RITUAL AND POWER: EXAMINING THE ECONOMY OF MOUNDVILLE'S RESIDENTIAL POPULATION

by

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ABSTRACT

Household craft production and consumption play a key role in modeling the degree of economic control at Moundville. If production was household or corporately centered, then both utilitarian and non-utilitarian artifact classes should have a dispersed distribution of consumption across the site. If artifact production was organized at the polity level by elites, then artifact classes associated with elites should have a restricted distribution of consumption in specific areas where elite-controlled production occurred. To understand the way that craft production and consumption were negotiated at Moundville, this study examines data from off-mound residential areas excavated as part of four seasons of the Early Moundville Archaeological Project (EMAP). There are three objectives to examining and analyzing these data. The first objective is a site wide consumption pattern gathered from previous investigations at Moundville. The second objective is subsurface sampling, which allows for a site-wide comparison of the abundance of artifact classes through an observation of density measurements. The third objective, the excavation units, provides distribution, abundance, and context data that are compared across different areas Moundville and different contexts. The data lend evidence to suggest that certain expectations of the political economy model are not adequately represented in off-mound areas. First, there is evidence for both non-utilitarian crafts and production debris in residential middens, including abundances that are comparable to mound-top data. Second, craft production is found in domestic areas, and does not seem to be concentrated in specific areas of the site. With regards to ritual economy models, the data did not follow the pattern suggested by Kelly's Osage model, which focused stages of production; rather, Knight's mode

that sees differing corporate groups specializing in specific goods with complementary exchange is a better fit with certain aspects of my data. Utlimately, data from the three objectives indicate variation in the amounts of locally available goods, but with nonlocal goods, there is an overwhelming pattern of redundancy through time. To best account for this pattern, I propose an alternative ritual economy model, ritual replication, which I feel best accounts for the pattern of redundancy in artifact classes across Moundville's habitation areas.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION: UNDERSTANDING SCALES OF ECONOMIC CONTROL IN EARLY MIDDLE-RANGE SOCIETIES

Much of the research on complex societies at Moundville and other Mississippian centers has taken a top-down approach to understanding ancient economies (Service 1975; Earle 1977; Peebles and Kus 1977, and Carniero 1981). Inherent in these top-down approaches are ideas of centralized control over economic resources, those necessary for daily life and those resources that function as wealth items. But were Mississippian societies economically structured in this way? Was control over resources the dominant source of a chief's power? Or was the economy of Mississippian societies more decentralized, with more open access to resources than these top-down approaches suggest? Through my dissertation research, I seek to answer these large-scale questions regarding complex societies with reciprocal and redistributive forms of exchange using Moundville as the site of my archaeological investigations.

Moundville is situated on a high terrace overlooking the Black Warrior River, spanning the divide of present day Tuscaloosa and Hale counties in west-central Alabama (Figures 1 and 2). The site is environmentally unique in a number of ways. It is well above the 100-year flood level and yet direct access to the river was available (Knight and Steponaitis 1998:2). Access to the flora and fauna associated with both the hilly terrain of north Alabama and the flat coastal plains of the south would have been easy for Moundville's inhabitants. Moundville was occupied from A.D. 1120 until A.D. 1540 and during this time span the role of the civic center within the

Figure 1. Location of Moundville within Alabama.

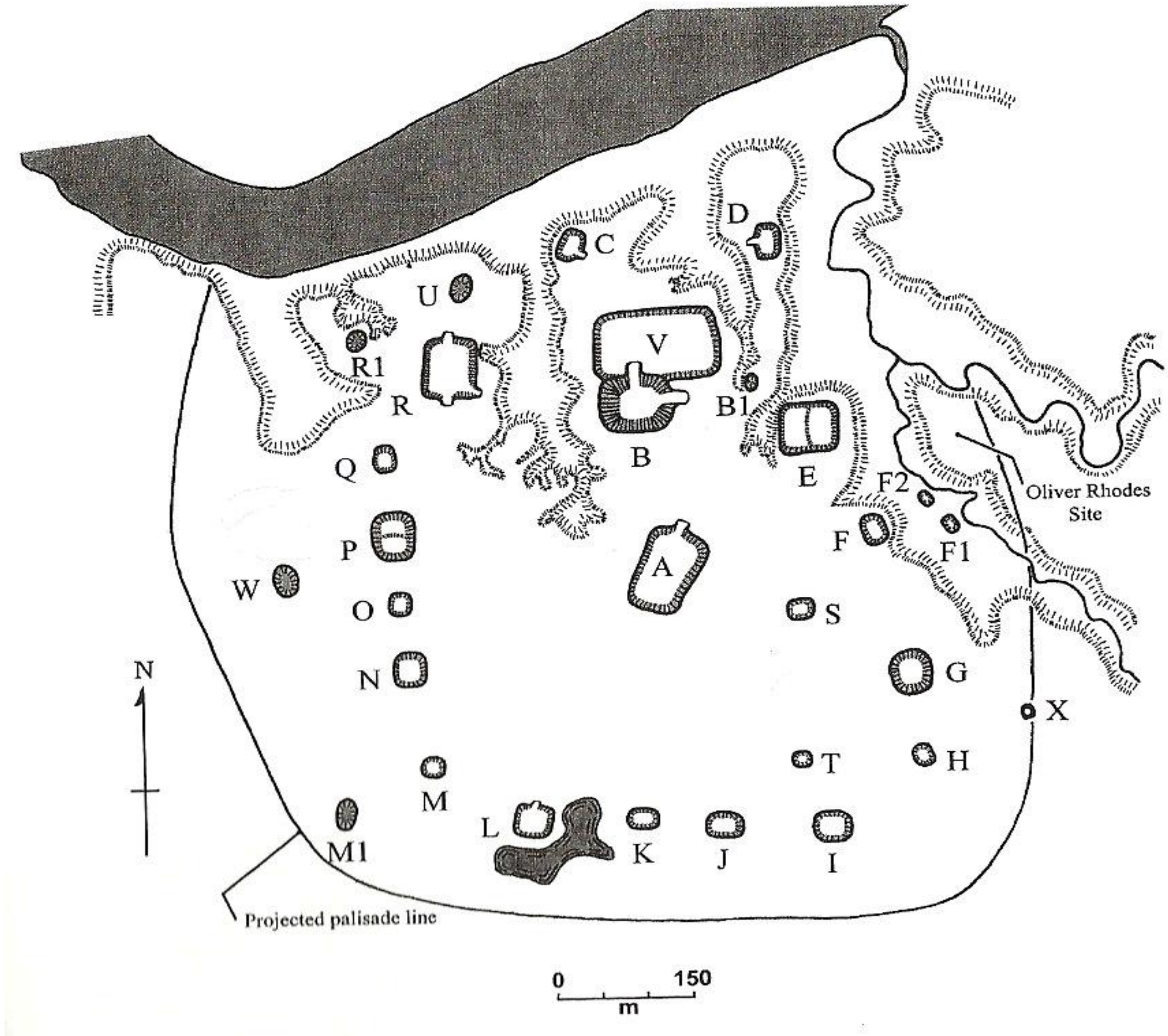

Figure 2. Planview Map of Moundville (from Knight and Steponaits 1998:3).

lives of those inhabiting the larger river valley underwent many changes. Knight and Steponaitis (1998:8) provide a chronology of developmental stages that spans the intensification of local production, to initial centralization, to regional consolidation, to paramountcy entrenchment, and ultimately to the collapse and reorganization of people on the landscape. The site plan of Moundville consists of at least 29 earthen mounds, expansive residential areas, and borrow pits, all enclosed within a constructed wooden palisade (Figure 2). The site itself is approximately 75 hectares surrounded by the palisade, which makes it a “compact, bounded settlement” similar to other fortified Mississippian centers (Knight and Steponaitis 1998:3). As representative of a Mississippian polity, my research at Moundville can begin to answer some of the questions regarding the economy of middle range societies.

Evaluating Competing Economic Models at Prehistoric Moundville

To begin evaluating the economy of Moundville, Dr. John H. Blitz developed the Early Moundville Archaeological Project or EMAP. My role in EMAP began in the fall of 2005, when I served as the field school Graduate Teaching Assistant (GTA). At that time we excavated to the south of Mound R. Excavations continued in the summer of 2006 with the help of the Alabama Museum of Natural History Summer Expedition. The summer work was focused on the raised area to the west of Mound M known as M1. The last season of EMAP to be included in this dissertation was the field season of fall 2006, where I also served as GTA on the field school, excavating the residential areas surrounding Mounds J and K. In each excavation area of Moundville, there were two phases of excavation, extensive subsurface sampling and unit excavations. Subsurface sampling through shovel testing determines the spatial distribution and range of economic activities of off-mound residential areas. The excavation units further contribute to the range of economic activities through intensive artifact sampling. With the shovel test sampling, our goal was to utilize data from the hectare tract to generate density maps that document the spatial distribution of residential remains in previously unexplored areas of Moundville. The excavation units focused on midden deposits in residential areas, previously identified in our shovel test survey. These block excavations allow for increased sample size and introduce a diachronic comparison of the residential areas. My dissertation data generated through EMAP are essential to understanding the economy of Moundville. Prior to this study, off-mound residential data had not been gathered using modern excavation techniques. These data are necessary to truly assess the political economy model advanced for Moundville and to begin to answer the bigger questions regarding the role of the elite in the economy of Moundville's residential population.

Evaluating Competing Economic Models at Prehistoric Moundville

Previous work at Moundville has centered on ideas of hierarchy as understood by mortuary practices (Peebles 1974), settlement size (Peebles and Kus 1977; Steponaitis 1978), and the intersection of political and economic control (Welch 1991, 1996; Knight and Steponaitis 1998). Increasingly however, archaeological evidence at these sites point to alternative mechanisms for the circulation of prestige or display goods. This dissertation is concerned specifically with the abundance and distribution of these prestige goods, or highly crafted durable goods of limited use and quantity and the utilitarian tools used to make them. At Moundville, archaeologists have begun to look for evidence of differences in household activities and residential remains to address heterarchical variation in social status and wealth in the creation and maintenance of social inequality (Knight 2010; Blitz 1993a, 2007; Thompson 2007; Wilson 2008). These alternative studies question whether the political economy model fails to account for the variability seen at Moundville regarding non-elite access to subsistence and prestige goods, as well as evidence for non-elite participation in ceremonial or ritual activities. This shift in focus towards non-elite activities and community studies is part of a larger trend away from centralized political economy explanations to include ideology and ceremonialism – a ritual economy – when discussing modes of production, consumption, and exchange (Blitz 2007; Knight 2010; Kelly 2006; Wells 2006; Mills 2004; Speilmann 2002).

The goal of my dissertation project is to examine artifact abundance and distribution data to ascertain where the Moundville economy lies on a scale of elite control of prestige, wealth, and utilitarian goods, with centralized economy models at one end and decentralized economy models at the other end of the spectrum. Inherent in the definition of political economy models is the concept of an economy that as Feinman (2004:2) notes "transcends domestic groups." Feinman (2004:2) defines political economy as economical relations that fund and support hierarchical institutions. Centralized control of resources by elites is a major assumption of the Moundville political economy model (Welch 1991); however, some archaeologists reject the claim that Mississippian elites held centralized economic control over resources (Cobb 2000; Muller 1997). Recent research (Knight 2010; Thompson 2007, 2009; Blitz 2007; Wilson 2008) suggests that the Moundville political economy model advanced by Welch (1991) fails to account for the variability in artifact distribution and abundance, a proposal first advanced by Blitz (1993a:181). Access to goods and resources plays an essential part in evaluating Welch's political economy model because many of the model's conclusions are based on unverified assumptions tied to control over utilitarian and nonlocal goods. These assumptions require further evaluation at Moundville.

At the opposite end of the spectrum of prestige economy models lay a suite of theoretical frameworks, called ritual economy models, which ascertain the ways in which community members negotiated economic practices through ritual obligations and ceremonialism. I will utilize Wells' (2006:284) definition of ritual economy: a "theoretical construct that concerns the materialization of socially negotiated values and beliefs through acquisition and consumption aimed at managing meaning and shaping interpretation." Rather than seeing elites wielding control over a centralized economy, in a ritual economy the focus is on the manipulation of knowledge and ideology through elite or kin group control over symbols or the ceremonies and rituals themselves. Thus a basic contention of the ritual economy model is that economy and political power is embedded in ritual, not separate from it. While societal values and ritual beliefs do not preserve directly in the archaeological record, ideology is materialized in certain artifact classes and contexts (e.g., DeMarrais et al. 1996).

I propose to evaluate these competing models through measures of spatial distribution and abundance for specific artifact classes at the Moundville site. Artifact classes to be analyzed include those that have previously been categorized as restricted to an elite status or rank as wealth or prestige items: nonlocal pottery, non-local flaked stone, decorated/burnished pottery, stone paint palettes, pendants and ornaments of various materials, greenstone celts, and minerals such as mica, galena, and hematite. I will also be analyzing artifact classes that have been consistently regarded as utilitarian: local cherts, local groundstone, and burnished and unburnished pottery. However, I intend to challenge assumptions regarding elite versus non-elite and utilitarian versus non-utilitarian items by viewing all artifacts as socially and ritually significant at the household and/or community level.

Understanding the meaning and value of artifact classes required a contextual approach to analyses. My data derive from four distinct cultural contexts at the Moundville site: non-mound habitation (household) contexts, mound contexts, plaza contexts, and mortuary contexts. Mound and mortuary data derive from previously published sources, while new excavation data from non-mound habitation and plaza areas are generated by the EMAP project. Data from non-mound habitation contexts, especially residential middens, have not received sufficient analysis compared to mortuary and mound contexts, yet have the potential to reveal how socially valued goods and ritual would have been articulated, or produced and utilized, at the household level. In ritual economy models, both utilitarian and nonutilitarian goods would have been socially valued, and by extension, household production and consumption would have been ritually embedded through ideas of community-based social obligations, as well as rituals that could have taken place at the household level. Therefore, the distribution and abundance of local stone and coarse ware pottery is as essential to understand as nonlocal stone, burnished pottery, and other highly crafted or exotic goods.

Comparison of non-mound artifact frequencies with mound top data also allows for an evaluation of prestige economy models. Moundville's residential groups are an important place to examine alternative prestige economy models because residential artifact distribution and abundance are proximity measures of craft production and consumption. Along the continuum of social hierarchy, corporate or kin groups that amassed and produced more food and valued goods would have held an advantage in the competitive arena of feasts or ceremonial activities and gift giving (Blitz 1993:80), ultimately reflecting social and political power.

Ultimately, neither a political economy model nor a ritual economy model considered alone may fully account for the variability in organization of power at Moundville. Control over economic resources and access to political power would have been negotiated differently at different times, and between different social segments; therefore, I expect Moundville phases to reflect shifting power strategies. These differences will map onto changing production, consumption and exchange practices at Moundville such that the various artifact classes examined will reflect different functions, significance, and value through time (Knight 1998). Only by evaluating the competing models within specific time frames, such as the differences between the Moundville I phases with phases II and III, will it be possible to determine where on the political-ritual economic spectrum of control that a particular artifact class falls, and if possible what group at Moundville retained that control.

Anthropological Significance of the Research Problem

The anthropological significance of my dissertation project centers on examining what DeMontmollin (1989:1) would call one of the "evergreen questions" in archaeology: how and under what circumstances were social inequalities maintained and negotiated in complex societies? Control of economic resources by elites is often suggested as the strategy that allowed for the creation and maintenance of social inequalities inherent in early complex societies (Earle 1997). Although the political economy model is dependent on elite control of resources, the model has not adequately tested at Moundville with excavations directed specifically at documenting the distribution of resources throughout residential portions of the Moundville site.

I will examine this question with data from Moundville, with a specific focus on the economy. To examine this overarching question I am utilizing political economy and ritual economy models as ends of a spectrum of control. At opposite ends of this spectrum lie the extreme strategies of power and authority: exclusionary versus inclusionary leadership, centralized versus decentralized activities, hierarchical versus heterarchical authority, and restricted verses open access to goods. Exclusionary leadership and restricted access to prestige goods is inherent in political economy models; whereas ritual economy models expect more heterarchical authority, such as kin groups or councils, and communal or open access to most goods (Blanton et al. 1996).

As noted above, exclusionary or individually centered leadership relies on centralization as a key component, and this type of economic control is inherent in political economy models. Centralization is defined as "the degree to which activities were concentrated in one place" or "the relative amount of flow that is accounted for a single node or site (Kowalewski et al. 1983:43, 35). In highly centralized economies the flow of goods, especially foods and highly crafted goods, is controlled by the chief or paramount leader. It is also assumed that access to some items is restricted to an elite class or ranked social stratum. Whereas, in ritual economy models, the production and distribution of certain crafted goods are decentralized and corporately based with the overall organization of production being dispersed until ceremonial or ritual obligation dictates the inclusionary pooling and contributing of resources.

The concept of heterarchy corresponds well with ritual economies, where there exists a network of social segments sharing common goals in which each social segment shares the same horizontal position of power and authority (ranking of persons within each segment may be present). This ranking of people within corporate descent groups is essential to modeling ritual economy for Moundville, as social stratification is evident in mortuary studies and the organization of mounds. Socially, a heterarchy distributes privilege and decision-making among participants, while a hierarchy assigns more power and privilege to the members high in the structure (Crumley 1995). Hierarchy is defined as "ranked, multiple levels of social or political positions". The key concepts of heterarchy do not negate hierarchy, which is present at Moundville, but rather, hierarchy is one facet of heterarchy. As Scarborough et al. (2003:xiv) suggest, "not all information or services or material exchange travels along routinized vertical pathways between members of a group." Rather, the authors see societal units that are neither structurally rigid nor static in time, and therefore information, services, and material goods pass rapidly between and within groups at all societal levels. It is this picture of the production and consumption of material goods within Moundville's residential population, and between those living on mound-tops that is essential to my study. Material goods in the form of prestige items, which would be the most restricted, wealth items that can be obtained in varying quantities by differing members of the society and finally utilitarian goods, which all members of the society would have access to (Table 1).

Table 1. The Spectrum of Production and Consumption for the Differing Artifact Classes.

	Prestige Goods	Wealth Items	Utilitarian Goods
Production	Highly restricted and small scale.	Concentrated among certain groups or individuals, moderate scale of availability.	Ubiquitous throughout all groups, large scale availability.
Consumption	Low level, restricted to elites or people of influence.	Mainly restricted to elites but also present in smaller quantities in many or most households in heterarchical societies.	Open access and found throughout all households.

Ideas of status and wealth are often conflated, and therefore wealth is an important facet when discussing a spectrum of complexity (LeCount 1999). Peebles (1974) grouped Moundville's social organization into a majority and a minority based on funerary wealth. The status of the majority was determined by age, sex, and achievement, versus the minority whose status was ascribed. Also within this minority there was a third group of paramount male leaders that Peebles concluded was the highest echelon of Moundville elites. Blitz (1993a:25) has noted however that artifacts cannot be assumed to map directly onto positions of social status. Another way of viewing artifact associations then is to view them as either wealth or prestige items. Prentice (1987:198) notes that prestige items are restricted and can be viewed as essential badges of position. Access to these prestige or status items is based solely on social rank, and they are rarely exchanged. Prentice (1987:198) distinguishes wealth items from prestige items by their ubiquity but also for their intrinsic value. Both status markers and wealth can confer prestige, but prestige items are restricted in their distribution and perhaps production, whereas wealth items can be accrued by all but still retain a social value due to limited circulation within broader society. This social value remains because of a connection to people who hold an office or have achieved great influence during their lifetime. This dichotomy can be examined at Moundville through an analysis of production evidence, distributional and abundance data, and a comparison of where and in what context artifact classes cluster at Moundville. Utilitarian items, the third class of artifacts I examine, are accessible to all. Utilitarian goods are those essential to everyday life that are produced domestically from locally available materials. Ideas of prestige and wealth, as well as, the organization of utilitarian goods are key to understanding where Moundville's economy lies along a continuum of control and complexity. In political economy models wealth is expected to be concentrated in elite residences and burials; whereas in ritual economy models wealth items may be more dispersed throughout social groups. This does not mean that all artifact classes in a ritual economy have unrestricted or uncontrolled access. Because control of ideology by an elite class or those in power, not economic resources, is considered the basis of power and authority in the ritual economy model, access to highly symbolic ritual items that represent or confer esoteric knowledge will be restricted to those individuals who organize the ceremonials and rituals, have specific roles in the rituals, and derive their authority from these roles.

Ultimately in this dissertation, I hope to account for the variation in Moundville's residential economy, without forcing all the variable artifact evidence into one or the other models. Rather, I hope to show through abundance and distribution measures where specific artifact classes fall along a scale of prestige, wealth, and utilitarian items.

Overview of Moundville Archaeology

Moundville was a household name in the early twentieth century, thanks to the work of Clarence Bloomfield Moore (1905, 1907), and his interest in the elaborate artifacts of Moundville. During the Great Depression, in the 1930s the Alabama Museum of Natural History undertook large scale excavations that included the roadway, administration building, and the museum parking area, which Greg Wilson (2008) analyzed for his dissertation. Hundreds of Mississippian structures and thousands of artifacts were recovered during these excavations (Wilson 2008:30). Christopher Peebles utilized the artifact and burial data from these excavations to suggest that Moundville was a highly stratified paramount chiefdom with a surplus production of maize controlled by elites (Peebles 1971, 1974, 1978; Peebles and Kus 1977; Steponaitis 1978). Peebles seminal mortuary studies identified two major social groupings: a superordinate segment based on ascribed status and a subordinate segment based on achieved status. These two grouping were further defined as a low-rank majority whose status was determined by age, sex, and achievement and a high-rank minority of ascribed status, with richly adorned adults from mounds, who are assumed to be paramount leaders derived from the superordinate group. This picture of Moundville as a paramount chiefdom was further supported by work in the late 1970s and 1980s that included regional survey (Bozeman 1982), chronological studies (Steponaitis 1983), and further subsistence studies (Scarry 1986). These extensive excavations and collections work suggested a three-tiered settlement hierarchy with the multiple-mound center of Moundville, subordinate single-mound sites, and small, dispersed farmsteads.

In the 1990s, an NSF-sponsored project of the University of Alabama explored the form, function, and history of the mounds (Astin 1996; Markin 1994; Knight 1995, 2002, 2004; Taft 1996). Based on these investigations, a new history of Moundville was proposed in which the site was transformed from a populated, fortified capital town (A.D. 1200-1300) to a less populated necropolis (A.D. 1300-1450). Also in the 1990s, excavations along the Riverbank relating to the conference building renewed attention to early residential areas at Moundville (Scarry 1995, 1998; Ryba 1997). More recently, archived materials from Depression-era off-mound excavations have been re-examined (Barrier 2007; Marcoux 2000; Johnson 2005; Phillips 2006; Wilson 2001, 2008; Wilson et al. 2003). My work can add to this interest in the off-mound residential areas at Moundville through modern excavation techniques and a diachronic picture of the durable craft economy of the residential population.

Organization of the Study

To discuss these topics further, Chapter 2 presents the theoretical underpinnings of my dissertation work. The discussion centers on the way in which the economy has played a role in the evolution of theory relating to middle range societies, as well as a focus on political economy and ritual economy models. Chapter 3 involves a history and in depth discussion of research at Moundville and the ways in which more recent research calls into question the exacting control of Moundville's elites. Chapter 4 is an examination of previous work at Moundville relating to questions of artifact distribution. There is a specific focus on the work of Peebles (1974), Marcoux (2000) and Phillips (2006). Chapter 5 includes the data garnered through shovel testing, with distributional data and density maps. Through a discussion of the sampled hectares, a broad picture of artifact distributions is provided. Chapter 6 is a detailed discussion of the excavation units. The excavation units provide data that is both specific and capable of showing change through time within the residential areas of Moundville. Chapter 7 provides an interpretation of my findings and gaps in the research. My dissertation data are compared to Knight's mound-top data to provide a site-wide comparison of the economy. Additionally, Chapter 7 concludes the research and I suggest avenues for future work.

CHAPTER 2
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND RITUAL ECONOMY IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETIES: MOUNDVILLE AS A CASE STUDY

When discussing concepts of hierarchy and heterarchy within middle-range societies, economic relations are key to understanding the articulations of societal interactions. Seminal works by Fried (1967), Sahlins (1968, 1972), and Service (1962, 1975) highlighted the economy when developing their analytical frameworks (Feinman 2004). Yet another essential work when examining the economy of a given society is White (1959), with his three fundamental aspects of economic systems, production, exchange, and consumption. From these jumping off points, it is clear that when modeling the economy of Moundville's residential inhabitants that White's seminal tenets need to be accounted for. The nature of my data, excavated intact midden, allows for a discussion of consumption and production from residential areas at Moundville. It is important to examine the residential economy, as these households made up the majority of those living high above the Black Warrior River from A.D. 1000 until A.D. 1400. This chapter begins with an examination of chiefdom economy models and how these views have changed through time, as well as an examination of the theoretical history of Moundville specifically.

General Theoretical Underpinnings of Mississippian Economies

As scholars have recently suggested (Muller 1997; Blitz 2006; Pauketat 2008), Mississippian polities are extremely variable in size and social organization. Along a continuum there are small, politically decentralized societies without strong leadership, polities with large populations, where social stratification is based on non-kinship principles, and then societies with overt and direct evidence for a centralized political authority. The underlying theme of current research is how Mississippian range in variation from the large multi-mound centers, to single mound centers to smaller farmstead communities. Multi-mound centers, like Moundville, are the most variable in size and organization. As Pauketat (2008) has recently discussed, Cahokia is of a very different scale than that of Moundville or Etowah. Blitz (2006) also suggests that it is this variation that should lead Mississippian researchers to question previously held assumptions regarding the emergence of chiefdoms being tied to hereditary elites that maintain control over groups of people having unequal access to resources. It is this notion of control and access to resources that is at the center of my dissertation research.

As discussed above, one of the major assumptions of hierarchical centers is that populations were organized to ensure the efficient flow of tribute from household producers to chiefly elites (Blitz 1999:578). However, Blitz's (1999:578) examination of ethnohistorical data on Southeastern polities revealed "that basic political units oscillated between dispersed and clustered spatial distributions in an effort to accommodate the conflicting demands of autonomy and security." The oscillation of political units ensures that levels of economic autonomy were equally fluid. Therefore in middle-range societies, such as Mississippian polities, the concept of heterarchy is necessary to understanding the fluidity as noted by Blitz.

Crumley (1995:3) defines heterarchy as "the relation of elements to one another when they are unranked or when they possess the potential for being ranked in a number of different ways." She further (Crumley 1995:3) notes that the addition of the term heterarchy to the vocabulary of power relations reminds us that forms of order exist that are not exclusively hierarchical and that interactive elements in complex systems need not be permanently ranked relative to one another. Crumley's incorporation of heterarchy provides a way for archaeologists to model variability without obscuring and negating power relations in Mississippian societies. However, as Blitz (2008:5) states, "it is truly this divide between political hierarchy and heterarchy, centralized and decentralized economies, and economic and ideological power that shapes the theoretical perspectives in Mississippian archaeology." The following discussion focuses on these dichotomies as they exist in studies of the economies of prehistoric societies and their main adherents.

General Background on Political Economy

A general definition of political economy is defined as the relationship between individuals and society and between markets and the state, using methods drawn from economics, political science, and sociology. In modern society, political economy is concerned with how countries are managed, taking into account both political and economic factors. The application of political economy to Mississippian societies or other middle range societies is inherently related to concerns over the rise of social inequality and the role that the governing body or the chief played in the economy of the chiefdom. Earle (1977:217) in his seminal studies of Hawaiian chiefdoms set out the role of the chief as aggrandizers utilizing the "redistributive hierarchy" to finance political activity. As Earle (1997:70) states, "the core problem for the emergence of centrally organized and socially stratified societies must be the development of a political economy to finance the activities of new governing institutions." Applying these models of chiefdoms to Mississippian culture, Peebles and Kus (1977) established that Moundville was a ranked society through his in-depth burial analyses, and provided a set of testable correlates of ranked societies utilizing a cybernetics model to understand the organization of chiefdoms.

It is with this background that Welch approached the economy of the Moundville polity. At the outset Welch (1991:2) states that there is disagreement regarding the economic organization of chiefdoms, and he defines economic organization as “the patterns of production, distribution, and consumption of various sorts of goods.” Keeping these tenets in mind he then evaluated the suggested economic models ranging from the redistribution model, to the tributary model and also the prestige goods model. For the redistributive model, Welch focused on Service’s (1971, 1975) inclusion of redistribution as a core feature of chiefdoms. The key assumption in Service’s ideas of redistribution was that redistribution was a means of coordinating specialized producers. This implies that redistribution and reallocation is necessary because individual households were not self sufficient. After setting up this model of redistribution, Welch then presents data marshaled by Earle (1977) and Peebles and Kus (1977) that downplay the role of redistribution as Service (1971, 1975) specifically conceived of it, but essentially transfers the role of tribute and redistribution to serve as a power fund for the chief and the elite, Welch (1991:14) terms these models mobilization models.

The second model that Welch (1991) discusses is the tributary model, specifically Wright’s (1984) model in which he sees household production funding part-time or full-time specialist production supported by the chief. Ultimately, all of the craft goods remain within the control of the nobility, which commissioned them, and there is little exchange of wealth and prestige items between elites and commoners. The third model Welch (1991:18) presents is Frankenstein and Rowlands, (1978) prestige goods model. Welch (1991) distinguishes the Frankenstein and Rowland model from the other two models since the latter is not based on ethnographic data, but rather it is “based on the observation that political power is often associated with control over access to foreign goods that have been assigned a high status.” The main concepts of their prestige goods model are the control over access to external trade resources, and that the objects themselves are socially considered to be wealth items, which require the control over domestic items necessary for external trade. From these models, Welch (1991:21-22) sets up a series of testable questions that he applied to the Moundville case study. Ultimately his results differed from all of the suggested models, and Welch presented a model that combined the mobilization model for the subsistence sector and the prestige goods economy for crafted items. The following discussion looks specifically at the political economy model advanced for Moundville.

Moundville's Political Economy

Welch's (1991) political economy model advanced for Moundville proposes that patterns of craft production and redistribution should conform to a three-tiered settlement hierarchy of farmstead, local center, and the Moundville regional center (Welch 1991). Craft goods were grouped into two variables: utilitarian (i.e., common tools) and non-utilitarian (i.e., ornaments and ritual accoutrements), as well as local and non-local raw materials. Welch noted that utilitarian items made from local materials had a wide distribution and, therefore, he assumed that they were produced in common domestic contexts throughout the polity. He proposed that non-utilitarian items made of non-local materials, with a few notable exceptions, would be confined solely to Moundville. Welch's data suggested to him that these highly crafted goods were either imported whole or manufactured only at Moundville. Based on these findings, a political economy model was developed with craft production, distribution, and consumption under the centralized control of paramount leaders at Moundville. Welch proposed that Moundville elites extracted food and labor from commoner households (i.e.," provisioning") at Moundville as well as rural sites by rewarding them with access to a limited array of finished crafts controlled by elites, especially greenstone celts (axes) (Welch 1991:176-178). This hierarchical political economy model generates strong testable expectations about the production and distribution of certain artifacts at Moundville: 1) non-utilitarian crafts and associated production debris is unexpected in common domestic remains or other non-elite contexts; and 2) there will be concentrated areas of intense craft production at Moundville, with finished goods restricted to elite contexts segregated from non-elites (Welch 1991:163-167).

Archaeological Expectations of the Political Economy Model

Welch's political economy model has specific expectations about which artifact distributions should be found in four differing social contexts at Moundville: non-mound habitation (domestic household context), plaza (public context), mounds (corporate/elite/ceremonial context), and mortuary (individual and social group context (Table 2). In the political economy model, off-mound commoner domestic contexts should be void of flaked and ground stone of nonlocal greenstone and Fort Payne or other exotic chert, in varying levels of production. Rather, these worked stone items would be under the control of the elite and localized in specific production areas of the site, such as the area north of Mound R (Welch 1991, Wilson 2001). Additionally, highly decorated, nonlocal, and local burnished pottery should be absent, as the model suggests that these marked elite ostentation, and the skill and knowledge to create these finewares would not be located in generalized domestic contexts, but rather in restricted contexts that suggested specialists or some form of elite sponsorship. Non-utilitarian artifacts such as pendants, palettes, beads, and celts should also be absent in off-mound commoner contexts because, as Welch (1991:176-177) states, these non-utilitarian artifacts would have been centrally controlled and, therefore, not produced in domestic contexts. Welch's (1991) model was silent on the form of production and consumption that would occur in plaza contexts or in mound-top contexts. However, given the political economy model's interpretation of mounds as elite residences segregated from non-elites, the model would seem to predict the presence of exotic or locally crafted finished goods that served as elite markers. Ultimately, in this model, site level artifact distributions are tied to elites controlling the political system through the management and control of resources generated by commoners and, in turn, power is vested through the restriction of specialized, exotic goods that remain out of the grasp of the commoner population.

Table 2. Artifact Production, Consumption, and Exchange Patterns Expected in Welch's (1991) Political Economy Model

	Utilitarian Artifacts of Local Stone	**Utilitarian Artifacts of Nonlocal Stone**	**Serving Wares**	**Utilitarian Pottery**	**Non-Utilitarian Artifacts ("prestige goods")**
Non-Mound Habitation Context	**Production:** Household. **Consumption:** Household; unrestricted access. **Exchange**: Not discussed, but reciprocity inferred.	**Production:** Attached specialists; concentrated in specific locales or workshops. **Consumption**: With the exception of greenstone axes, not expected in non-elite residential middens, restricted access. **Exchange**: Redistribution; greenstone axes rewarded to commoners provisioning elites with food and labor.	**Production:** attached specialists; concentrated in specific locales or workshops. **Consumption**: Not expected in non-elite residential middens, these wares indicate elite obligations of serving and hosting feasts. **Exchange**: redistribution; elite-to-elite reciprocity inferred.	**Production:** Household. **Consumption:** Household; unrestricted access. **Exchange**: Not discussed, but reciprocity inferred.	**Production**: Attached specialists; concentrated in specific locales or workshops. **Consumption:** Utilized by a specific few at Moundville; not expected in non-elite residential middens, restricted access. **Exchange:** Redistribution/ elite-to-elite reciprocity.
Mound Context	Not discussed.	Not discussed.	Not discussed.	Not discussed.	Not discussed.
Plaza Context	Not discussed.	Not discussed.	Not discussed.	Not discussed.	Not discussed.
Mortuary (consumption)	Non-elite/ status or rank.	Achieved or ascribed elite status.	Elite status.	Non-elite/ commoner status or rank.	Elite status; Welch used Peebles' mortuary data to focus on the idea of centralization and control over the flow of specific goods.

According to Peebles and Kus (1977), if production was specialized and removed from the hands of the residential population and individual households, then there should be an area of localized manufacture, providing evidence for precinct or workshop areas. With specific regards to production, both Peebles (1978) and Welch (1991) focused on whether Moundville pottery was the result of some form of craft specialization and whether these specialists and their production were directly controlled by the chief. Both Welch (1991) and Peebles (1978) claim that there are off-mound areas of concentrated production (based on older excavations that found "fired areas", shell, clay, greenstone, and mica). Welch (1991) noted a group of six fired areas in an area west of Mound P, but considered this possible evidence of specialized pottery production to be tentative. The information regarding specialized production was essentially equivocal, with the best evidence coming from an examination of whole pots from burials bearing specific design motifs (Welch 1991: 149). This assumption of part-time pottery specialization was tied to van der Leeuw's (1981) study of the pottery techniques utilized by Moundville potters, where he ultimately concluded that the mold –made bottles required a higher degree of skill than the coiling method of the cooking vessels. However, Welch utilized Hardin's (1981) examination of decorative motifs as the most convincing argument for some form of specialization, in that certain similarities in design suggested a specific individual's hand. But Welch (1991:144) notes that based on the provenance of the majority of the pots (i.e. burials), there could be a bias in which potters' vessels were selected for burials.

Welch (1991) suggests some form of specialization with regards to nonlocal stone production at Moundville. He states that the area north of Mound R may have been the location of greenstone celt manufacture. The model suggests that some form of attached production might have occurred at Moundville, and that this would be evidenced by spatially restricted and concentrated areas of off-mound production such as the greenstone concentration north of Mound R. As noted earlier, the model is silent on the importance of mound-top contexts with regards to how artifacts should cluster spatially. Ultimately, Welch concluded that many of the assumptions tied to production contexts at Moundville were just that, assumptions. His findings with regards to craft production suggested a political economy model with a "form of prestige goods economy, in which most utilitarian items were produced domestically, most of the utilitarian items not produced domestically were produced at the paramount center, and most nonutilitarian items were produced at and/or restricted to the paramount center (Welch 1991:178)." At the time, Welch concluded that off-mound production contexts were ambiguous; now hopefully some of this murkiness will be clarified based on data drawn directly from residential habitation middens. What is relevant about my data is that unlike Welch, I have numerous within-site contexts generated by more recent excavations that can be compared both synchronically and diachronically.

Recent Critiques of Moundville's Political Economy Model

Three subsequent studies produced results that appear to contradict the Moundville political economy model (Welch 1991). Marcoux (2000) examined the distribution of highly crafted, non-utilitarian goods and associated production debris at Moundville and regional sites, restricting his study to collections dating to A.D. 1300-1450. The goal of his study was to test the applicability of prestige goods models, and additionally, to examine the level of political control over display goods within Mississippian societies. Marcoux analyzed the copper, shell, and stone items of costume and ritual accoutrements, which were the same artifact classes Peebles and Kus used to define the superordinate social segment, and most were from burial contexts. First, Marcoux (2000) found no evidence for concentrated production debris at Moundville as identified by Welch (1991), and Peebles and Kus (1977). Second, the volume of highly crafted goods recovered in excavations is far lower than what would be expected if these items were used in strategies of wealth accumulation or for regular payments of social debts, as found in prestige-goods economies. Like Welch, Marcoux determined that production of highly crafted, non-utilitarian goods was largely confined to the Moundville site in the A.D. 1300-1450 interval, but unlike Welch, he interprets this production as a low-level activity, largely restricted to elite, mound-top structures. In sum, Marcoux suggests that highly crafted, non-utilitarian "display goods" at Moundville were used as markers of status. This limited distribution and small quantities limit their role as exchange items and reduced the possibility that they could have been a primary source of economic power.

A second project that called into question some of the expectations of the distribution of artifacts in the Moundville political economy model was a study of greenstone celt production in off-mound residential contexts dating to the early Moundville polity (A.D. 1120-1300) (Wilson 2001). Like Marcoux, Wilson's search of Depression-era excavation data revealed no evidence of concentrated celt production debris, but instead produced evidence of recycled celt fragments misidentified by earlier researchers as preforms. Little evidence of greenstone celt production was found anywhere at the site. He concluded that greenstone tools had either been finished at the distant source outcrop or imported as late-stage preforms. The lack of concentrated greenstone production debris at Moundville is contrary to the expectations of the Moundville political economy model (Wilson 2001).

A third study by Barrier (2007) focused on the storing of surplus within the Moundville polity as indicated by the presence of oversize jars, and to examine the organization of surplus as it related to the Moundville political economy model. Barrier ultimately concluded that the inhabitants of Moundville's residential groups amassed greater amounts of surplus foods than the occupants of Hog Pen Mound, a single mound site within the larger polity. This finding questioned the assumptions inherent in Welch's political economy model relating to the control of food surpluses by elites as a way to retain power. As these three critiques suggest, the current political economy model of Moundville makes certain conclusions about the degree of centralized control of valued resources by elites that do not apply when off-mound residential areas are brought into the picture.

A second gap in the data that my research can address is regarding the comparison of mound and off-mound residential samples. Currently the political economy model is hampered by the lack of contemporaneous data. Both mound and off-mound data is required to test the model fully. My diachronic off-mound residential data is contemporaneous with Knight's (2010) mound data. A third hindrance that the previous critiques faced that my data can redress is the lack of standardized excavation techniques. My data can be utilized to compare the frequencies of basic artifact classes across differing contexts at Moundville. Ultimately these critiques highlight the importance of re-evaluating Moundville's economy, and the importance of considering alternative approaches to political economies such as ritual approaches.

Ritual Economy Model

In opposition to models that emphasize centralized economic control are approaches that focus more on ideology and ceremonialism, and the role objects played in the ritual economy (Mills 2004, Wells 2006, Speilmann 2002). According to Mills (2004) this approach is interested in examining how social inequalities are constructed, maintained, and defeated. As a theoretical construct, ritual economy models focus on how cultural agents materialize and challenge socially negotiated values and beliefs through ritual action (Wells 2006). Ritual economy models acknowledge agency and heterarchy, and interpret rank, leadership and production as decentralized across corporate groups. Ideology is materialized through valued goods that are manipulated and communicated through ritual exchange and performance. Rather than seeing apical elites wielding control over a centralized economy, in a ritual economy the focus is on the manipulation of knowledge and ideology by various individuals and corporate groups through control over symbols or the ceremonies and rituals themselves. As opposed to elite control over essential resources, ritual economy studies are concerned with examining the materializing of world view and belief, and the heterarchical nature of the struggle and conflict over establishing, conveying, and managing meaning and value (see Blanton et al. 1996; DeMarris et al.1996; LeCount 1999).

General Background on Ritual Economy

Much of the foundation for ritual economy models stems from Durkheim and Mauss and their contributions to the wider field of anthropology and sociology regarding solidarity and gift giving. Durkheim's concept of social solidarity is the backbone of modern theories on ritual economy. By social solidarity Durkheim (1893) meant the resulting force arising from participation in a shared system of beliefs and values, which molded and controlled individual behavior (McGee and Warms 2000:84). More specifically related to ritual economy models are the ideas of mechanical and organic solidarity. Mechanical solidarity sees families linked in dependent relationships of kinship bonds tied to debt, ritual obligation, and gift giving, which is where Mauss's influential work begins. Mauss's *The Gift* (1924) examines the nature of gift-giving as it is intimately tied to political and social economic obligations, and ultimately also tied back to Durkheim's ideas of social solidarity and interdependence. Mauss's work is relevant to ritual economy in that these economic prestations underlie all aspects of society, in other words ritual's role is to create inclusive integration of non-kin, which in turn increases community solidarity, which is essential in large polities with competing kin groups. As Mary Douglas (2001 [1924]:xvii) in the 2001 edition of *The Gift* notes, Durkheim and Mauss both also answered the question of how these obligations could change through time, noting that "changes in the organization of production radically transform system of categories and beliefs." This background of solidarity and integration of kin and non-kin, with diachronic change accounted for provided an essential background for those archaeologists interested in examining the economy of middle range premarket societies for which centralized, hierarchical models do not seem to fit.

Current Ritual Economy Models

In addition to Durkheim and Mauss, ritual economy models are framed by the work of Roy Rappaport who focused on the role of ritual in economic systems, specifically defining the ritual mode of production. Rappaport (1984:306) defined and studied the ritual mode of production among the Maring of Papua, New Guinea. He found that ritual among the Maring was not individually based or beneficial to specific individuals; rather, "the Maring ritual cycle stands against or constrains the economic and political goals of individuals and even of corporate groups" (Rappaport 1984:306). Rapport (1984:410) does suggest that the ritual cycle "constitutes, or at least codifies, the relations of production in Maring society." The ways in which ritual codifies the economy of the Maring is through the use of the environment, the division of labor, and the way in which goods are collected and dispersed (Rappaport 1984:410).

Archaeologist Katherine Spielmann was greatly influenced by Rapport's concept of ritual economy and examined the role of ritual in prehistoric societies. Dealing specifically with residential remains, Spielmann (2002) notes that domestic and socially valued goods can best be viewed along a continuum in that similar items may move in both the household, as well as, communal and ritual spheres. Spielmann (2002:195) is interested in documenting the ways in which people intensify their economic activities in response to the sustained demand engendered by communal and individual ceremonial obligation. Relevant to my research she focuses on the production of objects that are critical for ritual performance and yet at the same time may occur in everyday social transactions. The term she gives these objects that are necessary in ritual, is socially valued goods. Spiellman notes (2002:195) how the peculiar nature of demand from the ritual context influences the qualities of socially valued goods and how the scale of demand shapes the organization of their production. These are very important concepts for my distributional studies, how the nature of ritual affects the quality, scale, and organization of socially valued goods. So within the residential areas of Moundville a distributional comparison may be made between the quality (type of material), scale (amount), and organization (evidence for production).

In addition to providing a testable model of the distribution of socially valued goods, Spielmann (2002:196) attempts to account for the ritual practices present in everyday domestic life through the use of ritually charged symbols. This practice theory approach is essential to my research as I am interested not in the role of elites in ritual, but in the role of ritual in developing, maintaining, and renegotiating social relations at Moundville. Spielmann (2002:196) makes the essential point that although "prestige accrues to those who are adept at the acquisition and displays of social valuables, these valuables are far more than simply tokens of prestige. It is the sustained demand for these socially valued goods by women and men, by whole populations and not just aspiring leaders that underwrites the intensity and scale of craft production in small-scale societies." Therefore, although the leaders and elites of Moundville were focused intently on the ritual maintenance of their rule, the residential population was as interested in obtaining these socially valued goods, but to a lesser scale. The difference between Moundville elites and non-elites is not that non-elites could not obtain socially valued goods, but the fact that they could, but in smaller quantities. The question becomes how they obtained these goods. Did they directly produce them, or did elites exchange them with non-elites through ritual practices? My data can shed light on this scale of access in a comparison to Knight's (2010) mound top data.

Another important suggestion of Spielmann's (2002:198) work is that complexity in certain artifact classes can be obscured by the dichotomy of subsistence and wealth. Her example is worked stone, in that worked stone often is found in the household and ceremonial realm. A key point in this discussion relevant to my research is that "accumulation is not the object of acquiring socially valued goods. Instead, they are kept relatively constant exchange through ceremonial prestations" (Spielmann 2002:198). This can be viewed in my study if the distribution of certain artifact classes is comparable in amount, as well as constant through time, then the ritual economy model may be a more valid model for explaining the distribution of artifacts than political economy models. Using greenstone at Moundville as a specific example from my work, an important point that Spielmann (2002:201) makes is that "just as ritual icons increase in power through recurrent use, social valuables increase in value through recurrent circulation." Greg Wilson's discussion of the greenstone artifacts recovered from the areas surrounding Mound R seems to make this exact point. Ultimately Spielmann (2002:202) makes the essential point that there is often a continuum of domestic and socially valued goods and the same item may move in both spheres.

Following Spielmann's work, an examination of artifact production and consumption evidence in multiple areas and contexts at Moundville should shed light on the degree to which the materialization of ideology is controlled. As Spielmann (2002) notes, there are specific patterns of artifact distributions that would be expected in a ritual economy model if each corporate group was expected to contribute to larger ritual and ceremonial obligations. My dissertation project has the ability to shed light on how residential/household economic activities relate to communal and individual ceremonial obligations and opportunities because ritual practices are capable of being modeled through a study of charged symbols as they occur in domestic life.

With regard to a testable model for examining the role of ritual in prehistoric societies, Wantanbe has discussed the importance of truly distinguishing ritual economy from political economy. He states (2008:304) that it is "important to clarify why ritual economy might persist as more than a component of political economy even in more politically centralized, socially stratified, economically differentiated, and technologically complex societies." He utilizes Rapport's idea of ritual mode of production as a way to link up concepts of production and consumption within household economies. Wantanbe then relates this concept to the inherent underproduction in a domestic mode of production so as to highlight the contradictory concerns with household independence and interdependence within such a ritual mode of production. Wantanbe argues that these household concerns confront efforts to mobilize labor and manage production within nonstate societies. One way that I see this relating to Moundville is that when Wanatabe (2008:304) discusses marriage exchanges as "enmeshing households in webs of ritualized reciprocity," this seems applicable to the residential groups at Moundville. Since residential kin groups are suggested for Moundville (Knight 1996, Wilson 2008, Barrier 2007), it is important to remember that these groups are not isolates; rather, they are linked together through ritual and reciprocity and working towards similar societal goals. I think the crucial point that Wantanabe (2008:305) makes is replacing the idea of a centralized authority with the "wider sociality" of a ritual economy, which allows for both heterarchical arrangements of power, as well as "for more stratified power relations to emerge through control of the increasingly differentiated relations of production that ritual economy precipitates among producers, procurers, and prescribed users of ritual objects." Wantanabe balances these stratified power relations inherent in middle range polities with the competing nature of the domestic mode of production, citing Sahlins who "doubted the ability of any nonstate authority, including chiefs, to counter for long the centrifugal claims of the domestic mode of production on labor and livelihood (Wantanbe 2008:310)." But these independent households are never truly independent, as there is always a ceremonial fund necessary for participating in the greater social entity to which they belong. This interdependency is based on kin relations, marriage ties, and rituals tied to important lifecycle events. As Wantanbe (2008:312-313) states, "necessary household interdependency leads to collectivizing ritual performances and cultural conventions that in turn intensify demands on household production." Citing Mauss, Wantanbe (2008:315) concludes that, "social groups used contractual gifts to make claims on each other through prestations, obligatory services such as feasts, performances, or ceremonies of marriage, birth, adoption, initiation and death." These obligations were not based on the value of what was being exchanged, but rather the act of the exchange and the reciprocal relationship that was created through the ritual of economy.

Overall, ritual economy models are interested in the performance and presentation of ideology. Archaeologists examining and testing these models can see the residue of ritual and ideology because ideology requires materialization (DeMaris et al. 1996). The following discussion examines the archaeological expectations of a ritual economy, which links ritual and ideology to artifacts.

Archaeological Expectations for Ritual Economy Models

Heterarchical ideas of sacra at Moundville and other Mississippian sites have been discussed by Knight (1986). He noted an articulation and likely fluctuation between three overarching cults: warrior/cosmogony, communal/platform mounds, and the temple statuary (this latter cult is apparently absent at Moundville). Knight (1986) envisions each cult manipulating asymmetrical influences that may have eclipsed one or the other at differing times. Examination of differing cultural contexts (burial, mound top, plaza, and residential areas) at Moundville has the capability of looking at different artifact classes across the site and developing patterns between where specific artifacts are found as well as their abundance, and what these patterns suggest about ritual and ideological practices, the level of participation and obligation, and degrees of centralized control over the production and distribution of ritual goods. Artifact classes that might provide data on ritual and sacra include decorated pottery wares, both burnished and unburnished pottery, palettes, and pendants; in short, these are the same materials said to be status markers by Peebles (1974), prestige goods by Welch (1991), status or wealth items by Blitz (1993), and display goods by Marcoux (2000).

In a similar vein to Wanatanbe's examination of the interdependency innate in ritual economies, Kelly (2006: 255-256) utilized ethnographic data from the Osage to suggest that the production and utilization of goods was part of a structured ritual process. He examined the distribution of shell bead and stone axe distributions at Cahokia in non-mounds or residential contexts, and proposed that different social segments (corporate groups) specialized in producing the different production steps required to make the final product, and ultimately pooled the completed results as a part of their larger ritual obligations. Thus, corporate groups were socially integrated and made more interdependent through a system of obligatory ritual exchange of separate, yet complementary specialized production with other groups. Kelly’s model suggests that each corporate group must specialize in steps in the production process of certain items. An important implication of this model is that the duplication of the same objects (as seen in my artifact analysis thus far) would *not* apply in the Osage model because as noted above, the model requires complementary contributions of separate parts of one whole (as in shell bead production being dispersed throughout the groups to later be pooled). Kelly’s Osage analogy provides expectations for a Moundville ritual economy model focused on detecting distributional patterns where ritual obligation can be seen through the way in which specific artifact classes cluster. In other words, Kelly’s Osage analogy would apply if the differing corporate groups were producing different parts of a whole, and accordingly, the model would not apply if the different corporate groups were producing the same materials and finished goods. Overall, when deciding on the applicability of Kelly’s Osage model to my data, the main distribution pattern that I am looking to identify is one where production steps are physically separate, and I should not expect all stages of production in a single context.

More recently Knight (2010) has examined production in mound contexts at Moundville by examining degrees of salience in artifact abundances. A major difference from Kelly’s application of the Osage model and Knight’s model is that Knight envisions Moundville’s corporate groups specializing in differing production activities, and not in the *stages* of production. Knight (2010:358) suggests that these corporate groups were “bound together by social and economic reciprocity.” The distribution patterns documented by Knight’s (2010:358) work include evidence for the specialized production of “prestige-enhancing activities” and the resulting objects that should be restricted and separate, not duplicated or replicated elsewhere. This is an important aspect to Knight's model in that interaction and exchange occurs because the differing corporate groups are, in effect, specializing in different goods and complementary exchange and competition is necessary.

An additional model for Moundville has been suggested by Blitz (2007b). In Blitz's model, Moundville is a segmentary society where clusters of residential groups and affiliated mounds represent the spatial division of the site into corporate groups (Knight 1998, Wilson 2006). These corporate groups have the potential to function as independent political-ritual social segments (Blitz and Lorenz 2006). Therefore, each group is likely to control the performance of ceremonies and the production of ritual materials for them; thus, the expected distributional pattern for this model consists of considerable production *duplication* and *replication* by each group across the site. Households and mounds of each corporate group would be producing and consuming the same or similar materials. The site-level implication of this distributional pattern would suggest that most of the production is for ritual obligation and consumption within each segment or corporate group and not for between group exchange as evidenced by the Kelly (2006) and Knight (2010) models. Ultimately, Blitz's model suggests that the integration of multiple corporate groups at large polities like Moundville was not accomplished by ritual complementary exchange through production specialization, or through part and whole production and exchange, but some other means, such as competitive feasting, or individuals participating in ritual roles organized by sodalities (not kin groups/clans) that cross-cut kin groups, a common practice in "coalescent societies" (Kowalewski 2006).

Differences between the Two Models

One of the main differences between political economy and ritual economy models at the site level relates to ideas of centralization and control. While political economy models suggest that prestige goods were produced, exchanged and consumed by a small group of elite personages, ritual economy models views such items as part of a decentralized economy where production, consumption and exchange were dispersed throughout the differing social segments. Inherent in these models are the patterns that archaeologists should expect to encounter in the ground. If elites were restricting the flow of goods both within the Moundville site and goods obtained from faraway locales, then coastal agates should be rare or absent in residential remains and pendant fragments, which Phillips (2006) notes were rare even in burial contexts, absent altogether. On the other hand, in a ritually based economy, these items should be more ubiquitous, although their patterning may be quite varied depending on the exact nature of ritual production. For instance, the model offered by Kelly, where ritual obligation is suggested through collective pooling in the manufacture of shell beads, has specific artifact distribution patterns that may not exist at Moundville. Overall, these models, when confronted at the site-level, have specific but very different ideas relating to distribution and density of artifact patterns.

Considerable evidence suggests that Moundville's population lived in spatially distinct residential groups with affiliated mounds indicative of the segmentary organization of corporate groups (Knight 1998; Wilson 2007). Reanalysis of the 1933-1941 roadway excavations for the park's circle drive produced considerable evidence of off-mound residential areas with associated burials. This large scale excavation project throughout the site revealed the remains of multiple structures that form spatially segregated groupings of archaeological features (Peebles 1973; Steponaitis 1983a; Wilson et al. 2006). Because house and structure patterns were frequently superimposed and it was difficult to assign artifacts to a particular house or define the household unit that produced the remains, my research can shed light on the time component of residential remains. This dissertation is focused on the examination of household and residential remains to infer if differential access to economic resources occurred at the Moundville chiefdom. As Muller (1997:402) states, “the production, distribution, and consumption of goods in Mississippian society is domestic and community oriented within social networks.” At Moundville Wilson (2008, 2005) has suggested that discrete areas of the site were associated with different clans or social groups; therefore, a second proposition can determine if these larger social groups (above the individual household level) had differing access to economic resources. Access to resources includes both local and exotic goods, and in turn, this access can be examined from the level of individual household to the grouping of households that made up clans at Moundville.

Wilson’s (2005:7) research has suggested that, “there are a number of consistencies in the organization of Moundville’s domestic groups. Most groups consist of a small, nucleated cluster of an estimated 10 to 15 domestic structures separated by areas with little or no evidence of subsurface features. The largest of these residential groups appear to consist of multiple, smaller building clusters.” Because these conclusions are based on previously excavated collections, further excavations of residential household remains will shed light on the assumption that Moundville was made up of spatially designated domestic groups. Both Barrier (2007) and Wilson (2008) have focused on the evidence for domestic locations during early Moundville, establishing the likelihood of distinct residential kin groups living at Moundville. Therefore, as these off-mound residential areas are where the majority of the Moundville residents lived, there is still much to understand about the economy and daily life of Moundville’s largest sector.

If artifact production and consumption were organized at the household and corporate group level, then both common utilitarian and rare non-utilitarian artifact classes should have a spatially dispersed distribution across the site. If artifact production was organized at the polity level by a small elite social stratum, then many artifact classes restricted to the elite should have a spatially restricted distribution in only certain areas of the site where elite-controlled production and consumption occurred. Overall, there are aspects of the ritual economy model as articulated by Kelly, Knight and others that remain murky, unspecified, or contradictory. A major weakness in economy models at Moundville has been that they are primarily limited to mound-top data, but to truly evaluate these models, residential data are needed. My research can provide additional and perhaps clarifying evidence to improve and evaluate both the ritual and political economy models advanced for Moundville. The following discussion focuses specifically on the archaeological patterns predicted by the two models, tied directly to the organization of production and patterns of consumption.

Artifact Signatures of Production and Consumption

Artifact distributions must be interpreted as evidence for craft production and ultimately consumption. The following section outlines the archaeological correlates for each aspect of the economic system. Artifact evidence of production and consumption, as predicted by political economy and ritual economy models, is summarized in Tables 2 and 3. Table 4 lists certain artifact classes at Moundville and the associated production evidence that should be visible.

Production

I use production here to refer to the socio-political and economic organization of manufacturing. Costin (1991:2-3) notes that production should not be studied in a vacuum, rather, it should be studied within the framework of distribution and consumption, which she see as embodying the economic system of a particular society. Relevant to my study of the varying residential middens at Moundville, Costin (1991:4) suggests that, “differences in productive activities should translate into differential distributions of the materials and artifact associated with production.” This relates directly to my research in that my data, both the shovel-tested hectares and the excavation units, provide distributional evidence from varying contexts and quadrants of Moundville. In terms of what specific “direct” evidence for production should look like, Costin (1991:19) states, “the most commonly recorded data indicating pottery production are wasters, firing pits, kilns, scrapers, unworked clay, and pigments. For lithic production data include the tools used in production (hammerstones, flakers, and punches) and debris (blanks, cores, broken or misshapen rejects, and other debitage).” Costin (1991:32) also provides a definition of indirect evidence, “data are said to indicate the organization of production indirectly when the exact location of manufacture…

Table 3. Artifact Production and Consumption Patterns Expected of Ritual Economy Models (Blitz 2007b; Kelly 2006; Knight 2010).

	Utilitarian Artifacts of Local Stone	Utilitarian Artifacts of Nonlocal Stone	Serving Wares	Utilitarian Wares	Non-Utilitarian Artifacts ("Display Goods;" "Status Items")
Non-Mound Habitation Context	**Production:** Household. **Consumption:** Household; unrestricted access. **Exchange**: Reciprocity.	**Production**: Kelly (axe example): Each corporate group will specialize in the production of materials to exchange in ritual obligations with other attached specialists. Certain corporate groups would focus on the stone tools used to make shell beads, while others the drilling of shell. Therefore one residential group would have evidence of production of stone tools, and another the shell debris. **Consumption**: Household; unrestricted access.	**Produced and Consumed** at the Household level, everyone has access.	**Produced and Consumed** at the Household level, everyone has access.	**Production:** According to Kelly (2006) production, would be dispersed throughout the residential/ corporate groups, with pooling occurring at rituals or ceremonies. Distribution would be segregated and distinct. **Consumption:** Would be either found segregated and in distinct areas or redundantly throughout the site.
Mound Context	**Production:** Not discussed. **Consumption:** Not discussed. **Exchange**: Not discussed.	**Production:** According to Knight (2007), the pattern is one of salience with some groups focusing on stone working more than others, although the materials are present on numerous mounds. **Consumption:** Nonlocal stone is present in numerous differing mound-top contexts.	**Production:** Certain groups may have focused on Hemphill pottery designs. **Consumption:** Fineware pottery is present in numerous differing mound-top contexts.	**Production:** Not discussed. **Consumption:** Not discussed. **Exchange**: **Not discussed.**	**Production:** Knight (2007) felt that differing corporate groups would focus on different activities on mound tops. With production being specialized, exclusive, segmented, segregated, and distinctive to each corporate group's mound. **Consumption**: Would be produced and consumed in Mound top contexts

	Utilitarian Artifacts of Local Stone	Utilitarian Artifacts of Nonlocal Stone	Serving Wares	Utilitarian Wares	Non-Utilitarian Artifacts ("Display Goods;" "Status Items")
Plaza Context	**Production:** Not discussed, but I do not expect it. **Consumption and Exchange:** Not discussed; I expect unrestricted access; could occur in large-scale gifting, pooling in public events.	**Production:** Not discussed, but not expected. **Consumption and Exchange:** Not discussed; I expect unrestricted access; could occur in large-scale gifting, pooling in public events.	**Production:** Not discussed, but I do not expect it. **Consumption:** Could occur in large scale feasting episodes.	**Production:** Not discussed, but I do not expect it. **Consumption:** Could occur in large scale feasting episodes	**Production:** Not discussed, but I do not expect it. **Consumption and Exchange:** Not discussed; I expect these items could be present in limited quantities. Could result from large-scale gifting, pooling in public events.
Mortuary Context/ Consumption	Context not discussed; expected presence	Context not discussed; expected presence.	Context not discussed; expected presence.	Context not discussed; expected presence	Context not discussed; expected presence

Table 4. Artifact Class and Associated Production Evidence.

Artifact Class	Production Evidence
Flaked Tools	Cores. Early Stages of Production i.e., large flakes, high levels of cortex present.
Worked Stone	Presence of Stone Saws, Stages of Production including large slab of stone, partial grinding.
Fineware Pottery	Clay Lumps with fine grained shell temper, unfired coils.
Utilitarian Pottery	Clay lumps with coarse shell temper, unfired coils.

…cannot be pinpointed…data are recorded from the objects themselves, rather than from the features and artifacts associated with their production.” This is extremely relevant to my data in that the excavations were predominately residential middens.

In addition to simply identifying production, Costin focuses on the important role of production in understanding forms of specialization within a given society. She provides an eight- part typology that I will consider in the interpretation section of my dissertation. The types of specialization include, individual, dispersed, community, nucleated workshops, dispersed corvée, individual retainers, nucleated corvée, and retainer workshop (Costin 1991:8). Those most applicable for consideration within the residential areas of Mississippian societies include individual specialization with autonomous individuals or households producing for unrestricted local consumption, and dispersed workshops, which are larger workshops producing for unrestricted consumption. Within the residential sectors of Moundville society, my data can examine specialization in production in certain areas of the Moundville site, as compared to other residential sections and ultimately with mound-top data.

Other archaeologists have further elaborated on the study of production in archaeological data sets. Their data both elaborated (Flannery 1979; Stark 1985) and critiqued (Muller 1997) Costin's model of production and, therefore, it is necessary to include them in my analysis. Some of the variables of pottery production discussed by Stark (1985:164-166) are locations in relation to clay sources, special structures, kilns and firing hearths, wasters and kiln furniture, molds, and non-specialists. With regards to Moundville's inhabitants, clay sources are essentially within a few minutes' walk to the riverbank where clay outcrops are visible today. Specialized structures and large hearth areas discussed by Stark for pottery production (1985) are not present at Moundville. Stark (1985) does distinguish, however, between the size of the hearth and the level of specialization. From an on the ground standpoint, she notes that there are situations where open-air firing hearths are probably no larger than cooking hearths, but notes that this would seem to exclude specialist production because, "they tend to fire several vessels at once (Stark 1985:165)." More specifically relating to my residential data, Stark (1985:166-167) notes that, "household production by individual families for their own use will be the context most difficult to diagnose archaeologically…the size of the family's clay stockpile was one of the main clues both to production and scale." She notes that archaeologically this may be seen in the form of clay lenses in stratigraphy. In addition lumps of raw, prepared and fired clay may also constitute evidence for raw materials utilized in pottery production.

Muller (1997:295-296) notes that while Costin provided a general survey of how production has been discussed in the archaeological literature, he felt that her ultimate focus was on how production was organized. Muller's (1997:296) main critique of Costin is its applicability to Mississippian societies that were not in Muller's view, "known to be differentiated." He notes that the societies within which the organizational levels of specialization that Costin discusses have been shown to have had specialization and major societal differentiation, whereas with Mississippian societies such as Moundville, specialization has not been archaeologically visible. Muller (1997:297), therefore, provides his own set of tests for examining archaeological production. He includes the extent of the activity, the intensity of activity, continuity of activity, differentiation of activity, production and consumption character, and indications of external goods and exchange. Muller (1997:341), although disagreeing with the focus of Costin's parameters, does seem to agree with the importance of understanding the organization of production stating, "differences in craftsmanship exist in all levels of economic production, but the key element of true craft specialization is the roles of specialist producers within the production organization of their societies."

Utilizing these six criteria within his excavated data and the available data from major Mississippian sites Muller was able to characterize the types of production within the Mississippian time period. Focusing on his results that are most applicable to my data, Muller (1997:250) noted that most Mississippian tools were, "locally made from local cherts, even when those were not of particularly good quality." This is certainly the case with Tuscaloosa gravels, where the cobbles were rather small in size. Muller (1997:250) further notes Mississippian chert use was inherently expedient and, "they desired as low a labor investment as possible." The production of most Mississippian tools was relatively simple, the raw materials were widely available and, therefore, Muller (1997:253) suggests, "there was little opportunity for one person or group to monopolize either the sources or the means of production of these artifacts. In Mississippian production, the most economically important and exotic raw materials were available to everyone, requiring only the effort of getting them, or the connections with neighboring peoples needed to obtain goods from more distant sources." In his examination of Mississippian sites throughout the Midwest and Southeast, Muller (1997:301) concludes, "differentiation of labor throughout the Southeast seems to have been low, fitting well within models of domestic production. Despite some localization of production, goods do not seem to have been alienated from producers."

A third examination on the organization of production useful to my dissertation is Flannery's (1976) seminal case study *The Early Mesoamerican Village*. As Kelly's work at Cahokia and Knight's and Blitz's work at Moundville stress the importance of understanding the context of craft production in the overall structure of kin-based societies and within the realm of ritual, Flannery's (1976) work in Oaxaca specifically dealing with household activities is invaluable when examining the archaeological expectations of a ritually-based economy. Utilizing ethnographic studies from the Valley of Mexico, Flannery (1976) provides an excellent framework for discussing production in prehistoric societies relevant to my research. He utilizes three main distinctions for production: universal household activities, household specialization, and unique specialization. Flannery (1976:36) defines universal household activities as activities represented either by tools, features, or activity areas, for which there was some evidence at every house in their sample. The artifacts included fragments of grinding stone, storage pits, fragments of large jars, faunal remains, botanical remains, and pottery. Certain kinds of tool production were included in universal household activities. In terms of tool production, there were chipped stone tools and waste debris, including cores and core fragments of locally available chert or quartz. Most of the tools were small utilized flakes and flake fragments, though large flakes with secondary retouch were sometimes found (Flannery 1976:37). According to

Flannery (1976:37), most if not all households seem to have had access to local stone and each household may have produced its own cutting and scraping tools. Flannery's second form of production is household specialization. In this category, Flannery (1976:36) found that certain types of tools were of universal distribution, but that that the production residue was found only in one or two houses. Flannery (1976:38) envisions certain types of lithic tool manufacture, "may have been carried out by specific households within each village, not as a full time specialty but as a form of interhousehold cooperation between relatives or affines." This is a type of specialized production that my distributional work can account for both within residential areas and between residential areas. Comparable to what has been suggested for Mississippian peoples, Flannery (1976:38) notes that while, "each small village had one or two persons sufficiently skilled at pressure flaking to provide the rest of the village with certain tools… evidence from other pits and houses would suggest that the average villager rarely did more than pick up a conveniently sharp flake and use it without deliberate retouch." This same type of localized and fluid specialization is suggested for groundstone production as well. Flannery's (1976:36) third category is unique specialization, which are activities known for only one village in our sample. Flannery (1976:40) uses the example of magnetite mirror production, which may have been restricted to one set of households in one residential area at San Jose Mogote. This type of production was still small scale, but with only one household area suggesting a specialist producing a special craft item or a highly socially valued good.

How Flannery's work relates to my project is through its use of distribution as an indicator of production, and more specifically, the importance of the household as the center of production at Moundville. In both ritual and political economy models, the household is the locus of production and consumption for utilitarian or everyday goods. Where the models diverge is in the production location for nonlocal or wealth items. In ritual economy models wealth items should occur in household contexts, whereas in political economy models specific prestige items would not be found in the debris of Moundville's residential population.

Overall, with regards to production and consumption in Mississippian societies, Muller (1997:358) concludes that, "some concentration of display goods by elites is to be expected, since these are persons who through production and prestations are economically important members of their societies. Nonetheless, in this simpler model, the production and exchange of display goods is not the source of the chief nor of elites in general, but is a reflection of both elite and nonelite competition for prestige in the context of generalized and non-specialist production." In terms of the expectations of this simpler model, Muller (1997:383) notes that there should be differences in consumption between the residential population and the leaders of Mississippian societies but that, "the evidence and arguments to date have hardly warranted this hypothesis, much less tested it." My data can directly test this hypothesis through a comparison of Knight's Mound-top data and my residential area excavations.

Consumption

I use consumption here to refer to the cultural processes that result in the access, use, and final deposition of finished objects in the archaeological record. In the Southeast, the general uses for specific pottery forms have been established (Hally 1986), as well as specific studies focusing on the use of many of the stone tools found in my residential samples (Muller 1997; Cobb 2003; Davis 2008; Wilson 2008). With regards to residential consumption, I focus on the use-life of specific artifacts and their final deposition. In other words, this dissertation is interested in parsing out differences between everyday domestic activities such cooking, serving food, cutting, chopping and butchering; ultimately paying close attention to evidence relating to household and public rituals. My data are ultimately a study of residential consumption, as the data are primarily drawn from extensive residential middens.

Expectations about consumption evidence also differ between the two models (see Tables 1 and 2). With political economy models, archaeologists working at Moundville suggested that varying levels of burnished to unburnished pottery provided evidence regarding elite or noble obligations of feasting (Welch and Scarry 1995). Also, many of the exotic or non-local "prestige goods" in Welch's model are not expected to appear in non-mound residential middens (such as non-local pottery, palettes, stone pendants, mica, hematite pigments, etc.). Their consumption would have been in discreet and restricted areas at Moundville such as mound-top "residences." I have identified fragmented examples of these artifacts in my non-mound household contexts samples at Moundville. These findings are what would be expected if goods were distributed across spatially dispersed households representing multiple corporate groups, as in the ritual economy model; not spatially restricted and segregated to limited elite portions of the site as expected in the political economy model. In other words, consumption would occur in varying social situations from household and residential ceremonies to large scale public ceremonies near or on mounds.

Archaeological Correlates of Production and Consumption: Political Economy Model

As stated earlier, political economy models invoke a hierarchical model of social organization that separates the producers from the utilitarian goods that are produced, and sees crafted goods only in the hands of the chief and his fellow elites. Therefore, when examining the pattern of artifacts in the ground, there should be areas of specialized production and consumption. With the production of highly crafted goods, there could be areas near elite households where these items are crafted, or restricted areas where elite artisans might make these highly crafted goods. With regards to consumption, political economy models would dictate patterns of elite feasting, elaborate burials, and an overall lack of crafted goods in the middens and households of the residential population. Craft specialization is minimal, highly centralized, and restricted to elite contexts (Feinman 2004; Hirth 1998). The basic assumption for political economy models is that variability in the distribution and abundance of certain artifacts that might have been used as political currency should decrease or increase relative to a leader's control over production and consumption. Therefore, the archaeological correlates of political economy models predicts less variability in the residential population of a polity, as the leaders of the polity retain control over both utilitarian and crafted goods in the economy. Ultimately, political economy models remain tied in some form or other to redistribution with a centralized flow of resources. As Hirth (1998:455) suggests, the archaeological correlates of a redistributive economy do not include resource distribution at the household level; rather, collected resources are consumed by the chief and associated elites, "making the pooled resources available to a smaller number of households than contributed to the collection." This presents important testable assumptions. Are there certain classes of artifacts that only occur in chiefly and elite contexts as finished products? Are households restricted from consuming certain classes of artifacts? Hirth (1998:455) summarizes a second and, in his mind, more important aspect of redistributive economies stating; "resources flow primarily through hierarchical social and political networks rather than through independent economic channels." The archaeological correlates of political economy models tend to suggest that residential populations and household economies are removed from certain specific aspects of the economy. Hirth (1998) states that goods should not move through, "independent economic channels," which to me suggests that by examining specific artifact classes and their distributions, archaeologists can try to pinpoint the circulation of goods and whether they are removed from the wider populace or still part of wider economic channels.

Archaeological Correlates of Production and Consumption: Ritual Economy Model

With ritual economy models, the locus of production and consumption does not see the producers removed from the act of consumption. In other words, nonmarket, nonhierarchical societies are seen to be more heterarchical and the economic base is decentralized and embedded in ritual. Looking specifically at the archaeological correlates of a decentralized or corporate economy, Blanton et al. (1996) suggest that these more integrative and corporate economic strategies should result in a wider distribution pattern of goods across both elite and nonelite residences. As opposed to hierarchical patterns of redistribution that are linked to managerial elite control, corporate economies are based on reciprocal exchange. With reciprocity, the archaeological correlate should lack patterning in distributions because elites did not regulate exchange (Earle 2001). Therefore, reciprocal exchange should result in highly variable artifact assemblages of both utilitarian and non-utilitarian goods, which reflects an open access to resources based on the varying abilities of individuals and households to develop and sustain exchange relationships with others.

Investigating Moundville's Economy: Off-Mound Residential Areas

With basic artifact classes come differing expectations for political and ritual economy models suggested for Moundville's economy. Looking specifically at the testable propositions set out by Welch's (1991) political economy model, it is possible to compare my abundance and distribution data to the expected pattern of artifacts. As discussed in Table 1, utilitarian artifacts of pottery and stone should have unrestricted access across multiple contexts at Moundville. With nonlocal stone, including even utilitarian artifacts made from nonlocal materials, the distribution pattern suggested is one of concentrated areas suggestive of some form of specialization. With regards to context, nonlocal stone is not expected in nonelite residential middens. Access to nonlocal stone was restricted, as it was viewed as part of a redistributive cycle of food and labor provisioning within the greater Moundville economy. Serving wares, or burnished pottery, have a similar pattern of production and distribution with a small group of specialists working in specific locations at Moundville. With regards to abundance, these wares are expected in higher quantities in elite residential areas, as they are suggested to be indicative of elite serving and obligations. The final class of artifact discussed by Welch's (1991) model is that of prestige goods. These value laden items are inferred to be the work of some form of specialist, and with regards to distribution, are expected to be in concentrated areas of the site. As these goods are considered prestigious, they are only utilized by a small number of Moundville's inhabitants and are not expected in non-elite residential middens.

With regards to testable propositions for ritual economy models for Moundville's economy, I turn once again to recent work by Kelly (2006), Knight (2010), and Blitz (2007b). Ritual economy models view the distribution of utilitarian pottery and stone artifacts as open access, with household production. Utilitarian artifacts of nonlocal stone are discussed by Kelly (2006) at Cahokia as part of a chain of events. His data suggest a pattern of ritual obligation where certain groups would focus on the production of stone tools used to make shell beads in other households, so one residential group would have evidence of stone tools, while another would have the shell debris. For prestige goods, Kelly's (2006) model sees production dispersed throughout residential groups, with greater abundances during pooling for ceremonies. This model for the residential groups at Cahokia, is the only testable model for Mississippian ritual economy, as there has been a lack in off-mound residential data for Moundville specifically. He does provide interesting conclusions relating to other crafted items in addition to the ritually segregated production of shell beads. With regards to celts, Kelly (2006:253) suggests that, “the scattered pieces of basalt knapping debris were imbued with power and in effect could be comparable to the quartz crystals that are often used as magico-religious items.” When examining lithic artifacts, Kelly (2006:254) sees a similar pattern for arrow points as for shell beads noting, “this process is embedded in specific kin groups with reciprocal arrangements established for the production sequence.” Examining these kin relations for Moundville, Knight (2007, 2010) compared multiple mound contexts through time, to ascertain what kinds of activities occurred on the mound-tops. He ultimately concluded that the overall patterns on the mounds were extremely diverse, with different activities occurring on different mounds with no set pattern. Knight (2007, 2010) envisioned corporate groups interacting both internally and externally at Moundville through reciprocal economic exchange in a pattern akin to those of Mauss. My data can add essential information to this picture of Moundville’s mound-top economy.

Ultimately, to evaluate Moundville’s residential economy through an examination of crafted utilitarian and nonutilitarian goods, I will ascertain if the political economy model for Moundville is applicable to the residential population or if ritual economy models better account for the archaeological pattern. My dissertation examines the economic and social life of people living in the residential areas at Moundville, and if and how they differed from the leaders who lived or interacted on mound-tops. There are three working hypotheses relating to these bigger questions. First, if Moundville’s economy was centrally organized then there should be differential distribution of crafted goods with regards to both production and consumption. A second and related hypothesis is that if Moundville’s economy was centrally managed, as suggested by Welch (1991), then there should be differential distribution of nonlocal raw materials. This hypothesis relates to the suggestion by Peebles (1974) and Welch (1991) that some form of attached specialization was present at Moundville and that these prestige goods would be absent in residential contexts. The third hypothesis relates to the work of Kelly (2006) and Knight (2007, 2010) and relates to a specific kind of ritual economy whereby differing social segments perform complementary activities as part of a wider form of reciprocal exchange. The expectations for this hypothesis are that if residential groups were specializing on specific items as part of a wider exchange, then there should be differences in the abundance and distribution of certain artifact class across the residential areas. Ultimately, these three hypotheses are part of the larger focus of this dissertation on how Moundville was socially and economically organized through time from the standpoint of the residential population. The following section details how and where my data was collected and, additionally, how it will be utilized in answering the posed questions.

Research Objectives

The testable propositions discussed above for ritual economy and political economy models at Moundville can be measured by abundance, distribution, and context, utilizing my data. There are three objectives in garnering the data necessary to answer these questions. The first objective is the site wide consumption pattern gathered from previous investigations at Moundville. In a presentation I gave at the Society of American Archaeology Conference, I examined the works of Peebles (1971, 1974, 1978), Scarry (1995), and Marcoux (2000), to develop a general model for consumption of certain artifact classes across the site (Thompson 2009). This objective set the tone of my dissertation and provided a backdrop for the distribution, abundance and context of certain artifact classes throughout Moundville. The second objective is the extensive subsurface sampling. The shovel-sampled data allow for a site-wide comparison of the distribution and abundance of certain artifact classes through an observation of density measurements. The third objective is the excavation units. The excavation units were selected based on the subsurface sampling. Areas of extreme density were selected and excavation units would often work off of established soil profiles. The excavation data provide distribution, abundance, and context data that is able to be compared across different areas of the site and between village and mound data.

Conclusions

It is ultimately my argument that through a systematic comparison of standardized data from previous work, shovel-tests and excavation units analyses, and tests of significance, that these models of Moundville's economy will be evaluated. The ideas presented in this chapter regarding archaeological models for pre-market economies relates to two diverging pictures of Moundville's economy: a political economy model that sees a central authority that dictates the organization of production and consumption, and a ritual economy model that sees a corporate organization of production that is centered on reciprocal exchange. The following chapters utilize the testable propositions, archaeological correlates, and hypotheses to analyze the data from the three stated objectives to create a model for Moundville's residential economy.

CHAPTER 3
SITE WIDE ARTIFACT CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

The first stage of my examination of artifact distributions at Moundville involves data from earlier investigations at the site. As previously stated, to understand the way in which craft production was negotiated at Moundville, data from these past excavations will be used in conjunction with our more recent Early Moundville Archaeological Project or (EMAP) data to create an overarching picture of how production and consumption at this site may have been centered. This chapter is dedicated to compiling data from past excavations to ascertain where basic artifact classes have been recovered at Moundville. This stage of the analysis is rather broad scale, as it is simply recording the presence of certain artifact classes and their location within the site. The overall objective was centered on ideas discussed in the previous chapter regarding craft production. It is argued that household and residential group craft production plays a key role in modeling the degree of economic control at Moundville. The two main hypotheses in this primary stage of analysis were similar to those listed in the previous chapter. The first states that if production was ritually or corporately centered, then both utilitarian and non-utilitarian artifact classes should have a dispersed distribution across the site. Conversely, the second hypothesis states if artifact production was organized at the polity level by elites, then artifact classes associated with elites should have a restricted distribution in specific areas where elite-controlled production occurred.

The Archaeological Context

As this objective is focused on how differing researchers used artifact distributions to discuss status at Moundville, it is important to begin with Peebles's (1971, 1974, 1978) seminal mortuary studies. With his in-depth examination on Moundville's burials, Peebles identified two fundamental social groupings: a superordinate segment based on ascribed status and a subordinate segment based on achieved status. Peebles's interpretation forms a social hierarchy: a low-rank majority whose status was determined by age, sex, and achievement; a high-rank minority of ascribed status, and several richly adorned adults from mounds who are assumed to be paramount leaders derived from the superordinate group. He ultimately concluded that Moundville was a rank society (Fried 1967).

Peebles's identification of specific social groups being linked with specific artifact classes in burials, is ultimately tied to political hierarchy and the centralized control of valued resources in life and death, defined here as political economy. Welch (1991) examined general theories of chiefdom economies to develop the current model of Moundville's political economy. He sorted craft goods across two variables: utilitarian and non-utilitarian, and local and non-local raw materials. He found that utilitarian items of local materials had a wide distribution and non-utilitarian items made of non-local materials were recovered solely at Moundville (Welch 1991:178). Welch proposed that these highly crafted goods were either imported whole or manufactured only at Moundville, where areas of concentrated raw-material debris suggested centralized production of marine-shell beads, greenstone celts and fine ware pottery. Based on these findings, Welch constructed a political economy model in which craft and subsistence production, distribution, and consumption was under the centralized control of paramount leaders at Moundville.

Two more recent studies produced results that appear to contradict the Moundville political economy model. Marcoux (2000) examined the distribution of highly crafted, non-utilitarian goods and associated production debris at Moundville and regional sites. These copper, shell, and stone items are the same artifact classes Peebles used to define the superordinate social segment. Marcoux found no evidence for concentrated production debris at Moundville, as identified by Welch, Peebles, and Kus. Moreover, the volume of highly crafted goods recovered in excavations is far lower than what would be expected if these items were used in strategies of wealth accumulation or for regular payments of social debts, as found in prestige-goods economies. Like Welch, Marcoux determined that production of highly crafted, non-utilitarian goods was largely confined to the Moundville site, but unlike Welch, he interprets this production as a low-level activity, largely restricted to elite, mound-top structures. Consequently, Marcoux suggested that "display good" and not prestige good, is a more appropriate term for these highly crafted, non-utilitarian artifacts.

Wilson searched for evidence of greenstone celt production in off-mound residential contexts that date to the early Moundville polity. Like Marcoux, Wilson's (2001) search of the Depression-era excavation data revealed no evidence of concentrated celt production debris, but instead produced evidence of recycled celt fragments misidentified by earlier researchers as preforms. Little evidence of greenstone celt production was found anywhere at the site. He concluded that greenstone tools had either been finished at the distant source outcrop or imported as late-stage preforms. The lack of concentrated greenstone production debris at Moundville is contrary to the expectations of the Moundville political economy model.

The Selected Sample: Peebles and Scarry

The sample consists of a review of published literature on utilitarian and non-utilitarian artifact distributions, of both finished artifacts and evidence for production from two main sources, Peebles (1973) and Scarry (1995). Peebles (1973) discusses the clustering of artifact classes in specific areas at Moundville. Peebles (1973:76) made further observations regarding the importance of certain artifact distributions. He noted that clusters of processing tools and projectile points were found in areas with high densities of structures or residential areas of the site. Peebles (1973:78) further posits that the cluster of discoidals is in an area of the site devoid of buildings and suggested that this locale may have been associated with a chunkey-like game. Overall, the picture of artifact class distributions provided by Peebles suggests a concentration in specific artifact classes across the site that can be tested and ultimately compared to my data. The data presented by Peebles (1973) are useful in its breadth and suggestions of possible workshop areas of the site. The limitations of the sample, are that without directly examining these early excavations, often times key data were unavailable. For example, a stone celt or stone palette would be listed, but the material from which the artifact was made is not provided. This was extremely limiting with regards to direct comparisons of local and nonlocal stone, and it stresses the importance of utilizing modern excavation data to corroborate or update past assumptions.

For the second source, I utilized Scarry's (1995) analysis of the artifacts from the Riverbank Stabilization Project. Relevant to my research, she (1995:8) states that one of the objectives of the project was to determine whether special craft items were produced in the excavated tracts (ECB and PA tracts). With the flaked stone Scarry (1995:93) discussed a Moundville specific pattern, where the abundance of non-local stone greatly exceeds that of local stones; a pattern which the two Riverbank tracts conformed to. Scarry (1995:94) states that most non-local cherts arrived as raw material and not as finished tools; the majority of the non-local chert was debitage rather than completed objectives. Scarry (1995:94) concludes that the residents of the Riverbank tracts did not specialize in the manufacture of flaked stone tools, nor in any form of craft production that would have necessitated the use of flaked stone tools. With worked stone, a different pattern was noted. In addition to an abundance of mica, Scarry (1995:106) discussed the possibility of palette manufacture occurring in the PA tract; however, she states that further distributional data were needed to conclude whether the quantities of sandstone artifacts constituted specialized production. My research can shed light on this possible production area through a comparison of distributional and abundance data. Overall, Scarry's distributional data provide a pattern of dispersed artifact abundances, with certain areas of possible concentrations of production.

Reviewing this sample of published artifact distributions provides a broad sense and overview of where certain artifact classes are located at Moundville. The differing publications highlight that certain classes appear dispersed across site, while others seem more concentrated. These distributions and abundances can be compared to my data to ascertain whether artifact classes that were previously assumed to be concentrated are in fact dispersed, or whether new artifact concentrations will be found.

Methods and Analysis

The first data set that I examined was Peebles (1973). I went through the document noting the presence or absence of all stone materials listed. These data were then tabulated according to the location at Moundville site in which the artifact was found and an overall artifact count was conducted (Table 5). The excavation areas include most of the mounds, the roadway excavations, and the Museum excavations.

Table 5. Stone Artifacts Tabulated by Material and Excavation Area at the Moundville Site.
a = Greenstone, b = Copper, c = Galena, d = Mica, e = Tuscaloosa Gravel, f = Fort Payne Chert, g = Fine Grey Micaceous Sandstone, h = Hematitic Sandstone, i = Sandstone, j = Worked Stone, and k = Ground Stone.

Excavation Area	**GRS** a.	**C** b.	**Gal** c.	**M** d.	**TG** e.	**FP** f.	**FGMSS** g.	**HSS** h.	**SS** i.	**WS** j.	**GS** k.
North of Mound R	44	8	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	3	63
Summit of Mound R	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Summit of Mound C	0	95	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Mound F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mound H	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mound O	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
North of Mound D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	7
South of Mound D	6	18	2	2	0	0	1	6	4	29	93
East of Mound D	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Summit of Mound D	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
North of Mound E 1929-1930	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	33	10
North of Mound E Feb. 1932	6	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	45	107	73
North of Mound E March 1932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East of Mound E	18	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	11	3	66
Cottage # 1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Southwest of Mound G	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
South of Mound G	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
West of Mound P	4	20	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	48
West of Mound P'	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	18	5
East of Mound P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Field Southwest of Mound R	14	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	34
Field West of Mound R	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	1
Museum Parking Area	44	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	108	110
North and Northwest of Mound W	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	12	39
Administration Building	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	24
Roadway Block 0+95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Excavation Area	**GRS** a.	**C** b.	**Gal** c.	**M** d.	**TG** e.	**FP** f.	**FGMSS** g.	**HSS** h.	**SS** i.	**WS** j.	**GS** k.
Roadway Block 1+00 to 1+50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Roadway Block 1+50 to 2+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Roadway Block 3+00 to 3+50	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Roadway Block 3+50 to 4+00	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Roadway Block 4+00 to 4+50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Roadway Block 4+50 to 5+00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Roadway Block 5+00 to 5+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Roadway Block 5+50 to 6+00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roadway Block 6+00 to 6+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Roadway Block 10+00 to 10+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Roadway Block 11+50 to 12+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roadway Block 13+00 to 13+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roadway Block 15+00 to 15+50	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Roadway Block 19+00 to 19+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roadway Block 19+50 t0 20+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Roadway Block 21+00 to 21+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Roadway Block 22+50 to 23+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Roadway Block 26+00 to 26+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Roadway Block 26+50 to 27+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Roadway Block 27+00 to 27+50	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4
Roadway Block 27+85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Roadway Block 29+50 to 30+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roadway Block 30+00 to 31+00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3
Roadway Block 32+50 to 33+00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Roadway Block 34+00 to 34+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roadway Block 35+00 to 35+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roadway Block 36+50 to 37+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Roadway Block 37+00 to 37+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Roadway Block 38+50 to 39+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Excavation Area	**GRS** a.	**C** b.	**Gal** c.	**M** d.	**TG** e.	**FP** f.	**FGMSS** g.	**HSS** h.	**SS** i.	**WS** j.	**GS** k.
Roadway Block 43+50 to 44+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Roadway Block 44+00 to 44+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8
Roadway Block 44+50 to 45+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4
Roadway Block 45+00 to 45+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Roadway Block 45+50 to 46+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Roadway Block 47+00 to 47+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roadway Block 47+50 to 48+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Roadway Block 48+00 to 49+00	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	23
Roadway Block 49+00 to 49+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
Roadway Block 49+50 to 50+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roadway Block 52+00 to 53+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Roadway Block 67+50 to 68+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roadway Block 68+00 to 68+35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roadway Block 68+35 to 68+64.3 (69+00)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roadway Block 69+00 to 69+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Roadway Block 69+50 to 70+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Roadway Block 70+00 to 70+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roadway Block 70+50 to 71+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Roadway Block 71+00 to 71+50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Roadway Block 71+50 to 72+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA Tract	5	0	0	0	90	43	15	5	1	161	33
ECB Tract	43	2	0	64	80	117	17	11	9	238	158
N1703 E675	14	0	1	76	36	31	42	75	0	71	20
N1699 E675	5	0	1	33	15	15	31	41	3	31	2
N1705 E683	6	0	0	2	12	8	18	74	1	23	15
N1703 E683	1	0	0	3	21	17	17	46	3	45	6

As discussed, the second data set I examined was Scarry's (1995) Riverbank Stabilization Project. The data were tabulated by the two main excavation areas used by the excavators, ECB Tract and the PA tract (Table 5). The third data set utilized was a small sample selected from my larger EMAP data set, the West of Mound M excavation units (Table 5). Once all of the artifact counts were tabulated, the data were exported into ArcGIS to examine the distribution of stone artifacts from these differing excavation areas. The artifact classes utilized in this study include greenstone, mica, copper, Tuscaloosa Gravel, Fort Payne chert, Fine Grey Micaceous sandstone, Hematitic Sandstone, sandstone, and then two generalized categories of lithics, and ground stone. Some of these artifact classes were more limited than others; for example, with Tuscaloosa Gravel and Fort Payne chert, only the modern excavations identified lithics of these materials, although I am sure they are present in the earlier samples, but this material specific information is not provided in the Peebles (1973) document. The first step in my analysis was simply noting where the artifact classes were located. Once this was mapped and observed, I calculated mean centers for each of the artifact classes. Utilizing mean centers, I am able to compare the distribution of certain artifact classes at Moundville. I utilized weighted mean centers, which account for the highest frequencies of the specific artifact classes rather than just employing the locational mean.

Results and Site-wide Implications

The initial results of importing the data into ArcGIS, were simply location or distributional data. The areas highlighted on the maps are those excavation areas where the artifact classes have been recovered. While some of the generic categories I examined are present in almost all excavation areas, with the more specific artifact classes of copper, greenstone, and mica, certain patterns occur in the distribution. As expected, copper was present in predominately burial contexts and is therefore associated with mound contexts (Figure 3). Although with the Riverbank excavations, Scarry did identify copper in the ECB tract. With the EMAP excavations, copper has not been present in the residential middens that we have excavated to date. From this initial observation, copper appears to be the most restricted artifact class at Moundville.

