- A. Cat. No. 97/58/43
- B. Cat. No. 98/2/581
- C. Cat. No. 98/2/571
- D. Cat. No. 98/2/739
- E. Cat. No. 98/2/578

Type XIb). Each group of sherds appears to represent a single vessel, although few sherds could be joined. The pastes used in the two vessels are very similar. We suggest that the presence of so many sherds of two types in a single feature indicates that they must have been in use at the same time. This means that the end date for Marcey Creek ceramics or the beginning date for Selden Island ceramics may need to be adjusted. Unfortunately, Feature 69 had been heavily disturbed by rodent tunneling, and charcoal from the feature returned a radiocarbon date of around AD 1000. This date may very well be associated with the rodent disturbance, not with the feature itself or the deposition of the steatite-tempered ceramics.

Table H-4: Feature Dates, Based on Ceramics

Feature	Feature Type	Ware Group	Date Range
50	Silo	V	800 BC to AD 200
62	Storage?	IV	?1000 to 700 BC?
66	Silo	VIb	700 to 400 BC
68	Storage?	VIb	700 to 400 BC
69	Storage?	XIb	1200 to 900 BC
		XIa	1000 to 700 BC
85	Natural?	XIb	1200 to 900 BC

As noted previously, ceramics are often used to provide dates for features and strata that do not contain datable charcoal. This approach can be applied to the Puncheon Run Site, although the results (Table H-4) are not as clearly defined as might be desired.

Classifiable sherds were found in Feature 69, as described above, and in five other pit features in Locus 1. Feature 85, an oblong pit possibly of

natural origin, contained two Ware Group XIb sherds, indicating a date between 1200 and 900 BC. Features 66 and 68 each contained one sherd of Ware Type VIb, which may represent a thinner variety of Wolfe Neck ceramics than Ware Type VIa. Wolfe Neck ceramics are generally dated to between 700 and 400 BC, but a radiocarbon date of 2160±50 BP or 375 to 55 BC was recently obtained from residue on a Wolfe Neck sherd at Hickory Bluff (Robertson et al. 2000). The radiocarbon dates of AD 45 to 330 (Beta-131148) and AD 225 to 415 (Beta-131149) returned for Feature 66 may indicate that Wolfe Neck-related wares remained in use even longer than shown by the Hickory Bluff sherd. One sherd that may simply have washed into Feature 50 is not a strong basis for such an argument, but the main period of use for the silo pits in this area was between AD 1 and 400, when the great majority of the radiocarbon dates from these features fall. Feature 50 contained a single cordmarked sherd from Ware Group V, attributable to the Coulbourn clay/sherd tempered ceramic type and indicating a date between 800 BC and AD 200. Feature 50 was also dated by radiocarbon and returned dates of AD 225 to 405 (Beta-136093) and AD 260 to 440 (Beta-137094). Feature 62, an anomalous irregular pit, contained a single sherd of Ware Group IV. No date is currently available for this ware group, although it is likely that it is one of a number of Experimental wares dating between about 1000 and 700 BC.

Although the morphology of these features varies considerably, they all appear to have served as storage pits. Two of the pits fit into well-defined categories. Features 50 and 66 are deep “silo” type features. The remaining four features were probably storage features, but may have been disturbed by burrowing animals or tree growth following abandonment.

No clear patterns emerge from the distribution of ceramics in these features. However, if we assume that the sherds ended up in the features because they had been discarded on the surface (and not because they had been brought from some other location to be deposited in the features), we can conclude that this area was occupied primarily during the Woodland I period, from perhaps 1200 BC to as late as AD 400. This range matches the radiocarbon dates for features in the area, which fall between 2000 BC and AD 450. None of the classifiable late Woodland I and Woodland II sherds were recovered from this part of Locus 1, and there was no other evidence of occupation after AD 500.

About 100 meters west of the Silo Pit area was another excavation focus known as the Buried Plowzone area. This area measured about 15x35 meters and was sampled by excavation of 40 1x1-meter excavation units. Three major strata were identified in the Buried Plowzone area. Stratum A was the upper plowzone, formed in historic slopewash deposits. The original surface, designated Stratum B or the buried plowzone, was probably only subject to a relatively brief period of plowing before being effectively isolated by the accumulating slopewash. Beneath Ap-horizons was an eluviated (E-) horizon excavated as Stratum C. Stratum D was an underlying argillic horizon with very few artifacts. Several sherds were also recovered during the mechanical stripping of Block 16; because they were recovered from the interface between the lower plowzone and the subsoil, their context was designated Stratum B/C. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from the Buried Plowzone area. One date, from charcoal found in Stratum C of Unit 250, was 2380±70 radiocarbon years BP (Beta-131142). Feature 14, which clearly underlay the main artifact deposits, provided a date of 2920±40 BP (Beta-136092). Diagnostic projectile points from this area consisted of four narrow-bladed stemmed points (“pebble points,” circa 4000 BC to AD 500), one possible Fox Creek point (AD 400 to 900), and two triangle points (AD 1000 to 1600).

Table H-5: Ceramics From Buried Plowzone Area

Ware Group	Stratum			
	A	B	B/C	C
XI	.	2	.	.
IV	.	1	.	2
III	.	.	.	11*
VI	1	1	.	.
Ia	1	2	.	1
Ib	1	.	1	2
Ic	.	1	.	.
V	2	.	.	.
II	6	.	2	.
VIII	2	.	.	.
IX	.	.	.	10*
X	3	.	2	1

* All sherds found in a single unit and may represent a single vessel.