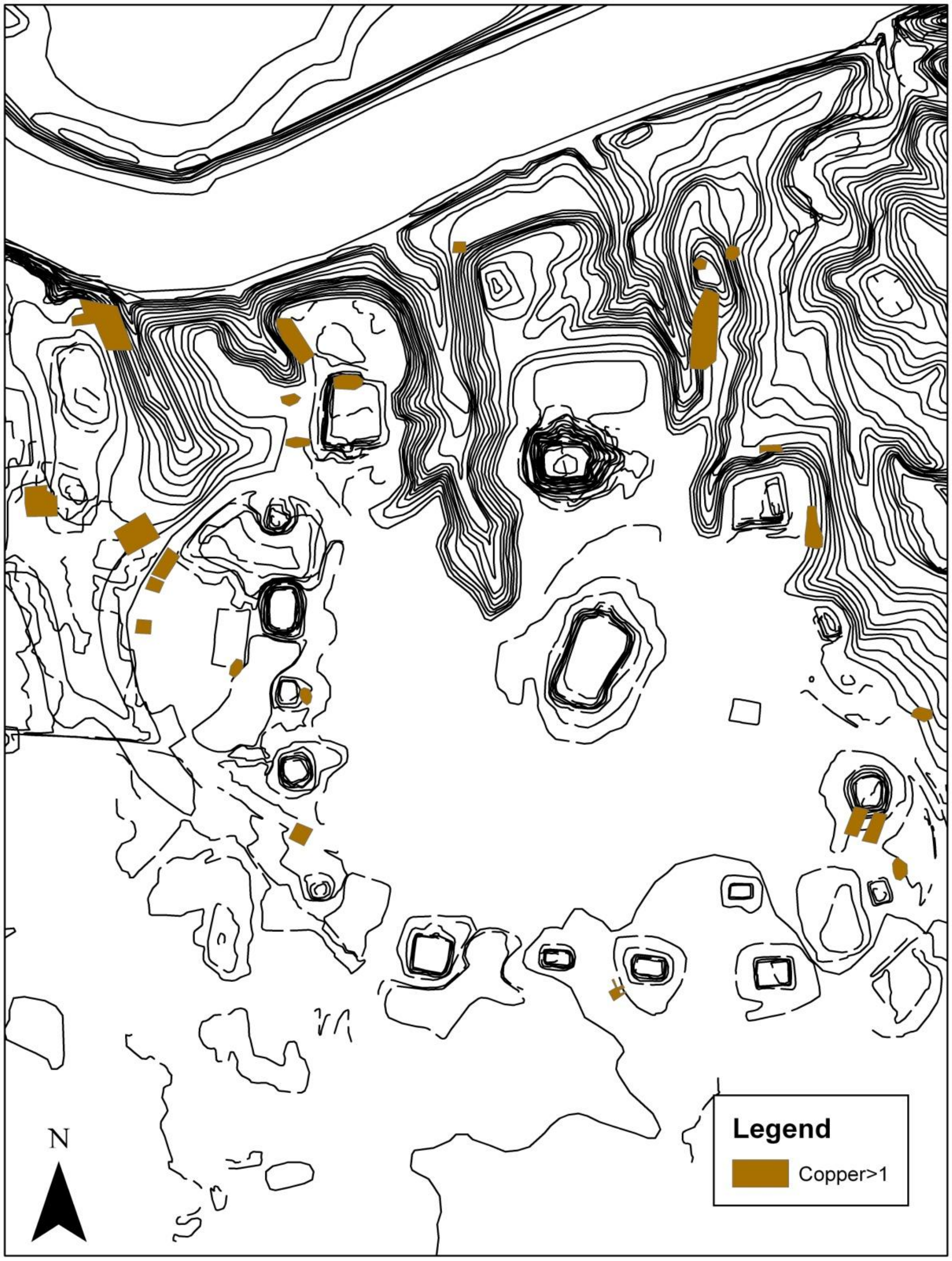

Figure 3. Copper Artifacts Recovered in the Excavation Areas Examined.

Greenstone appears to be found in differing contexts at Moundville, it is often present in middens, especially those middens closest to the river (Figure 4). Mica has a similar pattern to greenstone in that it is relatively ubiquitous, with high amounts of mica found in both the EMAP excavations and the Riverbank ECB tract (Figure 5).

As noted earlier, with the mean centers weighted means were used. This means that the counts of the artifacts were taken into account when calculating the mean. Beginning with Mica as indicated by the blue star, the weighted mean is in the west-central area of the site (Figure 6). While the Riverbank excavations recovered a large amount of mica, with the EMAP excavations there was also a large amount found in the West of M excavations. These patterns of mica use at Moundville will be clearer when weight and the rest of the EMAP excavations are included in subsequent objectives regarding the shovel testing and the excavation units. Mica has a different and unique pattern at Moundville that merits further discussion. The weighted mean of greenstone as indicated by the green cross, is in the northwest quadrant of the site (Figure 6). While small amounts of greenstone are found throughout the site, the weighted mean highlights the ubiquity of greenstone in the area surrounding Mound R. Scarry, Welch, and Wilson have discussed the greenstone from the north of R excavations, and the Riverbank excavations also had a large amount of greenstone. Greenstone has a highly variable pattern at the site. Copper, as indicated by the copper diamond is the most restricted artifact class at Moundville (Figure 6). To date EMAP has not recovered a single copper fragment in the residential middens. The weighted mean for copper is centered close to Mound B. Most of the copper discussed in this study comes from burials. Understanding the production and consumption of copper will be bolstered by comparisons with Mound top contexts at Moundville. The catchall categories of lithics and groundstone, as indicated by the red and blue symbols respectively, are of course ubiquitous at

Figure 4. Greenstone Artifacts Recovered in the Excavation Areas Examined.

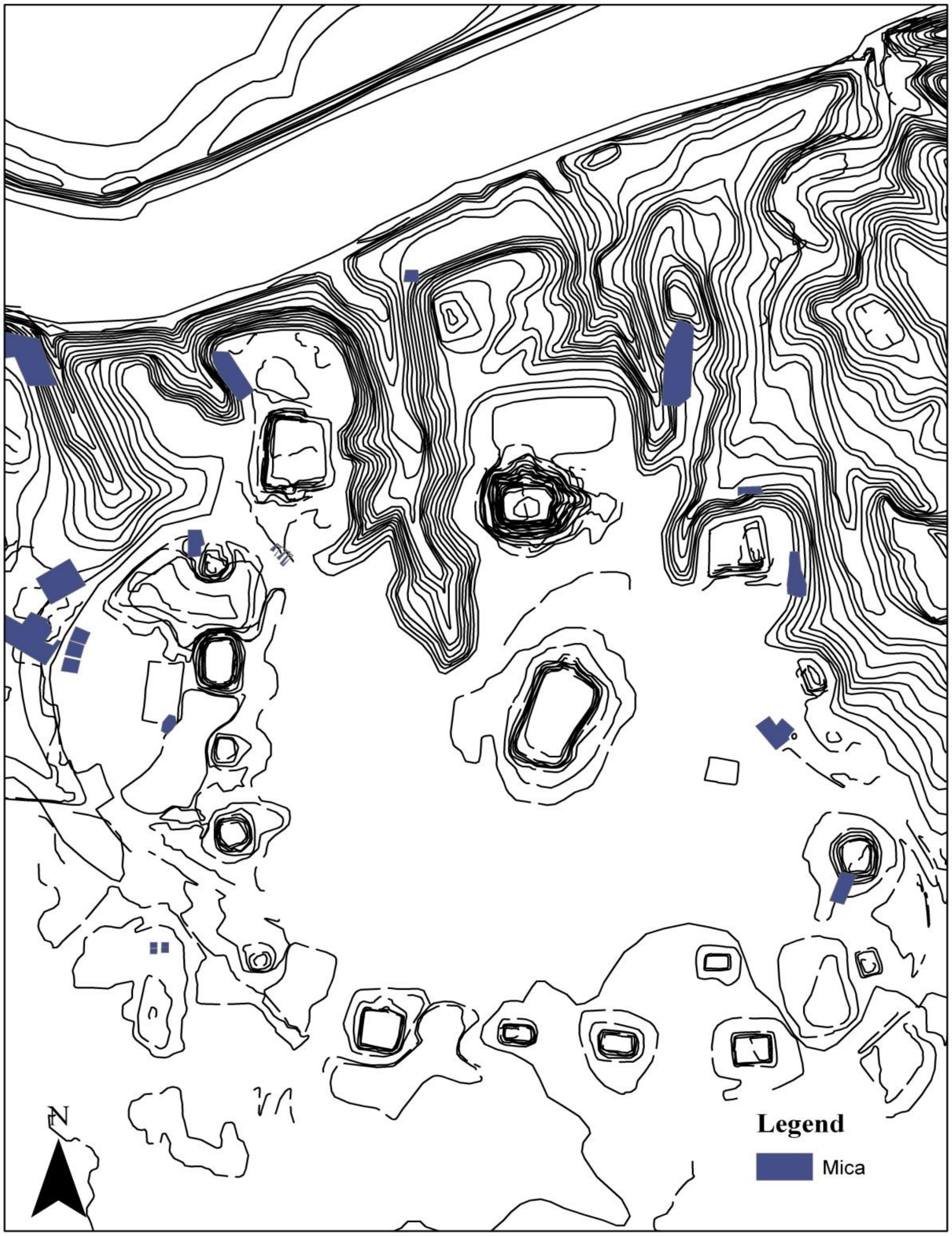

Figure 5. Mica Recovered in the Excavation Areas Examined.

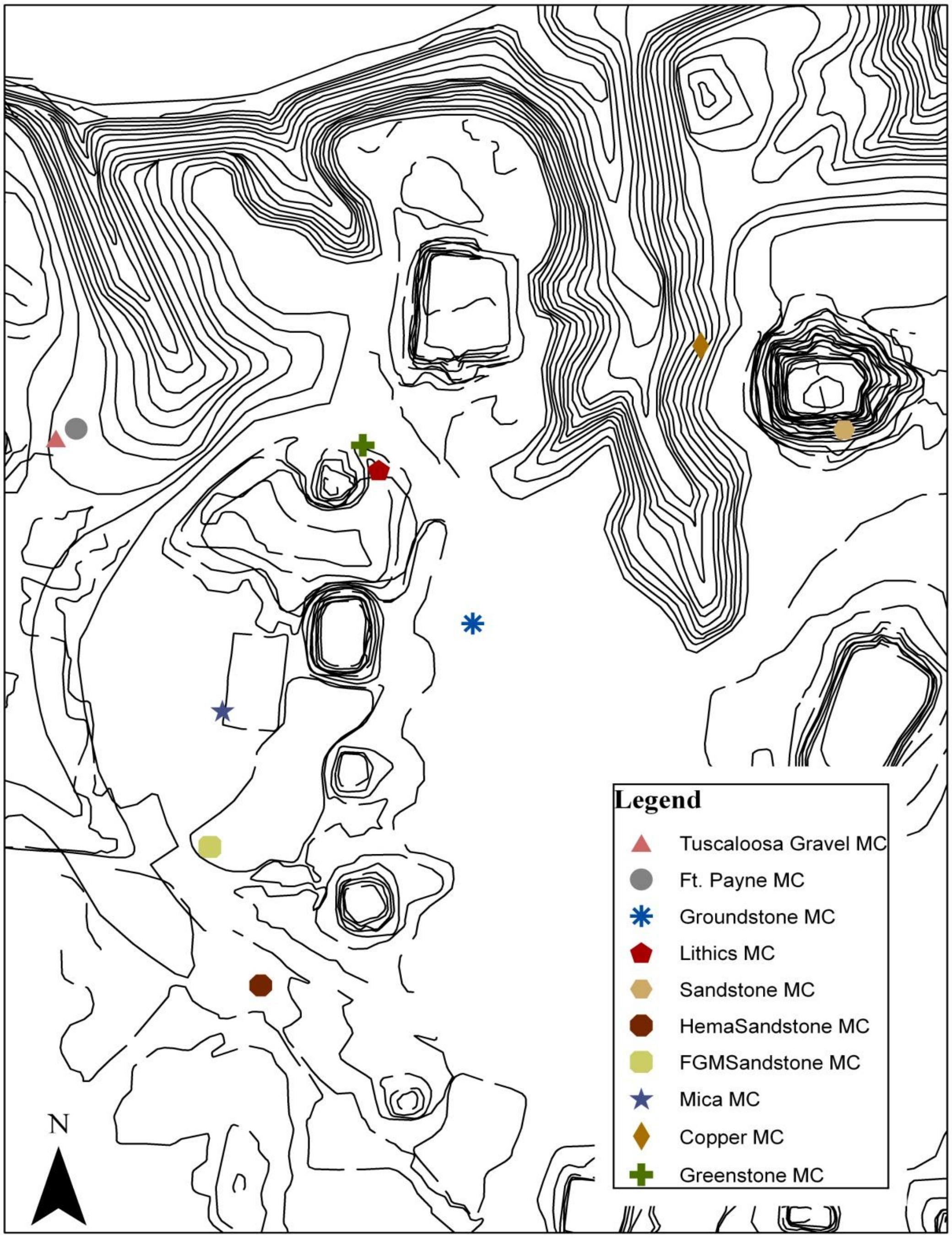

Figure 6. Weighted Mean Centers of Artifact Classes Examined in the Study.

Moundville. However, because modern excavations such as the Riverbank and EMAP excavations collected evidence of all stages of production, the weighted mean center trends to the western half of the site, where these excavations were located (Figure 6).

Interpretation

In this final discussion I focus solely on the EMAP excavations and the recent Jones Archaeological Museum excavations (JAM), examining the presence and absence of specific artifact classes and their distributions in habitation debris (Figure 7). This first objective of my research examines the posed hypotheses from a general presence/absence standpoint, to ascertain whether basic artifact classes are concentrated or dispersed. As previously discussed, past research has focused on certain specific artifact classes that may have played a role in elite control of Moundville. Incorporating data from three differing EMAP excavation areas and the Museum Excavations, I am able to specifically examine whether these artifact classes are ubiquitous and dispersed throughout residential middens, or whether the artifact classes are restricted and rarely present in habitation areas at Moundville. In the first group, those artifacts that are common in residential middens are greenstone, nonlocal stone such as Fort Payne chert, and hematitic sandstone saws. With the greenstone artifacts that we have recovered, there are fragments that could be considered primary-stage activity, but none that are specifically preforms. So, at this point it is difficult to distinguish between recycling and production, as outlined by Wilson's previous work. Also present in the residential middens have been more restricted artifact classes such as the pendants and palette's discussed by Phillips. While stone palettes, stone pendants, coal pendants, redstone beads, and a redstone pipe fragment have been found in these habitation areas, they are not broadly dispersed and are only occasionally recovered.

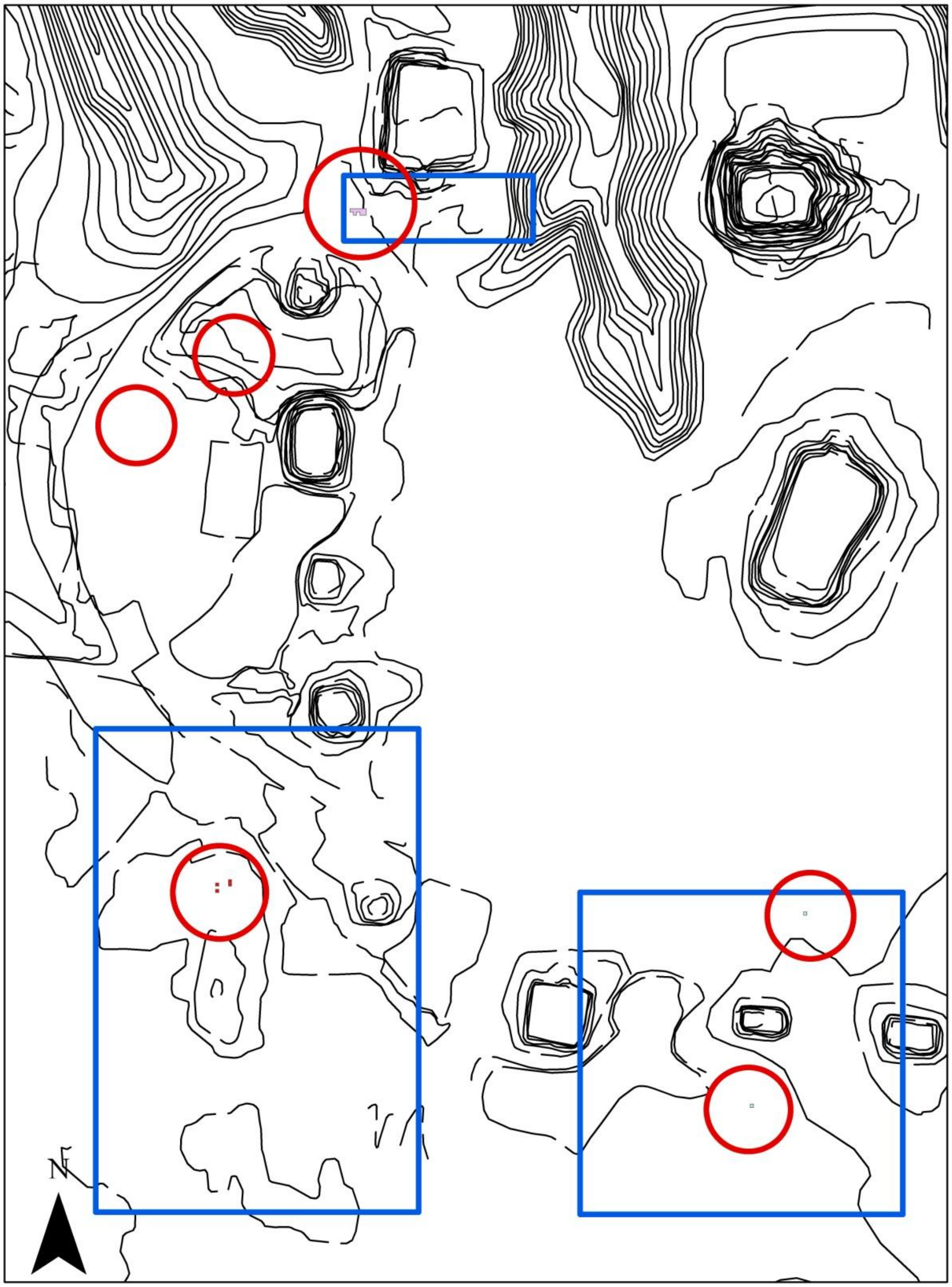

Figure 7. The EMAP and JAM Excavation Areas, with the Shovel Tested Areas in Blue and the Excavation Units in Red.

Conclusions Regarding Previous Work at Moundville

Ultimately, looking at the varying artifact classes in this first objective, it is evident that specific artifacts at Moundville were more restricted than others. Copper seems to have the most restricted distribution, and this may be seen not only in its locations at Moundville but also in the artifacts themselves. As expected, much of the copper is found in burials and seems to be a badge or direct symbol of an individual's role in society. With greenstone artifacts, the distribution is dispersed; however, the greatest concentrations have been found in the northwest quadrant of the site. I think with further examination of the EMAP greenstone artifacts in the subsequent chapters, a greater understanding of the production and consumption of greenstone through time is possible. Mica appears to be ubiquitous throughout Moundville in a similar pattern to greenstone, with certain "hot spots" such as the Riverbank excavations, as well as the EMAP West of M excavation area. To conclude, these previous patterns of consumption have shown that the pattern of distribution at Moundville is redundant, with certain "hot spots" of higher frequencies, which may reflect open access based on the variation of corporate groups, households, and individuals to gain access to greater quantities of highly prized goods. The following chapter builds upon these initial conclusions utilizing data from the second objective, the EMAP shovel tested hectares, to examine the distribution and abundance of pottery and stone artifacts across Moundville's residential areas.

CHAPTER 4
EXTENSIVE SUBSURFACE SAMPLING OF OFF-MOUND RESIDENTIAL AREAS

The second objective of the Early Moundville Archaeological Project (EMAP) was to determine the spatial distribution and economic activities of off-mound residential areas at the Moundville site. To identify best the range of variability in certain artifact classes in residential areas, and assess the degree of elite control of resources, it was necessary to sample systematically residential areas of Moundville. Because house remains at Moundville are invisible on the ground surface and vast portions of the site are unexcavated, the spatial distribution of residential areas is poorly known.

To achieve this second objective, a subsurface survey of 100 x 100m (hectare) sample tracts was conducted through shovel testing every 10 m within a hectare aligned to the site's master grid. The artifact samples stemming from these excavations can be grouped into three main areas of the Moundville site, or the different locations of the field excavations. The first group is the South of Mound R area, which was excavated as part of the Fall 2005 University of Alabama Field School. This sample consists of twenty positive shovel tests. The second group is the West of Mound M area of the Moundville site. This low rise and the surrounding six hectares were tested as part of the summer 2006 Museum Expedition. The third group is the Mounds J and K area, including intensive sampling of two hectares, which were excavated as part of the Fall 2006 University of Alabama Field School.

Data collected from the shovel test pits were used to create artifact density maps by plotting artifact weights (grams per cubic centimeter) as contours across each sample hectare

(Steponaitis et al. 1994). The most informative artifacts that can be recovered and mapped in this second objective are: shell-tempered pottery (a ubiquitous measure of domestic occupation intensity); burnished pottery (an indicator of serving fine wares, a possible status or wealth measure); and non-local stone (use/production of a valued resource, a status or wealth measure). The sample hectares were selected to target areas of the site that had not previously been excavated and to ensure coverage of broadly dispersed areas of the site.

Each hectare was tested with approximately 100 shovel test pits, spaced 10 m apart, offset 10 m from the hectare boundaries. I say approximately because certain features, such as a large copse of trees and the Moundville roadway, affected the number of possible shovel tests. Each shovel test pit was 30 x 30 cm wide and approximately 50 cm deep, with varying depths recorded on a standardized form. Soil from sample holes was passed through a quarter-inch screen set off to the side of the STP and the loose soil was captured on a tarp and subsequently returned to the hole (Figure 8). After artifact analysis was conducted, density maps were generated with the shovel test pits as point samples to document the spatial distribution of residential remains. From these data, a scale of status and wealth for residential remains was constructed, and these findings will be used to assess if or to what degree elites controlled access to resources at Moundville.

Subsurface Sampling Results

I utilized a quantification strategy in my analysis that standardizes counts and weights across samples of different volumes (Lennstrom and Hastorf 1995:704). This procedure allows for direct comparisons between differing volume samples (Costin and Earle 1989:694). The analytical variables such as unburnished pottery and nonlocal stone were expressed as amounts per cubic centimeter of soil. Artifacts were presented as mean grams recovered per cubic meter excavated. Additionally, although I recorded counts, secondary contexts or portions of the site that had been historically plowed would have much smaller pieces and, therefore, higher counts than less disturbed portions of the site (Costin and Earle 1989:694). Therefore, I considered

Figure 8. EMAP and University of Alabama Museum Expedition Shovel Testing Methods.

weight to be a more accurate measure of artifact abundance. The following discussion presents the results of the subsurface survey of the three excavation areas discussed above, South of Mound R, West of Mound M, and the off-mound areas of J and K. In the density maps provided both positive and negative shovel tests are shown. The larger circle symbol represents positive shovel tests, while the smaller circle represents negative shovel tests. With regards to modern features, such as the roadway, we would offset the gridded shovel tests to ensure the area was still tested. Additionally, those shovel tests on the density maps that encompass the mounds were not tested and are therefore represented as negative or untested.

Subsurface Sampling Analysis: Artifact Density Maps

South of Mound R. As part of the Fall 2005 University of Alabama Field School, excavations were undertaken in the area south of Mound R (Figure 9). Due to the tree line and a large ravine, 23 shovel tests were excavated along 10 x 10 m transects. All of the 23 shovel tests were positive for at least one class of artifact and, as they were essentially in the foreground of Mound R, this is not surprising. Artifacts from these tests were taken to the ten Hoor archaeology lab where they were washed and rough sorted. For the purposes of this dissertation, all stone and pottery was then further analyzed into type-variety categories established for Moundville, as discussed in Appendix A.

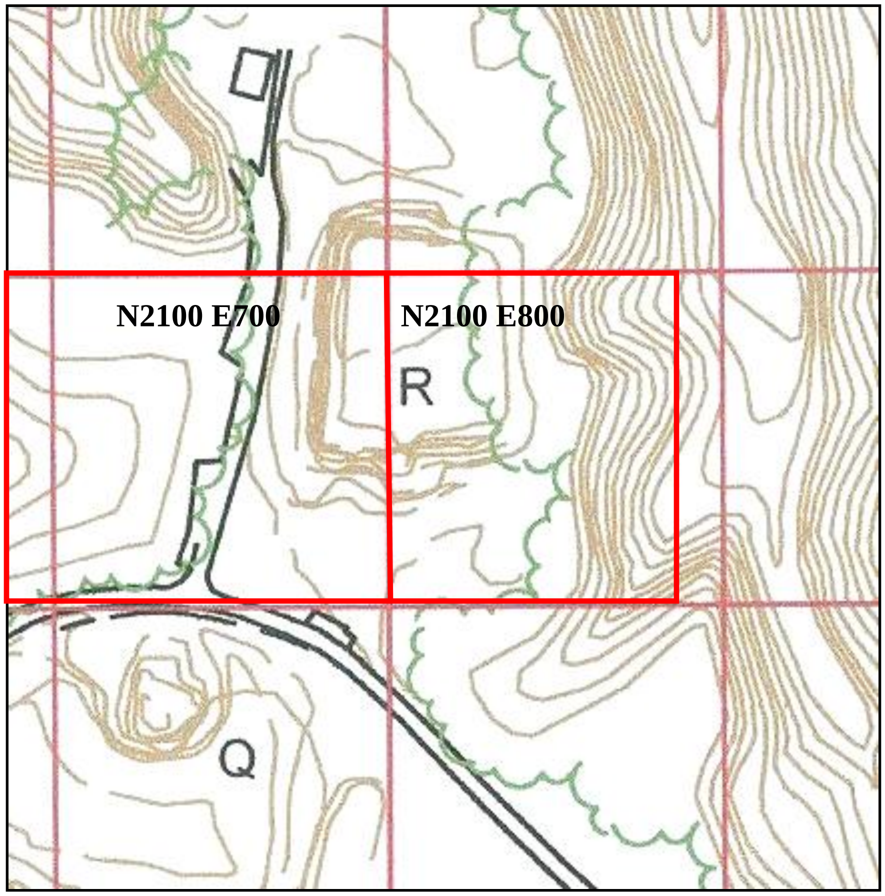

Figure 9. Mound R Shovel Tested Hectares.

Density maps were generated utilizing the Surfer mapping program. As is evident from the density maps for the two hectares with the burnished and unburnished pottery, the volume of pottery is highest in the southern part of the hectare (Figures 10 and 11 respectively). Overall the ubiquity of unburnished and burnished pottery was similar in nature suggesting that burnished pottery would have been accessible to all the residents of Moundville, and is therefore, not a reliable indicator of status and wealth. This pattern will be further discussed. And while with the local stone, both flaked and groundstone (Figures 12 and 14) is present in the same area, the nonlocal flaked and groundstone is present just outside of this higher density area (Figures 13 and 15 respectively). In agreement with the pattern noted by Wilson (2008), the density maps for the South of Mound R excavations suggest that the densest occupations or residential areas are just off the mounds.

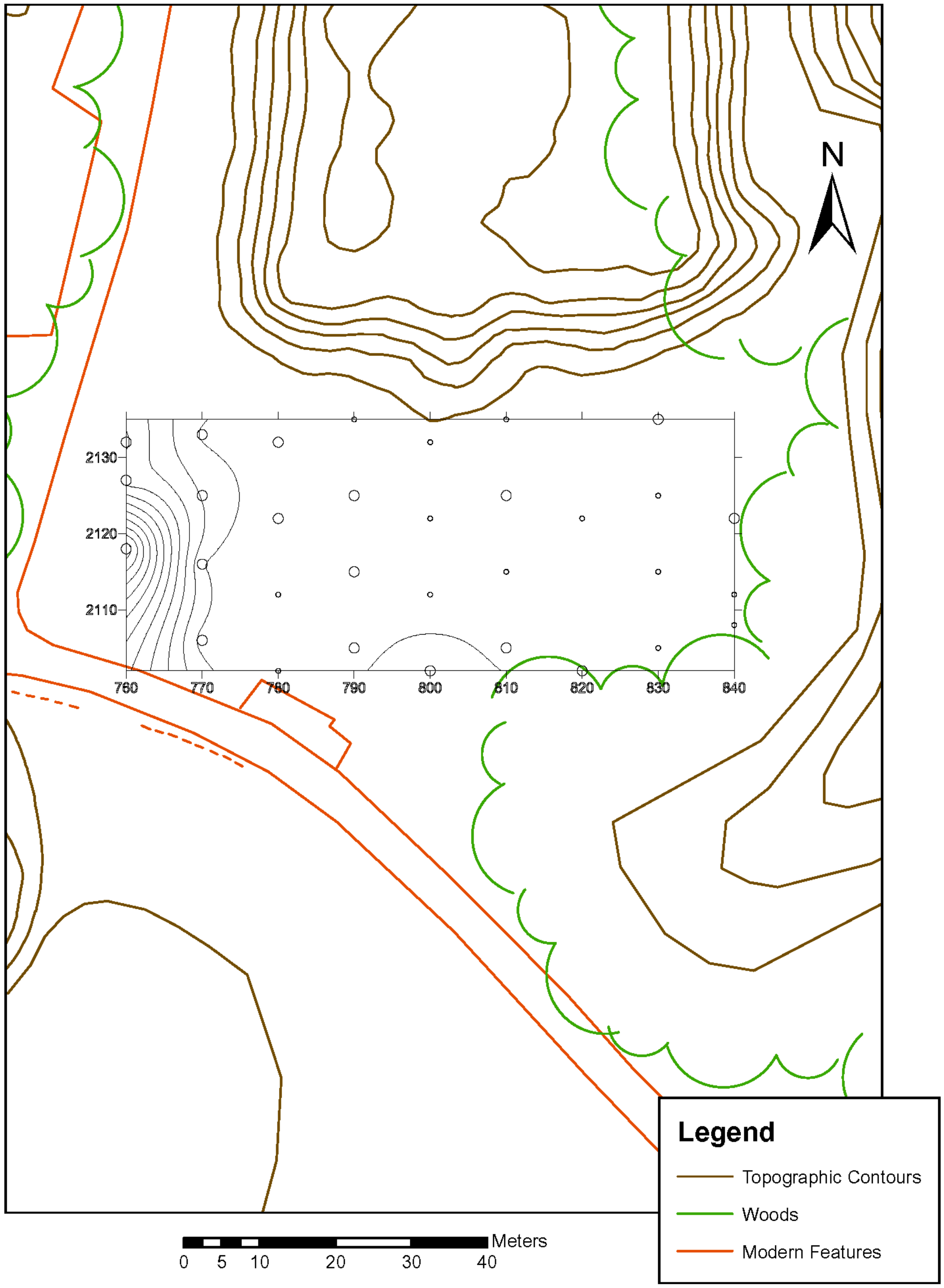

Figure 10. Density Map of Unburnished Pottery in Hectare N2100 E700.

Figure 11. Density Map of Burnished Pottery in Hectare N2100 E700.

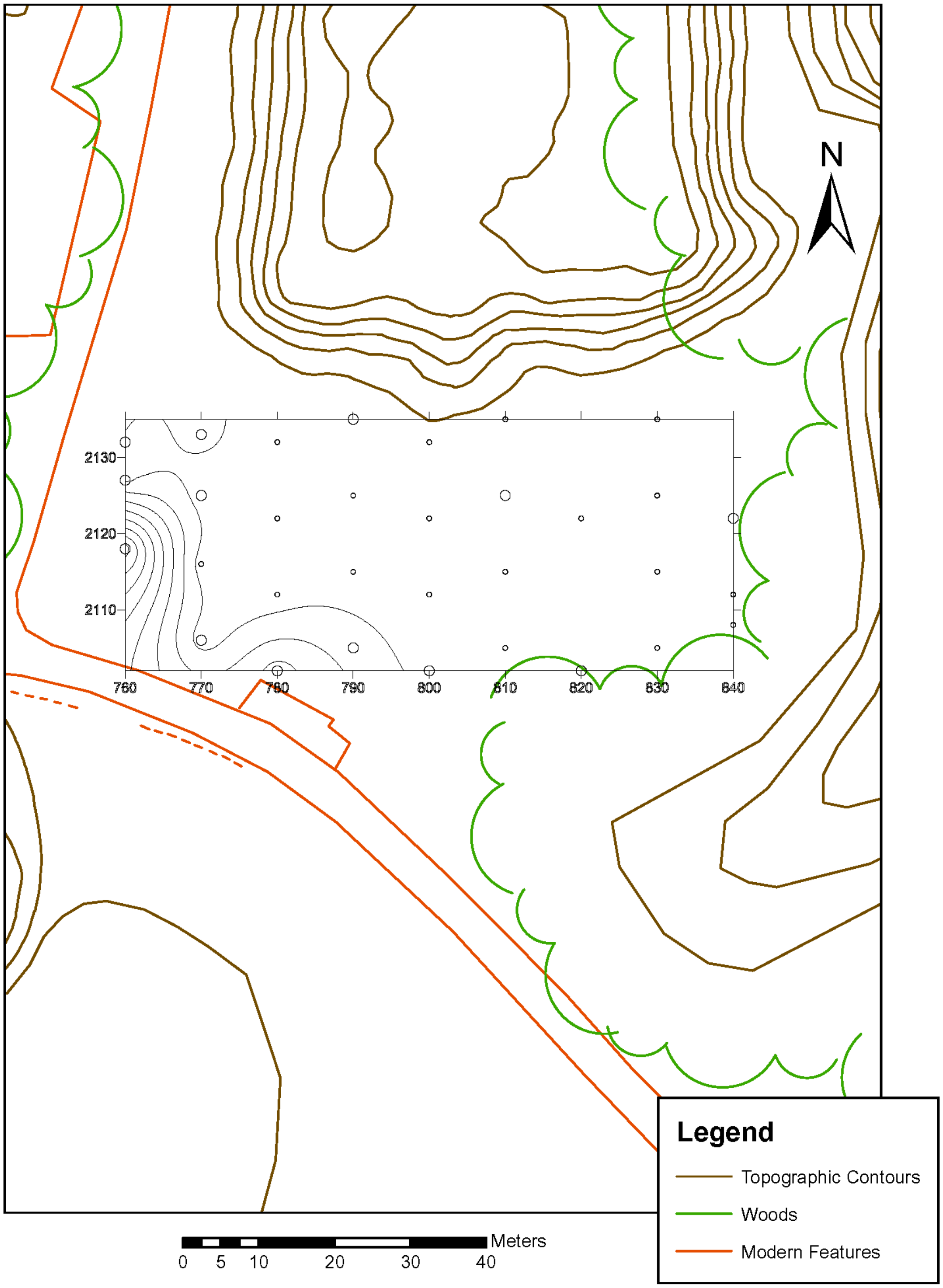

Figure 12. Density Map of Local Flaked Stone in Hectare N2100 E700.

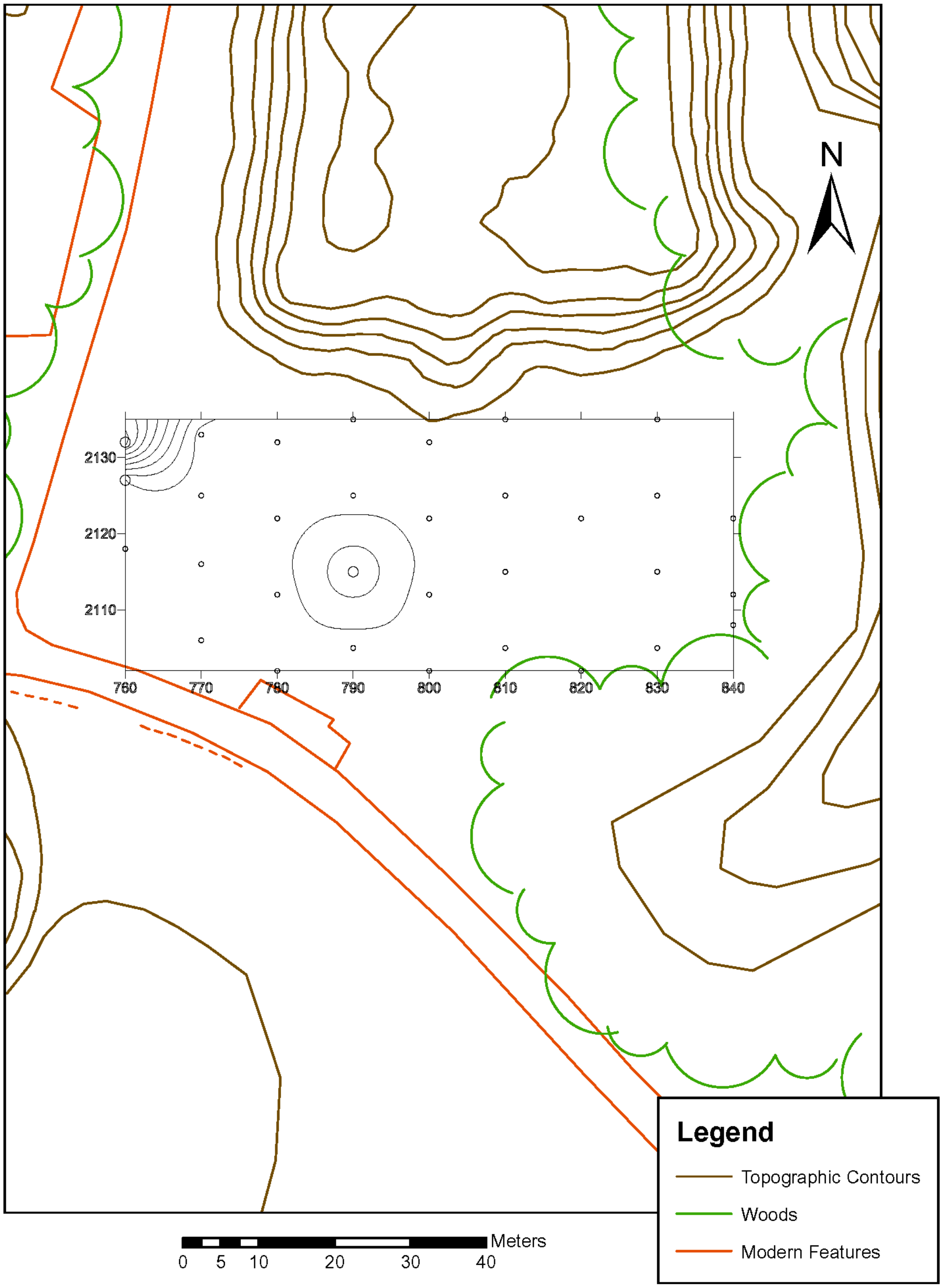

Figure 13. Density Map of Nonlocal Flaked Stone in Hectare N2100 E700.

Figure 14. Density Map of Local Groundstone in Hectare N2100 E700.

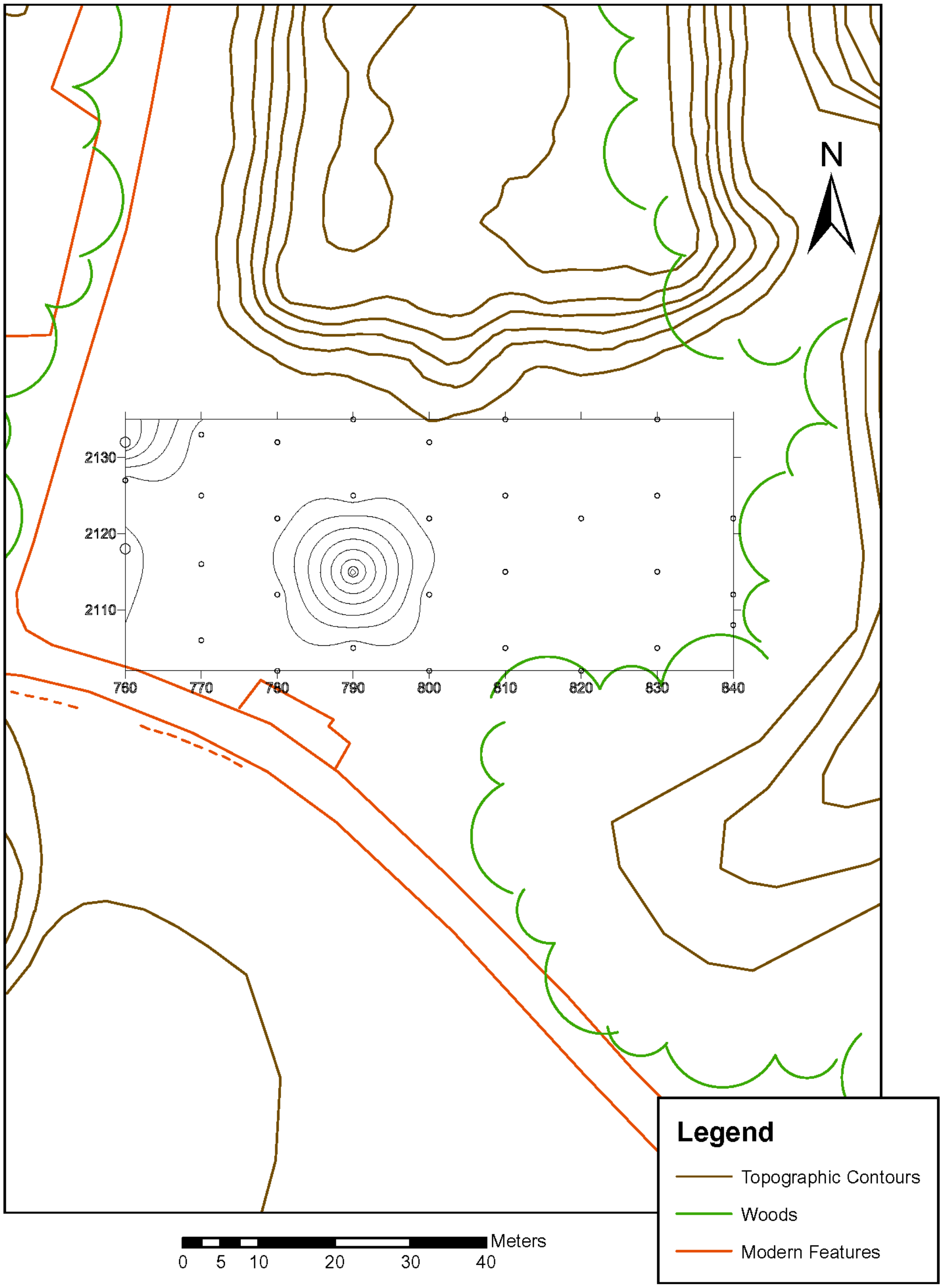

Figure 15. Density Map of Nonlocal Groundstone in Hectare N2100 E700

West of Mound M. The west of Mound M excavations were the most extensively tested of all of the excavation areas. Six hectares were shovel tested, and while all indicated dense occupation, the N1500 E600 and N1500 E700 hectares were the most disturbed by modern features such as the campground and the road leading to the campground (Figure 16).

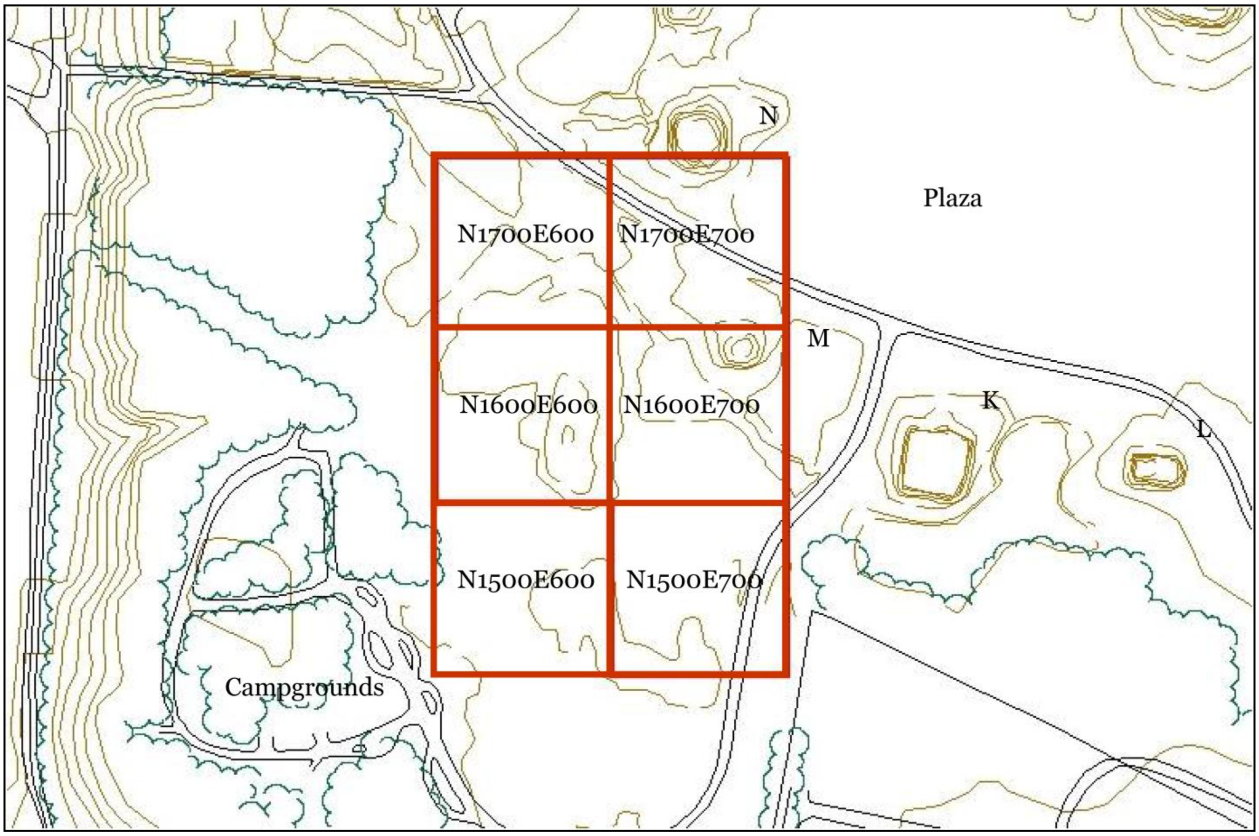

Figure 16. West of M Shovel Tested Hectares.

As is evident from the density maps, unburnished and burnished potteries share a similar ubiquity in the areas West of Mound M (Figures 17 and 18 respectively). The highest concentrations of unburnished pottery are in the more northern hectares, or those areas closest to the mound and plaza complex. The burnished pottery shares a similar pattern with the most abundant shovel tests centered in the northern portion of the tested hectares.

Looking at the flaked stone categories a different distributional pattern emerges. With local flaked stone (Figure 19), although it is ubiquitous throughout the tested hectares, the abundances map onto different areas than does the pottery. There are two groupings of shovel tests in the southern portion of the tested hectares that suggest a different pattern of discard. In other words, it is possible that stone was worked in specific areas of the residential group and, therefore, those middens with higher abundances of flaked stone are in different locales than the household debris as indicated by the pottery distributions.

The nonlocal flaked stone is, not surprisingly, less abundant than the local flaked stone and, as such, the patterns of distribution differ. There are essentially two clusters of nonlocal flaked stone artifacts, one in the west-central section of the tested hectares and a second in the southernmost areas of the hectare (Figure 20). While certainly not abundant, the distribution of nonlocal flaked stone in this residential area of the Moundville site is ubiquitous and does not fit with the pattern of distribution of exotic materials as discussed by Welch (1991).

With the worked groundstone, local materials are widely distributed across the six tested hectares (Figure 21). The greatest abundances of artifacts are in the southern portion of the tested hectares. Interestingly, the local worked groundstone and the local flaked stone share a similar pattern of discard. The nonlocal worked groundstone is the least ubiquitous of all of the examined artifact categories (Figure 22). The pattern of distribution is most interesting, as all of the greenstone artifacts, with two exceptions, were found closest to the mound and plaza complex. Additionally, they are centered in the southernmost portion of the six tested hectares. This suggests that there was perhaps a special activity area within the residential group where greenstone would have been worked.

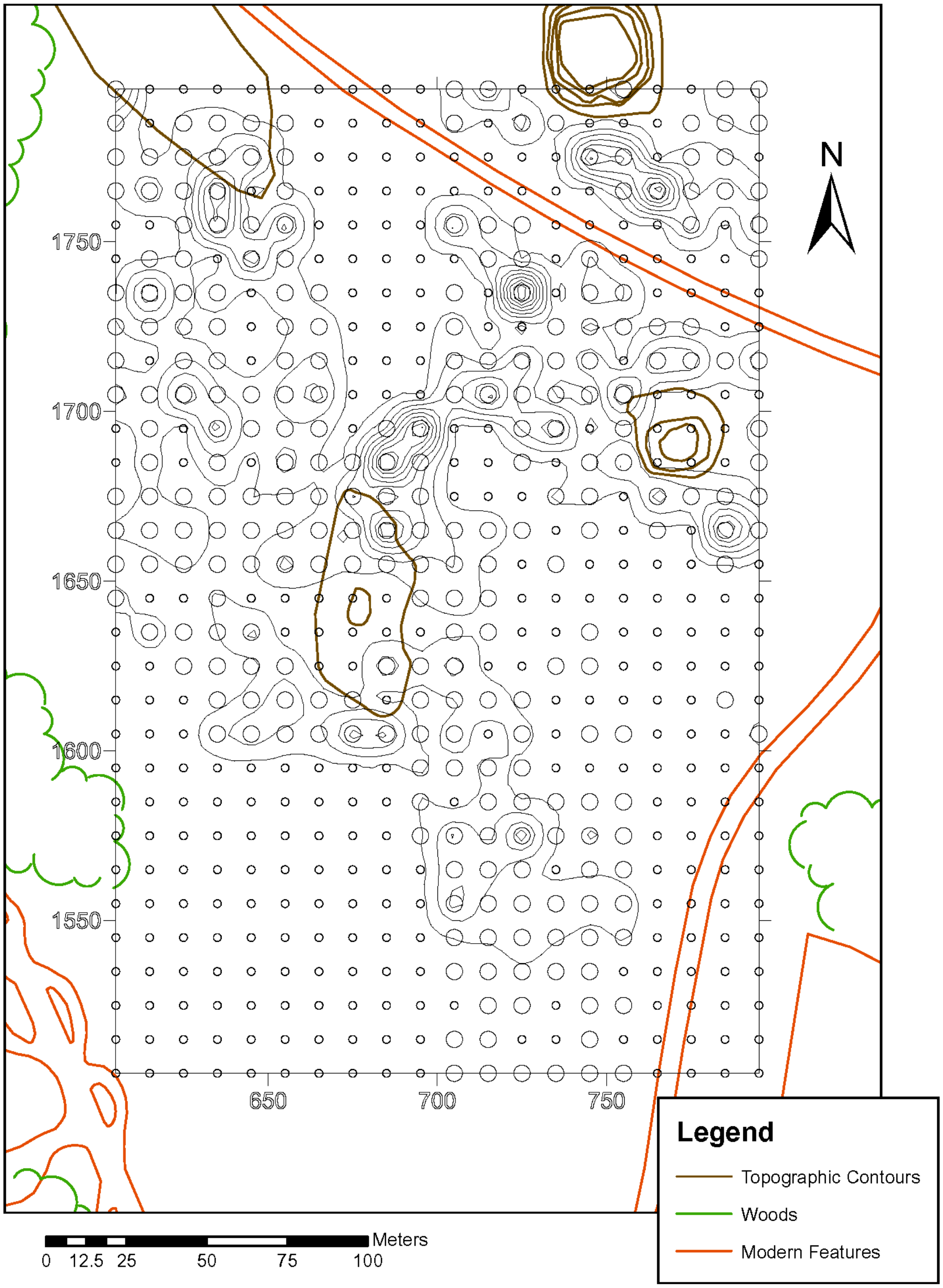

Figure 17. Density Map of Unburnished Pottery in Six West of Mound M Hectares.

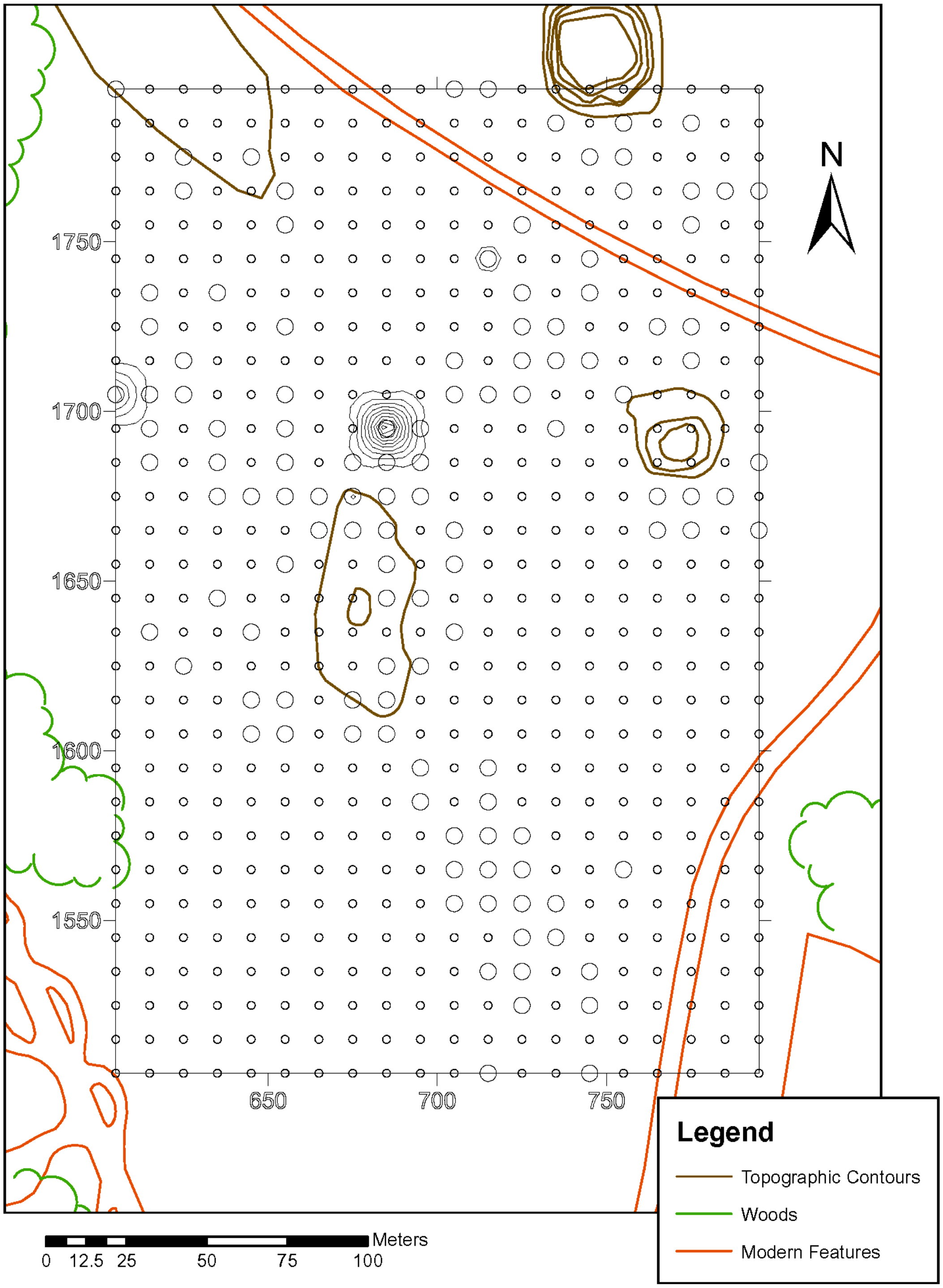

Figure 18. Density Map of Burnished Pottery in Six West of Mound M Hectares.

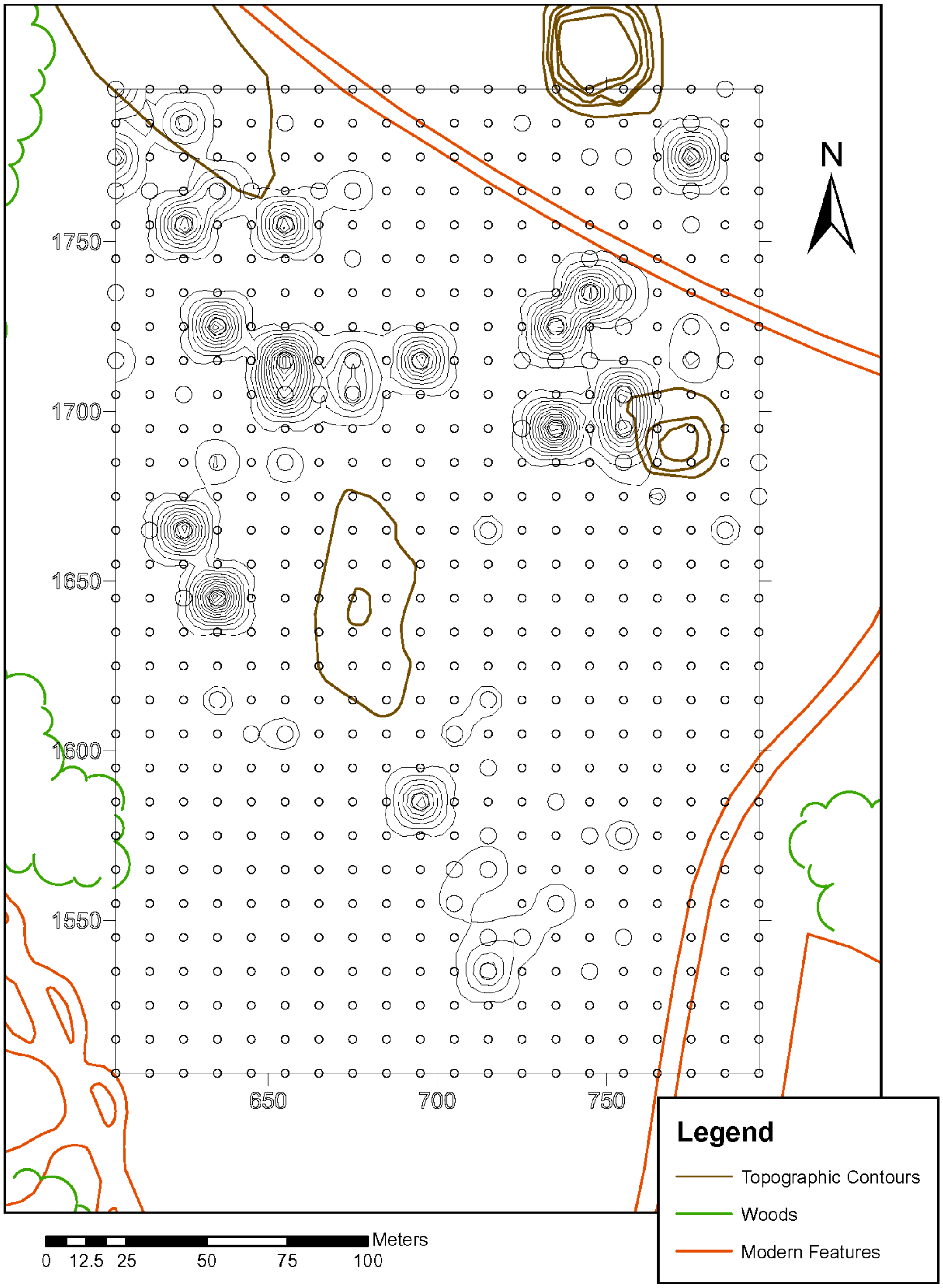

Figure 19. Density Map of Local Flaked Stone in Six West of Mound M Hectares.

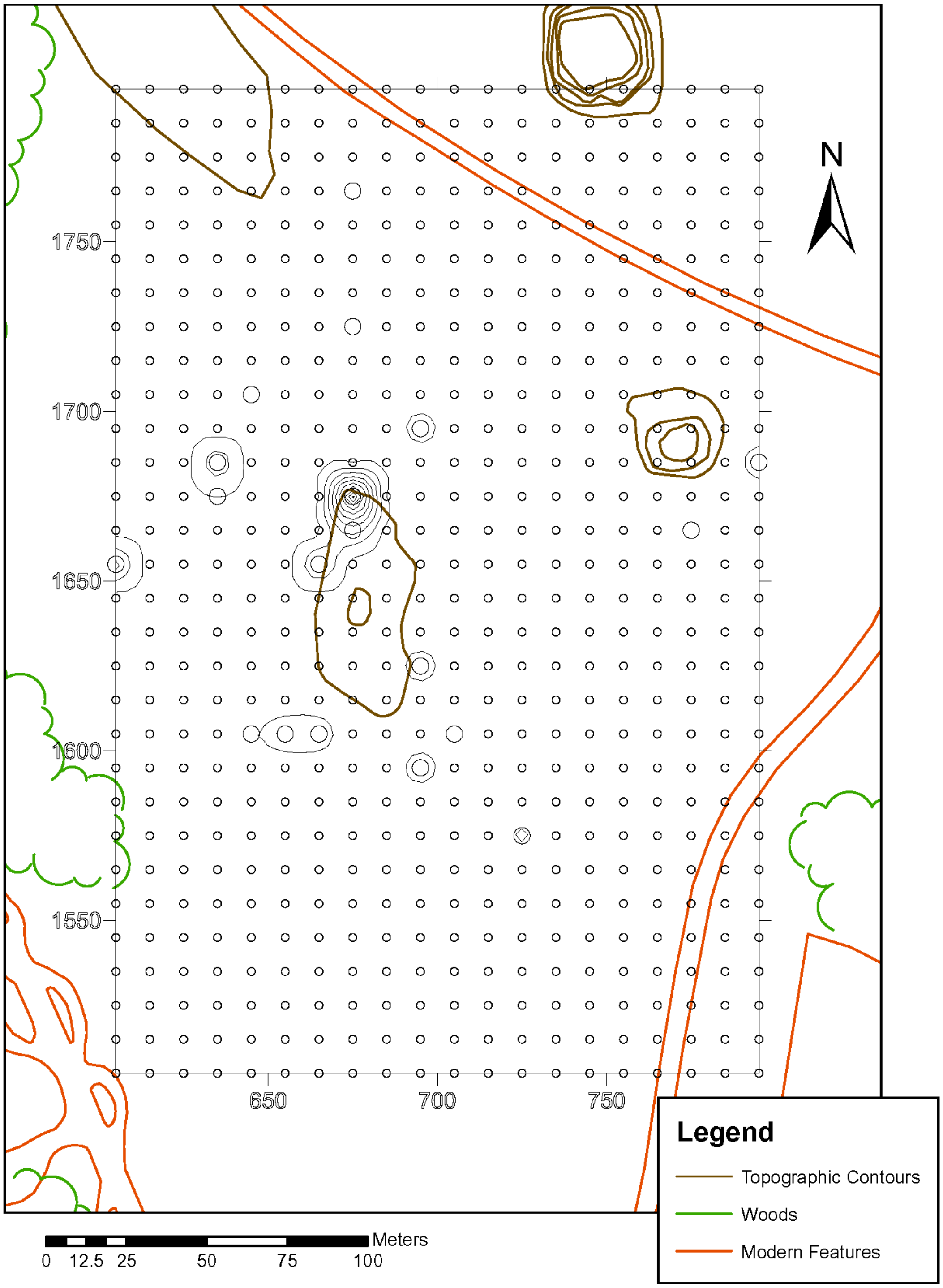

Figure 20. Density Map of Nonlocal Flaked Stone in Six West of Mound M Hectares

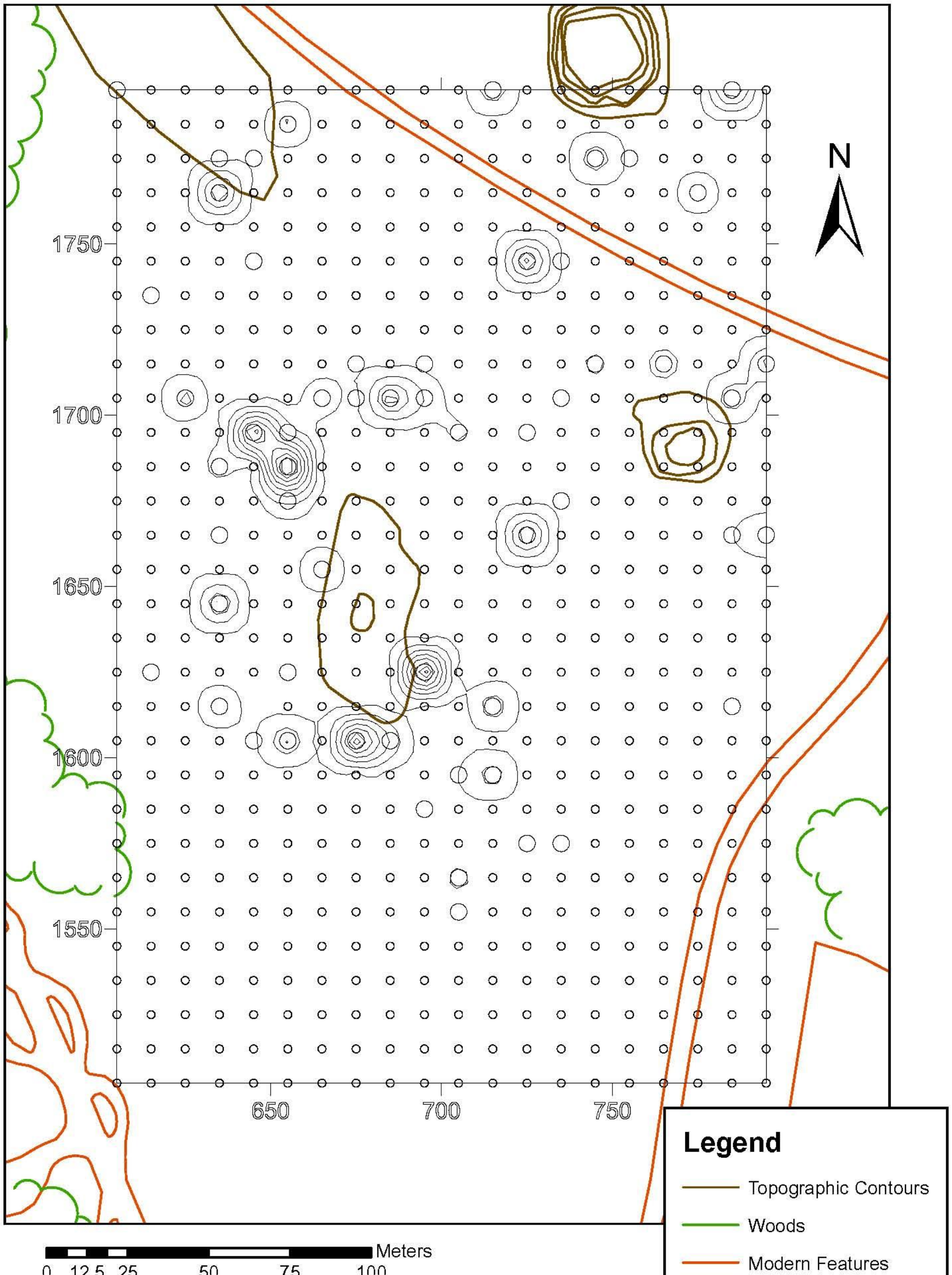

Figure 21. Density Map of Local Worked Groundstone in Six West of Mound M Hectares.

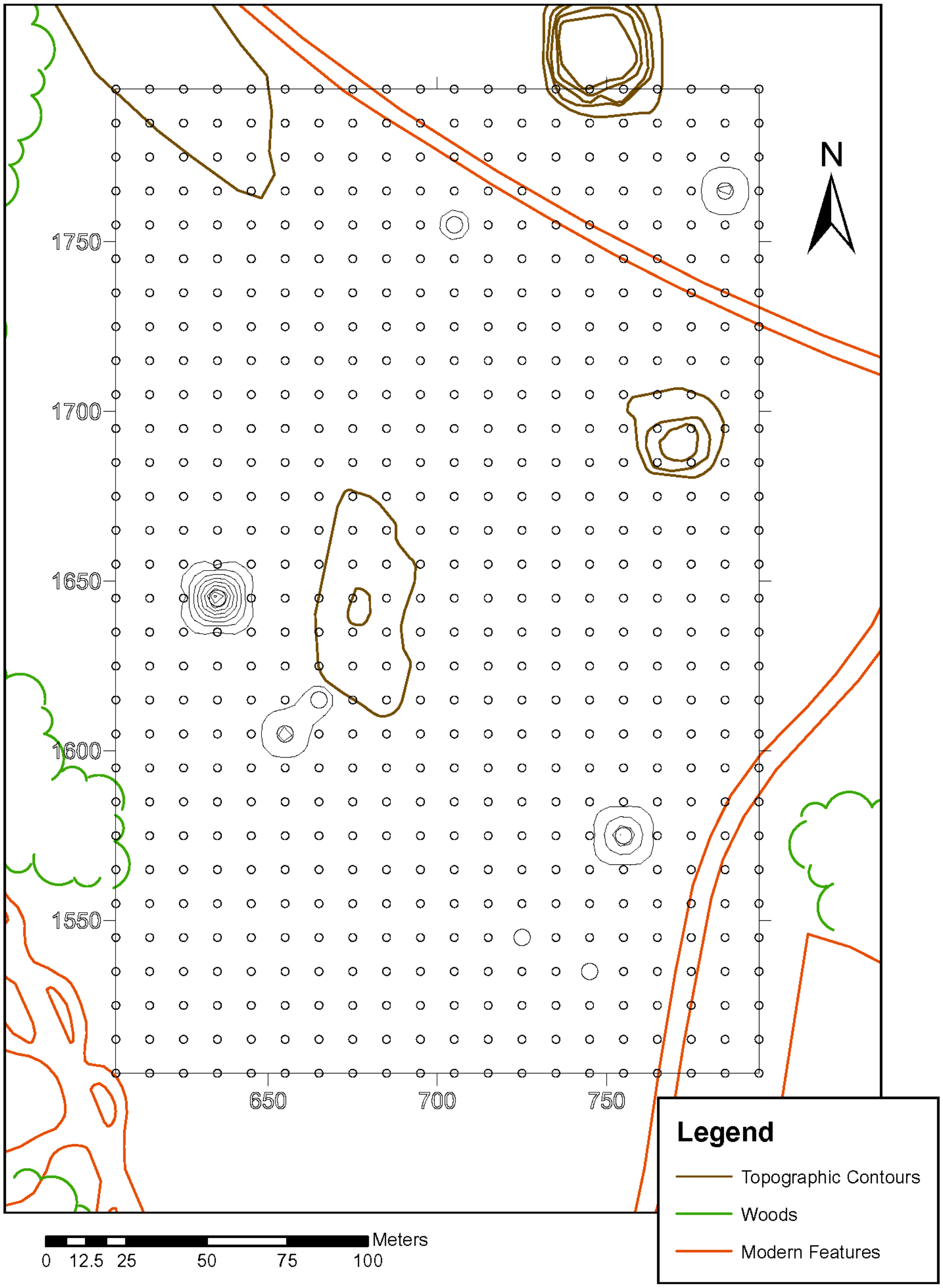

Figure 22. Density Map of Nonlocal Worked Groundstone in Six West of Mound M. Hectares.

Mounds J and K. The off-mound habitation areas of Mounds J and K were tested with extensive shovel testing of two hectares (Figure 23). The unburnished pottery is once again a ubiquitous indicator of residential habitation occupation (Figure 24). Unburnished pottery is widely distributed throughout both of the tested hectares, with the greatest abundances in the plaza area. With burnished pottery, the distribution is widespread but the most abundant shovel tests are in the central portion of the tested hectares closest to Mound J (Figure 25). Burnished pottery is less abundant in the habitation areas surrounding mounds J and K. This difference will be further discussed when the excavation units are examined, but it is important to note here that this habitation area seems to be the earliest and, therefore, the amount of burnished pottery (which is more ubiquitous through time) is less abundant.

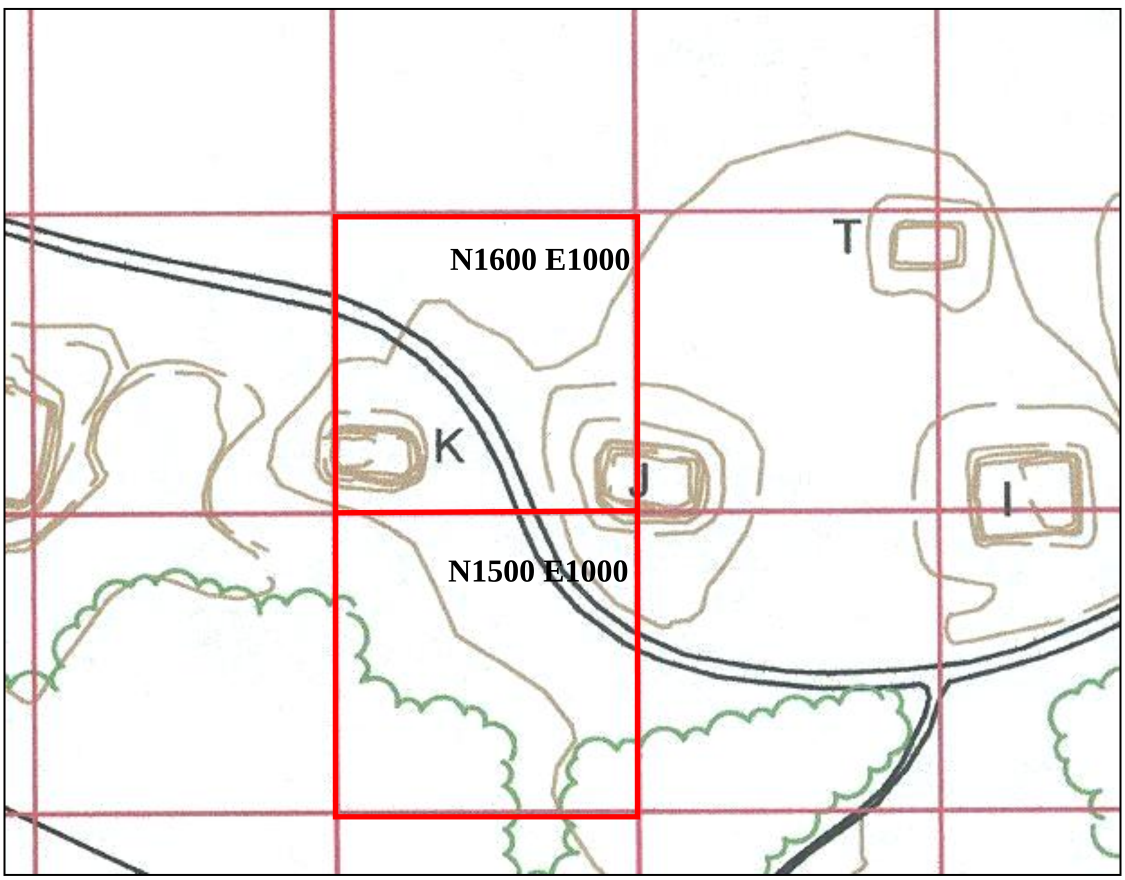

Figure 23. Mounds J and K Shovel Tested Hectares.

Local flaked stone is widely distributed in the two tested hectares (Figure 26). Unlike the greatest abundances of pottery, those shovel tests with the greatest abundances of local flaked stone are in the southern portions of the two tested hectares. The nonlocal flaked stone was not abundant but it was relatively ubiquitous in the two tested hectares and the pattern of distribution was essentially the opposite of the local flaked stone, with the two most abundant shovel tests located in the northern portion of the two tested hectares (Figure 27). Local worked groundstone is widely distributed throughout the two tested hectares with the greatest abundances in the central and southern portions of the two tested hectares (Figure 28). Although nonlocal worked stone was recovered from the N1600 E1000 hectare, due to the minimal plotting requirements of Surfer a density map could not be generated. Further artifact discussion below highlights the specific artifact classes recovered in the shovel tested hectares, and the nonlocal worked stone recovered from the N1600 E1000 hectare will be presented.

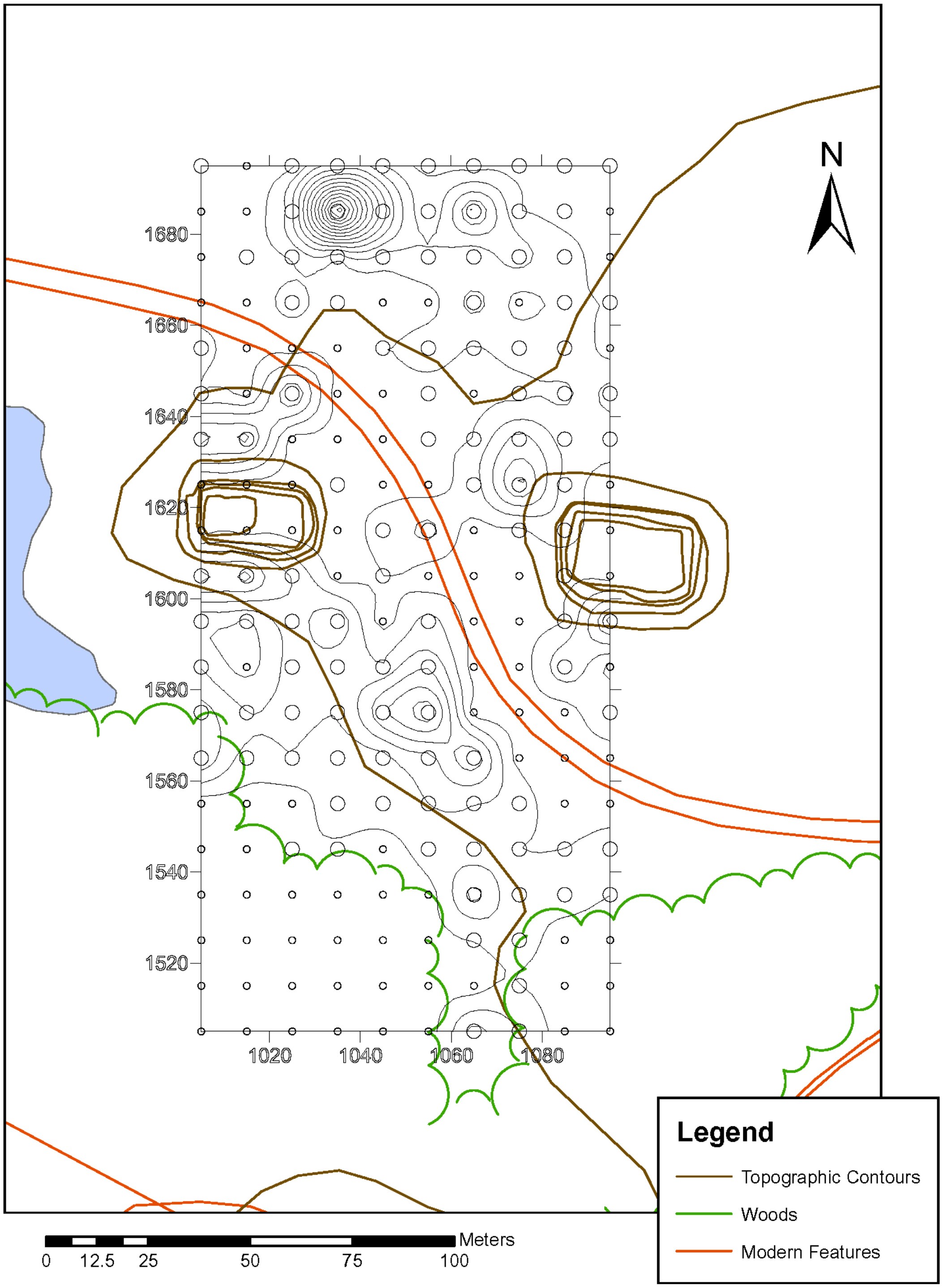

Figure 24. Density Map of Unburnished Pottery in Hectares N1500 E1000 and N1600 and E1000.

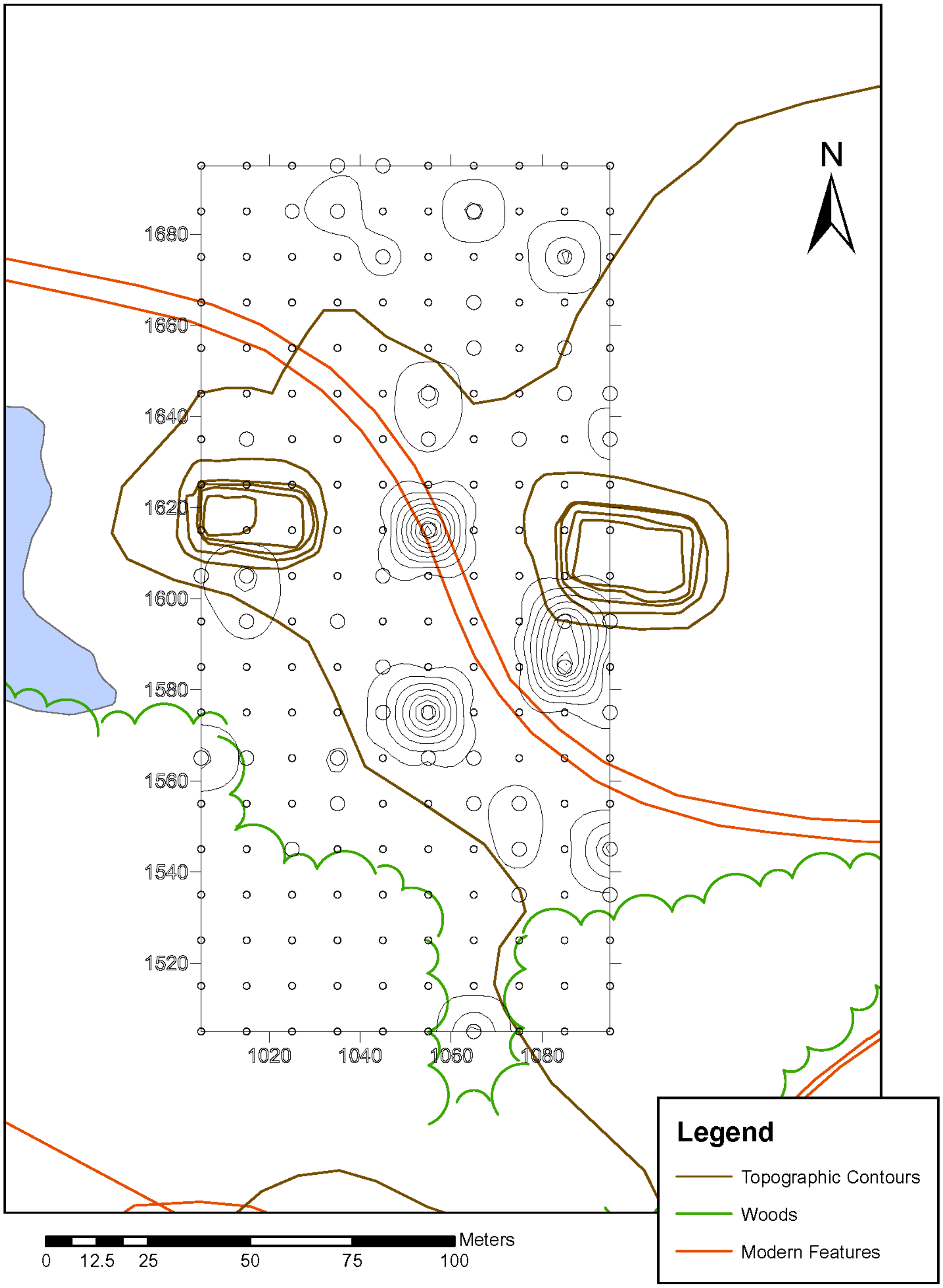

Figure 25. Density Map of Burnished Pottery in Hectare N1500 E1000 and N1600 and E1000.

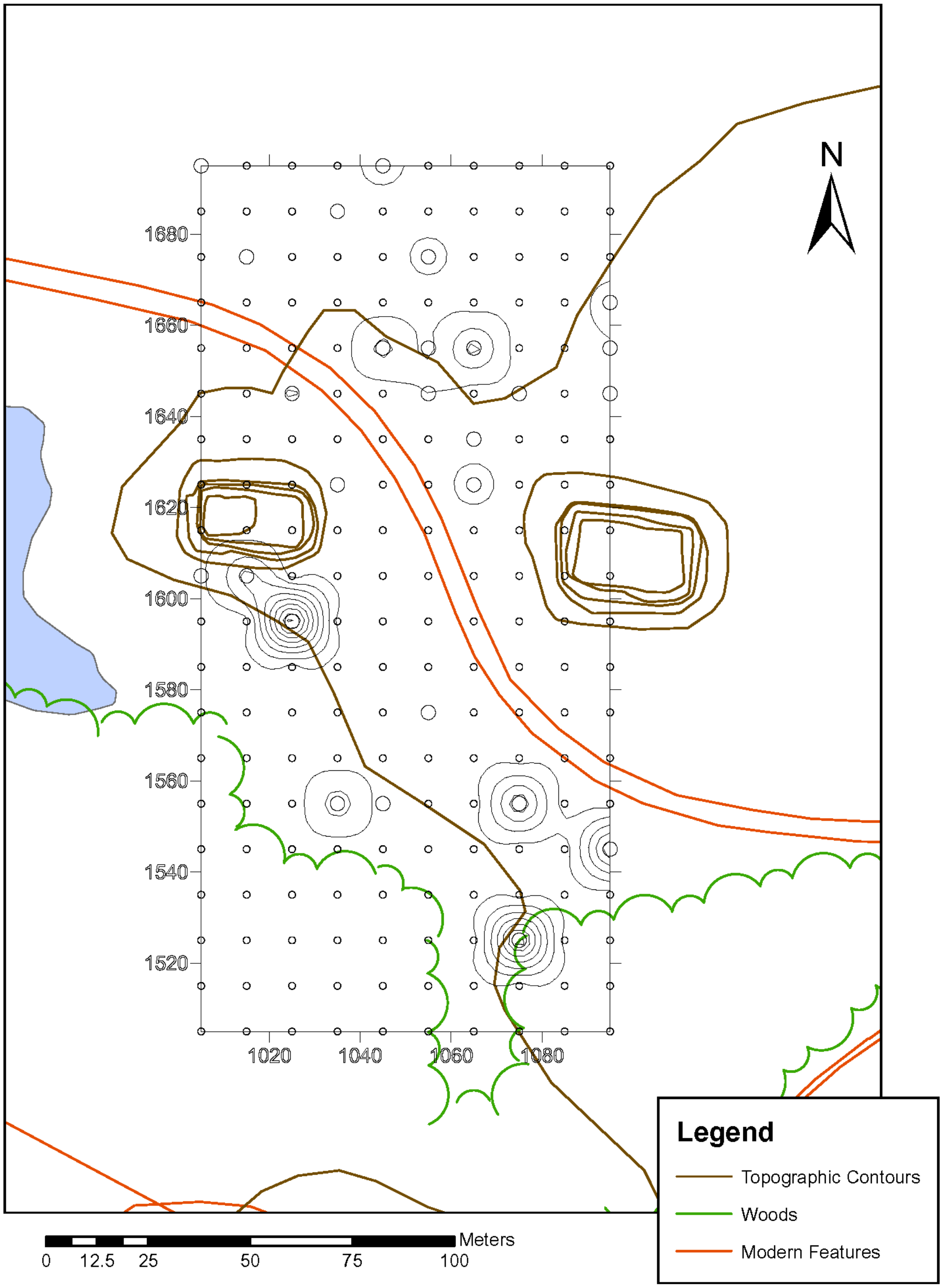

Figure 26. Density Map of Local Flaked Stone in Hectare N1500 E1000 and N1600 and 1000.

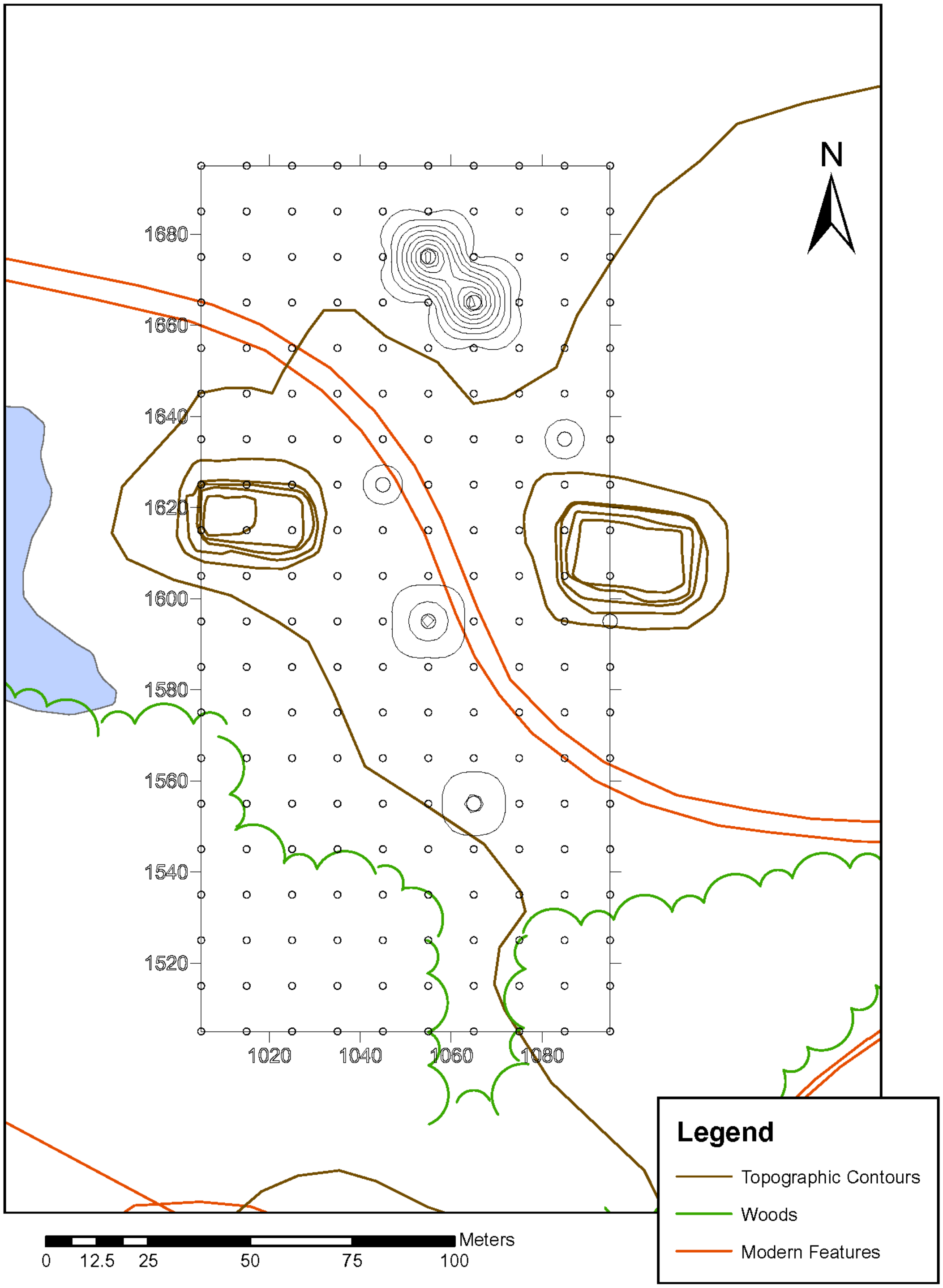

Figure 27. Density Map of Nonlocal Flaked Stone in Hectare N1500 E1000 and N1600 E1000.

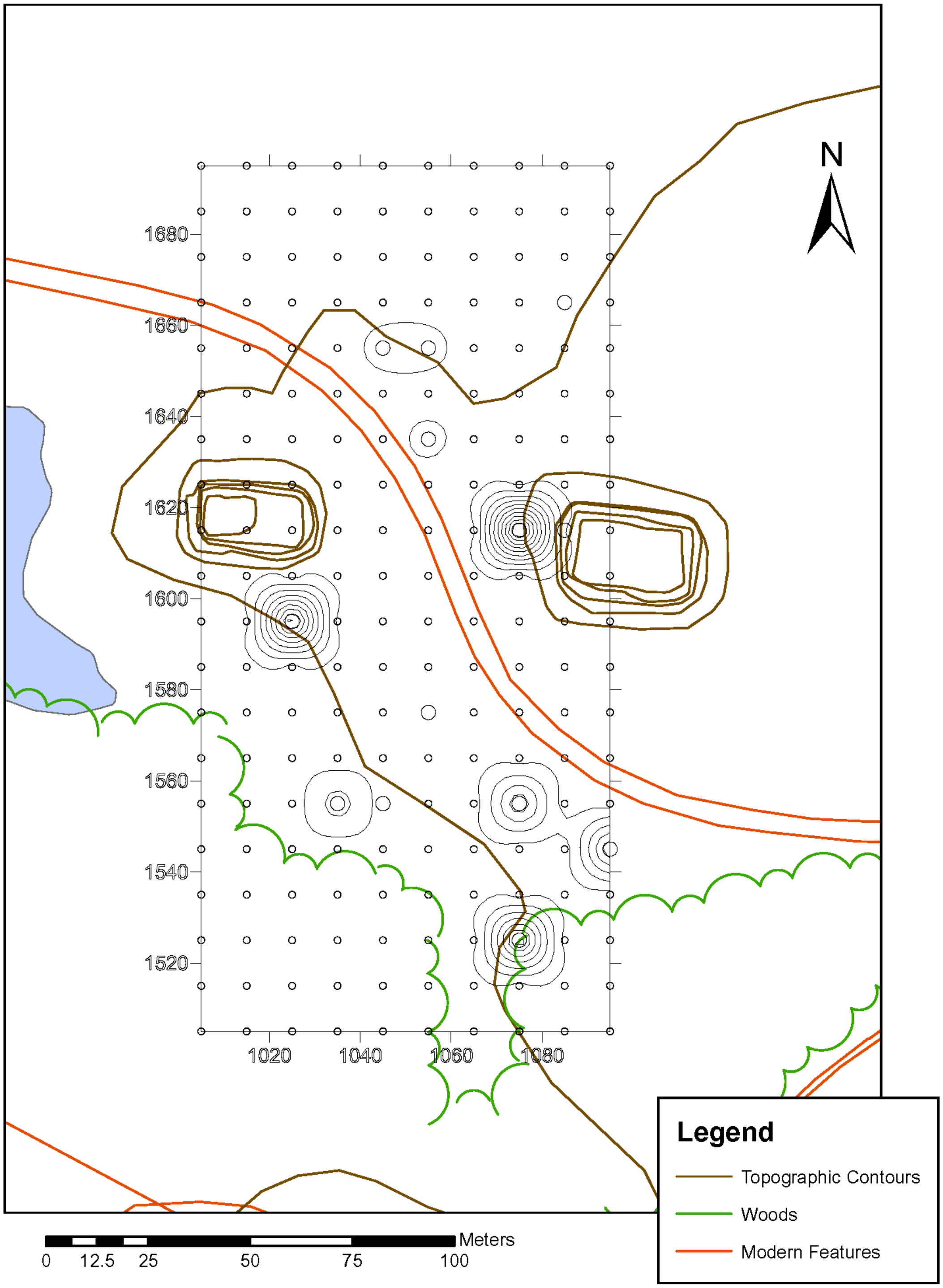

Figure 28. Density Map of Local Worked Groundstone in Hectare N1500 E1000 and N1600 E1000.

Comparison of the Shovel Tested Hectares

The following discussion is a comparison of artifact classes recovered through shovel-testing the three EMAP areas. While the density maps provide a visual of how broadly artifacts are distributed, their varying abundances, and where occupation (as evidenced through residential middens) at the site is most concentrated, the following discussion provides a detailed examination of exactly what artifact classes were recovered and in what quantities. Due to the differences in scale of the three EMAP excavation areas, it seemed important to discuss the hectares individually, but still keeping in mind which part of the site the hectare was located in (Table 6). For example, the West Mound M excavation area had six sampled hectares, which greatly exceed the two sampled hectares in the other tested areas. So as to avoid this sampling bias, the discussion focuses on the artifact counts and weights recovered per single hectare.

Table 6. Hectares Included in the Three EMAP Excavation Areas.

Hectare	Excavation Area
N1500 E600 N1500 E700 N1600 E600 N1600 E700 N1700 E600	West of Mound M
N1500 E1000 N1600 E1000	Habitation Areas around Mounds J and K
N2100 E700 N2100 E800	South of Mound R

Table 7. Comparison of Unburnished and Burnished Pottery by Hectare.

Shovel Tested Hectare	Unburnished				Burnished					
	Mississippi Plain		*Moundville Incised*		*Bell Plain*		*Carthage Incised*		*Moundville Engraved*	
	C	W g.	C	W g.	C	W g.	C	W g.	C	W g.
N1500E600/ 700	768	536.0	0	0	64	76.7	1	4.4	4	4.6
N1600 E600	1284	1826.4	17	25.0	123	210.0	11	35.5	14	22.9
N1600 E700	621	922.1	2	2.3	19	24.3	2	1.7	6	15.4
N1700 E600	2143	3733.5	18	105.3	221	354.5	7	38.8	26	85.9
N1700 E700	1803	2186.1	4	37.6	71	138.5	0	0	45	216.4
N1500 E1000	480	720.4	3	5.1	60	131.2	3	46.3	3	15.1
N1600 E1000	451	851.3	3	5.3	44	140.7	1	1.6	5	14.0
N2100 E700/800	392	963.0	2	3.5	70	203.9	2	6.9	8	30.8

Unburnished and Burnished Pottery. Looking at the pottery counts and weights from the hectares with unburnished pottery, the greatest abundances of Mississippi Plain are in the N1700 E600 (N = 2143, Wt. = 3777.5g) and N1700 E700 (N = 1803, Wt. = 2186.1g) hectares (Table 7). With the Moundville Incised varieties, the N1700 E600 (N = 18, Wt. = 105.3g), N1600 E600 (N = 17, Wt. = 25.0g), and N1700 E700 (N = 4, Wt. = 37.6) have the greatest abundances. With the burnished pottery, an interesting pattern emerges (Table 7). The four hectares with the highest counts and weights of Bell Plain are N1700 E600 (N = 221, Wt. = 354.5g.), N1600 E600 (N = 123, Wt. = 210.0g), and N2100 E700/800 (N = 70, Wt. 203.9). The South of R shovel tested area, while lower in the unburnished counts, was high in abundance of burnished pottery. This could be related to a number of factors, proximity to Mound R, Welch and Scarry's (1995) suggestion of elite feasting obligations, or Knight's (1990) suggestion that those living north of the plaza were wealthier than those living south of the plaza. Those hectares with the greatest abundances of the Carthage Incised varieties are N1600 E600 (N = 11, Wt. = 35.5), N1700 E600 (N = 7, Wt. 38.8), and N1500 E1000 (N = 3, Wt. = 46.3). The N1500 E1000 hectare with the large sherds of Carthage Incised was located in the habitation area closest to Mound J. With Moundville Engraved varieties, the N1700 E700 (N = 45, Wt. = 216.4g), N1700 E600 (N = 26, Wt. = 85.9), and N2100 E700/800 (N = 8, Wt. 30.8g). The N1700 E700 had a much higher count and weight than the other hectares. This may relate to Knight's (2010) suggestion that certain mound groups specialized in the production of certain artifact classes and, therefore, engraved pottery production may have been the focus of those families living in the residential group associated with Mound M.

To best identify and parse out these *between hectare* and *within hectare* differences in pottery, I ran the data utilizing SPSS's ANOVA test (Table 8). I was interested in comparing the weights of the main pottery types associated with unburnished and burnished pottery, Mississippi Plain and Bell Plain respectively, to see whether the weights differed significantly among the hectares. The resulting p-values of .002 for Mississippi Plain and .061 for Bell Plain rejects the null hypothesis that states the means of all of the hectares are identical; rather, the p-values suggest that there is a statistically significant difference between the hectares' pottery means. Therefore, with both the unburnished and burnished pottery recovered in the shovel tested hectares, these differences may relate to duration of occupation in a residential area, the numbers of people living in the area, or the level of disturbance in the tested area of Moundville.

Table 8. ANOVA of Mississippi Plain and Bell Plain

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Significance
MissPlainW	Between Groups	110867.624	7	15838.232	3.340	.002
	Within Groups	1915969.011	404	4742.498		
	Total	2026836.635	411			
BellPlainW	Between Groups	4671.637	7	667.377	1.981	.061
	Within Groups	55586.562	165	336.888		
	Total	60258.199	172			

To ensure that these differences were not better discussed utilizing nonparametric statistics, a test of several independent samples was run (Table 9). Since the p-values were very similar to the ANOVA test, with .000 for Mississippi Plain and .063 for Bell Plain, I concluded that the pottery samples had normal distributions and the ANOVA test was valid.

Table 9. NonParametric Test For Mississippi Plain and Bell Plain Pottery.

	MissPlainW	BellPlainW
Chi-Square	40.943	13.414
Df	7	7
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.063

a Kruskal Wallis Test
b Grouping Variable: Hectare

There were two other pottery categories that bear discussion, discoidals and a ceramic bead (Table 10). While low in quantity, the N1700 E700 (N = 5, Wt. 6.5g) had the highest count of ceramic discoidals. A single ceramic bead was also recovered from the N1700 E700 (N = 1, Wt. 2.5g) hectare. This hectare was extremely rich in artifacts. The presence of a ceramic bead suggests that at Moundville while everyone may have had access to beads, with regards to the material from which the bead was made, certain individuals may have utilized clay while other individuals would have had access to shell or exotic stone. This gives insight into the social variability within the residential populations as well, since an excavation unit from this area recovered a small redstone bead. Beads at Moundville are predominately recovered in burial contexts, but it seems they may also function as wealth items within the residential groups.

Table 10. Comparison of Ceramic Artifacts by Hectare.

Shovel Tested Hectare	**Pottery Discoidals**		**Ceramic Bead**	
	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
N1500E600/700	0	0	0	0
N1600 E600	0	0	0	0
N1600 E700	1	0.8g	0	0
N1700 E600	0	0	0	0
N1700 E700	5	6.5g	1	2.5g
N1500 E1000	1	2.3g	0	0
N1600 E1000	1	4.2g	0	0
N2100 E700/800	0	0	0	0

Local and Nonlocal Flaked Stone. With the local and nonlocal flaked stone, interesting differences between the hectares can be seen (Table 11). Looking at Tuscaloosa Gravel, there are count and weight differences that bear discussion. Although the N2100 E700/800 hectare has the greatest abundance of Tuscaloosa Gravel (N = 23, Wt. = 112.6g), hectares N1700 E600 (N = 34, Wt. = 91.9g), N1700 E700 (N = 36, Wt. = 51.6g), and N1600 E1000 (N = 33, Wt. = 60.6), all have comparably high amounts of the local flaked stone as well. The differences in count and weight may suggest that more primary lithic activities were taking place in those hectares (N2100 E700/800) with fewer counts and higher weights, as primary flaking is generally larger in size than smaller finished tools.

Quartz was much less ubiquitous in the sampled hectares overall, especially in those hectares that constitute the West of Mound M excavations. Those hectares with the greatest abundances of quartz were N2100 E700/800 (N = 2, Wt. = 19.4g), N1600 E1000 (N = 5, Wt. = 4.7g), and N1500 E1000 (N = 3, Wt. = 3.8g). Once again, with the flaked stone category the higher weight of the artifact indicates of a primary stage activity, therefore the South of R middens seem to indicate greater primary stage flaked stone activity than the other tested areas of the site.

Fort Payne chert was the most common nonlocal chert recovered from the shovel tested hectare. Hectare N1600 E600 had the highest count and weight (N = 13, Wt. = 14.9g) with N2100 E700/800 (N = 4, Wt. = 10g) and N1600 E1000 (N = 4, Wt. = 6.3g) also having the nonlocal chert in higher amounts. What is interesting about this pattern is that Fort Payne chert is widely distributed in each of the tested excavation areas, although certainly not in high quantities. Once again, the excavation area to the South of Mound R seems to suggest primary stage activities when compared to the other tested hectares.

Table 11. Comparison of Local and Nonlocal Flaked Stone by Hectare.

Shovel Tested Hectare	**Local Stone**				**Nonlocal Stone**	
	Tuscaloosa Gravel		*Quartz*		*Fort Payne Chert*	
	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
N1500 E600/700	20	13.5g	0	0	3	1.5g
N1600 E600	20	37.4g	1	0.8g	13	14.9g
N1600 E700	17	26.4g	1	0.9g	3	1.4g
N1700 E600	34	91.9g	1	0.1g	3	1.0g
N1700 E700	36	51.6g	0	0	1	0.3g
N1500 E1000	18	33.1g	3	3.8g	3	2.4g
N1600 E1000	33	60.6g	5	4.7g	4	6.3g
N2100 E700/800	23	112.6g	2	19.4g	4	10.0g

Looking at the ANOVA data on the varying weight of Tuscaloosa Gravel, Fort Payne Chert, and Quartz, it is clear that the null hypothesis can be rejected for two out of the three categories (Table 12). For the weights of Tuscaloosa Gravel and Quartz, the differences among the hectares are significantly different with p-values of .020 and .000 respectively. Interestingly, with the Fort Payne chert the p-value of .260 suggests that the amounts of the nonlocal chert per hectare were essentially the same, which may relate to the pattern of reciprocal pooling discussed by Pires-Ferreira (1976), which I will discuss further in the interpretation section.

Table 12. ANOVA Table of Weight of Flaked Stone

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Significance
TuscaWeight * Hectare	Between Groups (Combined)	453.219	7	64.746	2.490	.020
	Within Groups	2964.091	114	26.001		
	Total	3417.310	121			
FtPayneWeight * Hectare	Between Groups (Combined)	19.295	7	2.756	1.392	.260
	Within Groups	41.596	21	1.981		
	Total	60.890	28			
QuartzWeight * Hectare	Between Groups (Combined)	311.175	5	62.235	102.557	.000
	Within Groups	3.034	5	.607		
	Total	314.209	10			

Looking at the nonparametric statistics, it is clear that while the Tuscaloosa Gravel and Fort Payne chert have a normal distribution and, therefore, a similar p-value to the ANOVA results. With the Quartz data, the distribution is not normal and, therefore, should be thrown out (Table 13). This may be the result of the small sample size when compared to the other flaked stone categories.

Table 13. Nonparametric Test of Flaked Stone.

	TuscaWeight	FtPayneWeight	QuartzWeight
Chi-Square	17.752	9.447	4.840
Df	7	7	5
Asymp. Sig.	.013	.222	.436

a Kruskal Wallis Test
b Grouping Variable: Hectare

Groundstone. Worked hematitic sandstone was rather prevalent in the shovel-tested hectares. The N2100 E700/800 hectare (N = 26, Wt. = 613.8g) had the greatest amount of the local groundstone, with N1600 E600 (N = 21, Wt. 542.5g) and N1700 E700 (N = 10, Wt. = 267.6g) also possessing an abundance of hematitic sandstone (Table 144). Fine grey micaceous sandstone was less prevalent in the shovel-tested hectares. Hectare N1600 E600 (N = 6, Wt. = 376.7g) had the highest weight, however, and N1700 E600 (N = 19, Wt. = 114g) had the highest count, conforming with the observed pattern that the South of R middens contain data relating to primary stone working activities.

The only nonlocal worked groundstone recovered was greenstone. Hectare N2100 E700/800 (N = 2, Wt. = 55.5g) had the highest weight of greenstone, while the N1500 E600/700 (N = 4, Wt. = 2.1) hectare had the highest number of greenstone artifacts recovered. The overall abundances suggest that greenstone was the most restricted artifact class examined in the shovel tested hectares.

Table 14. Comparison of Local and Nonlocal Worked Groundstone by Hectare.

Shovel Tested Hectare	Local Stone				Nonlocal Stone	
	Hematitic Sandstone		*Fine Grey Micaceous Sandstone*		*Greenstone*	
	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
N1500 E600/700	4	53.9g	3	19.0g	4	2.1g
N1600 E600	21	542.5g	6	376.7g	2	1.2g
N1600 E700	6	77.0g	5	125.0g	0	0
N1700 E600	16	102.7g	19	114.0g	1	15.9g
N1700 E700	10	267.6g	5	180.5g	2	1.1g
N1500 E1000	6	113.6g	3	35.3g	0	0
N1600 E1000	8	65.2g	2	4.6g	3	11.3g
N2100 E700/800	26	613.8g	10	51.1g	2	55.5g

The ANOVA test for worked groundstone was interesting in that the null hypothesis could not be rejected in only one of the samples, greenstone (Table 15). For the hematitic sandstone and the fine grey micaceous sandstone, the mean weights for the shovel tested hectares were essentially the same and, therefore, not significant (p-values .531 and .368 respectively). With greenstone the data are more equivocal; while the p-value is .090 this may suggest that with more data the differences among the hectares may be significant.

Table 15. ANOVA of the Weights of Worked Groundstone.

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	f	Significance
HematiticWeight * Hectare	Between Groups (Combined)	24028.513	7	3432.645	.878	.531
	Within Groups	191595.266	49	3910.107		
	Total	215623.779	56			
FGSWeight * Hectare	Between Groups (Combined)	13497.885	7	1928.269	1.147	.368
	Within Groups	40362.095	24	1681.754		
	Total	53859.980	31			
GreenstoneWeight * Hectare	Between Groups (Combined)	783.032	5	156.606	2.861	.090
	Within Groups	437.912	8	54.739		
	Total	1220.944	13			

With the non parametric tests of worked groundstone, the p-values were all relatively similar to the ANOVA p-values, which suggest that the ANOVA tests were appropriate and that the data had normal distributions (Table 16).

Table 16. Nonparametric Test of Worked Groundstone.

	HematiticWeight	FGSWeight	GreenstoneWeight
Chi-Square	6.590	10.710	8.936
Df	7	7	5
Asymp. Sig.	.473	.152	.112

a Kruskal Wallis Test
b Grouping Variable: Hectare

Looking at some of the specific classes of artifacts and where they are distributed at Moundville may provide some insight into some of the activities taking place in the residential areas. One grouping of artifacts often discussed are those tools necessary for stone working or lapidary tools (Table 17). Sandstone saws seem to be a prevalent domestic tool in the West of Mound M excavation area, as well as abraders and hammerstones. The greatest numbers of abraders were found in the South of Mound R excavation area, which seems to have been the locus of much stoneworking activity, of both flaked and groundstone.

Table 17. Comparison of Lapidary Tools and By-Products by Hectare.

Shovel Tested Hectare	**Hematitic Sandstone Saws**		**Palette Fragment**		**Hammerstone**		**Abrader**	
	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
N1500E600/700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N1600 E600	0	0	2	179.5g	3	406.6g	0	0
N1600 E700	1	13.0g	0	0	0	0	1	51.3g
N1700 E600	0	0	0	0	1	85.9g	1	10.7g
N1700 E700	4	175.0g	0	0	0	0	0	0
N1500 E1000	0	0	1	12.6g	0	0	0	0
N1600 E1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N2100 E700/800	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	252.8g

Discussion and Interpretation of Sampling Results

The overall pattern of residential occupation provided by the artifact density maps suggests that the three EMAP shovel-tested areas were densely occupied habitation areas at Moundville. The density of unburnished pottery, which is often used as a proxy measure for residential occupation, suggests that every household that comprised Moundville’s residential groups had open access to utilitarian pottery. The unburnished cooking and storage vessels, local flaked stone, and local groundstone can be considered “universal household activities” (Flannery

1976:36). Like utilitarian pottery, local flaked stone and local groundstone are both ubiquitous and abundant, as is evident in the density maps from all excavation areas.

Apart from the universal household artifact classes are nonlocal flaked stone and nonlocal worked groundstone. Flannery (1976: 37), in discussing early Oaxacan villages notes that, “not quite as common were obsidian flakes and prismatic obsidians blades, apparently important for cutting tasks, obsidian seems to have been available to all households, though no obsidian sources occur in the valley.” I would suggest that this pattern of distribution and abundance discussed by Flannery is similar example to the ubiquity of Fort Payne chert in the EMAP samples. To parse out the Oaxacan pattern discussed by Flannery, Pires-Ferreira (1976: 287) suggests that “the movement of obsidian flakes and chunks, in spite of the abundance of native flints, cherts, or silicified tuffs in the region was widespread, and that hardly a household is without obsidian.” She concluded that this pattern of dispersal was accomplished through the reciprocal exchange of utilitarian commodities (excluding foodstuffs) to which every single villager had access. I interpret the density maps of the EMAP shovel tested hectares as presenting a similar pattern in the ubiquity and abundance of Fort Payne chert, with access being fairly open.

The nonlocal worked groundstone, essentially greenstone, was more restricted and less abundant than the nonlocal chert. Greenstone may fall under Flannery’s (1976:36) “possible household specialization” category. He defines this type of specialization to consist of, “tools that were of nearly universal distribution, but they were only manufactured by one or two households not as a full time specialty but as a form of inter-household cooperation between relatives or affines.” I think that Moundville’s greenstone celt manufacture would fit well into this category based on the density patterns discussed above. Greenstone, while neither ubiquitous nor abundant, was present in small quantities in certain of the test EMAP hectares. This idea of households within the residential group specializing in greenstone production intended for both internal and external kin group obligations seems to fit with the pattern of artifact distribution.

The shovel test density maps provide a visual representation of the distribution of specific artifact classes within Moundville's residential areas. While most of the artifact classes discussed fall into the universal household category, the nonlocal flaked stone and nonlocal worked groundstone suggest that each artifact class had a different pattern of distribution that needed to be parsed out. Simple categories such as elite and nonelite, and wealth and status, gloss over the variability present in the residential areas of Moundville.

The shovel tested hectares provide an overall picture of selected habitation areas at Moundville. The distribution of artifact classes discussed is best examined at the level of the individual artifact class. Unburnished pottery is the most ubiquitous and abundant artifact class by far, but burnished is pottery also very widespread in residential middens. Flaked stone and worked groundstone are ubiquitous but not abundant. With the nonlocal flaked stone, Fort Payne chert, the pattern is open access. The distribution of Fort Payne chert is highly variable and, therefore, was likely part of kin-based reciprocal exchange. Nonlocal worked groundstone, or greenstone, is the only artifact class examined in the shovel tested hectares that seems to be more restricted. The stone is not abundant and the pattern of distribution is less variable. Ultimately the shovel-tested hectares paint a widespread picture of the distribution of artifact classes, with pottery and local stone ubiquitous and abundant, nonlocal flaked stone as part of a broadscale reciprocal exchange, and nonlocal groundstone circulating in a more restricted exchange in the Moundville economy. The densest shovel tests from the shovel tested hectares were the basis of our 2 x 2 meter excavation units. The following chapter is a detailed focus on the 2 x 2 meter units excavated in the three shovel-tested areas, as well as data from the Jones Archaeological Museum area.

CHAPTER 5
EXCAVATION IN OFF-MOUND RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF MOUNDVILLE

The third objective of my dissertation is focused on the EMAP excavation units that were selected based on the densest shovel tests from objective two, where extensive subsurface sampling provided a site-wide comparison of the distribution and abundance of certain artifact classes through an observation of density measurements. This chapter focuses on the third objective, which is the excavation units based on shovel tested areas of very high artifact densities. The excavation data provide distribution, abundance, and context data that is able to be compared across different areas of the site and different contexts.

As discussed in the previous chapter, the maps generated from the shovel-tests document the spatial distribution of important artifact classes in the sampled off-mound areas of Moundville. Large scale horizontal excavations are not possible at Moundville due to the necessity of site conservation and preservation. However, additional evidence was considered necessary to identify domestic economic activities and compare distributions of materials across multiple habitation areas. To achieve this objective, our goal was to find deep midden areas and sample these areas with vertical excavation and small block excavation units. The purpose of EMAP was to expose middens, to gather data on the residential population. There are certain archaeological reservations when dealing with middens as they are secondary contexts not neccesarily tied to specific structures. The positive aspects of working with middens as a unit of analysis are that they are concentrated residential debris, representative of domestic activities in a residential location, and that the samples are often larger. Through the excavation of small block two-by-two meter units we were able to recover larger quantities of material remains and reveal more information about the cultural context of each of the four excavated areas at Moundville. The larger samples allow for the examination of production and consumption within the residential areas of Moundville. The excavation units provide sufficient quantities of data to discuss these facets of Moundville's residential economy. And ultimately these block excavations in off-mound residential areas have the potential to generate previously unavailable data with which to assess the two models.

Expectations of Objective Three and EMAP

As is evident from the title of our project, the Early Moundville Archaeological Project, the expectation was that the bulk of our data would date to Moundville I. This was based on Steponaitis' (1998:27) assertions that the majority of the known midden deposits at Moundville and the sherds in particular, which were mostly associated with the Depression-era Roadway excavation, appear to date to the Moundville I stage. Steponaitis (1998:27) then notes that if this is the case, Moundville's residential population, "must have peaked early in the site's history." But, Steponaitis (1998:27) states that surprisingly little information exists on the chronology of Moundville's middens. It was from this standpoint that we expected to examine the off-mound residential middens with the expectation that Early Moundville Archaeological Project (EMAP) was an appropriate name for our excavations. However, we had the unexpected findings that in the majority of the excavation areas, the middens dated to Moundville II and III with Moundville I occupations being the exception rather than the rule. This chapter primarily focuses on a description of our objective three excavations, including provenience of the artifact samples, strata, and general categories of materials recovered. A detailed analysis that addresses chronology, production, and consumption follows in the subsequent chapters. As will become evident in the detailed discussion of the excavation units, we utilized a unit-lot recording system common in Mesoamerica (LeCount et al. 2005). The lot may be an arbitrary level, stratum, feature, or any other entity to be kept separate from other such entities. Lots are numbered sequentially within each 2 x 2 m unit, and are repeated with each new excavation unit (e.g. N2120 E758 Lot 1, N2120 E760 Lot 1). In addition to lots, features were given numbers in a non-repeating number sequence. The unit-lot forms are found in Appendix A, along with the forms used to record artifact data. Appendix B consists of photographs of selected artifacts by excavation area. All of the recorded artifacts are tabulated and available in Appendix C, which presents the Artifact Catalogue, a raw presentation of the data. Additionally, flotation samples were processed at the University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research and the stone and ceramic artifacts were analyzed in the ten Hoor lab. The botanical remains, both the light and heavy fraction, are on loan to Dr. Margie Scarry of the University of North Carolina for further analysis.

Excavation Procedures

Based on previous excavations at Moundville, we developed an excavation strategy to account for the known depositional characteristics of the site, as well as the range of deposits that are likely to be encountered (Peebles 1973; Ryba 1997; Scarry 1981; 1995). These deposits include both features and overall general stratigraphy. Moundville was historically plowed and therefore, artifacts can be recovered in what is typically 20 cm plowzone. Therefore, we screened all the soil from the plowzone even though the artifacts are from disturbed contexts. The majority of the cultural remains we encountered were at depths ranging from relatively shallow deposits (20 cmbs) to deeper midden deposits (100 to 150 cmbs). With regards to features, the majority that occur in residential areas are structural remains (wall-trenches, floors, post molds, hearths), pits, middens, and burials. All of our excavations techniques conformed to the University of Alabama Moundville Site Advisory Board guidelines.

With specific regards to the third objective, we opted to choose areas of known high artifact density, probable subsurface features, and/or evidence of craft production activity, as identified by the subsurface survey, as well as locations that added to our overall knowledge of differing areas of the Moundville site. Block excavation units were laid out in 2 x 2 m squares. We would begin excavating a unit by removing the plowzone (a known 20 cm as discussed above) as a single level and screening the soil through ¼-inch mesh. Intact midden/sub-plowzone deposits were excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels unless cultural strata dictated otherwise. We excavated with shovels and trowels, and all necessary data were recorded on standardized forms (See Appendix A). As we encountered features, they were bisected, photographed, the profiles drawn, and fills were passed through ¼-inch mesh or saved for flotation. In addition to floating feature soil, arbitrary twenty-gallon flotation samples were selected from midden deposits that were deemed important based on faunal or lithic recovery. The majority of the deposits were screened through ¼-inch mesh.

For documentation, each unit's four profile walls were drawn and photographed. Additionally, for the purposes of a standardized volume measurement for each screened midden, feature, floor, or level, we documented a bucket count, based on counting the number of 3.5 gallon buckets filled per deposit. This overall bucket count was recorded on the unit-lot forms daily and was totaled when the unit was completed to later convert to cm^3 in the analysis phase. The modest additional time expended in this step yields a standardized unit of measurement that permitted the artifact content of deposits of different volumes to be compared (LeCount et al. 2005).

The small block excavations were begun in the fall semester 2005 during the University of Alabama's field school. Work was continued in the summer of 2006 with the University of Alabama's Museum of Natural History Expedition, and then into the fall of 2006 with the field school again. The field school consists of 8 hours per week for 12 weeks of fieldwork. The three EMAP excavation areas are the South of Mound R area were dug in 2005, the West of Mound M area was dug with the Expedition crew in summer 2006, and the area surrounding Mounds J and K, was dug by the fall 2006 field school. The fourth data set is from the Jones Archaeological Museum (JAM) renovation excavations, for which I was the project director under the direction of Dr. Robert Clouse. For the purposes of this dissertation, the extensive JAM excavations were sampled to include two excavation units. The following discussion provides a detailed description of the third objective excavations.

EMAP Excavations South of Mound R Fall 2005

Previous Excavations in the South of Mound R Area. Mound R and the off-mound area surrounding the mound has been the focus of multiple excavations. C.B. Moore examined the summit of Mound R, placing 27 trial holes on the summit that failed to encounter the burial remains that Moore was interested in finding. Moore (1905:220) also examined a raised area to the north of Mound R. He encountered midden and subfloor burials and concluded that the area was utilized for a long period as a residential area. He discussed the recovered artifacts citing that, "throughout the mound was the usual midden refuse and other objects, including bits of mica, a number of rough discoidal stones, hammer-stones, pebbles, hoes, pitted stones, and a great number of fragments of polished celts Moore (1905:220)." Additionally Moore (1905: 238) provides a thorough description of the vessels excavated from the area to the North of Mound R, including the stone vessel termed the “Portland vase.” Moore also excavated a field to the West of Mound R, where his crew encountered a number of artifacts and burials. Overall, Moore’s excavations point to dense occupation surrounding Mound R.

In the late 1970s the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology excavated two adjacent 2 x 2 m units (Steponaitis 1998:30). They encountered intact midden, pits, hearths, and house floors. Steponaitis (1998:32) noted that although the deposits included Moundville I through Moundville III time/phase diagnostics, the majority of these deposits were from Moundville I. Our excavations on the off-mound area to the South of Mound R, were undertaken at the recommendation of Eugene Futato of the University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research. While monitoring the placement of a small area of paving stones and a stone table and benches, he noted the presence of thick intact midden. It was after removing the large paving stones that we began our excavations.

Research Goals. The South of Mound R excavations were part of the Fall 2005 University of Alabama Field School. Dr. John Blitz was in charge of the field school, and graduate students Dan Wyman and I served as teaching assistants. The 2005 field school was our largest, with 22 students. As there was a known area for our excavations, we broke the students up into two groups that would alternate between beginning the excavation units and shovel sampling the off-mound area to the south of Mound R. Dr. Blitz and Dan Wyman began the excavations, while I directed the other group of students in laying out our shovel test grid. The research objectives for the South of Mound R Area excavations were to identify the extent of the midden layer to the southwest of Mound R and to recover any features associated with the occupation. The following maps detail the excavations. The first (Figure 29) pinpoints the area of excavation within the site, the second (Figure 30) shows the two tested hectares and the area of excavation, and the third (Figure 31) provides a grid plan view map of the excavation grid with the unit coordinates illustrated.

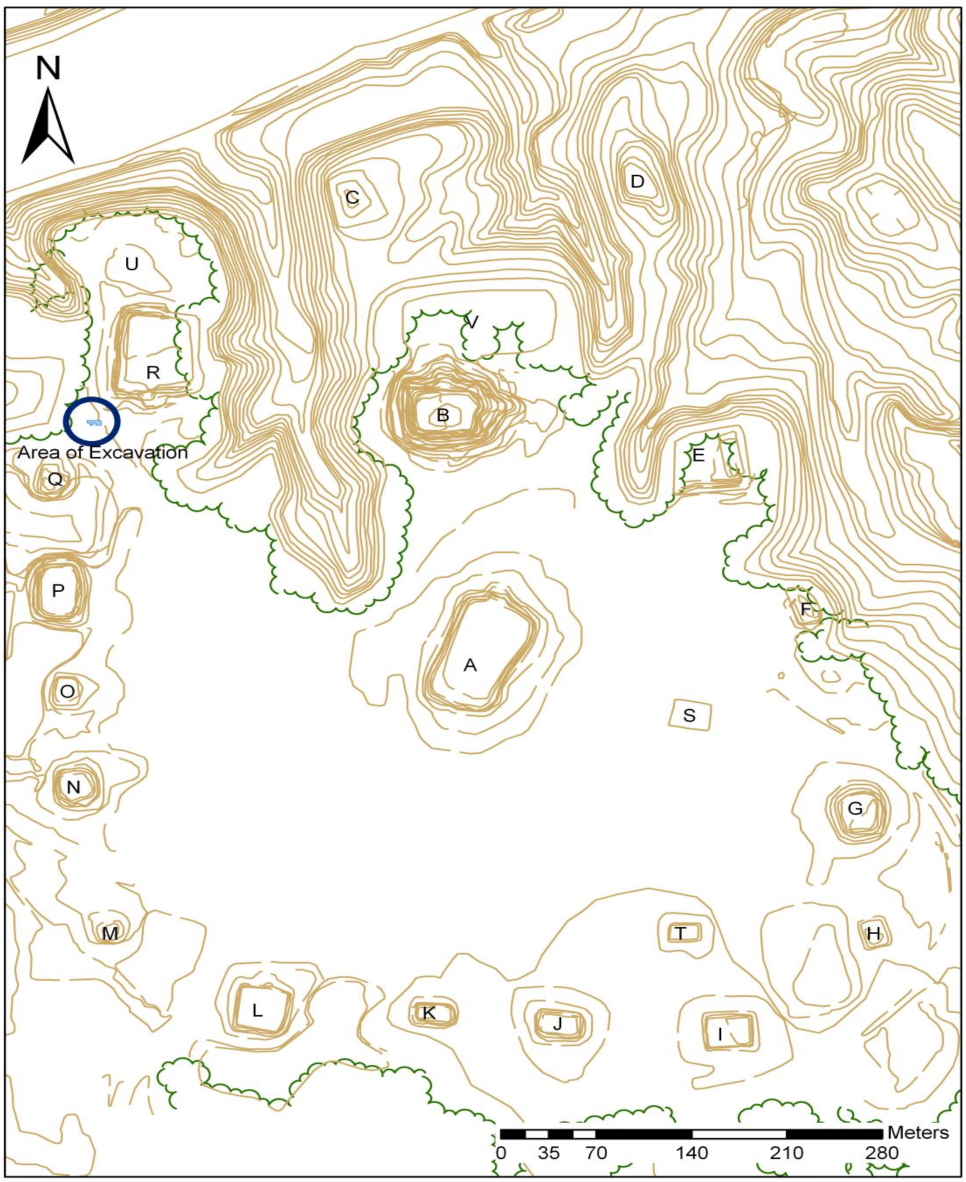

Figure 29. Area South of R Excavations within the Moundville Site.

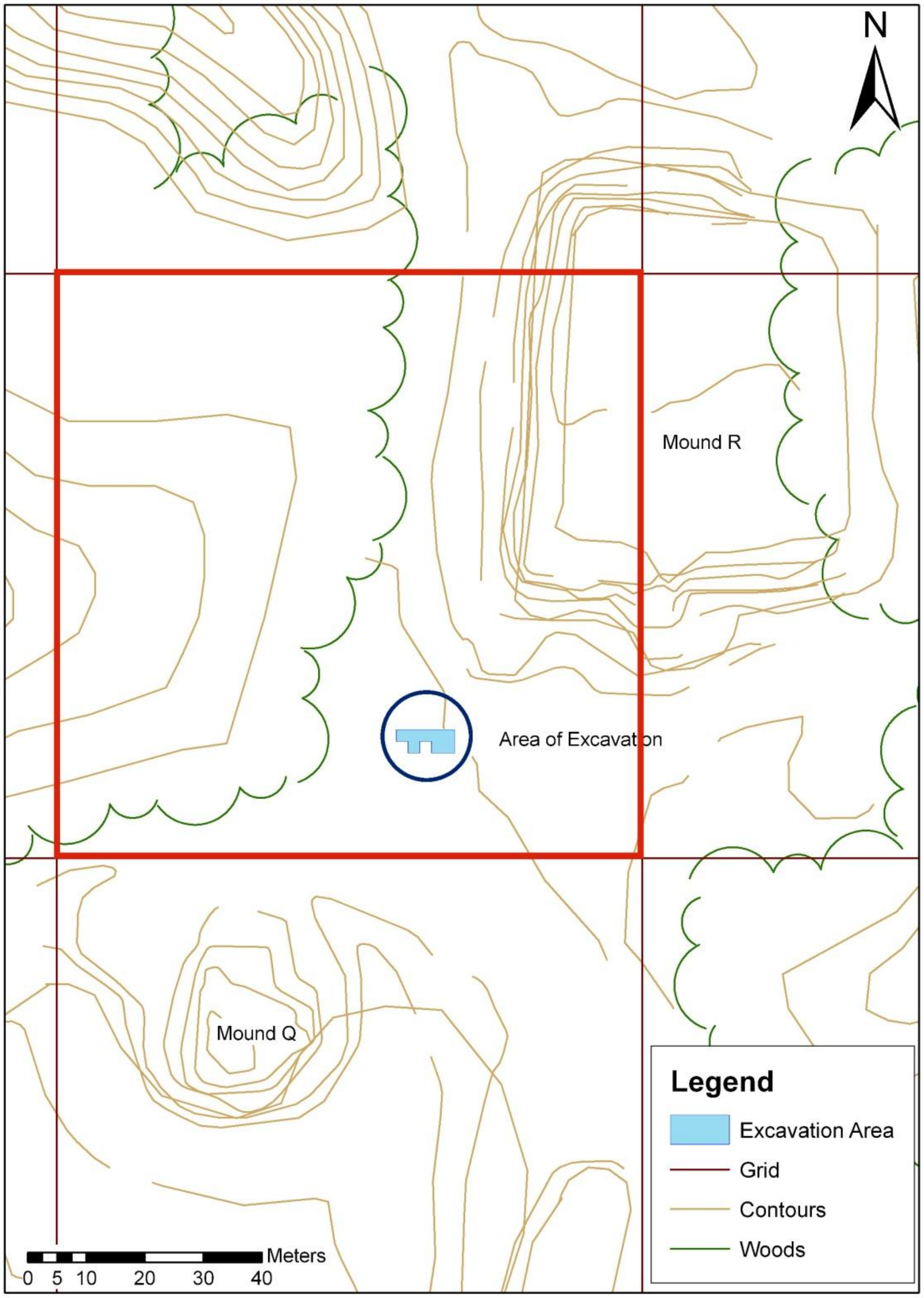

Figure 30. South of R Excavation Area within Hectare.

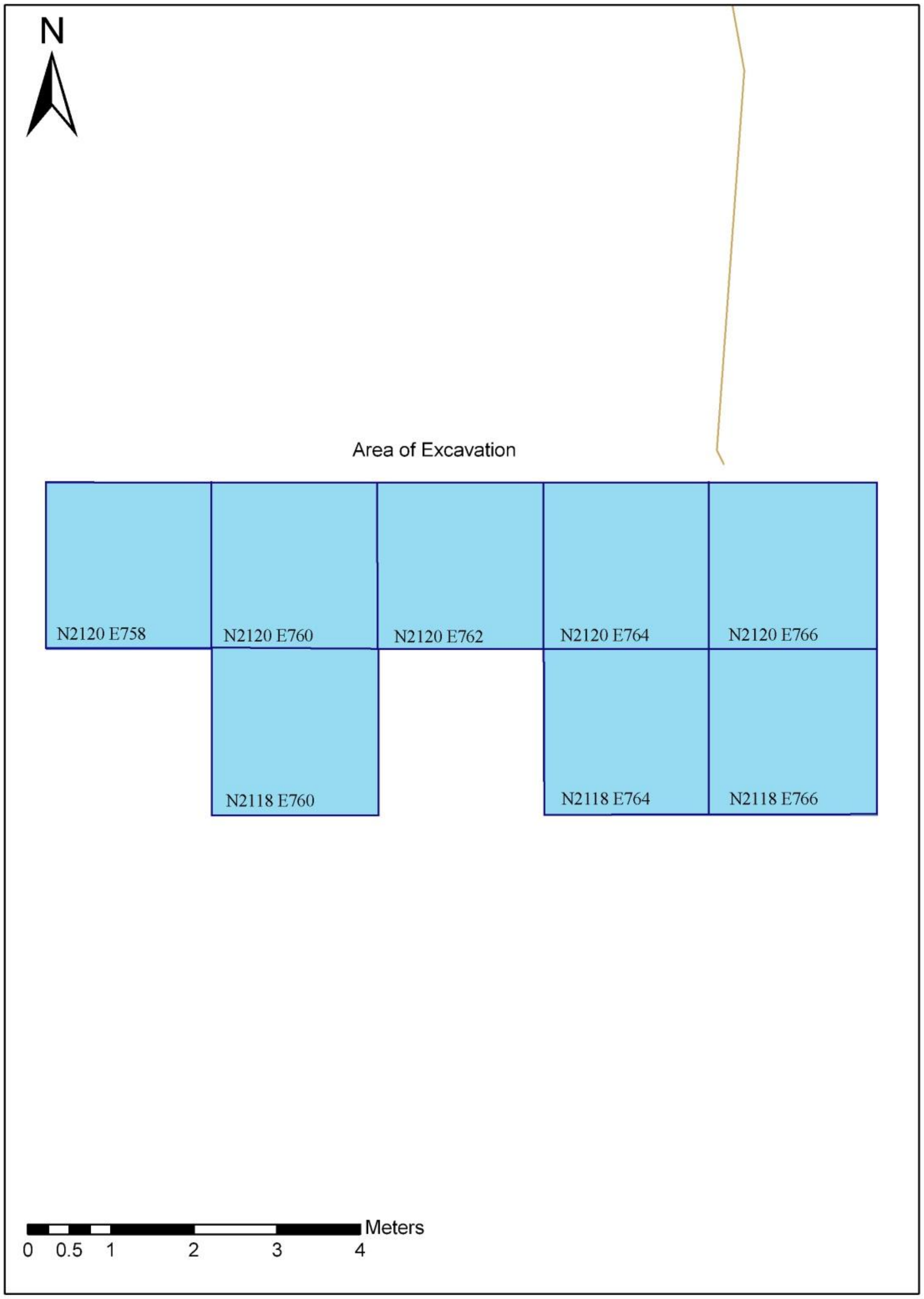

Figure 31. South of R Excavation Units with Grid Coordinates Shown.

Unit N2118 E760. This entire unit was covered by large paving stones associated with a small patio. When the patio was constructed in 1990 the archaeologists monitoring the construction noted the presence of rich midden, and this was the basis for the Fall 2005 field school. Once the paving stones and the approximately 20 cm of plowzone were removed, and rich midden was encountered. Artifacts from this unit include bone, stone, pottery and charcoal. A total of 63 buckets were excavated.

Unit N2118 E764. This unit was opened to encounter the midden excavated in the adjacent unit. While the objective was to reach the approximately 20 cm necessary to uncover the midden, the soil was extremely hard-packed and the unit was ultimately closed. At and around 12.5 cm the top of the midden was encountered and small lithics and pottery were recovered. A total of 71 buckets was excavated.

Unit N2118 E766. This unit also consisted of extremely hard-packed soil. After the plowzone was removed, the midden and a 37 cm wide feature were encountered. This likely wall trench was designated Feature 1 (Figure 32). A total of 39 buckets was excavated.

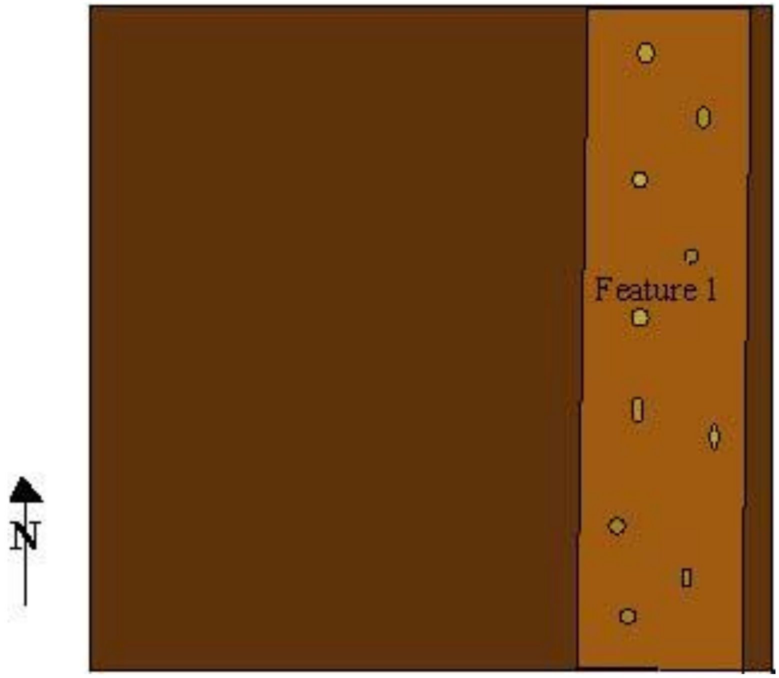

Figure 32. N2118 E766 Lot 1 Feature at 18 cmbs.

Unit N2120 E758. After the removal of the approximately 20 to 25 cm of fill, humus, and plowzone, dense midden was encountered (Figure 33). The midden contained bone, daub, pottery, shell, and stone. Two flotation samples and one radiocarbon sample were taken. A total of 90 buckets was excavated. Looking at the north profile for N2120 E758, level A represents the plowzone which extends from the surface to four and a half centimeters below surface (cmbs). Level B is a humus layer that ranged from four to 18 cmbs. Level C was a second humus layer with some mottling. Level D was the major cultural midden layer. The midden extended from 20 to 48 cmbs and was extremely dense with E representing pottery and lithic remains and level F representing a large deer scapula.

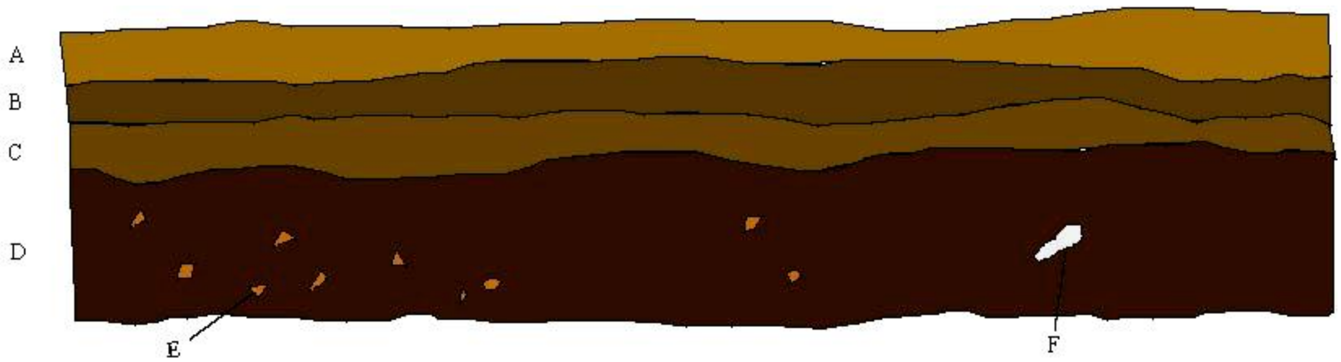

Figure 33. N2120 E758 North Profile (Two-by-Two Meter Unit).

Unit N2120 E760. This unit was initially excavated to approximately 35 cmbs. In lot 2 (Figure 34) the northeast quadrant contained two different kinds of soil. The hard yellowish soil in the northeast corner represented by layer D in Figure 34 contained a dense concentration of artifacts, and the dark concentration (layer C) in the southern portion of the unit was also artifact rich. With lot 2 we encountered a possible hearth, which is represented by layer B, as well as a possible feature in the southern portion of the unit. The excavation goals of Lot 3 Feature 4 were to investigate the possible clay-lined hearth, as there was bone and charcoal associated with the feature. Further excavation of the feature suggested that it was a portion of midden that included a redeposited hearth disturbed by prehistoric activities. The feature was ultimately a portion of the larger midden that contained a redeposited hearth (Figure 35).

The north profile of the unit is similar to the adjacent units. With a humus layer (layer A and B) extending from the surface to 14 cmbs at the deepest, followed by layer C the plowzone that extends from eight cmbs to 23 cmbs at the deepest. Layer D is the cultural layer, which was extremely dense intact midden with charcoal, faunal bone, lithics and pottery illustrated. There was a total of 73.5 buckets excavated in this unit.

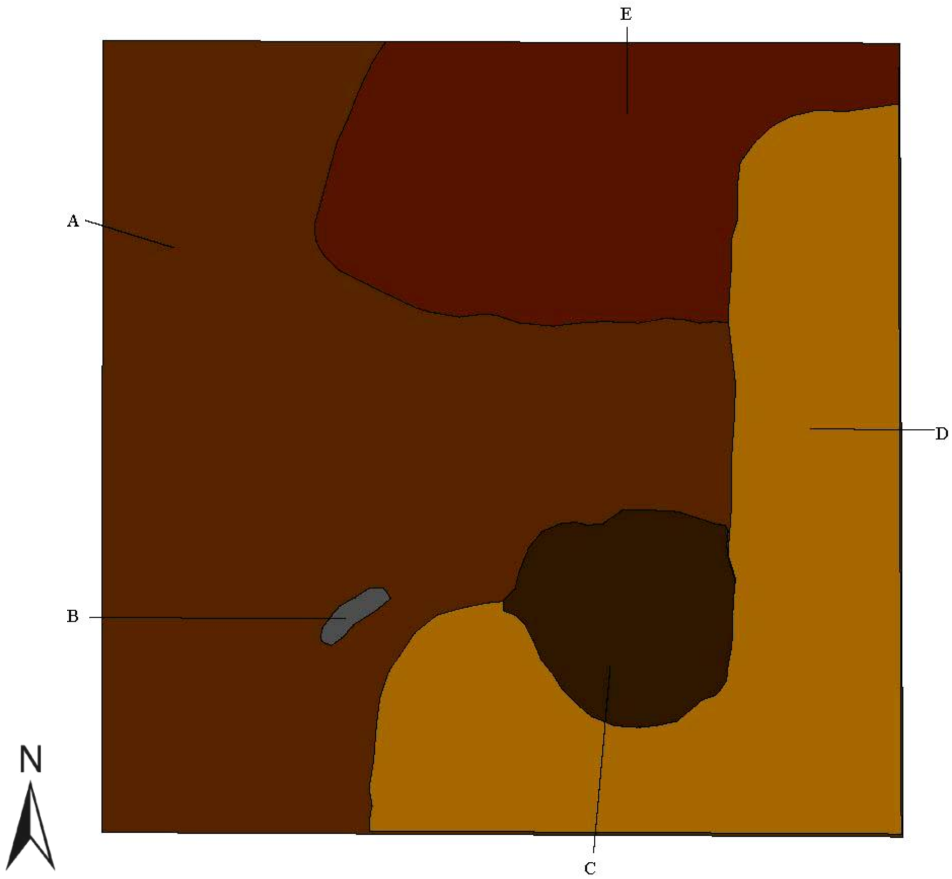

Figure 34. N2120 E760 Lot 2 at 20 to 27.5 cmbs.

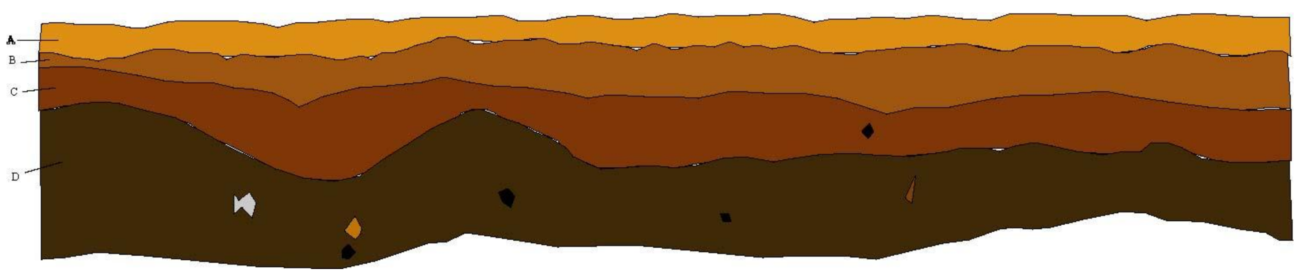

Figure 35. N2120 E760 North Profile (Two-by-Two Meter Unit).

Unit N2120 E762. This unit was also very hard-packed and initially difficult to dig. The dense midden was once again encountered with sizeable rim sherds, lithics, and shell throughout. Additionally, there was a large piece of bone in the southern part of the unit. Upon further examination, the bone was found to be a human skull approximately 22 cm below the ground surface. The skull was positioned as if the body was lying on its back, though no additional bones were found. As per the Moundville Archaeological Park's policy on human remains, the skull was not excavated and it was reburied once we realized the remains were human.

As is evident from the north profile (Figure 36), the stratigraphy is similar to adjacent units. Layer A is the humus layer, which began at the surface and extended 13 cmbs at the deepest. Layer B was the plowzone, which included some admixture of artifacts, and extended from 13 cmbs to 25 cmbs. Layer C is the same midden layer that was encountered in previous excavation units. A total of 101 buckets was excavated.

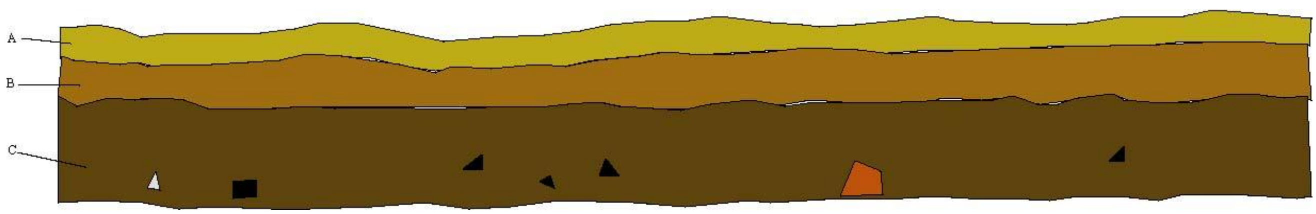

Figure 36. N2120 E762 North Profile (Two-by-Two Meter Unit).

Unit N2120 E764. After removing the plowzone, a color change was noted at ten cm. A semicircular feature was encountered in Lot 2 and the feature was designated Feature 2 depicted as layer A in Figure 37. Deer bone and large pieces of pottery were recovered from Feature 3, which appears to be a smaller pit feature within the larger midden of Feature 2.

The north profile of N2120 E764 shows the three layers encountered: humus, plowzone, and midden (Figure 38). The humus, layer A, extended downward from the surface to ten cmbs at the deepest. Layer B or the plowzone extended to 22 cmbs, and the midden layer was 53 cmbs in the center of the unit. A total of 81 buckets was excavated.

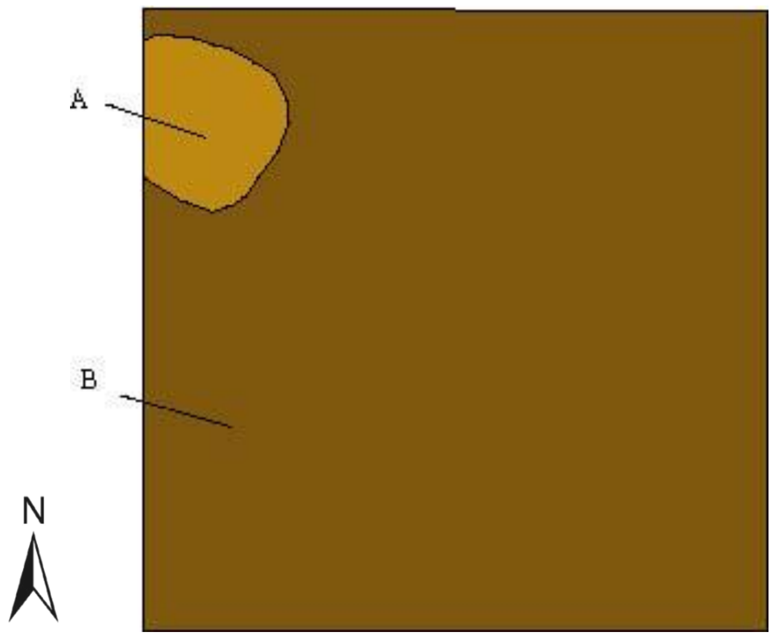

Figure 37. N2120 E764 Feature 2 at 10cmbs.

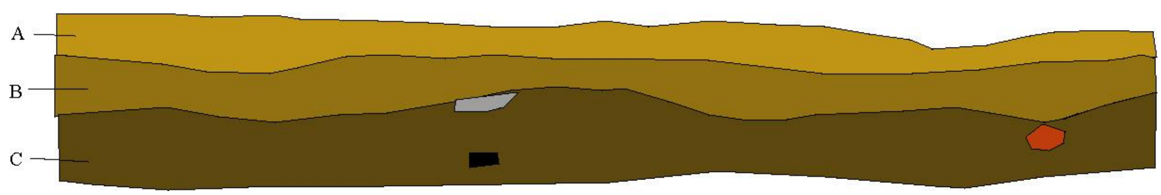

Figure 38. N2120 E764 North Profile (Two-by-Two Meter Unit).

Unit N2120 E766. This unit continued our examination of the rich trash midden (Figure 39). Bone, stone, shell, and pottery were recovered and a large bone fragment was left in situ because of the possibility that it was human. As is evident from the north profile, humus, plowzone and midden were encountered in this unit. The midden layer, layer C, contained a large piece of fire-cracked rock, possibly related to redeposited hearth fragments. A total of 51 buckets was excavated.

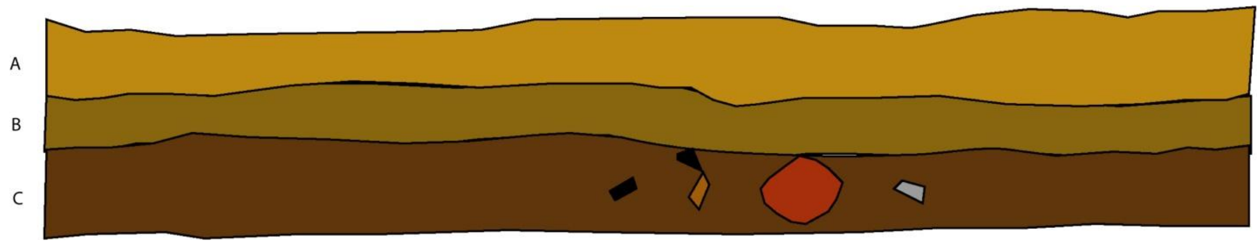

Figure 39. N2120 E766 North Profile (Two-by-Two Meter Unit).

EMAP West of Mound M Excavations Summer 2006

Previous Excavations in the West of Mound M Area. The area of excavation is in the western portion of the Moundville site, to the west and south of mound M, known as M1. Knight and Steponaitis (1998: 5) describe M1 as a low elongated mound that lies outside the plaza periphery group. Lupton's sketch map from 1869 shows the possible remains of the palisade that arches south of M1 on the southwest margin of the site and continues to the east (Knight and Steponaitis 1998: 5). M1 was also discussed by Moore (1905: 220-240) as containing dense concentrations of burials. DeJarnette excavated a number of these burials in the southern portion of our excavation area, but little is known of the rise to the west of Mound M other than the data discussed in Peebles (1973). Peebles notes that in December 1930 and January 1931 the Alabama Museum of Natural History excavated three areas "in a field across a ditch southwest of Mound M (1973:21)." Peebles (1973:22) also laments that, "because of the proximity of these three excavations to the inferred location of the palisade wall, it is unfortunate that this wall was not recognized and plotted during these excavations." There is no chronological data on the M1 area, or really any data other than the known burials in the south of the excavation area. In conjunction with Wilson's Roadway data, the assumption was made that the likelihood of encountering residential remains in this area would be high, as it was in close proximity to Mound M and within the palisade line.

Wilson analyzed the Moundville Roadway sample, which was excavated from the late 1930's to the early 1940s. The two residential groups identified by Wilson that pertain to the West of M excavations are Residential Groups 2 and 3. Residential Group 2 is located just south of Mound N and consists of a small cluster of houses and several burials dating to Moundville II and III (Wilson 2008:62). Residential Group 3 is situated just to the north of Mound M and consists of a single structure, which Wilson (2008:64) suggests, "may be associated with a larger residential group outside the limits of the roadway excavation." Both residential groups contain burials that date to the Moundville II and III phases.

Research Goals. The goals of the fieldwork were the overarching goals of the Early Moundville Archaeological Project (EMAP) begun by Blitz (2005), designed to evaluate the range of variability in household status and wealth, identify forms of household craft production, and assess the degree of elite control over valued resources at Moundville by sampling habitation debris, specifically midden deposits, from off-mound residential areas. The summer 2006 fieldwork benefitted from the additional resources of the University of Alabama Museum Expedition. The Expedition is a four week summer camp for adults and children to work directly with researchers in the field. Due to the large numbers of field crew, the extensive subsurface survey with shovel testing discussed in Chapter 4 was conducted, from which we would determine midden deposits with high artifact density where larger two-by-two excavation units would be opened. Investigations to the west of M were begun with two major objectives: to determine the spatial distribution and economic activities of off-mound residential areas, and to intensively sample these selected off-mound areas through broad-scale shovel testing. The following maps detail the West of Mound M area excavations. Figure 40 is the location of the excavations at Moundville, Figure 41 depicts the two hectares that the excavations occurred within, and Figure 42 illustrates the excavation grid with the unit coordinates presented.

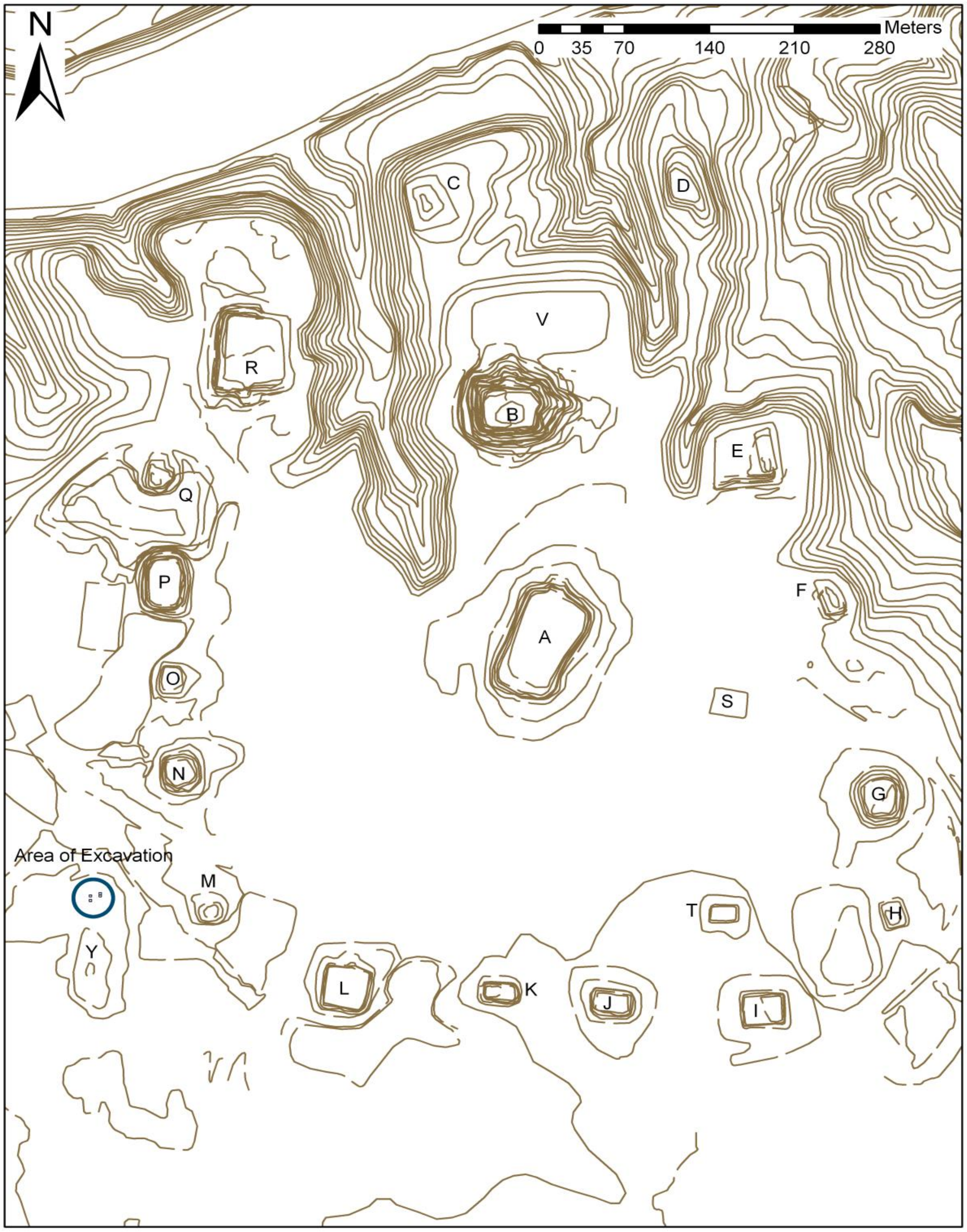

Figure 40. Location of EMAP West of M Excavations within the Moundville Site.

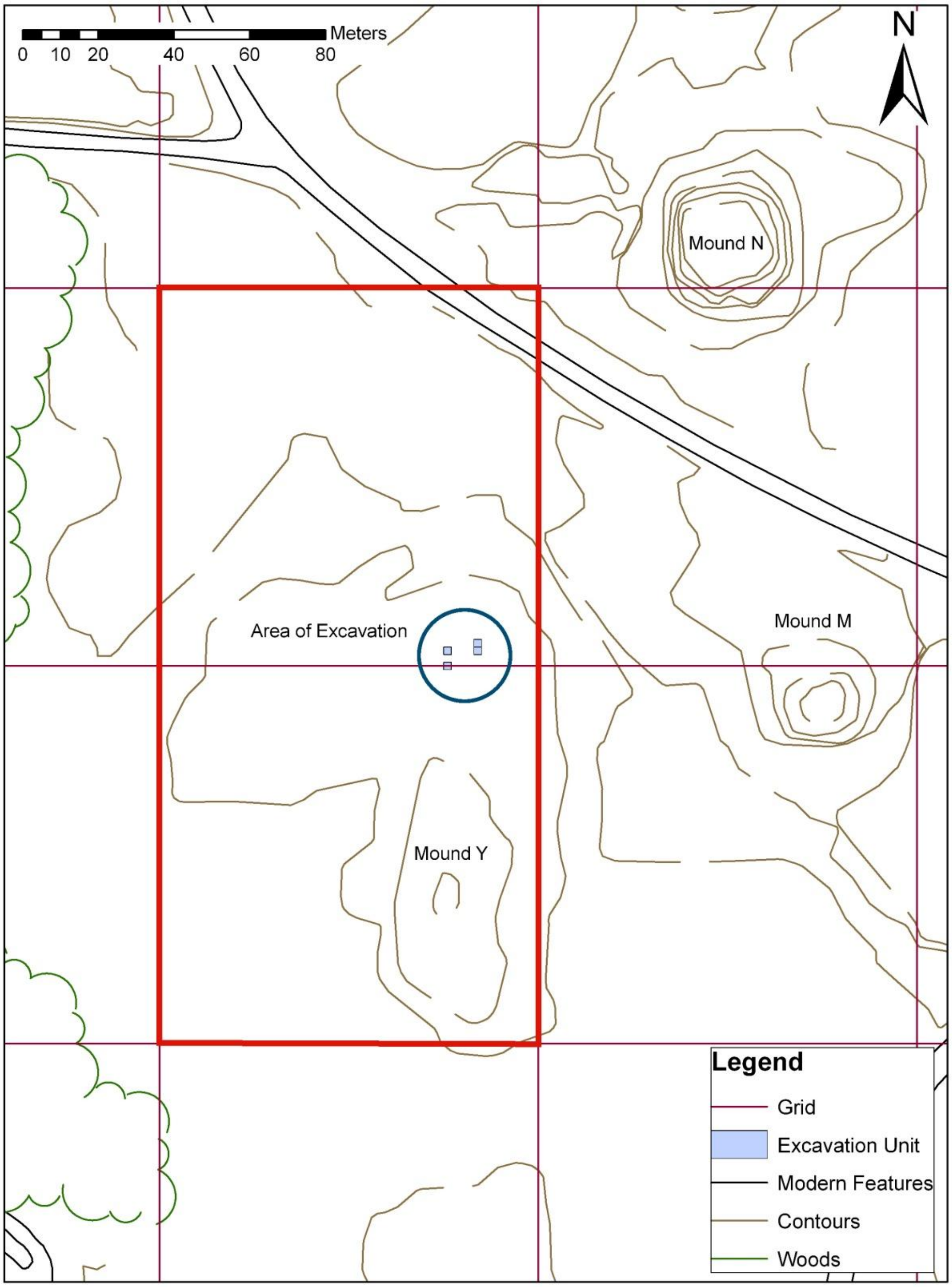

Figure 41. Location of EMAP West of M Excavations within the Selected Hectares.

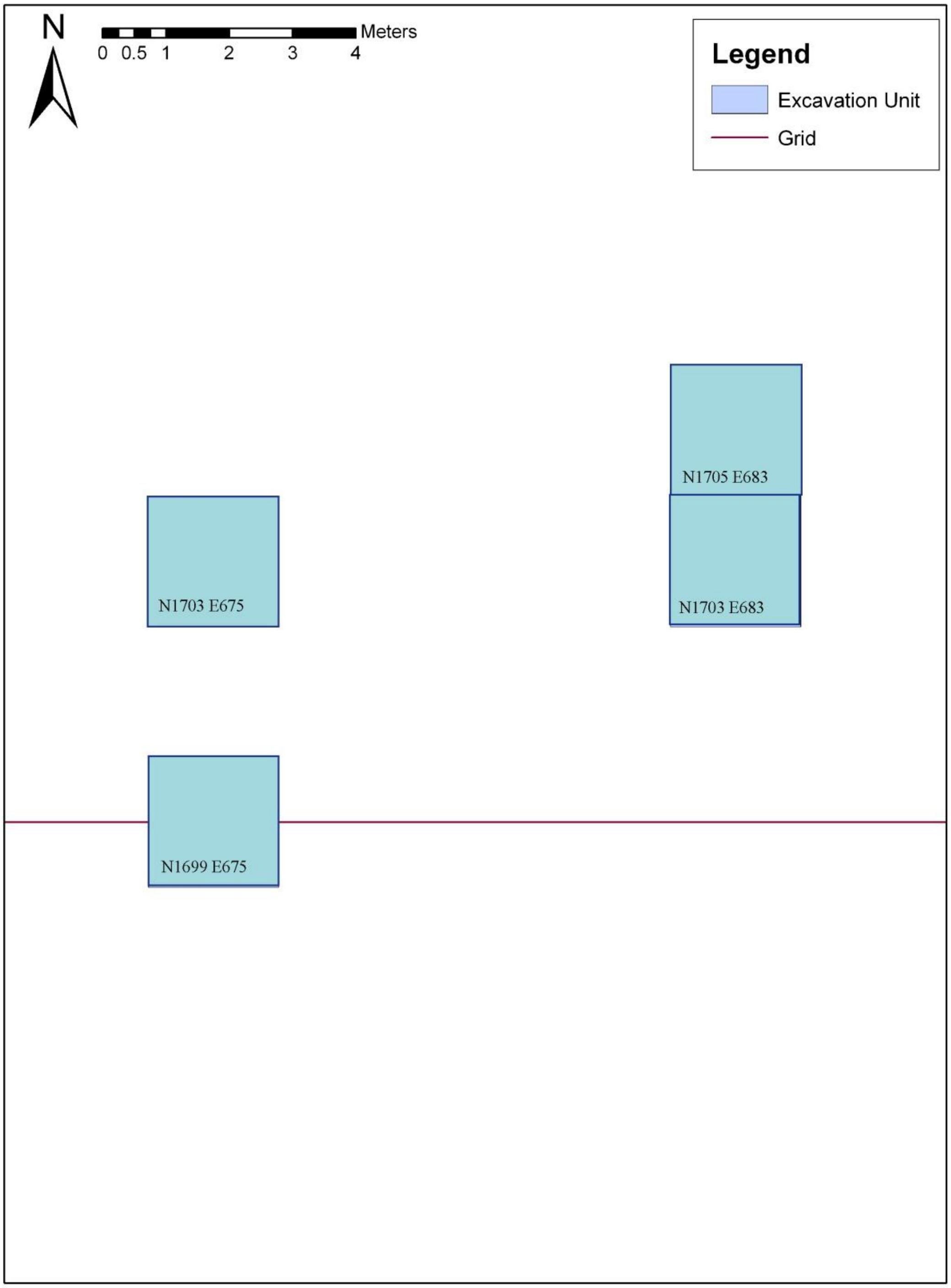

Figure 42. Excavation Units with Grid Coordinates Shown.

Unit N1703 E675. This unit stems from the expansion of the N1705 E675 shovel test pit, which was extremely rich. Due to the identification of a Moundville bottle at 70 cmbs in the shovel test pit, a two-by-two meter unit was extended outward (Figure 43). The Moundville bottle was recovered and the soil within the vessel was kept intact, and we additionally took soil samples from the surrounding matrix for residue analysis to determine the use of the bottle (Reber et al. 2010). This unit had 15 lots, and 11 identified features. The bucket count for this unit was 167 buckets that were predominately waterscreened. In addition to an intact bottle that was uncovered in the shovel test pit, many features were encountered once the plowzone was removed. Features were mapped at the base of lot four, some of which intruded as deep as lot 7 and in some cases continuing into the sterile yellow clay substratum. Most of these features were postmolds. Feature 59 had possible human remains and, in accordance with the Moundville Advisory Board's guidelines, was not excavated. After taking the unit down to lot 7, it became clear that the vessel was associated with an oblong feature (Feature 100) that is traceable as a stain that continued below lot 7. Probably originating at the base of lot 4, the feature intruded through lot 7 and into the underlying yellow clay subsoil. This feature was likely a burial but we did not confirm this through additional excavation.

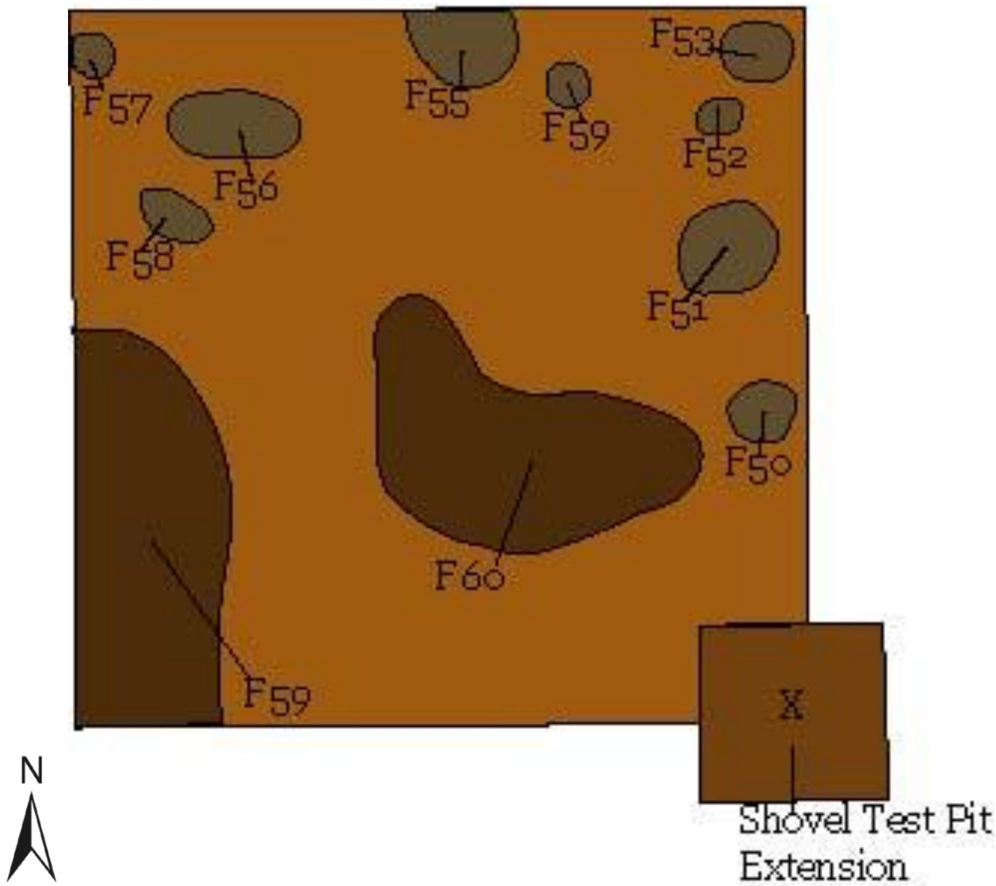

Figure 43. Planview of N1703 E675 Lot 4 at 44cmbs.

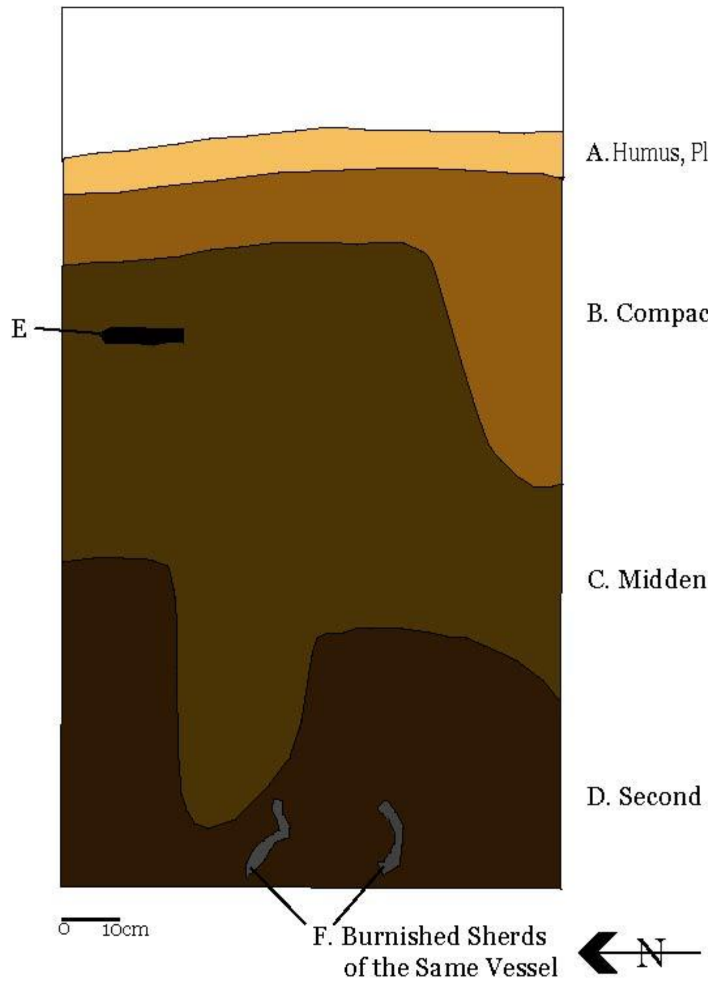

Figure 44. West Profile of N1703 E675.

As is evident from the south profile of N1703 E675, which contains the large Feature 85, the stratigraphy was complex (Figure 45). Layer A was the humus layer which extended approximately ten cmbs. Layer B was the plowzone which extended to 35 cmbs. Layer C was rich silty loam, into which Layer E the predominant midden cut. Layer E consisted of midden with fired clay, charcoal, pottery, lithics, and faunal remains present. Layers D and F were less artifact rich but extremely clayey. Layer G is Feature 85, a large pit dug into the surrounding subsoil. The feature was clayey loam midden, with very dense artifact recovery. The feature is further discussed below.

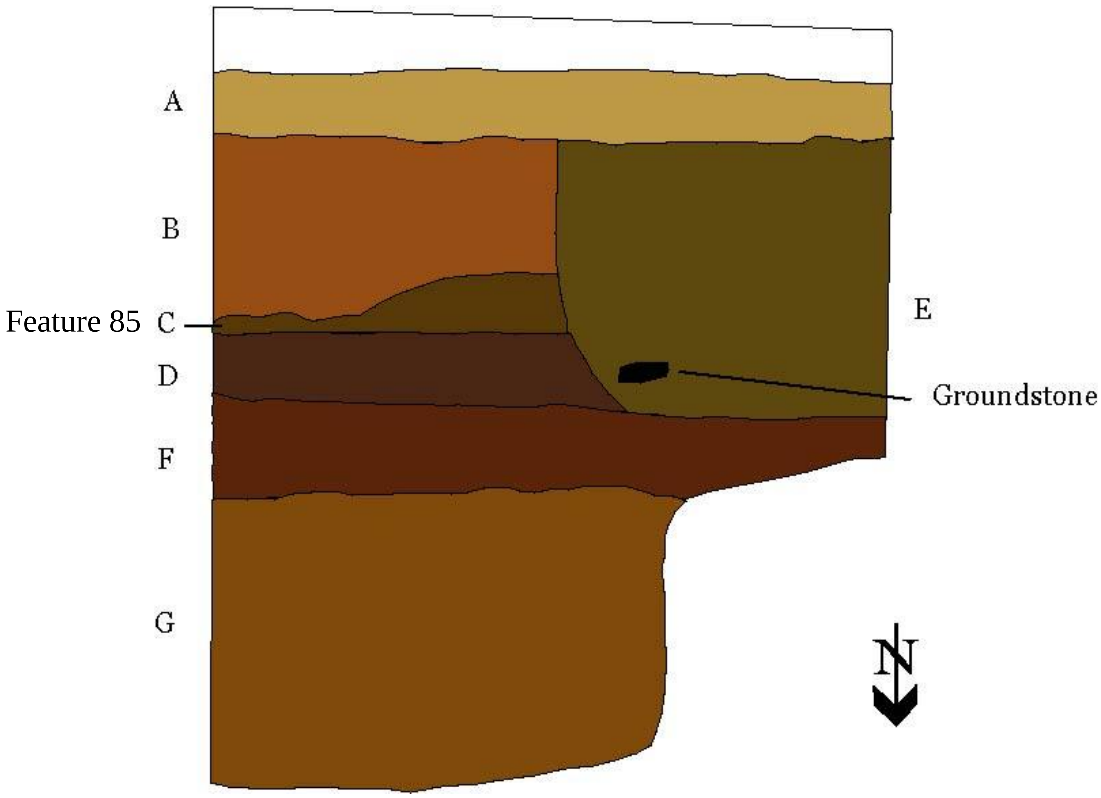

Figure 45. South Profile N1703 E675 Highlighting Feature 85.

Feature 85 extended across the eastern third of unit floor, it was deep and filled with well preserved artifacts. This feature was most likely a midden-filled depression or sunken-floor structure. The feature, though large, did not resemble a daub-pit, the generic label for the large depressions filled with midden often found on Mississippian sites. This feature could be part of the palisade line in that it is a deep, straight, wide feature more than two m in length, but two factors make this unlikely. First, the feature contains abundant midden implying that it stood open awhile. Second, palisades, on the other hand, tend to have a low number of artifacts, not the dense midden that we encountered. Alternatively this feature could be a sunken floor or semi-subterranean structure. Known examples date to Late Woodland and Moundville I, but these are typically small and fairly shallow, so perhaps this is a bigger rendition. However, as discussed in Chapter 6, the majority of the time/phase diagnostics for this unit were Moundville II and III; therefore, if this feature was a sunken house floor, it was later filled with midden from the later time period.

Unit N1699 E675. With this unit, once the plowzone was removed the following stratum consisted of a hard compact soil with clay, fired clay, bone, stone, and sherds. This second stratum is very compact. After an arbitrary ten cm of the second stratum was removed, there were pockets of dark organic midden revealed (Figure 46). We assigned Feature 13 to one of these depressions. There were numerous features at the base of lot four (Figure 47). We pedestaled a feature that possibly contained human remains, which we did not excavate as per Park policy. We mapped the base of lot 5, which included features 30 to 47 at 45 cm below the SW corner datum. Feature 41 was an oblong stain that melded with the human femur. Feature 41 is probably part of the same feature and, as this was a possible burial, we did not excavate further. This unit produced Moundville I ceramics at its lowest levels, including oversize jar sherds. There were a total of 190 buckets both dry and water screened. There were 28 identified features.

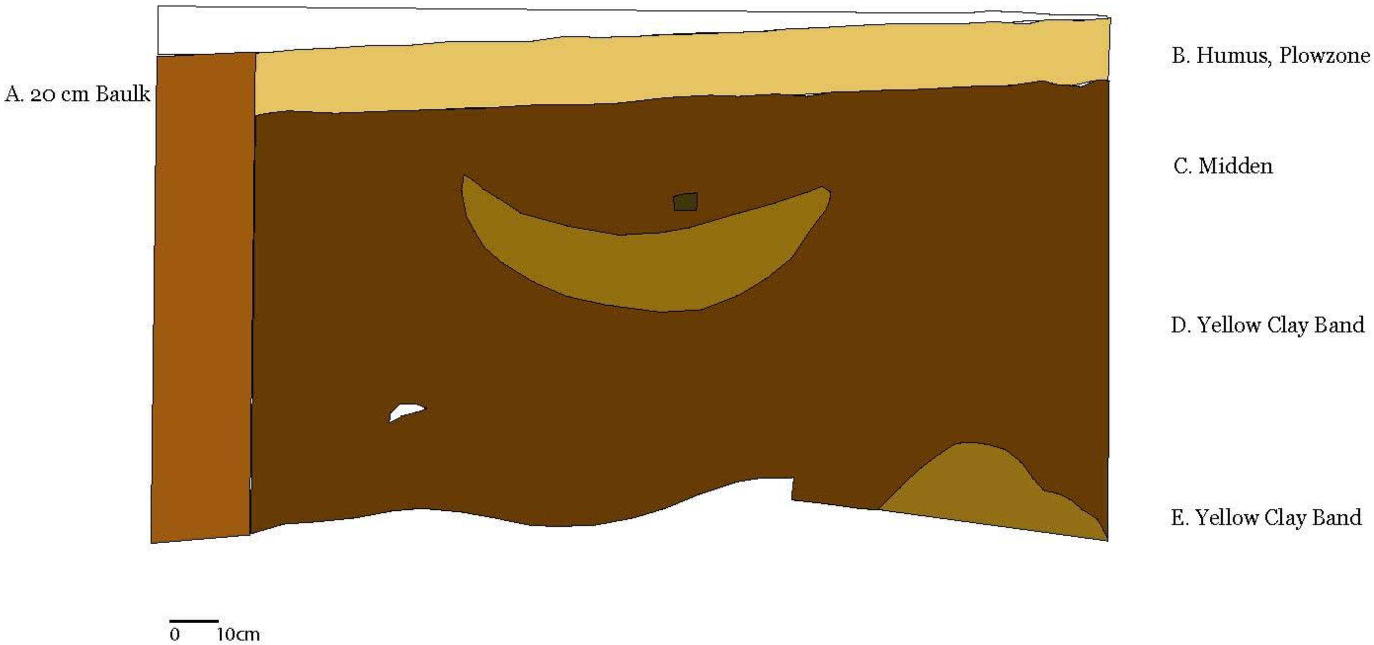

Figure 46. N1699 E675 West Profile (Two-by-Two Meter Unit).

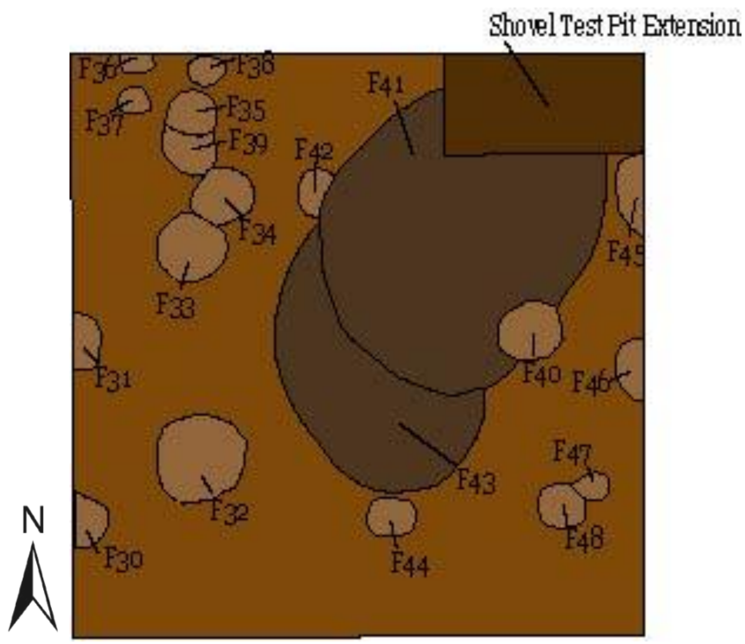

Figure 47. Planview of N1699 E675 Lot 4 at 30 cmbs.

Unit N1703 E683. This unit was very dense in artifacts once the plowzone was removed. In the second lot there was bone, stone, mica, projectile points, chert, groundstone, charcoal, and sherds. We encountered possible human remains, but it was difficult to determine if this was the case, as this midden also has abundant faunal bone. Two areas of the unit appear to have dark, midden-filled depressions. We excavated the first area as Lot 4 Feature 1, which proved to be a shallow stain filling a depression in the slightly harder surrounding matrix. Once Feature 1 and Lot 3 were removed, it was easier to see and define features. We removed Lot 3 in an arbitrary ten cm. It was a thick stratum of midden and a harder light clay matrix. Lot 3 was intruded by numerous pits and midden-filled depressions (Features 1-12, and 14-16). These features appeared at the base of Lot 21 and intruded into the next unit level, Lot 31 (Features 61 to 83). This unit was very rich in artifacts and ecofacts. There were a total of 246 buckets waterscreened and 47 features identified.

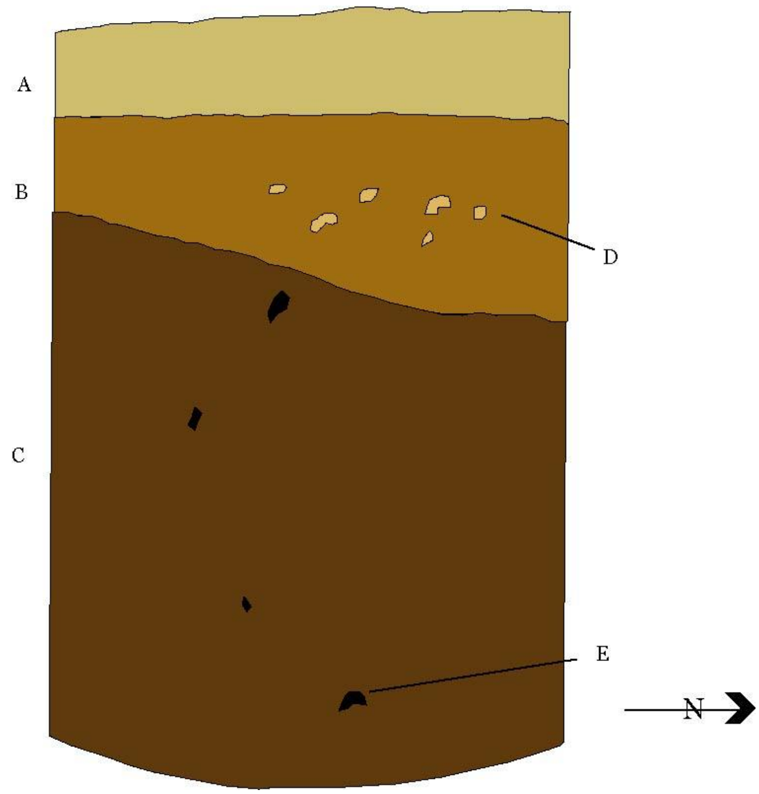

Figure 48. N1705 E685 STP West Profile (50-by-50 cm Shovel Test).

The west profile (Figure 48) of the original shovel test pit extension illustrates a pattern of stratigraphy that we frequently encountered in our residential excavations of humus, plowzone, and midden. Layer A was the humus level. Layer B was plowzone and as layer D illustrates it was mottled with clay. Layer C was dense intact midden with charcoal lenses.