If we arrange the ware groups in chronological order beginning with the earliest types, we can see that there is some tendency for the earliest ceramics to be found in Strata B and C, whereas the later types are found primarily in Stratum A (Table H-5; Plate H-2). The projectile points show a similar pattern; three of the four stemmed points were found in Stratum C, while the two triangular points were found in Strata A and B. Ware Group I (sand-tempered ceramics) may be related to the clay/grog-tempered ceramics represented by Ware Group V. This ware group has been assigned a fairly long time range compared with most ceramic types, so that it is not unexpected that sherds are found in all three strata. Nonetheless, most of the sherds were recovered from Strata B and C. The fact that the most recent ceramics were found in the slopewash deposits represented by the upper plowzone suggests that the Woodland II occupation may have been further up the slope than the earlier settlement.

However, there are signs of disturbance. A single sherd of Ware Group X (Townsend ceramics) and a cluster of sherds of Ware Group IX (Mockley ceramics) have been reported from Stratum C, deeper than expected if the stratigraphy is intact. The Mockley cluster may represent a small cultural feature, such as a “kid hole,” that was not discernible in excavation, and the Townsend sherd may have been deposited at that depth in a rodent burrow. On the other hand, one sherd of Ware Group VI (Wolfe Neck ceramics) was recovered from Stratum A, higher than expected if the stratigraphy is intact. Again, some small scale disturbance process may be at work. The three units where these displaced sherds were found are on the east side of the area. Two of the units, Unit 343 and Unit 376, adjoin each other, and the third, Unit 196, is located 3 meters away. This suggests that some kind of localized disturbance has taken place at this location. Conclusions about temporal relationships based on location within the soil profile in the Buried Plowzone area should be made cautiously, given that two of the three major cultural strata represent historical plowzones.

Two intriguing areas of the Puncheon Run Site, the Metate block excavation and the Feature 30 block excavation, produced very few sherds. Ware Group VI (Wolfe Neck) sherds were found at both areas in

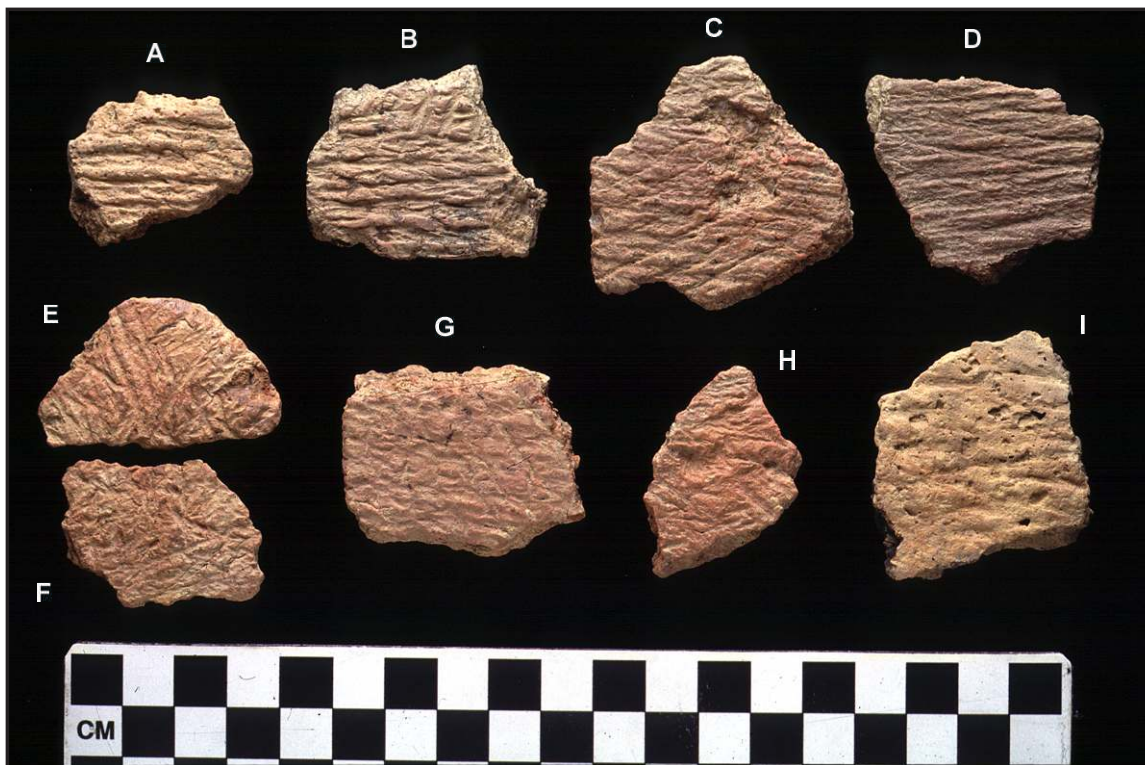


PLATE H-2: Selected Ceramic Wares from Buried Plowzone Area, Locus 1

- A. Ware Group I (Coulbourne Type), Cat. No. 98/2/88
- B. Ware Group I (Coulbourne Type), Cat. No. 98/2/50
- C. Ware Group II (Hell Island Type), Cat. No. 97/58/69
- D. Ware Group II (Hell Island Type), Cat. No. 97/58/58
- E. Ware Group IV, Cat. No. 98/2/71
- F. Ware Group IV, Cat. No. 98/2/71
- G. Ware Group IV, Cat. No. 98/2/14
- H. Ware Group IV, Cat. No. 98/2/553
- I. Ware Group IX (Meckley Type), Cat. No. 98/2/425

greater numbers than any other ware group, suggesting occupation in the period from about 700 BC to 200 BC. The Feature 30 block may have been the site of a slightly earlier occupation, indicated by the presence of a single Ware Group IV sherd, and the Metate block excavation area was not occupied again until the Woodland II period, based on ceramics.