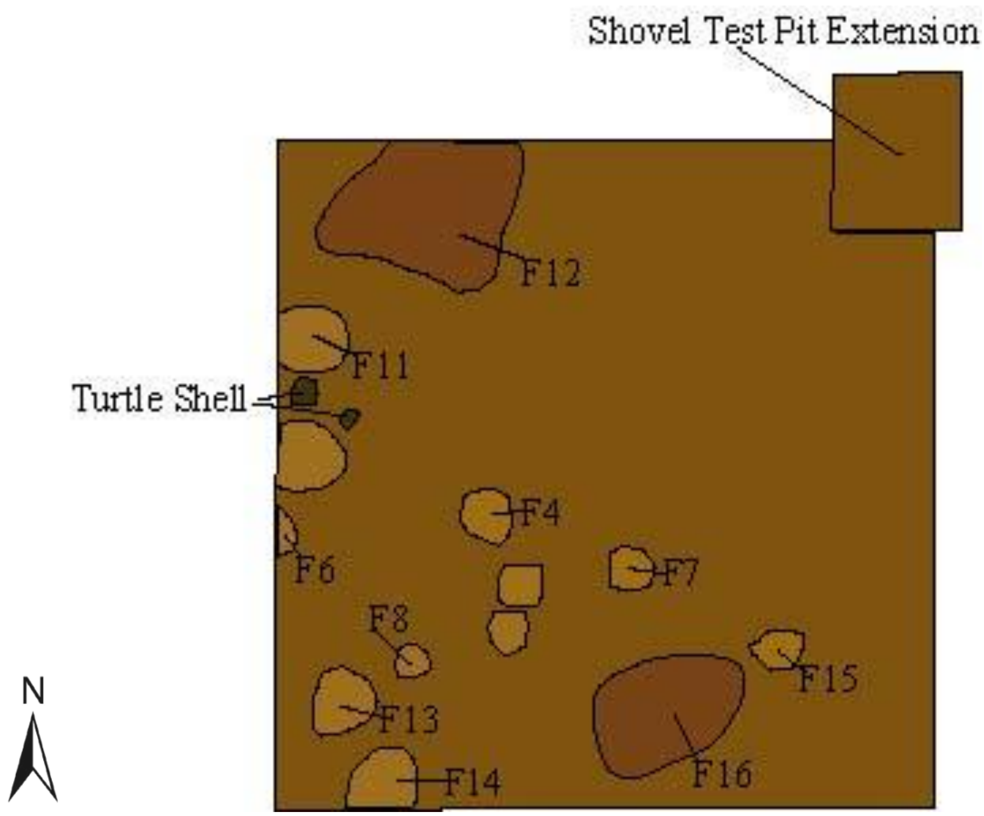

Figure 49. N1703 E683 Base of Lot 3 at 45 cmbs.

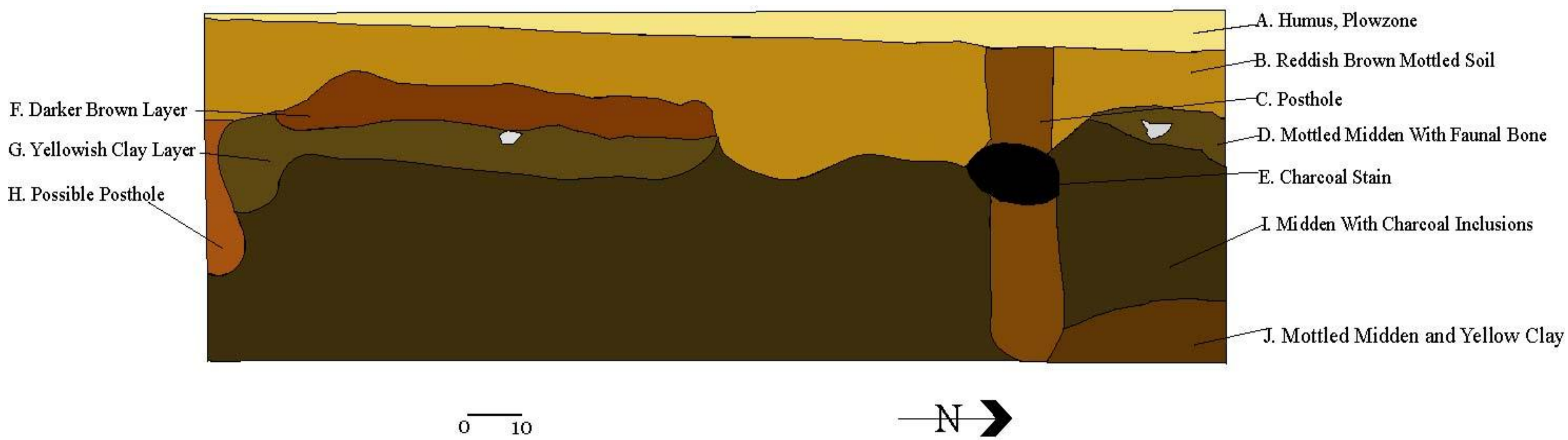

Figure 50. N1703 E683 West Profile (Two-by-Two Meter Unit).

Unit N1705 E683. After removing the plowzone, we began to dig an arbitrary level designated Lot 2, which had a large area of fired clay. This fired clay area appeared to be a remnant hearth that had been damaged by historic plowing. We encountered a possible human crania and possible femur in Lot 2 but left this area pedestaled and continued removing the redeposited hearth. We also opened Lot 4, but this unit was not taken down any further. There were a total of 97 buckets waterscreened. The excavations terminated at 39 cmbs.

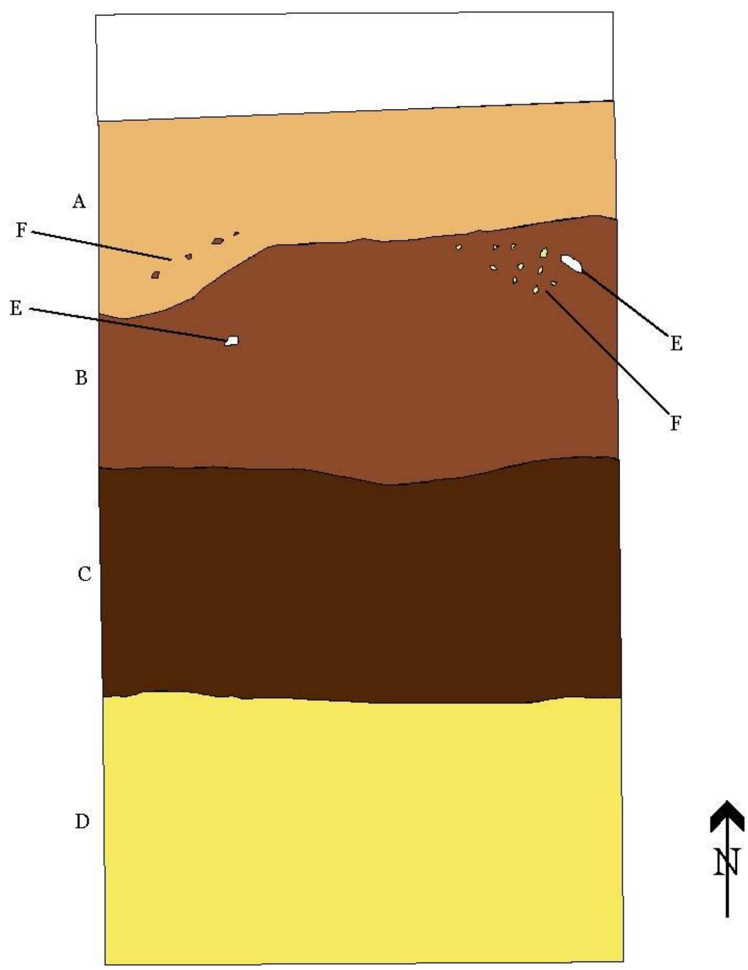

Figure 51. N1705 E683 North Profile (One-by-One Meter Unit).

As is evident from the north profile (Figure 51), the stratigraphy that we encountered was as follows: humus (layer A), plowzone (layer B), midden (layer C) and the sterile subsoil (layer D).

EMAP Residential Area Around Mounds J and K Fall 2006

Previous Work in the Area Around Mounds J and K. C.B. Moore examined Mounds J and K in 1905. At Mound J Moore (1905:198) excavated 19 trial holes recovering a few fragments of human bone. With Mound K, Moore (1905:198) excavated nine trial holes, and recovered a scalloped paint palette that he notes had “a quantity of red paint on one side and red and cream colored paint on the other.”

Wilson (2008:65) includes the Roadway excavations to the north of Mounds L and K within his residential group four. He describes these excavations as difficult to interpret owing to the methods utilized in the excavations. Residential group five is also in the area of Mounds J and K, and these excavations were located just south of mounds J and I (Wilson 2008:65-66).

Research objectives. The excavations in the off-mound area around Mounds J and K were part of the Fall 2006 University of Alabama field school. Dr. Blitz was in charge of the field school, and graduate students Jayur Mehta and I served as teaching assistants. The first phase of the field school was the subsurface sampling of two hectares, as discussed in Chapter 4, and the second phase was the excavation of two two-by-two meter units, one to the south of Mound K and the other on the plaza to the north of Mounds J and K. Figure 52 shows the area of excavation within the Moundville site and Figure 53 shows the excavation units and their grid coordinates.

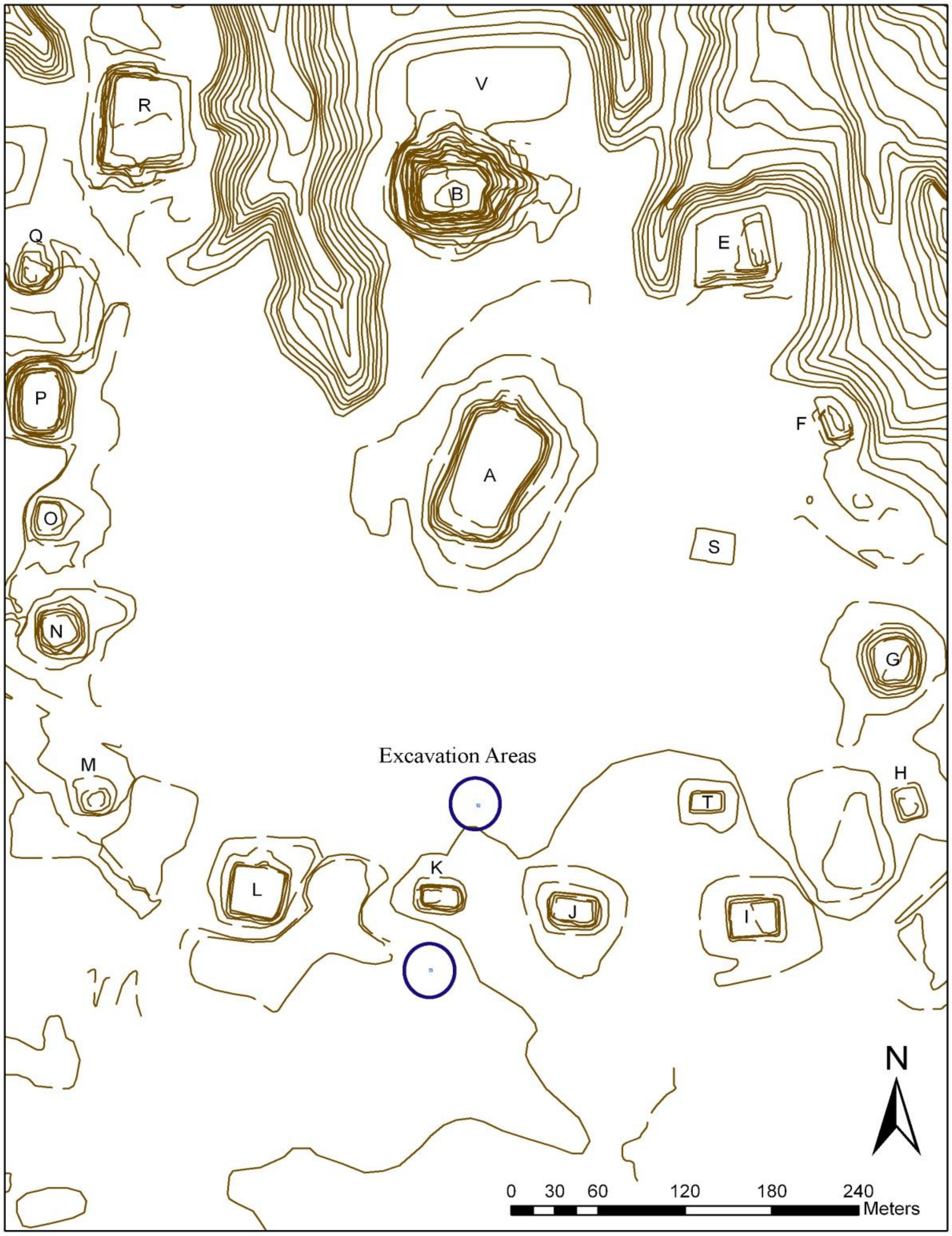

Figure 52. The Habitation Area Surrounding Mounds J and K within the Moundville Site.

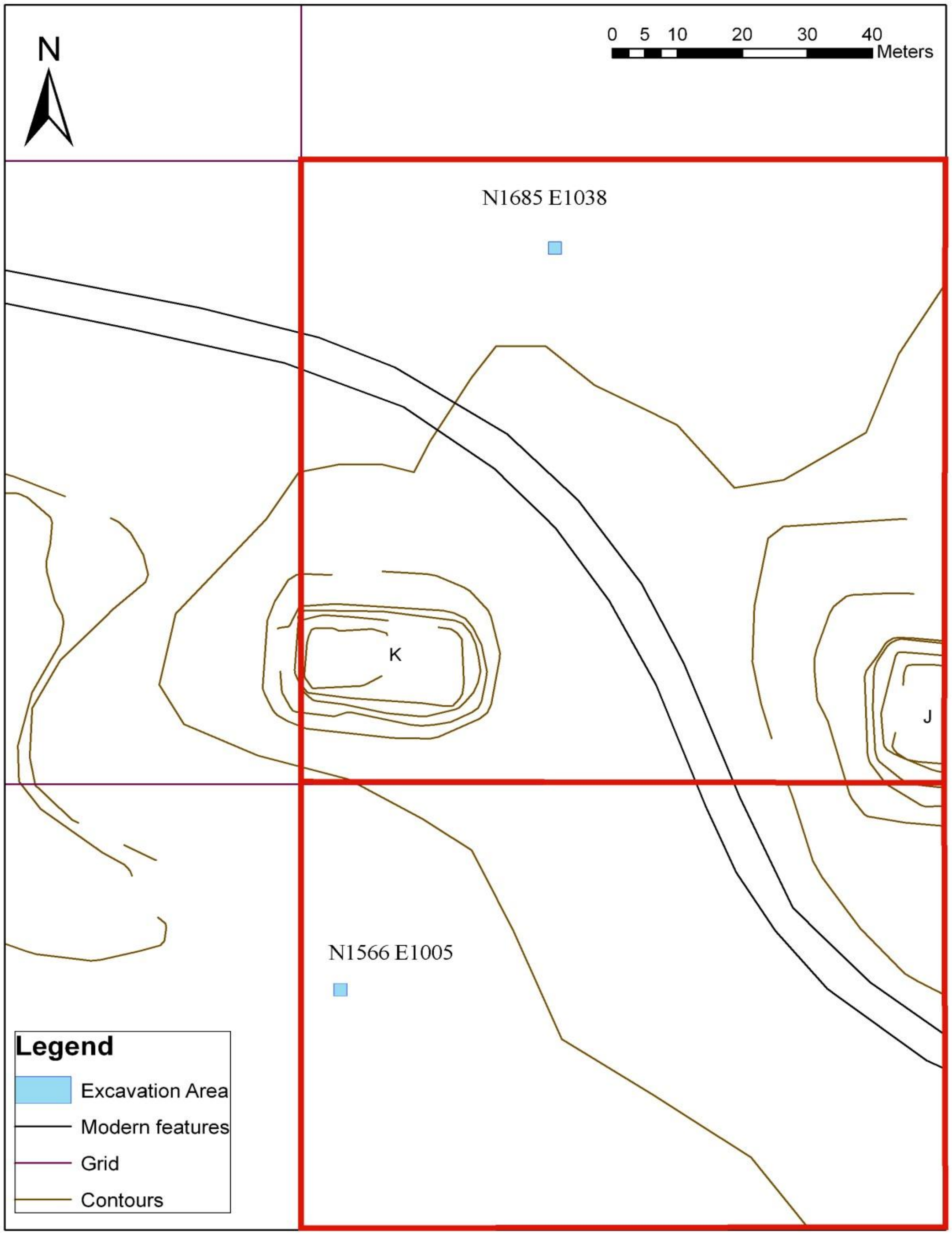

Figure 53. The Habitation Area Surrounding Mounds J and K, with Excavation Units shown.

Unit N1566 E1005. This unit is located directly south of Mound K. Initially the sod and plowzone was very charcoal laden, possibly suggesting a modern or even historic fire. After Lot 1 was removed, which was essentially the plowzone, Lot 2 was extremely rich, silty soil. We recovered six small Tuscaloosa Gravel projectile points in Lot 2. Along with these projectile points, nonlocal stone, pottery and fired clay were recovered. There was a darker area in the eastern profile, but it proved difficult to trace in our plan view map. Lot 3 was the northeast quadrant of the two-by-two unit. It consisted of very moist soil and there was a possible posthole in the northeast corner, which was designated Feature 1 (Figure 54).

Figure 54. N1566 E1005 Base of Lot 4 with Feature 1 at 50 cmbs shown.

Lot 4 continued our examination of the northeast quadrant of the unit. The posthole was designated Feature 1 (Figure 54). The posthole was sectioned in half and the profile was drawn. There was a large piece of daub in the bottom of the posthole. Once the posthole was removed The excavations continued with a 20 centimeter arbitrary level. The soil was still very moist. The final lot was Lot 7 where we encountered sterile soil.

As is evident from the north profile of N1566 E1005, there was less depth to the plowzone in this excavation area (Figure 55). As such the humus, Layer A, was 10 cmbs at the deepest point. Layer B was the initial midden layer where, as discussed above, we encountered a small cache of Madison points and other artifacts such as pottery and bone. A total of 118 buckets was excavated. Layers C and D were also midden layers, although they were more mottled and less dense than the earlier midden layer. Layer E was a small pocket of midden that extended into the sterile soil from approximately 60 to 75 cmbs.

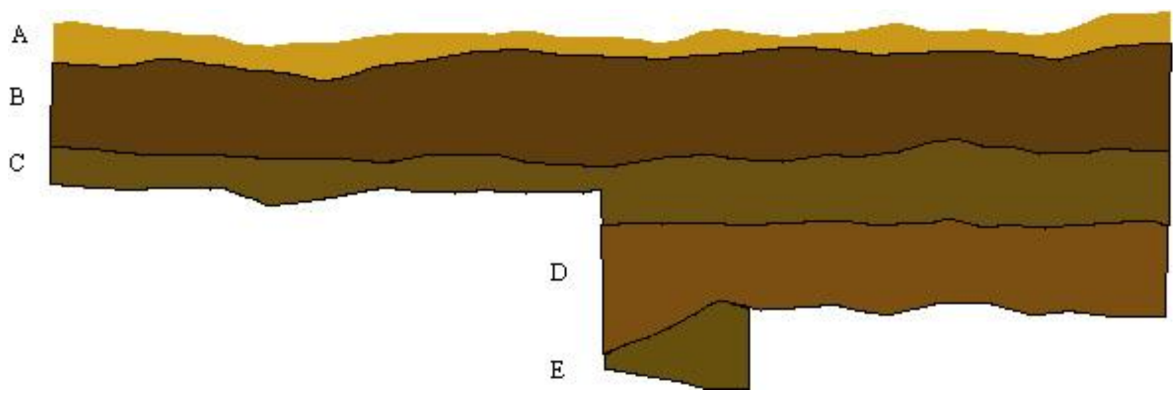

Figure 55. N1566 E1005 North Profile (Two-by-Two Meter Unit).

Unit N1685 E1038. This unit was located on the plaza on the western edge of Mound J. Lot 1 consisted of topsoil and plowzone. Lots 2 and 3 were arbitrary 10 cm levels of matrix. Initially no soil change was noted, but towards the bottom of Lot 3 we began finding significantly more artifacts. Lot 4 continued to have sparse artifacts. Lot 5 contained Feature 1, which was an artifact concentration with a large sherd and large pieces either consisting as part of a hearth or a redeposited hearth (Figure 56). Feature 1 was very shallow and was removed quickly. It was likely a redeposited hearth within the larger midden. The redeposited hearth consisted of a large amount of fired clay and charcoal. Lots 7 through 11 consist of soil that remained mottled with flecks of daub and charcoal (Figure 57).

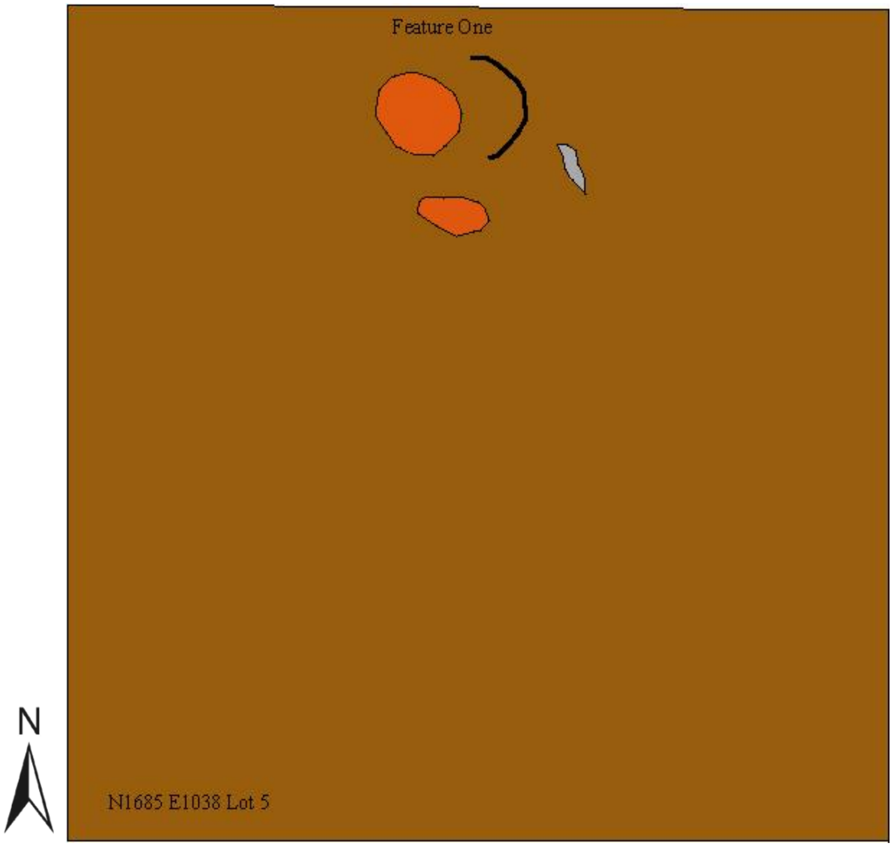

Figure 56. N1685 E1038 Lot 5 at 36 cmbs.

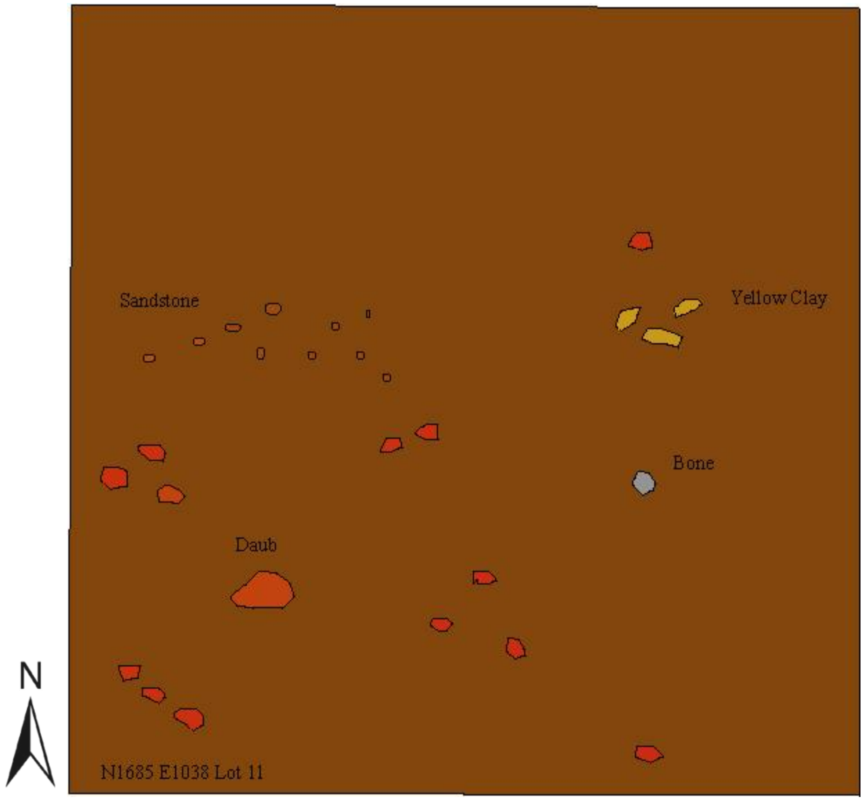

Figure 57. N1685 E1038 Lot 11 at 75 cmbs.

With Lot 12, we reduced the unit into two 1x1 meter units, due to time constraints. Lot 12 was a dark midden layer that extends deep in the unit. It contains large quantities of charcoal, daub, and sherds. Lots 13 through 15 consist of more midden, with darker areas of interest that we returned to in the Fall of 2007 (Figure 58). In the Fall 2006 field school a total of 210 buckets were excavated.

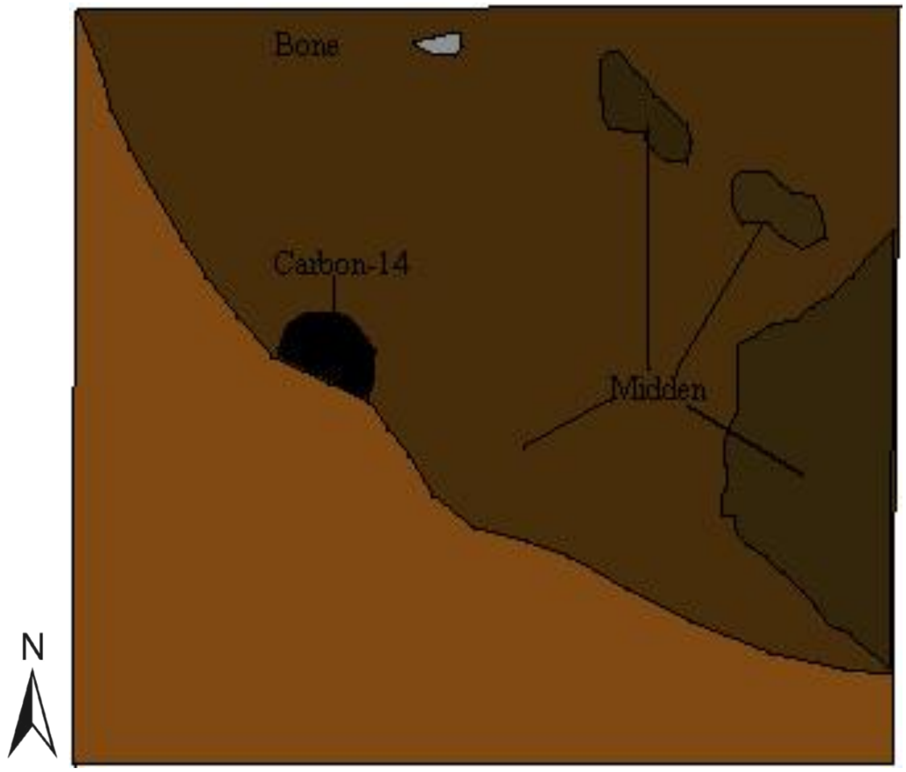

Figure 58. N1685 E1038 Lot 15 NE 1x1 showing the edge of the large pit feature at 95 cmbs.

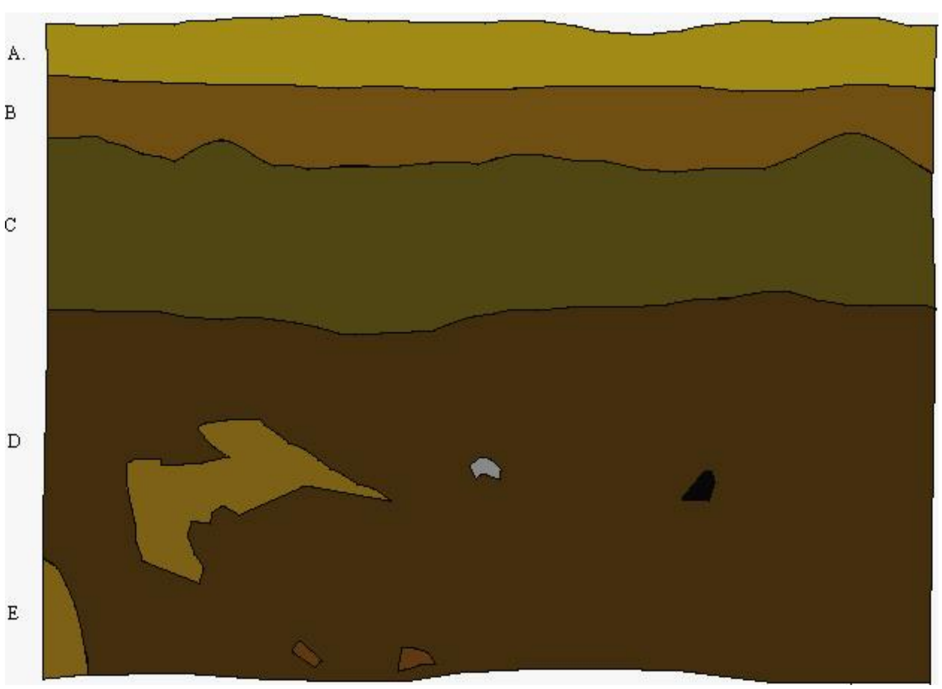

Figure 59. N1685 E1038 North Profile (One-by-One Meter Unit).

As is evident from the north profile (Figure 59), layer A is the humus layer which extended 11 cmbs. The following layer, Layer B was the plowzone which extended to 20 cmbs. Layer C was a dark brown silty loam with sparse artifacts, which gave way to Layer D which was a large midden filled pit, with layer E showing the very edge of the sterile subsoil.

Jones Archaeological Museum Renovation Excavations Summer 2008 (JAM)

Previous Excavations in the Jones Archaeological Museum Area. Pam Johnson (2005) and later Casey Barrier (2007) examined the ceramic assemblage from Mound W, which is believed to have been located to the west of Mounds O and P. The mound, which is actually a midden, was completely excavated in 1940. These excavations seem to suggest that remains near the area of the museum building were some of the earliest occupations at Moundville. In addition to Mound W, Wilson (2008:59) grouped the CCC excavations to the west of Mound P in his Residential Group 1, which he notes was the largest and most densely occupied section of the Roadway Excavations.

Research Objectives. Under the direction of Dr. Robert Clouse, director of the University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research, I served as project director for the museum renovation excavations during the summer of 2008. The purpose of the excavations was in anticipation of the expansion of the Jones Archaeological Museum (JAM). The project entailed the excavation of units in the enclosed area of the circular drive to the front of the museum entrance, as well as other excavation units as more details of the project construction became available. Because the plans called for little alteration to the original structure due to its historic nature, the majority of the excavations related to a new parking area in front of the museum. Additional units were placed where water lines needed to be laid down for the interior upgrades to the museum. For the purposes of this dissertation, I chose to sample two of the 12 excavation units as representative of the larger excavations, with plans to return to the artifact analysis at a future date. The JAM excavations were on a local grid and were not mapped onto the master grid for Moundville (Figures 60 and 61). The two sampled units were N72 E100 and N158 E100 and are discussed below.

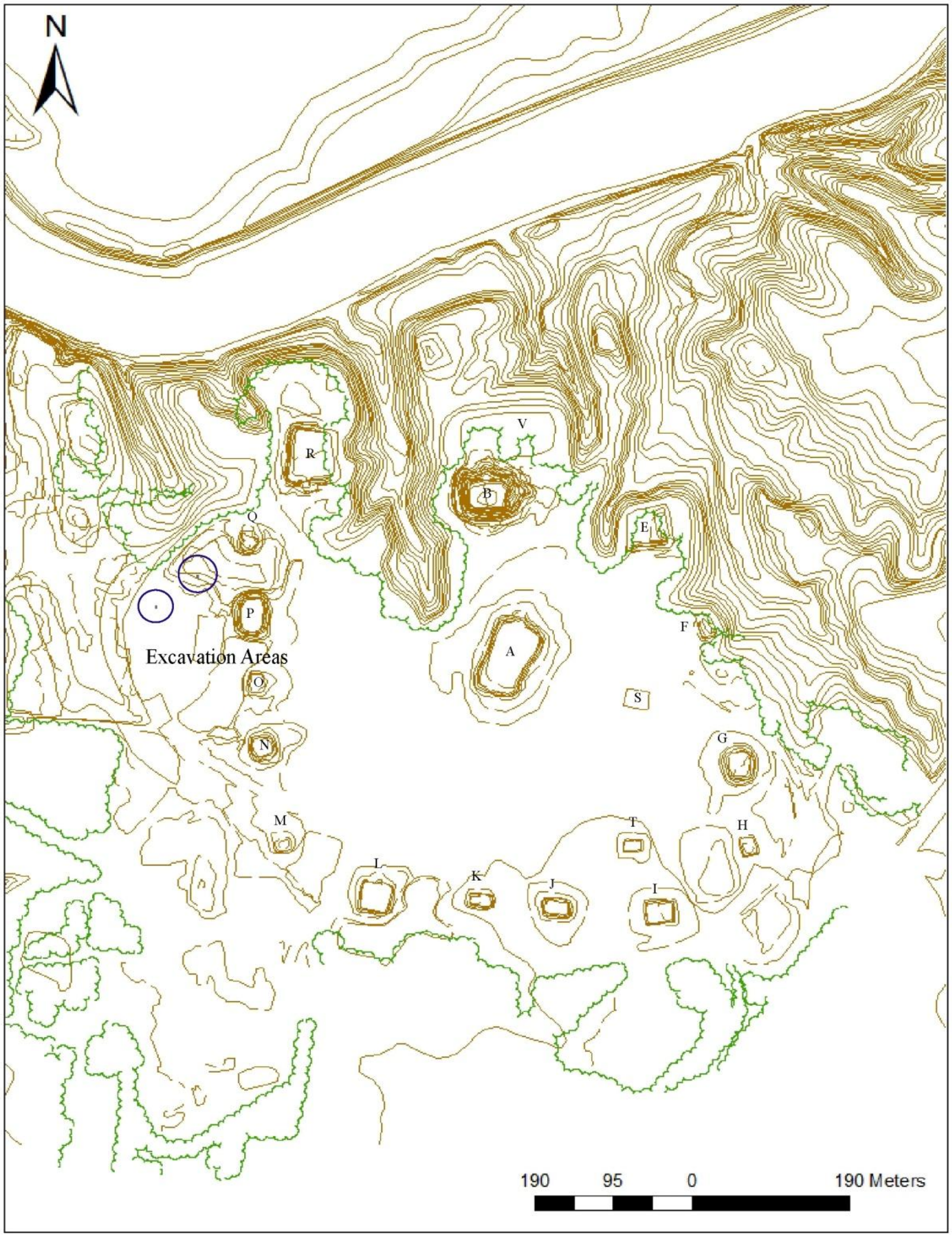

Figure 60. The JAM excavations shown within the Moundville Site.

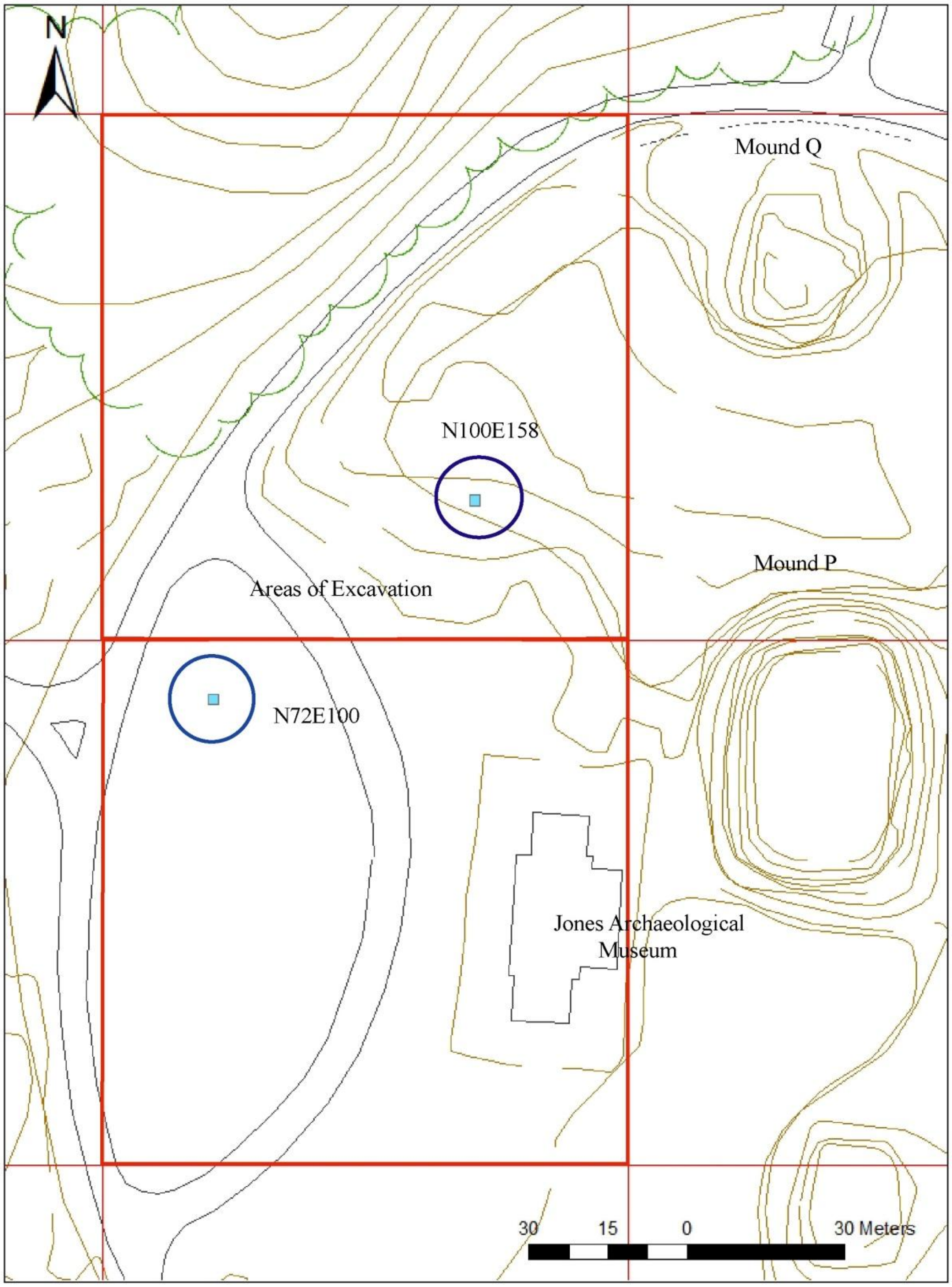

Figure 61. The JAM Excavations with Grid Coordinates Shown.

Unit N72 E100. This unit was located in the D-shaped section of the Jones Archaeological Museum's circular drive way. Unlike the EMAP, the Office of Archaeological Research utilizes a Unit-Level system of recording and, therefore, the stratigraphic proveniences are levels and not lots. Level 1 was typical of the initial soils encountered in the circular D-shaped section of the driveway, with plowzone and the first signs of pebbled fill. Level 2 was a red, pebble infused Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) fill (Layer A in Figure 62) intermixed with plowzone soils and the initial signs of midden. The plowzone soils are represented by Layers B and C, with the midden, Layer D, in the northeast quadrant of the unit.

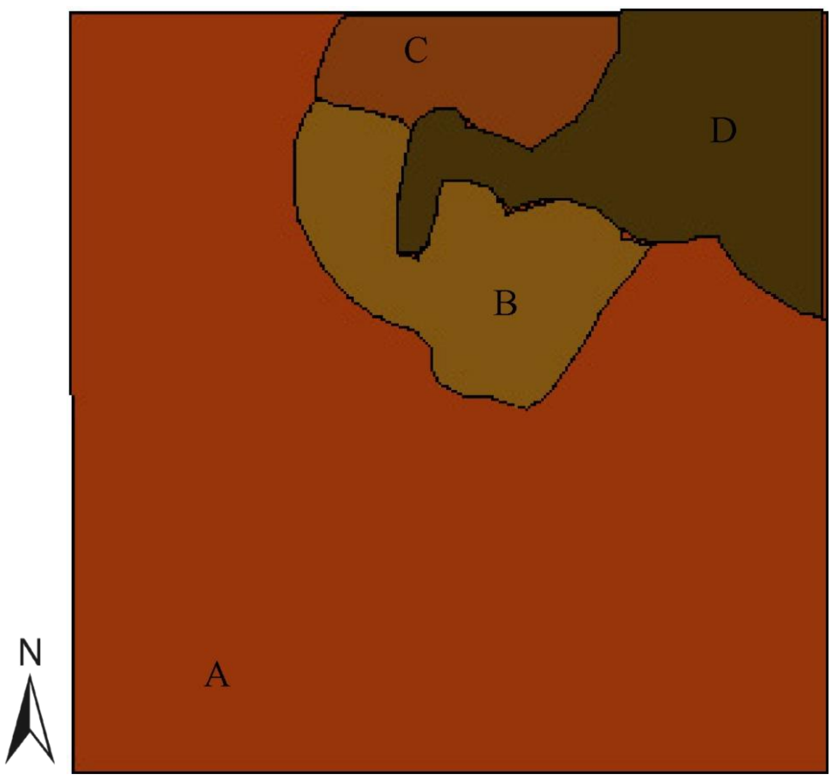

Figure 62. Planview of N72 E100 Level 2 showing the initial midden at 28 cmbs.

Level 3 contained dark rich midden but in sections the midden was undercut by the CCC fill and, therefore, it was removed as a single level due to intermixing. Level 4 was sheet midden that contained a number of pottery concentrations, or large pottery sherds in clusters within the midden. Level 5 yielded a single feature. In Figure 63, Layer A is the limits of the excavation with areas of higher sterile subsoil. Layer B is a less dense portion of the midden. Layer C is sterile subsoil, and layer D is rich dark midden with possible features. Layer E was a burned clay concentration that we concluded was likely redeposited hearth fragments. Layer F was a possible posthole and was designated Feature 9. Feature 9 was a possible posthole, which contained large amounts of charcoal and yellow clay inclusions. Layer H was a large chunk of unfired yellowish-green clay. Finally, Layer G was a large concentration of pottery. Level 5, in general, was the last of the sheet midden with clay and pottery concentrations.

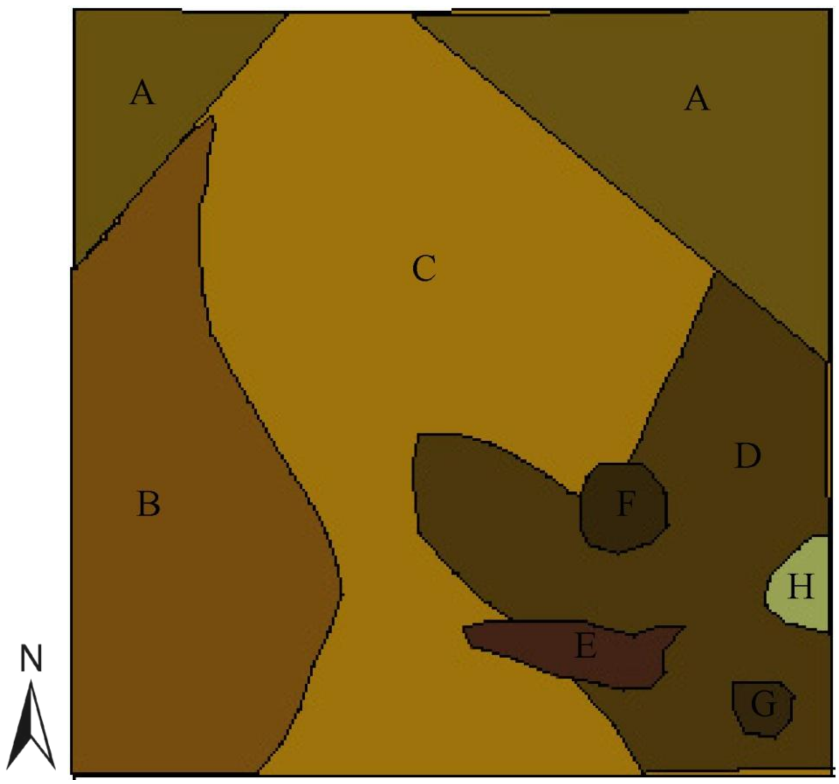

Figure 63. Planview of Level Five at 59 cmbs.

Looking at the east profile (Figure 64), Layer A was a ten cm baulk. Layer B was the traditional 20 centimeter plowzone. Layer C was the distinctive CCC fill. It was extremely difficult to dig, in that it was a compact reddish-brown soil with large pebbles. Layer D was remnant plowzone below the CCC layer. Layer E was the first layer of midden that we encountered. Layer F was the second layer of midden with large inclusions of clay, bone, charcoal lenses, and fired clay. The additional profiles were very comparable.

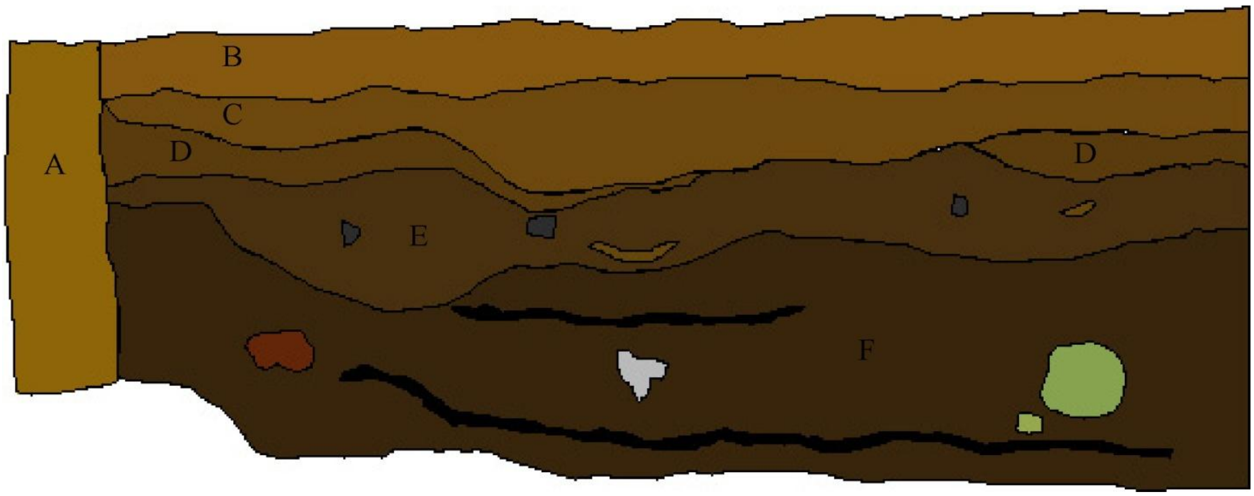

Figure 64. East Wall Profile N72 E100 (Two-by-Two Meter Unit).

Unit N100 E158. This unit was located down the northern slope of the museum to the west of mound Q. Level 1 was essentially plowzone, or brown sandy loam with a few historic materials and pottery sherds. Level 2 was much the same, with many pebbles present.

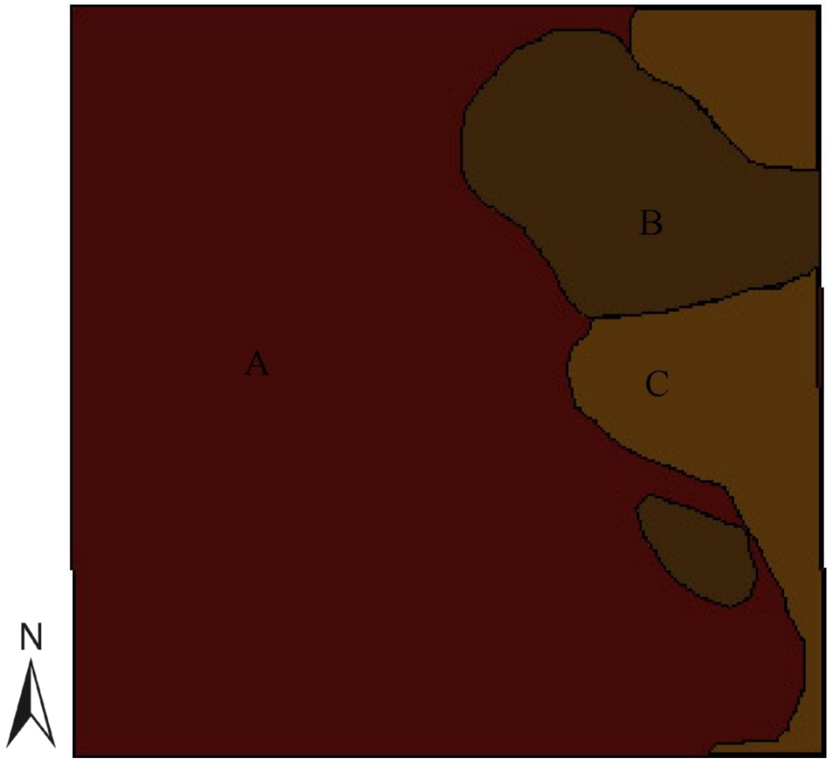

Figure 65. Planview of Levels 2-4 showing the CCC Fill and midden layer at 38 cmbs.

Once Layer A, the initial plowzone, was removed (Figure 65), the CCC clay fill with pebbles illustrated as Layer B, was encountered at Level 3 (Figure 65). Level 4, depicted as Layer C, is a sandy rich midden layer initially encountered in the southern half of the unit (Figure 65).

Figure 66. Planview of Levels 4-6 showing the Midden and Mottled Midden Layers at 49 cmbs.

Level five, Layer B in Figure 66, was a continuation of the midden with less of the mottling encountered in Level 4, Layer A (Figure 66). Level 6 (Figure 66) was intact midden shown as Layer C with no mottling. Level seven was initially thought to be a natural level but was changed to Feature 34 (Figure 67) after it was discovered that it was a dark rich midden with definitive edges and was considered a midden pit feature. The faunal bone preservation in the feature was excellent, as a drum fish head was recovered in the midden pit. Feature 33, Layer C in Figure 67, was a hearth feature whose edge was present in the unit and it likely continued east into the wall. Level 8, Layer A in Figure 67, was the last of the cultural material in the unit with some mottling of the yellowish brown sterile clay soils. There were a number of possible postholes punched into the bottom sterile clay floor, which were designated Features 35 through 45 (Figure 67, Layers E through O). Layer P was a portion of a burial encountered and covered over immediately, as per the Moundville Advisory Board guidelines.

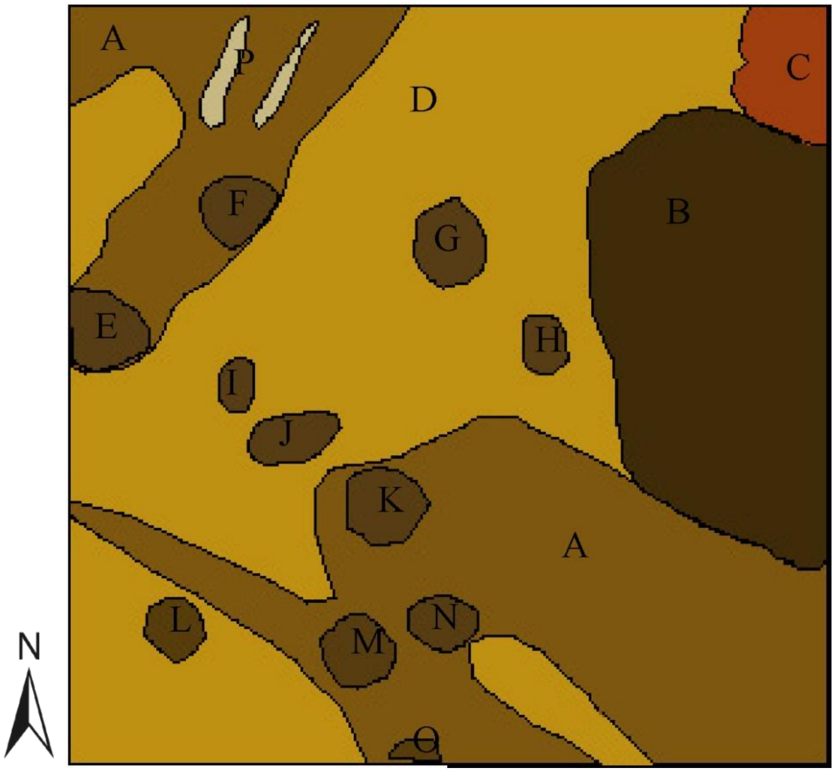

Figure 67. Planview of Level 8 Features and Base of Unit at 80 cmbs.

In the East profile (Figure 68), Layer A was the plowzone. Layer B was the CCC fill, and Layer C was a mottled mix of the two. Layer D was the first level of midden that we encountered. Layer E was the second layer of midden. Layer F was an intact fired clay hearth designated Feature 34. Layer G was the trash pit feature designated Feature 33. Layer H was mottled midden and sterile soil.

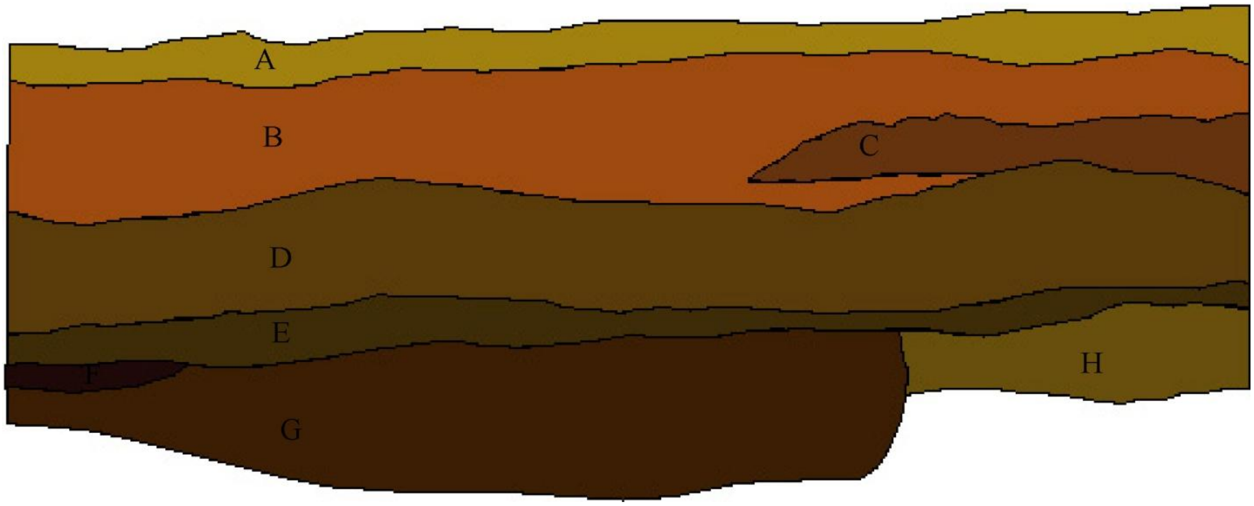

Figure 68. N100 E158 East Wall Profile (Two-by-Two Meter Unit).

Cultural Significance of the Excavation Units and Concluding Thoughts.

The cultural significance of the EMAP excavations relates to the stated goals of the project. Through the three years of excavations we were able to conclude that the project areas were indeed the locus of a substantial residential occupation, as is evident through the multiple loci of dense midden. Further, these occupations were unique in that the current Moundville history interprets the site as a vacant necropolis, but the tested areas were indicative of substantial domestic use through time. The JAM excavations were also interesting in that they confirm suggestions that the area to the west of Mounds P and O is an early Moundville occupation (Knight and Steponaitis 1998, Johnson 2005, and Barrier 2007). The following chapter details the artifact analysis from the excavation units discussed in this chapter including time/phase designations, artifact summaries, and statistical analyses.

CHAPTER 6
EXCAVATION UNIT ANALYSIS

In the previous chapter, the excavations of off-mound residential areas of the Moundville site were described in detail. These excavations sampled midden formed by the discarding of household trash. The provenience, counts, and weights of artifacts from 16 two-by-two meter excavation units in four separate areas of the site are presented in the appendices. This chapter analyzes the data from these excavation units by lot and level. Through standardized measures of artifact frequency, density, and ubiquity, I compare and characterize habitation samples from different areas of the site. These data should permit a firmer basis for determining whether key artifact classes exhibit the distributions expected of the Moundville political economy model or a ritual economy model. It should also be possible to determine if there is spatial patterning in the status and wealth of habitation areas across the site.

The goal of this chapter is to analyze the data on household middens through an examination of indices involving the counts and weights of specific artifact classes that tie directly to questions of political and ritual economy. To achieve this goal, the first step was creating analytical groupings from the varying proveniences. The analytical groupings include lots and levels in the excavation units with the same time/phase designations that have been established for Moundville. The second step is an in-depth focus on the standardization of data from the various excavation areas at the Moundville site. As noted above, when creating indices, data were standardized using both counts and weights. The indices focusing on artifact counts are based on those established by Knight (2010: 352-353) and utilized by Davis (2008). This third step, allows for a comparison between residential data and mound-top contexts discussed by Knight (2010). The second analysis conducted involves utilizing artifact weights (calculated from volume bucket counts as discussed in Chapter 5); and indices were created to account for grams of artifacts per cubic meters of soil. The final part of this chapter is devoted to statistical measures that determine the significance of the weighted measurements, and to ascertain the validity of any differences between the varying residential areas of Moundville with regards to what kind of economy is visible through analyzing residential household data.

Analytical Provenience Groups

To compare the four excavation contexts to each other and, to compare my off-mound contexts to Knight's mound-top contexts, a quantitative measure is necessary. Following Knight (2004, 2010) and Pauketat (1994), the measure of background activity in the denominator is the total number of potsherds by context and further by time/phase designations, the numerator consists of the artifact class that is being compared. To begin comparing artifact classes it was necessary to ensure that the artifacts and proveniences in question were from the same time period of Moundville's occupation. Time and phase designations were based on the presence of diagnostic type-variety and modal types defined by Steponaitis (1983) and Knight (2010). Steponaitis (1983:3) created a ceramic chronology based on gravelots and ceramic attributes to examine change through time at the Moundville site. Utilizing a terminus post quem (TPQ) assignment based on the presence of specific ceramic phase diagnostics, Table 18 presents the time/phase designations for the proveniences utilized in the count indices.

Table 18. EMAP Time/Phase Designations by Excavation Area.

Excavation Area	Provenience	TPQ Designations
South of R	N2118 E760 Lot 1	Moundville II
	N2118 E760 Lot 2	Moundville II
	N2118 E764 Lot 1	Moundville II
	N2118 E766 Lot 1	Moundville II
	N2120 E758 Lot 1	Moundville II and III
	N2120 E758 Lot 2	Moundville II and III
	N2120 E758 Lot 2 Heavy Fraction	Moundville II and III
	N2120 E760 Lot 1	Moundville II
	N2120 E760 Lot 2	Moundville II
	N2120 E760 Lot 2 Heavy Fraction	Moundville II
	N2120 E762 Lot 1	Moundville II
	N2120 E762 Lot 2	Moundville I
	N2120 E762 Lot 3	Moundville I
	N2120 E764 Lot 1	Moundville II
	N2120 E764 Lot 2	Moundville II
	N2120 E764 Lot 3 Feature 2	Moundville II
	N2120 E766 Lot 1	Moundville II
West of M	N1699 E675 Lot 2	Moundville III
	N1699 E675 Lot 4	Moundville II
	N1703 E675 Lot 1	Moundville III
	N1703 E675 Lot 2	Moundville II
	N1703 E675 Lot 3	Moundville II and III
	N1703 E675 Lot 4	Moundville II
	N1703 E675 Lot 7	Moundville II and III
	N1703 E675 Lot 8 Feature 85	Moundville II and III
	N1703 E675 Lot 8 Feature 85 Heavy Fraction	Moundville II
	N1703 E683 Lot 1	Moundville II and III
	N1703 E683 Lot 2	Moundville II
	N1703 E683 Lot 3	Moundville II and III
	N1703 E683 Lot 4	Moundville II
	N1703 E683 Lot 18 Feature 12	Moundville I
	N1703 E683 Lot 21	Moundville II
	N1703 E683 Lot 31 Feature 28	Moundville II
	N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71	Moundville II
	N1703 E683 Lot 52 Feature 81	Moundville II
	N1703 E683 Lot 3 Heavy Fraction	Moundville II
	N1705 E683 Lot 1	Moundville II and III
	N1705 E683 Lot 2	Moundville II and III
	N1705 E683 Lot 4	Moundville II
J and K	N1566 E1005 Lot 1	Moundville I

	N1566 E1005 Lot 2	Moundville II
	N1566 E1005 Lot 4	Moundville II
	N1685 E1038 Lot 2	Moundville III
	N1685 E1038 Lot 4	Moundville II
	N1685 E1038 Lot 6	Moundville I
	N1685 E1038 Lot 8	Moundville I
	N1685 E1038 Lot 9	Moundville I
	N1685 E1038 Lot 11	Moundville I
	N1685 E1038 Lot 12	Moundville II
	N1685 E1038 Lot 13	Moundville II

Many of the contiguous lots and excavation units can be combined because they date to the same time/phase designations. Table 19 shows the combined lots, as well as the total pottery sherd counts, and the overall time/phase designations from the excavation units. Knight (personal communication, 2009) suggests a total sherd count threshold of at least 1,000 sherds to eliminate sampling error when assigning a phase affiliation to an analytical unit. Therefore, those units that were contiguous were further pooled based on the similarity of time/phase contexts to achieve the requisite sherd counts, and create analytical provenience groups. Table 18 shows the groupings of time/phase proveniences. For the purposes of the count indices, one of the excavation units, N1566 E1005 from the Mounds J and K excavation area, did not meet the requisite 1,000 sherd count for some of the indices developed by Knight and, therefore, was excluded from certain measurements.

Table 19. Combination of Contiguous Units Based on Similar Lots and Units.

Provenience	Total Sherd Count	Moundville Time/Phase
N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2	640	II
N2118 E764 Lot 1	568	II
N2118 E766 Lot 1	302	II
N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2	1118	II
N2120 E762 Lot 1	1096	II
N2120 E764 Lots 1-3	1056	II
N2120 E766 Lot 2	370	II
N1699 E675 Lots 4 and higher	1442	II
N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher	1759	II
N1705 E683 Lot 4	746	II
N1566 E1005 Totals	598	II
N1685 E1038 Totals	1568	I and II
N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	2318	II and III
N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	3176	II and III
N1703 E683 Lots 1-3	2326	II and III
N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	2037	II and III
N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	1152	III

Once the time/phase designations and group assignments were made calculations were begun utilizing those indices outlined by Knight (2010:353-355). Table 19 details the assigned groups and their subsequent group assignment. I assigned the grouped excavation units letter designations A-I to facilitate discussion.

Table 20. Time/Phase Groupings for Contiguous Units.

Grouping	Provenience	Total Sherd Count	Moundville Time/Phase
South of Mound R Group A	N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2	1510	II
	N2118 E764 Lot 1		
	N2118 E766 Lot 1		
South of Mound R Group B	N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	2318	II and III
South of Mound R Group C	N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2	3640	II
	N2120 E762 Lot 1		
	N2120 E764 Lots 1-3		
	N2120 E766 Lot 2		
West of Mound M Group D	N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	1152	III
West of Mound M Group E	N1699 E675 Lots 4 and higher	1442	II
West of Mound M Group F	N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	3176	II and III
West of Mound M Group G	N1703 E683 Lots 1-3	4363	II and III
	N1705 E683 Lots 1-3		
West of Mound M Group H	N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher	2505	II
	N1705 E683 Lot 4		
Low Sherd Count	N1566 E1005 Totals	598	II
Mounds J and K Group I	N1685 E1038 Totals	1568	I and II

Abundance Indices Utilizing Artifact Counts

The following discussion outlines the abundance indexes for Hemphill pottery, engraved sherds, bottles, sandstone saws, greenstone, debitage, nonlocal debitage, and cores and blades. With each index the established formula (Knight 2010:353-355) is provided below, as well as the excavation group analyses. In creating the abundance measures for artifact counts, I followed Knight's methodology (2010) to ensure that comparisons between mound and off-mound contexts would be appropriate. I utilized these eight indices, developed by Knight, which directly relate to evaluating political and ritual economy models at Moundville. The categories were selected by Knight (2010:353) to examine the "inferred activities that bear on elite activity on mounds." Therefore, a comparison between residential areas data and ultimately with the mound top data, the specific hypotheses regarding the economy of Moundville's residential population can be addressed. For the purposes of including all of the excavated material, Table 21 includes the JAM units as well.

Table 21. Time/Phase Groupings for Contiguous Units Including the EMAP and JAM Excavation Units.

Grouping	Provenience	Total Sherd Count	Moundville Time/Phase
South of Mound R Group A	N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E764 Lot 1 N2118 E766 Lot 1	1510	II
South of Mound R Group B	N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	2318	II and III
South of Mound R Group C	N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2120 E762 Lot 1 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 2	3640	II
West of Mound M Group D	N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	1152	III
West of Mound M Group E	N1699 E675 Lots 4 and higher	1442	II
West of Mound M Group F	N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	3176	II and III
West of Mound M Group G	N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	4363	II and III
West of Mound M Group H	N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	2505	II
Low Sherd Count	N1566 E1005 Totals	598	II
Mounds J and K Group I	N1685 E1038 Totals	1568	I and II
JAM Group K	N72 E100	1957	I
JAM Group L	N100 E158	1132	I

Pottery Abundance Indices. For the pottery indices Knight (2010:353-354) utilized a category of total service wares, which is created from the burnished pottery counts in a given sample. The total service ware category is utilized for the Hemphill index, engraved sherds index, and the bottle index. Table 22 illustrates the total service ware counts by excavation group, and this count is then incorporated in the three abundance indices relating to Moundville pottery.

Table 22. Total Service Wares from the EMAP and JAM Excavation Units.

Grouping	Provenience	Total Service Wares Sherd Count	Moundville Time/Phase
South of Mound R Group A	N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E764 Lot 1 N2118 E766 Lot 1	263	II
South of Mound R Group B	N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	473	II and III
South of Mound R Group C	N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2120 E762 Lot 1 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 2	709	II
West of Mound M Group D	N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	200	III
West of Mound M Group E	N1699 E675 Lots 4 and higher	278	II
West of Mound M Group F	N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	462	II and III
West of Mound M Group G	N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	751	II and III
West of Mound M Group H	N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	493	II
Mounds J and K Group I	N1685 E1038 Totals	216	I and II
Mounds J and K Group J	N1566 E1005 Totals	103	II

As discussed above, to easily facilitate comparisons I utilized Knight's (2010:353-355) abundance indices. The first index is the Hemphill index, where the formula is: Total sherds of Moundville Engraved, *var*. *Hemphill* divided by total sherds service ware (Bell Plain, Carthage Incised, and Moundville Engraved) x 100. With the Hemphill index, Knight (2010:353) notes that while Hemphill vessels and sherds were present in graves and utilized on mound-top activities, they were "too common" to be used specifically for ritual purposes.

The Hemphill Index: Total sherds Moundville Engraved, var. Hemphill divided by total sherds service ware (=Bell Plain, Carthage Incised, Moundville Engraved) x 100.

Group A: N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E764 Lot 1 N2118 E766 Lot 1	9/263 x 100 = 3.4
Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	7/473 x 100 = 1.5
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1-3 N2120 E762 Lots 1-3 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 1	11/709 x 100 = 1.6
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	3/200 x 100 = 1.5
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	4/462 x 100 = 1.0
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	17/751 x 100 = 2.3
Group H: N1703 E683 Lots 4 and Higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	8/493 x 100 = 1.6
Group J: N1566 E1005	1/103 x 100 = 1.0

The Engraved Index is an indicator of ostentation on serving wares (Knight 2010:354). This index accounts for decorated serving wares apart from the specific imagery presented on Hemphill pottery. The index formula used to measure abundance of engraved service ware is:

Total sherds Moundville Engraved divided by total sherds service ware (Bell Plain, Carthage Incised, and Moundville Engraved) x 100.

Engraved Index
Total sherds Moundville Engraved divided by total sherds service ware (=Bell Plain, Carthage Incised, Moundville Engraved) x 100.

Group A: N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E764 Lot 1 N2118 E766 Lot 1	28/263 x 100 = 10.6
Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	74/473 x 100 = 15.6
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1-3 N2120 E762 Lots 1-3 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 1	77/709 x 100 = 10.9
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	30/200 x 100 = 15
Group E: N1699 E675 Lots 4 and Higher	12/278 x 100 = 4.3
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	81/462 x 100 = 17.5
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	127/751 x 100 = 16.9
Group H: N1703 E683 Lots 4 and Higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	55/493 x 100 = 11.2
Group I: N1685 E1038	26/216 x 100 = 12.0
Group J: N1566 E1005	9/103 x 100 = 8.7

The bottle index is a marker of prestige, and much of the Hemphill art occurred on bottles (Knight 2010:354). The following index measures bottle abundance: Total bottle sherds (sum of vessel landmarks for bottles) divided by total sherds service ware (Bell Plain, Carthage Incised, and Moundville Engraved) x 100. Vessel shape is more difficult to identify from sherds than the previous two abundance indexes that dealt with decoration. The midden context of our excavations may have affected the identification of bottles, as they require very specific portions of the vessel for proper recognition; however, we recovered an intact bottle and partially intact bottle from two differing residential contexts, and I concluded that although the overall counts are low the bottle abundance index remained relevant.

Bottle Index
Total bottle sherds (sum of vessel landmarks for bottles) divided by total sherds service ware (=Bell Plain, Carthage Incised, Moundville Engraved) x 100.

Group E: N1699 E675 Lots 4 and Higher	2/278 x 100 = 1.0
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	1/462 x 100 = 0.2
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	11/751 x 100 = 1.5
Group H: N1703 E683 Lots 4 and Higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	2/493 x 100 = 0.4

Lithic Indexes. The following indices relate to Moundville lithics and groundstone. The denominator consists of the total sherd count, and the numerators include sandstone saws, greenstone, debitage, nonlocal debitage, and cores and blades. The first, sandstone saws, are associated with lapidary work at Moundville (Knight 2010:354). The formula to measure sandstone saw abundance is: Total sandstone saws divided by total sherds x 10,000.

Sandstone Saw Index
Total sandstone saws divided by total sherds x 10,000.

Group A: N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E764 Lot 1 N2118 E766 Lot 1	13/1510 x 10,000 = 86.1
Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	16/2318 x 10,000 = 69.0
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1-3 N2120 E762 Lots 1-3 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3	19/3640 x 10,000 = 52.2

N2120 E766 Lot 1

Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	4/1152 x 10,000 = 34.7
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	4/3176 x 10,000 = 12.6
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	5/4363 x 10,000 = 11.5
Group H: N1705 E683 Lot 4	1/746 x 10,000 = 13.4
Group K: N72 E100	4/1957 x 10,000 = 20.4
Group L: N100 E158	13/1132 x 10,000 = 114.8

The greenstone index measures the abundance of what Wilson (2008) has categorized as mainly reworked greenstone. Much of the greenstone recovered at Moundville has been recycled and large scale primary reduction activity has not been recovered. The formula to measure greenstone abundance is: Total of three categories of greenstone (celt fragments + polished chips + shatter) divided by total sherds x 10,000.

Greenstone Index
Total of three categories of greenstone (celt fragments + polished chips + shatter) divided by total sherds x 10,000.

Total Greenstone

Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	10/2318 x 10,000 = 43.1
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2120 E762 Lot 1 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3	17/3640 x 10,000 = 46.7
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	3/1152 x 10,000 = 26.0
Group E: N1699 E675 Lots 4 and higher	2/1442 x 10,000 = 13.9
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	13/3176 x 10,000 = 40.9
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	8/4363 x 10,000 = 18.3

Group I: N1685 E1038	1/1568 x 10,000 = 6.37
Group K: N72 E100	2/1957 x 10,000 = 10.2
Group L: N100 E158	11/1132 x 10,000 = 97.1

As Knight (2010:354) notes, and my data indicates as well, local lithic debitage at Moundville is scarce when compared to farmstead sites (Barry 2004; Davis 2008). The local debitage index formula is: Total of three categories of debitage (flakes + shatter + core fragments) divided by total sherds x 100.

Local Lithic Debitage Index
Total of three categories of debitage (flakes + shatter + core fragments) divided by total sherds x 100.

Group A: N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E764 Lot 1 N2118 E766 Lot 1	98/1510 x 100 = 6.5
Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	118/2318 x 100 = 5.1
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1-3 N2120 E762 Lots 1-3 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 1	215/3640 x 100 = 5.9
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	18/1152 x 100 = 1.6
Group E: N1699 E675 Lots 4 and Higher	49/1442 x 100 = 4.3
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	184/3176 x 100 = 5.8
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	96/4363 x 100 = 2.2
Group H: N1703 E683 Lots 4 and Higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	49/2505 x 100 = 2.0
Group I: N1685 E1038	52/1568 x 100 = 3.3
Group J: N1566 E1005	55/598 x 100 = 9.2

Group K: N72 E100	51/1957 x 100 = 2.6
Group L: N100 E158	31/1132 x 100 = 2.7

The nonlocal lithic debitage index measures the abundance of all debitage that is essentially not local Tuscaloosa Gravel or some other local chert or quartz (Knight 2010:355). The index for nonlocal lithic debitage is: Total of three categories of debitage (flakes + shatter + core fragments) whose raw material is classified as blue-gray Fort Payne chert or "other" divided by total debitage of all raw materials x 100. The "other" category includes other nonlocal cherts such as agates and white chert. With my data almost all of the nonlocal chert consisted of Fort Payne chert, the specific nonlocal cherts recovered are included in the appendix.

Nonlocal Lithic Debitage Index
Total of three categories of debitage (flakes + shatter + core fragments) whose raw material is classified as blue-gray Fort Payne chert or "other" divided by total debitage of all raw materials, x 100.

Group A: N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E764 Lot 1 N2118 E766 Lot 1	17/98 x 100 = 17.3
Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	17/118 x 100 = 14.4
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1-3 N2120 E762 Lots 1-3 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 1	37/215 x 100 = 17.2
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	9/18 x 100 = 50
Group E: N1699 E675 Lots 4 and Higher	15/49 x 100 = 30.6
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	79/184 x 100 = 42.9
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	29/96 x 100 = 30.2
Group H: N1703 E683 Lots 4 and Higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	16/49 x 100 = 32.7

Group I: N1685 E1038	14/52 x 100 = 26.9
Group J: N1566 E1005	8/55 x 100 = 14.5
Group K: N72 E100	32/51 x 100 = 62.7
Group L: N100 E158	11/31 x 100 = 35.5

The core and blade index is specific to nonlocal chert. Knight (2010:355) suggests that these cores and blades were used especially as tools for light carving. The abundance index for cores and blades is: Total of two categories of debitage (blade-like flakes + core fragments) whose raw material is classified as blue-gray Fort Payne chert or other nonlocal cherts such as Bangor and coastal plain agates, divided by total debitage of all raw materials x 100.

Core and Blade Index

Group A: N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E764 Lot 1 N2118 E766 Lot 1	4/98 x 100 = 4.1
Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	1/118 x 100 = 0.8
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1-3 N2120 E762 Lots 1-3 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 1	3/215 x 100 = 1.4
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	1/18 x 100 = 5.6
Group E: N1699 E675 Lots 4 and Higher	2/49 x 100 = 4.1
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	21/184 x 100 = 11.4
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	7/96 x 100 = 7.3
Group H: N1703 E683 Lots 4 and Higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	4/49 x 100 = 8.2
Group I: N1685 E1038	2/52 x 100 = 3.8

Group J: N1566 E1005	2/55 x 100 = 3.6
Group K: N72 E100	4/51 x 100 = 7.8
Group L: N100 E158	1/31 x 100 = 3.2

Abundance Indices Utilizing Artifact Weights

The EMAP excavation procedure kept a count of buckets of a known volume in order to calculate the number of artifacts per cubic meter of excavated soil. One bucket equals 3.5 gallons. The buckets that we utilized had a total five gallon capacity, but we did not fill them to full capacity to reduce the weight of each bucket to be lifted. We marked a line at 3.5 gallon capacity, so the excavated volume of each lot was calculated by counting the number of 3.5 gallon buckets per lot. The conversion for this measurement is: 1 US gallons / (1 (cubic meter)) = 0.0037854118 gallons/cubic meter (Table 23). This methodology is important when standardizing samples of different volume for comparison, such as sloping strata or uneven thickness. These standardized weights provide estimated artifact density measures. I utilized this conversion to estimate the artifact densities present in different provenience samples so they can be compared in a standardized way (Table 24). I then incorporated the time/phase component into the standardized weight to examine the artifact classes and their change through time (Table 25).

Table 23. The Bucket Count Conversion for the EMAP Excavations.

Excavation Area	Provenience Information	3.5 Gallon Bucket Count	Total Gallons Per Unit	Matrix per cubic meter (Gallons x .00379)
South of Mound R	N2118 E760	63	220.5	0.836
	N2118 E764	71	248.5	0.942
	N2118 E766	39	136.5	0.517
	N2120 E758	90	315	1.194
	N2120 E760	73.5	257.25	0.975
	N2120 E762	101	353.5	1.340
	N2120 E764	81	283.5	1.075
	N2120 E766	51	178.5	0.677
West of Mound M	N1703 E675	167	584.5	2.215
	N1699 E675	190	665	2.520
	N1703 E683	246	861	3.263
	N1705 E683	97	339.5	1.287
Mounds J and K	N1566 E1005	118	413	1.565
	N1685 E1038	210	735	2.786

Table 24. Standardization of Bucket Count by Excavation Groups.

Grouping	Provenience	Total Gallons Per Provenience (Bucket Count x 3.5 gallons)	Matrix per cubic meter (Gallons x .00379)
South of Mound R Group A	N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2	220.5	0.836
	N2118 E764 Lot 1	248.5	0.942
	N2118 E766 Lot 1	136.5	0.517
South of Mound R Group B	N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	315	1.194
South of Mound R Group C	N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2	257.25	0.975
	N2120 E762 Lot 1	353.5	1.340
	N2120 E764 Lots 1-3	283.5	1.075
	N2120 E766 Lot 2	178.5	0.677
West of Mound M Group D	N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	218.75	0.829
West of Mound M Group E	N1699 E675 Lots 4 and higher	427.875	1.622
West of Mound M Group F	N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	584.5	2.215
West of Mound M Group G	N1703 E683 Lots 1-3	117	0.443
	N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	97	0.368
West of Mound M Group H	N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher	110.75	0.420
	N1705 E683 Lot 4	5	0.019
Mounds J and K Group I	N1685 E1038 Totals	735	2.786
Mounds J and K Group J	N1566 E1005 Totals	413	1.565

Table 25. The EMAP Weight Standardization with the Time/Phase Designation.

Grouping	Provenience	Gallons Per Cubic Meter	Moundville Time/Phase
South of Mound R Group A	N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E764 Lot 1 N2118 E766 Lot 1	2.295	II
South of Mound R Group B	N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	1.194	II and III
South of Mound R Group C	N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2120 E762 Lot 1 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 2	4.067	II
West of Mound M Group D	N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	0.829	III
West of Mound M Group E	N1699 E675 Lots 4 and higher	1.622	II
West of Mound M Group F	N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	2.215	II and III
West of Mound M Group G	N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	0.811	II and III
West of Mound M Group H	N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	0.439	II
Mounds J and K Group I	N1685 E1038 Totals	2.786	I and II
Mounds J and K Group J	N1566 E1005 Totals	1.565	II

With the weight indices I decided to focus on the major artifact classes that I deemed were important in examining the economy of Moundville's residential population. These categories are consistently used in the Moundville literature (Welch 1991, Scarry 1995, Knight 2010) to compare wealth and status across the site. I grouped the stone categories into Tuscaloosa Gravel, Fort Payne chert, Greenstone, sandstone saws, and the ceramic categories into unburnished pottery and burnished pottery. The stone categories focus on the dichotomy presented by Welch (1991) for the political economy model of Moundville regarding the distribution and abundance of local versus nonlocal stone. With the pottery classes, unburnished pottery is often used as an indicator of occupational density, whereas burnished pottery has been associated with a serving function or feasting obligation of elites at Moundville (Welch and Scarry 1995). The following measurements detail the weight indices by artifact class and excavation group.

Tuscaloosa Gravel Weight Index: Grams of Artifacts Per Cubic Meter of Soil

Group A: N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E762 Lot 1 N2118 E764 Lot 1	280.4g/2.295m³ = 122.2
Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	464.8g/1.194m³ = 389.3
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2120 E762 Lot 1 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 2	733.2g/4.067m³ = 180.3
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	28.4g/0.829m³ = 34.3
Group E: N1669 E675 Lots 4 and higher	83.3g/1.622m³ = 51.4
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	177.8g/2.215m³ = 80.3
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	128.8g/0.811m³ = 158.8
Group H: N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	168.7g/0.439m³ = 384.3
Group I: N1685 E1038	105.2g/2.786m³ = 37.8
Group J: N1566 E1005	72.3g/1.565m³ = 46.2

Fort Payne Chert Weight Index: Grams of Artifacts Per Cubic Meter of Soil

Group A: N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E762 Lot 1 N2118 E764 Lot 1	267.5g/2.295m³ = 116.8
Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	20.3g/1.194m³ = 17.0
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2120 E762 Lot 1 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 2	139.5g/4.067m³ = 34.3
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	23.4g/0.829m³ = 28.2
Group E: N1669 E675 Lots 4 and higher	57.4g/1.622m³ = 35.4
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	177.8g/2.215m³ = 80.3
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	118.9g/0.811m³ = 146.6
Group H: N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	54.4g/0.439m³ =123.9
Group I: N1685 E1038	28.2g/2.786m³ = 10.1
Group J: N1566 E1005	19.4g/1.565m³ = 12.4

Greenstone Weight Index: Grams of Artifacts Per Cubic Meter of Soil

Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	5.4g/1.194m³ = 4.5
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2120 E762 Lot 1 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 2	284g/4.067m³ = 69.8
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	4.8g/0.829m³ = 5.8
Group E: N1669 E675 Lots 4 and higher	72.8g/1.622m³ = 44.9

Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	143g/2.215m³ = 64.5
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	19.1g/0.811m³ = 23.6
Group I: N1685 E1038	20.6g/2.786m³ = 7.4
Group J: N1566 E1005	1.3g/1.565m³ = 0.8

Sandstone Saws Weight Index: Grams of Artifacts Per Cubic Meter of Soil

Group A: N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E762 Lot 1 N2118 E764 Lot 1	71.4g/2.295m³ = 31.1
Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	135.3g/1.194m³ = 113.3
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2120 E762 Lot 1 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 2	166.6g/4.067m³ = 41.0
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	64g/0.829m³ = 77.2
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	132.1g/2.215m³ = 59.6
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	4.2g/0.811m³ = 5.2
Group H: N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	10.9g/0.439m³ = 24.8
Group J: N1566 E1005	15.6g/1.565m³ = 99.7

Unburnished Pottery Weight Index: Grams of Artifacts Per Cubic Meter of Soil

Group A: N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E762 Lot 1 N2118 E764 Lot 1	3829.2g/2.295m³ = 1668.5
Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	5767.3g/1.194m³ = 4830.2

Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2120 E762 Lot 1 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 2	8496.4g/4.067m^3 = 2089.1
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	3003.7g/0.829m^3 = 3623.3
Group E: N1669 E675 Lots 4 and higher	6690.3g/1.622m^3 = 4124.7
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	15222.3g/2.215m^3 = 6872.4
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	14377.8g/0.811m^3 = 17728.5
Group H: N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher N1705 E683 Lot 4	9035.8g/0.439m^3 = 20582.7
Group I: N1685 E1038	3355.1g/2.786m^3 = 1204.3
Group J: N1566 E1005	1084g/1.565m^3 = 692.6

Burnished Pottery Weight Index: Grams of Artifacts Per Cubic Meter of Soil

Group A: N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2118 E762 Lot 1 N2118 E764 Lot 1	879.1g/2.295m^3 = 383.1
Group B: N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	1857g/1.194m^3 = 1555.3
Group C: N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2 N2120 E762 Lot 1 N2120 E764 Lots 1-3 N2120 E766 Lot 2	2163.2g/4.067m^3 = 531.9
Group D: N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	775.5g/0.829m^3 = 935.5
Group E: N1669 E675 Lots 4 and higher	1219.5g/1.622m^3 = 751.8
Group F: N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	2025.3g/2.215m^3 = 914.4
Group G: N1703 E683 Lots 1-3 N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	2912.1g/0.811m^3 = 3590.8

Group H: N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher
N1705 E683 Lot 4 — 2016.1g/0.439m³ = 4592.5

Group I: N1685 E1038 — 538.3g/2.786m³ = 193.2

Group J: N1566 E1005 — 259.3g/1.565m³ = 165.7

Most Restricted Artifact Classes

Apart from the major artifact classes discussed above, we recovered specific artifacts in small quantities that would be considered more restricted within the political economy model (Welch 1991) and, therefore, not expected in residential middens. Welch calls these artifact classes nonutilitarian and, as such, the access and production of these items would have been centrally controlled at the Moundville site (Welch 1991:177). These artifacts include mica, galena, red pigment, coal pendants, limestone, and palettes. Peebles (1974) utilized some of these artifact classes found in burials to identify a superordinate rank of inherited status Moundville. Table 26 below shows the weights in grams of these artifacts by excavation group.

Table 26. Weights of Restricted Artifact Classes at Moundville.

Grouping	Provenience	Mica	Galena	Red Pigment	Coal	Limestone	Palette/Frags.
South of Mound R Group A	N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**23.1**	**0.0**
	N2118 E764 Lot 1	**0.0**	**0.0**	**10.1**	**0.0**	**14.1**	**0.0**
	N2118 E766 Lot 1	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**17.2**	**0.0**
South of Mound R Group B	N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2	**2.4**	**0.0**	**132.2**	**0.9**	**74.0**	**0.0**
South of Mound R Group C	N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2	**0.0**	**5.8**	**8.1**	**6.0**	**47.2**	**31.1**
	N2120 E762 Lot 1	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
	N2120 E764 Lots 1-3	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7.5**	**0.0**	**14.9**	**0.0**
	N2120 E766	**0.0**	**0.0**	**10.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

	Lot 2						
West of Mound M Group D	N1699 E675 Lots 1-3	**2.3**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
West of Mound M Group E	N1699 E675 Lots 4 and higher	**5.0**	**35.3**	**8.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**319.5**
West of Mound M Group F	N1703 E675 Lots 1-8	**31.9**	**0.0**	**45.2**	**1.3**	**3.4**	**1080.5**
West of Mound M Group G	N1703 E683 Lots 1-3	**2.0**	**0.0**	**7.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**61.8**
	N1705 E683 Lots 1-3	**1.0**	**0.0**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**1.3**	**0.0**
West of Mound M Group H	N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher	**1.0**	**0.0**	**9.2**	**1.0**	**9.9**	**0.0**
	N1705 E683 Lot 4	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Mounds J and K Group J	N1566 E1005 Totals	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**109.1**
Mounds J and K Group I	N1685 E1038 Totals	**1.0**	**0.0**	**11.6**	**0.0**	**18.7**	**0.0**
JAM Group K	N72 E100	**1.7**	**0.0**	**21.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
JAM Group L	N100 E158	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Unit Comparison Statistics

To further parse out differences between the residential areas of Moundville through time it was important to incorporate statistics that could account for these differences between the groups utilizing both ANOVA tests and T-Tests as comparisons of means across time between the residential areas examined.

Table 27. Dependent Variable: Unburnished Pottery

Time Phase Group	Excavation Area	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Level	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1 MI/MII	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
	3	214.993	214.367	-209.369	639.355
2 MII	1	644.350	189.054	270.098	1018.602
	2	260.458	103.549	55.472	465.445
	3	149.129	303.161	-451.010	749.267
3 MII/MIII	1	1888.767	463.087	972.040	2805.493
	2	1216.973	157.303	905.577	1528.370
	3	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = This time phase group for the excavation area is not observed; thus the corresponding population marginal mean is not estimable.

When initial statistics were run it became obvious that due to the differences in excavation area occupation through time, specific statistical tests would have to be utilized. For example, looking at Table 27, only certain excavation areas were occupied during certain times, so the earliest ceramic phase group Moundville I/II or Group 1, only one of the excavation areas was occupied during this time (Group 3). Moundville II or Group 2 was the largest occupation group and all EMAP excavation areas contain materials dating to this time period. For the third and final group, Moundville II/III, there were two excavation areas that contained materials dating to this ceramic phase. So, because there were gaps in the representation of time/phase data in the excavation areas, I needed to parse out the differences in the excavation areas by time period.

Table 28. Time/Phase – Group 1 Unburnished Pottery.

Un-burnished Pottery	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		T-Test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2 tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	9.038	.008	-2.59	18	.019	-935.3071	361.18990	-1694.14	-176.475
Equal variances not assumed			-1.71	5.2	.146	-935.3071	546.89069	-2324.96	454.345

An independent samples *t* test was run comparing the mean scores of unburnished pottery in specific excavations areas during Moundville I/II or Group 1 (Table 28). There was a significant difference between the mean of the two groups ($t(18) = -2.590$, $p < .05$). The mean of excavation area one (Mounds J and K, $m = 215$, $sd = 286.3$) was significantly higher than the mean of excavation area two (West of P).

Time/Phase Group 1

Table 29. Time/Phase – Group 1 Burnished Pottery.

Burnished Pottery	**Levene's Test for Equality of Variances**		**T-Test for Equality of Means**						
	F	Sig.	T	df	Sig.(2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	9.002	.008	-3.93	17	.001	-192.4700	49.02299	-295.899	-89.04054
Equal variances not assumed			-2.62	4.41	.053	-192.4700	73.51767	-389.251	4.31174

An independent samples *t* test comparing the mean scores of burnished pottery in specific excavations areas dated to Moundville I/II or Group 1 (Table 29). There was a significant difference between the mean of the two groups ($t(17) = -3.926$, $p < .05$). The mean of excavation area two (West of P, $m = 230.9$, $sd = 160.4$) was significantly higher than the mean of excavation area one (Mounds J and K, $m = 38.5$, $sd = 60.6$).

Table 30. Time/Phase – Group 1 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Tuscaloosa Gravel	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		T-Test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.899	.191	.187	13	.855	1.68000	8.98623	-17.7336	21.0936
Equal variances not assumed			.247	12.36	.809	1.68000	6.79306	-13.0735	16.4335

An independent samples *t* test was calculated comparing the means of Tuscaloosa Gravel in specific excavation areas during Moundville I/II or Group 1 (Table 30). No significant difference was found ($t(13) = .187$, $p > .05$). The mean of excavation area one (Mounds J and K, $m = 10.5$, $sd = 19.2$) was not significantly different than the mean of excavation area two (West of P, $m = 8.8$, $sd = 6.8$).

Table 31. Time/Phase – Group 1 Fort Payne Chert.

Fort Payne Chert	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		T-Test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.873	.369	-1.98	12	.071	-5.17778	2.61170	-10.868	.51264
Equal variances not assumed			-1.79	6.340	.121	-5.17778	2.88976	-12.158	1.80228

An independent samples *t* test was calculated comparing the means of Fort Payne chert in specific excavation areas during Moundville I/II or Group 1 (Table 31). No significant difference was found ($t(12) = -1.983$, $p > .05$). The mean of excavation area one (Mounds J and K, $m = 10.5$, $sd = 19.2$) was not significantly different than the mean of excavation area two (West of P, $m = 8.8$, $sd = 6.8$).

Time/Phase Group 2

With time/phase Group two, Moundville II, all three excavation areas contained data from this time phase, therefore, a one-way ANOVA was computed to compare the burnished pottery weights from three different excavation areas (Table 32). A significant difference was found to exist between the excavation areas ($F(2, 82) = 6.92$, $p < .05$).

Table 32. Burnished Pottery ANOVA table Time/Phase Group 2.

Burnished Pottery	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups (combined)	195525.225	2	97762.612	6.919	.002
Within Groups	1158570.719	82	14128.911		
Totals	1354095.944	84			

Table 33. Tuscaloosa Gravel ANOVA table Time/Phase Group 2.