Overall, the ceramic collection suggests that the most extensive use of the Puncheon Run Site occurred between 2,000 and 3,000 years ago. The Buried Plowzone area continued to be used for the next 2,000 years, with scattered use of other areas.

B. SUBSISTENCE

For the most part, ceramics appear to have served either as cooking containers or as storage containers. If this interpretation is correct, the relative frequency of ceramics within sites, or the distribution of ceramics across the site, may provide a general framework for interpreting subsistence activities, even when direct evidence, such as seeds, pollen, or bone, is absent.

The recovery of large numbers of ceramics at a site suggests that the Native American people living there were engaged in activities, such as collecting, processing, and storing plant foods, that required greater use of cooking pots or storage vessels than was normal. Wise (1985:21-24), for instance, has argued that the presence of grinding stones, fire-cracked rock clusters, storage pits, and ceramic fragments, in conjunction with a low frequency of projectile points and other flaked stone tools, suggests that nut processing was taking place, particularly if such associations occur in areas that historically supported oak/hickory forests.

On the other hand, the absence or low frequency of ceramics in sites that date after the introduction of ceramics may suggest that the site was used for subsistence activities that did not require cooking or storage in ceramic vessels. It has been assumed, for instance, that Woodland period sites in the interior of the Delmarva Peninsula were primarily hunting sites because ceramic fragments are rarely found, even on sites which were clearly occupied during the Woodland period.

At the Puncheon Run Site, the highest concentration of ceramics, as well as the greatest variety, were found in the Buried Plowzone area of Locus 1. However, the number of sherds from each ware group is small. This makes it difficult to argue that subsistence activities in this area *required* the use of ceramic pots. It should be noted, however, that the occupation periods for the Buried Plowzone area and the Silo Pit area overlap considerably. It is possible that the Buried Plowzone area served as the residential area, and the Silo Pit area served as a communal storage area.

Of potentially greater significance is the *lack* of ceramics in the Metate block excavation and in the block excavation around Feature 30. The presence of fire-cracked rock, burned earth, and a large grinding stone (metate) in the Metate block excavation suggests that processing of nuts or seeds may have taken place here. Nut processing generally involves boiling in pots or baskets. However, the absence of sherds in this area suggests that whatever was being processed was roasted rather than boiled.

C. SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

An examination of the distribution of ceramic types can contribute to settlement pattern studies in a variety of ways. Custer (1989) has used the presence or absence of well-dated ceramic types in sites to compare regional settlement patterns over time. Table H-6 summarizes the distribution of ceramics according to major excavation areas.

Within individual sites, the distribution of ceramics may indicate the locations of activities such as cooking or storage that are particularly associated with the use of ceramic vessels. In larger sites formed as a result of overlapping smaller settlements, it may be possible to isolate chronologically distinct occupation areas by plotting the distribution of temporally diagnostic ceramic types. This table shows the distribution of ware groups from surface units across the four main excavation areas. Sherds from scattered units not assigned to one of these excavation areas have not been included.

Table H-6: Ware Groups by Area

Ware Group	Area			
	Silo	BPZ	Fea. 30	Metate
XI	.	2	.	.
IV	.	3	1	.
III	.	11*	.	.
VI	.	2	6	4
I	2	9	.	.
V	.	2	.	.
II	.	8	.	.
VIII	1	2	.	.
IX	.	10*	.	.
X	.	7	.	2

* All sherds found in a single unit and may represent a single vessel.

Clearly, the vast majority of classifiable sherds were recovered from the Buried Plowzone area. This indicates that the area was suitable for settlement over a long period of time, although it is not possible to tell whether this is because of the landscape or because of the resources available in the immediate area. The comparatively small number of sherds suggests that each period of occupation was fairly short.

Very few sherds were recovered from surface units in the Silo Pit area of Locus 1. This is in part because very few surface units were excavated. Instead, the pit features in this area were exposed by stripping the surface. It should be noted, however, that this decision reflects the paucity of artifacts in the surface units that were excavated. As noted in the chronology section above, the sherds that were recovered from the pit features suggests repeated occupation over a period of more than 1,000 years.

The occupations represented in the Feature 30 block excavation and the Metate block excavation pose problems in interpretation because of the paucity of sherds. However, it may be significant that the majority ceramics in each area were Ware Group VI (Wolfe Neck) ceramics. Perhaps both areas were occupied at the same time

D. TECHNOLOGY

The research design discussion for the Puncheon Run Site (Berger 1998:17) suggests that the ceramic assemblage from the Buried Plowzone at Locus 1 could contribute to an understanding of the development of ceramic technology because of the presence of early Experimental ceramics.

The term experimental is used to designate a highly variable group of ceramics that is thought to be indicative of a period during which Native American potters experimented with a variety of shapes, pastes, and surface treatments, before the coiled, conoidal, grit- or shell-tempered vessel was adopted as a standard in the Middle Atlantic region. This experimentation appears to have been focused on determining the best overall paste and shape for storage as well as cooking.

Archaeologists have generally assumed that regional types would be identified within the Experimental group. However, excavations at the Snapp site (Custer and Silber 1995:196) have shown that a high degree of variability in experimental ceramics may exist within a single site. Some of these variations may, indeed, have been in use at the same time. This may reflect differences in the functions of each ceramic type. The

overlapping use of Marcey Creek and Selden Island ceramics indicated by their presence in Feature 69 may be part of this experimentation.

At the Puncheon Run Site, Ware Group IV is particularly interesting because no similar sherds have been found in nearby sites, such as Hickory Bluff, or in collections from elsewhere in Kent County. The temper falls within the range of materials found in Dames Quarter ceramics, but the plastic part of the paste itself more closely resembles the sand-tempered ceramics found at the Lums Pond site. This suggests that Ware Group IV may be a local variant that was produced late in the range for Dames Quarter, but contemporary with the Lums Pond ceramics, which date to about 800 BC.

IV. SUMMARY

The ceramic collection for the Puncheon Run Site is small and scattered. Nonetheless, it has been possible to address three areas of research defined for the state: chronology, subsistence, and technology.

A detailed analysis of the collection has made it clear that the site was occupied sporadically throughout the Woodland I period. The presence of ware groups that can be assigned to well-documented regional ceramic types makes it possible to assign dates to features, strata, or occupations that are not associated with datable charcoal or other datable artifacts, or to evaluate the context of radiocarbon dates. It is clear that after the introduction of ceramics, the Buried Plowzone area was most frequently occupied, although none of these occupations were particularly intense. Furthermore, the main area of occupation appears to have shifted uphill in the late Woodland I and Woodland II periods.

Differences in the distribution of ceramics across the site suggests that each of the intensively excavated settlement areas had different functions. The Silo Pit area was clearly used primarily for storage, and the low frequency of ceramics in the area may indicate the use of baskets for storage, rather than pots. The near absence of ceramics in the Feature 30 and Metate block excavation areas suggests either that the activities that took place there did not involve ceramics, or that the most intense period of occupation predated the use of ceramics.

The period between the introduction of ceramics and about 800 BC was a time in which there was great variation in the morphological characteristics of ceramics. These variations appear to reflect not only regional or temporal differences, but also functional differences between particular vessels. Functional experimentation may be reflected at the Puncheon Run Site in the presence of Marcey Creek and Selden Island ceramics in the same feature. Ware Group IV, on the other hand, may represent a temporal variation of the Dames Quarter ware.

The analysis of the ceramic collection from the Puncheon Run Site demonstrates that the study of even small, scattered collections can contribute to developing a more complete picture of the past. The insights gained from such an analysis may not be clearly defined, but they are useful nonetheless.

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ATTACHMENT A
WARE GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

WARE GROUP I (N=11)

Ware Type Ia (N=4)

Paste

- Temper:* The sherds in this ware group have no obvious temper, except for about 1% medium sand well mixed into the paste.
- Texture:* The sherd surfaces feel clayey, with a slight grittiness caused by the sand included in the paste. Breaks are somewhat irregular, and coil breaks are visible.

Color

- Exterior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 7/4 pink to 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
- Core:* Munsell: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray to 10YR 3/1 very pale brown
- Interior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 5/2 pinkish gray

Surface Treatment

- Exterior:* The exterior surfaces on all 4 sherds are cordmarked, with cords running perpendicular to the rim. Cords are loosely S-twisted and rather fine (1 mm. diameter or less).
- Interior:* The interior surface is also cordmarked, with the cords running perpendicular to the rim.

Form

- Lip:* No data.
- Rim:* No data.
- Body:* No data on vessel shape. Body sherds are 10 mm. thick.
- Base:* No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	98/2/25	Unit 255, Stratum A, Level 1	1
BPZ	98/2/50	Unit 259, Stratum B, Level 2	2
BPZ	98/2/88	Unit 277, Stratum B, Level 2	1

Comments

This distribution suggests that this type may be more related to Coulbourn ceramics than to Vinette I. A small percentage of Coulbourn cordmarked sherds have cordmarked interiors as well.

Ware Type Ib (N=4)

Paste

Temper: The temper is a medium sand well dispersed through the paste, with particles of what appears to be red ochre, and occasional pieces of grog.

Texture: The paste is smooth, not lumpy. Breaks are fairly even but do not appear to follow coil lines. Surfaces feel clayey, with a slight grittiness because of the sand included in the paste.

Color

The paste of this ware group is darker and more red than is usual for prehistoric ceramics of the Coastal Plain. Sherds in other ware groups display similar paste characteristics, indicating the possibility of a local clay source.

Exterior: Munsell: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red to 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

Core: Munsell: 5YR 6/4 reddish brown to 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. The core color is usually homogeneous throughout.

Interior: Munsell: 5YR 7/3 pink to 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown

Surface Treatment

Exterior: The exterior surface is cordmarked with fine, loosely S-twisted cords. Paddle marks overlap, so that only occasional cords are clearly impressed. One sherd is marked with a simple basketwork.

Interior: The interior surface is smoothed with no striations.

Form

Lip: Wide and flat, with cordmarks extending over the edge.

Rim: Straight.

Body: No data on vessel shape. Body sherds are 7 mm. thick.