Tuscaloosa Gravel	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups (combined)	24146.315	2	12073.158	8.287	.001
Within Groups	46617.914	32	1456.810		
Totals	70764.230	34			

With time/phase Group two, Moundville II, all three excavation areas contained data from this time phase, therefore, a one-way ANOVA was computed to compare the Tuscaloosa Gravel weights from three different excavation areas (Table 33). A significant difference was found to exist between the excavation areas ($F(2, 32) = 8.29$, $p < .05$).

Table 34. Fort Payne Chert ANOVA table Time/Phase Group 2.

Fort Payne Chert	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups (combined)	90.270	2	45.135	.160	.853
Within Groups	7037.497	25	281.500		
Totals	7127.767	27			

With time/phase Group two, Moundville II, all three excavation areas contained data from this time phase, therefore, a one-way ANOVA was computed to compare the Fort Payne chert weights from three different excavation areas (Table 34). No significant difference was found to exist between the excavation areas ($F(2, 25) = .160$, $p > .05$).

Table 35. Hematitic Sandstone Saws ANOVA table Time/Phase Group 2.

HS Saw	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups (combined)	815.852	2	407.926	1.914	.198
Within Groups	2131.540	10	213.154		
Totals	2947.392	12			

With time/phase Group two, Moundville II, all three excavation areas contained data from this time phase, therefore, a one-way ANOVA was computed to compare the hematitic sandstone saw weights from three different excavation areas (Table 35). No significant difference was found to exist between the excavation areas ($F(2, 10) = 1.914$, $p > .05$).

Table 36. Greenstone ANOVA table Time/Phase Group 2.

Greenstone	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups (combined)	816.627	2	408.313	.113	.894
Within Groups	32514.782	9	3612.754		
Totals	33331.409	11			

With time/phase Group two, Moundville II, all three excavation areas contained data from this time phase, therefore, a one-way ANOVA was computed to compare the greenstone weights from three different excavation areas (Table 36). No significant difference was found to exist between the excavation areas ($F(2, 9) = .113$, $p > .05$).

Time/Phase Group 3

An independent samples *t* test was run comparing the mean scores of burnished pottery in specific excavations areas during a specific time period (Table 37). There was a significant difference between the mean of the two groups ($t(23) = 2.09$, $p < .05$). The mean of excavation area one (South of R, $m = 604.3$, $sd = 501.2$) was significantly higher than the mean of excavation area one (West of M, $m = 224.4$, $sd = 267.8$).

Table 37. Burnished Pottery T-Test for Time/Phase Group 3.

Burnished Pottery	**Levene's Test for Equality of Variances**		**T-Test for Equality of Means**						
	F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.401	.249	2.09	23	.048	379.87273	181.8637	3.65892	756.0865
Equal variances not assumed			1.29	2.16	.319	379.87273	294.9227	-803.8547	1563.600

An independent samples *t* test was run comparing the mean scores of Tuscaloosa Gravel in specific excavations areas during a specific time period. There was a significant difference between the mean of the two groups ($t(17) = 4.221$, $p < .05$). The mean of excavation area one (South of R, $m = 154.9$, $sd = 133.7$) was significantly higher than the mean of excavation area one (West of M, $m = 19.2$, $sd = 24.0$).

Table 38. Tuscaloosa Gravel T-Test for Time/Phase Group 3.

Tuscaloosa Gravel	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		T-Test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	30.3	.000	4.221	17	.001	135.77083	32.16418	67.91035	203.63131
Equal variances not assumed			1.753	2.02	.220	135.77083	77.44609	-193.653	465.19472

An independent samples *t* test was calculated comparing the means of Fort Payne chert in specific excavation areas during a specific time period at Moundville (Table 39). No significant difference was found ($t(15) = -6.87$, $p > .05$). The mean of excavation area one (South of R, $m = 6.77$, $sd = 5.21$) was not significantly different than the mean of excavation area two (West of M, $m = 21.1$, $sd = 35.2$).

Table 39. Fort Payne Chert T-Test for Time/Phase Group 3.

Fort Payne Chert	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		T-Test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.403	.255	-.68	15	.503	-14.34762	20.891	-58.88	30.18
Equal variances not assumed			-1.5	14.8	.167	-14.34762	9.879	-35.43	6.74

An independent samples *t* test was calculated comparing the means of hematitic sandstone saws in specific excavation areas during a specific time period at Moundville (Table 40). No significant difference was found ($t(5) = .753$, $p > .05$). The mean of excavation area one (South of R, $m = 67.7$, $sd = 81.7$) was not significantly different than the mean of excavation area two (West of M, $m = 29.3$, $sd = 54.4$).

Table 40. Hematitic Sandstone Saw T-Test for Time/Phase Group 3.

Hematitic Sandstone Saw	**Levene's Test for Equality of Variances**		**T-Test for Equality of Means**						
	F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.593	.476	.753	5	.485	38.33	50.90870	-92.535	169.19
Equal variances not assumed			.612	1.38	.626	38.33	62.66707	-390.30	466.96

Conclusions

This chapter has presented the results of the indices and statistical analyses. The abundance indices that utilized those parameters established by Knight (2010) allow for comparisons between mound top data and the residential areas through time, which will be discussed in the following chapter. The weight indices introduce volume as a way to compare data from different excavation areas at Moundville, as well as different levels of excavation, and these results will also be interpreted in the following chapter. The statistical measurements examine the significances of differences between the excavation areas through time. The following chapter is devoted to interpreting these results and examining the applicability of political and ritual economy models to the residential groups at Moundville.

CHAPTER 7
INTERPRETATION

This chapter compares and discusses the abundance indices created in the previous chapter to answer questions regarding the distribution of certain artifact classes across the four separate excavation areas. In addition to comparisons within and between the four excavation areas, I compare my results to Knight's (2010) mound contexts. These comparisons are essential in that they directly address my hypotheses regarding the economy of Moundville's residential population. With a political economy model, the expected pattern is that of areas of concentrated artifact production in addition to restricted access to exotic goods within the residential areas of Moundville. Alternatively, a ritually-based economy would be supported if production and consumption organized at the household level and access to goods were open. To answer such questions, in this chapter I assess the similarities and differences within the four excavation areas in terms of within-area variability, variability between area contexts, and finally a comparison of the variability between the residential excavation areas and the mound-top data. A comparison with Knight's (2010) mound-top contexts provides data necessary for parsing out the differences between those Moundville inhabitants living off-mound from those living and interacting on the tops of mounds. This comparison of variability is where the count and weight indices of salience and abundance come into play. The indices allow for an examination of the distribution and abundance of specific artifact classes that are considered part and parcel of the ritual or prestige economy.

It should be noted that I follow Knight (2010:352-353) in creating a pooled valued for the twelve established indices groups, from which the calculated index values can be compared. To ensure that the values were compared diachronically, I created Time/Phase groups for the excavation areas (Table 41). The pooled valued is generated by placing the total values into the index formulas (Table 42). Then each group's deviation from the pooled value, either positive or negative, is calculated by dividing the observed value by the pooled valued and subtracting one. Knight (2010:353) established that observed values greater than .50 above the pooled value, or higher than 50 percent of the observed norm, were considered "salient" or in my terminology abundant (Table 43).

Within Excavation Area Variability

Pottery. With the first of the indices, the Hemphill index, which examines the abundance of religious imagery on service pottery (Knight 2010:353), the groups dating to the Moundville I time period are obviously excluded as *var. Hemphill* is introduced during early Moundville II. The groups included in the South of Mound R excavation area are A, B, And C. Groups A and C both date to Moundville II and Group A was considered salient (Table 43). The value was actually well above the marker for salience with a value of +1.24. The South of R group is very close to the mound, on the flat ground just off the southwestern front flank of the mound. The midden present in the South of R excavation groups was very dense.

The West of Mound M excavation groups include D, E, F, G, and H. With regards to the Hemphill Index, Group G dating to Moundville II/III was considered salient, although it was close to the cutoff measurement with a value of +0.51 (Table 43). None of the other West of M groups were considered salient, however they were all relatively similar in amount.

The two excavation groups from the residential areas off Mounds J and K, are I and J. The plaza unit, or group I did not possess a single *var*. *Hemphill* sherd, which further supports the likelihood that this was an early occupation. Group J, which is located behind Mound K did possess a *var. Hemphill* sherd, although it was comparatively sparse with ceramic artifacts in general.

Table 41. The Group Designations for the Excavation Areas by Time/Phase.

<table>
<tr><th>Grouping</th><th>Provenience</th><th>Total Sherd Count</th><th>Moundville Time/Phase</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">South of Mound R Group A</td><td>N2118 E760 Lots 1 and 2</td><td rowspan="3">1510</td><td rowspan="3">II</td></tr>
<tr><td>N2118 E764 Lot 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>N2118 E766 Lot 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>South of Mound R Group B</td><td>N2120 E758 Lots 1 and 2</td><td>2318</td><td>II and III</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">South of Mound R Group C</td><td>N2120 E760 Lots 1 and 2</td><td rowspan="4">3640</td><td rowspan="4">II</td></tr>
<tr><td>N2120 E762 Lot 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>N2120 E764 Lots 1-3</td></tr>
<tr><td>N2120 E766 Lot 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>West of Mound M Group D</td><td>N1699 E675 Lots 1-3</td><td>1152</td><td>III</td></tr>
<tr><td>West of Mound M Group E</td><td>N1699 E675 Lots 4 and higher</td><td>1442</td><td>II</td></tr>
<tr><td>West of Mound M Group F</td><td>N1703 E675 Lots 1-8</td><td>3176</td><td>II and III</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">West of Mound M Group G</td><td>N1703 E683 Lots 1-3</td><td rowspan="2">4363</td><td rowspan="2">II and III</td></tr>
<tr><td>N1705 E683 Lots 1-3</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">West of Mound M Group H</td><td>N1703 E683 Lots 4 and higher</td><td rowspan="2">2505</td><td rowspan="2">II</td></tr>
<tr><td>N1705 E683 Lot 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low Sherd Count</td><td>N1566 E1005 Totals</td><td>598</td><td>II</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mounds J and K Group I</td><td>N1685 E1038 Totals</td><td>1568</td><td>I and II</td></tr>
<tr><td>JAM Group K</td><td>N72 E100</td><td>1957</td><td>I</td></tr>
<tr><td>JAM Group L</td><td>N100 E158</td><td>1132</td><td>I</td></tr>
</table>

Table 42. Index of Counts for Selected Artifact Classes.

Phase & Group	Hemphill Sherds	Moundville Engraved Sherds	Total Diagnostic Bottles	Sandstone Saws	Total Green -stone	Total Debitage	Total Nonlocal Debitage	Total Core & Blade	Total Service Ware	Total Sherds
Moundville III										
Group D	3	30	0	4	3	18	9	1	200	1,152
Moundville II & III										
Group B	7	74	0	16	10	118	17	1	473	2,318
Group F	4	81	1	4	13	184	79	21	462	3,176
Group G	17	127	11	5	8	96	29	7	751	4,363
Moundville II										
Group A	9	28	0	13	0	98	17	4	263	1,510
Group C	11	77	0	19	17	215	37	3	709	3,640
Group E	0	12	2	0	2	49	15	2	278	1,442
Group H	8	55	2	1	0	49	16	4	493	2,505
Group J	1	9	0	0	0	55	8	2	103	598
Moundville I & II										
Group I	0	26	0	0	1	52	14	2	216	1,568
Moundville I										
Group K	0	0	0	4	2	51	32	4	0	1,957
Group L	0	0	0	13	11	31	11	1	0	1,132
Totals	60	519	16	79	67	1,016	284	52	3,948	25,361

Table 43. Index of Salience for Selected Artifact Classes.

Phase & Group	Hemphill Index	Engraved Index	Bottle Index	Sandstone Saw Index	Greenstone Index	Debitage Index	Nonlocal Debitage Index	Core & Blade Index
Moundville III								
Group D	1.5 (-0.01)	15.0 (+0.15)	0.0 (-1.00)	34.7 (+0.11)	26.0 (-0.02)	1.6 (-0.60)	**50.0** (+0.79)	5.6 (+0.10)
Moundville II & III								
Group B	1.5 (-0.01)	15.6 (+0.19)	0.0 (-1.00)	**96.0** (+2.08)	**43.1** (+0.63)	5.1 (+0.28)	14.4 (-0.48)	0.8 (-0.84)
Group F	1.0 (-0.34)	17.5 (+0.34)	0.2 (-0.51)	12.6 (-0.60)	**40.9** (+0.55)	5.8 (+0.45)	**42.9** (+0.54)	**11.4** (+1.24)
Group G	**2.3** (+0.51)	16.9 (+0.29)	**1.5** (+2.65)	11.5 (-0.63)	18.3 (-0.31)	2.2 (-0.45)	30.2 (+0.08)	7.3 (+0.43)
Moundville II								
Group A	**3.4** (+1.24)	10.6 (-0.19)	0.0 (-1.00)	**86.1** (+1.76)	0.0 (-1.00)	**6.5** (+0.63)	17.3 (-0.37)	4.1 (-0.19)
Group C	1.6 (+0.05)	10.9 (-0.16)	0.0 (-1.00)	**52.2** (+0.67)	**46.7** (+0.77)	5.9 (+0.48)	17.2 (-0.38)	1.4 (-0.73)
Group E	0.0 (-1.00)	4.3 (-0.67)	**1.0** (+1.43)	0.0 (-1.00)	13.9 (-0.47)	4.3 (+0.08)	30.6 (+0.10)	4.1 (-0.19)
Group H	1.6 (+0.05)	11.2 (-0.15)	0.4 (-0.02)	13.4 (-0.57)	0.0 (-1.00)	2.0 (-0.50)	32.7 (+0.17)	**8.2** (+0.61)
Group J	1.0 (-0.34)	8.7 (-0.34)	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	**9.2** (+1.30)	14.5 (-0.48)	3.6 (-0.29)
Moundville I & II								
Group I	0.0 (-1.00)	12.0 (-0.08)	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	6.37 (-0.75)	3.3 (-0.18)	26.9 (-0.04)	3.8 (-0.26)
Moundville I								
Group K	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	20.4 (-0.35)	10.2 (-0.61)	2.6 (-0.35)	**62.7** (+1.25)	**7.8** (+0.53)
Group L	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	**114.8** (+2.68)	**97.1** (+2.67)	2.7 (-0.33)	35.5 (+0.27)	3.2 (-0.37)
Pooled Value	1.52	13.1	0.41	31.2	26.4	4.0	27.9	5.1

Patterning in the engraved index, which Knight (2010:354) determines is a measure of the fanciness of service pottery, was interesting in that although none of the groups was considered salient, there were certain patterns that can be observed through time (Table 44). The strictly Moundville II groups were of a similar abundance, which was slightly less than the later groups that dated to Moundville II/III and Moundville III. Therefore a pattern that seems to emerge is of higher abundances of engraved wares through time at the Moundville site.

With the bottle index, another marker for ostentation (Knight 2010:354), very few of the groups possessed the definitive markers of bottles (Table 44). The West of Mound M excavation groups had by far the most bottles, including one intact bottle that was utilized in residue testing. Those West of Mound M groups dating to Moundville II, E and H, both contained bottle fragments. Group E was considered salient with a conclusive +1.43 value. For the Moundville II/III groups, F and G, G was considered salient with a +2.65 value. These salient values highlight the wealth in pottery of the residential area or rise that is M1, which is considered dense residential occupation, or the main living area of one of Moundville's residential groups.

Stone. The sandstone saw index (Knight 2010:354) provides evidence of lapidary working and bears interesting results (Table 44). The South of Mound R excavation groups, A, B, and C, were extremely abundant with salient values of +1.76, +0.67, and +2.08 respectively. Groups A and C date to the Moundville II time/phase and the midden associated with Group B to the Moundville II/III time period.

While sandstone saws were present in the West of M excavation areas, the values were not considered salient. With the residential areas surrounding Mounds J and K, no sandstone saws were recovered.

For the Jones Archaeological Museum excavation groups, or JAM, there was a definite abundance (Table 44). Both groups K and L date to the Moundville I time period and though both groups contained sandstone saws, Group L was salient with a value of +2.68.

What is interesting is when the sandstone saw index is paired with the greenstone index. All of the salient values for sandstone saws are salient for greenstone (Table 44). So, for the South of R groups, Group B dating to the Moundville II/III time period is salient for greenstone with a value of +0.63. As is Group C which dates to the Moundville II time period with a value of +0.77.

For the West of M excavation groups, Group F was salient with a value of +0.55. This is the only group that was salient for greenstone and not for sandstone saws.

With the JAM excavation groups, Group L was salient for greenstone with an equally high value as for the sandstone saws, with +2.67. Group L dates to the Moundville I time period.

The debitage index accounts for the abundance of flaked stone working at Moundville (Table 44). The South of Mound R excavation groups were all rather abundant in flaked stone, but only Group A was considered salient with a value of +0.63.

The West of Mound M excavation groups, as well as the JAM excavation groups, were not salient with regards to the debitage index.

With the residential areas surrounding Mounds J and K, excavation Group J dating to the Moundville II time period was considered salient with the highest value of +1.03. This unit located behind Mound K was extremely rich in local flaked chert, and contained a possible cache of six Tuscaloosa Gravel Madison points.

The nonlocal stone debitage index is interesting in that it maps onto totally different excavation groups (Table 44). None of the South of R excavation groups were considered salient.

With the West of Mound M excavation groups, Groups D and F were considered salient. Group D dates to Moundville III and had a value of +0.79, and group F dates to the Moundville II/III time period with a salience value of +0.54. The remaining salient value is from the JAM excavation groups, group K had a value of +1.25. Group K dates to the Moundville I time period.

With the final index, the core and blade index, the pattern is similar to that of the nonlocal stone index (Table 44). Both Group F, from West of Mound M, and Group K from the JAM excavations were considered salient with +1.24 and +0.53 respectively. Additionally, from the West of Mound M excavation groups, Group H was considered salient with a value of +0.61.

Between Excavation Area Variability

Beginning with the Hemphill Index, it is clear that the middens South of Mound R exhibit the greatest abundances of fancy pottery and pottery bearing iconography during the Moundville II time period. The West of Mound M excavation area, which dates slightly later than the South of R area also shows an abundance of not only fineware pottery but also evidence for several bottles. Overall, there is a strong presence of service pottery in the residential middens, including bottles and fragments of Hemphill design indicative of some involvement in ritual, religious, or feasting purposes.

With the lapidary indexes, an interesting pattern emerged. From Moundville I through Moundville III, the residential middens seem to suggest constant access to greenstone and the hematitic sandstone saws that were likely used to work the groundstone. The residential middens to the South of R were the most abundant with worked stone tools and materials for the Moundville II and III time periods, but the unit to the west of Mound Q that was part of the JAM excavation, dating to Moundville I also yield a large number of greenstone artifacts.

The flaked stone artifacts also yielded interesting results. For the general debitage index, the South of R middens were once again abundant for stone working, and so too was the unit South of Mound K. Both of these middens date to Moundville II. With nonlocal stone, there is a definite abundance in those middens to the West of Mound M. This was also shown in the shovel tested hectares. The area to the west of the museum in the large “D” area directly in front of the entrance to the museum, Group K also had an abundance of nonlocal flaked stone. As is evident from the salience table, although only certain middens had evidence of fineware pottery in the Hemphill style all areas of the site that we tested yielded evidence of nonlocal flaked stone. When it came to specifically examining core and blades of nonlocal stone, the same areas of the site that had the greatest abundances of nonlocal stone also had high levels of cores and blades as well, suggesting that the favored material was nonlocal stone for certain tools.

Overall, the patterns of abundances within the residential areas of Moundville appear redundant through time. The real differences between the tested areas, which can essentially be viewed as residential groups, are seemingly based on smaller scale acquisitions of wealth, in that the patterns of consumption are very similar. Small quantities of prestige or wealth items are dispersed throughout the residential groups in differing quantities, indicating that competition and access to these kinds of items was open but certain individuals or groups were able to amass varied amounts.

Table 44. Index of Salience for Selected Artifact Classes.

Phase & Group	Hemphill Index	Engraved Index	Bottle Index	Sandstone Saw Index	Greenstone Index	Debitage Index	Nonlocal Debitage Index	Core & Blade Index
Moundville III								
Group D	1.5 (-0.01)	15.0 (+0.15)	0.0 (-1.00)	34.7 (+0.11)	26.0 (-0.02)	1.6 (-0.60)	**50.0** (+0.79)	5.6 (+0.10)
Moundville II & III								
Group B	1.5 (-0.01)	15.6 (+0.19)	0.0 (-1.00)	**96.0** (+2.08)	**43.1** (+0.63)	5.1 (+0.28)	14.4 (-0.48)	0.8 (-0.84)
Group F	1.0 (-0.34)	17.5 (+0.34)	0.2 (-0.51)	12.6 (-0.60)	**40.9** (+0.55)	5.8 (+0.45)	**42.9** (+0.54)	**11.4** (+1.24)
Group G	**2.3** (+0.51)	16.9 (+0.29)	**1.5** (+2.65)	11.5 (-0.63)	18.3 (-0.31)	2.2 (-0.45)	30.2 (+0.08)	7.3 (+0.43)
Moundville II								
Group A	**3.4** (+1.24)	10.6 (-0.19)	0.0 (-1.00)	**86.1** (+1.76)	0.0 (-1.00)	**6.5** (+0.63)	17.3 (-0.37)	4.1 (-0.19)
Group C	1.6 (+0.05)	10.9 (-0.16)	0.0 (-1.00)	**52.2** (+0.67)	**46.7** (+0.77)	5.9 (+0.48)	17.2 (-0.38)	1.4 (-0.73)
Group E	0.0 (-1.00)	4.3 (-0.67)	**1.0** (+1.43)	0.0 (-1.00)	13.9 (-0.47)	4.3 (+0.08)	30.6 (+0.10)	4.1 (-0.19)
Group H	1.6 (+0.05)	11.2 (-0.15)	0.4 (-0.02)	13.4 (-0.57)	0.0 (-1.00)	2.0 (-0.50)	32.7 (+0.17)	**8.2** (+0.61)
Group J	1.0 (-0.34)	8.7 (-0.34)	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	**9.2** (+1.30)	14.5 (-0.48)	3.6 (-0.29)
Moundville I & II								
Group I	0.0 (-1.00)	12.0 (-0.08)	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	6.37 (-0.75)	3.3 (-0.18)	26.9 (-0.04)	3.8 (-0.26)
Moundville I								
Group K	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	20.4 (-0.35)	10.2 (-0.61)	2.6 (-0.35)	**62.7** (+1.25)	**7.8** (+0.53)
Group L	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	0.0 (-1.00)	**114.8** (+2.68)	**97.1** (+2.67)	2.7 (-0.33)	35.5 (+0.27)	3.2 (-0.37)
Pooled Value	1.52	13.1	0.41	31.2	26.4	4.0	27.9	5.1

Table 45. Abundance Indices for Seven Mound Contexts (After Knight 2010: 356).

	Hemphill Index		Engraved Index		Bottle Index		Sandstone Saw Index		Greenstone Index		Debitage Index		Nonlocal Debitage Index		Core & Blade Index	
Moundville III phase																
Mound Q	12.0	(-0.44)	10.2	(-0.16)	18.0	(-0.11)	0.7	(-0.88)	13.9	(-0.05)	10.7	(-0.09)	40.9	(+0.28)	8.4	(+0.42)
Mound G	22.1	(+0.02)	14.7	(+0.20)	6.2	(-0.69)	0.0	(-1.00)	2.7	(-0.82)	4.9	(-0.58)	**61.1**	(+0.91)	**22.2**	(+2.76)
Mound E	25.0	(+0.16)	11.5	(-0.06)	24.0	(+0.18)	**8.7**	(+0.55)	6.5	(-0.55)	7.3	(-0.38)	41.6	(+0.31)	4.0	(-0.32)
Mound R	9.3	(-0.57)	2.8	(-0.77)	18.7	(-0.08)	**75.4**	(+12.46)	**188.4**	(+11.9)	**212.3**	(+16.99)	1.8	(-0.94)	1.2	(-0.80)
Late Moundville II phase																
Mound Q	6.1	(-0.72)	12.6	(+0.03)	12.8	(-0.36)	3.2	(-0.43)	6.4	(-0.56)	6.4	(-0.45)	**62.5**	(+0.97)	7.5	(+0.27)
Mound G	**91.1**	(+3.22)	**24.6**	(+1.02)	**33.9**	(+0.67)	5.4	(-0.04)	0.0	(-1.00)	1.1	(-0.91)	**50.5**	(+0.56)	0.0	(-1.00)
Mound F	**50.7**	(+1.35)	**18.4**	(+0.51)	26.2	(+0.29)	7.9	(+0.41)	**55.4**	(+2.79)	9.9	(-0.16)	**72.0**	(+1.25)	**16.0**	(+1.71)
Pooled value	21.6		12.2		20.3		5.6		14.6		11.8		32.0		5.9	

Residential and Mound Top Comparisons

The following discussion focuses on differences between village and mound contexts at Moundville, which allows for a direct comparison between elite and nonelite access to prestige and wealth items at the Moundville site. To begin, it is important to note that there are some time/phase inconsistencies between my data (Figure 44) and Knight's (2010) data (Figure 45). Due to the nature of my data, I was able to date my samples to Moundville II, a Moundville II/III, and Moundville III. While I have earlier samples including the JAM excavations and the habitation areas surrounding Mounds J and K, which all date to Moundville I, they do not correspond to the later mound-top context samples and, therefore, will not be included in comparison. I will compare my Moundville II, and Moundville II/III to Knight's Late Moundville II, and the Moundville III samples to each other.

With the Hemphill Index, it is evident that the mound contexts had much higher frequencies of Hemphill engraved pottery. This difference could be related to the fact that bottles with Hemphill engraving are ritually important at Moundville and are therefore reserved for kin group practices that took place on mounds or in mound contexts. Looking at the differences through time in the abundances of Hemphill pottery, it is clear from both the residential and mound-top contexts samples that Hemphill was more abundant in the Moundville II time period.

Interestingly, the Engraved Index values are much more comparable, which leads me to think that perhaps the imagery on Hemphill pots as opposed to the act of engraving itself was the important differentiating factor between the mound and village contexts. Overall, although none of the residential middens yielded salient results, the index values are comparable with regards to abundance.

Comparisons of the bottle indices are a different story. The mound contexts have much higher values of bottles when compared to the residential middens. This pattern may speak once again to the ritual importance of bottles. Knight (2010:354) discusses the presence of bottles as a good indicator for prestige. As the abundance of bottles from the West of Mound M excavations indicates, this residential group was able to garner more prestige than the other areas during Moundville II phase.

The residential middens contain more abundant amounts of sandstone saws than the mound contexts as a whole. This abundance indicates that more stone working was occurring in village contexts. What is interesting to note is the overall ubiquity of sandstone saws in the Mound R residential area, a pattern which directly corresponds to the mound-top context index value for Mound R. Obviously, the kin group associated with Mound R was well versed in lapidary crafts.

Greenstone has an interesting pattern at Moundville. There are two most abundant index values are reported from Mound R during the Moundville III time period, and for Mound F during the Moundville II time period. With my residential data, the South of Mound R area is abundant in greenstone for the Moundville II and III time period, as is the West of M excavation area. So, although Mound R appears once again to have strong evidence for lapidary work, the West of M residential group also had an abundance of greenstone. Based on these findings, there is a widespread distribution of greenstone at Moundville during the II and III time periods in both the mound and residential area contexts.

With the debitage index, Knight had an abundance of debitage from Mound R, the value of which was high and set apart from the other mound contexts. For the residential middens during the Moundville II phase, the excavation areas South of Mound R and to the South of

Mound K also yielded high values of debitage. Again these data repeat a pattern of copious amounts of flaked and worked stone being recovered from the Mound R residential group. The unit to the South of Mound K was unique in that it had a high number of finished projectile points, and high amounts of local flaked stone. This is interesting in that it presents a similar pattern as that of the South of Mound R area, but is located in the southern portion of the Moundville site.

The nonlocal debitage index was noteworthy in that both Knight (2010) and I had the same findings regarding Mound R. The area was surprising in that while Mound R was so copious in worked and flaked stone, it did not have abundant index values for nonlocal stone. Rather, with mound top data Mounds Q, G, and F were abundant, and with the residential data, the excavations to the west of Mound M and to the west of Q were the most abundant, although the nonlocal stone for the residential middens was in general very widespread.

The final index comparison is between the core and blade abundances. For the village contexts the area to the West of Mound M had the greatest abundances during Moundville II and III. These index values were much lower when compared to the greatest index values for the mounds. Mounds F and G had the greatest amounts of cores and blades. It is interesting in that with the mound data, the two mounds that had the highest index values had values that were almost twice that of the next closest value. In other words, these two mounds were set apart from the other mounds when looking at cores and blades. With the village data, the index values are overall more comparable, suggesting less specialization occurred in the village areas regarding the specific kind of "highly distinctive core and blade industry" that Knight (2010:355) associated with some form of light carving.

Weight Indices

The weight indices of pottery and lithic materials provide a slightly different picture. With the unburnished pottery, I use this measurement as an indicator of residential occupation. Looking at the values, West of Mound M has the highest counts of unburnished pottery with values as high as 20,582.7g/m^3 and 17,728.5g/m^3, as well as all the subsequent high values. The South of Mound R middens also had a consistent amount of unburnished values, whereas the residential areas surrounding Mounds J and K had much lower counts of unburnished pottery. These data point to the differences in the sizes of the residential groups through time at Moundville. The residential data in this respect reflects the mound occupation as well, with Knight (2010:351) discussing the differences in occupation as the "flickering out of lights over the latter course of Moundville's history."

With the burnished pottery, the excavations to the West of Mound M had the greatest quantities, as did South of R as well. The two greatest amounts of burnished pottery were in the west of Mound M excavation. Interestingly, one of the units to the South of R had the third highest amount of burnished pottery. These data suggest that burnished pottery was distributed in high quantities in different residential areas throughout the site.

The amounts of Tuscaloosa Gravel chert in the residential areas were greatest in the South of Mound R midden, although the second greatest amount was in the West of Mound M residential group.

With Fort Payne chert, the excavations to the West of Mound M had the highest amounts of the nonlocal chert, with South of Mound R in a close second. Sandstone saws were abundant in all three excavation areas. These patterns once again suggest that compared to the residential area surrounding mounds J and K, the West of Mound M and South of Mound R residential groups were much more abundant in local and nonlocal artifacts.

Statistical Data Utilizing Artifact Weights

The statistical data discussed in the previous chapter examined the artifact variation in excavation areas by time period. For the first time/phase group, the combined Moundville I/II which encompasses the excavation areas to the West of Mound P and the residential areas surrounding Mounds J and K. The results were interesting in that the differences in pottery were significant while the differences in stone tools were not. While the residential areas surrounding mounds J and K had significantly higher weights of unburnished pottery, the excavation area to the west of Mound P had significantly higher amounts of burnished pottery. With both Tuscaloosa Gravel and Fort Payne chert the weights were not significantly different.

For the second time/phase group Moundville II, more data were present as all three excavation areas were accounted for. With burnished pottery there was a significant difference between the excavation areas. So, too, was there a statistically significant difference with Tuscaloosa Gravel. Interestingly, there was no statistical difference among the excavation areas with Fort Payne chert, sandstone saws, and greenstone.

The third time/phase group included time phases Moundville II and III, and included the excavation area to the South of Mound R as well as the excavation area to the West of Mound M. The weight of burnished pottery from South of Mound R was significantly greatly than that of the west of M excavation. The weight of Tuscaloosa gravel was also significantly greater south of Mound R when compared to West of Mound M. With Fort Payne chert and hematitic sandstone saws, there was no significant difference in the weights from the two differing excavation areas.

Discussion: Models of Residential Economy and the Data

As discussed in Chapter 2, this dissertation is interested in modeling the residential economy of Moundville through a comparison of the applicability of political economy models (Welch 1991), ritual economy models (Kelly 2006 and Knight 2010), or ascertaining if neither model applies to the pattern seen through recent excavations focused on Moundville's residential sector. Welch's (1991:163-167) model proposed strong testable expectations about the production and distribution of certain artifacts at Moundville: 1) non-utilitarian crafts and associated production debris is unexpected in common domestic remains or other non-elite contexts; and 2) there will be concentrated areas of intense craft production at Moundville, with finished goods restricted to elite contexts segregated from non-elites. With regards to ritual economy models, there was not as clear testable expectations; rather, there are many different articulations on similar themes of ritual, heterarchy, and variation. Spiellman notes (2002:195) that the peculiar nature of demand from ritual context influences the quality and scale of demand, which in turn shapes the organization of their production. These are very important concepts for my distributional studies; how the nature of ritual affects the quality, scale, and organization of socially valued goods. So, within the residential areas of Moundville a distributional comparison may be made between the quality (type of material), scale (amount), and organization (evidence for production). The following section offers interpretations on the data analyzed in Chapters 4 and 6.

Evaluating Political Economy Models

The data sets examined in this dissertation lend evidence to suggest that certain expectations of Welch's political economy model do not seem to be adequately represented in the data. With regards to the first testable proposition, non-utilitarian crafts and associated production debris are unexpected in common domestic remains. However, my data show definitive evidence for both in the residential middens, including greenstone abundances that are comparable to mound-top data, a redstone pipe fragment, large amounts of mica, and extensive distributions of non-local chert. For the second testable proposition, concerning the concentration of craft production at Moundville with finished goods restricted to elite contexts segregated from non-elites, both the shovel tested hectares and unit excavations speak to the domestic nature of craft production at Moundville. There were no obvious areas of firing kilns, nor concentrations of debris to suggest any form of organization above the household or kin group level in the residential excavated areas. Concentrated craft production does not seem to have taken place among Moundville's residential populations. Taking one artifact class as an example, I would suggest a similar pattern to Renfrew's examination of turquoise bead production for Chaco Canyon that seems applicable to greenstone use at Moundville. Renfrew (2001:17) notes that, "the production of turquoise objects took place at the household level, usually without specialist workshops, and there is no reason to suppose that the distribution of turquoise objects was centrally controlled, although burials give a clear indication that on rare occasions such material was centrally collected and deposited." This pattern is highly similar to the use of greenstone among Moundville's residential population, in that greenstone was consumed in residential areas, albeit in low levels. However, as Welch and later Wilson have discussed, there was larger pooling of utilized greenstone in the area surrounding Mound R. Now that it has been established that certain aspects of the Moundville political economy model (Welch 1991) is not applicable to the residential data, it is important to examine if a ritual economy model is more viable.

Evaluating Ritual Economy Models

As discussed in Chapter 2, Kelly (2006: 255-256) utilized ethnographic data from the Osage to suggest that the production and utilization of goods was part of a structured ritual process. He examined the distribution of shell bead and stone axe distributions at Cahokia in non-mounds or residential contexts, and proposed that different social segments (corporate groups) specialized in producing the different production steps required to make the final product, and ultimately pooled the completed results as a part of their larger ritual obligations. Thus, corporate groups were socially integrated and made more interdependent through a system of obligatory ritual exchange of separate, yet complementary specialized production with other groups. Kelly's model suggests that each corporate group must specialize in steps in the production process of certain items. Kelly's Osage analogy provides expectations for a Moundville ritual economy model focused on detecting distributional patterns where ritual obligation can be seen through the way in which specific artifact classes cluster. In other words, Kelly's Osage analogy would apply if the differing corporate groups were producing different parts of a whole and, accordingly, the model would not apply if the different corporate groups were producing the same materials and finished goods. Additionally, the duplication of the same objects would *not* apply in the Osage model because as noted above, the model requires complementary contributions of separate parts of one whole (as in shell bead production being dispersed throughout the groups to later be pooled). With the data generated from the shovel tests and excavation units, I conclude that there is no single artifact class that maps onto the Osage model. There is a lack of evidence for concentrated and staged production; rather the majority of the data are equally dispersed and redundant across the different sectors of the site. Nonlocal stone, for example, is present in all of the residential sectors examined and in all stages of production.

A second economy model suggested by Knight (2010) has examined production in mound contexts at Moundville by examining degrees of salience in artifact abundances. A major difference from Kelly's application of the Osage model and Knight's model is that Knight concludes that corporate groups specialized in production of a particular ritual object, and not in the *stages* of production. Knight (2010:358) sees elites, "doing the same kinds of things…with certain activities much more intensively pursued on some mounds than on others." The distribution patterns documented by Knight's work include evidence for the specialized production of ritual objects, which should be restricted and separate, not duplicated or replicated elsewhere. This is an important aspect to Knight's model in that interaction and exchange occurs because the differing corporate groups are in effect specializing in different goods and complementary exchange is necessary for those items to circulate across groups. This model is a better fit with certain aspects of my data. While the majority of artifact classes was redundant and widely distributed across the site, there are certain salient values that shed additional light on Knight's model of kin groups specializing on the production of certain artifact classes. The best example of this would be abundance of local worked stone in the residential area to the South of R that maps on to similar quantities noted by Knight on the mound top (2010:356). While this model cannot be ruled out and may certainly capture the activities occurring on mound tops, a third model is suggested for the bulk of the residential economy.

An alternative to both Kelly and Knight's models has been suggested by Blitz (2007b). In Blitz's model, Moundville is a segmentary society where clusters of residential groups or affiliated mounds represent the spatial division of the site into corporate groups (Knight 1998, Wilson 2008). These corporate groups have the potential to function as independent political-ritual social segments (Blitz and Lorenz 2006). Therefore, each group is likely to control the performance of ceremonies and the production of ritual materials for their members and not exchange across groups; thus the expected distributional pattern for this model consists of considerable production *duplication* and *replication* by each group across the site. Households and mounds of each corporate group would produce and consume the same materials. The site-level implication of this distributional pattern would suggest that most of the production is for ritual obligation and consumption within each segment or corporate group and not for between group exchange as evidenced by the Kelly (2006) and Knight (2010) models. Ultimately, Blitz's model suggests that the integration of multiple corporate groups at large polities like Moundville was not accomplished by ritual complementary exchange through production specialization, or through part and whole production and exchange, but some other means, such as competitive feasting, or individuals participating in ritual roles organized by sodalities (not kin groups/clans) that cross-cut kin groups, a common practice in "coalescent societies" (Kowalewski 2006).

This third model suggested by Blitz, I will call the ritual replication model, best accounts for the bulk of the excavated data. All residential sectors had access to nonlocal chert, nonlocal groundstone, local chert, and local groundstone, as well as burnished and unburnished pottery. Looking at the weight indices for unburnished pottery, and using this measurement as an indicator of residential occupation, it is evident that certain areas of the site were much more densely occupied. As discussed earlier, the excavation area to the West of Mound M has the greatest abundances of unburnished pottery, which not surprisingly falls into the utilitarian category of artifact classes. The South of Mound R middens also had a consistent amount of unburnished values, whereas the residential areas surrounding Mounds J and K had much lower counts of unburnished pottery. The unburnished pottery data set is able to answer specific questions regarding political and ritual economy models. Firstly, unburnished pottery in political economy models would be considered ubiquitous, but there might be specific areas of the site where cooking and storage wares would be concentrated. Overall both models favor domestic production for unburnished pottery wares, which is indicated in my data through fired clay lumps and unfired balls of clay.

In a similar pattern, with the burnished pottery, the excavations to the West of Mound M had the greatest quantities, as did South of Mound R as well. With burnished pottery, Welch's political economy model sees serving wares as possibly being the product of attached specialists controlled by the auspices of the elite, and therefore a possible wealth item. With regards to consumption, the sheer ubiquity of burnished serving ware has lead many Moundville researchers (Knight 2010, Wilson 2008, and Thompson 2009) to question its usefulness as a wealth item or marker of feasting and elite status. Welch and Scarry (1995) have used burnished pottery as an indicator of elite behavior in that greater quantities of serving wares should be associated with elite contexts as opposed to unburnished cooking and storage jars. They make this assumption based upon the fact that elite behavior would dictate more feasting events or rituals where serving wares would dominate an assemblage. Ultimately, the production of pottery, both burnished and unburnished, was at the household level. With regards to consumption, there is no real evidence for feasting among the residential areas, in that the pottery abundances for serving wares were similar throughout the residential areas, as well as, comparable to mound-top data.

Turning to the data on stone, the amounts of Tuscaloosa Gravel chert in the residential areas were greatest in the South of Mound R midden, although the second greatest amount was in the West of Mound M residential group. Tuscaloosa gravel in both models would be ubiquitous throughout the Moundville site, with open access inherent in utilitarian artifacts. With Fort Payne chert, the excavations to the West of Mound M had the highest amounts of the nonlocal chert, with South of Mound R in a close second. These abundances are not accounted for in the political economy model presented for Moundville; nor do Kelly's Osage model or Knight's complementary model account for these usage patterns. Fort Payne chert was consumed by the residential groups of Moundville in all stages of production, in a pattern of redundancy best accounted for in Blitz's model of ritual replication.

While greenstone was present in almost all excavation areas in low levels, which may indicate it was considered more of a wealth item, sandstone saws were abundant in all three excavation areas. Therefore, the residential populations had relatively open access to nonlocal groundstone, and open access to local groundstone used to make the tools necessary for a multitude of tasks including greenstone production.

Changes in the Moundville Domestic Economy through Time

With the statistical data for the weighted indices, specific interpretations can be made with regards to changes through time at Moundville. My earliest excavation data were grouped into the combined category of Moundville I/II, which encompasses the excavation areas to the West of Mound P and the residential areas surrounding Mounds J and K. The results were interesting in that the differences in pottery were significant while the differences in stone tools were not. While the residential areas surrounding mounds J and K had significantly higher weights of unburnished pottery, the excavation area to the west of Mound P had significantly higher amounts of burnished pottery. With both Tuscaloosa Gravel and Fort Payne chert the weights were not significantly different. Certain conclusions may be drawn from this data regarding the suggested economy models. Firstly, early in Moundville's sequence the residential areas of the site had access to both local and nonlocal stone, as well as cooking, storing, and serving vessels. However, since there was a significant difference between the amounts of serving wares recovered from the West of Mound P area, we can assume that more feasting and serving of food occurred in this residential group. Mound P is one of the larger mounds surrounding the plaza and these differences may relate to the size of the residential group. However, looking at the high densities of unburnished pottery, which is consistently used as a marker for site habitation, then more people could be living in the areas surrounding J and K during this time.

For the second time/phase group Moundville II, more data were present, as all three EMAP excavation areas were accounted for. With burnished pottery there was a significant difference between the excavation areas. So, too, was there a statistically significant difference with Tuscaloosa Gravel. Interestingly, there was no statistical difference among the excavation areas with Fort Payne chert, sandstone saws, and greenstone. Therefore, it seems as though the locally made goods, which may map onto the size of the residential group, are more statistically significant than the nonlocal goods, which seem to be distributed openly and evenly throughout the residential areas. The main differences with the burnished pottery relates to the higher amounts recovered from the western portions of the site, which may indicate that these groups were able to produce and consume more wealth items than those to living in other areas of the Moundville site.

The third time/phase group included time phases Moundville II and III, and consisted of the excavation area to the south of Mound R, as well as the excavation area to the west of Mound M. The weight of burnished pottery from south of Mound R was significantly greatly than that of the west of M excavation. The weight of Tuscaloosa Gravel was also significantly greater south of Mound R when compared to west of Mound M. With Fort Payne chert and hematitic sandstone saws, there was no significant difference in the weights from the two differing excavation areas. The first point to make regarding the Moundville II/III phase patterns is that people seem to have moved further back off the areas surrounding the plaza. There were extremely dense occupations to the west of Mound M and south of Mound R, suggesting that there was a significant residential population at Moundville and not necessarily a vacant necropolis as previously proposed. Mound R seems to have been a powerful residential group with significantly higher amounts of serving wares and locally worked stone. But once again in the residential remains during this time period there are consistent amounts of nonlocal stones and the tools necessary to work them.

Ultimately, with regards to the role of ritual in the economic system of Moundville, I see a pattern similar to that discussed by Renfrew (2001:18) who notes, “that rituals might involve special equipment, and would be governed by formal rules. Often such locations are accompanied by expressive symbols on a large scale. There may also be abundant symbols on a smaller scale, iconic redundancy is a frequent feature.” It is this idea of iconic redundancy at varying scales that I think is present in the residential remains, and I think this point is key to understanding the residential population of Moundville. For example, there were pendants made from rough stones, miniscule redstone beads, essentially anything that mirrored the elaborate accoutrements of those members of society that wore extremely elaborate decorations. I think that this ritual redundancy can be extended to all nonlocal goods. Looking at my data there is variation in amounts of locally available goods, but with goods that are nonlocal, there is an overwhelming pattern of redundancy through time. Therefore, extending Renfrew’s idea of iconic redundancy to those goods that are valued in a given society, the role of ritual within the residential economy can be modeled. Reciprocity is embedded in ritual. I think what is evident at Moundville is that the different corporate groups come together through rituals where goods the display of goods are redundant. They are amplifying the mechanism of integration through production and exchange of nonlocal and local goods that is exemplified by the open access evident in my data.

Kowalewski (2006:120) makes what I see as an essential caveat, “matrilineal corporate descent groups and active clan systems are not institutions favored by hierarchical authorities. Open reciprocal exchange is not how chiefs build power. It seems more likely to me that Mississippian chiefdoms were not erected from a clan system but apart from it, from other institutions such as warrior societies.” While an economic system with open access to most goods typifies my data from residential middens, there is no denying that certain individuals and families at Moundville were wearing, consuming, and ultimately buried with extremely rich goods. Kolwalewski’s ideas that there were separate economies I think is evident in a comparison of my data with Knight’s mound-top data. Knight (2004:319) discusses the inclusive and exclusive roles of elites at Moundville, and I think this is an important concept when comparing our data sets. While there are no glaring differences between the mound-top data and the residential data, it is still important to note that this may be one face of the mound samples. As Kowalewski suggests, it is not through the corporate kin groups that the power base of Moundville was articulated, but rather through groups that cross-cut kin.

Conclusions

Ultimately my study suggests that the residential economy of Moundville was more open and accessible than is accounted for in the political economy model. As Welch and Scarry (1995:403) suggest, “status can vary simultaneously along the dimensions of age, descent, gender, marital status, wealth, etc., which dimensions matter at a given moment will depend on the social context.” Prior to our extensive testing of residential sectors of Moundville, most modern excavations focused on mound-top data. This dissertation has built upon the work done by Wilson (2008) on the roadway excavations, focusing on a later time period of Moundville's residential population. While much of the Roadway data are suggested to be early Moundville, much of our excavation data dates to Moundville II and III time periods. Those residential populations had seemingly the same economy as those living and interacting on the mounds. The model suggested for Moundville's residential economy is one based on redundancy, ritual, and reciprocity. This seems to place the corporate groups not as contributing parts to a whole, or active in complementary exchanges, but rather integrating socially through the duplication of daily goods and varying access to wealth items.

Discussion: Suggestions for Future Work

As noted throughout this dissertation, political economy and ritual economy models have different expectations about access to and control over material and ideological resources and the way these resources will be distributed in society. The Moundville political economy model depicts Moundville society as one where power and control is concentrated in and exercised by an apical, vertical, hierarchical, and exclusionary organization administered by a paramount leader and a class-like elite social stratum. The elite social stratum was in central control of the polity's economic resources and extracted redistribution and tribute from subordinate non-elites (Peebles and Kus 1977; Steponaitis 1978; Welch 1991; Knight and Steponaitis 1998). In contrast, a ritual economy model applied to Moundville would depict Moundville society as one where power and economic controls were decentralized and horizontally distributed across heterarchical, segmentary, corporate groups. These groups both competed and cooperated, bound together through reciprocal relations in which small-scale or pooled redistributive exchanges were accomplished through a ritual format organized at the household and corporate group level (Blitz 2006, 2007; Knight 2007; Wilson 2005). Furthermore, the contrasting centralized-hierarchical and decentralized-heterarchical forms of organization found in the two models produce different expectations about how patterns of artifact production and consumption evidence should be spatially distributed across the site.

EMAP data has shown that while political economy models mask the variability present in the residential areas of Moundville, it provided a testable model that was well established in the literature. With ritual economy studies, there are several models that are interested in examining the economy of middle range societies from a similar standpoint but with different mechanisms and roles for production. With the EMAP data the residential economy seems redundant across the site.

But there were still major differences in diet and architecture that are not addressed in this dissertation. Faunal and botanical remains were collected and will be analyzed in the future to complete the picture of the residential economy. This future work is essential in fully examining differences between the residential population and those living and interacting on the mound tops.

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APPENDIX A

For this dissertation, I analyzed the pottery and stone recovered from EMAP and JAM excavations. With both artifact classes I followed previously established typologies (Steponaitis 1983, Knight n.d., Ensor 1991, 1993; Markin 1994; Pope 1989). Analysis was conducted in the archaeology laboratory of the University of Alabama, with the aid of undergraduate assistants. The following discussion details the specific methodologies utilized and the type-variety categories established for Moundville, and the forms utilized in recording the categories are appended at the end of the discussion.

Artifact Analysis: Pottery

With the pottery sample, sherds were sorted into paste, surface, and formal ware categories (i.e., grog-temper, shell-temper, burnished-serving, unburnished-utility) and typological categories (type-varieties and modes) of the established regional ceramic chronology (Knight n.d.; Steponaitis 1983). Rim and body counts and weights are recorded for each ware and typological category. Additional design/motif attributes were recorded when present, as they play an important role in understanding Moundville's ritual economy. As I was working directly with undergraduates aiding in my analysis, I created a sorting guide for the laboratory that provided a step-by-step approach to analyzing Moundville pottery, utilizing those criteria established by Knight and Steponaitis. All undergraduate work was also directly checked by myself or Dr. Blitz, with regards to classifications. In addition to typological analyses, functional analyses emphasizing vessel form and size as measures of cooking, serving, and storage activities were also recorded (Barrier 2007; Blitz 1993a, b; Maxham 2000; Knight 2002; Steponaitis 1983a; Taft 1996; Welch and Scarry 1996).

Artifact Analysis: Lithics

With the lithic and ground stone, the materials were sorted into the typological and functional categories established for the region (Ensor 1981, 1993; Markin 1994; Pope 1989). Lithic raw material was classified following the Skrivan and King (1983) typology, using the reference collection at the Department of Anthropology. Functional analyses focused on the identification of the tools and debris of craft production (Knight 2004; Markin 1994; Pope 1989; Wilson 2001).

The stone typology is essentially broken down into three categories of lithics known to have been recovered and typical to Moundville: flaked stone, modified stone (groundstone), and unmodified stone. The typology utilized for flaked stone is a modification of the triple cortex typology, which Andrefsky (1995) cites as one of the most frequently used typological analyses. The following discussion focuses on the major categories utilized in the typology, so that the methodology utilized is clear.

With flaked stone, there were a variety of materials suitable for knapping. In terms of the local stone, there is Tuscaloosa Gravel chert which is a yellowish-brown course grained chert. It occurs as cobbles and pebbles in beds of Tuscaloosa Gravel exposed along the banks of the Black Warrior River. Tuscaloosa Gravel chert was often heat treated to improve its flaking qualities. Heat-treated Tuscaloosa Gravel chert is characteristically red to dark red in color and has flake scars that are often lustrous and rippled. Another major local stone is tabular hematitic sandstone, which occurs in thin beds on older stream terraces in the valley.

Non-local stone was also favored by Moundville's residents. One of the most common non-local cherts found at the site is Fort Payne. Fort Payne chert is blue-gray with distinctly lighter blue mottles. It is fine grained and thin flakes of Fort Payne chert are often translucent. There are outcrops of this stone in the Tennessee Valley area and in northern Alabama.

With regard to the typology utilized it is important to define the categories utilized for clarity and replicability. The following definitions were utilized by me and the undergraduate students working in the archaeology laboratory when performing lithic analyses. The information comes from Scarry (1995) and a lab reference sheet that I created for my students to use.

Tested cobbles are chert or quartz cobbles that have flakes removed, which appear to have been tested for suitability as cores. In contrast, cores are blocky pieces of chert or quartzite from which flakes or blades have been detached leaving negative flake scars. For the Early Moundville Archaeological Project (EMAP), shatter is defined as irregular, angular pieces of chert or quartzite that lack platforms or other flake characteristics. Flakes are pieces of chert that have been deliberately removed from a cobble or core. Primary decortication flakes are flakes formed during the initial removal of cortex from a core. The entire dorsal surface of a primary decortication flake is covered by cortex (i.e. 100%). Secondary decortication flakes are flakes that are assumed to have been formed during later stages of cortex removal. Some, but not all, of the dorsal surface of a secondary decortication flake is covered by cortex (at least 50%).

Biface thinning flakes are flakes with platforms or remnant platforms. Such flakes are defined as being generally curved in cross section, having negative flake scars and no cortex on their dorsal surface. In the classification system used, biface thinning flakes include pressure flakes from biface thinning and reduction, as well as larger flakes from biface manufacturing. Blade-like flakes are flakes on which the length is more than twice the width. Utilized flakes are pieces of debitage that have been used resulting in one or more irregular, minutely chipped edges. The category “other flakes” is utilized to include broken flakes and other flakes, which do not fit any of the above definitions. Bifaces are chert or quartzite artifacts that have been shaped by the removal of flakes from both surfaces. This category may include specimens from stages in the manufacture of projectile points, as well as finished tools that could have been used for drilling, cutting, scraping, etc. Drills or perforators are relatively long, narrow bifaces with thick bits that are often diamond-shaped in cross section. Drills show evidence of use in the form of tip rounding, crushing, and dulling. Frequently, the proximal end is expanded or otherwise modified for hafting. Projectile points are bifacially flaked, hafted tools. They are usually symmetrical in form and appear to have been used as either the tips of spears or arrows or as knives. Small projectile points, including Madison points, were probably arrow tips.

Modified stone categories were very important, as this group was highly represented in my artifact analyses. The most common material used in groundstone tools at Moundville is sandstone. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock composed of cemented quartz grains. It is found in the Pottsville and Hartsville formations; outcrops of which occur in Tuscaloosa and northwards. Fine Gray Micaceous Sandstone is a very fine grained sandstone. As the name implies, it is generally gray in color and contains particles of mica. The source of this micaceous sandstone is probably the Pottsville formation, which outcrops north of Tuscaloosa. Fine gray micaceous sandstone is the material from which palettes were made. It is generally uncommon at sites in the Black Warrior River Valley, but is relatively abundant in the EMAP deposits and on the river bank at Moundville (Scarry 1995:95). Hematite is a dark red material that contains ferrous oxide. It is very soft and was used for pigment. In my dissertation data, this material was found in various stages of manipulation from very finely ground to large unworked spalls. Pebbles are a catchall category used for small unmodified rocks of various material, including chert and quartz. Greenstone is a greenish-gray metamorphic schist. The source of greenstone has been identified as the Hillabee Schist Formation in east-central Alabama (Steponaitis 2002). The most common greenstone artifacts at Moundville are celts, but discoidals and other items are sometimes made from greenstone.

With modified stone, the following categories are defined to provide the basis from which the analysis proceeds (Scarry 1995). An abrader is defined as a stone exhibiting localized grinding or smoothing. Ground specimens are described as ground if they have surfaces that appear to have been deliberately worked. Some of the ground specimens are lumps of hematite that had been used for pigment, others are fine gray micaceous sandstone. Polished specimens are ones on which surfaces are not only smooth but also have a lustrous glossy appearance. Celts are elongated ground stone tools with biconvex bits and tapered or rounded butts. Often the surfaces are polished and the bits and butts may show wear from battering. Celts are generally interpreted to have functioned as axes or adzes. Palettes are relatively thin, flat cut and ground stone disks or rectangles. Typically they are made from fine gray micaceous sandstone. It has been suggested that palettes were used to grind pigments, such as hematite and limonite. A hammerstone is a rounded stone that exhibits evidence of use as a banging or striking implement. With regards to unmodified stone, these categories consist of stone that either occurs naturally in the soils of Moundville, or stone that is equivocally worked. The following appended forms detail the categories used in sorting stone.

Sheet _____ of ________

U. OF ALABAMA – EARLY MOUNDVILLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

ROUGH SORT INVENTORY

Site________________________**Provenience**____

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	COMMENTS
PLAIN POTTERY			
DECORATED POTTERY/RIMS			
SHERDLETS**			
WORKED STONE			
UNMODIFIED STONE			
DAUB/ FIRED CLAY			
SHELL			
FAUNAL BONE			
BOTANICAL*			
NONABORIGINAL			
C-14*			
HUMAN BONE*			
Miscellaneous			

* record number of samples/bags only
** record weight only
(sherdlets pass through ½ inch mesh)

SORTED BY: ________________________

DATE: _____________________________

U. OF ALABAMA – EARLY MOUNDVILLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
POTTERY TYPES

Site______________________Provenience__________________________________

TYPE	Rim	Body	TYPE	Rim	Body
Mississippi Plain			Carthage Inc/Unspecified		
Mdville Inc/ Carrollton			Mdville Eng/Cypress		
Mdville Inc/Moundville			Mdville Eng/Elliots Creek		
Mdville Inc/Snows Bend			Mdville Eng/Havana		
Mdville Inc/Oliver			Mdville Eng/Hemphill		
Mdville Inc/Unspecified			Mdville Eng/Maxwells Crossing		
Bell Plain			Mdville Eng/Middleton		
Carthage Inc/Akron			Mdville Eng/Prince Plantation		
Carthage Inc/Carthage			Mdville Eng/Stewart		
Carthage Inc/Fosters			Mdville Eng/Taylorville		
Carthage Inc/Lupton			Mdville Eng/Tuscaloosa		
Carthage Inc/Moon Lake			Mdville Eng/Wiggins		
Carthage Inc/Poole			Mdville Eng/Unspecified		
Carthage Inc/Summervill			Shell-tempered Inc/unspecified		

Baytown Plain			Mulberry Creek Cord Marked		

RESIDUAL/UNCLASSIFIED

Shell tempered			Sand/grit tempered	
Grog tempered			Other:	

OTHER CERAMIC TYPES & NON-VESSEL CERAMIC ARTIFACTS:

Continue on back

TOTAL SHELL-TEMPERED SHERDS: ______________

TOTAL GROG-TEMPERED SHERDS: ______________

TOTAL PLAIN SHERDS: ______________

TOTAL DECORATED SHERDS: ______________

TOTAL SHERDS: ______________

Analyzed by: ______________________ **Date:** ____________________

U. OF ALABAMA – EARLY MOUNDVILLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
NON-CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

Site______________________ Provenience__________________________________

FLAKED STONE	Tuscaloosa Gravel		Ft Payne Chert		Other - code on back	
	Count	Weight g.	Count	Weight g.	Count/Code	Weight g.
Primary Decort. Flake						
Secondary Decort. Flake						
Biface Thinning Flake						
Blade-like Flake						
Utilized flake						
Shatter						
Core/fragment						
Tested Pebble						
Biface /fragment						
Drill/perforator						
Microlith/drill						
Hoe						
Madison Arrow Point						
Arrow Point Preform						

Flaked Stone: Total Count ___________ Total Weight g. _______________

WORKED STONE	Sandstone HS		Sandstone FS		Greenstone GS		Other-code on back	
	Count	Wt g.	Count	Wt g.	Count	Wt g.	Count/Code	Wt g.
Abrader								
Ground								
Sawn								
Saw								
Polished Chip								
Celt/fragment								
Pallet/fragment								
Discoidal								
Hammerstone								

UNMODIFIED STONE (Code)	Count	Weight g.
Sandstone (SS)		
Sandstone, fine grey micaceous (FS)		
Sandstone, hematitic (HS)		
Conglomerate (CG)		
Hematite (pigment quality - H)		
Limonite (L)		
Pebble (quartz/chert/limestone – P)		
Cobble fragment (quartz/chert – CB)		
Petrified Wood (PW)		
Coal (CL)		
Muscovite (M)		
Galena (G)		
Greenstone (GS)		
Caulk (C)		
Fossil (F)		
Slate (S)		
Metamorphic (MT)		
Limestone (LM)		
Sedimentary (SD)		

Unmodified Stone: Total Count ______________ **Total Weight g.** ________________

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/ARTIFACTS (description, material, count, weight g.):

____

____

____

____

____

____

FLAKED STONE MATERIAL CODE: Tuscaloosa Gravel Chert (T), Quartzite (Q), Fort Payne Chert (FP), Dover Chert (D), Mill Creek Chert (MC), Coastal Plain Agate (A), Coastal Plain Chalcedony (CPC), Tallahatta Quartzite (TQ), White Chert (WC), Unidentified (U)

Analyzed by: ______________________________ Date: __________________________

U. OF ALABAMA – EARLY MOUNDVILLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
CERAMIC MODES: Diagnostic Shapes, Embellishments, Paint, Vessel Size

Site________________________Provenience__________________________________

SHAPE	Count	Comments
Collar, Jar		
Handle, Jar		
TOTAL JAR		
Rim, Flaring-Rim Bowl		
Rim, Short-Neck Bowl		
Rim, Plate		
Rim, Eccentric Bowl		
Other Bowl		
TOTAL BOWL		
Corner Point, Bottle		
Pedestal Base, Bottle		
Slab Base, Bottle		
TOTAL BOTTLE		
EMBELLISHMENT		
Beaded Rim		
Beaded Shoulder		
Cutout Rim		
Folded Rim		
Folded-Flattened Rim		
Gadrooning		
Horizontal Lug		
Indentation		
Notched Lip		
Notched Everted Lip		
Scalloped Rim		
Vertical Lug		
Frog Effigy Features		

PAINTED	Count	Comments
Red Filmed Exterior		
Red Filmed Interior		
White Filmed		
Red on White	List a-e modes:	
White on Red	List f-g modes:	
Red on Buff		
Negative Painted	List a-c modes:	
Hemagraved		

VESSEL SIZE:

VESSEL SHAPE	POTTERY TYPE	RIM DIAMETER (CM)

Analyzed by: ______________________________ **Date:** _________________________

APPENDIX B

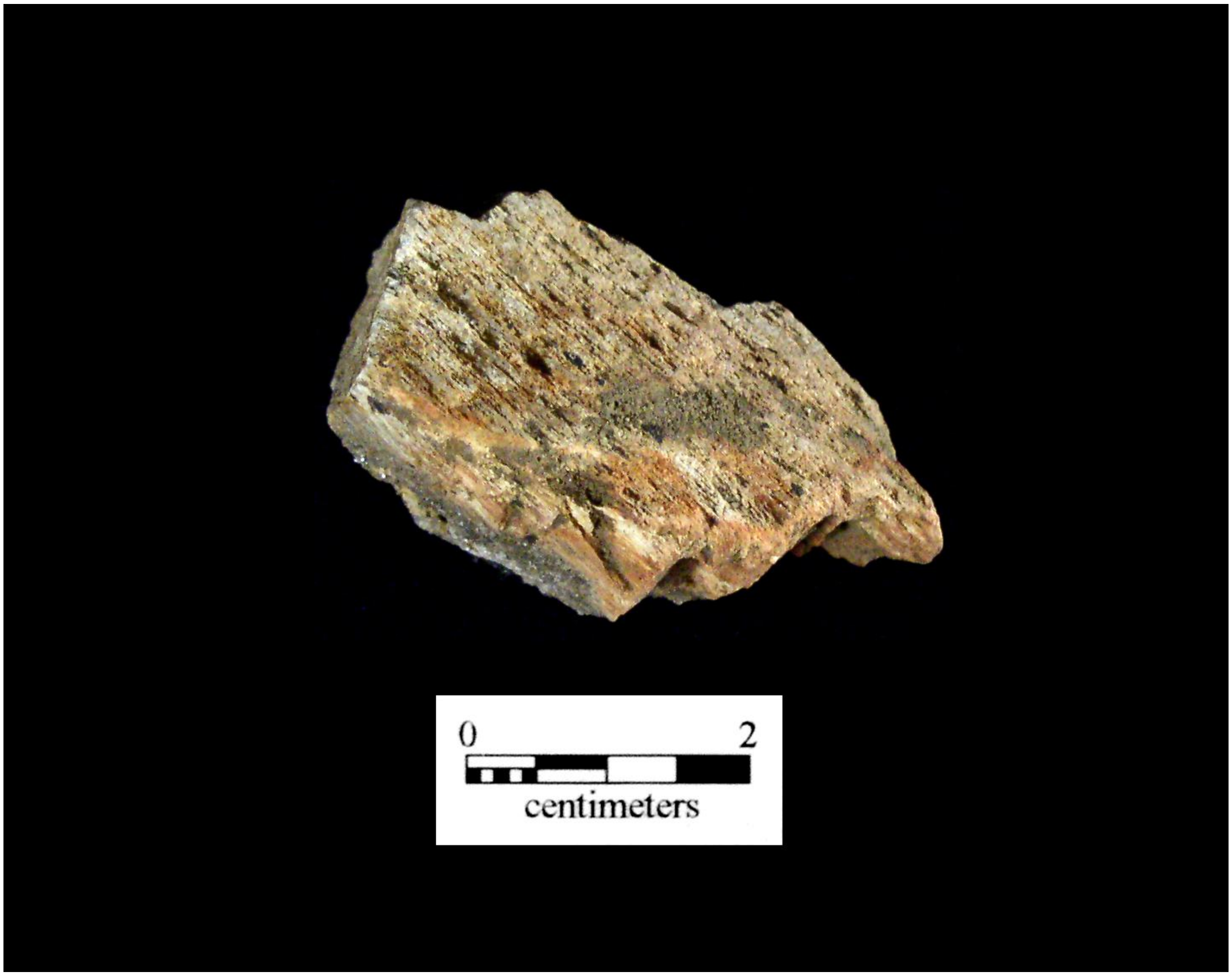

Figure 69. South of Mound R Petrified Wood Fragment.

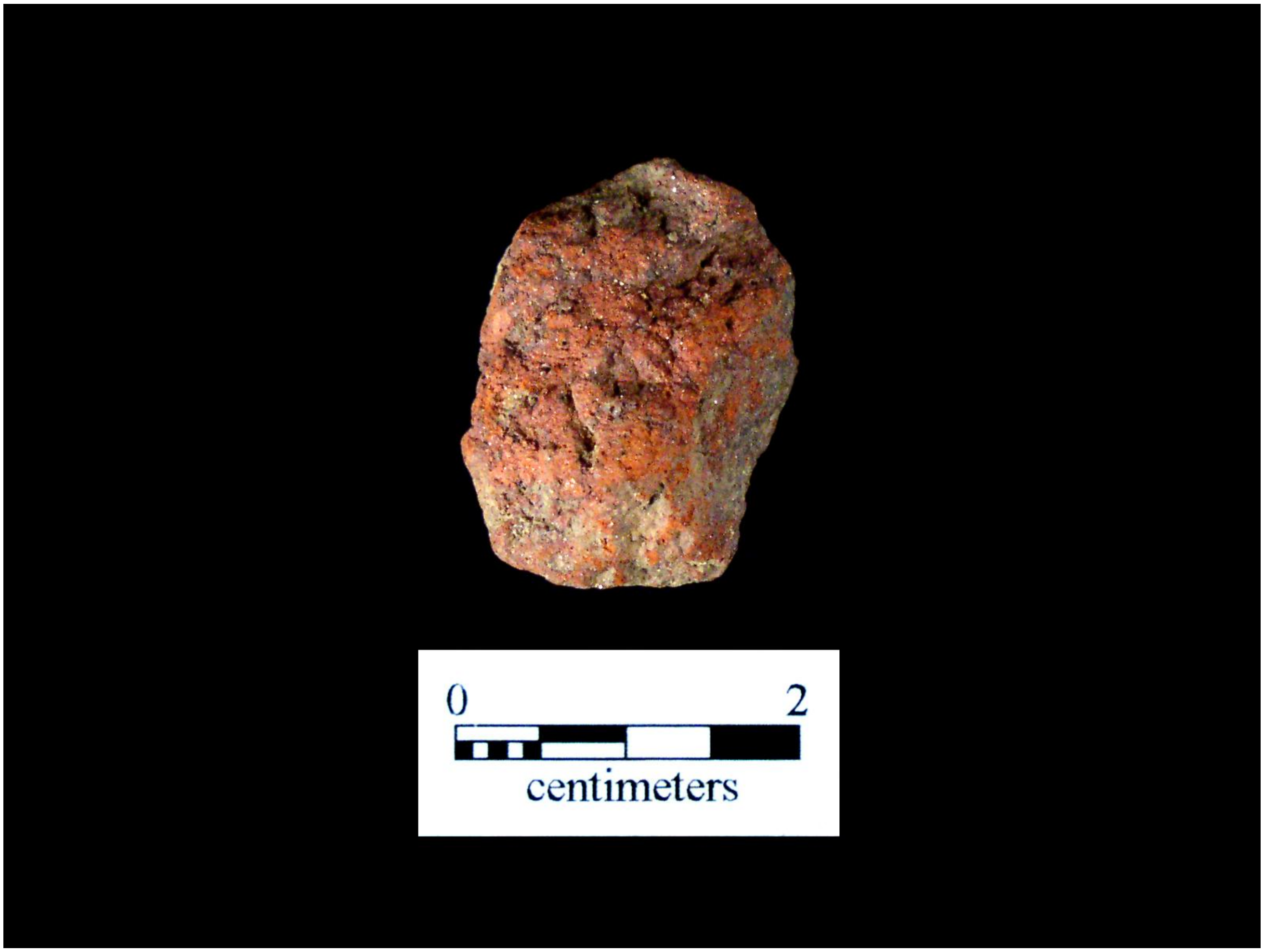

Figure 70. South of Mound R Pigment Quality Hematite.

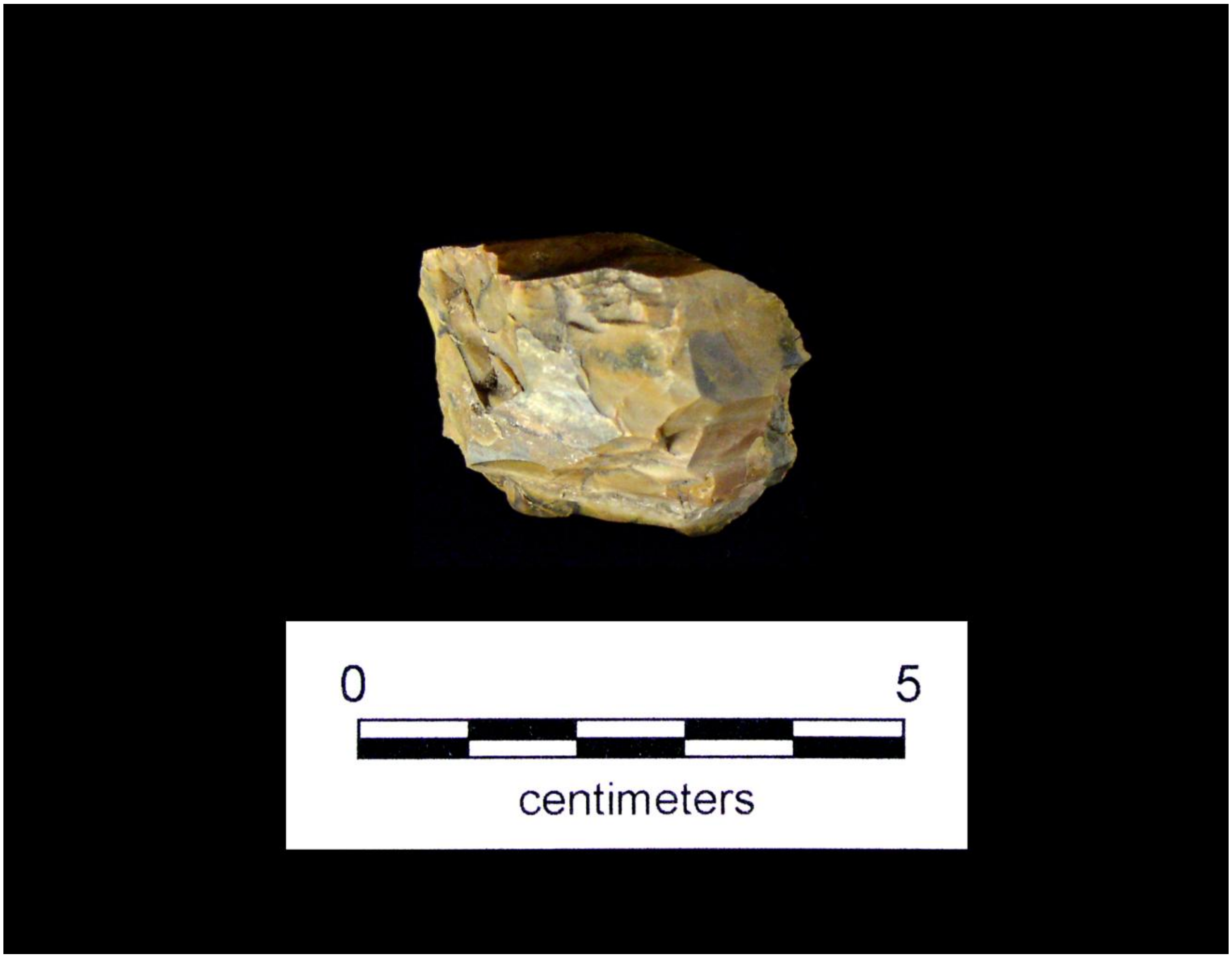

Figure 71. South of Mound R Tuscalosa Gravel Core Fragment.

Figure 72. South of Mound R Quartzite Primary Flake.

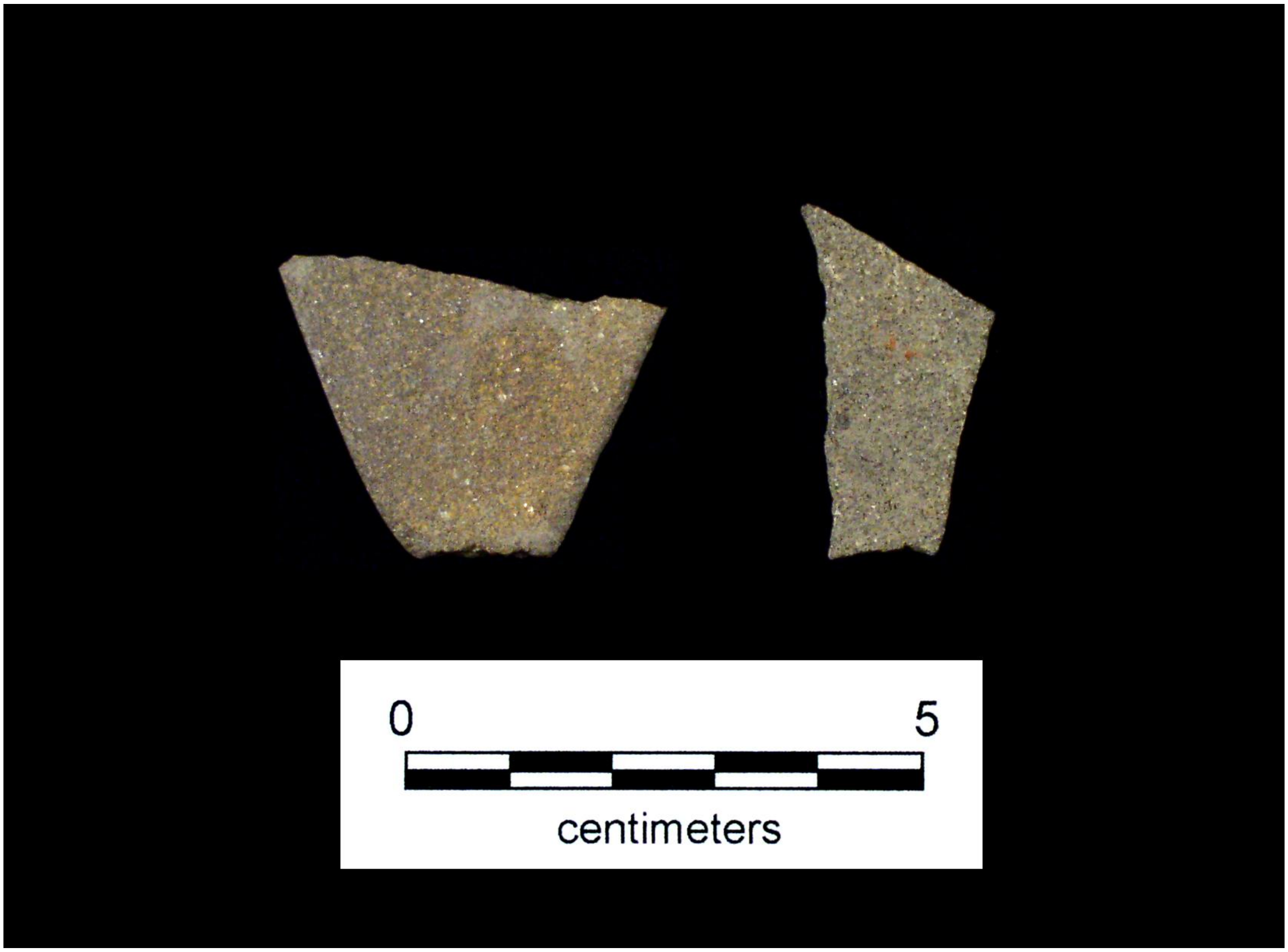

Figure 73. South of Mound R Sandstone Saw Fragments.

Figure 74. South of Mound R Polished Greenstone Chip.

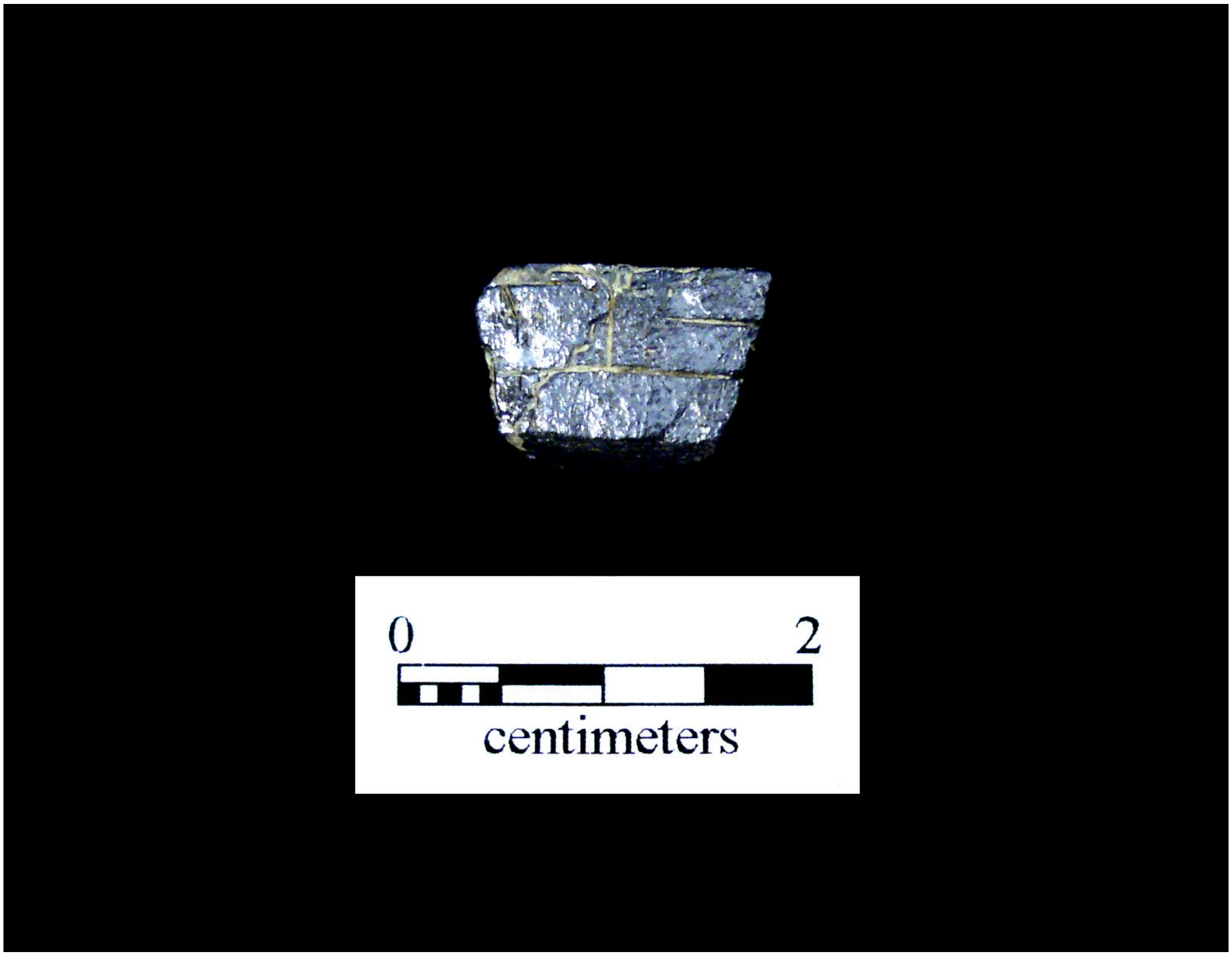

Figure 75. South of Mound R Galena Cube.

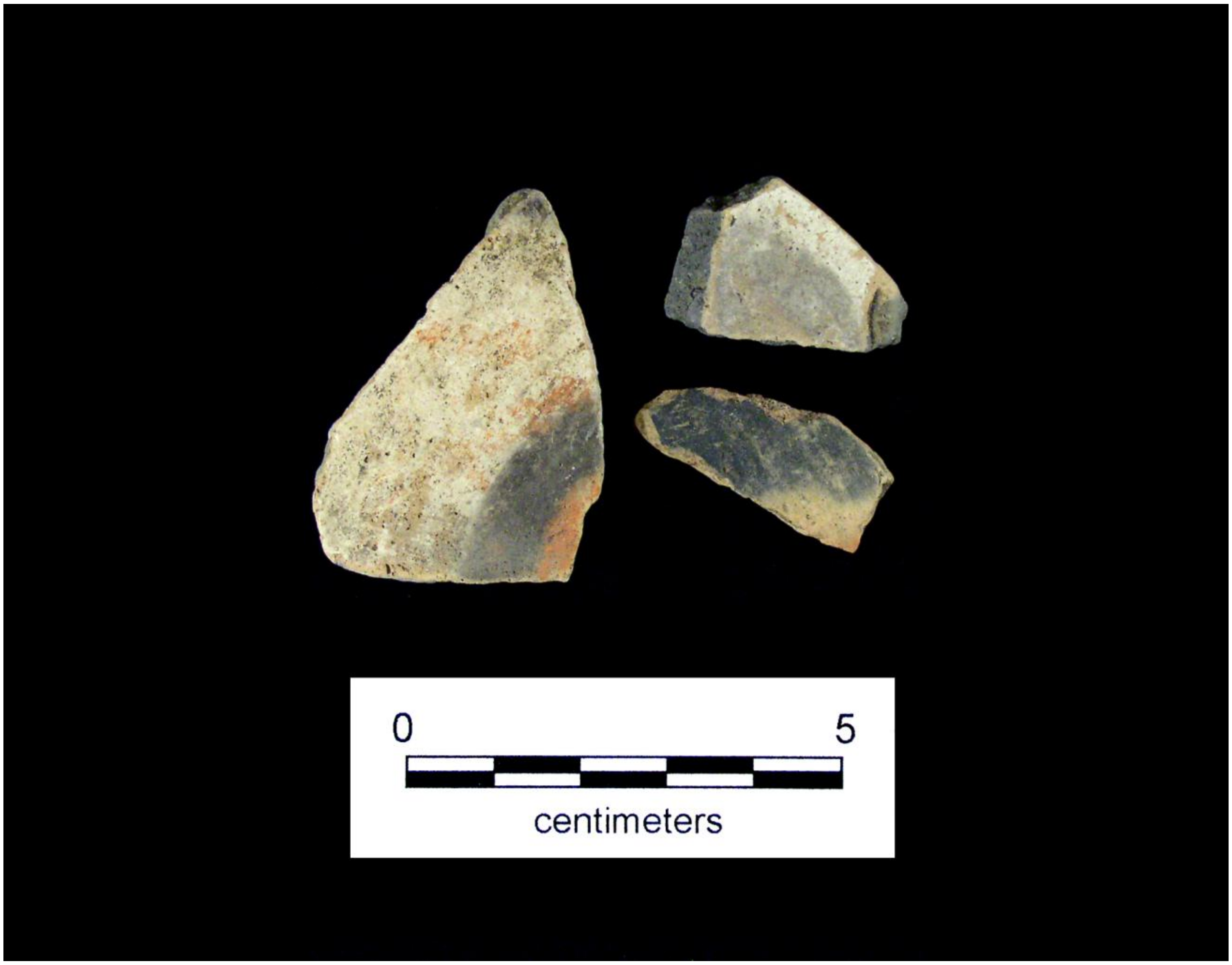

Figure 76. South of Mound R Red and Black Paint on White Slip Sherds.

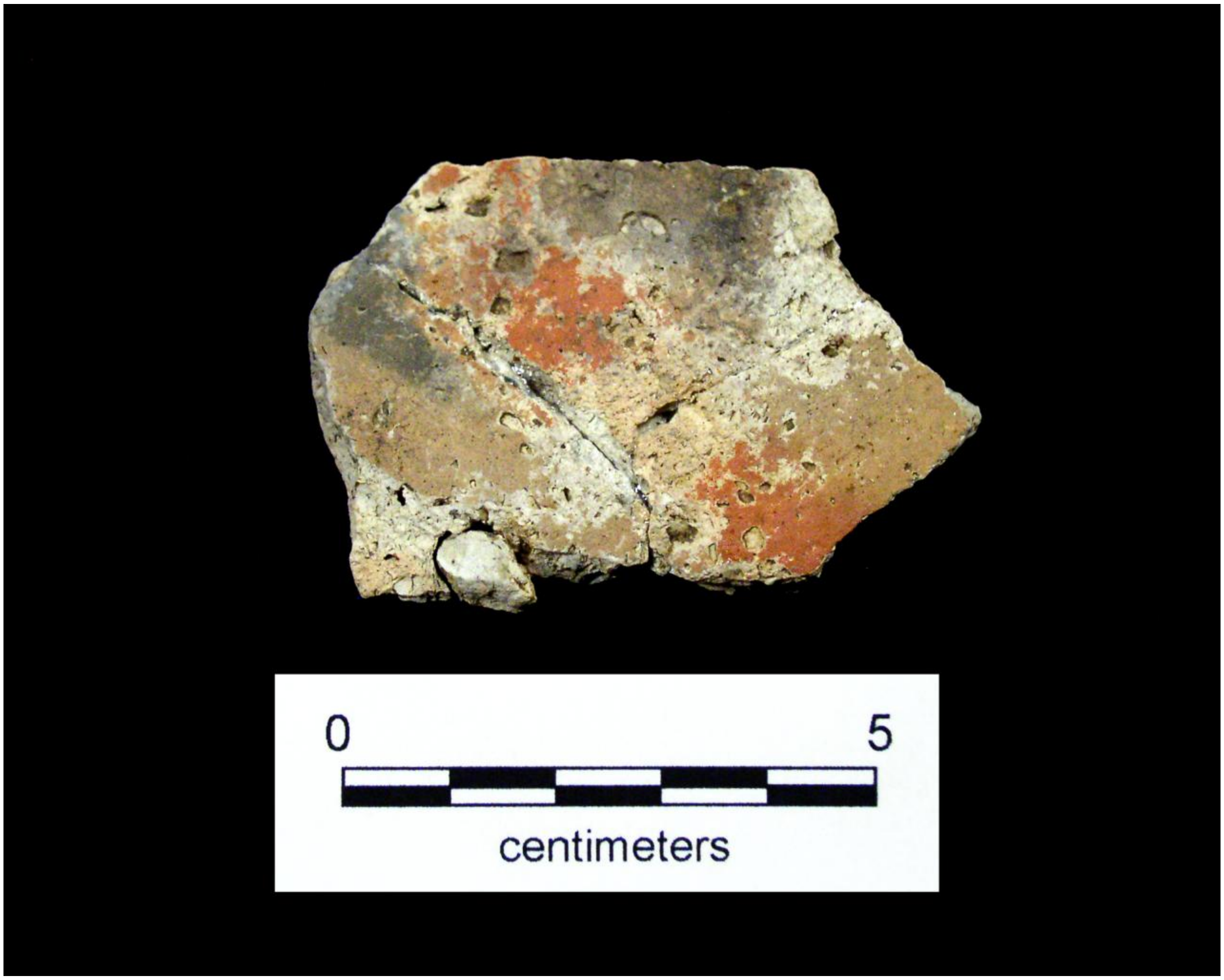

Figure 77. South of Mound R Red and Black on White Slip Sherd.

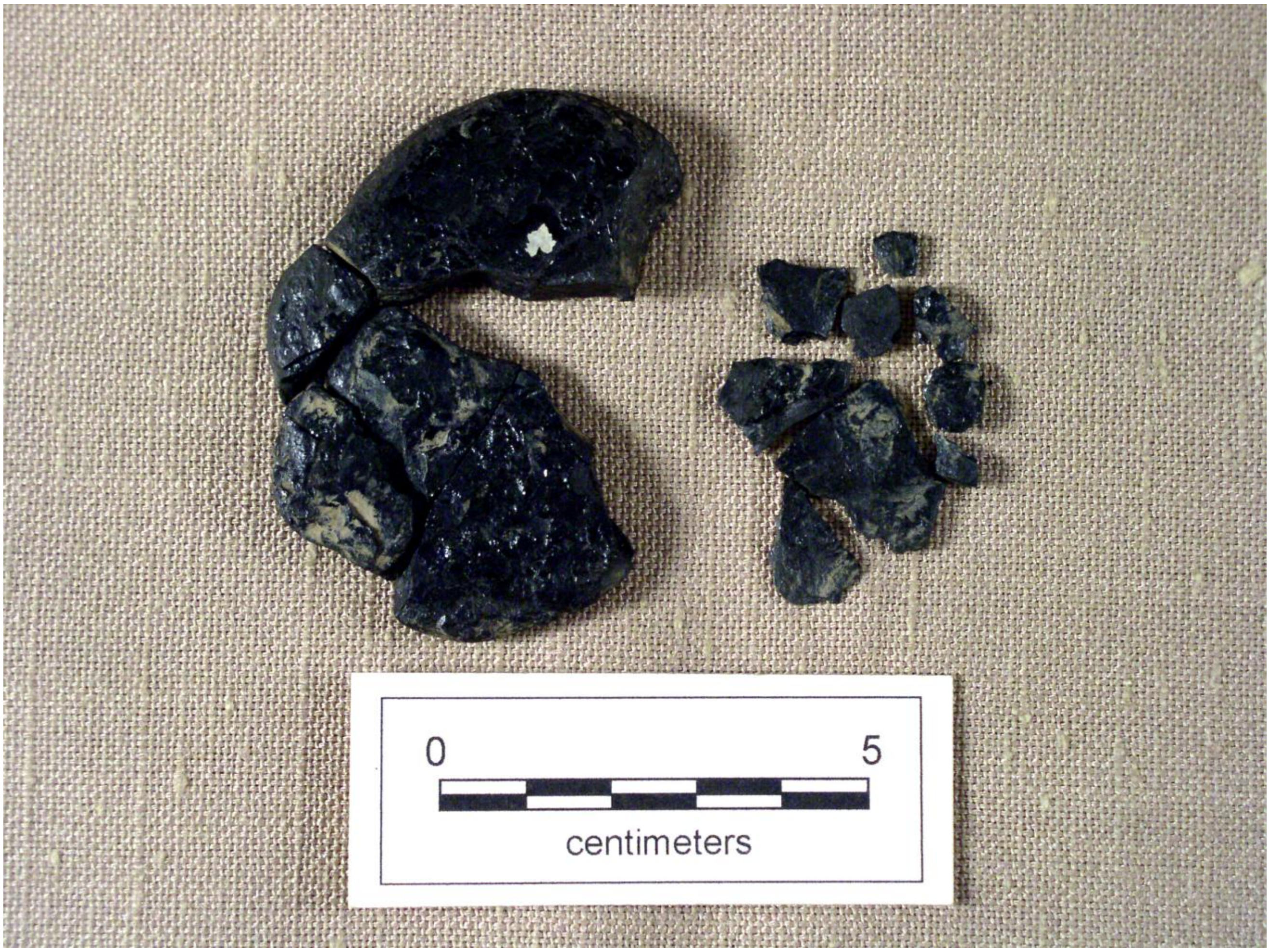

Figure 78. South of Mound R Coal Pendant Fragment.