Base: No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	98/2/36	Unit 257, Stratum C, Level 3	2
BPZ	98/2/69	Block 16, Stratum B/C	1
BPZ	98/2/3	Unit 250, Stratum A, Level 1	1

Ware Type Ic (N=3)

Paste

Temper: The temper of sherds in this type is a fine to medium sand, well dispersed through the paste. One sherd has small mica flakes included.

Texture: Two sherds have a smooth paste with a slightly gritty feel. The other sherd has a slightly gritty feel, but the paste is less smooth than in other sherds of this ware group.

Color

Exterior: Munsell: 7.5YR 7/4 pink to 7.5YR 6/4 light brown

Core: Munsell: 7.5YR 7/4 pink at the outer edge to 7.5YR 5/0 gray at the inner edge

Interior: Munsell: 7.5YR 4/0 dark gray to 7.5YR 6/4 light brown

Surface Treatment

Exterior: The exterior surface of one sherd is cordmarked. The cords are thicker (2 mm.) than on other sherds of this ware group. The other sherd appears to be net impressed, while the third is smoothed.

Interior: The interior surface is also cordmarked, but with the cords running perpendicular to the rim.

Form

Lip: No data.

Rim: No data.

Body: No data on vessel shape. Body sherds are 8-12 mm. thick.

Base: No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	98/2/356	Unit 360, Stratum B, Level 2	1
Silo	98/2/140	Unit 309, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	98/2/45	Unit 94, Stratum A, Level 1	1

WARE GROUP II (N=9)

Paste

- Temper:* The sherds in this ware group are tempered with medium to coarse subangular to rounded sand, with some larger particles included. The percentage of temper ranges from 1% to about 10%.
- Texture:* The paste is homogeneous, gritty, and quite hard. Breaks are regular but generally do not occur along coil lines. However, coil breaks occur.

Color

- Exterior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 5/3 brown to 7.5YR 7/4 pink; 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
- Core:* Munsell: 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown to 7.5YR 6/0 gray
- Interior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown to 7.5YR 7/4 pink; 10YR 7/3 very pale brown

Surface Treatment

- Exterior:* Exterior surfaces are cordmarked. Cords are closely spaced and are somewhat thicker and more tightly S-twisted than those of Ware Group I. They are generally placed perpendicular to the rim, but may be diagonal. One sherd has been overmarked at a slight angle and the cords of the over paddling are widely spaced (5-10 mm.)
- Interior:* Smoothed, with no striations. In some cases, the temper protrudes above the surface.

Form

- Lip:* No data.
- Rim:* No data.
- Body:* No data on vessel shape. Sherd thickness ranges from 6 to 8 mm.
- Base:* No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	97/58/40	Unit 196, Stratum A, Level 2	2
BPZ	97/58/69	Block 16, Stratum B/C	2
BPZ	97/58/58	Unit 233, Stratum A, Level 1	2
BPZ	98/2/35	Unit 258, Stratum A, Level 1	1
BPZ	98/2/418	Unit 377, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	98/2/305	Unit 351, Stratum B, Level 2	1

Comments

This ware group closely resembles the description of Ceramic Lot #26 from the Dover Bypass study done by Griffith and Artusy in the mid-1970s (Griffith and Artusy 1976). They concluded that this lot should be classified with the similar crushed-quartz-tempered sherds of the Hell Island type.

WARE GROUP III (N=11)

This ware group probably represents a single vessel, but is unlike any other ware group in the collection.

Paste

Temper: The temper is a fine sand, well dispersed through the paste.
Texture: The sherds in this group have a fine, homogeneous, smooth paste, with no evidence of coil breaks.

Color

Exterior: Munsell: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown to 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown
Core: Munsell: 7.5YR 6/0 gray
Interior: Munsell: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

Surface Treatment

Exterior: The exterior surface is impressed with a loosely woven fabric with a coarse, flat warp and a fine weft. The weft cords appear to be Z-twisted.
Interior: Smoothed, with no striations.

Decoration

There are diagonal, cord-wrapped stick impressions spaced 5 mm. apart at the rim.

Form

Lip: V-shaped.
Rim: Straight.
Body: Vessel body appears to be globular and not more than about 10 cm. in diameter. The range in sherd thickness is 6-8 mm.
Base: Appears to be rounded.

Puncheon Run Site Context

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	98/2/877	Unit 392, Stratum C, Level 3	11

Comments

Although this vessel resembles well-documented Late Woodland miniature pots, the paste is more like the paste of sherds from Area 2 at the Lums Pond Site, dated to ca. 800 BC (Petraglia et al. 1998:127). The sherds described here were found in a stratigraphic position that suggests an Early Woodland date.

WARE GROUP IV (N=6)

Paste

- Temper:* The sherds in this ware group are tempered with finely crushed fragments of an unidentified stone that is made up of both dark- and light-colored fragments. The temper composes as much as 10% of the paste.
- Texture:* The paste is generally very smooth. Sherd surfaces feel slightly gritty from sand included in the paste. Breaks are moderately even, with some evidence of coiling.

Color

The paste of this ware group is darker and more red than is usual for prehistoric ceramics of the Coastal Plain. Sherds in other ware groups display similar paste characteristics, indicating the possibility of a local clay source.