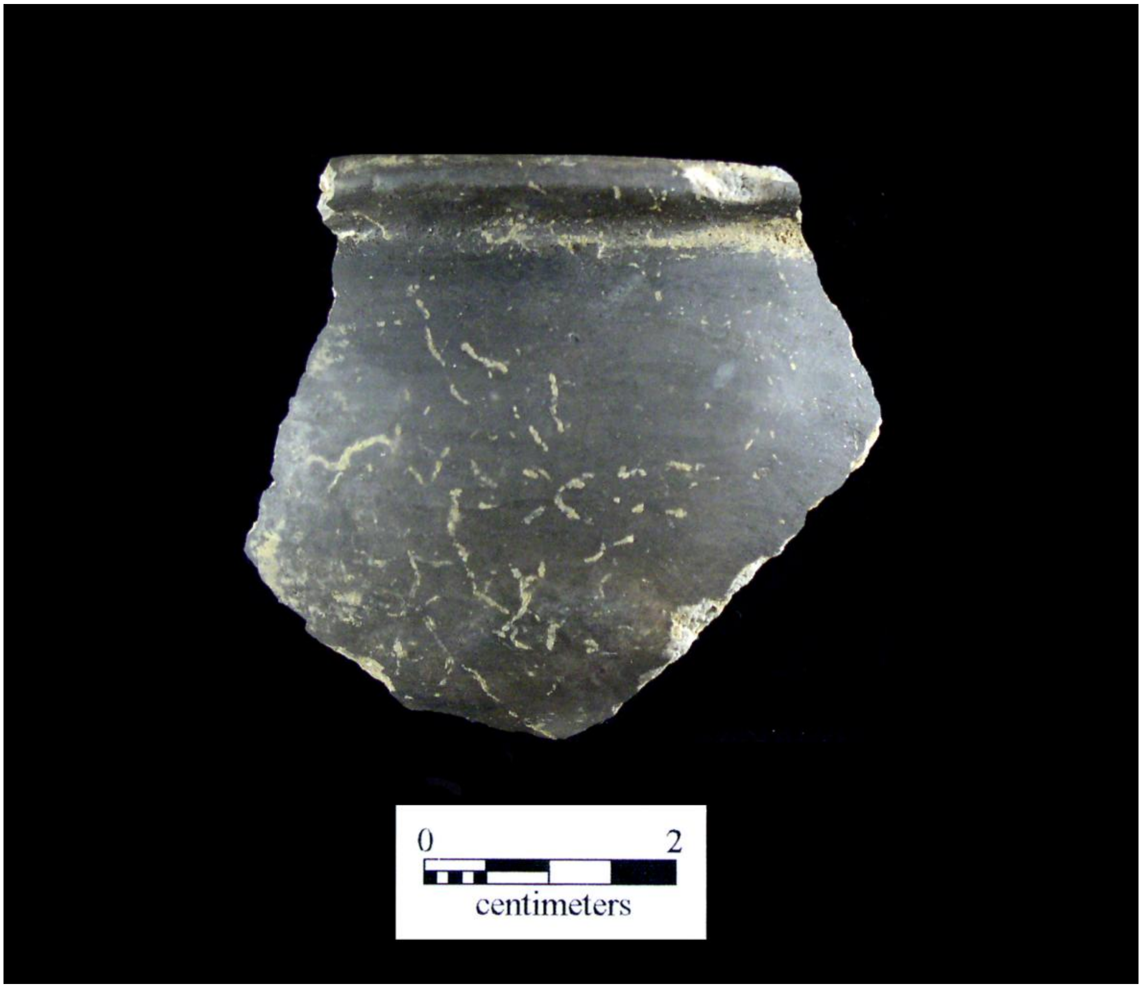

Figure 79. South of Mound R Bell Plain.

Figure 80. South of Mound R Black on White Sherds.

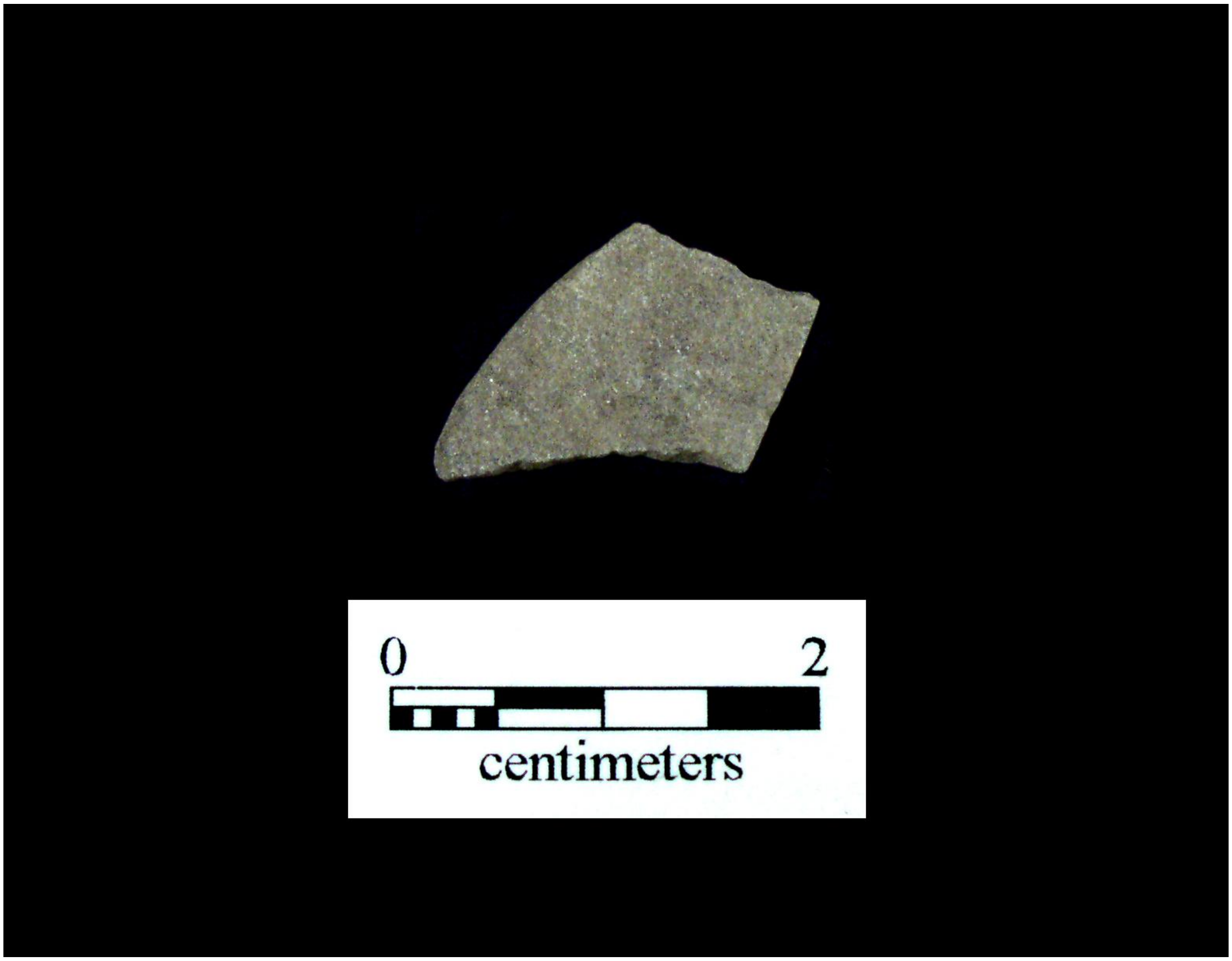

Figure 81. West of Mound M Ground Fine Gray Micaceous Sandstone.

Figure 82. West of Mound M Moundville Engraved *var. Tuscaloosa*.

Figure 83. West of Mound M Sandstone Abrader.

Figure 84. West of Mound M Greenstone Celt Fragment.

Figure 85. West of Mound M Greenstone Celt Fragment, Additional View.

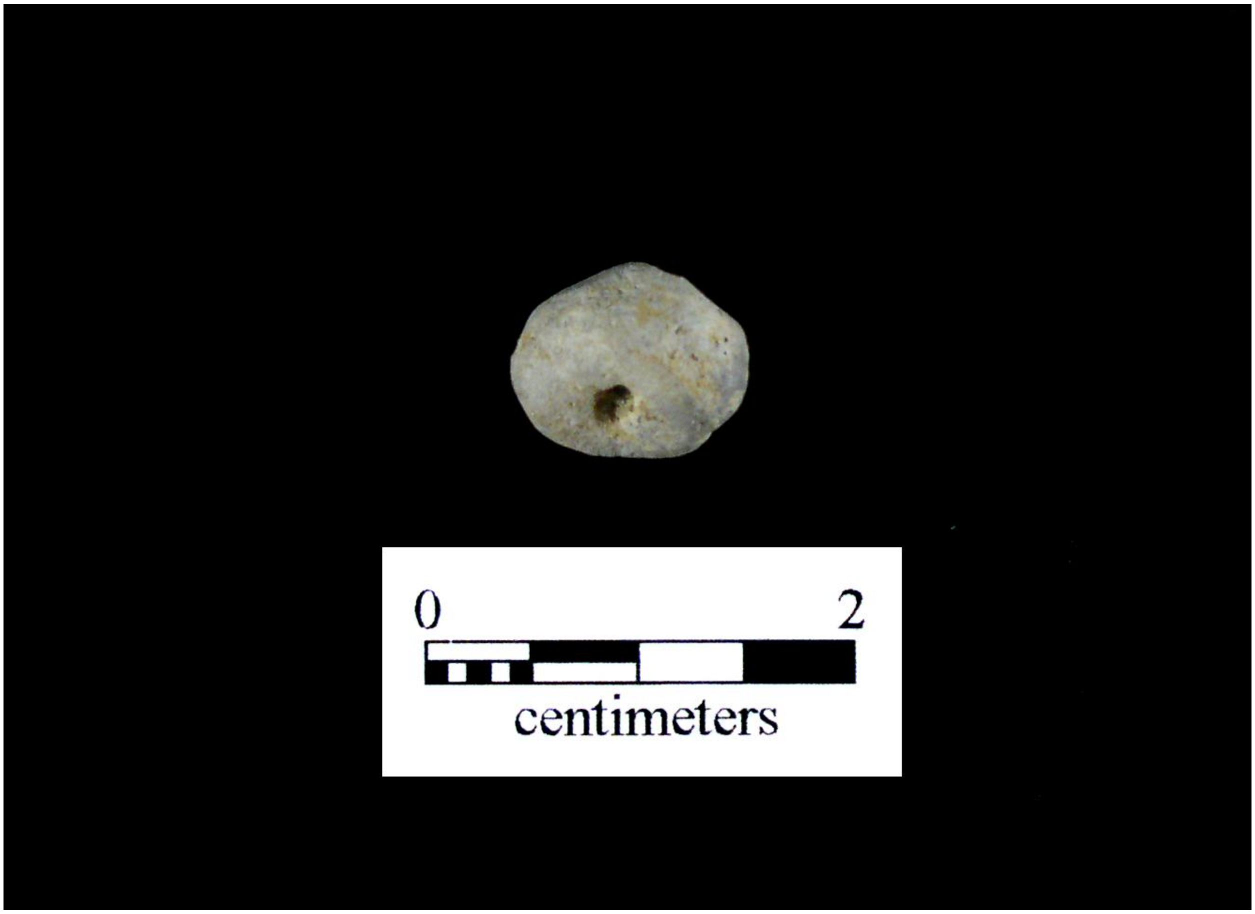

Figure 86. West of Mound M Ceramic Bead.

Figure 87. West of Mound M Fort Payne Chert Blade-like Flake.

Figure 88. West of Mound M Fort Payne Chert Secondary Flakes.

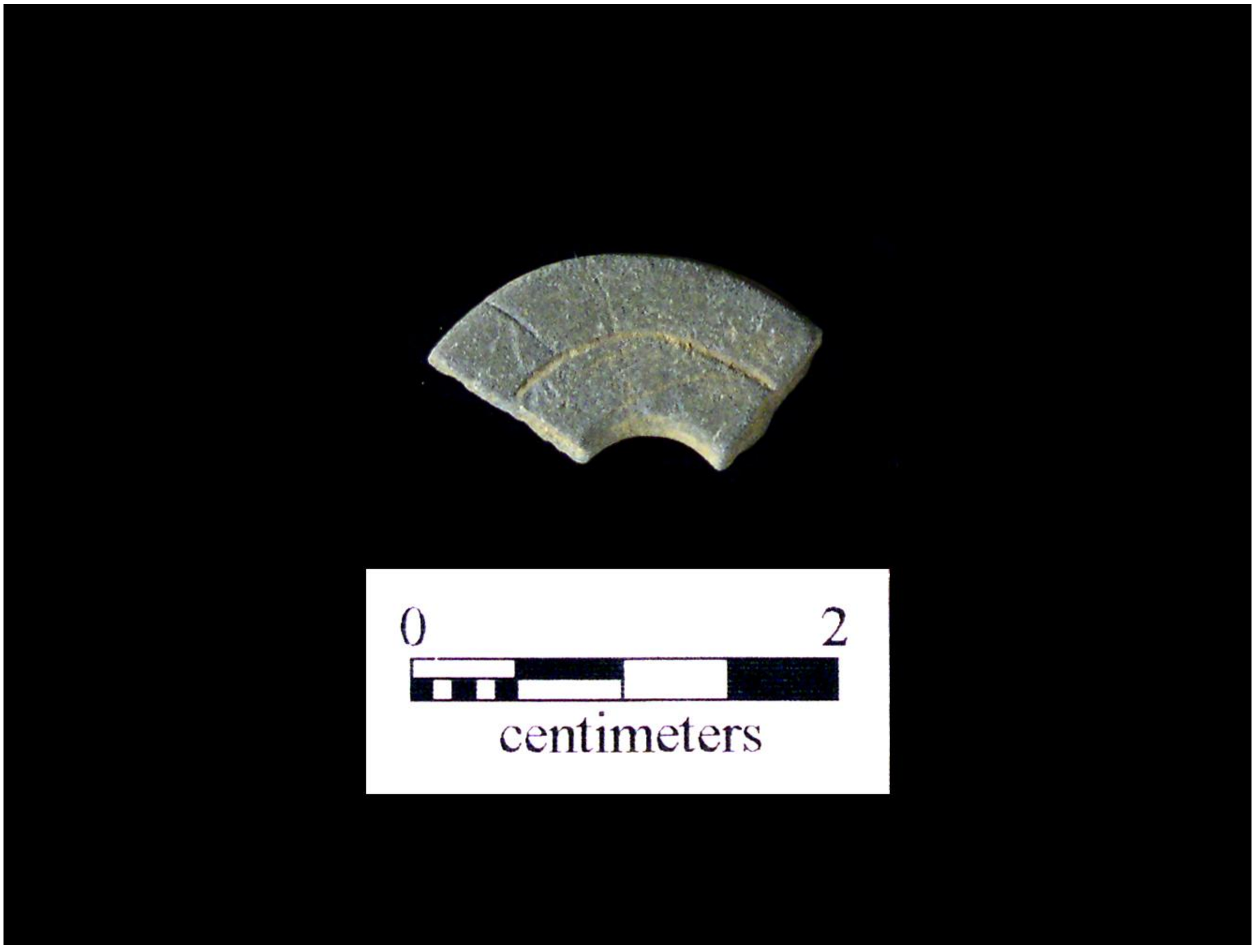

Figure 89. West of Mound M Fine Grey Micaceous Sandstone Pendant Fragment.

Figure 90. West of Mound M Rattlesnake Rattle Burnished Ceramic Effigy.

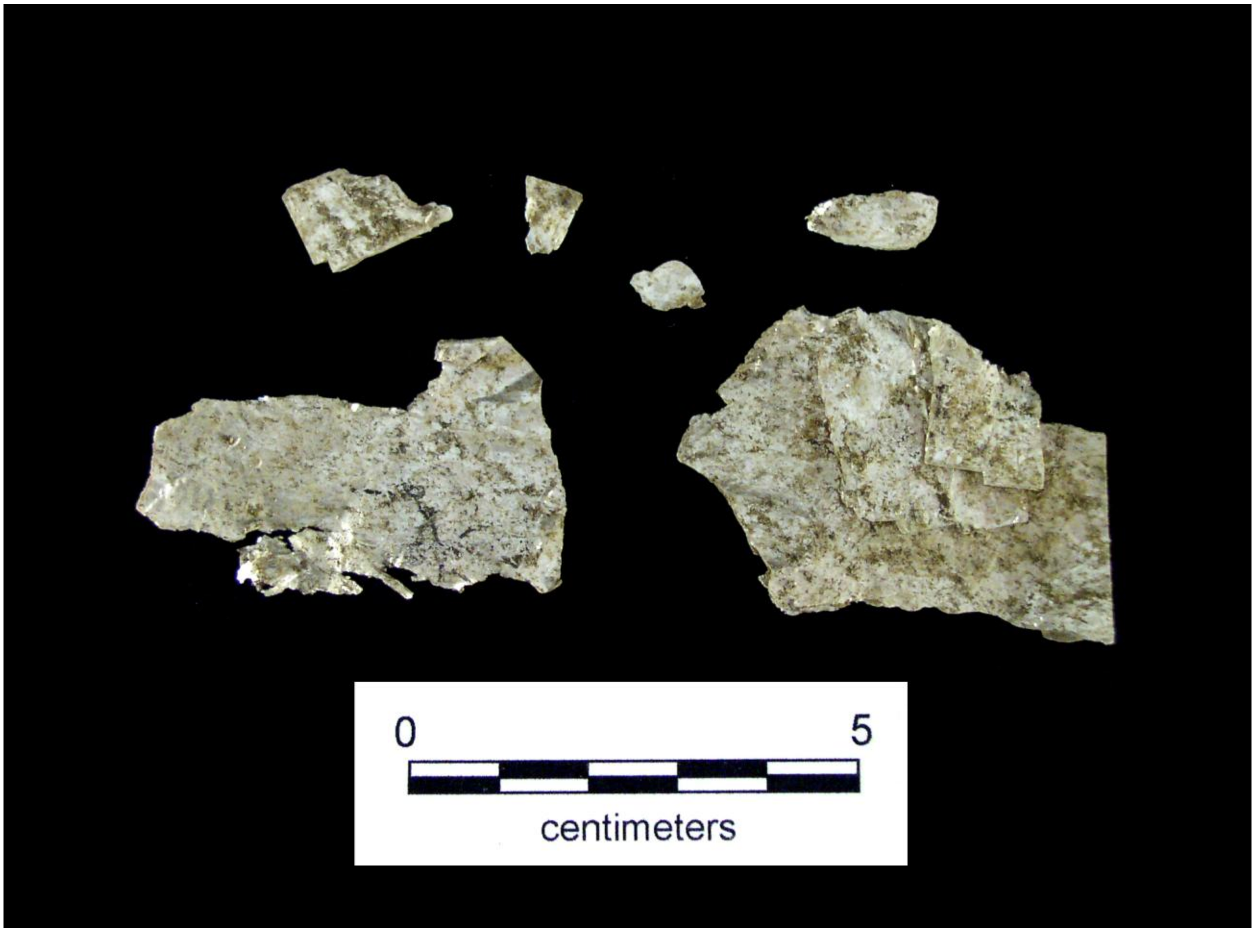

Figure 91. West of Mound M Mica Sheets and Fragments.

Figure 92. West of Mound M Mississippi Plain Oversize Jar Fragment.

Figure 93. West of Mound M Stone Pipe Bowl Fragment.

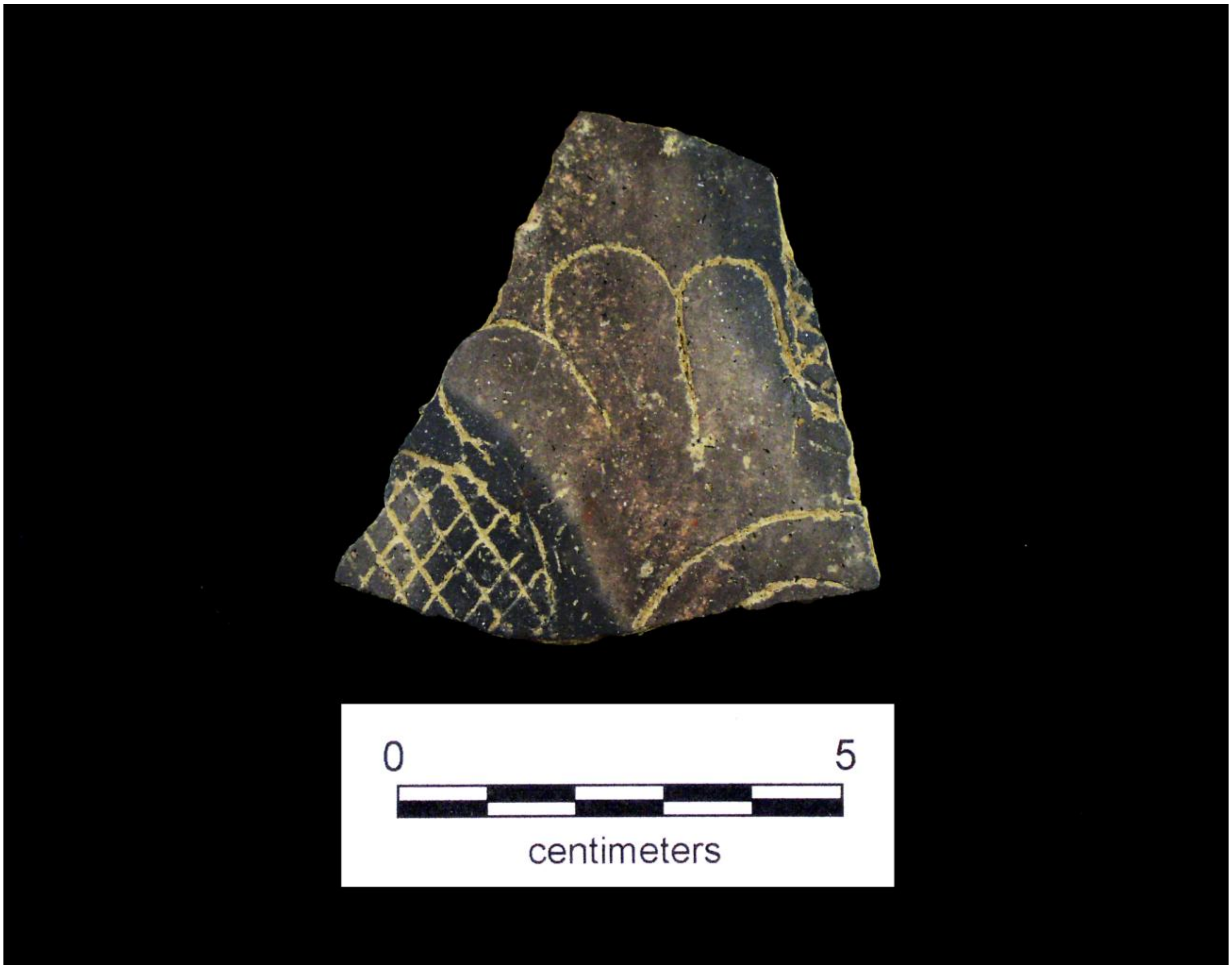

Figure 94. West of Mound M Moundville Engraved *var. Hemphill,* Center Symbols and Bands Theme.

Figure 95. Mounds J and K Tuscaloosa Gravel Arrow Points and Fragment.

Figure 96. Mounds J and K Carthage Incised *var. Moon Lake*.

Figure 97. Mounds J and K Mississippi Plain Jar Collar.

Figure 98. Mounds J and K Ceramic Discoidal.

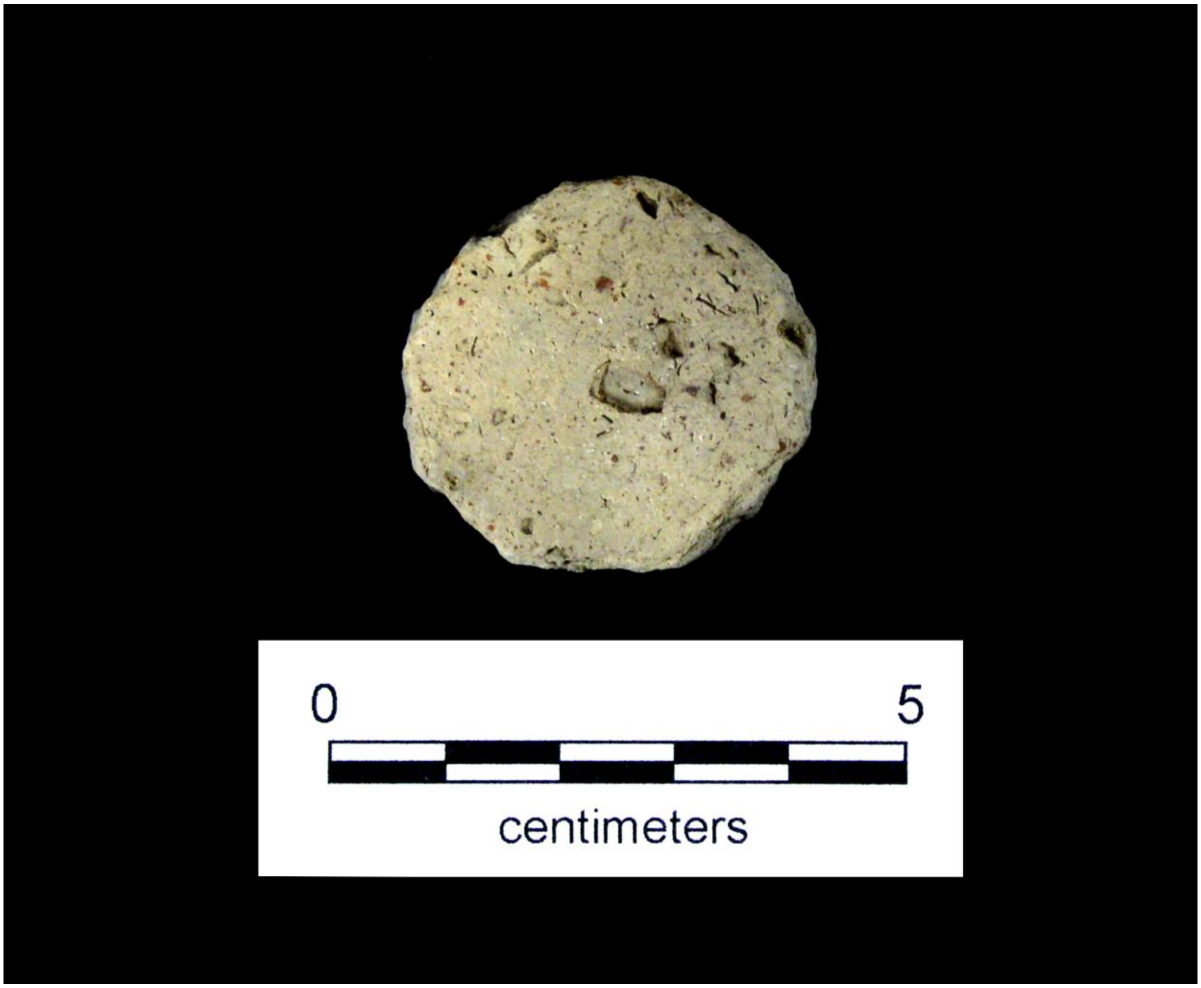

Figure 99. Mounds J and K Ceramic Discoidal, Alternate View.

Figure 100. Mounds J and K Ground Fine Grey Micaceous Sandstone Fragment.

Figure 101. JAM Excavations Mississippi Plain Jar Collar.

Figure 102. JAM Excavations Fort Payne Chert Perforator/Drill.

Figure 103. JAM Excavations Polished Greenstone Chip.

Figure 104. JAM Excavations Fired Clay Lump.

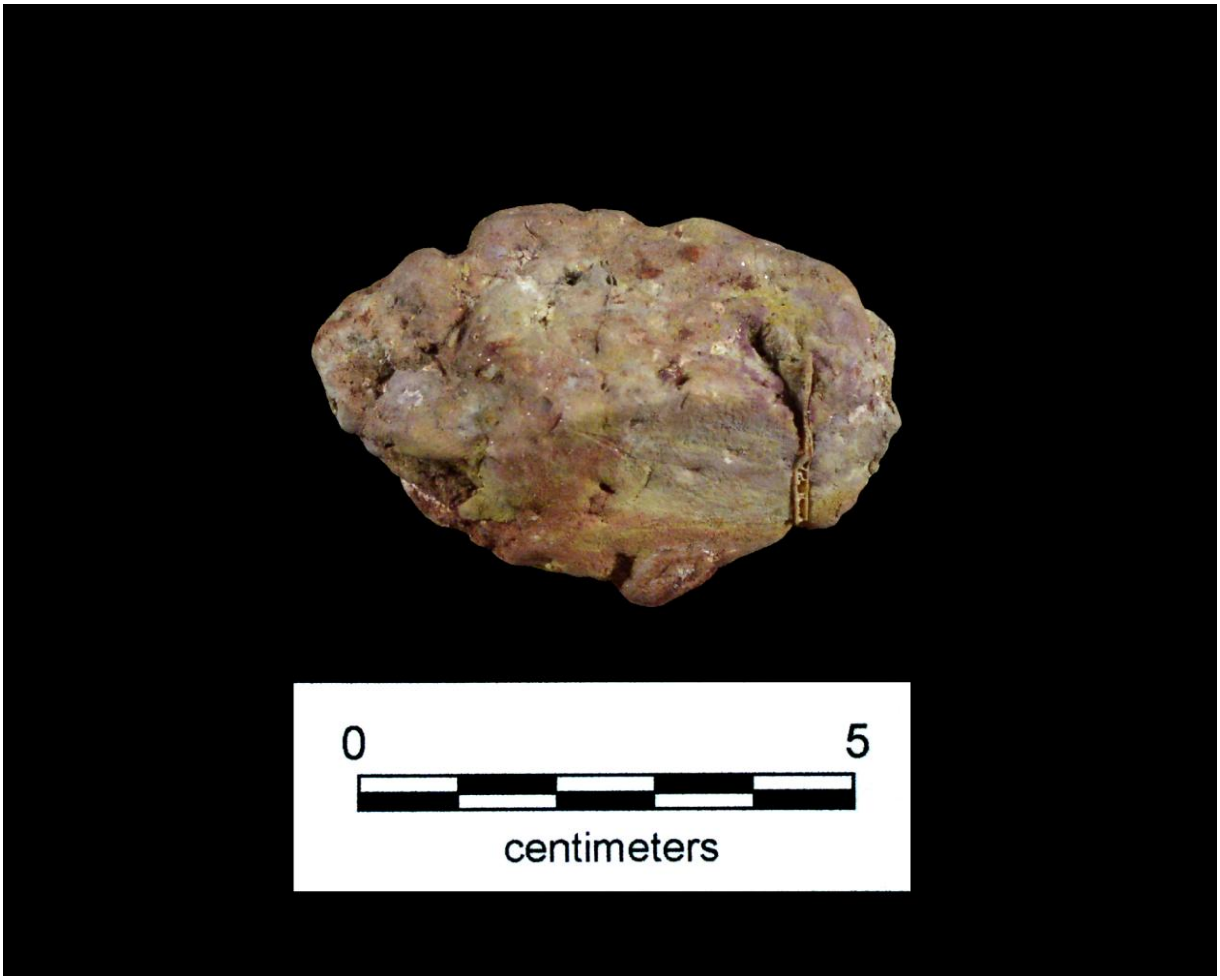

Figure 105. JAM Excavations Fired Clay Lump with Faunal Bone Inclusion.

Figure 106. JAM Excavations Fort Payne Chert Core Fragment.

Figure 107. JAM Excavations Moundville Engraved *var. Snows Bend*.

Figure 108. JAM Excavations Quartzite Arrow Point Fragment.

Figure 109. JAM Excavations Mica Sheets.

Figure 110. JAM Excavations Fort Payne Chert Primary Flake.

APPENDIX C

N1500 E600 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight
N1585 E695	4	7.6
N1595 E695		

N1500 E700 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight
N1555 E705		1	0.2				1	0.5
N1565 E705			1	0.5				
N1535 E715	1	0.4	1	4.1				
N1545 E715					1	0.8		
N1565 E715	1	1			1	0.3		
N1575 E715			1	0.2				
N1555 E735					2	0.5		
N1585 E735					1	0.4		
N1535 E745					1	0.4		
N1575 E745					1	0.2		
N1545 E755					1	0.4		

N1500 E700 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel and Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	T Core/ Frag. Count	T Core/ Frag. Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Biface Fragment Count	T Biface Fragment Weight	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Biface Thinning Flake Count	FP Biface Thinning Flake Weight
N1545 E725					2	1.4				
N1595 E715	1	0.3								
N1575 E725							1	0.3	1	0.3
N1555 E735			1	0.8						
N1575 E755			1	1.1						

N1500 E1000 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight	T Core/ Frag. Count	T Core/ Frag. Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight
N1535 E1065			1	0.3						
N1545 E1065			1	0.2			1	7.6		
N1555 E1055							1	14.2	1	3.5
N1555 E1065			1	0.2					4	4.3
N1565 E1005			1	0.4						
N1565 E1055	1	0.3								
N1575 E1045			2	0.3						
N1585 E1035	1	0.3								
N1585 E1045			2	1						
N1585 E1085					1	0.2				
N1595 E1095					1	0.5				

N1500 E1000 STP Fort Payne Chert and Quartzite.

Provenience	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Q Primary Decort. Flake Count	Q Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Q Biface Thinning Flake Count	Q Biface Thinning Flake Weight
N1535 E1085					1	2.3		
N1555 E1065	1	0.7						
N1565 E1025							1	0.7
N1585 E1085					1	0.8		
N1595 E1055	1	1.5						
N1595 E1095			1	0.2				

N1600 E600 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Core/ Frag. Count	T Core/ Frag. Weight	T Drill/per -forator Count	T Drill/per-forator Weight
N1665 E615					1	0.5				
N1645 E625	1	0.3								
N1665 E625	1	10.8								
N1615 E635					1	1				
N1645 E635	2	10.7	1	0.4						
N1685 E635	1	1.8								
N1605 E645	1	0.4								
N1605 E655					2	1				
N1685 E655			1	1.4						
N1665 E665	1	0.2								
N1605 E675			1	1.5						
N1655 E675							1	0.8		
N1605 E685			1	0.7						

N1655 E695	2	1.9								
N1675 E695									1	2.4

N1600 E600 Tuscaloosa Gravel and Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	T Madison Arrow Point Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Biface Thinning Flake Count	FP Biface Thinning Flake Weight
N1655 E605					1	2.5		
N1685 E635			1	2.2				
N1605 E645					1	0.4		
N1605 E655							1	0.9
N1605 E665					2	1.1		
N1655 E665			1	1	1	1.6		
N1605 E685	1	1.6						
N1695 E695					1	0.9		

N1600 E600 STP Fort Payne Chert and Quartzite.

Provenience	FP Utilized Flake Count	FP Utilized Flake Weight	FP Core/Fragment Weight	FP Drill/perforator Count	FP Drill/perforator Weight	Q Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Q Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N1675 E635	1	0.5					
N1665 E675				1	2.7		
N1675 E675			7				
N1675 E695						1	0.6

N1600 E700 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Biface Thinning Flake Count	T Biface Thinning Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight
N1615 E715							2	0.8
N1695 E735	1	11			1	0.5		
N1695 E755							5	1.6
N1675 E765	1	0.6						
N1675 E795			1	0.2				
N1685 E795					1	0.3		

N1600 E700 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel and Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Biface Frag. Count	T Biface Frag. Weight	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N1695 E725			1	1						
N1685 E755	1	1.6								
N1695 E755					1	6.8				
N1665 E775							1	1	1	0.2
N1665 E785			1	1						
N1695 E695			1	1						

N1600 E700 STP Fort Payne Chert and Coastal Plain Agate.

Provenience	FP Biface Thinning Flake Count	FP Biface Thinning Flake Weight	FP Blade-like Flake Count	FP Blade-like Flake Weight	A Primary Decort. Flake Count	A Primary Decort. Flake Weight	A Tested Pebble Count	A Tested Pebble Weight
N1605 E705					1	0.1		
N1665 E715							1	10.9
N1665 E775	1	0.2						
N1695 E695			1	1				

N1600 E1000 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Core/ Frag. Count	T Core/ Frag. Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight
N1605 E1005									1	1.4
N1605 E1015							1	12.3		
N1625 E1065									2	4.3
N1635 E1065	1	0.3								
N1645 E1025									2	2.7
N1645 E1055									1	2.3
N1645 E1095			1	0.2					1	1.1
N1655 E1045									3	8.7
N1655 E1055					1	1				
N1655 E1065	3	1.2	8	12.9						
N1655 E1095	1	0.1	2	1.9						
N1665 E1095	2	5								
N1675 E1055									1	2.3
N1685 E1035	1	0.7								
N1695 E1045									1	3.4

N1600 E1000 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel and Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	T Madison Arrow Point Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N1635 E1065			1	0.3		
N1645 E1095					1	0.3
N1635 E1085					1	3
N1695 E1045	1	1.1				

N1600 E1000 STP Fort Payne Chert and Quartzite.

Provenience	FP Shatter Count	FP Shatter Weight	Q Primary Decort. Flake Count	Q Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Q Shatter Count	Q Shatter Weight
N1625 E1035					1	1.1
N1645 E1075			2	0.6		
N1665 E1065	1	2.7				
N1675 E1015			1	1.2		
N1695 E1005					1	1.8

N1700 E600 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight
N1715 E605	1	1.2						
N1765 E605	1	0.7						
N1775 E605	2	2.6						
N1795 E605	1	3.3						
N1765 E615							1	0.1
N1705 E625							1	0.3
N1765 E635	1	3						
N1785 E655							1	0.4
N1765 E665			1	0.3				
N1705 E675	2	1.3	2	3.8				
N1715 E675					2	2.4		
N1745 E675			1	0.1				
N1765 E675	2	1.2						

N1700 E600 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Core/ Frag. Count	T Core/ Frag. Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Biface Fragment Count	T Biface Fragment Weight	T Drill/perforator Count	T Drill/perforator Weight
N1775 E605			2	3.1				
N1755 E625			1	10.1				
N1785 E625	1	3.8						
N1725 E635					2	10.4		
N1765 E645			1	0.4				
N1705 E655	1	10.2						
N1715 E655			1	13				
N1755 E655	1	6.8						
N1705 E665							1	0.8
N1705 E675			1	0.4				
N1715 E675	1	0.9						
N1715 E695	1	10.6						

N1700 E600 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel and Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	T Madison Arrow Point Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight
N1735 E605							1 Quartz	0.1
N1705 E645			1	0.2				
N1705 E675	1	0.7						
N1725 E675					1	0.6		
N1765 E675					1	0.2		

N1700 E700 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight
N1715 E725			1	0.2		
N1785 E725					1	0.3
N1715 E735					1	0.7
N1725 E735			1	5.2		
N1715 E745					1	0.4
N1735 E745			1	0.5		
N1745 E745					1	0.6
N1775 E745			1	0.4		
N1705 E755	1	2.3			1	0.4
N1725 E755					1	0.2
N1735 E755					2	0.4
N1765 E755					2	0.5
N1775 E755	1	0.4				
N1715 E775					1	0.3
N1725 E775	1	1				
N1755 E775	1	0.1				
N1765 E775					1	0.2
N1775 E775					1	0.6
N1785 E775					1	0.5
N1715 E785			1	0.2		
N1795 E785					1	0.3

N1700 E700 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Core/Frag. Count	T Core/Frag. Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Madison Arrow Point Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight
N1725 E735	1	5.2				
N1735 E745	1	10				
N1705 E755	1	4.2			1	1
N1735 E755			2	2.4		
N1715 E775			2	1.5		
N1775 E775			2	8.4		

N2100 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Core/Frag. Count	T Core/Frag. Weight
N2100 E700	3	2.4	1	2.3			2	22.2
N2102 E800	1	1.1						
N2105 E790							1	9.2
N2106 E770			1	0.5				
N2118 E760					1	1.6	2	25.7
N2127 E760	1	2.5						

N2100 STP Tuscaloosa Gravel and Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Madison Arrow Point Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N2100 E700					1	6.9	1	0.5
N2102 E780	1	26.7						
N2102 E820	1	1.8						
N2122 E840	1	0.3						
N2125 E770			1	1.1				
N2125 E810	1	0.7						
N2127 E760							1	0.4
N2132 E760	1	3.8						
N2133 E770	2	7.1						
N2135 E790	2	2.9						

N2100 STP Fort Payne Chert and Quartzite.

Provenience	FP Core/Fragment Count	FP Core/Fragment Weight	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Tested Pebble Count	Tested Pebble Weight
N2100 E700			1	0.2	1	19.2
N2115 E790	1	2.2				

N1566 E1005 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Shatter Count	Shatter Weight	Core/Fragment Count	Core/Fragment Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	2	0.9	1	0.3				
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			2	0.5			2	34
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			4	0.5				
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	1	0.6	1	0.3				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			1	0.3				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	0.2	1.2					
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	0.3						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2								
N1566 E1005 Lot 2					1	1.5		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			1	0.3				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2								
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			1	0.3				
N1566 E1005 Lot 3					1	0.2		
N1566 E1005 Lot 3			1	1				
N1566 E1005 Lot 3					1	0.4		
N1566 E1005 Lot 6			1	0.1				
N1566 E1005 Lot 6							1	7

N1566 E1005 Heavy Fraction Flotation Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Biface Fragment Count	T Biface Fragment Weight	T Microlith/drill Count	T Microlith/drill Weight	T Madison Arrow Point Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight	T Arrow Point Frag Count	T Arrow Point Frag Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	1	2.1			5	6.1		
N1566 E1005 Lot 1					1	0.9		
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			1	1.2				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2							1	0.9

N1566 E1005 Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Blade-like Flake Count	FP Blade-like Flake Weight	FP Shatter Count	FP Shatter Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	1	1.7	1	0.8		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	0.9				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2					1	0.1
N1566 E1005 Lot 3					1	0.5

N1566 E1005 Heavy Fraction Flotation Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	Core/Fragment Count	Core/Fragment Weight	Drill/perforator Count	Drill/perforator Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	1	13.9		
N1566 E1005 Lot 3			1	0.5

N1566 E1005 Coastal Plain Agate and Rose Quartz.

Provenience	A Secondary Decort.	A Secondary Decort. Flake	R Core/Fragment	R Core/Fragment
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			1	6.9
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	2		

N1685 E1038 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 1					3	1		
N1685E1038 Lot 2	1	0.8	1	0.5			1	0.5
N1685E1038 Lot 3	1	0.7	1	0.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 4			3	3.7			2	1.5
N1685E1038 Lot 5			2	1.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 6							2	3.3
N1685E1038 Lot 7	1	0.4						
N1685E1038 Lot 11			1	0.5				
N1685E1038 Lot 12			5	4.4				
N1685E1038 Lot 13	1	0.2						

N1685 E1038 Heavy Fraction Flotation Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Core/Fragment Count	T Core/Fragment Weight	T Madison Arrow Point Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 4			1	1.4
N1685E1038 Lot 5			2	2.8
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	54.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	27.6		

N1685 E1038 Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Blade-like Flake Count	FP Blade-like Flake Weight	FP Madison Arrow Point	FP Arrow Point Preform
N1685E1038 Lot 1	1	1.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 2			1	5.9				
N1685E1038 Lot 3			1	0.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 4			1	0.8			1	0.9
N1685E1038 Lot 5			2	2	1	0.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			1	1				
N1685E1038 Lot 11			1	0.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	0.5	1	1			1	0.5

N1685 E1038 Quartzite.

Provenience	Q Primary Decort. Flake Count	Q Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Q Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Q Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Q Tested Pebble Count	Q Tested Pebble Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 2			1	0.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 5	1	1				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	0.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 9			1	0.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			3	1.4	1	0.8

N1685 E1038 Heavy Fraction Flotation Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Core/Fragment Count	FP Core/Fragment Weight
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	1	13.9

N1699 E675 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1					1	0.3
N1699 E675 Lot 1			1	0.3		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	0.5		
N1699 E675 Lot 2					1	0.1
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	3.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 4			2	1.3		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	0.4		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	1.9		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	0.3		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	0.4		
N1699 E675 Lot 5					2	1.4
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	0.6				

N1699 E675 Heavy Fraction Flotation Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Core/Fragment Count	T Core/Fragment Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	16.9	1	2.6
N1699 E675 Lot 2					1	5
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	20.8	2	3.5
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	1.3				
N1699 E675 Lot 5			1	21.1		
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 89			1	13.9		

N1699 E675 Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1			1	1.3
N1699 E675 Lot 1			1	0.8
N1699 E675 Lot 2	1	7	1	2
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	3.4
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	1
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13			1	6.3
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	7.4	1	2.7
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	3.7
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	1
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	0.9
N1699 E675 Lot 5			2	0.9
N1699 E675 Lot 5			1	1.9
N1699 E675 Lot 6			1	0.6

N1699 E675 Heavy Fraction Flotation Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Blade-like Flake Count	FP Blade-like Flake Weight	FP Shatter Count	FP Shatter Weight	FP Core/ Frag. Count	FP Core/ Frag. Weight	FP Biface Fragment Count	FP Biface Fragment Weight	FP Madison Arrow Point Count	FP Madison Arrow Point Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1									1	1.2
N1699 E675 Lot 1	1	0.4								
N1699 E675 Lot 5			1	1.7						
N1699 E675 Lot 5							1	1.5		
N1699 E675 Lot 5					1	12.2				
N1699 E675 Lot 6					1	18.2				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			1	4.7						

N1699 E675 Heavy Fraction Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Tested Pebble Count	FP Tested Pebble Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 5			1	2.1
N1699 E675 Lot 5			2	1.3
N1699 E675 Lot 5			8	7
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	1	0.1	4	2
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84			2	0.8

N1699 E675 Heavy Fraction Flotation Knox Chert.

Provenience	Utilized Flake Count	Utilized Flake Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	1	2

N2120 E764 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Pri. Decort. Flake Count	T Pri. Decort. Flake Weight	T Sec. Decort. Flake Count	T Sec. Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight
N2120 E764 Lot 1							1	3.2
N2120 E764 Lot 1	1	3.6						
N2120 E764 Lot 1	2	13.1	2	3.8				
N2120 E764 Lot 2	1	14.7			1	0.4		
N2120 E764 Lot 2							1	0.2
N2120 E764 Lot 2			2	5.1	1	1	1	1.4

N2120 E764 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Core/ Frag. Count	T Core/ Frag. Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight
N2120 E764 Lot 1	2	36.4	16	21.6
N2120 E764 Lot 1			1	1.9
N2120 E764 Lot 1			1	1.6
N2120 E764 Lot 2			1	11.2
N2120 E764 Lot 2	1	6.2	4	3.6

N2120 E764 Tuscaloosa Gravel and Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	T Core/ Frag. Count	T Core/ Frag. Weight	T Madison Arrow Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N2120 E764 Lot 1	2	36.4					2	1.4
N2120 E764 Lot 1							1	1.5
N2120 E764 Lot 1			1	3.1	1	1.5		
N2120 E764 Lot 1					1	12		
N2120 E764 Lot 2								
N2120 E764 Lot 2	1	6.2						
N2120 E764 Lot 2							1	1.2
N2120 E764 Lot 2							1	1.3
N2120 E764 Lot 3 Fea. 2					1	0.2		

N2120 E764 Fort Payne Chert, Knox Chert, and Quartzite.

Provenience	FP Shatter Count	FP Shatter Weight	FP Biface Fragment Count	FP Biface Fragment Weight	FP Drill/perf. Count	FP Drill/ perf. Weight	K Shatter Count	K Shatter Weight	Q Tested Pebble Count	Q Tested Pebble Weight
N2120 E764 Lot 1										
N2120 E764 Lot 1					1	0.6			1	7.9
N2120 E764 Lot 1	1	3.2								
N2120 E764 Lot 1	1	1.2	1	1.3						
N2120 E764 Lot 2							1	2		

N2120 E766 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Core/Fragment Count	T Core/Fragment Weight
N2120 E766 Lot 1	2	1.2	1	0.8	1	7.1
N2120 E766 Lot 1	3	2.7			2	11.1
N2120 E766 Lot 1	3	4.5				
N2120 E766 Lot 1	1	1.5	1	1.7	3	14

N2120 E766 Tuscaloosa Gravel, Fort Payne Chert, and Quartzite.

Provenience	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Q Tested Pebble Count	Q Tested Pebble Weight
N2120 E766 Lot 1	16	59.1					
N2120 E766 Lot 1	5	14.9					
N2120 E766 Lot 1	2	21.3				2	3.4
N2120 E766 Lot 1	3	2.7	2	6.7	1		

N1566 E1005 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Shatter Count	Shatter Weight	Core/Fragment Count	Core/Fragment Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	2	0.9	1	0.3				
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			2	0.5			2	34
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			4	0.5				
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	1	0.6	1	0.3				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			1	0.3				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	0.2	1.2					
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	0.3						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2					1	1.5		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			1	0.3				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2								
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			1	0.3				
N1566 E1005 Lot 3					1	0.2		
N1566 E1005 Lot 3			1	1				
N1566 E1005 Lot 3					1	0.4		
N1566 E1005 Lot 6			1	0.1				
N1566 E1005 Lot 6							1	7

N1566 E1005 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	Biface Fragment Count	Biface Fragment Weight	Microlith/drill Count	Microlith/drill Weight	Madison Arrow Point Count	Madison Arrow Point Weight	Arrow Point Frag Count	Arrow Point Frag Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	1	2.1			5	6.1		
N1566 E1005 Lot 1					1	0.9		
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			1	1.2				
N1566 E1005 Lot 1								
N1566 E1005 Lot 2								
N1566 E1005 Lot 2								
N1566 E1005 Lot 2								
N1566 E1005 Lot 2							1	0.9

N1566 E1005 Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Blade-like Flake Count	Blade-like Flake Weight	Shatter Count	Shatter Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	1	1.7	1	0.8		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	0.9				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2					1	0.1
N1566 E1005 Lot 3					1	0.5

N1566 E1005 Fort Payne Chert Continued.

Provenience	Core/Fragment Count	Core/Fragment Weight	Drill/perforator Count	Drill/perforator Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	1	13.9		
N1566 E1005 Lot 3			1	0.5

N1566 N1005 Other Stone.

Provenience	Secondary Decort. Flake	Secondary Decort. Flake	Core/Fragment	Core/Fragment
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			1 Rose Quartz	6.9
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1 Coastal Plain Agate	2		

N1685 E1038 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Blade-like Flake Count	Blade-like Flake Weight	Shatter Count	Shatter Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 1					3	1		
N1685E1038 Lot 2	1	0.8	1	0.5			1	0.5
N1685E1038 Lot 3	1	0.7	1	0.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 4			3	3.7			2	1.5
N1685E1038 Lot 5			2	1.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 6							2	3.3
N1685E1038 Lot 7	1	0.4						
N1685E1038 Lot 11			1	0.5				
N1685E1038 Lot 12			5	4.4				
N1685E1038 Lot 13	1	0.2						

N1685 E1038 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	Core/Fragment Count	Core/Fragment Weight	Madison Arrow Point Count	Madison Arrow Point Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 4			1	1.4
N1685E1038 Lot 5			2	2.8
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	54.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	27.6		

N1685 E1038 Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Blade-like Flake Count	Blade-like Flake Weight	Madison Arrow Point	Arrow Point Preform
N1685E1038 Lot 1	1	1.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 2			1	5.9				
N1685E1038 Lot 3			1	0.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 4			1	0.8			1	0.9
N1685E1038 Lot 5			2	2	1	0.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			1	1				
N1685E1038 Lot 11			1	0.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	0.5	1	1			1	0.5

N1685 E1038 Quartzite.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Tested Pebble Count	Tested Pebble Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 2			1	0.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 5	1	1				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	0.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 9			1	0.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			3	1.4	1	0.8

N1685 E1038 Heavy Fraction Flotation Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Core/Fragment Count	FP Core/Fragment Weight
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	1	13.9

N1699 E675 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Blade-like Flake Count	Blade-like Flake Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1					1	0.3
N1699 E675 Lot 1			1	0.3		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	0.5		
N1699 E675 Lot 2					1	0.1
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	3.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 4			2	1.3		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	0.4		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	1.9		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	0.3		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	0.4		
N1699 E675 Lot 5					2	1.4
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	0.6				

N1699 E675 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	Shatter Count	Shatter Weight	Core/Fragment Count	Core/Fragment Weight	Tested Pebble Count	Tested Pebble Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	16.9	1	2.6
N1699 E675 Lot 2					1	5
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	20.8	2	3.5
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	1.3				
N1699 E675 Lot 5			1	21.1		
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 89			1	13.9		

N1699 E675 Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1			1	1.3
N1699 E675 Lot 1			1	0.8
N1699 E675 Lot 2	1	7	1	2
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	3.4
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	1
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13			1	6.3
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	7.4	1	2.7
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	3.7
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	1
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	0.9
N1699 E675 Lot 5			2	0.9
N1699 E675 Lot 5			1	1.9
N1699 E675 Lot 6			1	0.6

N1699 E675 Fort Payne Chert Continued.

Provenience	Blade-like Flake Count	Blade-like Flake Weight	Shatter Count	Shatter Weight	Core/ Fragment	Tested Pebble	Biface Fragment Count	Biface Fragment Weight	Madison Arrow Point Count	Madison Arrow Point Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1									1	1.2
N1699 E675 Lot 1	1	0.4								
N1699 E675 Lot 5			1	1.7						
N1699 E675 Lot 5							1	1.5		
N1699 E675 Lot 5					1	12.2				
N1699 E675 Lot 6					1	18.2				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			1	4.7						

N1699 E675 Heavy Fraction Flotation Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Tested Pebble Count	Tested Pebble Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 5			1	2.1
N1699 E675 Lot 5			2	1.3
N1699 E675 Lot 5			8	7
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	1	0.1	4	2
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84			2	0.8

N1699 E675 Heavy Fraction Flotation Knox Chert.

Provenience	Utilized Flake Count	Utilized Flake Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	1	2

N1703 E675 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N1703E675 Lot 1	1	2.1		
N1703E675 Lot 1	2	4.7		
N1703E675 Lot 1			1	0.6
N1703E675 Lot 1			1	1
N1703E675 Lot 2			1	1.1
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	0.2
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	0.6		
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	0.4
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	4.1		
N1703E675 Lot 4			1	0.1
N1703E675 Lot 4			1	0.9
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	0.1		
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	0.2	1	0.6
N1703E675 Lot 4			1	0.9

N1703E675 Lot 4			1	0.2
N1703E675 Lot 7			1	0.5
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	1.5		
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	0.5		
N1703E675 Lot 7			1	0.2
N1703E675 Lot 7			1	0.6
N1703E675 Lot 7			1	1.1
N1703E675 Lot 7			1	<1
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			4	13
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			2	2.9
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	2.4		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			2	0.2
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			2	5.2
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	0.4
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	2.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	2.6
N1703E675 Lot 14 Fea 58			1	0.2
N1703E675 Lot 31			2	0.7

N1703 E675 Tuscaloosa Continued.

Provenience	T Biface Thinning Flake Count	T Biface Thinning Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	0.2		
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	0.3
N1703E675 Lot 4			1	2.4
N1703E675 Lot 7			1	0.9
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	1.1
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	0.2

N1703 E675 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Core/Fragment Count	T Core/Fragment Weight
N1703E675 Lot 1	1	1.1		
N1703E675 Lot 1	1	1.3		
N1703E675 Lot 2			1	15.3
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	0.1		
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	0.5		
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	0.1		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	2	<1		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	2	4		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	2	32.6		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	4.1
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	5.7
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	3.3		

N1703 E675 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Biface Fragment Count	T Biface Fragment Weight
N1703E675 Lot2	6	7.2		
N1703E675 Lot2	1	1.2		
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	1.4		
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	1.3		
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	1
N1703E675 Lot 3	2	0.8		
N1703E675 Lot 3	42	21		
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	0.1		
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	0.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	0.2
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	0.3		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	0.6		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	2	0.8		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	3.4		

N1703 E675 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Microlith/drill Count	T Microlith/drill Weight	T Madison Arrow Point Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight	T Arrow Point Preform Count	T Arrow Point Preform Weight
N1703E675 Lot1			1	1.1		
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	1.7		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					1	1.3
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	0.4				

N1703 E675 Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N1703E675 Lot 1			1	0.3
N1703E675 Lot 1			6	4.6
N1703E675 Lot 2			1	0.8
N1703E675 Lot 2	1	0.3	1	0.2
N1703E675 Lot 2			1	0.1
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	1	2	0.3
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	9.2	2	0.4
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	0.3		
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	0.5		
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	0.3
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	0.3
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	0.1
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	0.9	1	0.3
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	4		
N1703E675 Lot 4			1	0.3
N1703E675 Lot 7			2	0.4
N1703E675 Lot 7			1	0.9
N1703E675 Lot 7			1	0.2
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	0.7		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	0.7
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	0.7
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	0.3
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	5.9
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	0.9
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	2.1		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	2.4
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	<1
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	1.2		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			2	4.9

N1703E675 Lot 31			1	0.2

N1703 E675 Fort Payne Chert Continued .

Provenience	FP Blade-like Flake Count	FP Blade-like Flake Weight	FP Shatter Count	FP Shatter Weight
N1703E675 Lot 1	1	1		
N1703E675 Lot 2	1	2.4		
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	0.7
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	1.1		
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	0.5		
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	1.6		
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	3.4		
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	0.3	1	1.9
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	0.4		
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	2.1		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	0.3		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	1.8		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	2.3		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	0.5		

N1703 E675 Fort Payne Continued.

Provenience	FP Core/Fragment Count	FP Core/Fragment Weight	FP Biface Fragment Count	FP Biface Fragment Weight	FP Drill/perforator Count	FP Drill/Perforator Weight
N1703E675 Lot 2	1	24.8				
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	0.8		
N1703E675 Lot 3					1	1
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	1				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	99.8				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					1	2.1
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	4.6				

N1703 E675 Knox Chert.

Provenience	Knox Blade-like Flake Count	Knox Blade-Like Flake Weight	Knox Secondary Decort Flake Count	Knox Secondary Decort Flake Weight
N1703E675 Lot2	1	1.4		
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	1.2

N1703 E675 Other Chert.

Provenience	QuartzitePrimary Decort. Flake count	QuartzitePrimary Decort. Flake weight	Quartzite Secondary Decort. Flake count	Quartzite Secondary Decort. Flake weight	Rose Quartz Secondary Decort. Flake count	Rose Quartz Secondary Decort. Flake weight
N1703E675 Lot 7			2	0.2		
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	0.6				
N1703E675 Lot 7					1	2

N1703 E675 Black Shale.

Provenience	Black Shale Primary Decort. Flake Count	Black Shale Primary Decort. Flake Weight
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	3.7

N1703 E675 Tuscaloosa Gravel Heavy Fraction.

Provenience	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Drill/perforator Count	T Drill/perforator Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	4	4.3		
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	4	4.6		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	2	1.5		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	3	1.2		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	5	2.4		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	3	1.1	1	1.7
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	3	15.6		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	7	3.4		

N1703 E675 Tuscaloosa Gravel Heavy Fraction Continued.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Core/Fragment Count	T Core/Fragment Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	0.5				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85			1	0.2		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85					1	2.8

N1703 E675 Fort Payne Chert Heavy Fraction.

Provenience	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Blade-like Flake Count	FP Blade-like Flake Weight	FP Shatter Count	FP Shatter Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	2	0.4				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85					1	0.7
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85			1	0.2		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	2.1				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	2	1.7				

N1703 E675 Fort Payne Chert Heavy Fraction Continued.

Provenience	FP Core/Fragment Count	FP Core/Fragment Weight	FP Arrow Point Frag Count	FP Arrow Point Frag Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85			1	1.2
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	3	50		

N1703 E683 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Microlith/ drill Count	T Microlith/ drill Weight	T Madison Arrow Point Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight	T Arrow Point Preform Count	T Arrow Point Preform Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1	2	3.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 1					1	0.4		
N1703 E683 Lot 1					1	1.4		
N1703 E683 Lot 1	6	16.1			1	0.9		
N1703 E683 Lot 1	3	7.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	2.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	1.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	1	1	1				
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	2.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 4							1	3.5
N1703 E683 Lot 4 Fea. 1					1	0.7		
N1703 E683 Lot 14 Fea. 8	1	0.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 18 Fea. 12	1	2.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 21	2	1.4			1	0.7		
N1703 E683 Lot 22 Fea. 20	1	0.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	1	1.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 31 Fea. 28	2	7.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 55 Fea. 90	2	3.3						

N1703 E683 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Biface Thinning Flake Count	T Biface Thinning Flake Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1			1	0.4		
N1703 E683 Lot 1	2	2.3			2	0.8
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	1				
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	1				
N1703 E683 Lot 18 Feature 12	1	0.7				
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	7				
N1703 E683 Lot 31	1	0.3				

N1703 E683 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Core/Fragment Count	T Core/Fragment Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	0.5		
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	1		
N1703 E683 Lot 3			1	4.7
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	5		
N1703 E683 Lot 10 Fea. 4			1	57.5
N1703 E683 Lot 21			1	6.1
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	1.4		
N1703 E683 Lot 31	1	2.1		

N1703 E683 Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Blade-like Flake Count	FP Blade-like Flake Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1					1	0.4
N1703 E683 Lot 2					1	1.9
N1703 E683 Lot 2					1	0.8
N1703 E683 Lot 2			2	1		
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	9.9				
N1703 E683 Lot 21			1	2.3		
N1703 E683 Lot 21					1	0.3
N1703 E683 Lot 31 Fea. 28					1	4.3
N1703 E683 Lot 49 Fea. 78	3	3.7			1	0.2

N1703 E683 Fort Payne Chert Continued.

Provenience	FP Utilized Flake Count	FP Utilized Flake Weight	FP Shatter Count	FP Shatter Weight	FP Core/Fragment Count	FP Core/Fragment Weight	FP Biface Fragment Count	FP Biface Fragment Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1							1	0.5
N1703 E683 Lot 1							2	1.9
N1703 E683 Lot 3			2	1.7				
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	2.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 21			1	0.5				
N1703 E683 Lot 31					1	27.3		
N1703 E683 Lot 31 Fea. 93							1	2.4
N1703 E683 Lot 49 Fea. 78	1	0.5	1	0.2				

N1703 E683 Quartzite.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Shatter Count	Shatter Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	1.3		
N1703 E683 Lot 2			1	0.3
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	1		
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	1.8		

N1703 E683 Other Chert Varieties.

Provenience	Flint Creek Primary Decort. Flake Count	Flint Creek Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Bangor Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Bangor Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Bangor Shatter Count	Bangor Shatter Weight	Ocala Drill/ perforator Count	Ocala Drill/ perforator Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 2			1	1				
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	2						
N1703 E683 Lot 18 Fea. 12					2	2.9		
N1703 E683 Lot 22 Fea. 20							1	1.7

N1703 E683 Heavy Fraction Flotation Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	0.1	2	0.8
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	0.1		
N1703 E683 Lot 3			2	4.2

N1705 E683 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	0.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1	1	0.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	1	0.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	1	4	1	0.2		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	3.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	0.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	0.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2					3	0.9
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	0.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	0.8				
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	0.4				

N1705 E683 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Core/ Fragment Count	T Core/ Fragment Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Biface Fragment Count	T Biface Fragment Weight	T Madison Arrow Point Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	2				
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	0.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	3.9				
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	0.8			1	1.3
N1705 E683 Lot 2							1	0.8	1	1.5
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	1.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 2					2	2.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 2					2	11.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	0.5							1	1
N1705 E683 Lot 4			1	15.6						

N1705 E683 Lot 4			1	8.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4			1	44						
N1705 E683 Lot 4					2	1.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 4							1	0.5		

N1705 E683 Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Blade-like Flake Count	FP Blade-like Flake Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	1.6		
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	0.2
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	0.8		
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	2.3		
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	0.7		
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	1.3
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	0.4		
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	0.6		
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	0.7
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	0.1		
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	2.1		
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	0.6				

N1705 E683 Fort Payne Chert Continued.

Provenience	FP Core/ Fragment Count	FP Core/ Fragment Weight	FP Biface Fragment Count	FP Biface Fragment Weight	FP Biface Fragment Count	FP Biface Fragment Weight	FP Drill/perforator Count	FP Drill/perforator Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	0.9
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	19.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	0.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	0.2				

N1705 E683 Quartzite.

Provenience	Quartzite Primary Decort. Flake Count	Quartzite Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Quartzite Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Quartzite Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Quartzite Tested Pebble Count	Quartzite Tested Pebble Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	0.4		
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	1
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	0.1		
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	0.1
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	1.1				

N1705 E683 Other Chert.

Provenience	Tuscaloosa Conglomerate Blade-like Flake Count	Tuscaloosa Conglomerate Blade-like Flake Weight	Knox Madison Arrow Point Count	Knox Madison Arrow Point Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	1
N1705 E683 Lot 1	1	0.9		

N2118 E760 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight
N2118 E760 Lot 1	3	2.6	3	3.1		
N2118 E760 Lot 1	1	0.4	2	1.5		
N2118 E760 Lot 1					1	0.3
N2118 E760 Lot 1	2	1.9	1	0.5	1	0.1
N2118 E760 Lot 2	1	2.6	1	0.5		
N2118 E760 Lot 2	1	0.3				
N2118 E760 Lot 2	1	2.3			1	0.5
N2118 E760 Lot 2	1	4.1				

N2118 E760 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Core/Fragment Count	T Core/Fragment Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Arrow Point Frag Count	T Arrow Point Frag Weight
N2118 E760 Lot 1	1	42.5			1	0.6
N2118 E760 Lot 1	1	12				
N2118 E760 Lot 2	1	6.3				
N2118 E760 Lot 2	1	7.7				
N2118 E760 Lot 2			1	5.4		

N2118 E760 Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Core/Fragment Count	FP Core/Fragment Weight
N2118 E760 Lot					1	13.9
N2118 E760 Lot 2			1	0.5		
N2118 E760 Lot 2	1	0.6				
N2118 E760 Lot 2	1	3.4	1	0.9		
N2118 E760 Lot 2			2	0.4		

N2118 E760 Quartzite.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight
N2118 E760 Lot 2	1	2.2

N2118 E764 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight
N2118 E764 Lot 1	2	7.2			1	0.6
N2118 E764 Lot 1			1	0.4		
N2118 E764 Lot 1	1	0.9				
N2118 E764 Lot 1			1	0.8		
N2118 E764 Lot 1	2	2.1	2	4.3		
N2118 E764 Lot 1	1	0.4	4	2.9		

N2118 E764 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Core/Fragment Count	T Core/Fragment Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight
N2118 E764 Lot 1	2	0.7				
N2118 E764 Lot 1			3	30.8	7	18.3
N2118 E764 Lot 1			2	42	7	9.2

N2118 E764 Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Core/Fragment Count	FP Core/Fragment Weight	FP Biface Fragment Count	FP Biface Fragment Weight
N2118 E764 Lot 1	1	13.9		
N2118 E764 Lot 1			1	2.5
N2118 E764 Lot 1	1	10.6		

N2118 E764 Quartzite.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Shatter Count	Shatter Weight	Tested Pebble Count	Tested Pebble Weight
N2118 E764 Lot 1	1	2.3	1	0.2	1	1	1	4.1

N2188 E766 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N2118 E766 Lot 1	2	2.9	1	0.5
N2118 E766 Lot 1	2	8.2	1	1.6
N2118 E766 Lot 1	1	4.3		
N2118 E766 Lot 1	1	2		

N2118 E766 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Core/Fragment Count	T Core/Fragment Weight
N2118 E766 Lot 1				
N2118 E766 Lot 1			3	42.7
N2118 E766 Lot 1				
N2118 E766 Lot 1	1	2.4		

N2188 E766 Fort Payne.

Provenience	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N2118 E766 Lot 1	1	0.3	1	0.6
N2118 E766 Lot 1			1	1.8

N2188 E766 Quartzite.

Provenience	Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Secondary Decort. Flake Weight
N2118 E766 Lot 1	1	0.4
N2118 E766 Lot 1	1	0.6

N2120 E758 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Biface Thinning Flake Count	T Biface Thinning Flake Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1	2	2.6				
N2120 E758 Lot 1	3	1.5	2	2.3		
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	1.2	3	3		
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	3.1				
N2120 E758 Lot 1	4	5.5				
N2120 E758 Lot 1	2	4.5	3	4.8		
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	2	3	8.6		
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	0.4	1	0.2		
N2120 E758 Lot 2	2	19.4				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	1.1	1	1.6		
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	2.6				
N2120 E758 Lot 2					1	0.1
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	7.4	1	5.6		
N2120 E758 Lot 2	5	8.6	1	0.1		

N2120 E758 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Core/Fragment Count	T Core/Fragment Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1					1	7.5
N2120 E758 Lot 1					8	63.1
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	0.6	1	36.2
N2120 E758 Lot 2					2	28.3
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	0.3				
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	0.5		
N2120 E758 Lot 2					2	17.3
N2120 E758 Lot 2					1	84.9
N2120 E758 Lot 2					1	9.1

N2120 E758 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Drill/perforator Count	T Drill/perforator Weight	T Hamilton Arrow Point Count	T Hamilton Arrow Point Weight	T Stone Drilled Bead Count	T Stone Drilled Bead Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1	2	11.6						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	4	35.9						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	7						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	4	5.2						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	8	25						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	4.7						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	3	13.4	1	1.1			1	2.1
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	15.6						
N2120 E758 Lot 2					1	0.5		
N2120 E758 Lot 2	2	4						

N2120 E758 Fort Payne.

Provenience	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Blade-like Flake Count	FP Blade-like Flake Weight	FP Madison Arrow Point Count	FP Madison Arrow Point Weight	FP Arrow Point Preform Count	FP Arrow Point Preform Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	2	1	0.7						
N2120 E758 Lot 1			1	0.9			1	1.6		
N2120 E758 Lot 1			1	1.1						
N2120 E758 Lot 1			2	5						
N2120 E758 Lot 1									1	0.8
N2120 E758 Lot 2					1	1.3				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	1.6								
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	1.5						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	2.1								

N2120 E758 Quartzite.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Shatter Count	Shatter Weight	Tested Pebble Count	Tested Pebble Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	0.2		
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	0.7				
N2120 E758 Lot 2					1	16.1

N2120 E758 Knox Chert.

Provenience	Knox Primary Decort Flake Count	Knox Primary Decort Flake Weight	Knox Secondary Decort Flake Count	Knox Secondary Decort Flake Weight	Knox Madison Arrow Point Count	Knox Madison Arrow Point Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1	2	0.3				
N2120 E758 Lot 1					1	0.7
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	0.5		
N2120 E758 Lot 2						

N2120 E758 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	0.9				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	2	2.7				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	2	0.3				
N2120 E758 Lot 2					1	0.5
N2120 E758 Lot 2			2	0.3		

N2120 E758 Fort Payne Chert and Quartzite.

Provenience	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Q Shatter Count	Q Shatter Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	0.1
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	1.7		

N2120 E760 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Blade-like Flake Count	T Blade-like Flake Weight	T Core/ Fragment Count	T Core/ Fragment Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 1			1	1.2				
N2120 E760 Lot 1	2	20	1	1.5				
N2120 E760 Lot 1							2	40.9
N2120 E760 Lot 1	3	4.7						
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	1						
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	0.5						
N2120 E760 Lot 2			1	0.4			1	35.6
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	0.7	3	1.9			1	19.4
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	0.3			1	2.1		
N2120 E760 Lot 2 Fea. 4	1	0.7						
N2120 E760 Lot 3 Fea. 4	1	0.1						

N2120 E760 Tuscaloosa Gravel Continued.

Provenience	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	T Madison Arrow Point Count	T Madison Arrow Point Weight	T Arrow Point Frag Count	T Arrow Point Frag Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 1	1	3.6				
N2120 E760 Lot 1			1	1.1		
N2120 E760 Lot 1	5	16.6				
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	5				
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	2.1				
N2120 E760 Lot 2	6	10.2			1	3.3
N2120 E760 Lot 3 Feature 4	1	9.7				

N2120 E760 Fort Payne Chert.

Provenience	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Blade-like Flake Count	FP Blade-like Flake Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 1	1	3.2	1	0.4		
N2120 E760 Lot 1					1	0.7

N2120 E760 Fort Payne Chert Continued.

Provenience	FP Biface Fragment Count	FP Biface Fragment Weight	FP Madison Arrow Point Count	FP Madison Arrow Point Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	1		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			1	0.9

N2120 E760 Quartzite.

Provenience	Primary Decort. Flake Count	Primary Decort. Flake Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 2	2	11.9
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	1.9
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	0.2

N2120 E760 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight	T Core/ Fragment Count	T Core/ Fragment Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 2							1	1.7
N2120 E760 Lot 2	4	3.9						
N2120 E760 Lot 2					1	3.6		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	0.1					1	58
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	0.1						
N2120 E760 Lot 2					1	4.6		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			1	0.3				

N2120 E760 Fort Payne Chert and Quartzite.

Provenience	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Core/Fragment Count	FP Core/Fragment Weight	Q Primary Decort. Flake Count	Q Primary Decort. Flake Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	1.1				
N2120 E760 Lot 2			1	5.4		
N2120 E760 Lot 2					1	0.6

N2120 E762 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Primary Decort. Flake Count	T Primary Decort. Flake Weight	T Secondary Decort. Flake Count	T Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	T Shatter Count	T Shatter Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1	5	8.6			1	3
N2120 E762 Lot 1	2	1.2				
N2120 E762 Lot 1					1	2.6
N2120 E762 Lot 1			1	1.6		
N2120 E762 Lot 1	1	1.9	1	0.5		
N2120 E762 Lot 1	1	0.9				
N2120 E762 Lot 2	1	3.5				
N2120 E762 Lot 2	1	5.8				
N2120 E762 Lot 3	1	5				

N2120 E672 Tuscaloosa Gravel.

Provenience	T Core/Fragment Count	T Core/Fragment Weight	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1			1	4.1
N2120 E762 Lot 1	1	39.8		
N2120 E762 Lot 1			2	4.3
N2120 E762 Lot 1	1	13.3		
N2120 E762 Lot 1	2	45.4	2	4.7
N2120 E762 Lot 1	2	33.7	3	11
N2120 E762 Lot 1			2	3.1
N2120 E762 Lot 2	1	3		
N2120 E762 Lot 2			2	8.8

N2120 E762 Fort Payne.

Provenience	T Tested Pebble Count	T Tested Pebble Weight	FP Primary Decort. Flake Count	FP Primary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Count	FP Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	FP Core/Fragment Count	FP Core/Fragment Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1	1	4.1	1	2.1				
N2120 E762 Lot 1			1	1.6				
N2120 E762 Lot 1	2	4.3	1	0.6	1	0.9		
N2120 E762 Lot 1	2	4.7						
N2120 E762 Lot 1	3	11						
N2120 E762 Lot 1	2	3.1	1	0.2	4	7.8		
N2120 E762 Lot 2	2	8.8			2	2.1	1	77.7

N2120 E672 Fort Payne Chert, Quartzite, and Knox Chert.

Provenience	FP Madison Arrow Point Count	FP Madison Arrow Point Weight	Q Primary Decort. Flake Count	Q Primary Decort. Flake Weight	Q Secondary Decort. Flake Count	Q Secondary Decort. Flake Weight	Knox Secondary Decort Flake Count	Knox Secondary Decort Flake Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1							1	0.2
N2120 E762 Lot 1					1	0.6		
N2120 E762 Lot 3	1	0.4						
N2120 E762 Lot 3			1	1.2				

N1500 E600 STP Pottery

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/Unspecified Weight
N1575 E695	10	5.8				
N1585 E695	10	9.5	1	0.3		
N1595 E695	14	11	4	3.1	1	5

N1500 E600 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Grog tempered Count	Grog tempered Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight
N1575 E695	1	0.5		
N1585 E695	1	0.3	1	0.5

N1500 E700 STP Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight
N1500 E700	5	1.2						
N1515 E705	3	4.2						
N1535 E705	12	4.1						
N1545 E705	13	8.2						
N1555 E705	46	53.8			7	5.4	1	4.4
N1505 E725	2	0.5						
N1525 E725	7	1.7			2	0.8		
N1535 E725	17	8.1			2	1.3		
N1545 E725	32	12.5			5	2.2		
N1565 E705	14	31.4			9	18.7		
N1575 E705	53	31			3	2.8		
N1595 E705	9	4.7						
N1505 E715	1	0.4			1	0.5		
N1515 E715	6	3.8						
N1525 E715	4	2.5						
N1535 E715	3	1.6			1	0.6		
N1545 E715	24	10.3						
N1555 E715	9	3.6			2	4.9		
N1565 E715	70	34.2			8	12.8		
N1575 E715	29	13.6			1	0.2		
N1585 E715	19	13.3						
N1595 E715	16	9			1	1.8		
N1555 E725	17	11.1			2	2.6		
N1565 E725	18	9.7			1	0.7		
N1575 E725	42	49.9			5	8		
N1575 E725	7	15.6						
N1585 E725	8	6						

N1595 E725	15	7.5						
N1505 E735	5	2.9						
N1535 E735	6	3.8						
N1545 E735	22	7.7			2	0.8		
N1555 E735	32	30.5			3	2.9		
N1575 E735	6	3.8						
N1585 E735	5	6						
N1505 E745	9	5.4			1	0.5		
N1515 E745	6	4.9						
N1525 E745	5	2.7			1	1.1		
N1535 E745	11	9.6			1	1.7		
N1545 E745	1	0.2						
N1555 E745	32	16.4						
N1565 E745	7	4.7						
N1575 E745	7	9.9						
N1585 E745	9	4.3						
N1505 E755	2	0.7						
N1545 E755	22	11						
N1555 E755	24	17.3						
N1565 E755	7	3.9	1	0.7	1	3		
N1575 E755	9	7.7						
N1585 E755	6	2.8						

N1500 E700 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Baytown Plain Count	Baytown Plain Weight	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Weight	Grog tempered Count	Grog tempered Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight
N1545 E725	3	3.7						
N1565 E705					4	10.5	1	3
N1575 E705	13	19.6						
N1505 E715	2	2.8						
N1555 E715	2	5.8	1	0.4	1	6.6		
N1565 E715								
N1575 E715	3	5.7	2	2				
N1585 E715			1	2.2				
N1595 E715	4	3.2						
N1555 E725	1	1.7						
N1565 E725							1	1.2
N1575 E725	1	5.5					2	5
N1585 E725	1	1.8						
N1505 E735	1	0.7						
N1545 E735	3	1.8						
N1575 E735	2	1.9						
N1525 E745							2	1.5
N1565 E745	2	2						
N1525 E755	2	1.4						

N1500 E100 STP Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Count	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N1505 E1065	3	24.4					5	13.2
N1505 E1075	11	9.7						
N1515 E1075	1	5						
N1525 E1065	2	3.4						
N1525 E1075	5	5.2			1	2.9		
N1535 E1065	5	25						
N1535 E1075	2	4						
N1535 E1085	4	6.1						
N1535 E1095	1	4.2					1	1.4
N1545 E1025	2	5.2					1	1.2
N1545 E1035	4	3.4						
N1545 E1055	8	6.6						
N1545 E1065	3	9.8						
N1545 E1075	1	1.1					1	2.6
N1545 E1085	2	2.8						
N1545 E1095	5	8.3					1	0.9
N1555 E1035	4	7.1					1	1.6
N1555 E1045	6	7.6						
N1555 E1055	7	14.6						
N1555 E1065	9	15.2					1	1.2
N1555 E1075	6	10.4					1	2.3
N1565 E1005	8	31.7					4	8.1
N1565 E1015	3	3.1					1	1.2
N1565 E1025	10	15.5						
N1565 E1035	4	6.2					1	3.2
N1565 E1045	3	4.2						
N1565 E1055	8	16.3					2	2.9
N1565 E1065	36	42.4					1	0.7

N1575 E1005	15	26.2						
N1575 E1015	5	8.6						
N1575 E1025	7	16.6						
N1575 E1035	9	14.3						
N1575 E1045	45	30.7	1	1.3			4	4.4
N1575 E1055	21	51.4					8	35.5
N1575 E1095	19	14.3					3	3.4
N1585 E1005	15	11.9						
N1585 E1025	9	12.2						
N1585 E1035	14	15.4						
N1585 E1045	9	11.5					1	1.5
N1585 E1055	13	31.5						
N1585 E1085	10	22.1						
N1595 E1005	1	2.1						
N1595 E1015	11	19.9					5	5.5
N1595 E1025	7	17.3						
N1595 E1035	33	22.2					1	0.3
N1595 E1045	4	6.2					1	3
N1595 E1055	16	16.3						
N1595 E1085	12	34.4					5	26.2
N1595 E1095	42	36.8			1	0.9	10	10.4

N1500 E1000 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/Moon Lake Count	Carthage Inc/Moon Lake Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Shell and Grog tempered Count	Shell and Grog tempered Weight
N1505 E1065							2	3.9
N1505 E1075							2	2.6
N1535 E1075					1	0.5	1	1.2
N1545 E1095			1	2.6	1	14		
N1575 E1015							1	3.8
N1575 E1045							1	2.5
N1585 E1045					1	0.6		
N1585 E1085	1	40.5						
N1595 E1035							1	1.3
N1595 E1085			1	3.2				

N1500 E1000 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Grog tempered Count	Grog tempered Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight	Sand/grit/ mica tempered Count	Sand/grit/ mica tempered Weight	Discoidal/ Fragment Count	Discoidal/ Fragment Weight
N1525 E1075			1	0.7				
N1535 E1085			1	2.9				
N1545 E1035								
N1545 E1055			1	0.4				
N1545 E1075					1	2.1		
N1565 E1015			1	7.2				
N1565 E1045			3	5.9				
N1565 E1055					1	1.8		
N1575 E1035			1	0.5				
N1575 E1045			2	6.1				
N1575 E1055			2	6				

N1585 E1025			2	4.4				
N1585 E1035	1	0.9						
N1585 E1055			1	1.5				
N1595 E1005			1	2.8				
N1595 E1025					1	2.4		
N1595 E1035			5	3.4			1	2.3
N1595 E1085			1	2.1				
N1595 E1095			2	5				

N1566 E1005 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	11	26.8	1	1.7			5	9.8
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	65	149.4			1	1.6	19	42.6
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	26	59.6					3	5.4
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	12	16.5						
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	40	34.3					3	50
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	27	54.5			2	1.4	3	4.8
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	2.3						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	1.3						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	4.5						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	10	8.2						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	17	22.5						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	2	3.2			1	1.6		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	6	11.4						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	3	6.1					2	4.5
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	4.3						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	3	4.2					1	1.9
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	4	6.2			1	3.8	1	1.4

N1566 E1005 Lot 2	5	8.9						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	11	24.1					5	11.1
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	6	10.2						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	5	6.8					2	2.9
N1566 E1005 Lot 2							1	4.1
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	19	39.1					11	25
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	2	3.3						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	3	6.1					2	4.5
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	1	1.8						
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	10	15.7						
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	9	22.8						
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	2	6						
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	6	18.7					1	2.1
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	2	6.9					2	10.6
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	4	8.7			1	2.5	1	4.6
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	5	16.8					2	2.3
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	2	7.2						
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	11	19.1						
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	1	2.9			1	1.7		
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	15	28.6					2	5.3
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	5	12.9					2	4.6
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	5	22.1					2	2.7
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	8	13.7					1	2.1
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	6	10.2						
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	7	34.8			1	3.3		
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	4	14.5						
N1566 E1005 Lot 4	3	3.2						
N1566 E1005 Lot 4	1	2.6						
N1566 E1005 Lot 4	11	18.1						
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	2	3.3					3	5.6
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	2	8.1						
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	12	20.7						

N1566 E1005 Lot 6	10	21.3						
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	17	102.2					2	4.5
N1566 E1005 Lot 7							2	3.8
N1566 E1005 Lot 7	2	6.1						
N1566 E1005 Lot 7	1	6.9					15	8.2
N1566 E1005 Lot 7	3	5.6						

N1566 E1005 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Carthage Count	Carthage Inc/ Carthage Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Mdville Eng/ Havana Count	Mdville Eng/ Havana Weight	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			1	1.6				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	0.6						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2					1	2.1		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2							1	3.3

N1566 E1005 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Weight	Grog and Shell tempered Count	Grog and Shell tempered Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight	Discoidal/ Fragment Count	Discoidal/ Fragment Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1					1	3.1		
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	2	2.9	2	4	2	3		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2					2	4		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			2	3.9				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2					1 w/ inc	3.8		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	3.7						
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	1	1.6						
N1566 E1005 Lot 3					1	4	1	4

N1566 E1005 Lot 3	1	8.7						
N1566 E1005 Lot 3			2	10.4				
N1566 E1005 Lot 3					1	2.7		
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	1	0.7						
N1566 E1005 Lot 3			1	2				
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	1	11.4						
N1566 E1005 Lot 4					1	1		
N1566 E1005 Lot 7			1	2				

N1566 E1005 HF Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	3	4.9		
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	5	14.3		
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	1	3.8		
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	2	2.9		
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	4	17.6		
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	7	13.6	1	2.8

N1600 E600 STP Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Count	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N1655 E605	3	1.2						
N1665 E605	16	14.2						
N1675 E605	2	0.6						
N1635 E615	25	25.8					1	1.8
N1655 E615	1	1.5						
N1665 E615	5	24						
N1675 E615	21	12.4						

N1685 E615	11	21.8					1	1
N1695 E615	8	6.1					1	2.8
N1625 E625							1	2.4
N1635 E625	5	1.1						
N1645 E625	11	10.4						
N1655 E625	15	8.6						
N1665 E625	10	33.8						
N1675 E625	1	0.8						
N1615 E635	26	31						
N1625 E635	3	0.4						
N1635 E635	12	7.7						
N1645 E635	13	8.8					1	0.2
N1655 E635	1	1.1			1	1.2		
N1665 E635	3	3.2						
N1675 E635	5	5.9					2	2.6
N1685 E635	19	19.6			1	0.5	3	4.2
N1695 E635	41	76.2					4	5.1
N1605 E645	59	57.8					1	4.9
N1615 E645	9	13					2	2.4
N1625 E645	3	1.5						
N1635 E645	33	34.5					1	1.4
N1655 E645	7	10.8						
N1665 E645	11	5					1	0.5
N1675 E645	2	1.1						
N1695 E645	9	12.7						
N1605 E655	39	28.8					7	9.9
N1615 E655	34	54.2					8	21.8
N1625 E655	38	35.5	1	1.5				
N1655 E655	37	31.6			1	0.8	1	1.7
N1665 E655	9	7						
N1675 E655	5	3.4					3	4.4
N1685 E655	15	29.4			1	2.3	2	2.1

N1695 E655	16	21					1	0.6
N1605 E665	20	23.8						
N1615 E665	16	12.7						
N1655 E665	8	12						
N1665 E665	28	21.1					3	1.2
N1675 E665	5	5.1					6	5.1
N1685 E665	4	2.6						
N1695 E665	12	17.4						
N1605 E675	60	99.5			1	2.5	1	0.5
N1615 E675	9	5.9					1	0.6
N1655 E675	9	12.1						
N1665 E675	4	3.5					1	0.2
N1675 E675	42	64.7			4	4.9	7	24.8
N1685 E675	29	13.8					2	2.4
N1605 E685	109	154.2			1	3	21	29.5
N1625 E685	38	31.7			1	2		
N1655 E685	11	14.1					3	6.8
N1665 E685	41	118.5			1	1.1	7	9.1
N1675 E685	17	30.5					6	15.9
N1685 E685	42	178					3	9.7
N1695 E685	23	33.4					2	4.9
N1605 E695	3	1.6						
N1615 E695	2	3.4						
N1625 E695	9	10.7					3	11.8
N1645 E695	10	10.7					1	2.3
N1655 E695	8	8.4						
N1665 E695	40	49.9						
N1675 E695	12	22.4					6	1.9
N1685 E695	19	30.5					3	3.3
N1695 E695	71	170.7			4	5.2	6	10.2

N1600 E600 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/Unspecified Weight	Baytown Plain Count	Baytown Plain Weight	Mndville Eng/Havana Count	Mndville Eng/Havana Weight
N1645 E605			14	15.4		
N1675 E605			1	0.5		
N1665 E615	1	2.1	1	2.1		
N1675 E615			1	1.1		
N1695 E615			7	9.9		
N1625 E625			2	0.7		
N1635 E625			2	0.5		
N1645 E625			3	1.9		
N1655 E625			3	5		
N1665 E625			2	3.9		
N1615 E635			2	2.6		
N1645 E635			7	6.5		
N1685 E635			2	3.8		
N1615 E645			1	3.4		
N1665 E645	1	1	7	7.4		
N1615 E655			1	0.5		
N1655 E655			6	13.2		
N1665 E655			1	0.8		
N1675 E655			4	4		
N1685 E655			5	12.3		
N1615 E665			2	1.8		
N1655 E665			5	5.6		
N1665 E665			2	1.5		
N1685 E665			1	1.2		
N1605 E675			1	1.1		
N1615 E675			4	2		
N1655 E675			1	0.7		
N1675 E675	1	1				

N1685 E675			1	0.5		
N1605 E685	2	8.2	15	21.7		
N1625 E685			3	2.7		
N1665 E685	1	2.6	4	21.6		
N1675 E685	2	4.5				
N1685 E685			1	1.6		
N1695 E685	1	0.5	2	3.2		
N1605 E695			1	1.1		
N1655 E695			4	9.8		
N1665 E695	2	15.6				
N1675 E695			3	2.6		
N1695 E695					1	5.5

N1600 E600 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Weight	Shell tempered Count	Shell tempered Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight
N1635 E615			1	7.3		
N1685 E615			1	1.2		
N1655 E625			1	2.3		
N1645 E635					2	1.5
N1605 E645			1	0.7		
N1665 E655			1	1		
N1675 E665	2	1.9				
N1675 E675	1	1.5				
N1605 E685	1	0.5				
N1655 E685			1	2.1		
N1665 E685	1	3.5			2	4
N1675 E685	1	1.2				
N1695 E685	1	2.1				
N1675 E695	1	1				
N1685 E695	3	5.6				
N1695 E695	3	5.6				

N1600 E700 STP Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/Akron Count	Carthage Inc/Akron Weight
N1605 E705	5	3.2						
N1615 E705	9	4						
N1625 E705	17	13.5						
N1635 E705	15	9.3	1	0.3				
N1645 E705	9	13						
N1655 E705	12	26.7			1	2.5		
N1665 E705	12	14.5			1	1.3		
N1615 E715	24	34.1						
N1635 E715	5	13.2						
N1645 E715	5	7.3						
N1655 E715	1	0.4						
N1665 E715	17	26.2						
N1605 E725	29	73						
N1615 E725	6	4.5						
N1665 E725	1	2.6						
N1685 E725	1	0.7						
N1695 E725	38	63						
N1605 E735	6	3.5						
N1625 E735	3	1.2						
N1655 E735	4	9.4						
N1675 E735	11	8.6						
N1695 E735	67	90.8			4	4.4		
N1605 E745	1	1.7						
N1625 E745	2	2.1						
N1665 E745	1	1.3						
N1675 E745	4	7.8						
N1685 E745	12	19.8						
N1605 E755	1	1						

N1685 E755	57	75.3			1	1.3		
N1695 E755	18	22.6						
N1665 E765	4	3			4	7		
N1675 E765	29	39.7			1	1.4		
N1665 E775	17	21.5	1	2	1	1.8		
N1675 E775	27	27			1	0.1		
N1615 E785	2	2.4						
N1655 E785	4	6						
N1665 E785	34	96.8						
N1675 E785	17	28.3			3	2.3		
N1605 E795	2	12.4						
N1665 E795	25	27.5			1	1.4	1	1
N1675 E795	8	7.3						
N1685 E795	5	5.9			1	0.8		
N1695 E795	54	90						

N1600 E700 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Baytown Plain Count	Baytown Plain Weight	Mdville Eng/ Taylorville Count	Mdville Eng/ Taylorville Weight	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight
N1605 E705			1	3.6				
N1625 E705			9	21.9				
N1665 E705			1	1.6				
N1635 E715			5	39.1				
N1665 E715			1	1.3	1	5.4		
N1695 E725							1	6
N1695 E735	1	0.7	16	35.1				
N1625 E745			1	0.8				
N1675 E745			2	4.9				
N1685 E745			1	0.8				
N1685 E755			8	9.7				
N1665 E765			1	2.4				
N1675 E765			6	19.2				
N1665 E775			3	3.7				
N1665 E785			3	34				
N1665 E795			6	19.6				
N1675 E795			1	1.8				

N1600 E700 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Weight	Shell tempered Count	Shell tempered Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight
N1655 E715	1	1				
N1605 E725			1	9		
N1605 E735	1	0.7				
N1685 E755	1	1.6				
N1675 E765	1	0.7				
N1665 E785					2	2
N1665 E795					1	1.7

N1600 E1000 STP Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Count	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N1605 E1005	23	42.3					2	1.7
N1605 E1015	26	32.8					10	6.9
N1605 E1025	10	24.3						
N1605 E1045	7	3.9					3	1.3
N1605 E1085	1	1.9						
N1615 E1045	2	8.2						
N1615 E1055	6	14.7	1	1.2	1	0.3	2	38.3
N1615 E1075	11	31						
N1615 E1085	7	10						
N1625 E1035	3	5.4						
N1625 E1065	7	10						
N1625 E1075	25	50.2						
N1625 E1085	3	7.3						
N1635 E1005	14	44						

N1635 E1015	19	41.2						
N1635 E1055	2	3.7					1	5.4
N1635 E1065	2	2.3						
N1635 E1075	15	25.6					1	0.4
N1635 E1085	3	5						
N1635 E1095	7	8.7					2	3.2
N1645 E1005	2	4.1						
N1645 E1025	14	48						
N1645 E1055	2	2					5	6.9
N1645 E1075	1	1.6						
N1645 E1085	1	1.3					1	1.8
N1645 E1095	10	17.8					1	1.3
N1655 E1005	2	8.6						
N1655 E1045	2	2.9						
N1655 E1055	5	10						
N1655 E1065	2	3.6					1	0.6
N1655 E1075								
N1655 E1085	11	11.9					1	1.2
N1665 E1025	8	10						
N1665 E1035	1	0.8						
N1665 E1065	12	18.1					1	1.3
N1665 E1085	3	5						
N1665 E1095	5	6						
N1675 E1015	1	1.5						
N1675 E1025	2	3.6						
N1675 E1035	3	5.3						
N1675 E1045	3	10.7					1	2.8
N1675 E1055	10	12.1						
N1675 E1065	2	2.2						
N1675 E1075	8	17.6						
N1675 E1085	6	5.5			1	3.8	2	14.8
N1685 E1025	8	17.3						

N1685 E1035	42	114.3					7	5.9
N1687 E1038	26	14.1					3	1.9
N1685 E1045	12	39.3						
N1685 E1055	5	2.8						
N1685 E1065	19	47						
N1685 E1075	2	5.2						
N1685 E1085	2	1						
N1695 E1005	2	0.4						
N1695 E1025	1	1.5						
N1695 E1035	4	6.7						
N1695 E1045	10	12.3						
N1695 E1055	2	1						
N1695 E1065	1	0.4						
N1695 E1075	1	0.2						
N1695 E1085	4	2.8						
N1695 E1095	1	2.3						

N1600 E1000 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Mdville Eng/ Havana Count	Mdville Eng/ Havana Weight	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight
N1635 E1015					1	2.2		
N1685 E1025	1	1.6						
N1685 E1065							3	10
N1695 E1045			1	1.8				

N1600 E1000 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Grog and Shell tempered Count	Grog and Shell tempered Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight	Discoidal/Fragment Count	Discoidal/Fragment Weight
N1605 E1015					1	4.2
N1615 E1055			1	2.1		
N1635 E1075			3	1.3		
N1635 E1085			1	5.4		
N1655 E1055			1	1		
N1655 E1075			3	7.6		
N1675 E1055			3	2.6		
N1685 E1035	3	19.8	4	4		
N1685 E1045			2	4.4		
N1685 E1055			1	0.7		

N1685 E1038 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Count	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 1	7	12.7						
N1685E1038 Lot 2	4	9.3						
N1685E1038 Lot 2							1	1.6
N1685E1038 Lot 2	31	27.6						
N1685E1038 Lot 2	6	9.8						
N1685E1038 Lot 2	35	30.9					1	1.4
N1685E1038 Lot 2	18	19.7						
N1685E1038 Lot 2	1	1.6						
N1685E1038 Lot 2	14	3.6						
N1685E1038 Lot 3	3	5.5						
N1685E1038 Lot 3	21	51.8						
N1685E1038 Lot 3	4	9.8						
N1685E1038 Lot 4	31	143.3			1	0.7		
N1685E1038 Lot 4	11	26.7					1	6.5
N1685E1038 Lot 4	109	303.6					2	1.3
N1685E1038 Lot 4	42	146.3						
N1685E1038 Lot 4	72	254.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 5	203	561					2	3.1
N1685E1038 Lot 5	50	68.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 5	37	66.2					1	9.2
N1685E1038 Lot 6	2	2.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	3	4.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	2.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	3	13.5						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	7	15.7						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	6	10.6						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	1.5						

N1685E1038 Lot 6	2	5.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	9	14.4						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	2	8						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	1.8						
N1685E1038 Lot 6					1	2.1		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	5	11.6						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	49	109	2	9.9				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	6	6.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	25	48.8						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	3	5.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	4	7.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	13	32.9			2	6.5		
N1685E1038 Lot 7	1	2.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 7	4	9.9					1	1.8
N1685E1038 Lot 7	4	21.4						
N1685E1038 Lot 7	9	29.5						
N1685E1038 Lot 8	5	8.6	2	4.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 8	2	9.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 9	7	6.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 9	7	16.3	1	6.9				
N1685E1038 Lot 10	2	4.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 10	1	0.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 10	7	6.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 10	2	1.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 10	2	9.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 10	1	0.8						

N1685 E1038 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/Carthage Count	Carthage Inc/Carthage Weight	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Count	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 1	2	2						
N1685E1038 Lot 2			1	9.2			2	1.8
N1685E1038 Lot 2	1	0.8						
N1685E1038 Lot 2	2	2.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 3	1	5.5						
N1685E1038 Lot 3	3	4.7						
N1685E1038 Lot 4	2	4.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 4	1	2.6						
N1685E1038 Lot 4	21	39.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 5	56	137						
N1685E1038 Lot 5	14	40.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	1.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	6	12.5						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	3.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	1.3						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	7.7						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	3						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	1.8						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	3	4.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	12	27						
N1685E1038 Lot 6	4	10.9			2	4.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	4	6.5						
N1685E1038 Lot 7	1	2.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 7	2	3.8						
N1685E1038 Lot 7	3	3						
N1685E1038 Lot 9	1	0.8						
N1685E1038 Lot 9	3	10.1						

N1685 E1038 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Havana Count	Mdville Eng/ Havana Weight	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Count	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Grog and Shell tempered Count	Grog and Shell tempered Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 1							2	4.3
N1685E1038 Lot 2					1	1.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 3							1	3.6
N1685E1038 Lot 4							9	49.4
N1685E1038 Lot 4							1	1.9
N1685E1038 Lot 4							1	6
N1685E1038 Lot 4			1	3.9	4	14.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 5	1	4.9			9	30.8	1	3.3
N1685E1038 Lot 5							3	16.1
N1685E1038 Lot 6					3	12.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 6					1	4		
N1685E1038 Lot 7					1	2		
N1685E1038 Lot 8	1	18.4						

N1685 E1038 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight	Discoidal/Fragment Count	Discoidal/Fragment Weight	Ceramic Bead Count	Ceramic Bead Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 1	5	20.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 2	1	3				
N1685E1038 Lot 2	3	2.1				
N1685E1038 Lot 2	1	0.7				
N1685E1038 Lot 3	6	22.8			1	1.2
N1685E1038 Lot 4	2	16.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 4	2	5.9				

N1685E1038 Lot 4	1	1.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 4	6	25.7				
N1685E1038 Lot 5	23	51.3	1	9.1		
N1685E1038 Lot 5	9	26.9				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	1.5				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	1.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	1.4				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	7.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	2.1				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	1				
N1685E1038 Lot 7	1	2.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 7	1	4				
N1685E1038 Lot 7	1	1.2				

N1685 E1038 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Count	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 11	1	1.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 11	5	9.4	1	11.4				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	2	5.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	3	7.7						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	9	19.6						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	12	25.7						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	11	21.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	13	34.6						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	6	12.4						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	13	23.7						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	7	9.7						

N1685E1038 Lot 12	9	5.5						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	13	12.6						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	26	41.7					1	1.1
N1685E1038 Lot 12	9	11.4	1	4.7				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	5	13.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	31	213.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	6	17.1	1	8.9				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	22	60						
N1685E1038 Lot 12	13	14.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 13	13	27.3						
N1685E1038 Lot 13	1	9.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 13	13	7.6						
N1685E1038 Lot 13	29	47.1						
N1685E1038 Lot 13	1	0.2						
N1685E1038 Lot 13	8	9.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 13	8	5						
N1685E1038 Lot 13	3	32.3						
N1685E1038 Lot 13	7	15.4			1	3.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 13	9	7.6						
N1685E1038 Lot 13	1	1.1						

N1685 E1038 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Inc/Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/Akron Count	Carthage Inc/Akron Weight	Mdville Eng/Prince Plantation Count	Mdville Eng/Prince Plantation Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 11			1	0.1				
N1685E1038 Lot 11	1	2.9						
N1685E1038 Lot 12			1	5.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	1.5	1	1.9				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	1.4	3	15.8	1	1.9		

N1685E1038 Lot 12			2	2.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 12			5	21.8				
N1685E1038 Lot 12			2	1.4				
N1685E1038 Lot 12			1	0.4				
N1685E1038 Lot 12			1	2.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 12			2	5.4				
N1685E1038 Lot 12			3	2.5				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	2	3.8	2	1			1	3.1
N1685E1038 Lot 12			6	3.7				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	0.4	2	1.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 12			3	14.7				
N1685E1038 Lot 13			1	9.4				
N1685E1038 Lot 13			1	0.4				
N1685E1038 Lot 13			2	2.7				
N1685E1038 Lot 13			3	7.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 13			2	1.4				

N1685 E1038 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 12			1	1.3
N1685E1038 Lot 12			1	0.8
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	0.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			1	2
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	0.2	1	0.4
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	0.1	1	0.5
N1685E1038 Lot 12			1	2
N1685E1038 Lot 12			1	0.9
N1685E1038 Lot 12			1	1
N1685E1038 Lot 13			3	21.9
N1685E1038 Lot 13			3	5.4

N1685 E1038 Heavy Fraction Flotation Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	4	14.6	1	5.1
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	1	3.9		
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	2	27.8		

N1699 E675 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Count	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Oliver Count	Mdville Inc/ Oliver Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1	26	72.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 1	6	19.5						
N1699 E675 Lot 1	74	269						
N1699 E675 Lot 1	24	62.3						
N1699 E675 Lot 1	82	242.1						
N1699 E675 Lot 2	27	112.4						
N1699 E675 Lot 2	45	171.5						
N1699 E675 Lot 2	82	344	1	17				
N1699 E675 Lot 2	36	112.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 2	12	19.8						
N1699 E675 Lot 2	22	124.8						
N1699 E675 Lot 2	17	62.4						
N1699 E675 Lot 2	36	134.1						
N1699 E675 Lot 2	32	98.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 2	81	294.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 3	26	145.4						
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13	45	275.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13	47	263.5						

N1699 E675 Lot 4	86	465.7						
N1699 E675 Lot 4	58	381.2			1	4		
N1699 E675 Lot 4	138	592.5			1	4.9	1	9.6
N1699 E675 Lot 4	6	21.7						
N1699 E675 Lot 4	28	120.4						
N1699 E675 Lot 4	4	13.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 4	10	46						
N1699 E675 Lot 4	17	54						
N1699 E675 Lot 4	15	164						
N1699 E675 Lot 4	12	83.3						
N1699 E675 Lot 4	25	82.8						
N1699 E675 Lot 4	10	34.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 5	47	318.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 5	50	225.5	1	38.6				
N1699 E675 Lot 5	47	303.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 5	78	399.9			1	22.3		
N1699 E675 Lot 5	45	272.5						
N1699 E675 Lot 5	74	261			1	131.9		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	2	9.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	6	58.8						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	14	82.4						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	2	8.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	20	149.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	11	32.1						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	24	285.2	1	5.5				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	25.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	9	12.4						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	4	6						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	50	539						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	0.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	29	31.4						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	4	32.8						

N1699 E675 Lot 6	4	3.9						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	2	1.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	38	201.5						
N1699 E675 Lot 6 Fea. 40	13	78						
N1699 E675 Lot 6 Fea. 44	7	24						
N1699 E675 Lot 6 Fea. 52	7	22.1						
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 84	3	3.9						
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 87	12	85						
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 88	1	1.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 89	2	6.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 89	15	110.7						
N1699 E675 Lot 8	9	28.3						
N1699 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 89	2	4.3						
N1699 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 89	1	53.8						
N1699 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 89	1	244.2						

N1699 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/Akron Count	Carthage Inc/Akron Weight	Carthage Inc/Moon Lake Count	Carthage Inc/Moon Lake Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1	2	4.2	2	2.2				
N1699 E675 Lot 1			4	19.7				
N1699 E675 Lot 1			22	70.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 1			6	14.7				
N1699 E675 Lot 1			11	29.7				
N1699 E675 Lot 2	1	66.2	6	14.5	1	13		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			15	56.9				
N1699 E675 Lot 2	3	24	21	140				
N1699 E675 Lot 2	2	5.9	3	5.6				
N1699 E675 Lot 2			3	5.8				

N1699 E675 Lot 2			13	46.4				
N1699 E675 Lot 2	1	30.3	5	18.3				
N1699 E675 Lot 2			10	49.9				
N1699 E675 Lot 2			6	11.7				
N1699 E675 Lot 2			15	36.2				
N1699 E675 Lot 3			3	19.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13			7	37.9				
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13	1	5.1	3	22.2				
N1699 E675 Lot 4	3	19.6	26	113.3			1	15.3
N1699 E675 Lot 4			64	200.6				
N1699 E675 Lot 4			4	9.8	2	26.5		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			6	15.2				
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	3.3	1	3.5				
N1699 E675 Lot 4			3	18.8				
N1699 E675 Lot 4			10	17.8				
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	3.5	1	4.4				
N1699 E675 Lot 4			4	9.2				
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	9.3	1	0.8				
N1699 E675 Lot 5	1	1.7	14	89.6				
N1699 E675 Lot 5			2	8.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 5			27	99.6				
N1699 E675 Lot 5			6	7.8	8	103.4		
N1699 E675 Lot 5			11	65.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 5			1	26.3	1	12.8		
N1699 E675 Lot 6			1	4.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			3	4.7				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			2	12				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			4	41.3				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			1	3.9				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			3	15.5				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			9	32.7				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			2	2.5				

N1699 E675 Lot 6			1	1.5				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			19	69.9				
N1699 E675 Lot 6 Fea. 40			3	13.4				
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 84			2	12.5				
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 87			1	2.9				
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 89			1	6.8				
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 89			4	18.2				
N1699 E675 Lot 8			1	3				
N1699 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 89			1	2.7				
N1699 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 89			1	4.7	1	44.9		

N1699 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Count	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Weight	Mdville Eng/ Havana Count	Mdville Eng/ Havana Weight	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1					0			
N1699 E675 Lot 1					0			
N1699 E675 Lot 1			3	15.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 1						0		
N1699 E675 Lot 2							1	7.7
N1699 E675 Lot 2					1	2.7		
N1699 E675 Lot 2							1	3
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	1.8				
N1699 E675 Lot 2			3	8.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	1.7				
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	18.3				
N1699 E675 Lot 3			1	2.7			1	16.8
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13	1	3.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	2.6				
N1699 E675 Lot 4			2	4.8				

N1699 E675 Lot 6			1	3.3				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			1	6.7				
N1699 E675 Lot 6 Fea. 40			1	2.5				

N1699 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Maxwells Crossing Count	Mdville Eng/ Maxwells Crossing Weight	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Count	Mdville Eng/Prince Plantation Weight	Mdville Eng/ Stewart Count	Mdville Eng/ Stewart Weight	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1	1	5.8						
N1699 E675 Lot 2							1	3.1
N1699 E675 Lot 2							2	6
N1699 E675 Lot 4					1	3.9	1	3
N1699 E675 Lot 6 Fea. 52			2	9.3				

N1699 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Weight	Shell Temp. Count	Shell Temp. Weight	Grog Temp. Count	Grog Temp. Weight	Sand/ Grit Temp. Count	Sand/ grit Temp. Weight	Clay Lump Count	Clay Lump Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1	3	13.7								
N1699 E675 Lot 1	5	14.2								
N1699 E675 Lot 1	1	3.3								
N1699 E675 Lot 2	1	1.3								
N1699 E675 Lot 2	4	21.7								
N1699 E675 Lot 2	2	1								
N1699 E675 Lot 2	1	2.7								
N1699 E675 Lot 2	1	3.6					2	10.6		
N1699 E675 Lot 2							1	13.5		
N1699 E675 Lot 2	2	2.4								

N1699 E675 Lot 2	1	0.4								
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13	1	1.3					1	3.3		
N1699 E675 Lot 4	4	4.6							2	7.4
N1699 E675 Lot 4							2	9.9		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	1.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 4	2	5.1					1	4.1		
N1699 E675 Lot 4					1	3.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 4					1	1.6				
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	1.7					1	1.4		
N1699 E675 Lot 6					1	4.9				

N1699 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Discoidal/Fragment Count	Discoidal/Fragment Weight	Ceramic Bead Count	Ceramic Bead Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	2.8		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1	0.2

N1699 EE675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/ Akron Count	Carthage Inc/ Akron Weight	Grog and Shell tempered Count	Grog and Shell tempered Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 5	2	5.8						
N1699 E675 Lot 5	2	4.8						
N1699 E675 Lot 5	4	17.4	1	2.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 5	2	3.4						
N1699 E675 Lot 5	6	29.5	1	5				
N1699 E675 Lot 5	7	16.5					1	8.8
N1699 E675 Lot 5	14	85.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	9	36.2	1	2				

N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	5	44					6	25.7
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	5	11.4						
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	14	76.5						
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	5	34.5	1	2.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	7	34.4	1	8	1	3	3	16.6
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	2	8.2						

N1700 E700 STP Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Baytown Plain Count	Baytown Plain Weight
N1705 E705	58	58.5	1	2.3	6	6.4		
N1715 E705	19	31.5			1	2.9	3	6.4
N1725 E705	10	21.2						
N1735 E705	1	1.2						
N1755 E705	30	74.2						
N1795 E705	7	25.9			1	2.4		
N1705 E715	9	11.6			1	3.4		
N1715 E715	2	2.2					2	4.2
N1745 E715	21	32.1			7	35.7		
N1755 E715	20	19.2						
N1795 E715	51	76.8			2	2	3	15
N1705 E725	25	26.5			1	0.6	1	3.3
N1715 E725	57	59.1			2	11.8	8	10.3
N1735 E725	145	357.6			1	2.4		
N1745 E725	8	13						
N1755 E725	9	8.7			2	1.8		
N1785 E725	13	14.9					13	26.5
N1705 E735	10	8						
N1715 E735	3	3.6			2	1.4		
N1725 E735	19	14.6			1	3.2		

N1745 E735	7	8.2			1	3.3		
N1785 E735	1	0.2			1	0.9		
N1705 E745	2	0.8						
N1715 E745	44	39.1			1	1.5		
N1725 E745	3	3.9						
N1735 E745	36	29.7			4	3.7	8	12.1
N1745 E745	36	35.8			2	3.3		
N1775 E745	76	121.4			4	7.5		
N1705 E755	90	151.7			5	7.2		
N1725 E755	7	3.4						
N1735 E755	51	39.3			2	1.4		
N1765 E755	46	32.4						
N1775 E755	147	114			1	1.5		
N1795 E755	29	18.2						
N1715 E765	68	74.1			2	9		
N1725 E765	2	6.5						
N1765 E765	148	145.1			10	12.8	19	71.3
N1715 E775	45	74			1	0.4		
N1725 E775	13	7.3			1	0.3		
N1755 E775	65	70.6			3	2.3	4	9.8
N1765 E775	8	20.3						
N1775 E775	42	23.1			2	1.3		
N1785 E775	8	6.3						
N1715 E785	16	9.3						
N1765 E785	35	53.7	2	11.1	3	6.6	6	10
N1775 E785	3	9.6						
N1785 E785	7	5.8						
N1795 E785	37	43.6						
N1715 E795	59	64.9					2	5
N1745 E795	8	5.5						
N1755 E795	101	62.5			1	1.5		
N1765 E795	23	21.1						

N1785 E795	14	18.6					2	1.1
N1795 E795	9	5.7						

N1700 E700 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Count	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Mulberry Creek Cord Marked Count	Mulberry Creek Cord Marked Weight	Shell tempered Count	Shell tempered Weight
N1755 E705			3	4.7				
N1755 E715			1	0.4				
N1705 E725			4	4.5				
N1715 E725			1	3				
N1735 E725			5	47.1	1	24.2		
N1745 E725			3	29.2				
N1785 E725			2	7				
N1715 E745			2	2.9			3	6.1
N1745 E745			1	2.4				
N1775 E745	2	70.2	3	3				
N1705 E755			8	13.7				
N1775 E755			4	15				
N1765 E765			4	7.3				
N1785 E785			1	0.9				
N1755 E795			1	5.1				

N1700 E700 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Grog tempered Count	Grog tempered Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight	Discoidal/Fragment Count	Discoidal/Fragment Weight	Ceramic Bead Count	Ceramic Bead Weight
N1705 E725					5	6.5		
N1715 E725			5	5.2				
N1745 E735	2	11.3	11	26.3				
N1735 E755	1	2.9						
N1765 E765			3	3.4				
N1755 E795							1	2.5

N1703 E675 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N1703E675 Lot 1	32	135.3					19	172.9
N1703E675 Lot 1	109	345.6					18	55.4
N1703E675 Lot 1	68	207					7	31.5
N1703E675 Lot 1	13	23						
N1703E675 Lot 1	10	20					1	2.8
N1703E675 Lot 1	10	24.7					2	2
N1703E675 Lot 2	8	20.1	1	7.9			2	10.5
N1703E675 Lot 2	14	34.2					5	8.1
N1703E675 Lot 2	8	29.8						
N1703E675 Lot 2	15	69.6					2	15.8
N1703E675 Lot 2	8	17.8					1	3.4
N1703E675 Lot 2	10	41.5					4	8
N1703E675 Lot 2	13	33.9					2	2.9
N1703E675 Lot 2	28	129.6	1	9.9			3	6.3
N1703E675 Lot 2	10	21.2					1	2
N1703E675 Lot 2	13	54.2					1	2.9

N1703E675 Lot 2	11	80.9					1	1.4
N1703E675 Lot 2	5	17						
N1703E675 Lot 2	23	53.3					1	1.8
N1703E675 Lot 2	10	82					1	1.6
N1703E675 Lot 2	10	35.7						
N1703E675 Lot 2	8	30.2			1	0.8	2	6.8
N1703E675 Lot 2	13	36.9						
N1703E675 Lot 2	16	72.3						
N1703E675 Lot 2	7	15.4					1	2.5

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Akron Count	Carthage Inc/ Akron Weight	Mdville Eng/ Havana Count	Mdville Eng/ Havana Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Grog tempered Count	Grog tempered Weight
N1703E675 Lot 1	1	5.1			1	2.9		
N1703E675 Lot 1							1	2.5
N1703E675 Lot 2			1	4.5				
N1703E675 Lot 2					1	1.3		
N1703E675 Lot 2	1	2.5						
N1703E675 Lot 2					1	0.8	1	1.7
N1703E675 Lot 2					1	0.2		
N1703E675 Lot 2					2	7.7		

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight	Discoidal/Fragment Count	Discoidal/Fragment Weight	Ceramic Bead Count	Ceramic Bead Weight
N1703E675 Lot 1	6	15.6	1	4.7		
N1703E675 Lot 1	1	2				
N1703E675 Lot 2	1	1.1				
N1703E675 Lot 2					1	1

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N1703E675 Lot 3	5	11.7					1	1.7
N1703E675 Lot 3	5	9.4						
N1703E675 Lot 3	5	11			1	2		
N1703E675 Lot 3	8	32.2						
N1703E675 Lot 3	7	45.9						
N1703E675 Lot 3	11	33.7						
N1703E675 Lot 3	7	13.8					1	17.7
N1703E675 Lot 3	16	57.9					1	8.3
N1703E675 Lot 3	10	40.6					1	3.6
N1703E675 Lot 3	91	396.6	1	62.1			8	32.2
N1703E675 Lot 3	7	34.5					1	13.7
N1703E675 Lot 3	8	23.7					1	3.1
N1703E675 Lot 3	13	113.4					1	1.1
N1703E675 Lot 3	18	55.3					4	6.1
N1703E675 Lot 3	12	112.1					5	32.4
N1703E675 Lot 3	14	59			1	28	4	17
N1703E675 Lot 3	4	10.5					2	3.2

N1703E675 Lot 3	5	25.9					1	2.1
N1703E675 Lot 3	11	35.7					3	6.4
N1703E675 Lot 3	9	20.5						
N1703E675 Lot 3	10	26.6					1	1.8
N1703E675 Lot 3	14	52.6						
N1703E675 Lot 3	4	11.3						
N1703E675 Lot 3	14	31.4					2	8
N1703E675 Lot 3	11	46					2	21
N1703E675 Lot 3	8	26.3						
N1703E675 Lot 3	9	35					1	9.9
N1703E675 Lot 3	8	18.4					1	1.1
N1703E675 Lot 3	9	65					2	13
N1703E675 Lot 3	13	77.2					3	4.9
N1703E675 Lot 3	4	10.4					2	9.4
N1703E675 Lot 3	7	79.5						
N1703E675 Lot 3	4	8.8					1	1.7
N1703E675 Lot 3	8	27.1						
N1703E675 Lot 3	2	5.7						
N1703E675 Lot 3	11	46.1						
N1703E675 Lot 3	17	116.1					3	6.5
N1703E675 Lot 3	11	38.4						
N1703E675 Lot 3	11	21						
N1703E675 Lot 3	7	17.8			1	3.5	2	3.3
N1703E675 Lot 3	12	117.5						
N1703E675 Lot 3	17	48.7						
N1703E675 Lot 3	3	10					1	6
N1703E675 Lot 3	6	92.7						
N1703E675 Lot 3	4	47.1						
N1703E675 Lot 3	9	23.1					1	2.4
N1703E675 Lot 3	6	32					1	1
N1703E675 Lot 3	8	20.4						
N1703E675 Lot 3	6	13					1	7

N1703E675 Lot 3	11	64					3	3.2

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Count	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Weight	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight
N1703E675 Lot 3					1	4		
N1703E675 Lot 3							1	0.8
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	1.6			1	0.9
N1703E675 Lot 3					1	1.7	1	1.9
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	1.1				
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	1.6						
N1703E675 Lot 3					1	7	1	4
N1703E675 Lot 3							1	1.5
N1703E675 Lot 3							1	2.5
N1703E675 Lot 3							1	2.6
N1703E675 Lot 3							1	0.8

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Tuscaloosa Engraved Count	Tuscaloosa Engraved Weight	Grog Temp. Count	Grog Temp. Weight	Sand/ grit Temp. Count	Sand/ grit Temp. Weight	Shell/ Sand Temp. Count	Shell/ Sand Temp. Weight	Clay Lump Count	Clay Lump Weight
N1703E675 Lot 3					1	2.9				
N1703E675 Lot 3									1	20.4
N1703E675 Lot 3					1	7.8				
N1703E675 Lot 3			2	7.5	1	3.9				
N1703E675 Lot 3							1	13.7		
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	2.8						
N1703E675 Lot 3					1	11.1				
N1703E675 Lot 3									2	5.9
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	2								

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight	Mdville Inc/Unspec. Count	Mdville Inc/Unspec. Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N1703E675 Lot 4	4	10.9					1	4.1
N1703E675 Lot 4	8	19.2					1	2
N1703E675 Lot 4	5	24						
N1703E675 Lot 4	4	8						
N1703E675 Lot 4	7	23					2	19.7
N1703E675 Lot 4	10	36.6			3	8.6	2	4.7
N1703E675 Lot 4	2	5.2						
N1703E675 Lot 4	3	8					2	4.5
N1703E675 Lot 4	2	4.6					1	1.5
N1703E675 Lot 4	2	5						
N1703E675 Lot 4	10	96.3	1	43.4				
N1703E675 Lot 4	5	23.3					2	8.7

N1703E675 Lot 4	3	5.8					2	3
N1703E675 Lot 4	10	46.9					5	14.3
N1703E675 Lot 4	13	63.9					2	12.3
N1703E675 Lot 4	9	31.8					1	2
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	6						
N1703E675 Lot 4	5	28			1	20.3	2	3.7
N1703E675 Lot 4	8	30.3					3	6.3
N1703E675 Lot 4	6	16.4					1	2.4
N1703E675 Lot 4	6	15.8			1	18.3	3	24.2
N1703E675 Lot 4	5	25.7					4	8.7
N1703E675 Lot 4	10	32.6					3	21.3
N1703E675 Lot 4	9	11.2					4	26.5
N1703E675 Lot 4	4	11.8					1	13.4
N1703E675 Lot 4	5	41.5						
N1703E675 Lot 5 Fea. 50	1	14.3					1	3
N1703E675 Lot 5 Fea. 57	3	8.8					2	7.9
N1703E675 Lot 7	2	3.5						
N1703E675 Lot 7	4	29						
N1703E675 Lot 7	7	14.3						
N1703E675 Lot 7	5	13.3					2	4.9
N1703E675 Lot 7	3	4.3						
N1703E675 Lot 7	15	48.1					2	13.7
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	2						
N1703E675 Lot 7	4	10.5						
N1703E675 Lot 7	59	198.6					8	40.4
N1703E675 Lot 7	6	14.2						
N1703E675 Lot 7	13	32.2					3	20.3
N1703E675 Lot 7	12	43.2					1	2.2
N1703E675 Lot 7	6	26						
N1703E675 Lot 7	8	14.4						
N1703E675 Lot 7	7	26.2						
N1703E675 Lot 7	4	6.3					3	12.5

N1703E675 Lot 7	7	38.7						
N1703E675 Lot 7	5	20.7					2	2.7
N1703E675 Lot 7	13	20.3					3	11.3
N1703E675 Lot 7	9	25.9						
N1703E675 Lot 7	2	2						
N1703E675 Lot 7	6	106.6						
N1703E675 Lot 7	35	165.8					13	100.6
N1703E675 Lot 7	9	37.7					3	9.9
N1703E675 Lot 7	11	29					4	7.8
N1703E675 Lot 7	8	28.7					1	1.5
N1703E675 Lot 7	13	37.1					5	7.7
N1703E675 Lot 7	8	44.1					3	8.5
N1703E675 Lot 7	7	20.9					2	5.5
N1703E675 Lot 7	3	10						
N1703E675 Lot 7	2	5.6						
N1703E675 Lot 7	3	9.2						

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Akron Count	Carthage Inc/ Akron Weight	Carthage Inc/ Carthage Count	Carthage Inc/ Carthage Weight	Carthage Inc/ Summer-ville Count	Carthage Inc/ Summer-ville Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Weight
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	13.5						
N1703E675 Lot 4							1	4
N1703E675 Lot 4			2	4.8				
N1703E675 Lot 4							1	1.1
N1703E675 Lot 4					1	4.8		
N1703E675 Lot 7							1	2
N1703E675 Lot 7							1	2.7

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/ Maxwells Crossing Count	Mdville Eng/ Maxwells Crossing Weight	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Count	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Weight	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight
N1703E675 Lot 4							4	18.7
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	2.3					1	3.3
N1703E675 Lot 4			1	3.8				
N1703E675 Lot 4							1	5
N1703E675 Lot 4							1	3.7
N1703E675 Lot 7					1	1		
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	15.2						
N1703E675 Lot 7							2	2.8
N1703E675 Lot 7							2	6.7

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Barton Incised var. Bewton count	Barton Incised var. Bewton weight	Shell-tempered Cord Marked Count	Shell-tempered Cord Marked Weight	Shell&Grog Tempered Count	Shell&Grog Tempered Weight
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	5.6						
N1703E675 Lot 4					1	1.2		
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	2.2						
N1703E675 Lot 4	2	2.9						
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	0.4						
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	1.8						
N1703E675 Lot 7	2	14.8	1	3.3				
N1703E675 Lot 7	3	4.2						
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	4.2						

N1703E675 Lot 7	1	2.3						
N1703E675 Lot 7							1	8.8
N1703E675 Lot 7	4	5.9						
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	1.6						
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	2.9					1	3.3
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	5.7						

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Grog Temp. Count	Grog Temp. Weight	Sand/ grit Temp. Count	Sand/ grit Temp. Weight	Sand Temp. Count	Sand Temp. Weight	Clay Lump Count	Clay Lump Weight	Discoidal/ Frag. Count	Discoidal/ Frag. Weight
N1703E675 Lot 4					1	0.4				
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	7.5								
N1703E675 Lot 4					1	1.4				
N1703E675 Lot 4									1	0.6
N1703E675 Lot 4	2	6.5								
N1703E675 Lot 4			1	2.1						
N1703E675 Lot 4	2	6.5								
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	1.5								
N1703E675 Lot 5 Fea. 50	1	8.9								
N1703E675 Lot 7									1	3.6
N1703E675 Lot 7			1	1.3						
N1703E675 Lot 7					1	2				
N1703E675 Lot 7			1	6.9						
N1703E675 Lot 7							1	6.3		
N1703E675 Lot 7			1	1.5						
N1703E675 Lot 7	2	5								
N1703E675 Lot 7									1	5.9
N1703E675 Lot 7	2	4.8								

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Count	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	14	112.7						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	12	60.6						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	15	104.3						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	13	185.9						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	23	122.8						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	21	156.1						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	10	92.2						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	18	74.1						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	4	12.3						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	33	147.6						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	21	132.1						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	29	161.8						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	12	169						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	19	187.7						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	15	147.1						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	18	87.5						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	12	22						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	26	297.3						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	29	142.2						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	14	201.9	1	222.9				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	14	79						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	14	65.1						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	12	74						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	9	24.4						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	4	40.9					1	6

N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	7	20.2			1	9.3			
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	10	43			1	28.9			
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	20	162.2							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	13	67.8							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	28	77.8							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	14	49.9							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	13	138.9							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	6	48.4							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	2	278							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	20	71.2			1	2.9			
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	12	41.9							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	20	69.3							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	13	96.2						1	3.2
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	445.1							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	13	91.1							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	23	87.1							
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	18	74.7							
N1703E675 Lot 11 Fea 55	6	49.6							
N1703E675 Lot 12	28	204							
N1703E675 Lot 14 Fea 58	8	152.5							
N1703E675 Lot 19	6	40.5							
N1703E675 Lot 31	8	55.5							
N1703E675 Lot 31	61	285.6							
N1703E675 Lot 31	9	30.9							

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Inc/Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/ Akron Count	Carthage Inc/ Akron Weight	Mdville Eng/ Havana Count	Mdville Eng/ Havana Weight
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	3.6				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			3	16.1				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			5	12.6				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	5.1				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	6.4				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			4	26.3				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			5	19.7				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	5.2	1	2.9				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			6	28				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			4	17.2				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			7	59.1			1	5.6
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			3	19.3				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			3	7.5				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			5	37.6				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			2	18.5				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			6	43.5				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			6	18.7				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	2	2.8	2	4.8				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			8	40.4				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			3	16.4				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	12.1				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	4.7	3	5.2				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			2	3.8				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			4	12.5				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			3	12.7				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			2	3.2				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			2	6.1				

N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	0.9				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	10.4						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	1						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	2.2				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	30.5				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	1.3				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			3	32.3				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	3.8						
N1703E675 Lot 14 Fea 58	1	2.3						
N1703E675 Lot 19			2	25				
N1703E675 Lot 31			1	3.4				
N1703E675 Lot 31			6	14.1	2	6.9		
N1703E675 Lot 31			1	2.4				

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight	Mdville Eng/ Wiggins Count	Mdville Eng/ Wiggins Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Weight	Shell/Grog Temp. Count	Shell/Grog Temp. Weight
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					1	12.2		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					1	0.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					5	8.4		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					1	0.7		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					2	2.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					1	4.9		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	4.9						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	3.8	1	26.1		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					1	1.6		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					1	0.1		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					1	2.1		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					1	3.7		
N1703E675 Lot 31							1	1.6

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Grog tempered Count	Grog tempered Weight	Sand Tempered Count	Sand Tempered Weight	Clay Lumps Count	Clay Lumps Weight	Clay Object Count	Clay Object Weight
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	3.4				
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	2.6						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	2	3.7						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85							3	46.6
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85					1	5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			3	5.1				

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	15	103.3						
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	1	10.4						
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	2	7.6						
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	5	20.7						
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	8	61						
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	2	6.2						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	13	66						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	9	21.1						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	15	94.2						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	5	27.4						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	9	49.2						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	15	102.2	1	9			1	2.4
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	15	168					1	2.2
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	15	102.7						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	26	276.6						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	24	118.7						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	8	22.8					1	5.2
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	2	20.5						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	9	85.9						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	11	39.2						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	11	51.7						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	9	26.9						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	10	72.9						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	8	33.9						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	29	373.8			1	28.5		

N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	15	46.9							
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	49	479.3							
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85									
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	10	45.4							

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/Akron Count	Carthage Inc/Akron Weight	Carthage Inc/Moon Lake Count	Carthage Inc/ Moon Lake Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	2	53.8						
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	1	11.3						
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85			1	13.1			1	3
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	3	42.4						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	2	7.8						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	3	9.7						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	5.9						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	3.3						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	6	18.8						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85					1	18.9		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	3	5.2						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	4						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	1						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	2.3						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	4	23.4						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	3.3						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	14.5						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	9	48.4						

N1703 E675 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Grog and Shell tempered Count	Grog and Shell tempered Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85					1	9.1		
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85					6	68.7		
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85					4	36.4		
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85					5	48		
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85			1	2				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85			1	0.5			1	3.2
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85					6	16.2		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	3.7						
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85					4	41		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85			2	6.5	1	3.5		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85					7	253.4		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85					6	265.5		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85					5	26		

N1703 E683 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Count	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1	36	141.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 1	15	72.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 1	36	285	1	3.6				
N1703 E683 Lot 1	89	320.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 1	52	209.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 1	93	355						

N1703 E683 Lot 1	22	60.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 1	12	46.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	169	667.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	2	13.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	185	904						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	7	14.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	9	203.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	34	142.8	1	4			1	6
N1703 E683 Lot 2	24	236.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	26	172.9			1	4.1	1	4.6
N1703 E683 Lot 2	21	103.7			1	2.7	1	1.6
N1703 E683 Lot 2	2	7.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	42	99.1	1	3.9				
N1703 E683 Lot 2	62	227						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	4	12						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	79	82						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	81	436						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	118	159						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	1					1	26.6
N1703 E683 Lot 3	161	751.5			1	3.4		
N1703 E683 Lot 3	2	24.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	7	58.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	41	230.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	2	4.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	24	172						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	47	152						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	81	258						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	110	283						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	38	218	4	29				
N1703 E683 Lot 3	151	790.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 4	68	397.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 4 Fea. 1	2	2.5						

N1703 E683 Lot 4 Fea. 79	5	12.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 5 Fea. 2	34	173.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 5 Fea. 2	20	80.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 7	11	35						
N1703 E683 Lot 7 Fea. 14	4	12.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 8 Fea. 7	16	91.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 9 Fea. 11	9	17						
N1703 E683 Lot 10 Fea.14	4	31.5						

N1703 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/ Akron Count	Carthage Inc/ Akron Weight	Carthage Inc/ Carthage Count	Carthage Inc/ Carthage Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1			11	42.4				
N1703 E683 Lot 1			1	3.6				
N1703 E683 Lot 1			5	15.2				
N1703 E683 Lot 1			11	44.3	1	2.4		
N1703 E683 Lot 1			12	73.7				
N1703 E683 Lot 1	3	14.8	10	28.2	1	4.8		
N1703 E683 Lot 1			4	13.6				
N1703 E683 Lot 1			3	5.1				
N1703 E683 Lot 2			86	303.8				
N1703 E683 Lot 2			1	13.7				
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	3	25	85				
N1703 E683 Lot 2			6	58.3				
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	4.6	7	44.4				
N1703 E683 Lot 2			3	12.8			1	3.6
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	8.1	6	36.5				
N1703 E683 Lot 2			8	29.9				
N1703 E683 Lot 2			5	23.9				

N1703 E683 Lot 2			30	97				
N1703 E683 Lot 2			3	3				
N1703 E683 Lot 2			6	4				
N1703 E683 Lot 2			14	44				
N1703 E683 Lot 2			5	24				
N1703 E683 Lot 3			30	117.4				
N1703 E683 Lot 3			4	29.7				
N1703 E683 Lot 3			1	1.5				
N1703 E683 Lot 3			7	132				
N1703 E683 Lot 3			8	16				
N1703 E683 Lot 3			5	8				
N1703 E683 Lot 3	2	3	8	15				
N1703 E683 Lot 3			14	68				
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	1.5	15	61	1	3.3		
N1703 E683 Lot 3 Feature 16			1	3.3				
N1703 E683 Lot 4			15	77.8				
N1703 E683 Lot 4 Feature 1			1	0.2				
N1703 E683 Lot 4 Feature 1			1	3.4				
N1703 E683 Lot 5 Feature 2			5	15.5				
N1703 E683 Lot 5 Feature 2			5	10.8				
N1703 E683 Lot 7			2	2				
N1703 E683 Lot 7 Feature 14			1	1				
N1703 E683 Lot 9 Feature 11			4	11.1				
N1703 E683 Lot 10 Feature 4			3	9.6				

N1703 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Moon Lake Count	Carthage Inc/ Moon Lake Weight	Carthage Inc/Unspec. Count	Carthage Inc/Unspec. Weight	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/ Maxwells Crossing Count	Mdville Eng/ Maxwells Crossing Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1					1	3.1		
N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	3.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 1					3	8.7		
N1703 E683 Lot 2			1	10.6				
N1703 E683 Lot 2					2	3.3		
N1703 E683 Lot 2					1	5.4		
N1703 E683 Lot 2					2	5.9		
N1703 E683 Lot 2							1	11.2
N1703 E683 Lot 2					2	2		
N1703 E683 Lot 3					1	20		
N1703 E683 Lot 3					3	14		

N1703 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Count	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Weight	Mdville Eng/Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/Tuscaloosa Weight	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1					1	2.1
N1703 E683 Lot 1					3	5.1
N1703 E683 Lot 1					9	12
N1703 E683 Lot 1			2	2.7		
N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	0.8	1	1.9	2	4.9
N1703 E683 Lot 1					1	0.6
N1703 E683 Lot 2					6	10.1
N1703 E683 Lot 2					1	7.6

N1703 E683 Lot 2					14	25
N1703 E683 Lot 2					1	1.1
N1703 E683 Lot 2					1	0.6
N1703 E683 Lot 2					1	0.8
N1703 E683 Lot 2					2	3.3
N1703 E683 Lot 2					1	2.4
N1703 E683 Lot 2					1	1
N1703 E683 Lot 2					4	12
N1703 E683 Lot 2					1	1
N1703 E683 Lot 3					5	10.7
N1703 E683 Lot 3					1	2
N1703 E683 Lot 3					3	5
N1703 E683 Lot 3					3	8
N1703 E683 Lot 3	2	5.2			4	6.8
N1703 E683 Lot 3 Feature 16					1	1.3
N1703 E683 Lot 4					3	19.3
N1703 E683 Lot 5 Feature 2					2	5.9

N1703 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Count	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 11 Feature 13	3	5						
N1703 E683 Lot 13 Feature 9	2	6.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 16 Feature 6	4	19.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 17 Feature 9	3	9.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 17 Feature 16	10	57.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 18 Feature 12	120	631.3	1	18.4			1	5.6
N1703 E683 Lot 19 Feature 79	6	57.6						

N1703 E683 Lot 20 Feature 5	3	22.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 20 Feature 5	1	3.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 21	46	114.4	1	8.3			1	3.8
N1703 E683 Lot 21	59	284.4					1	1.4
N1703 E683 Lot 21	73	282.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 21	148	567.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 21					1	3.6		
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	15.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 21	72	322.5					2	1.2
N1703 E683 Lot 21	90	423.7			1	3.6		
N1703 E683 Lot 22 Feature 20	9	49						
N1703 E683 Lot 22 Feature 20	3	4.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 23 Feature 21	25	95.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 24 Feature 24	4	1.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 25	3	6.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 25 Feature 22	10	27.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 25 Feature 22	14	45.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 26 Feature 23	5	29.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 27 Feature 24	2	1.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 28 Feature 25	5	11.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 29 Feature 26	3	25.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	45	222.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	13	19.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	48	230.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	30	138.5					3	9.5
N1703 E683 Lot 31	8	27.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	10	54.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	4	17					1	23
N1703 E683 Lot 31	65	267.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	10	17.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	13	122.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	6	26.3						

N1703 E683 Lot 31 Feature 28	46	174.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 31 Feature 93	5	43.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 39 Feature 68	7	27.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 41 Feature 40	1	1.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71	1	2.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71	7	77.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71	19	58.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71	10	30.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 44 Feature 73	7	24.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 46 Feature 75	9	22.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 49 Feature 78	12	59.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 49 Feature 78	36	81.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 50 Feature 79	1	53						
N1703 E683 Lot 52 Feature 81	5	21.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 55 Feature 90	1	3.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 59 Feature 94	7	31.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 60 Feature 96	2	3.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 76 Feature 97	1	2.2						

N1703 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/ Carthage Count	Carthage Inc/ Carthage Weight	Carthage Inc/ Moon Lake Count	Carthage Inc/ Moon Lake Weight	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Count	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 11 Feature 13	1	7.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 12 Feature 15	2	7.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 15 Feature 10	2	4.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 17 Feature 9	1	0.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 18 Feature 12	29	177.8					1	3.7
N1703 E683 Lot 19 Feature 79	2	20.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 20 Feature 5	3	5.9						

N1703 E683 Lot 21	35	135.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 21	15	52.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 21	16	90.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 21	20	39.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 21	8	28.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 21	16	112.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 22 Feature 20	4	9.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 23 Feature 21	4	11.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 25	5	2						
N1703 E683 Lot 25 Feature 22	2	6						
N1703 E683 Lot 25 Feature 22	6	14.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 26 Feature 23	2	15						
N1703 E683 Lot 29 Feature 26	1	4.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 30 Feature 49	1	1.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	29	151.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	1	4.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	7	15						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	8	20.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	1	5.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	2	12						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	5	10.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	4	17						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	3	6.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 31 Feature 28	5	26.8	1	5	1	2.8		
N1703 E683 Lot 31 Feature 93	5	34.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71	1	50.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71	5	24.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71	7	14.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71	4	9.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 44 Feature 73	2	6.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 46 Feature 75	3	8.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 49 Feature 78	11	41.5						

N1703 E683 Lot 49 Feature 78	4	12.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 52 Feature 81	3	11.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 59 Feature 94	3	24						
N1703 E683 Lot 76 Feature 97	2	10.9						

N1703 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Weight	Mdville Eng/ Havana Count	Mdville Eng/ Havana Weight	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/ Maxwells Crossing Count	Mdville Eng/ Maxwells Crossing Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 21			1	9.8				
N1703 E683 Lot 21							1	0.1
N1703 E683 Lot 21	4	8.8			1	5.2		
N1703 E683 Lot 31	2	6.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 31 Feature 28							1	0.9
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71							1	8.8
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71					2	3.1		
N1703 E683 Lot 43 Feature 72	1	1.6						

N1703 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/Prince Plantation Count	Mdville Eng/Prince Plantation Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Grog tempered Count	Grog tempered Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 17 Feature 16			1	0.8	1	3.2
N1703 E683 Lot 18 Feature 12			5	8.9		
N1703 E683 Lot 21					1	0.9
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	3	2	2.8		
N1703 E683 Lot 23 Feature 21			2	8.2		
N1703 E683 Lot 31					1	16.1

N1703 E683 Lot 31 Feature 93			1	0.9		
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71			1	0.9		
N1703 E683 Lot 46 Feature 75			1	3.1		
N1703 E683 Lot 49 Feature 78			1	1.1		
N1703 E683 Lot 52 Feature 81	1	2.7				

N1703 E683 Heavy Fraction Flotation Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 3	11	90.8			1	2.8		
N1703 E683 Lot 3	10	44	1	4				
N1703 E683 Lot 3	15	48.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	4	13.4	1	9.7	1	7.8		
N1703 E683 Lot 3	13	33	4	6.6			1	5.3
N1703 E683 Lot 3	15	118.4	1	4.8	1	1.9		

N1705 E683 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1	14	45.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	17	52.7					1	1.2
N1705 E683 Lot 1	11	53.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	15	32.1					1	1.6
N1705 E683 Lot 1	8	24.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	8	38.9					3	11.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1	12	21.3					6	22.7

N1705 E683 Lot 1	27	86.7					1	6.7
N1705 E683 Lot 1	7	19.7					1	1.5
N1705 E683 Lot 1	13	71.1					2	5.2
N1705 E683 Lot 1	5	19.8					1	3.7
N1705 E683 Lot 1	2	2.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	23	78.6					3	15.2
N1705 E683 Lot 1	22	101.9					6	25.5
N1705 E683 Lot 1	1	6.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	5	25.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	15	30.5			2	17.3	2	8
N1705 E683 Lot 1	8	27.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	11	32.1	1	1.4			2	10
N1705 E683 Lot 1	2	13.8			1	4		
N1705 E683 Lot 1	1	2.5			1	1		
N1705 E683 Lot 1	21	53.8					1	0.9
N1705 E683 Lot 1	33	64.6					2	7.6
N1705 E683 Lot 1	24	69.2					3	6.9
N1705 E683 Lot 1	15	34.9					3	12.1
N1705 E683 Lot 1	19	84.1					6	19.1
N1705 E683 Lot 1	14	40.9					3	7.4
N1705 E683 Lot 1	10	29					2	10.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1	24	78.2					4	10.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1	32	109.7					2	5.1
N1705 E683 Lot 1	29	109.2					1	0.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1	22	94.1					1	4.5
N1705 E683 Lot 1	20	100.7					4	7.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1	27	74.4			1	1.5	2	8.7
N1705 E683 Lot 1	25	106.9					2	2.5
N1705 E683 Lot 1	16	45.9			1	8.4	1	1
N1705 E683 Lot 1	18	64.2					3	7.9
N1705 E683 Lot 1	11	46.6			1	3.2	1	2.1
N1705 E683 Lot 1	19	50			1	1.6	2	10.1

N1705 E683 Lot 1	21	102.4					1	2.6
N1705 E683 Lot 1	8	21					1	2.4
N1705 E683 Lot 1	12	38.9					4	14.5
N1705 E683 Lot 1	17	73.6					1	1.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1	9	20.6					3	8.2
N1705 E683 Lot 1	17	53.8			1	7.1	1	2.6
N1705 E683 Lot 1	19	76.3			3	13.1		
N1705 E683 Lot 1	19	50.9			1	5.1	4	16.5
N1705 E683 Lot 1	26	43			1	1.5	7	13.8
N1705 E683 Lot 1	33	100			4	20.8		
N1705 E683 Lot 1	31	93.1			1	4.3	2	3.7
N1705 E683 Lot 1	23	80.3					3	10.8
N1705 E683 Lot 1	13	44.9						

N1705 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Moon Lake Count	Carthage Inc/ Moon Lake Weight	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Count	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Weight	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	7.9				
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	2.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	1.5
N1705 E683 Lot 1	1	11.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	7.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	3.7		

N1705 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Count	Mdville Eng/ Prince Plantation Weight	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight	Mdville Eng/ Wiggins Count	Mdville Eng/ Wiggins Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	1.1
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	1.4
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	2.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	1.6				
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	1.1
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	0.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1							2	1
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	1.8
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	1
N1705 E683 Lot 1							2	0.9
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	3.4
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	2.4	1	1.9	1	1.8
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	3.6		
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	0.7
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	2.9
N1705 E683 Lot 1	1	1.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 1							3	3.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1							2	5.6

N1705 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight	Discoidal/Fragment Count	Discoidal/Fragment Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1	Nonlocal Incised 1	1.4		
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	2.1
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	4.9

N1705 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 2	29	92.5					1	3.3
N1705 E683 Lot 2	14	69.5			2	16.6	3	16.1
N1705 E683 Lot 2	19	48.5					6	24.7
N1705 E683 Lot 2	18	77.1			2	11.6	2	7.2
N1705 E683 Lot 2	8	27					4	18.6
N1705 E683 Lot 2	7	12.3			1	5.4	11	41.5
N1705 E683 Lot 2	12	35.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	28	87.6			1	4	6	17.7
N1705 E683 Lot 2	23	77.5					5	29.1
N1705 E683 Lot 2	18	86.7					4	17.1
N1705 E683 Lot 2	118	159					5	24
N1705 E683 Lot 2	13	29.5					5	15.9
N1705 E683 Lot 2	19	96.4	1	7.2			4	15.4
N1705 E683 Lot 2	12	49.5					2	6.9
N1705 E683 Lot 2	21	64.7					2	16.3
N1705 E683 Lot 2	9	39.3					1	5.4
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	10.3					1	2.3
N1705 E683 Lot 2	21	73.9					2	21.3
N1705 E683 Lot 2	23	98.1					4	7.6
N1705 E683 Lot 2	18	67.3			2	5.7	2	8.2
N1705 E683 Lot 2	5	20.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	7	25.2					2	12.3
N1705 E683 Lot 2	14	45.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	10.3		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	7	50.2					2	7.1
N1705 E683 Lot 2	13	171.3					1	2

N1705 E683 Lot 2	11	64.8					5	20.5
N1705 E683 Lot 2	91	101.8					10	27.1
N1705 E683 Lot 2	19	59.7					3	35.3
N1705 E683 Lot 2	14	34.6					5	17.2
N1705 E683 Lot 2	10	91.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	16	51.2					2	12.3
N1705 E683 Lot 2	17	76					4	6.7
N1705 E683 Lot 2	18	66.3					3	6.2
N1705 E683 Lot 2	12	47.1			1	3.3		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	19	97.6					4	14.1
N1705 E683 Lot 2	13	46.2			1	0.3	5	24.2
N1705 E683 Lot 2	15	43.7					3	9.1
N1705 E683 Lot 2	7	64.2					1	4
N1705 E683 Lot 2	10	57.2					8	25.4
N1705 E683 Lot 2	18	95.9					3	4.7
N1705 E683 Lot 2	5	38.3			2	13	3	23.7
N1705 E683 Lot 2	11	38.9					3	6
N1705 E683 Lot 2	3	11.1			2	6.7		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	8	20.4					2	9.5
N1705 E683 Lot 2	7	46.5			2	2.9	1	6.9
N1705 E683 Lot 2	10	36.6					6	11.6
N1705 E683 Lot 2	12	76.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	17	78.7					4	6.2

N1705 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Akron Count	Carthage Inc/ Akron Weight	Carthage Inc/ Moon Lake Count	Carthage Inc/ Moon Lake Weight	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Count	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	4.5		
N1705 E683 Lot 2							1	4.4
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	25.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	6.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	3.6				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	6.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	7.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	8.7				

N1705 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/Havana Count	Mdville Eng/Havana Weight	Mdville Eng/Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/Maxwells Crossing Count	Mdville Eng/Maxwells Crossing Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	5.8
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	2.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	1		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	13.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	4.4		

N1705 E683 Lot 2 Ceramic Part Four

Provenience	Mdville Eng/Prince Plantation Count	Mdville Eng/Prince Plantation Weight	Mdville Eng/Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/Tuscaloosa Weight	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	4.1		
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	2.7
N1705 E683 Lot 2					2	8.7
N1705 E683 Lot 2					2	3.9
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	1
N1705 E683 Lot 2					2	3.6
N1705 E683 Lot 2					2	5.9
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	7.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	1
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	4	1	3.5
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	1.8		
N1705 E683 Lot 2			2	5.9		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	2.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 2					2	29.7
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	0.3
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	0.7
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	5.4
N1705 E683 Lot 2					3	9.9
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	0.3
N1705 E683 Lot 2					2	1.1
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	3.2	2	3.2
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	0.9
N1705 E683 Lot 2					4	3.6
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	11.9	1	0.5
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	3.6		

N1705 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 4	23	111.6					1	19.7
N1705 E683 Lot 4	16	83.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	20	102.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	11	57.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	8	35.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	3	8.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	12	76						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	11	53.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	11	45.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	20	66.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	19	36.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	13	90.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	11	99.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	15	52.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	6	14.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	5	60.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	13	35.1					1	3
N1705 E683 Lot 4	17	65.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	19	63.3					1	2.5
N1705 E683 Lot 4	23	114.2					1	1.5
N1705 E683 Lot 4	21	99.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	5	22.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	22	135.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	13	63						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	9	28.4						

N1705 E683 Lot 4	21	149.3	1	10.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 4	18	98.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	13	68.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	9	45.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	14	102.6					2	5.5
N1705 E683 Lot 4	10	99.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	15	97.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	21	165.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	11	43.7					2	8.7
N1705 E683 Lot 4	10	52.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	10	57.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	17	85.4	1	2.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 4	20	75.3			1	1.4		
N1705 E683 Lot 4	16	44.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	15	71.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	10	91.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	16	60						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	17	107					1	2.1

N1705 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/ Akron Count	Carthage Inc/ Akron Weight	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Count	Carthage Inc/ Summerville Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 4	3	10.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	3	11.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	5.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	4	13.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	7.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	4.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	2.3						

N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	2.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	6	56.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	4	27.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	4.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	6.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	5	13						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	2.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	4.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	7.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	11.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	10.7					1	3.8
N1705 E683 Lot 4	3	19.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	4	7.3			1	5.8		
N1705 E683 Lot 4	3	4.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	3.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	3	5.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	2.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	1.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	3	9.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	4	26.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	6.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	5.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	5	44.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	5	16.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	1.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	3.7	1	10.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 4	4	18.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	5.5						

N1705 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Havana Count	Mdville Eng/ Havana Weight	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight	Mdville Eng/Wiggins Count	Mdville Eng/Wiggins Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 4			1	2.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 4					2	4		
N1705 E683 Lot 4					1	4.3		
N1705 E683 Lot 4					1	5.5		
N1705 E683 Lot 4					1	1.2		
N1705 E683 Lot 4					1	12.2		
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	6.4			2	3.6		
N1705 E683 Lot 4			2	10.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 4					1	5.4		
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	12.1					1	7.3
N1705 E683 Lot 4			1	2.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 4			1	3.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 4					1	7	1	3.4
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	10.3						

N1705 E683 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Weight	Grog Temp. Count	Grog Temp. Weight	Sand/grit Temp. Count	Sand/grit Temp. Weight	Discoidal/ Frag. Count	Discoidal/ Frag. Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	1.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 4			1	1	1	1		
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	2.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	2.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 4							1	3.5
N1705 E683 Lot 4							1	5.8
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	2.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	1.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4							1	2.1

N2100 STP Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Count	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N2100 E700	138	372.5					45	141.2
N2102 E800	14	47.5						
N2102 E820	5	11.5						
N2105 E790	6	11.1						
N2105 E810	10	12.8						
N2115 E790	2	3.8					1	2.3
N2116 E770	11	25.7					5	10.3
N2118 E760	14	58.1						
N2118 E764	1	4.2					1	5.9
N2122 E780	4	9.3						
N2122 E840	2	3.8						
N2125 E770	1	9.4						

N2125 E770	25	46						
N2125 E790	4	17.3						
N2125 E810	5	9.1					1	3.5
N2127 E760	48	122.5					7	9.9
N2132 E760	58	116.8					9	29.4
N2132 E780	8	20.2					1	3.4
N2133 E770	11	15.3			1	1		
N2135 E830	1	5.2						
N2230 E760	32	61.1	1	2.5			1	1.4

N2100 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Akron Count	Carthage Inc/ Akron Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Mdville Eng/ Cypress Count	Mdville Eng/ Cypress Weight	Mdville Eng/Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/Hemphill Weight
N2102 E820					1	19.3		
N2115 E790							1	1.7
N2122 E780			1	3.4				
N2125 E770	1	3.5						

N2100 STP Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Taylorville Count	Mdville Eng/ Taylorville Weight	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Weight	Grog/ Shell Temp. Count	Grog/ Shell Temp. Weight	Sand/ grit Temp. Count	Sand/ grit Temp. Weight
N2116 E770					1	1.9				
N2118 E760							2	5.7		
N2122 E780					1	0.9				
N2125 E770			1	3.6			2	6.8		
N2127 E760					1	1.6			2	9.2
N2132 E760							21	51.3		
N2230 E760	1	1.8					6	13.8		

N2118 E670 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Count	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight
N2118 E760 Lot 1	87	271.5					1	8.5
N2118 E760 Lot 1	41	117.7						
N2118 E760 Lot 1	45	165.6						
N2118 E760 Lot 1	92	351.4						
N2118 E760 Lot 2	35	79.6						
N2118 E760 Lot 2	25	70.1	3	14.6	1	8.2		
N2118 E760 Lot 2	65	261.5						
N2118 E760 Lot 2	26	141.8						
N2118 E760 Lot 2	51	141.7						

N2118 E670 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight
N2118 E760 Lot 1			26	80.2	3	9.1	1	4.2
N2118 E760 Lot 1			7	31.7			2	3.8
N2118 E760 Lot 1			10	55.7	2	5.8	1	2.8
N2118 E760 Lot 1			16	52.2				
N2118 E760 Lot 2			14	43.9				
N2118 E760 Lot 2	3	10.4	5	31.2				
N2118 E760 Lot 2			10	79.7				
N2118 E760 Lot 2			13	69.5				
N2118 E760 Lot 2			11	42.5				

N2118 E670 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Weight	Grog/ Shell Temp. Count	Grog/ Shell Temp. Weight	Sand/ grit Temp. Count	Sand/ grit Temp. Weight	Discoidal/ Frag. Count	Discoidal/ Frag. Weight
N2118 E760 Lot 1			1	3.8	2	3.7	2	4.2		
N2118 E760 Lot 1					16	62.9				
N2118 E760 Lot 1			2	3.6						
N2118 E760 Lot 2	1	8.2								
N2118 E760 Lot 2					10	51.5			1	2.5
N2118 E760 Lot 2			2	7.2	1	15.7				
N2118 E760 Lot 2							1	4.6		
N2118 E760 Lot 2			4	11.7			1	4.8		

N2118 E764 Pottery.

Provenience	Miss. Plain Count	Miss. Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Count	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N2118 E764 Lot 1	40	96.8					2	4.8	9	22.5
N2118 E764 Lot 1	32	120.1			3	9.8			8	25.5
N2118 E764 Lot 1	19	59.4							5	8.7
N2118 E764 Lot 1	63	213.6					1	6.6	6	14
N2118 E764 Lot 1	71	171.9	1	3.3					18	41.8
N2118 E764 Lot 1	142	357.1					1	1.3		
N2118 E764 Lot 1	98	240.7					1	0.8	15	37.6

N2118 E764 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/ Stewart Count	Mdville Eng/ Stewart Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Weight	Grog/ Shell Temp. Count	Grog/ Shell Temp. Weight	Discoidal/ Fragment Count	Discoidal/ Fragment Weight
N2118 E764 Lot 1	2	2.1								
N2118 E764 Lot 1					1	1.3				
N2118 E764 Lot 1	3	5.5	3	4.1			7	29.3		
N2118 E764 Lot 1							16	54.9	1	1.8

N2118 E766 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Count	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N2118 E766 Lot 1	14	38.6					2	15.1
N2118 E766 Lot 1	53	83.2					17	27.4
N2118 E766 Lot 1	63	227.8			1	2.4	12	37.9
N2118 E766 Lot 1	31	121.8					8	18.9
N2118 E766 Lot 1	70	171.9	1	2.1			15	54.6

N2118 E766 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Grog/ Shell Temp. Count	Grog/ Shell Temp. Weight	Sand/grit Temp. Count	Sand/grit Temp. Weight
N2118 E766 Lot 1			1	1.1				
N2118 E766 Lot 1	1	1.7			1	3.4		
N2118 E766 Lot 1	1	3	2	3.2				
N2118 E766 Lot 1	1	3.6	1	1.6				
N2118 E766 Lot 1			1	1.1	4	8.9	2	9

N2120 E758 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Count	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1	90	301.5						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	26	124.7						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	44	108.6						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	181	461.9						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	103	420.3						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	58	176.5			1	1.6	1	10.5
N2120 E758 Lot 1	360	549.9						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	42	138.8						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	48	189.4	1	1.4				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	87	317.1						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	47	191.4						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	135	582.5			1	10.2		
N2120 E758 Lot 2	51	198.1					1	2.9
N2120 E758 Lot 2	81	323.9						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	82	342.9						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	76	276.8						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	40.1						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	47	176.6						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	66	199.1						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	27	122.1						

N2120 E758 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Inc/ Oliver Count	Mdville Inc/ Oliver Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/ Akron Count	Carthage Inc/ Akron Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1					21	72.7		
N2120 E758 Lot 1					10	60.9		
N2120 E758 Lot 1					13	28.8		
N2120 E758 Lot 1					22	59.5		
N2120 E758 Lot 1			1	2.1	26	101		
N2120 E758 Lot 1			1	3.4	23	83.2		
N2120 E758 Lot 1					32	93.5		
N2120 E758 Lot 1					8	27.2		
N2120 E758 Lot 2					14	61.7		
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	8.5	18	73.3		
N2120 E758 Lot 2					11	33.9		
N2120 E758 Lot 2					39	247.5		
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	3.7	14	54.6	1	11.6
N2120 E758 Lot 2					46	191.3		
N2120 E758 Lot 2					8	35.6		
N2120 E758 Lot 2					17	64.9		
N2120 E758 Lot 2					4	44.5		
N2120 E758 Lot 2					9	29.1	1	4.1
N2120 E758 Lot 2	2	2.3			15	48.3		
N2120 E758 Lot 2					12	51.5		

N2120 E758 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Moon Lake Count	Carthage Inc/ Moon Lake Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Mdville Eng/ Elliots Creek Count	Mdville Eng/ Elliots Creek Weight	Mdville Eng/ Havana Count	Mdville Eng/ Havana Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1							1	2
N2120 E758 Lot 1					1	5.3		
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	23.8						
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	1.7				
N2120 E758 Lot 2			2	2.1				
N2120 E758 Lot 2			2	3.9				
N2120 E758 Lot 2							1	9

N2120 E758 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdvill e Eng/ Hemp -hill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemp-hill Weight	Mdville Eng/ Maxwells Crossing Count	Mdville Eng/ Maxwells Crossing Weight	Mdville Eng/ Prince Pl. Count	Mdville Eng/ Prince Pl. Weight	Mdville Eng/ Stewart Count	Mdville Eng/ Stewart Weight	Mdville Eng/ Taylor-ville Count	Mdville Eng/ Taylor-ville Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1			1	1.8	1	1.3				
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	1.5								
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	2.8					1	5		
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	0.8								
N2120 E758 Lot 2									2	4.7
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	2.7								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	2.5								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	3								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	1								

N2120 E758 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight	Mdville Eng/ Wiggins Count	Mdville Eng/ Wiggins Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Weight	Shell Temp. Count	Shell Temp. Weight	Grog/ Shell Temp. Count	Grog/ Shell Temp. Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1					6	11.5				
N2120 E758 Lot 1									1	3.3
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	4.3			1	4.3				
N2120 E758 Lot 1					9	15.5			1	5.2
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	7.4	1	3.2	1	1.2				
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	1.1			4	6.3	9	26.9		
N2120 E758 Lot 1			1	1.8	3	9.2				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	5								
N2120 E758 Lot 2					2	3.6				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	1			3	18.6				
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	5.8	1	1.9				
N2120 E758 Lot 2					3	16.5				
N2120 E758 Lot 2					5	5.9				
N2120 E758 Lot 2					4	14.1				
N2120 E758 Lot 2									3	33.8
N2120 E758 Lot 2					5	22.3				

N2120 E758 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight	Discoidal/ Fragment Count	Discoidal/ Fragment Weight	Angel Negative Painted Count	Angel Negative Painted Weight	(Nashville) Negative Painted Count	(Nashville) Negative Painted Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1	3	9.9	2	6.4	4	29.7		
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	7.9			3	11.7
N2120 E758 Lot 2					2	2.7		

N2120 E758 He.avy Fraction Flotation Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 2	21	42.9					1	4.1
N2120 E758 Lot 2	17	63.9			1	1.9	4	11.7
N2120 E758 Lot 2	19	62.9					2	5.2
N2120 E758 Lot 2	21	39.9					2	9.9
N2120 E758 Lot 2	10	13.6					1	4.7
N2120 E758 Lot 2	12	42					4	8.1
N2120 E758 Lot 2	22	46.2					9	28
N2120 E758 Lot 2	20	52.3	1	1.5	1	2.3	5	14

N2120 E758 Heavy Fraction Flotation Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Grog/ Shell Temp. Count	Grog/ Shell Temp. Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	4.5						
N2120 E758 Lot 2							1 Engraved	6.2
N2120 E758 Lot 2			3	6	3	6.3		
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	2.6			1	1.6
N2120 E758 Lot 2					3	8.1		

N2120 E760 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Count	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspec. Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 1	37	112.7					2	3.2
N2120 E760 Lot 1	129	384.5						
N2120 E760 Lot 1	80	227.5						
N2120 E760 Lot 1	20	41.3						
N2120 E760 Lot 2	67	210.1					1	4.6
N2120 E760 Lot 2	46	101					1	3.9
N2120 E760 Lot 2	78	240.9	1	2.8	1	3.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	102	277	1	12.9	2	23.9		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	26	79.7						
N2120 E760 Lot 2 Fea. 4	5	45.2						
N2120 E760 Lot 3 Fea. 4	46	219.3					2	20.2

N2120 E760 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carth. Inc/ Akron Count	Carth. Inc/ Akron Weight	Carth. Inc/ Unspec. Count	Carth. Inc/ Unspec. Weight	Mdville Eng/ Havana Count	Mdville Eng/ Havana Weight	Mdville Eng/ Hemp-hill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemp-hill Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 1	23	49.8							1	2
N2120 E760 Lot 1	41	137.8							1	1.7
N2120 E760 Lot 1	32	80.9			3	5.7				
N2120 E760 Lot 1	7	21.2								
N2120 E760 Lot 2	19	87.9								
N2120 E760 Lot 2	10	36.2								
N2120 E760 Lot 2	17	69.9			3	5.9			1	1.2
N2120 E760 Lot 2	16	60.8	1	7.6			1	1		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	1			1	5.5				
N2120 E760 Lot 2 Fea. 4	1	11.9								
N2120 E760 Lot 3 Fea. 4	4	11.5								

N2120 E760 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Taylorville Count	Mdville Eng/ Taylorville Weight	Mdville Eng/ Wiggins Count	Mdville Eng/ Wiggins Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Grog and Shell tempered Count	Grog and Shell tempered Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 1					2	6	4	18.5
N2120 E760 Lot 1	1	6			1	4	2	4.5
N2120 E760 Lot 1					3	5.9		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			1	2.2	3	4.7	10	32.4
N2120 E760 Lot 2					2	3.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2					4	10.2	5	13.6
N2120 E760 Lot 2					4	31	7	24.8
N2120 E760 Lot 2							4	10.7
N2120 E760 Lot 2 Feature 4							1	14.7

N2120 E760 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight	Discoidal/Fragment Count	Discoidal/Fragment Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 1	6	20.9		
N2120 E760 Lot 1	1	1		
N2120 E760 Lot 1	1	2.1		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			1	5.7
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	10.3		

N2120 E670 Heavy Fraction Flotation Pottery.

Provenience	Miss. Plain Count	Miss. Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspec. Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 2	10	34.8					2	4.5		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	5	25.3	1	13.6			3	20.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	6	20.8					4	6.4		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	9	38.9					3	6.9	1	7.2
N2120 E760 Lot 2	3	4					1	1.7		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	12	44.3					2	11.5		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	9	30.1					4	12.2		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	11	34.9					2	8.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	8	23.7					2	21.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	5	12.3					5	10.7		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	4	13.6					2	4.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	7	28.3					7	31.2		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	6	29					7	21.4	7	21.4
N2120 E760 Lot 2	8	37.3					4	7.6		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	4	11.2					8	62.6		

N2120 E760 Lot 2	10	46			1	5	1	1.1		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	10	24					6	19.2		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	4	13.1					1	3.1		

N2120 E760 Heavy Fraction Flotation Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/ Wiggins Count	Mdville Eng/ Wiggins Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspec. Weight	Grog/ Shell Temp. Count	Grog/ Shell Temp. Weight	Ceramic Bead Count	Ceramic Bead Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 2							1	7.4		
N2120 E760 Lot 2							3	10.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2							4	16.7		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	4.7			2	6.3	3	8.3		
N2120 E760 Lot 2					1	9.9				
N2120 E760 Lot 2					1	1.6				
N2120 E760 Lot 2			1	1.8	1	1.8				
N2120 E760 Lot 2									1	0.1

N2120E762 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Count	Mdville Inc/ Mdville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1	77	221.1	1	8.3				
N2120 E762 Lot 1	68	212.9						
N2120 E762 Lot 1	42	137.2						
N2120 E762 Lot 1	43	164.8						
N2120 E762 Lot 1	35	129.5						
N2120 E762 Lot 1	83	263.3						
N2120 E762 Lot 1	81	254.2						

N2120 E762 Lot 2	17	54.2						
N2120 E762 Lot 2	62	242						
N2120 E762 Lot 2	81	444.8	1	23.8				
N2120 E762 Lot 3	30	78.5						
N2120 E762 Lot 3	53	147.9			1	1.9	1	3

N2120 E762 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/ Akron Count	Carthage Inc/ Akron Weight	Carthage Inc/Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/Unspecified Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1			15	42.6				
N2120 E762 Lot 1			18	49.1	2	4.5	1	3.6
N2120 E762 Lot 1			15	42.9				
N2120 E762 Lot 1			7	24.8				
N2120 E762 Lot 1	1	2.5	2	6	1	4.9		
N2120 E762 Lot 1	3	3	10	31				
N2120 E762 Lot 1	2	3.1	6	22.9				
N2120 E762 Lot 2								
N2120 E762 Lot 2			10	22.2				
N2120 E762 Lot 2			13	41.7				
N2120 E762 Lot 3			5	21.3				
N2120 E762 Lot 3			20	79.3			1	2.8

N2120 E762 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/ Havana Count	Mdville Eng/ Havana Weight	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/Unspecified Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1					1	2.2
N2120 E762 Lot 1			1	0.7	1	1.1
N2120 E762 Lot 2					1	1.7
N2120 E762 Lot 2	1	4.6			1	2.5
N2120 E762 Lot 3					3	10.3

N2120 E762 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Grog and Shell tempered Count	Grog and Shell tempered Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight	Clay Lumps Count	Clay Lumps Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1	3	8.6	1	7.1		
N2120 E762 Lot 1			2	8.4		
N2120 E762 Lot 1	3	18.7				
N2120 E762 Lot 1	8	40.2			3	5.1
N2120 E762 Lot 1	4	8.8				
N2120 E762 Lot 1	7	34.6				
N2120 E762 Lot 2	1	2	2	3.1		
N2120 E762 Lot 3	1	2.8				

N2120 E764 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Count	Mdville Inc/ Moundville Weight	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Count	Mdville Inc/ Snows Bend Weight
N2120 E764 Lot 1	129	331.3						
N2120 E764 Lot 1	86	259.1						
N2120 E764 Lot 1	67	186.2			1	1.1		
N2120 E764 Lot 1	27	76.4						
N2120 E764 Lot 1	10	23.1						
N2120 E764 Lot 1	125	362.7	1	8.5			1	2.1
N2120 E764 Lot 2	72	240.8	1	7.9				
N2120 E764 Lot 2	7	34.7			1	9.6		
N2120 E764 Lot 2	53	167.2						
N2120 E764 Lot 2	73	228.7						
N2120 E764 Lot 2	63	182.4						
N2120 E764 Lot 2 Fea. 3	25	104.3						
N2120 E764 Lot 3	7	70.3						
N2120 E764 Lot 3 Fea. 2	11	57.9						

N2120 E764 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Inc/Oliver Count	Mdville Inc/Oliver Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight
N2120 E764 Lot 1					25	63		
N2120 E764 Lot 1			2	5.8	25	85.6		
N2120 E764 Lot 1					21	22	2	5.8
N2120 E764 Lot 1			1	1.8	4	11.3		
N2120 E764 Lot 1					4	8.9	1	3.2
N2120 E764 Lot 1	2	9.6			48	105.7	3	13.9

N2120 E764 Lot 2					28	67.6	1	3.8
N2120 E764 Lot 2					4	18.1		
N2120 E764 Lot 2							4	5.7
N2120 E764 Lot 2					14	39.8		
N2120 E764 Lot 2					15	41.2		
N2120 E764 Lot 2 Fea. 3					8	28.6		
N2120 E764 Lot 3 Fea. 2					6	30.6		

N2120 E764 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Mdville Eng/Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/ Stewart Count	Mdville Eng/ Stewart Weight	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Count	Mdville Eng/ Tuscaloosa Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight
N2120 E764 Lot 1					5	6.9		
N2120 E764 Lot 1							2	2.5
N2120 E764 Lot 1							2	2.9
N2120 E764 Lot 1							5	8.4
N2120 E764 Lot 1	3	15.7						
N2120 E764 Lot 2							3	4.3
N2120 E764 Lot 2	1	2.7					3	2.9
N2120 E764 Lot 2							1	1.8
N2120 E764 Lot 2 Fea. 3							1	2.2
N2120 E764 Lot 3 Fea. 2	1	2.7	1	5.9			1	1.8

N2120 E764 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Grog and Shell tempered Count	Grog and Shell tempered Weight	Sand/grit tempered Count	Sand/grit tempered Weight	Clay Lumps Count	Clay Lumps Weight	Discoidal/ Frag. Count	Discoidal/ Frag. Weight
N2120 E764 Lot 1	15	51.3						
N2120 E764 Lot 1	3	9.1	6	20.9				
N2120 E764 Lot 1	2	9.9	2	4.2				
N2120 E764 Lot 1	3	7.3	1	2.1	1	3.7	1	1.7
N2120 E764 Lot 2	5	13.4	3	4.3				
N2120 E764 Lot 2	3	9.9						
N2120 E764 Lot 2	6	14.9	4	8.1			1	3.8
N2120 E764 Lot 2	2	6.1						
N2120 E764 Lot 2 Fea. 3	1	1.2	1	7.5				
N2120 E764 Lot 3 Fea. 2			1	2				

N2120 E766 Pottery.

Provenience	Mississippi Plain Count	Mississippi Plain Weight	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Count	Mdville Inc/ Carrollton Weight	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Bell Plain Count	Bell Plain Weight
N2120 E766 Lot 1	19	56.7					1	3.7
N2120 E766 Lot 1	96	235.2	1	3.8			7	14.3
N2120 E766 Lot 1	36				1	1.5	9	21.8
N2120 E766 Lot 1	56	163.3			1	2.7	14	38.4
N2120 E766 Lot 1	10	16.2					4	7.8
N2120 E766 Lot 1	80	258.8			2	3	10	29.7

N2120 E766 Pottery Continued.

Provenience	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Count	Carthage Inc/ Unspecified Weight	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Count	Mdville Eng/ Hemphill Weight	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Count	Mdville Eng/ Unspecified Weight	Grog and Shell tempered Count	Grog and Shell tempered Weight
N2120 E766 Lot 1							3	5
N2120 E766 Lot 1					1	4.4	9	32.3
N2120 E766 Lot 1			1	5	2	4.2		
N2120 E766 Lot 1	1	6.8			1	2.3		
N2120 E766 Lot 1					2	2.3	3	9.2

N1699 E675 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1	2	1.70						
N1699 E675 Lot 1	2	2.50			2.00	6.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 1	39	155.10						
N1699 E675 Lot 1	4	7.10						
N1699 E675 Lot 1	15	27.00						
N1699 E675 Lot 2			2.00	21.50	3.00	1.90		
N1699 E675 Lot 2	3	35.00			1.00	11.70		
N1699 E675 Lot 2	13	49.00						
N1699 E675 Lot 2							1.00	168.00
N1699 E675 Lot 2	3	1.50			3.00	4.20		
N1699 E675 Lot 2	1	5.00						
N1699 E675 Lot 2					2.00	7.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 2	6	11.80			3.00	4.80		
N1699 E675 Lot 3					5.00	9.70		
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13	2	3.00			3.00	23.70		
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13	7	22.40			3.00	40.10		

N1699 E675 Lot 4	2	4.40						
N1699 E675 Lot 4	27	200.00			6.00	3.90		
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	3.60						
N1699 E675 Lot 4					1.00	1.40		
N1699 E675 Lot 4							1.00	5.00
N1699 E675 Lot 4	2	8.70						
N1699 E675 Lot 4					2.00	3.70		
N1699 E675 Lot 4	2	1.50			1.00	0.30		
N1699 E675 Lot 4					1.00	1.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 5	2	11.00			1.00	2.30		
N1699 E675 Lot 5	4	11.30			3.00	3.70	1.00	8.60
N1699 E675 Lot 5	4	18.00			1.00	4.50		
N1699 E675 Lot 5	4	5.70			1.00	2.20		

N1699 E675 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1			2.00	25.40	1.00	0.10
N1699 E675 Lot 1			2.00	2.10		
N1699 E675 Lot 1			13.00	28.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 1			2.00	9.90		
N1699 E675 Lot 1	1.00	0.60	36.00	77.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			2.00	11.80		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			3.00	5.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			7.00	8.00		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			3.00	5.50	10 sheets	1.10
N1699 E675 Lot 2			2.00	3.40		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			12.00	13.80		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			3.00	3.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			4.00	10.40		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			6.00	7.70	2.00	1.00

N1699 E675 Lot 2			6.00	20.70		
N1699 E675 Lot 3			4.00	7.50		
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13					2.00	0.10
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13			6.00	47.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			15.00	35.10		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			13.00	46.40		
N1699 E675 Lot 4	2.00	2.80	17.00	48.90		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			1.00	1.90		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			2.00	1.00		
N1699 E675 Lot 4					7.00	2.20
N1699 E675 Lot 4			4.00	7.30		
N1699 E675 Lot 4			5.00	4.30		
N1699 E675 Lot 5					5.00	1.10
N1699 E675 Lot 5	1.00	5.60	3.00	3.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 5			1.00	1.20		
N1699 E675 Lot 5			2.00	7.70		

N1699 E675 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 6	20	11.50	2.00	1.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	12	6.60	2.00	1.00		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	17	8.90	5.00	2.10		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	12	4.70	2.00	0.50		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	17	6.70	2.00	0.80		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	2.40				
N1699 E675 Lot 6			1.00	2.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	13	10.20				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	22	12.30	8.00	5.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	9	26.80	1.00	0.50		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	51	23.00	13.00	6.80		

N1699 E675 Lot 6	5	10.10				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	17	7.00	1.00	0.20		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	2.00	1.00	0.90		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	3.80				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	4	7.80	3.00	1.20		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	8	4.50	1.00	0.30		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	27	9.50	2.00	0.50		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	91	40.70	1.00	0.50		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	1.30				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	1.50	1.00	0.90		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	79	33.90	8.00	5.70		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	9	5.60	7.00	3.50		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	30	14.70	4.00	1.60		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	11	5.10	2.00	1.20		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	8	3.10	1.00	0.30		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	17	9.40	2.00	1.80		
N1699 E675 Lot 6	6	17.80				
N1699 E675 Lot 6 Fea. 40	1	14.80				
N1699 E675 Lot 6 Fea. 44			1.00	6.00		
N1699 E675 Lot 6 Fea. 52	4	2.30	1.00	0.50		
N1699 E675 Lot 6 Fea. 84	9	4.80				
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 87	2	1.90				
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 89			1.00	1.30		
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 89	31	15.90	7.00	4.00		
N1699 E675 Lot 8	26	14.60	14.00	6.50		
N1699 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 89	23	9.70				
N1699 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 89					1.00	92.60

N1699 E675 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight	Galena Count	Galena Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 6	10.00	6.30				

N1699 E675 Lot 6	13.00	9.20				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	18.00	12.10				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	15.00	7.70				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	15.00	8.20				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	15.00	8.50				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	4.00	2.30				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	35.00	19.00				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	9.00	6.90				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	24.00	110.20				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	14.00	6.70				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	11.00	6.30				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	11.00	5.40				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1.00	5.30				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	2.00	2.50				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	10.40	61.10				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	18.00	12.30				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	15.00	9.80				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	11.00	10.30				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	4.00	2.40				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	13.00	6.30				
N1699 E675 Lot 6	2.00	2.60	6.00	1.70		
N1699 E675 Lot 6 Fea. 44	1.00	2.30				
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 87	1.00	1.40				
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 89					1.00	35.30
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 89	23.00	12.60				
N1699 E675 Lot 8	21.00	11.90				
N1699 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 89	9.00	4.50				

N1699 E675 HF Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 5	21	8.5			5	3.1

N1699 E675 Lot 5	33	12.6	2	0.7	14	6.2
N1699 E675 Lot 5	40	19.5	9	5.4	12	17
N1699 E675 Lot 5	26	12.3	5	5.3	9	3
N1699 E675 Lot 5	43	33.9	3	1.5	12	11.2
N1699 E675 Lot 5	94	70.4	3	2.3	14	8.8
N1699 E675 Lot 5	24	12.4			12	8.5
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	28	15.8	3	2.1	10	7
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	101	55.8	5	1.9	16	13.1
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	25	8.7			9	4.7
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	45	35.7	5	1.9	9	6.9
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	11	4.9			10	5.5
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	33	16			5	3.8
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	36	18.7			10	8
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	34	15.9			8	11.9

N1500 E600 STP Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (FS) Count	Sandstone (FS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N1575 E695	8	6.1	3	2	2	1.6	11	5.9
N1585 E695	14	7			1	0.5	11	6.6
N1595 E695	3	1.5			4	7.8	3	6.4

N1500 E700 STP Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (FS) Count	Sandstone (FS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1515 E705	1	1.1						
N1535 E705	4	2.2	2	9.7	3	3.9		
N1545 E705	2	2.4	1	1.1				
N1555 E705	3	1.5			1	0.2		
N1505 E725	3	3.3						
N1525 E725	5	2.2						

N1535 E725	2	0.7						
N1545 E725	26	21.5						
N1565 E705	10	11			2	4.5		
N1575 E705			2	1.6				
N1595 E705	4	1.4			2	14		
N1515 E715	3	7.4						
N1525 E715	4	3.7						
N1535 E715	2	1						
N1545 E715	4	1.5						
N1555 E715	2	1.6						
N1565 E715	9	8.1			2	1.2		
N1575 E715	6	3.2			4	4.4		
N1585 E715					1	1.3		
N1595 E715	6	1.8						
N1555 E725	2	1.7						
N1575 E725	12	8.8						
N1575 E725	1	0.2			2	3.4		
N1585 E725	3	2.2						
N1595 E725	10	3						
N1505 E735	7	7						
N1535 E735	1	0.2						
N1555 E735	11	11.3						
N1575 E735					2	3.1		
N1505 E745	4	1.6						
N1515 E745	1	3.6						
N1525 E745					1	1.6		
N1535 E745	1	1.7			2	8.9		
N1545 E745	1	1			2	1.8		
N1555 E745	26	10.8						
N1565 E745	6	4.3						
N1575 E745	1	0.9			1	1.7		
N1585 E745	10	1.9					1	94.5

N1545 E755	15	10.5						
N1555 E755	10	9.3			3	2.2		
N1575 E755	2	1.9						
N1585 E755	3	2						

N1500 E700 STP Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N1515 E705			1	0.3
N1525 E705			2	0.9
N1535 E705			4	3.9
N1545 E705			2	1.2
N1555 E705			9	7.3
N1505 E725			2	0.9
N1515 E725			1	3
N1525 E725			1	0.4
N1535 E725			3	2
N1545 E725			16	11.4
N1565 E705			13	11.4
N1575 E705			10	8.2
N1595 E705			4	1.5
N1515 E715			3	1.6
N1525 E715	1	0.4	1	0.9
N1545 E715			2	2.9
N1555 E715			2	1.5
N1565 E715			9	5

N1575 E715			9	5.3
N1585 E715			7	7.4
N1595 E715			12	7.9
N1565 E725			2	1.5
N1575 E725			28	23
N1585 E725			14	10.1
N1595 E725			5	3.6
N1505 E735			5	3.5
N1535 E735			5	6.4
N1545 E735			6	3.8
N1555 E735			8	5.7
N1575 E735			2	1
N1585 E735			2	3.3
N1505 E745			4	3.7
N1515 E745			1	0.4
N1525 E745			1	0.9
N1535 E745			7	6.9
N1545 E745			3	1.9
N1555 E745			11	5.7
N1565 E745			14	32.3
N1575 E745			4	2.4
N1585 E745			13	8.3
N1505 E755			5	2.3
N1545 E755			17	17.4
N1555 E755			6	5.7
N1565 E755			8	6.8
N1575 E755	1	1.4	22	21.7
N1585 E755			5	4.3

N1500 E1000 STP Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone	Sandstone	Sandstone	Sandstone	Sandstone	Sandstone	Pebble	Pebble

	(SS) Count	(SS) Weight	(FS) Count	(FS) Weight	(HS) Count	(HS) Weight	Count	Weight
N1505 E1065	5	2.1					2	1.8
N1505 E1075							5	4.9
N1515 E1075	2	2			1	3.6	1	0.2
N1525 E1065	11	11.9			2	1	36	31.3
N1525 E1075	9	5.6			1	0.7	7	8.4
N1535 E1055	5	5.8					5	5.6
N1535 E1065	14	9.2					4	1.6
N1535 E1075	8	8.9					5	3.7
N1535 E1085	3	4					2	1.9
N1535 E1095	25	15					9	17.5
N1545 E1025	15	19.5			1	0.2	11	8.2
N1545 E1035	35	26.4			2	1.5	33	18.8
N1545 E1045	76	48.6			4	3.2	49	27.6
N1545 E1055	11	4.6			1	1.2	6	2.6
N1545 E1065	51	19.5					10	6.5
N1545 E1075	2	1.7			3	2.7	6	19
N1545 E1085	4	2.8					1	0.5
N1545 E1095	7	4.7			3	4.8	8	12.6
N1555 E1025	68	38.9			1	0.3	15	14.3
N1555 E1035	4	4.3			2	5.5	5	5
N1555 E1045	2	0.9						
N1555 E1055	32	11.6					9	5.9
N1555 E1065	89	36.4			1	2.2	16	17
N1555 E1075	28	11.4			4	2.3	18	6.5
N1555 E1085	21	10.7			3	1.2	8	13.7
N1565 E1005	26	26.2			6	4.5	16	16.3
N1565 E1015	2	1					7	3.9
N1565 E1025	16	15.3			2	1.1	1	6.4
N1565 E1035	41	23.2			3	2.5	16	7.6
N1565 E1045	4	3					7	9.8
N1565 E1055	66	26.4			10	5.5	35	19.3

N1565 E1065	3	4.2					1	0.8
N1575 E1005	6	5			2	0.1	7	21.5
N1575 E1015					1	0.4	3	2.5
N1575 E1025	1	1.4						
N1575 E1035	1	0.2			1	0.8	6	6.7
N1575 E1045	10	6.9			3	2.3	10	7.1
N1575 E1055	4	3.9					8	6.3
N1575 E1095	82	63.5			4	1.3	18	8.7
N1585 E1005	2	4			2	0.9	20	12.4
N1585 E1025	90	161.5					13	15.5
N1585 E1035	4	68.3						
N1585 E1045	9	8.4			3	2.4		
N1585 E1055	8	5.6			2	3.2	9	4.4
N1585 E1085	133	66.4			11	5.7	53	30.2
N1595 E1005	6	2.1					1	3.5
N1595 E1015	2	20.1					2	6.7
N1595 E1025	94	40.5			12	4	56	27.4
N1595 E1045	7	6.3			1	0.2	4	4.2
N1595 E1055	14	6.4					18	12.9
N1595 E1085	68	93.1			10	10.6	8	12.9
N1595 E1095	15	18.4	1	4.3	9	10.3	12	14.1

N1566 E1005 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Conglo merate Count	Conglo merate Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Coal Count	Coal Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	18	27.8	3	6.8			12	28.1		
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	61	89.8	7	10.8			55	57.2	2	0.1
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	18	43.9	1	1.5	1	27.2	6	8.7		
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	53	19.4	2	0.3			10	5.3		

N1566 E1005 Lot 1	23	60.6	2	17.8			9	36.1	
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	4	4.3	5	7			8	14.1	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	107	44.2	2	4.9			10	5.4	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	25	9.8	3	1.1			7	2.5	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	63	23.5	8	4			31	16.4	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	104	52.1					7	4.4	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	11	23.3	2	3.3			3	10.2	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	63	26.4	9	3.7			25	12.6	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	84	42.4	22	10.6			28	13.2	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	71	25.4	4	1.5			17	7.8	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	76	29.2	3	4.6			26	17.7	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	44	19.4					17	9.9	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	88	39.9	6	3.1			21	15.2	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	97	47.5	8	5.4			36	30.4	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	12	11.9					19	23.2	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	50	28.5	5	2.7			19	8.5	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	89	50.4	10	5.3			24	10.7	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	37	18.7	8	5.8			21	12.4	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	7	7.6	12	62.1			38	87.5	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	60	22.3	5	1.3			28	12.4	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	64	25.9					9	4.8	
N1566 E1005 Lot 2	71	25.4	4	1.5			17	17.8	

N1566 E1005 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	50	25.2	2	2.1			23	9.3
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	53	23.3					7	6.1