- Exterior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 5/4 brown to 7.5YR 6/6 reddish brown
- Core:* Munsell: Outer half is similar to exterior color. Interior half ranges from 7.5YR 4/0 dark gray to 7.5YR 3.0 very dark gray. The central core of one sherd is 7.5YR 4/2 dark brown.
- Interior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 5/4 brown to 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown

Surface Treatment

- Exterior:* Three of the sherds in this group are cordmarked, with S-twisted cords of moderate thickness (1-2 mm.) One of the cordmarked sherds may actually be impressed with a loosely woven or twined fabric. Two other sherds are net impressed, and the last is smoothed.
- Interior:* Smoothed.

Form

- Lip:* Rounded.
- Rim:* Straight.
- Body:* No data on vessel shape. Sherd thickness ranges from 9 to 11 mm.
- Base:* No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	98/2/14	Unit 250, Stratum C, Level 3	1
BPZ	98/2/71	Unit 263, Stratum B, Level 3, West half	1
BPZ	98/2/90	Unit 277, Stratum C, Level 4	1
Silo	98/2/1391	Feature 62, Feature Stratum A, South half	1
Fea. 30	98/2/1298	Unit 482, Stratum A, Level 1	1
BPZ	98/2/553	Unit 359, Stratum C, Level 3	1

WARE GROUP V (N=5)

Paste

- Temper:* Sherds in this group appear to have inclusions of differently colored clay or sherd fragments. Fragments that look like red ochre also occur.
- Texture:* The paste is generally very smooth. Sherd surfaces have a very slightly gritty feeling from sand included in the paste. Breaks are moderately even.

Color

The paste of this ware group is more red than is usual for prehistoric ceramics of the Coastal Plain. Sherds in other ware groups from the Puncheon Run Site also display similar paste characteristics, indicating the possibility of a local clay source.

- Exterior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 5/4 brown to 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
- Core:* Munsell: 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown to 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray
- Interior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 5/4 brown to 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray

Surface Treatment

- Exterior:* Exterior surface treatment is either cordmarked or net impressed. Cords on cordmarked sherds include finer (1 mm. diameter or less), moderately tight, S-twisted cords.
- Interior:* Smoothed.

Form

- Lip:* No data.
- Rim:* No data.
- Body:* No data on vessel shape. Sherd thickness ranges from 7 to 11 mm.
- Base:* No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	97/58/40	Unit 196, Stratum A, Level 2	2
Silo	98/2/1140	Feature 50	1
None	97/55/12	Unit 68, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	97/58/68	Block 15	1

Comments

Sherds in this ware group fall within the standard description of the Coulbourn ceramic type.

WARE GROUP VI (N=19)

Ware Type VIa (N=7)

Paste

- Temper:* The temper in sherds of this ware group consists of large (up to 6 mm. in diameter) fragments of crushed quartz pebbles. Pebble surfaces are clearly visible on some fragments.
- Texture:* The paste is generally lumpy. Sherd surfaces are uneven, with a slightly gritty feel. Breaks are irregular, but some coil breaks are evident. Stress cracks can be found around larger temper fragments.

Color

- Exterior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 7/3 to 7.5YR 7/4 pink. One sherd is 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown.
- Core:* Munsell: 7.5YR 2/0 black to 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown
- Interior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown to 7.5YR 8/3 pink

Surface Treatment

- Exterior:* Five of the sherds in this ware group are cordmarked on the exterior. Cords are 2-3 mm. thick and moderately twisted. Both S and Z twists appear to be represented, although impressions are not well defined. Two sherds appear to be net impressed.
- Interior:* Smoothed, with some indistinct evidence of scraping.

Form

- Lip:* Flat to rounded.
- Rim:* Straight.
- Body:* No data on vessel shape. Body sherd thickness ranges from 7 to 11 mm.
- Base:* No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	97/58/39	Unit 196, Stratum A, Level 1	1
Fea. 30	97/55/502	Unit 210, Stratum A, Level 1	1
Fea. 30	97/55/505	Unit 211, Stratum A, Level 1	1
Fea. 30	98/2/788	Unit 420, Stratum B, Level 2	1
Metate	98/2/505	Unit 390, Stratum B, Level 2, Artifact #1	1
Metate	98/2/931	Unit 437, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	97/55/438	Unit 160, Stratum A, Level 1	1

Comments

This ware group falls within the description of the Wolfe Neck ware.

Ware Type VIb (N=12)

Paste

Temper: The temper of sherds in this ware group consists of medium-sized (2-4 mm. in diameter) fragments of crushed quartz pebbles. Pebble surfaces are not evident.

Texture: The paste is somewhat ropey. Sherd surfaces are even, with a clayey to slightly gritty feel. Breaks are even, and obvious coil breaks are present.

Color

Exterior: Munsell: 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray to 7.5YR 7/4 pink

Core: Munsell: 7.5YR 3/0 very dark gray to 7.5YR 4/0 dark gray

Interior: Munsell: 7.5YR 4/2 brown to 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray

Surface Treatment

Exterior: Five of the sherds in this ware group are cordmarked on the exterior. Cords are moderately tightly S-twisted and approximately 2 mm. thick. Three sherds are net impressed, and one appears to be impressed with a fine twined fabric. The remaining sherds are partially smoothed.

Interior: Smoothed.

Form

Lip: Flat.

Rim: Straight.

Body: No data on vessel shape. Body sherd thickness ranges from 7 to 9 mm.

Base: No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	98/2/429	Unit 384, Stratum B, Level 2	1
Silo	98/2/593	Feature 68, Feature Stratum A, Level 1	2
Silo	98/2/868	Feature 66, Feature Stratum A, Level 5, NW Quad	1
Fea. 30	98/2/152	Unit 315, Stratum A, Level 1	1
Fea. 30	98/2/156	Unit 316, Stratum A, Level 1	1
Fea. 30	98/2/1353	Unit 478, Stratum A, Level 1	1
Metate	98/2/188	Unit 330, Stratum C, Level 3	1
Metate	98/2/361	Unit 370, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	97/55/5	Unit 61, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	97/55/46	Unit 95, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	97/55/163	Unit 117, Stratum A, Level 1	1

Comments

This ware group is similar to Ware Group VIa, except that the sherds are thinner and the temper is somewhat finer. There is no clearly defined association between the two groups of sherds, but both subgroups are clustered together in one part of the Feature 30 block.

WARE GROUP VII (N=1)

Paste

Temper: The temper in the only sherd of this ware group consists of large (up to 6 mm. in diameter) fragments of crushed quartz and other materials. Pebble surfaces are clearly visible on some fragments.

Texture: The paste is fairly homogeneous. The sherd surface is gritty in texture. Breaks are irregular.

Color

Exterior: Munsell: One sherd is 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown.

Core: Munsell: 7.5YR 2/0 black to 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown

Interior: Munsell: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown to 7.5YR 8/3 pink

Surface Treatment

Exterior: Smoothed.

Interior: Smoothed.

Form

Lip: No data.

Rim: No data.

Body: No data on vessel shape. Body sherd range in thickness from 7 to 11 mm.

Base: No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
None	97/55/21	Block 2, Surface, Artifact #4	1

Comments

Although only one sherd in this ware group has been identified, that sherd so clearly fits into the Popes Creek type that it has been described separately here. Popes Creek ceramics have also been found at the nearby Hickory Bluff Site.

WARE GROUP VIII (N=8)

Paste

- Temper:* The temper in sherds of this ware group consists of small (1-3 mm. in diameter) fragments of crushed quartz composing less than 1% of the paste. Occasional mica flakes are present.
- Texture:* The texture of sherds in this ware group is smooth and homogeneous. Breaks are even, but coil breaks are not apparent. Surfaces are very even.

Color

- Exterior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 5/2 brown through 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray to 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
- Core:* Munsell: 7.5YR 3/0 very dark gray to 7.5YR 7/4 reddish yellow
- Interior:* Munsell: 7.5YR 4/0 dark gray to 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

Surface Treatment

- Exterior:* Two of the sherds in this ware group are cordmarked, and two are marked with simple woven fabrics, one of which is very fine, and the other of which is basket-like. The remaining sherds are smoothed.
- Interior:* Smoothed.

Form

- Lip:* No data.
- Rim:* No data.
- Body:* No data on vessel shape. Body wall thickness ranges from 5 to 8 mm.
- Base:* No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	97/58/44	Unit 198, Stratum A, Level 1	1
BPZ	98/2/875	Unit 392, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	97/59/25	Unit 218, Stratum B, Level 2	2
None	97/51/73	STP A-9, Stratum A	1
None	97/59/12	Unit 214, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	97/59/21	Unit 217, Stratum A, Level 1	2

Comments

This ware group falls within the standard description of the Hell Island type.

WARE GROUP IX (N=13)

Paste

- Temper:* The temper in sherds of this ware group consists of coarsely crushed shell composing up to 10% of the paste. Fragments may be as large as 6 mm. across, as indicated by the impressions left on the surface of the sherd. The shell fragments themselves are completely leached away.
- Texture:* The paste for this ware group is smooth but has a laminated appearance because of the shell used as temper. The surface has a somewhat clayey feel. Breaks are irregular, but coil breaks are present.

Color

- Exterior:* Munsell: 10YR 6/3 pale brown to 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow
- Core:* Munsell: 10YR 2/1 black to 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown
- Interior:* Munsell: Divided between interior and exterior colors

Surface Treatment

- Exterior:* The exterior is either cordmarked, with a coarse (2 mm. diameter), lightly S-twisted cord, or smoothed.
- Interior:* Smoothed.

Form

- Lip:* No data.
- Rim:* No data.
- Body:* No data on vessel shape. Vessel wall thickness ranges from 8 to 11 mm.
- Base:* No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	98/2/425	Unit 376, Stratum C, Level 3	10
None	97/55/1	Unit 57, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	97/55/41	Unit 90, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	97/55/474	Unit 167, Stratum A, Level 1	1

Comments

This ware group falls within the standard description of the Mockley type.

WARE GROUP X (N=13)

Paste

- Temper:* Shell fragments in this ware group are more finely crushed than in Ware Group IX and represent no more than 5% of the paste. The shell is completely eroded away.
- Texture:* The paste for this ware group is smooth, with a somewhat clayey feel. Breaks are regular, and coil breaks are present.

Color

- Exterior:* Munsell: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown to 10YR 7/3 pale brown
- Core:* Munsell: same as exterior color
- Interior:* Munsell: same as exterior color

Surface Treatment

- Exterior:* Most of the undecorated sherds (N=5) are smoothed. Two sherds are cordmarked with fine (1 mm.), closely spaced, S-twisted cords. One sherd is net impressed, and another is fabric impressed.
- Interior:* Smoothed.

Decoration

- Exterior:* Two sherds display incised decoration. One has parallel lines only, and the other has parallel lines topped by short vertical lines at the rim.