N1566 E1005 Lot 3	22	16.6	2	1.2			7	4.2
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	29	18.7	5	22			9	3.6
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	95	58.9	3	10			10	6.7
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	95	57.5	1	1			15	85
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	86	44.2	14	9.2			18	6.3
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	61	26.4	14	9.8			14	6.3
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	145	68.5	8	4.4			15	14.9
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	70	30.5	1	0.7			9	4.4
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	114	40	32	17.4			28	11.6
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	26	18.6	7	8.1			12	7.9
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	87	30.7					7	1.4
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	36	17.6	4	2.4			7	4.4
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	26	11.8	7	5.1			11	5.1
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	50	19.4	9	13.2			16	19.9
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	65	28.4	9	3.9			19	5.4
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	53	19.9					15	17.7
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	70	40.3	9	6			15	6.4
N1566 E1005 Lot 4	83	44.4	17	9.4			25	11.8
N1566 E1005 Lot 4	835	441.3	103	69.8			10	5
N1566 E1005 Lot 4	143	16.6	53	21.4			38	11.5
N1566 E1005 Lot 4	330	157.1					14	6.1
N1566 E1005 Lot 4	135	63.6					12	4.4
N1566 E1005 Lot 4	1	1.4			1	1.5	4	5.5
N1566 E1005 Lot 5 Fea. 1	15	3.9					2	0.5
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	134	75.4	7	6.7			13	10.6
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	51	29.2					6	1.5
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	21	55.7					7	3.1
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	39	16.1					2	1.1
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	42	22.5					13	7.7
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	5	11					2	4.6
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	200	106.8					18	6
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	2	5.8						

N1566 E1005 Lot 6	42	14.4					6	4
N1566 E1005 Lot 7	980	544.8	66	68.3			41	16.4
N1566 E1005 Lot 7	62	113.2	11	7.6			15	7.2
N1566 E1005 Lot 7	960	609.2					13	5.5
N1566 E1005 Lot 7	252	128.7					9	4.5
N1566 E1005 Lot 7	469	252.7					9	3.8

N1566 E1005 HF Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	40	33.3	5	2.6	4	3.3
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	41	23.1	6	1.8	17	10
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	37	19.4	5	2.8	14	20.9
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	42	14.9	4	2.4	10	12.7
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	43	35.1	5	2.6	13	6.5
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	77	31	4	3.9	20	14

N1600 E600 STP Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (FS) Count	Sandstone (FS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1645 E605	1	0.3						
N1665 E605	9	13						
N1675 E605	1	1.6						
N1615 E615	8	81.6						
N1635 E615	9	8.7						
N1665 E615	3	3						
N1675 E615	14	16.7	1	2.1	3	5.2		
N1675 E615					1	1.4		
N1695 E615	2	2.6	2	11.5				
N1625 E625	4	5.7						
N1645 E625	10	9.1						

N1615 E635	17	16.9			2	26.2		
N1635 E635	4	2.8						
N1645 E635	19	6.5			5	1.5		
N1645 E635	14	8.3						
N1675 E635	5	9.9	1	6.4				
N1685 E635	6	19.4						
N1605 E645	34	45.5			1	5.2		
N1615 E645	2	1.9						
N1625 E645	1	2.2						
N1635 E645	6	26.4					1	12
N1655 E645	29	12.5						
N1665 E645	16	8.6			3	3.7		
N1675 E645	4	1.6						
N1695 E645	1	3.3						
N1605 E655	4	4.2						
N1615 E655	6	6.5						
N1625 E655	4	2.4			2	4.1		
N1655 E655	13	11.9						
N1665 E655	1	1.7						
N1675 E655	3	11.1			6	26.3		
N1685 E655	28	28.2			2	2.3		
N1605 E665	3	6.9						
N1615 E665	2	2.5			1	28.4		
N1665 E665	12	13.4						
N1685 E665					1	3.6		
N1695 E665	1	1.8			1	1.2		
N1615 E675	1	0.7			2	4.7		
N1655 E675	10	12						
N1665 E675	2	1.4						
N1675 E675	8	15.7						
N1685 E675	14	5.7	1	1.7	2	0.9		
N1605 E685	9	11	4	21.8	5	16.2		

N1625 E685					11	21.2		
N1665 E685	8	7.3	1	3.1				
N1675 E685	4	3.8					1	40.7
N1685 N685	2	4.5						
N1605 E695			1	1.4	1	3.6		
N1625 E695	1	1.1			4	9.3		
N1645 E695	14	14.3						
N1655 E695	7	12.4			2	7.4		
N1665 E695	5	13.1						
N1675 E695	5	8.6	1	10	1	2		

N1600 E695 STP Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Coal Count	Coal Weight
N1665 E605			1	1.9		
N1675 E605			1	0.9		
N1635 E615	1	2	9	8		
N1655 E615			3	1.2		
N1675 E615			4	4.2		
N1625 E625	1	1.6				
N1645 E625	1	0.3	5	3.9		
N1655 E625			1	0.3		
N1615 E635			6	4		
N1635 E635			3	2.3		
N1645 E635			5	2.8		
N1645 E635	1	2.6	2	0.9		
N1675 E635			2	2.1		
N1605 E645			16	17.6		
N1615 E645			2	1.4		
N1635 E645			10	21		
N1655 E645			2	0.9		
N1665 E645			6	5.2		

N1605 E655			4	2.5		
N1615 E655	2	2.6	2	1.4		
N1655 E655			1	1.1		
N1675 E655			1	0.6		
N1685 E655			10	12.8		
N1605 E665			2	1.6		
N1615 E665			5	3.4	1	3
N1655 E665			2	2.7		
N1665 E665			3	3.5		
N1685 E665			5	2.1		
N1695 E665			3	13.6		
N1605 E675			4	5.1		
N1655 E675			2	2.4		
N1665 E675			4	12.1		
N1675 E675			4	4.2		
N1685 E675			15	11.1		
N1605 E685	1	13.2	1	1.1		
N1625 E685	2	1.4				
N1665 E685	1	1	9	11		
N1675 E685			2	6.7		
N1685 N685			3	5.4		
N1695 E685			2	10.3		
N1605 E695			2	4.3		
N1615 E695			2	1		
N1625 E695			4	5.8		
N1645 E695			1	0.6		
N1665 E695			2	2	1	0.2
N1675 E695			1	3.1		

N1600 E600 STP Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Muscovite	Muscovite	Limestone	Limestone	Sedimentary Count	Sedimentary Weight

	(Mica) Count	(Mica) Weight	Count	Weight		
N1645 E635			4	1.6		
N1645 E635						
N1675 E635					2	1.8
N1605 E645	1	0.1	2	0.7		
N1665 E645			1	0.6		
N1605 E655			1	0.5		
N1605 E685			1	1.3		
N1675 E695			1	2.1		

N1600 E700 STP Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (FS) Count	Sandstone (FS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1605 E705	1	1.4						
N1615 E705	3	2.1						
N1625 E705	1	2.4	1	11.6	1	1.9		
N1635 E705	15	28.5	1	0.7				
N1645 E705	5	6						
N1655 E705	7	14.5						
N1615 E715	6	14.8						
N1635 E715	1	1.7						
N1645 E715	5	7.4						
N1655 E715	22	48			2	19		
N1665 E715	15	26.8						
N1605 E725	2	5						
N1615 E725	2	4					1	8.5
N1645 E725	5	7						
N1695 E725	5	9						
N1605 E735	1	0.4						
N1655 E735	1	1.6						

N1675 E735	3	2.8			1	0.9		
N1695 E735	6	10.4			1	0.2		
N1605 E745	2	6.9						
N1685 E745	22	26.3	1	2.5	1	85.6		
N1695 E755	1	21.4						
N1665 E765	3	2						
N1675 E765	55	22.9			7	3.5		
N1665 E775	22	41			1	1		
N1615 E785	4	2.4						
N1665 E785	18	105.3						
N1675 E785	18	42.4						
N1665 E795	3	4.2						
N1675 E795	2	2.8						
N1685 E795	5	7.8						

N16oo E700 STP Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Sedimentary Count	Sedimentary Weight
N1615 E705	1	1.1				
N1635 E705			3	3.3		
N1645 E705			3	6		
N1655 E705			1	0.7		
N1615 E715			3	12.4		
N1655 E715			7	11.5		
N1665 E715			2	4.5		
N1665 E725			1	1.5		
N1685 E725			1	2.2		
N1605 E735			1	0.2		
N1625 E735			1	1.1		
N1655 E735			1	1		
N1675 E735			1	0.2		
N1695 E735			3	2.9		

N1605 E745			1	9.9		
N1625 E745			1	0.3		
N1685 E745			1	2.2		
N1665 E765			1	1		
N1675 E765			38	23.6		
N1665 E775			5	2.2		
N1615 E785			1	0.4		
N1665 E785			1	2.4		
N1605 E795			1	0.9		
N1675 E795	1	0.4	1	0.7	1	0.8

N1600 E1000 STP Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (FS) Count	Sandstone (FS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N1605 E1005	50	63.3			2	2.4		
N1605 E1015	11	18.9			4	3.6	8	11.9
N1605 E1025	5	48.5						
N1605 E1045	3	3.9			1	0.2	5	6.1
N1605 E1085	48	49.3					17	17.6
N1615 E1045							3	2.8
N1615 E1055							3	6.9
N1615 E1075	28	24					8	22
N1615 E1085	4	2.4					3	120.6
N1625 E1035	80	41.9	3	0.9	8	5.6	78	48.8
N1625 E1045	3	2.3			2	1	5	9.3
N1625 E1065	125	65.9			2	4.1	18	13.2
N1625 E1075					1	0.8	11	11.5
N1625 E1085	374	228.6					33	43.3
N1635 E1005	165	36					76	54
N1635 E1015	10	9.8			6	17.1	3	5.9
N1635 E1055	35	33			2	2.1	17	26

N1635 E1065	76	32			6	1.8	30	13.9
N1635 E1075	7	6.3			1	2.6	4	5.8
N1635 E1085	122	60.8			4	1.7	33	24.5
N1635 E1095	13	7.9					10	7.5
N1645 E1005	11	13.1			1	0.4	2	2.7
N1645 E1025	1	1.1					3	4.9
N1645 E1055	4	9.5					7	5.6
N1645 E1075							2	1.3
N1645 E1085	1	0.6					1	0.6
N1645 E1095	1	0.5					12	27.6
N1655 E1005	2	1.8					64	78.4
N1655 E1045	2	2.1					3	12.2
N1655 E1055	3	6					1	1
N1655 E1065	3	2						
N1655 E1065	1	3.3			1	2.4	11	25.1
N1655 E1075	5	5.6			1	3.7	2	1.6
N1655 E1085	4	3.8					1	0.9
N1655 E1095	80	82.4			2	5	26	15.2
N1665 E1025	4	4			1	1	5	5
N1665 E1035	13	5.9					42	18.4
N1665 E1045							1	1.1
N1665 E1065	5	4.8			1	0.9	14	41.5
N1665 E1075	106	53.4			4	3.3	16	19.8
N1665 E1085	24	25					7	7
N1665 E1095	4	4					1	1
N1675 E1015	52	25.7			4	1.6	39	27.9
N1675 E1025							2	7.5
N1675 E1035	10	12			3	1.7	8	3.5
N1675 E1045	4	10.2			2	3	3	1.6
N1675 E1055	161	79.4			9	4.4	59	36.1
N1675 E1065							4	10.1
N1675 E1075	5	6					5	7.6

N1675 E1085	2	0.9					2	2.9
N1675 E1095							1	0.7
N1685 E1005	25	19			1	1	29	16
N1685 E1015	82	45					8	9
N1685 E1025	8	13.1					7	7
N1685 E1035	389	171.9			22	16.8	168	258.5
N1687 E1038	50	18.3			1	0.5	142	80.5
N1685 E1045	115	48.3			12	5.8	32	19.5
N1685 E1055	49	28.2					12	7.5
N1685 E1065	9	8					6	13
N1685 E1075	11	8.9			5	2.4	8	7
N1685 E1085	8	10					6	4
N1695 E1005	28	11.5					25	19.3
N1695 E1025	34	19.6	2	0.8	8	5.1	29	17.9
N1695 E1035	8	8.2			1	0.5	4	9.9
N1695 E1045	49	27.5			2	3.7	21	19.2
N1695 E1055							1	0.2
N1695 E1065	128	70.3					11	8.7
N1695 E1075	2	0.7					6	9.1
N1695 E1085	2	1.8						
N1695 E1095	5	2.7			4	1	6	4

N1685 E1038 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 1	60	86.7	13	5.9		
N1685E1038 Lot 2	79	41.3	10	9.3	1	2.9
N1685E1038 Lot 2	75	40.9	4	3.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 2	58	29				
N1685E1038 Lot 2	107	49.5	6	6.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 2	93	38.1	3	1.6		
N1685E1038 Lot 2	11	9.1	5	15.1		

N1685E1038 Lot 2	60	28.5	2	1.5		
N1685E1038 Lot 3	720	207.6	10	8.5		
N1685E1038 Lot 3	369	148	17	11.5		
N1685E1038 Lot 3	70	29.4	2	2.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 4	334	145.5				
N1685E1038 Lot 4	3	7.9				
N1685E1038 Lot 4	176	94.9	7	5.1		
N1685E1038 Lot 4	9	29.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 4	49	77.8	8	23.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 5	38	104.9	2	13.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 5	60	47	1	1.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 5	128	75.5	10	6.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	171	68.2	11	15.9		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	128	58.8				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	98	61.5				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	157	76.3	9	5		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	140	69.2	3	1.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	127	56.1	3	1.7		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	1	1.7				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	80	42.9	2	0.9		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	6	15				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	2	2.1				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	65	33.8	3	1.5		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	157	66.1	3	1.7		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	240	102	1	1.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	4	10.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	65	29.5	4	1.9		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	163	68.1	5	3		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	2	0.9				
N1685E1038 Lot 6	95	42.1	3	1.6		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	152	61.5	18	10.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	43	33.9	6	8.3		

N1685E1038 Lot 6	143	61.9	19	13.1		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	136	88.3	4	29.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	88	45.1	8	4.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	110	52.9	8	5.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 6	148	92	5	7.5		

N1685 E1038 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 1			195	165	1	0.6
N1685E1038 Lot 2			38	20.9		
N1685E1038 Lot 2			27	38.1		
N1685E1038 Lot 2			34	37.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 2			42	33.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 2			29	12.9		
N1685E1038 Lot 2			4	2.6		
N1685E1038 Lot 2			18	17.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 3			109	63.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 3			199	116.6		
N1685E1038 Lot 3			20	12.5		
N1685E1038 Lot 4			5	8.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 4			7	4.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 4	1	0.3	22	14		
N1685E1038 Lot 4			5	24.1		
N1685E1038 Lot 4			22	32.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 5	1	7	38	43.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 5			6	3.7		

N1685E1038 Lot 5			39	35.6		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			15	8.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			6	2.1		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			2	0.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			1	0.5		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			41	16.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			29	13		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			10	15.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			1	2.1		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			6	2.1		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			2	0.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			19	8.7		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			9	4.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			6	3.9		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			2	2.9		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			20	9.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			2	1.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			1	1.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			6	9.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			21	13		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			13	20.7		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			23	10.6		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			21	18.7		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			20	14.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			17	8.5		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			21	15.7		

N1685 E1038 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 7	105	58.4	6	4.5	8	3.7
N1685E1038 Lot 7	7	7.5	2	4.3	1	0.5

N1685E1038 Lot 7	2	5				
N1685E1038 Lot 7	116	59.4	15	7.1	42	23.8
N1685E1038 Lot 8	104	39.1	9	4.4	10	7
N1685E1038 Lot 8	176	69.3	11	5	14	5.1
N1685E1038 Lot 9	160	60.1	4	1.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 9	127	57.7			1	0.9
N1685E1038 Lot 9	85	45.8	4	2.4	21	15.1
N1685E1038 Lot 10	108	40.7	4	1.8	2	1.5
N1685E1038 Lot 10	107	49.8			1	0.2
N1685E1038 Lot 10	113	51			2	0.6
N1685E1038 Lot 10	112	49.8	4	1.6	24	9.9
N1685E1038 Lot 10	47	18.5			4	2.4
N1685E1038 Lot 10	137	61.4	3	1.4	3	1.4
N1685E1038 Lot 10	99	43.5	1	0.2	5	2.8
N1685E1038 Lot 10	109	49.2	4	1.6	3	1
N1685E1038 Lot 10	117	48	3	1.5	27	9.6
N1685E1038 Lot 10	129	49.8	1	0.3	13	5.7
N1685E1038 Lot 10	97	38.2	5	3	13	5.2
N1685E1038 Lot 10	63	30.4	2	0.8	5	2.1
N1685E1038 Lot 10	79	34.7	2	0.7	25	9.9
N1685E1038 Lot 11	253	110.2	4	1.8	6	2.2
N1685E1038 Lot 11	338	138.4			6	3.8
N1685E1038 Lot 11	188	70.2	5	2.4	9	3.3
N1685E1038 Lot 11	178	80.5			7	4.5
N1685E1038 Lot 11	225	107.3	4	1.9	3	1.4
N1685E1038 Lot 11	191	74.8	2	0.8	18	6.4
N1685E1038 Lot 11	189	80.5	2	1.2	18	7.4
N1685E1038 Lot 11	192	91	5	2.3	4	1.6
N1685E1038 Lot 11	232	89.1	4	1.6	8	3.2
N1685E1038 Lot 11	24.3	42.8			8	6.2
N1685E1038 Lot 11	125	62.4	3	1.2	2	0.6
N1685E1038 Lot 11	139	59.3			8	3.5

N1685E1038 Lot 11	188	79.8			6	1.7
N1685E1038 Lot 11	296	111.1	2	0.6	6	4.7
N1685E1038 Lot 11	100	60.1			20	13
N1685E1038 Lot 11	115	50.2	2	0.9	4	2.3
N1685E1038 Lot 11	164	71.6	4	1.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 11	58	32.8			1	0.3
N1685E1038 Lot 11	236	100.4			4	2

N1685 E1038 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (FS) Count	Sandstone (FS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 12	171	96.5			13	5.1
N1685E1038 Lot 12	109	66.7			10	6.4
N1685E1038 Lot 12	62	29.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	106	49.1			6	2.8
N1685E1038 Lot 12	112	62			10	4.7
N1685E1038 Lot 12	125	72				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	140	147.9			9	10.3
N1685E1038 Lot 12	99	52.4			3	2.5
N1685E1038 Lot 12	105	50.7			14	12.7
N1685E1038 Lot 12	124	22.3			4	2.1
N1685E1038 Lot 12	73	89.5				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	133	71.1			10	4.7
N1685E1038 Lot 12	65	33			7	4.2
N1685E1038 Lot 12	42	19.8			3	2.3
N1685E1038 Lot 12	34	24.3			1	0.6
N1685E1038 Lot 12	107	51.7	4	3.8	7	7.5
N1685E1038 Lot 12	67	27.4			3	0.8
N1685E1038 Lot 12	93	44.3			3	0.9

N1685E1038 Lot 13	52	32.3			3	0.9
N1685E1038 Lot 13	192	103.2				
N1685E1038 Lot 13	235	136			3	0.9
N1685E1038 Lot 13	683	365.8				
N1685E1038 Lot 13	95	68				
N1685E1038 Lot 13	40	20.1			1	1.7
N1685E1038 Lot 13	13	29.9				
N1685E1038 Lot 13	260	123			1	0.2
N1685E1038 Lot 13	313	137.4			5	31
N1685E1038 Lot 13	360	141.5			6	4.5
N1685E1038 Lot 13	197	107				
N1685E1038 Lot 13	22	4.4				
N1685E1038 Lot 13	196	106.2			3	1.4
N1685E1038 Lot 13	133	82				

N1685 E1038 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 12			13	5.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			37	30.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			18	8		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			35	24.6		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			48	25.6		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			12	7		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			22	20.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			47	31.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			12	4		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			22	15		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			15	8.1		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			28	10.7		
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	1	19	11.7		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			34	26.1		

N1685E1038 Lot 12			30	30		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			44	28.6		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			27	14.7		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			35	24.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			15	8.5		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			8	3.6		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			11	10.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			4	2.7		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			27	35		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			3	1.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			28	15.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			5	3.7		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			12	7.1	1	18.1
N1685E1038 Lot 13			3	0.8		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			19	7.3		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			22	16.4		
N1685E1038 Lot 13			18	15.3		

N1685 E1038 HF Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	116	49.5			7	3.3
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	89	41.7	8	5.2		
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	189	98.1	5	2.3		
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	146	65.2	3	1.9		

N1685 E1038 HF Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	43	20.3	Sheets	1
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	48	47.4		
N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	27	16.2		

N1685 E1038 Lot 15 Feature 3	31	15		

N1700 E600 STP Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (FS) Count	Sandstone (FS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1705 E605	6	12.9						
N1715 E605	1	0.6					2	7.8
N1735 E605	34	83.9						
N1775 E605	4	12.8						
N1775 E605	1	1.7						
N1795 E605	67	36.3						
N1715 E615	4	6.2						
N1765 E615	2	5.2						
N1775 E615	9	21						
N1795 E615	8	153.4						
N1705 E625	4	3.2						
N1715 E625	13	25.1						
N1725 E625					2	3.8		
N1735 E625	2	6.7						
N1755 E625	2	14						
N1775 E625	1	1.2						
N1785 E625	4	12.9	1	2	1	1.3		
N1705 E635	8	3.7						
N1725 E635	11	25.4						
N1735 E635					2	3.6		
N1765 E635	1	0.6						
N1765 E635	8	9.3						
N1775 E635					2	1.1		
N1785 E635	44	18.3			2	1.6		
N1745 E645			1	3.4			1	2.3
N1765 E645	3	3.6	1	1.2				

N1775 E645	1	4.5						
N1785 E645	1	1	1	12.5				
N1705 E655	2	0.7						
N1715 E655	2	2.2						
N1725 E655	3	9.1						
N1735 E655	25	12			4	3.1		
N1755 E655	13	20.6						
N1765 E655	2	2.4						
N1705 E665	19	16.3			1	1		
N1715 E665	2	1.4						
N1725 E665	4	18.8			1	1.8		
N1745 E665			1	6.7				
N1755 E665	5	8						
N1765 E665	26	16.7						
N1705 E675	236	133.5			23	20.9	1	0.7
N1715 E675	9	37.5						
N1725 E675	2	1.3	8	9.1				
N1755 E675	9	8.7	1	12.3				
N1775 E675	4	7.5						
N1705 E685	27	54.2			2	5.7		
N1705 E685							1	5
N1715 E685	1	3.1						
N1725 E685	5	16.3						
N1745 E685	3	3.4						
N1705 E695	2	3.7	1	11.1	3	1.8		
N1715 E695	4	1.5						
N1745 E695	2	2.4						
N1755 E695	1	1						

N1700 E600 STP Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight

N1735 E605			5	5.3		
N1775 E605	1	0.6	4	6.2		
N1775 E605			1	1.1		
N1795 E605			19	19.4		
N1715 E615			1	10.8		
N1725 E615			2	3.5		
N1735 E615			4	4		
N1765 E615			1	1.2		
N1775 E615			1	0.8		
N1705 E625	1	3.3	5	2.6		
N1715 E625	1	4.2	3	4.2		
N1745 E625	1	0.5				
N1755 E625	1	1.2	4	6.6		
N1775 E625			1	2.3		
N1785 E625			10	2.8		
N1705 E635			1	1		
N1725 E635			11	7.3		
N1735 E635			16	14.4		
N1765 E635	1	0.5	5	10.6		
N1765 E635			6	6		
N1775 E635			6	2.5		
N1785 E635	1	1.6	28	10.5		
N1705 E645			1	0.3		
N1745 E645	1	1.4	2	1.8		
N1765 E645			3	2.9		
N1775 E645			3	4.4		
N1705 E655			1	3.7		
N1715 E655			1	0.8		
N1725 E655	1	0.4	6	8.4		
N1735 E655			49	37.3		
N1755 E655			2	1.2		
N1785 E655			1	2.8		

N1705 E665			18	16.4		
N1725 E665			10	9.2		
N1745 E665			2	1.1		
N1755 E665			1	1.5		
N1765 E665			2	0.9		
N1705 E675	2	1.2	224	189.3		
N1715 E675			5	9		
N1725 E675	1	0.6				
N1755 E675			2	1.7		
N1705 E685	3	1.8	33	72.2	2	0.1
N1705 E685			4	2.7		
N1715 E685	1	0.6	10	24.9		
N1725 E685	1	1.6	6	9.9		
N1705 E695			13	34.7		
N1715 E695			9	8.5		
N1725 E695			17	19.3		
N1745 E695	1	0.5	2	1.6		
N1755 E695			1	1.2		

N1700 E600 STP Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Fossil Count	Fossil Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight	Sedimentary Count	Sedimentary Weight
N1755 E655	1	4.8				
N1705 E675					1	3.1
N1705 E695			1	15.8		

N1700 E700 STP Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand stone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (FS) Count	Sandstone (FS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1705 E705	6	10.9						

N1725 E705	2	1.5						
N1755 E705	1	1						
N1795 E705	1	4.5						
N1755 E715	2	12.7						
N1795 E715	2	3.3			1	2.1		
N1705 E725	4	5.2			3	2.8		
N1715 E725	5	2.8			3	7.5		
N1735 E725	1	2.6	1	0.7				
N1785 E725	2	23.9			1	0.7		
N1705 E735	2	1.4						
N1715 E735	2	3.9						
N1725 E735	2	1.7						
N1715 E745	4	5.9						
N1725 E745	1	0.4						
N1735 E745	2	4.4	1	10.9				
N1745 E745	4	20			2	10.8		
N1775 E745	3	7.2			2	20.1		
N1705 E755	1	6						
N1735 E755	18	15.2						
N1765 E755	24	10.2						
N1775 E755	1	1.4	2	7.8				
N1775 E755	7	10.2			2	2.5		
N1795 E755	1	0.3			1	1		
N1715 E765	2	6.3						
N1725 E765	4	5.9						
N1765 E765	14	19.8			2	15.4		
N1715 E775	4	4.2					1	22.4
N1725 E775	4	2.8			1	0.2		
N1755 E775			2	1.5				
N1765 E775	3	13						
N1765 E775	5	3.9						
N1715 E785	3	5.1			1	9.8		

N1765 E785	8	3			1	11.7		
N1795 E785	4	16.2			2	22.5		
N1715 E795	6	2.1			1	2.5		
N1715 E795	1	1.3						
N1755 E795	125	52.1						
N1765 E795	5	10.2			1	3.8		
N1785 E795	13	21.9						

N1700 E700 STP Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight
N1705 E705			10	10.3		
N1715 E705			4	13.1		
N1795 E715			3	5.1		
N1715 E725			4	1.9		
N1705 E735			16	14.8		
N1715 E735			1	1		
N1725 E735			4	5.1		
N1725 E745			3	7.3		
N1735 E745	1	1.2	3	5.3		
N1745 E745			3	1.9		
N1775 E745			2	1.2		
N1725 E755			2	0.7		
N1765 E755			19	21		
N1775 E755			1	1.4		
N1775 E755			15	16.7		
N1795 E755			11	6.3	14	4.8
N1715 E765			4	69		
N1725 E765			2	3.7		

N1765 E765	3	5.6	10	10.4		
N1715 E775	1	1.9				
N1755 E775			1	0.6		
N1765 E775			11	7.9		
N1785 E775			4	4.6		
N1765 E785			9	8.7		
N1795 E785			3	2.7		
N1715 E795	2	4.5	7	20.7		
N1715 E795			5	3.1		
N1755 E795			45	34.7		
N1765 E795			1	0.4		
N1785 E795			3	4.9		
N1795 E795			3	7.7		

N1703 E675 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Mica Count	Mica Weight
N1703E675 STP	11	12.2	5	12.5			20	16		
N1703E675 Lot1	32	60.6					39	118		
N1703E675 Lot1	6	8.7					7	27.8	11	0.1
N1703E675 Lot1							9	26		
N1703E675 Lot1	6	2.7	1	0.8			5	3.4		
N1703E675 Lot1	66	34.1	3	1.1			37	20.7		
N1703E675 Lot2	36	18.2					28	17.4		
N1703E675 Lot2	78	36.3			2	2.8	33	32.1		
N1703E675 Lot2	54	28.3					34	18.4		
N1703E675 Lot2	81	37.6	3	8			36	28.4		
N1703E675 Lot2	92	44.8					33	19		
N1703E675 Lot2	40	18.3	6	4.7			32	21.6		

N1703E675 Lot2	74	41.4					25	24.8		
N1703E675 Lot2							2	3.3		
N1703E675 Lot2	71	28.2	3	1.1			24	12.9		
N1703E675 Lot2	59	30.3					25	9.1		
N1703E675 Lot2	69	28.3	4	2			36	23.4		
N1703E675 Lot2	33	16					12	7		
N1703E675 Lot2	65	30.3					33	25.1		
N1703E675 Lot2	54	23	1	2	1	3	28	21		
N1703E675 Lot2	133	66					56	33		
N1703E675 Lot2	51	25.2	19	11.7	1	0.5	37	22		
N1703E675 Lot 2	50	23.4	3	1.1			42	44.5		
N1703E675 Lot 2	1	1	2	6.5			2	2.2		
N1703E675 Lot 2	68	35.6	8	3.5			48	37.1		

N1703 E675 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1703E675 Lot 3	63	28.1						
N1703E675 Lot 3	62	32						
N1703E675 Lot 3	30	15			6	3.3		
N1703E675 Lot 3	34	17.8			1	1.6		
N1703E675 Lot 3	40	17.8						
N1703E675 Lot 3	57	29						
N1703E675 Lot 3	139	62.7			3	5.6		
N1703E675 Lot 3	97	40.5			1	0.3		
N1703E675 Lot 3	29	16.5			2	1.6		
N1703E675 Lot 3	39	19.7			5	2.6		
N1703E675 Lot 3	43	24.3						
N1703E675 Lot 3	2	3.4						
N1703E675 Lot 3	36	19.8						

N1703E675 Lot 3	42	26.1			4	4.2		
N1703E675 Lot 3	107	39.9			4	1.9		
N1703E675 Lot 3	60	34.6			3	2.4		
N1703E675 Lot 3	72	38			2	10.5		
N1703E675 Lot 3	85	34.5			2	1		
N1703E675 Lot 3	48	28.2						
N1703E675 Lot 3	86	45.6			1	0.6		
N1703E675 Lot 3	65	28.3						
N1703E675 Lot 3	110	69.9			3	0.7		
N1703E675 Lot 3	40	26					1	0.5
N1703E675 Lot 3	45	31.4			7	5.9		
N1703E675 Lot 3	61	42			2	1		
N1703E675 Lot 3	26	13			3	1		
N1703E675 Lot 3	63	31						
N1703E675 Lot 3	42	27.1						
N1703E675 Lot 3	26	16.5	2	2.8	5	1.5		
N1703E675 Lot 3	20	8.9			5	4.3		
N1703E675 Lot 3	31	19.8	1	2.4	5	0.3		
N1703E675 Lot 3	62	27.2	7	2.2				
N1703E675 Lot 3	44	23.3	3	7	5	2		
N1703E675 Lot 3	62	27.4	6	4.9	11	5.9		
N1703E675 Lot 3	84	39.1						
N1703E675 Lot 3	24	16.6			3	3.8		
N1703E675 Lot 3	41	16			6	26	1	1
N1703E675 Lot 3	56	22.5			2	3.3		
N1703E675 Lot 3	49	76.8					1	23.1
N1703E675 Lot 3	71	39.2						
N1703E675 Lot 3	7	8.6			3	11.1		
N1703E675 Lot 3	80	32.5						
N1703E675 Lot 3	53	21.4						
N1703E675 Lot 3	77	42.4						
N1703E675 Lot 3	5	2						

N1703E675 Lot 3	50	23			4	5.1		
N1703E675 Lot 3	41	17			6	4		
N1703E675 Lot 3	109	41.5						

N1703 E675 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Limonite Count	Limonite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight
N1703E675 Lot 3					29	27.7				
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	1			26	17				
N1703E675 Lot 3					38	45.4				
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	1.8			26	16.3				
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	0.2	20	14				
N1703E675 Lot 3					30	25				
N1703E675 Lot 3					31	17.6				
N1703E675 Lot 3			2	1.4	29	24.6				
N1703E675 Lot 3					32	31				
N1703E675 Lot 3					20	19.6				
N1703E675 Lot 3					31	30				
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	0.9			2	2.4				
N1703E675 Lot 3					40	35.9				
N1703E675 Lot 3					16	10.6	2	0.1		
N1703E675 Lot 3					30	25.2				
N1703E675 Lot 3					29	32.1				

N1703E675 Lot 3					36	22.7				
N1703E675 Lot 3					33	21				
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	2			14	10.3				
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	0.2			19	15.8				
N1703E675 Lot 3					25	15.8				
N1703E675 Lot 3					25	19				
N1703E675 Lot 3					39	24				
N1703E675 Lot 3					28	18.9				
N1703E675 Lot 3					25	13				
N1703E675 Lot 3					24	13.4				
N1703E675 Lot 3					45	34				
N1703E675 Lot 3	8	6.1			33	22.5				
N1703E675 Lot 3					20	16.2				
N1703E675 Lot 3					30	15.1				
N1703E675 Lot 3					22	12.6				
N1703E675 Lot 3	14	5.2			48	37.8				
N1703E675 Lot 3					27	15.6				
N1703E675 Lot 3					44	36				
N1703E675 Lot 3					22	19.2				
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	2.6			25	17.3	1	0.1		
N1703E675 Lot 3					37	37				
N1703E675 Lot 3					33	23.9				
N1703E675 Lot 3					28	19.2				
N1703E675 Lot 3					27	34.9				
N1703E675 Lot 3					24	20.5	1	0.1	2	1.8
N1703E675 Lot 3	2	7			26	19.7				
N1703E675 Lot 3					15	35.4				
N1703E675 Lot 3					21	15.3	1	0.1		
N1703E675 Lot 3					14	9				
N1703E675 Lot 3					25	13.3				
N1703E675 Lot 3					30	17				
N1703E675 Lot 3	6	3.8			56	29.3				

N1703 E675 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1703E675 Lot 4	27	11.7			2	1.7		
N1703E675 Lot 4	25	11.3			4	9		
N1703E675 Lot 4	15	8			1	0.1		
N1703E675 Lot 4	18	9.8			5	2.6		
N1703E675 Lot 4	26	12.1			2	2		
N1703E675 Lot 4	85	39.3						
N1703E675 Lot 4	12	8						
N1703E675 Lot 4	29	17.6			1	0.1		
N1703E675 Lot 4	14	6.4						
N1703E675 Lot 4	90	32.6						
N1703E675 Lot 4	26	11.3						
N1703E675 Lot 4	25	14.8			4	1.7		
N1703E675 Lot 4	50	26.7			5	1.9		
N1703E675 Lot 4	28	20.4	4	3.3	4	1.2		
N1703E675 Lot 4	30	16.8			4	4.3		
N1703E675 Lot 4	24	9.6			2	1		
N1703E675 Lot 4	51	22						
N1703E675 Lot 4	47	22.3			5	2		
N1703E675 Lot 4	43	23.8					2	37.6
N1703E675 Lot 4	42	16.9						
N1703E675 Lot 4	106	47.2			3	5.5		
N1703E675 Lot 4	17	6.8			6	3.7		
N1703E675 Lot 4	39	17.4	4	1.8	6	3.3		
N1703E675 Lot 4	45	17.1			4	2.4		
N1703E675 Lot 4	15	9.2			6	65.4		
N1703E675 Lot 5 Fea. 57	9	15.7						

N1703E675 Lot 6 Fea. 51								
N1703E675 Lot 7	8	3.6						
N1703E675 Lot 7	14	6.8						
N1703E675 Lot 7	47	20.3			1	1.1		
N1703E675 Lot 7	29	14.1						
N1703E675 Lot 7	73	38.2			2	0.7		
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	0.9	1	4				
N1703E675 Lot 7	27	17			2	1		
N1703E675 Lot 7	56	27						
N1703E675 Lot 7	34	33.6						
N1703E675 Lot 7	11	7.2			3	8.4		
N1703E675 Lot 7	27	12.9			2	3.7		
N1703E675 Lot 7	63	29.1			2	1.5		
N1703E675 Lot 7	12	8			3	2		
N1703E675 Lot 7	33	21.1			5	3		
N1703E675 Lot 7	49	21.4			9	8.4		
N1703E675 Lot 7	20	9.4	2	1.5				
N1703E675 Lot 7	13	8.3					1	2.3
N1703E675 Lot7	40	19.8						
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	1						
N1703E675 Lot 7	47	21.3			5	1.7		
N1703E675 Lot 7	19	14.4	2	0.7	4	2.2		
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	4.5			3	38.9		
N1703E675 Lot 7	34	15			2	0.5		
N1703E675 Lot 7	70	30.8			14	5.3		
N1703E675 Lot 7	13	7.8			3	1		
N1703E675 Lot 7								
N1703E675 Lot 7	34	25						
N1703E675 Lot 7	14	8.2			6	3.4		
N1703E675 Lot 7								
N1703E675 Lot 7	19	10.6						
N1703E675 Lot 7	16	11.6			2	0.9		

N1703 E675 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight
N1703E675 Lot 4			18	12.2		
N1703E675 Lot 4			29	22.9		
N1703E675 Lot 4			11	10		
N1703E675 Lot 4			20	10.8		
N1703E675 Lot 4			12	7.1		
N1703E675 Lot 4			16	10.33	1	0.1
N1703E675 Lot 4			8	6.5		
N1703E675 Lot 4			24	12.9		
N1703E675 Lot 4			5	3.5		
N1703E675 Lot 4			13	9.2		
N1703E675 Lot 4			23	34.5		
N1703E675 Lot 4			19	13.8		
N1703E675 Lot 4			23	13.3		
N1703E675 Lot 4			29	21.5		
N1703E675 Lot 4			32	25.6		
N1703E675 Lot 4			45	24		
N1703E675 Lot 4			28	21.9		
N1703E675 Lot 4			13	6.6		
N1703E675 Lot 4	1	0.3	18	16.9		
N1703E675 Lot 4			26	20.5		
N1703E675 Lot 4			20	13.1		
N1703E675 Lot 4			26	17.6		
N1703E675 Lot 4			16	8.7		
N1703E675 Lot 4			12	12.3		
N1703E675 Lot 4			14	10.5		
N1703E675 Lot 5 Fea. 57			10	6.5		
N1703E675 Lot 6 Fea. 51			1	1.3		
N1703E675 Lot 7			4	2.2		

N1703E675 Lot 7			14	6.8		
N1703E675 Lot 7			22	17.6		
N1703E675 Lot 7			19	13.8		
N1703E675 Lot 7			35	27		
N1703E675 Lot 7			5	4		
N1703E675 Lot 7			23	19		
N1703E675 Lot 7			25	12		
N1703E675 Lot 7			35	27.5		
N1703E675 Lot 7			23	11		
N1703E675 Lot 7			27	21.2	1	0.1
N1703E675 Lot 7			25	15.8		
N1703E675 Lot 7			23	16		
N1703E675 Lot 7			28	21.2		
N1703E675 Lot 7			37	21.7		
N1703E675 Lot 7			19	12.3		
N1703E675 Lot 7			32	27.7		
N1703E675 Lot7			16	13.5		
N1703E675 Lot 7			7	8.7		
N1703E675 Lot 7			28	15.8		
N1703E675 Lot 7			32	26.3		
N1703E675 Lot 7			29	18.9		
N1703E675 Lot 7			34	17.2		
N1703E675 Lot 7			30	21.6		
N1703E675 Lot 7	1	0.3	2	6.2	1	0.1
N1703E675 Lot 7			25	21.2		
N1703E675 Lot 7			11	5.7		
N1703E675 Lot 7			2	2.4		
N1703E675 Lot 7			13	6.3		
N1703E675 Lot 7			22	12.5		

N1703 E675 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	34	22			9	3.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	118	66.5	1	1.9	3	6.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	44	35.6			4	1.9		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	53	23.1			13	11.8		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	139	67.2			8	3.2		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	34	17.6			3	1.2		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	25	25.8			8	5.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	56	31.6			3	1		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	19	14.5			1	0.4		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	105	54.3			16	34.4		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	150	74.5			2	9.9		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	96	53.1			10	32.2		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	125	67			22	15.7		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	54	28.7			6	23		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	35	22.9			9	147.3		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	56	26.6			2	0.9		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	158	66.8			10	14.6		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	40	17.8			7	7.6		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	90	33			6	30.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	110	60.6			6	2.6		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	48	30						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	51	25.9			2	2.5	1	6
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			17	15	4	16.3		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	69	31.9			4	2		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	46	29.3						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	106	56			1	0.4		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	45	20.2			4	1.1	1	0.3
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	87	46.6			10	7.1		

N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	76	43.5			7	9		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	135	73.3			17	14		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	58	49.4			3	2.7		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	69	35.6			3	1.2		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	104	45.9						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	132	65.7			1	0.4	1	0.3
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	40	36.1			4	11.7	1	1.1
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	124	57						
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	78	37			8	3.1		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	24	14.7			11	4.2		
N1703E675 Lot 9 Fea 53	69	50.5						
N1703E675 Lot 10 Fea 54	3	0.6						
N1703E675 Lot 11 Fea 55	1	1.7			1	1.5		
N1703E675 Lot 12	5	3.5			3	9.9		
N1703E675 Lot 14 Fea 58	2	2.9						
N1703E675 Lot 31					2	9.4		
N1703E675 Lot 31	19	25.8			2	2.2		
N1703E675 Lot 31	1	0.7						

N1703 E675Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight
N1703E675 Lot 7 Fea 85			3	2.3
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	29	18.9		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	84	56.7	1	0.1
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	47	33.4		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	71	53.8		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			4	0.4
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	42	26.8		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	46	30		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	34	32.8		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	102	70.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	10	6.1		

N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	46	32.5	3	0.2
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	26	41.1		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	89	61.3		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	1	0.7		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	32	17.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	35	26.3		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	37	23.7		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	29	17.6	1	0.1
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	34	25.6		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	26	17.8	26	4.3
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	15	16.8		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	48	35.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	17	13.8		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	25	22.6		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	9	5.3		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	4	1.8		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	74	51.6		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	34	42		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	55	39.1		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	54	41		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	56	49.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	46	28.6		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	58	31	6	19.9
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	27	26.9		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	49	30.8		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	23	15.4		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	25	19.5		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	14	12.8		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	25	17.7		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	33	34.2		
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85			1	1
N1703E675 Lot 8 Fea 85	25	16.7		

N1703E675 Lot 9 Fea 53	82	53.2		
N1703E675 Lot 10 Fea 54	1	0.5		
N1703E675 Lot 11 Fea 55	5	5		
N1703E675 Lot 12	5	15.4		
N1703E675 Lot 14 Fea 58	3	1.4		
N1703E675 Lot 31	2	8		
N1703E675 Lot 31	6	11		
N1703E675 Lot 31	1	1.2		

N1703 E675 HF Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	40	17.6	3	1.1		
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	48	23.8				
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	64	33.4	4	1.6		
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	67	39.4	5	3.7		
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	68	25.4				
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	81	36.2				
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	44	20.9				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	45	24.8	2	0.5		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	33	15.4				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	41	16.9	6	2.4		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	57	28.2	4	5.5		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	93	40.3	3	2.4		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	75	45	9	5.7		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	49	28	3	2.1		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	108	66.8	3	2		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	79	37.1	5	4.4		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	40	27	1	1.5		

N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	89	43.2	2	1.1		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	75	35.1	2	5.2		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	86	32.1	5	1.6		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	17	49.4	1	2.4		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	39	25.6	1	1.3		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	67	51.8				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	66	36.5	7	4.3		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	65	37.3	7	11.2		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	27	17.1	2	4.9		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	135	90.6	3	20.1		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	69	36.3	3	1.3		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	85	95.5	2	0.9	1	0.6
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	46	17.8	7	9.9		

N1703 E675 HF Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Coal Count	Coal Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	25	12.6				
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	15	6.5				
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	8	5.8				
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	22	25.5				
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	9	4				
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	10	4.1				
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85	27	11.6				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	15	8.5				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	33	30				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	39	26.2				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	36	20.1				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	19	11.7				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	39	132.1				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	16	12.7				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	31	15.3				

N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	39	19.1			1	0.1
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	13	8.4			2	0.1
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	24	14				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	15	15.1				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	19	11				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	15	10.7				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	23	20.7				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	9	7.4				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	16	14.2				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	16	11.2				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	15	9.3			6	0.3
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	22	21.2				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	26	23.9				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	8	11.3	2	1.3		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	27	16.4				

N1703 E683 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1	3	4.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 1			5	5.3				
N1703 E683 Lot 1	8	10.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 1	13	13.9			5	11.6		
N1703 E683 Lot 1					1	0.5		
N1703 E683 Lot 1	45	15.5			5	4		
N1703 E683 Lot 2	3	1.9			2	5.3	1	3.2
N1703 E683 Lot 2	3	5.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	5	14.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	2	2.1			1	2.5		
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	2.2						

N1703 E683 Lot 2	6	10			4	3		
N1703 E683 Lot 2	45	23						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	14	65			3	1		
N1703 E683 Lot 2	24	13			2	1		
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	1.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	3	17.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	2						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	22	9.4			18	9.3		
N1703 E683 Lot 3					1	4		
N1703 E683 Lot 3					1	1		
N1703 E683 Lot 3					1	0.9		
N1703 E683 Lot 4	11	5.3			10	3.7	1	18.8
N1703 E683 Lot 9 Fea. 11	1	7						
N1703 E683 Lot 16 Fea. 6	1	0.9						
N1703 E683 Lot 18 Fea. 12	17	44.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 20 Fea. 5	1	7.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 21							1	1.1
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	1.1						

N1703 E683 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Limonite Count	Limonite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1					8	53.6
N1703 E683 Lot 1					1	1
N1703 E683 Lot 1					20	36.6
N1703 E683 Lot 1					43	126
N1703 E683 Lot 1					3	12.4
N1703 E683 Lot 1					104	129.1
N1703 E683 Lot 1					2	2.5
N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	0.2			6	2.9
N1703 E683 Lot 1					75	52.7

N1703 E683 Lot 2					15	26.1
N1703 E683 Lot 2					3	4.6
N1703 E683 Lot 2					2	3.9
N1703 E683 Lot 2					12	26.2
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	0.7			6	10.4
N1703 E683 Lot 2					3	4.4
N1703 E683 Lot 2					5	5.7
N1703 E683 Lot 2					4	5.5
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	1			6	12
N1703 E683 Lot 2					3	3
N1703 E683 Lot 2					37	27
N1703 E683 Lot 2					5	10
N1703 E683 Lot 2					65	51
N1703 E683 Lot 3					2	1.1
N1703 E683 Lot 3					2	3.8
N1703 E683 Lot 3					5	9.8
N1703 E683 Lot 3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3			1	1	30	16.4
N1703 E683 Lot 3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3					12	22
N1703 E683 Lot 3	3	0.2				
N1703 E683 Lot 4					2	1.1
N1703 E683 Lot 5 Fea. 2					1	0.9
N1703 E683 Lot 7					30	21
N1703 E683 Lot 7 Fea. 14					3	1.5
N1703 E683 Lot 9 Fea. 11						
N1703 E683 Lot 10 Fea. 4					1	0.9
N1703 E683 Lot 11 Fea. 13					4	2.1
N1703 E683 Lot 15 Fea. 10					4	2.6
N1703 E683 Lot 16 Fea. 6	1	1.5			4	2.4
N1703 E683 Lot 18 Fea. 12	1	0.3			16	33.5
N1703 E683 Lot 19 Fea. 79					1	5.7

N1703 E683 Lot 20 Fea. 5					1	0.9
N1703 E683 Lot 21						
N1703 E683 Lot 21					1	0.6
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	3			2	2.8
N1703 E683 Lot 21					14	88.2
N1703 E683 Lot 21					1	10.8

N1703 E683 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Coal Count	Coal Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight	Sedimentary Count	Sedimentary Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1						
N1703 E683 Lot 1						
N1703 E683 Lot 1						
N1703 E683 Lot 1						
N1703 E683 Lot 1						
N1703 E683 Lot 1						
N1703 E683 Lot 1						
N1703 E683 Lot 1						
N1703 E683 Lot 1						
N1703 E683 Lot 2						
N1703 E683 Lot 2						
N1703 E683 Lot 2						
N1703 E683 Lot 2						
N1703 E683 Lot 2						
N1703 E683 Lot 2						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	0.1				
N1703 E683 Lot 2						
N1703 E683 Lot 2						

N1703 E683 Lot 2						
N1703 E683 Lot 2			1	1		
N1703 E683 Lot 2			1	1		
N1703 E683 Lot 2						
N1703 E683 Lot 3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3						
N1703 E683 Lot 3						
N1703 E683 Lot 4						
N1703 E683 Lot 5 Feature 2						
N1703 E683 Lot 7						
N1703 E683 Lot 7 Feature 14						
N1703 E683 Lot 9 Feature 11						
N1703 E683 Lot 10 Feature 4	3	1				
N1703 E683 Lot 11 Feature 13						
N1703 E683 Lot 15 Feature 10						
N1703 E683 Lot 16 Feature 6						
N1703 E683 Lot 18 Feature 12						
N1703 E683 Lot 19 Feature 79						
N1703 E683 Lot 20 Feature 5						
N1703 E683 Lot 21					28	78.1
N1703 E683 Lot 21						
N1703 E683 Lot 21						
N1703 E683 Lot 21						
N1703 E683 Lot 21						

N1703 E683 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Sand-	Sand-	Sand-	Sand-	Sand-	Sand-	Conglomerate	Conglomerate

	stone (SS) Count	stone (SS) Weight	stone (FS) Count	stone (FS) Weight	stone (HS) Count	stone (HS) Weight	Count	Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 24 Fea. 24					1	4.8		
N1703 E683 Lot 29 Fea. 26	3	4.8						
N1703 E683 Lot 30 Fea. 49			1	2.2				
N1703 E683 Lot 31							1	1.1
N1703 E683 Lot 31	92	35.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	52	20.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	1	5			2	4.4		
N1703 E683 Lot 31	22	8.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	34	15			4	1		
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Fea. 71	2	3						
N1703 E683 Lot 45 Fea. 74	1	0.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 49 Fea. 78					2	1.6		
N1703 E683 Lot 49 Fea. 78	4	2.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 55 Fea. 90	2	2.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 59 Fea. 94	2	1.3						

N1703 E683 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 21					1	1
N1703 E683 Lot 22 Feature 20			1	5.9		
N1703 E683 Lot 22 Feature 20			2	2.5		
N1703 E683 Lot 24 Feature 24	1	2.4				
N1703 E683 Lot 25 Feature 22			4	5.5		
N1703 E683 Lot 27 Feature 24			1	0.5		
N1703 E683 Lot 29 Feature 26						
N1703 E683 Lot 30 Feature 49			1	0.7		
N1703 E683 Lot 31			18	11.1		
N1703 E683 Lot 31			3	1.8		

N1703 E683 Lot 31						
N1703 E683 Lot 31			32	21.1		
N1703 E683 Lot 31			20	20.4		
N1703 E683 Lot 31			14	31.3		
N1703 E683 Lot 31			14	6.9		
N1703 E683 Lot 31			25	16		
N1703 E683 Lot 31			22	14.2		
N1703 E683 Lot 31 Feature 28						
N1703 E683 Lot 31 Feature 93			10	5.7		
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71			1	0.6		
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71						
N1703 E683 Lot 45 Feature 74			1	0.6		
N1703 E683 Lot 49 Feature 78			9	8.2		
N1703 E683 Lot 49 Feature 78	1	2	4	2.7		
N1703 E683 Lot 55 Feature 90						
N1703 E683 Lot 59 Feature 94			10	13.6		
N1703 E683 Lot 60 Feature 96			5	1.5		

N1703 E683 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Metamorphic Count	Metamorphic Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight	Sedimentary Count	Sedimentary Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 21					37	66.4
N1703 E683 Lot 31					1	16.6
N1703 E683 Lot 31 Feature 28			8	9.9		
N1703 E683 Lot 42 Feature 71	1	26.1				

N1793 E683 HF Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 3	76	42.5			9	16.1			21	12.2

N1703 E683 Lot 3	37	24.6			2	1.7			15	16
N1703 E683 Lot 3	104	51.5			2	5	2	5	15	6
N1703 E683 Lot 3	40	22.2			2	1			19	14.9
N1703 E683 Lot 3	80	43.3	1	0.3					18	13.9
N1703 E683 Lot 3	90	45.1							17	9.6

N1705 E683 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1	78	38.1	5	2.9				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	62	31.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	75	50.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	70	39.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	59	22.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	115	55.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	55	28.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	94	65.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	74	45.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	35	23.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	53	29.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	59	35.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	130	66						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	60	37						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	126	58.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	34	19						

N1705 E683 Lot 1	22	7.7	2	5.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	111	55.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	5	4.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	33	17.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	74	49.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	20	11.4					2	2.7
N1705 E683 Lot 1	15	8.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	8	4.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	15	8.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	101	74.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	9	5.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 1			4	1.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	185	78.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 1			8	2.9	1	8.1		
N1705 E683 Lot 1	100	57.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	101	56.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	145	65.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	9	5.2	12	15.9				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	170	76.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	4	2.3	8	3.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	176	79.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	132	64.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	2	1.6	3	2.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	14	12.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	2	1.8	2	0.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	4	3.9	6	3.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	8	4.1	11	6.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	12	13.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	6	2.8	3	1.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	114	47.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	9	4.7	6	6.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	135	70.1						

N1705 E683 Lot 1	320	127.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	19	8.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	73	33	12	8.1				

N1705 E683 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Coal Count	Coal Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1	41	39.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	42	33.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	45	44.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	55	49.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	55	43.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	40	39.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	37	28						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	58	48.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	42	43.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	27	28						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	24	26.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	53	64.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	50	44.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	42	40.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	38	41.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	24	43.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	16	37.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	48	39.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	40	26.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	13	9.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	32	26.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	75	66.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	61	39.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	35	52.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	66	65.2						

N1705 E683 Lot 1	50	33.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	23	15.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	70	54.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	71	57.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	52	45.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	53	45.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	43	37.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	73	68.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	86	73.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	90	85.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	58	49.6			1	1		
N1705 E683 Lot 1	45	36.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	61	60.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	20	11.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	62	35.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	65	68.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	32	12.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	53	45.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	58	63.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	84	78.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	34	32						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	79	56.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	80	61.3	1	0.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	107	88.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 1	77	64.2					1	1.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1	41	39.5						

N1705 E683 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight

N1705 E683 Lot 2	180	94.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	19	48.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	115	51.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	135	76.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	54	23.6						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	102	40.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	90	47.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	9	8						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	146	75.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	31	19.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	152	67.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 2					3	1.9		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	32	16.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	5	2.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	17	10						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	9	6.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	85	98.5				6.6		
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	0.5		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	1.5			3	3.4		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	117	49.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 2								
N1705 E683 Lot 2	74	53.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	21	34						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	32	42.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	90	38.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 2					5	3.6		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	86	32.4	11	8.7	24	24.5		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	116	73.6			17	6.5		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	104	41						
N1705 E683 Lot 2					5	3.9		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	2.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	3	1.7						

N1705 E683 Lot 2	91	50.9			6	85		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	12	6.6					1	2
N1705 E683 Lot 2	11	4.8			14	8.6		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	46	17.2			4	4.1		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	105	56						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	18	12.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	11	4.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	166	68.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	0.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	8	5.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	23	14.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	159	76.7						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	86	35.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	19	14.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	61	39.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	55	22.9						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	90	51.2						

N1705 E683 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Petrified Wood Count	Petrified Wood Weight	Coal Count	Coal Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 2	45	31.6				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	6	24.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	32	20.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	43	29.6				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	25	15.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	26	18				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	42	37.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	48	62.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	48	54				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	43	27.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	56	40.7				

N1705 E683 Lot 2	36	28.9				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	33	41.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	54	62.8				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	52	34.6				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	18	18.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	43	34.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	35	25.8				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	24	16.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	0.6				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	20	10.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	30	28.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	45	32.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	21	10.9				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	25	19.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	64	65.8				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	78	42.7	1	0.1		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	66	46.6				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	21	13.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	22	21.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	43	29.9				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	32	25.9				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	37	32.8				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	14	6.2			1	0.5
N1705 E683 Lot 2	39	40.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	29	18.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	32	28.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	61	65.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	16	9.9				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	26	18.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	62	74.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	48	32.6				

N1705 E683 Lot 2	83	68.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	19	9.4	2	6.6		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	35	24.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	27	21.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	15	13.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	12	14.5				

N1705 E683 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 4	65	32.6			15	9
N1705 E683 Lot 4	53	53			25	24.8
N1705 E683 Lot 4	74	36.7			30	45.8
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	0.5	2	5.7	28	30.5
N1705 E683 Lot 4	135	60.9			35	24.7
N1705 E683 Lot 4	28	13.2			10	8
N1705 E683 Lot 4					12	11.9
N1705 E683 Lot 4	134	50.4			32	21.4
N1705 E683 Lot 4	90	43.5			22	12.7
N1705 E683 Lot 4	85	32.3			18	15.2
N1705 E683 Lot 4	6	4.6			37	47.5
N1705 E683 Lot 4	4	3.4			21	15.7
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	0.6	4	7.3	28	66.2
N1705 E683 Lot 4					23	14
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	0.5			11	6.8
N1705 E683 Lot 4					4	11.8
N1705 E683 Lot 4	4	4.8			17	13.5
N1705 E683 Lot 4			5	4.1	31	20.2

N1705 E683 Lot 4			2	1.5	25	20.3
N1705 E683 Lot 4	106	47.3			48	33.9
N1705 E683 Lot 4	3	1.2			38	24.1
N1705 E683 Lot 4	3	4.6			16	11.2
N1705 E683 Lot 4	4	1.1			14	14.1
N1705 E683 Lot 4	55	28.7			13	87
N1705 E683 Lot 4					14	47
N1705 E683 Lot 4			7	5.8	33	50.3
N1705 E683 Lot 4					18	10.4
N1705 E683 Lot 4	6	7.6			31	23.6
N1705 E683 Lot 4					20	13.8
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	2.9			16	13.5
N1705 E683 Lot 4					15	9.4
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	0.4			20	14.1
N1705 E683 Lot 4					21	12.1
N1705 E683 Lot 4	4	8.1			25	12.5
N1705 E683 Lot 4	3	1			16	17.2
N1705 E683 Lot 4	135	67.4			33	21.5
N1705 E683 Lot 4	105	36.8			23	15.3
N1705 E683 Lot 4	65	38.2			34	50.3
N1705 E683 Lot 4	69	31.9			19	16.2
N1705 E683 Lot 4	4	5.3			15	28.7
N1705 E683 Lot 4					20	11.8
N1705 E683 Lot 4					11	7.9

N2100 STP Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight
N2100 E700			4	25.5				
N2100 E760	1	1.1	2	23.2				

N2102 E820	1	5.9	2	9.1				
N2105 E790	2	0.5						
N2112 E780	2	2.8						
N2112 E800	6	2.1	4	1.3				
N2116 E770			6	21.1				
N2118 E760	3	10.5						
N2122 E780	1	1.2						
N2122 E800					1	1.5		
N2122 E820	4	2.2	1	0.5				
N2122 E840	3	1.8						
N2125 E770	2	32						
N2125 E790	2	2	2	6.8				
N2125 E810							1	1.1
N2127 E760			4	7				
N2132 E760	2	21.6	1	3.6				
N2132 E780	6	7.6						
N2132 E820	5	1.4	5	4.6				
N2133 E770	2	1.7	2	0.8				
N2135 E790	4	3.5						
N2135 E810	2	3.4						

N2100 STP Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Petrified Wood Count	Petrified Wood Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight
N2100 E700	15	29.5				
N2100 E760	5	16.1				
N2102 E780	1	1.5				
N2102 E800	2	2.2				
N2102 E820	1	7.1				
N2105 E790	7	9.8				
N2105 E810	1	0.5				
N2106 E770	5	3.9				

N2108 E840	1	1.9				
N2112 E800	13	5.8				
N2115 E790	3	9.5				
N2115 E830	1	1.5	1	1.3		
N2116 E770	2	6				
N2122 E780	8	18.4				
N2122 E820	2	2.8				
N2122 E840	1	0.4				
N2125 E740	2	2				
N2125 E770	3	4.5				
N2125 E790	8	5.8				
N2127 E760	17	28.3				
N2132 E780	2	1.5				
N2132 E800	7	22.6			2	6
N2132 E820	6	3.2				
N2135 E790	4	22.6				
N2135 E810	11	21.1				
N2135 E830	1	1.4				

N2118 E760 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sandstone (FS) Count	Sandstone (FS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight
N2118 E760 Lot 1					5	7.8
N2118 E760 Lot 1	1	2.2				
N2118 E760 Lot 1					1	44
N2118 E760 Lot 2	1	24.5				
N2118 E760 Lot 2			2	2.3	3	8.7

N2118 E760 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight
N2118 E760 Lot 1	16	30.8			1	0.2

N2118 E760 Lot 1	9	37.2				
N2118 E760 Lot 1	5	16.3			4	22.9
N2118 E760 Lot 1	13	14.3				
N2118 E760 Lot 2	2	3				
N2118 E760 Lot 2	2	4.3				
N2118 E760 Lot 2	10	16.2				
N2118 E760 Lot 2	4	3.5	2 sheets	0.1		
N2118 E760 Lot 2	5	9.8				

N2118 E764 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N2118 E764 Lot 1					3	12.3		
N2118 E764 Lot 1	3	16	18	48.9	2	9.9		
N2118 E764 Lot 1	17	44.6			9	43.3	1	1.1
N2118 E764 Lot 1	12	52.6			6	14.5	3	6.6

N2118 E764 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight
N2118 E764 Lot 1			12	21.5		
N2118 E764 Lot 1			10	29.1		
N2118 E764 Lot 1			3	5.5		
N2118 E764 Lot 1	2	9.9	15	21.9		
N2118 E764 Lot 1	1	1	16	19.9	4	14.1
N2118 E764 Lot 1			13	22.1		
N2118 E764 Lot 1			17	23.7		

N2118 E766 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone	Sandstone	Sandstone	Sandstone	Pebble	Pebble	Limestone	Limestone

	(SS) Count	(SS) Weight	(HS) Count	(HS) Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
N2118 E766 Lot 1					4	7.4		
N2118 E766 Lot 1	2	3.9	2	3.1	12	27.6		
N2118 E766 Lot 1					13	95.2	2	17.2
N2118 E766 Lot 1			1	17.6	13	22.5		
N2118 E766 Lot 1					14	29.7		

N2120 E758 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Cong-lomerate Count	Cong-lomerate Weight	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1	3	5.1							4	9.2
N2120 E758 Lot 1	2	20.1								
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	3.7			3	3.7				
N2120 E758 Lot 1	14	45.1			2	3.7	1	16.2		
N2120 E758 Lot 1			2	43						
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	2.8			5	19.4				
N2120 E758 Lot 2									1	13
N2120 E758 Lot 2					2	3.8				
N2120 E758 Lot 2					1	1.4				
N2120 E758 Lot 2					3	4.7			1	9.4
N2120 E758 Lot 2					2	6.6				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	7.2								
N2120 E758 Lot 2							1	68.1		
N2120 E758 Lot 2	2	5								

N2120 E758 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Petrified Wood Count	Petrified Wood Weight	Coal Count	Coal Weight	Muscovite (Mica) Count	Muscovite (Mica) Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight

N2120 E758 Lot 1	22	70.9								
N2120 E758 Lot 1	2	10.2								
N2120 E758 Lot 1	11	35.2								
N2120 E758 Lot 1	11	18.8								
N2120 E758 Lot 1	5	45.1								
N2120 E758 Lot 1	9	21.6								
N2120 E758 Lot 1	21	87.1								
N2120 E758 Lot 1	13	24.7					1	2.4	12	37.4
N2120 E758 Lot 2	8	27.9								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	7	34.7			2	0.9				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	5	11.2	1	22.3						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	4	4.3								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	3	15.4								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	6	22.8								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	2	9.8								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	4	5.2								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	5	22								

N2120 E758 HF Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Cong-lomerate Count	Cong-lomerate Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 2									5	3.3
N2120 E758 Lot 2	10	8.7	1	1.4					15	10
N2120 E758 Lot 2	5	4.5							18	11.9
N2120 E758 Lot 2					4	12			22	15.1
N2120 E758 Lot 2					2	2.5			12	7.8
N2120 E758 Lot 2	2	6.3			2	1	1	2.7	17	17.1
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	0.7					21	20.4
N2120 E758 Lot 2			1	2.6	2	7.3			28	15

N2120 E760 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Cong-lomerate Count	Cong-lomerate Weight	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 1							2	2.5		
N2120 E760 Lot 1									1	1.1
N2120 E760 Lot 1	1	4.1			7	8.8	2	6.3	1	1
N2120 E760 Lot 1			1	1.1	3	2.7				
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	6.4								
N2120 E760 Lot 2					4	8				
N2120 E760 Lot 2			3	26.6	1	6.4			1	6
N2120 E760 Lot 2	4	47.5								
N2120 E760 Lot 2					1	4				

N2120 E760 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Petrified Wood Count	Petrified Wood Weight	Coal Count	Coal Weight	Galena Count	Galena Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 1	19	37.2							2	9.9
N2120 E760 Lot 1	11	34.6			1	3.6	1 cube	5.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 1	16	39.4			2	2.4			5	37.1
N2120 E760 Lot 1	17	23.3								
N2120 E760 Lot 2	4	4.9								
N2120 E760 Lot 2	3	3.3								
N2120 E760 Lot 2	7	19.2	1	22.7						
N2120 E760 Lot 2	10	19.5								
N2120 E760 Lot 2	11	10.5								
N2120 E760 Lot 3 Feature 4	39	70.9								

N2120 E760 HF Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone	Sand-stone	Sandstone (FS) Count	Sandstone (FS) Weight	Sand-stone	Sand-stone	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight

	(SS) Count	(SS) Weight			(HS) Count	(HS) Weight		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	5	4.1						
N2120 E760 Lot 2	4	11.7						
N2120 E760 Lot 2	3	3			1	0.4		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	0.6						
N2120 E760 Lot 2	14	6					1	157.2
N2120 E760 Lot 2					5	7.9		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	0.6			2	0.9		
N2120 E760 Lot 2					1	0.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	4	3.8						
N2120 E760 Lot 2	2	1.1			5	14.7		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	3	1			2	0.9		
N2120 E760 Lot 2							1	4
N2120 E760 Lot 2	2	1			4	1.7		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	2	2.8						
N2120 E760 Lot 2	5	2.3	1	0.7				
N2120 E760 Lot 2					2	0.7	1	0.6

N2120 E760 HF Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 2			21	18.1		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			19	14		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			9	10.2		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			47	33.4		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			26	22.1		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			25	16.5		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			21	15		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			30	37.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			10	22.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			23	17.8		

N2120 E760 Lot 2			6	2.7		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			15	11.2		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			24	15.2		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			19	13.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			13	7.8		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			8	4.3		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			13	4.5	1	0.2
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	0.7	9	6		

N2120 E762 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sandstone (SS) Count	Sandstone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (FS) Count	Sand-stone (FS) Weight	Sandstone (HS) Count	Sandstone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1	3	40.8			5	6.4		
N2120 E762 Lot 1	1	1.1			4	20		
N2120 E762 Lot 1	3	21.1			2	2		
N2120 E762 Lot 1	1	1.7			3	1.6		
N2120 E762 Lot 1	19	46.6						
N2120 E762 Lot 1	5	12.8	2	8.4				
N2120 E762 Lot 2					1	2.1		
N2120 E762 Lot 3	1	8.9						
N2120 E762 Lot 3							1	4.4

N2120 E762 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Petrified Wood Count	Petrified Wood Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1	1	2.2	15	22.2	1	4
N2120 E762 Lot 1			17	49.1		
N2120 E762 Lot 1			11	29.4		
N2120 E762 Lot 1			4	3.2		

N2120 E762 Lot 1			13	28.2		
N2120 E762 Lot 1			11	36.7		
N2120 E762 Lot 2			4	7		
N2120 E762 Lot 2			7	11.1		
N2120 E762 Lot 2			4	70.5		
N2120 E762 Lot 3			8	11.8		
N2120 E762 Lot 3			16	31.3		

N2120 E762 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Conglomerate Count	Conglomerate Weight	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight
N2120 E764 Lot 1	13	39.2	13	53.4			4	2.1
N2120 E764 Lot 1	10	22	3	6.5	1	2.4	1	1.6
N2120 E764 Lot 1	2	5.5	3	12.6				
N2120 E764 Lot 1			10	13.2				
N2120 E764 Lot 1	3	1.5	1	2.8	1	2.8		
N2120 E764 Lot 1	2	10.7	8	14.5	2	15.7		
N2120 E764 Lot 2	2	0.9	6	8.4	4	53.6		
N2120 E764 Lot 2	3	2.7						
N2120 E764 Lot 2	1	2	4	9.7			1	0.7
N2120 E764 Lot 2	1	5					1	3.1
N2120 E764 Lot 2	2	3.2	4	9.2				
N2120 E764 Lot 2 Fea. 3					1	25.4		
N2120 E764 Lot 3 Fea. 2	1	1.5						

N2120 E764 Unmodified Stone continued

Provenience	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight	Petrified Wood Count	Petrified Wood Weight	Limestone Count	Limestone Weight
N2120 E764 Lot 1	37	67.5				
N2120 E764 Lot 1	18	53.5			8	7.8

N2120 E764 Lot 1	19	41.6				
N2120 E764 Lot 1	35	32.1			8	7.1
N2120 E764 Lot 1	8	22.5				
N2120 E764 Lot 1	33	83.4				
N2120 E764 Lot 2	34	45.8				
N2120 E764 Lot 2	2	2.3				
N2120 E764 Lot 2	16	39.2				
N2120 E764 Lot 2	15	31.3				
N2120 E764 Lot 2	15	39.8				
N2120 E764 Lot 2 Fea. 3	1	2.2				
N2120 E764 Lot 3 Fea. 2	4	10.1	1	9.8		

N2120 E766 Unmodified Stone

Provenience	Sand-stone (SS) Count	Sand-stone (SS) Weight	Sand-stone (HS) Count	Sand-stone (HS) Weight	Cong-lomerate Count	Cong-lomerate Weight	Pigment Quality Hematite Count	Pigment Quality Hematite Weight	Pebble Count	Pebble Weight
N2120 E766 Lot 1									5	20.7
N2120 E766 Lot 1	11	40	1	4.9			2	3.5	42	87.1
N2120 E766 Lot 1	4	9.8	4	29.3					39	75.5
N2120 E766 Lot 1	9	38.7	10	21.9					43	107.2
N2120 E766 Lot 1	2	5.1			1	53.8			1	2.5
N2120 E766 Lot 1	7	37.8	5	9.2			3	6.5	13	39.6

N1500 E600 STP Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight
N1585 E695	1	6.8

N1500 E1000 STP Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight
N1525 E1075	1	35		
N1545 E1095	1	25.8		

N1555 E1035			1	10.1
N1555 E1045	1	0.3		
N1555 E1075	1	8.6	1	12.6 (possible palette)
N1575 E1055	1	0.2		
N1595 E1025	1	43.7		

N1566 E1005 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Abrader Count	HS Abrader Weight	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Sawn Count	HS Sawn Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			1	3.7				
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			1	0.9			1	11.3
N1566 E1005 Lot 2					1	42.8		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			1	5.7				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			3	51.7				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			4	38				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			1	2.1				
N1566 E1005 Lot 2							1	4.3
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	1	75.1						
N1566 E1005 Lot 3			1	0.9				
N1566 E1005 Lot 7			1	4.9				

N1566 E1005 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	HS Palette/ Fragment Count	HS Palette/ Fragment Weight	FGS Abrader Count	FGS Abrader Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	FGS Palette/Fragment Count	FGS Palette/Fragment Weight

N1566 E1005 Lot 1					2	6.9		
N1566 E1005 Lot 1	1	101.7	1	142.2	1	20.7		
N1566 E1005 Lot 1					1	18.4		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2					2	3.3		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2							1	7.4
N1566 E1005 Lot 3					1	11.8		
N1566 E1005 Lot 3					1	25.3		
N1566 E1005 Lot 6					1	4		

N1566 E1005 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	FGS Discoidal Count	FGS Discoidal Weight	G Ground Count	G Ground Weight	G Polished Chip Count	G Polished Chip Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 1			2	2.7	1	9.2
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			1	0.3		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			1	0.3	1	1.4
N1566 E1005 Lot 2			1	0.5		
N1566 E1005 Lot 2					1	6.2
N1566 E1005 Lot 3	1	9.2				

N1566 E1005 HF Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	2	25.6
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	1	7.5
N1566 E1005 Lot 6	1	17.5

N1600 E600 STP Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground	HS Ground	HS Polished	HS Polished	HS Palette/Fragment	HS Palette/Fragment	HS Hammerstone	HS Hammerstone

	Count	Weight	Chip Count	Chip Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
N1625 E615	1	6.2						
N1645 E635	1	72.3						
N1665 E635	1	8.9						
N1685 E635	1	18.2						
N1605 E645	6	5.3						
N1605 E655					1	49.8		
N1625 E655	1	8.1						
N1695 E655	1	31.2						
N1655 E665	1	30.4						
N1605 E675							1	129.1
N1605 E685	3	27.2	1	0.8				
N1625 E695	1	7.2					1	147.8

N1600 E600 STP Worked Stone continued

Provenience	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	FGS Hammerstone Count	FGS Hammerstone Weight	G Chip Count	G Chip Weight	G Polished Chip Count	G Polished Chip Weight	Discoidal Count	Discoidal Weight
N1615 E635	1	29.1								
N1645 E635									1 unknown	3.1
N1695 E645			1	129.7						
N1605 E655							1	0.9		
N1675 E655	1	30.2								
N1685 E655	1	173.5								
N1615 E665					1	0.3				
N1605 E685	1	11.1								

N1600 E700 STP Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Abrader	HS Abrader	HS Ground	HS Ground	HS Saw	HS Saw	FGS Ground	FGS Ground	FGS Palette/	FGS Palette/

	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Fragment Count	Fragment Weight
N1615 E715	1	51.3								
N1665 E725							1	5.7	1	84.8
N1695 E725			1	1						
N1675 E735			1	1						
N1615 E785							2	8.5		
N1665 E785			2	10.7						
N1665 E795							1	26		
N1695 E695					1	13				

N1600 E1000 STP Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	G Polished Chip Count	G Polished Chip Weight
N1615 E1075	4	53				
N1615 E1085	1	2				
N1635 E1055			1	3.6		
N1645 E1055					1	0.7
N1655 E1045	2	4.2			1	9.4
N1655 E1055	1	6				
N1665 E1085			1	1		
N1675 E1025					1	1.2

N1685 E1038 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	G Ground Count	G Ground Weight
N1685E1038 Lot 1	2	7.3				
N1685E1038 Lot 2	3	19.4				
N1685E1038 Lot 2	2	5				
N1685E1038 Lot 2	2	8.1				
N1685E1038 Lot 2	1	0.6				

N1685E1038 Lot 3	1	207.7			1	1.3
N1685E1038 Lot 5	1	140.2	1	398.2		
N1685E1038 Lot 6			1	171.6		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			1	167.9		
N1685E1038 Lot 12			1	7.5		
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	101				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	0.5				
N1685E1038 Lot 12	1	108.1				

N1699 E675 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	HS Palette/Fragment Count	HS Palette/Fragment Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1							1	54.4
N1699 E675 Lot 1	1	37.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 1							2	154
N1699 E675 Lot 1							1	4.5
N1699 E675 Lot 1	6	92.1					2	15.4
N1699 E675 Lot 2	1	1.7						
N1699 E675 Lot 2	1	113.6						
N1699 E675 Lot 2			4	64				
N1699 E675 Lot 2	2	58						
N1699 E675 Lot 2							1	79.1
N1699 E675 Lot 3							1	43.2
N1699 E675 Lot 3 Fea. 13	1	23.7					1	11.3
N1699 E675 Lot 4	10	233.5					8	21.1
N1699 E675 Lot 4	2	90.9					1	17.4
N1699 E675 Lot 4					1	120.8		

N1699 E675 Lot 4							1	3.5
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	18.4						
N1699 E675 Lot 5	1	20.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 5					1	112.6		
N1699 E675 Lot 5	1	16.2						
N1699 E675 Lot 5					1	74.5		
N1699 E675 Lot 6							1	11.8
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	166						
N1699 E675 Lot 6					1	11.6		
N1699 E675 Lot 6							1	17.4
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	29.5					1	69.5
N1699 E675 Lot 6	1	86.8						
N1699 E675 Lot 6							1	14
N1699 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 89	1	128.3					1	60.7

N1699 E675 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	FGS Palette/ Fragment Count	FGS Palette/Fragment Weight	G Ground Count	G Ground Weight	G Polished Chip Count	G Polished Chip Weight	Ground Galena Count	Ground Galena Weight
N1699 E675 Lot 1					1	2.4		
N1699 E675 Lot 2			1	1.1				
N1699 E675 Lot 3					1	1.3		
N1699 E675 Lot 4	1	120.8						
N1699 E675 Lot 4					1	37.5		
N1699 E675 Lot 5	1	13.9						
N1699 E675 Lot 6	4	112.7						
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 89							1	35.3
N1699 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 89					1	0.6		

N1699 E675 HF Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	FGS Polished Chip Count	FGS Polished Chip Weight

N1699 E675 Lot 5	1	42.4		
N1699 E675 Lot 7 Feature 84	1	20.3	1	0.4

N1700 E600 STP Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Palette/Fragment Count	HS Palette/Fragment Weight	HS Hammerstone Count	HS Hammerstone Weight	FGS Abrader Count	FGS Abrader Weight
N1795 E605	1	6.5						
N1735 E615	2	6.4						
N1705 E625	2	6.8					1	10.7
N1765 E635					1	85.9		
N1775 E645	1	4.9						
N1785 E655	1	32.9						
N1705 E665	1	27.3						
N1715 E675			1	4.9				
N1705 E695	5	25.7						
N1715 E695	1	1.4						

N1700 E600 STP Worked Stone continued

Provenience	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	FGS Chip Count	FGS Chip Weight	FGS Polished Chip Count	FGS Polished Chip Weight	FGS Celt/Fragment Count	FGS Celt/Fragment Weight	G Celt/ Fragment Count	G Celt/ Fragment Weight
N1735 E615			1	0.3						
N1705 E625	2	4.8			2	0.9	1	10.5		
N1775 E635					2	1.1				
N1745 E645	1	4.9								
N1705 E675	1	1.2								
N1705 E685	8	79.6							1	15.9

N1703 E675 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	Worked Pgment Quality Hematite	Worked Pgment Quality Hematite Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight

			Count			
N1703E675 STP			1	0.8		
N1703E675 Lot1	6	45.4			2	47.9
N1703E675 Lot1	10	331.6			1	3.4
N1703E675 Lot1	2	10				
N1703E675 Lot1					1	15.2
N1703E675 Lot1	2	20.3				
N1703E675 Lot2					1	42.1
N1703E675 Lot2					1	233.5
N1703E675 Lot2	2	158.4				
N1703E675 Lot2	2	2.4				
N1703E675 Lot2	1	1.3				
N1703E675 Lot2					1	1.8
N1703E675 Lot2	1	3				
N1703E675 Lot 2	1	1.3			3	6.1

N1703 E675 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	FGS Pendant/Fragment Count	FGS Pendant/Fragment Weight	G Polished Chip Count	G Polished Chip Weight	Unidentified Polished Chip Count	Unidentified Polished Chip Weight
N1703E675 Lot1					1	1
N1703E675 Lot1			1	0.8		
N1703E675 Lot2	1	0.1				

N1703 E675 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	HS Abrader Count	HS Abrader Weight	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight
N1703E675 Lot 3							2	566.4
N1703E675 Lot 3			2	404.9				
N1703E675 Lot 3							1	6.6
N1703E675 Lot 3			2	48.1				

N1703E675 Lot 3			1	76.5			1	13.5
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	282.9				
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	30	1	16		
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	170.4						
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	18.9				
N1703E675 Lot 3			3	25.2			2	6.1
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	9.3				
N1703E675 Lot 3							1	2
N1703E675 Lot 3			2	2.4				

N1703 E675 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	G Ground Count	G Ground Weight	G Polished Chip Count	G Polished Chip Weight	Galena Cube Count	Galena Cube Weight
N1703E675 Lot 3					1	0.6
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	0.2		
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	2.4				
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	0.7				
N1703E675 Lot 3	1	0.6				
N1703E675 Lot 3			1	0.3		

N1703 E675 HF Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	HS Palette/Fragment Count	HS Palette/Fragment Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	7				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85			1	19.1		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	226.2				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	120.6				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	40.3	1	23.4		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	2.1				

N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	2	7.9				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85			1	84.1	1	347.1
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	56.1				

N1703 E675 HF Worked Stone continued

Provenience	HS Hammerstone Count	HS Hammerstone Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	G Ground Count	G Ground Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85			2	31.2		
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85					1	3.6
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85					2	0.4
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85			1	2.2		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	278.1				
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85					1	91.1

N1703 E675 HF Worked Stone continued

Provenience	G Sawn Count	G Sawn Weight	G Polished Chip Count	G Polished Chip Weight	G Chip Count	G Chip Weight
N1703 E675 Lot 7 Fea. 85			1	3.2		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85			1	1.9		
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85					1	0.3
N1703 E675 Lot 8 Fea. 85	1	33.4				

N1703 E683 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	HS Polished Chip Count	HS Polished Chip Weight	HS Palette/Fragment Count	HS Palette/Fragment Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	2.3						
N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	3.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	15						
N1703 E683 Lot 1	4	33.3					1	4.2
N1703 E683 Lot 1	2	2.3						

N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	1						
N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	1						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	3.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	11						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	85.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	5.1						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	4	40.5						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	2.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 2			1	3.6				
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	1						
N1703 E683 Lot 2	2	27						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	30.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	3.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 4	3	12.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 7								
N1703 E683 Lot 18 Feature 12	2	11.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 21	3	5.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 21								
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	9.2						
N1703 E683 Lot 21	2	78.4						
N1703 E683 Lot 22 Feature 20					1	0.5		
N1703 E683 Lot 31	1	137						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	1	6						
N1703 E683 Lot 31	2	16.7						
N1703 E683 Lot 39 Feature 68	1	0.6						
N1703 E683 Lot 46 Feature 75					1	1.8		

N1703 E683 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	FGS Palette/ Fragment Count	FGS Palette/ Fragment Weight	Metate Count	Metate Weight	G Celt/Fragment Count	G Celt/Fragment Weight

N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	2.6							
N1703 E683 Lot 1	1	3.5							
N1703 E683 Lot 1								1	1.2
N1703 E683 Lot 1	2	3.7							
N1703 E683 Lot 2	1	7.4							
N1703 E683 Lot 2			1	61.8					
N1703 E683 Lot 3	2	16.4							
N1703 E683 Lot 7	1	10							
N1703 E683 Lot 18 Fea. 12	2	12.7			1	224.7			
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	8							
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	26							
N1703 E683 Lot 21	1	0.4							

N1703 E683 HF Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight
N1703 E683 Lot 3			2	27.6
N1703 E683 Lot 3	1	7.5		

N1705 E683 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Abrader Count	HS Abrader Weight	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	HS Polished Chip Count	HS Polished Chip Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1			2	24				
N1705 E683 Lot 1			2	155.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	0.3
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	1				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	1	15.5	1	48.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	104.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 1			3	11.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	3.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 1			2	2.7				

N1705 E683 Lot 1			3	6.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	5				
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	2.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	3.2		
N1705 E683 Lot 1			2	14.5				

N1705 E683 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	HS Celt/ Fragment Count	HS Celt/ Fragment Weight	HS Palette/ Fragment Count	HS Palette/ Fragment Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	FGS Polished Chip Count	FGS Polished Chip Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1					2	8.8		
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	1		
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	6.6				
N1705 E683 Lot 1	1	23.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	8.7		
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	6.6				
N1705 E683 Lot 1					2	2.6		
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	27.2				
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	94.4		
N1705 E683 Lot 1							1	0.3

N1705 E683 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	G Ground Count	G Ground Weight	G Polished Chip Count	G Polished Chip Weight	Red Stone Bead Count	Red Stone Bead Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 1	1	1.6	1	0.4		
N1705 E683 Lot 1					1	0.5
N1705 E683 Lot 1			1	0.7		

N1705 E683 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	HS Polished Chip Count	HS Polished Chip Weight

N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	0.7				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	3.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	31.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	37.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	2.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	8.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	2.8				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	34				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	15.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	59.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	0.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	40.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	3.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	2.2		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	0.8				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	7.6				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	12.4				
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	5.2		
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	2.3				
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	0.1
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	2.5				
N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	0.3		

N1705 E683 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	FGS Polished Chip Count	FGS Polished Chip Weight	G Polished Chip Count	G Polished Chip Weight	G Celt/Fragment Count	G Celt/Fragment Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 2	1	3						
N1705 E683 Lot 2					1	0.4	1	3.2
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	6.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	2						
N1705 E683 Lot 2							1	11.1

N1705 E683 Lot 2			1	0.1				
N1705 E683 Lot 2	2	0.9						

N1705 E683 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	HS Palette/ Fragment Count	HS Palette/ Fragment Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	1.8						
N1705 E683 Lot 4							1	32.8
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	15.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	21.4						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	51.8 (possible palette frag)						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	41.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	4						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	16.2						
N1705 E683 Lot 4							1	30.1
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	7.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 4			1	0.6				
N1705 E683 Lot 4					1	5.5		
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	101						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	7.5						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	21.1						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	2	90.3						
N1705 E683 Lot 4	1	8.3						

N2100 STP Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Abrader Count	HS Abrader Weight	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Polished Chip Count	HS Polished Chip Weight
N2100 E700	2	50.6	3	24.7	1	2.9
N2116 E770			1	4.8		
N2122 E780			1	2.7		

N2125 E740			2	61.4		
N2127 E760			3	26.7		
N2132 E760	1	202.2	8	223.3		
N2132 E780			2	8.1		
N2135 E790			2	6.4		

N2100 STP Worked Stone continued

Provenience	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	FGS Polished Chip Count	FGS Polished Chip Weight	G Ground Count	G Ground Weight	G Celt/Fragment Count	G Celt/Fragment Weight
N2100 E700			1	1				
N2100 E760	3	8.8			2	3.6		
N2115 E790							1	31.2
N2118 E760	3	4.1						
N2125 E770	1	4.3						
N2132 E760							1	20.7
N2135 E810	2	32.9						

N2118 E670 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	FGS Polished Chip Count	FGS Polished Chip Weight
N2118 E760 Lot 1	9	111.6			6	4.2	1	6.6
N2118 E760 Lot 1	2	20.9	4	22.5	4	10.2		
N2118 E760 Lot 1					6	19		
N2118 E760 Lot 1	5	31.6			6	9.2		
N2118 E760 Lot 2	2	35.5	1	4.2	1	1.8		
N2118 E760 Lot 2	3	17			4	14.3		
N2118 E760 Lot 2	6	21.6	4	19.5	5	12.3		
N2118 E760 Lot 2	3	25.6						

N2118 E674 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	FGS Possible Pendant Frag Count	FGS Possible Pendant Frag Weight
N2118 E764 Lot 1					2	9.6		
N2118 E764 Lot 1	2	11.1						
N2118 E764 Lot 1	12	179.2			14	14.5		
N2118 E764 Lot 1	1	28	2	6.3	7	42.5	1	0.8
N2118 E764 Lot 1	1	114.5			4	5.2		
N2118 E764 Lot 1	6	61.3			8	10.3		

N2118 E766 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight
N2118 E766 Lot 1	3	26.3				
N2118 E766 Lot 1	2	26.6				
N2118 E766 Lot 1	11	27.9	2	18.9		
N2118 E766 Lot 1	8	38.5			1	1.8
N2118 E766 Lot 1	11	114.1				

N2120 E758 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	G Polished Chip Count	G Polished Chip Weight	Coal Discoidal Count	Coal Discoidal Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 1	9	47.6	4	26.2	4	11				
N2120 E758 Lot 1	8	49.2	1	32.2	2	9.1				
N2120 E758 Lot 1	8	38.2			3	5.6				
N2120 E758 Lot 1	8	49.5	5	24.2					7	1.9
N2120 E758 Lot 1	2	24.3	3	24.1	2	36.4				
N2120 E758 Lot 1	7	82	1	16.8	1	30				

N2120 E758 Lot 1	10	86.6	1	1.9					2	0.5
N2120 E758 Lot 1	1	107.2			6	65.3	1	3		
N2120 E758 Lot 2	2	25.5	2	22.1						
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	25.6								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	155.9								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	3	118.1			2	36.4				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	2.3								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	3	17.3								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	2	6.4	1	6.2						
N2120 E758 Lot 2					2	17.2				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	3.3			1	4.8				
N2120 E758 Lot 2	2	33.4								
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	2.1			2	22				

N2120 E758 HF Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	25.5	1	9.9
N2120 E758 Lot 2	1	9.7		

N2120 E760 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Abrader Count	HS Abrader Weight	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 1			3	3.9			3	10.3
N2120 E760 Lot 1	1	29.8	3	22.1	4	24	1	5.3
N2120 E760 Lot 1			3	44.7	1	34.5	25	167.3
N2120 E760 Lot 1			1	3.5				
N2120 E760 Lot 2			6	61.6				
N2120 E760 Lot 2			2	68.4	1	17		
N2120 E760 Lot 2			3	23	2	11.4	1	24.9
N2120 E760 Lot 2			7	43.8	1	7.6		
N2120 E760 Lot 2							1	29.3

N2120 E760 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	G Ground Count	G Ground Weight	G Chip Count	G Chip Weight	G Celt/Fragment Count	G Celt/ Fragment Weight	Coal Discoidal Count	Coal Discoidal Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 1							3	1.5
N2120 E760 Lot 2			1	2.1				
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	21.5						
N2120 E760 Lot 3 Fea. 4					1	3.9		

N2120 E760 HF Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	HS Chip Count	HS Chip Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	G Polished Chip Count	G Polished Chip Weight
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	5.5	1	10.9						
N2120 E760 Lot 2									1	1.6
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	3.8								
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	18.1								
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	5.6								
N2120 E760 Lot 2							2	45.5		
N2120 E760 Lot 2	1	4.2			1	0.2				

N2120 E762 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	HS Palette/Fragment Count	HS Palette/Fragment Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1	3	95					2	85.6
N2120 E762 Lot 1	12	53.2	1	4.6			2	102.3
N2120 E762 Lot 1	2	11.7						
N2120 E762 Lot 1	2	60.6						

N2120 E762 Lot 1	5	134.3						
N2120 E762 Lot 1	5	191.5	1	13.2			18	86.3
N2120 E762 Lot 1	6	74.7	1	14.2	1	31.1	2	20.5
N2120 E762 Lot 2	1	9.5						
N2120 E762 Lot 2	4	162.6						
N2120 E762 Lot 3	1	34						
N2120 E762 Lot 3	2	7.7						

N2120 E762 Worked Stone continued

Provenience	G Ground Count	G Ground Weight	G Celt/Fragment Count	G Celt/Fragment Weight	Coal Discoidal Count	Coal Discoidal Weight	T Discoidal Count	T Discoidal Weight
N2120 E762 Lot 1			1	197.3				
N2120 E762 Lot 1					2	2.2		
N2120 E762 Lot 2			1	22.4				
N2120 E762 Lot 2	1	19.9						
N2120 E762 Lot 3							1	1.1

N2120 E764 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight	FGS Polished Chip Count	FGS Polished Chip Weight	G Ground Count	G Ground Weight
N2120 E764 Lot 1	6	60.4	1	4.4	2	43.4	3	2.9		
N2120 E764 Lot 1	4	60.3			1	21.2				
N2120 E764 Lot 1	1	2.5								
N2120 E764 Lot 1	7	113.3	2	13.3					1	2.2
N2120 E764 Lot 2	7	92.2								
N2120 E764 Lot 2									2	1.1
N2120 E764 Lot 2	6	50.9			2	1.7				
N2120 E764 Lot 2	4	83.8								
N2120 E764 Lot 2 Fea. 3	2	35.1							1	7.2

N2120 E764 Lot 3 Fea. 2	1	20.4								

N2120 E766 Worked Stone

Provenience	HS Ground Count	HS Ground Weight	HS Sawn Count	HS Sawn Weight	HS Saw Count	HS Saw Weight	FGS Abrader Count	FGS Abrader Weight	FGS Ground Count	FGS Ground Weight
N2120 E766 Lot 1			1	2.4	2	2.8	1	84.7		
N2120 E766 Lot 1									2	3.3
N2120 E766 Lot 1	1	6.5							4	19.4
N2120 E766 Lot 1	3	475			1	8.7			1	2.8