Form

- Lip:* Rounded to tapering.
- Rim:* Straight.
- Body:* No data on vessel shape. Vessel wall thickness ranges from 6 to 9 mm.
- Base:* A single basal sherd suggests a rounded base.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	97/58/37	Unit 195, Stratum B, Level 2	1
BPZ	97/58/40	Unit 196, Stratum A, Level 1	3
BPZ	98/2/57	Unit 260, Stratum B, Level 2	1
BPZ	98/2/417	Unit 343, Stratum C, Level 3	2
Metate	98/2/493	Unit 386, Stratum A, Level 1	1
Metate	98/2/642	Unit 417, Stratum B, Level 2	1
None	97/55/412	Unit 153, Stratum A, Level 1	1
None	97/55/483	Unit 205, Stratum A, Level 1	1
COB	97/58/31	Unit 192, Stratum Ap, Level 1	1
BPZ	97/58/69	Block 16, Stratum B/C	1

Comments

For the most part, this ware group falls within the standard description of the Townsend type. Cordmarked sherds are generally assigned to the Mockley type regardless of paste characteristics. However, it has long been recognized that there may not be a sharp distinction between these two types.

WARE GROUP XI (N=72)

Ware Type XIa (N=22) (21 sherds are from the same context and may be from one vessel)

Paste

Temper: The temper consists of fragments of steatite ranging in size from very fine to as much as 8 mm. across. The temper composes approximately 5% of the paste.
Texture: Surfaces are smooth and soapy because of the temper. Breaks range from straight and even, to curved or irregular. A coil break is apparent on one sherd, which appears to be from a conoidal vessel. The interior surface is uneven.

Color

Exterior: Munsell: 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray to 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Core: Munsell: 7.5YR 3/2 dark gray to 7.5YR 4/2 dark brown
Interior: Munsell: 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray to 7.5YR 6/4 light brown

Surface Treatment

Exterior: The exterior surfaces are marked with overlapping cord impressions at nearly right angles. The cords are fine (1 mm.) and moderately to loosely S-twisted.
Interior: Smoothed with occasional evidence of scraping.

Form

Lip: Flattened.
Rim: Straight.
Body: A single sherd from the Buried Plowzone area appears to be from a conoidal vessel. There is no clear data on the shape of the vessel from Feature 69. Vessel wall thickness ranges from 6 to 9 mm.
Base: No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	97/58/43	Unit 197, Stratum B, Level 2, Artifact #1	1
Silo	98/2/559	Feature 69, Feature Stratum A, Level 1, North half	1
Silo	98/2/571	Feature 69, Feature Stratum B, Level 4	1
Silo	98/2/578	Feature 69, Feature Stratum B, Level 5	5
Silo	98/2/581	Feature 69, Feature Stratum B, Level 6	5
Silo	98/2/582	Feature 69, Feature Stratum B, Level 7	3
Silo	98/2/583	Feature 69, Feature Stratum B, Level 8	1
Silo	98/2/739	Feature 69, Feature Stratum A, South half	2
Silo	98/2/1333	Feature 69, Feature Stratum A, Level 8 (second bisection)	1
Silo	98/2/1335	Feature 69, Feature Stratum A, South half	1
Silo	98/2/1336	Feature 69, Feature Stratum B, South half	1

Crossmends

98/2/581 to 98/2/583
98/2/581 to 98/2/582
98/2/571 to 98/2/581

Comments

This type falls within the standard description of the Selden Island type.

Ware Type XIb (N=50) (47 sherds are from the same context and may be from one vessel)

Paste

Temper: The steatite temper fragments in this type range in size from very fine to 5 mm. across. The temper fragments compose 5 to 15% of the paste.
Texture: The paste in this ware group is slightly ropey. The surfaces are smooth and somewhat soapy feeling because of the temper. No coil breaks are evident.

Color

Exterior: Munsell: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown to 7.5YR 7/4 pink
Core: Munsell: 7.5YR 5/2 brown to 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray
Interior: Munsell: 7.5YR 5/2 brown to 7.5YR 7/3 pink

Surface Treatment

Exterior: The exterior surface is smoothed and sometimes scraped.
Interior: Smoothed and sometimes scraped.

Form

Rim: No data.
Body: No data on vessel shape. Vessel wall thickness ranges from 6 to 10 mm.
Base: No data.

Puncheon Run Site Contexts

Area	Catalog No.	Provenience	No. Sherds
BPZ	98/2/429	Unit 384, Stratum B, Level 2	1
Silo	98/2/559	Feature 69, Feature Stratum A, Level 1, North half	2
Silo	98/2/562	Feature 69, Feature Stratum A, Level 2	2
Silo	98/2/565	Feature 69, Feature Stratum A, Level 3	2
Silo	98/2/571	Feature 69, Feature Stratum B, Level 4	4
Silo	98/2/576	Feature 69, Feature Stratum C, Level 4	1
Silo	98/2/1333	Feature 69, Feature Stratum A, Level 8, Second bisection	11
Silo	98/2/1334	Feature 69, Feature Stratum B, Second bisection	3
Silo	98/2/1335	Feature 69, Feature Stratum A, South half	12
Silo	98/2/1336	Feature 69, Feature Stratum B, South half	10
Silo	98/2/740	Feature 85, Feature Stratum A, Level 1, East half	1
Silo	98/2/863	Feature 85, Feature Stratum A, Level 5, East half	1

Comments

This type falls within the standard description of the Marcey Creek type.