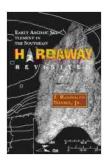
Hardaway Revisited: Uncovering the Lost **Civilization of the Early Archaic Southeast**

The Early Archaic period (8000-6000 BCE) in the southeastern United States was a time of significant cultural and environmental change. As the glaciers retreated and the climate warmed, humans began to adapt to the new landscape, establishing settlements and developing new technologies. One of the most important sites from this period is the Hardaway site in North Carolina, which has yielded a wealth of artifacts and insights into the lives of the Early Archaic people.



Hardaway Revisited: Early Archaic Settlement in the

Southeast by I. Randolph Daniel

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 4.8 out of 5

Language : English File size : 15854 KB Text-to-Speech : Enabled Screen Reader : Supported Enhanced typesetting: Enabled Word Wise : Enabled Print length : 328 pages



The Hardaway Site

The Hardaway site is located in Vance County, North Carolina, on the banks of the Roanoke River. It was first excavated in the 1930s by archaeologist Joffre Coe, who uncovered a large number of stone tools, pottery fragments, and other artifacts. Subsequent excavations in the

1970s and 1980s by archaeologists David Anderson and R. Jerald Ledbetter further expanded our understanding of the site.

The Hardaway site is a multi-component site, meaning that it was occupied by different groups of people over a long period of time. The earliest occupation dates back to the Early Archaic period, around 8000 BCE. The site was also occupied during the Middle and Late Archaic periods, as well as the Woodland period.

The Early Archaic Occupation

The Early Archaic occupation at the Hardaway site is characterized by a distinctive set of stone tools and pottery. The stone tools are made from a variety of materials, including quartz, quartzite, and chert. They include projectile points, scrapers, and knives. The pottery is made from a coarse-tempered clay and is often decorated with incised or stamped designs.

The Early Archaic people at the Hardaway site were hunter-gatherers who relied on a variety of resources for food. They hunted deer, rabbits, and other animals, and they gathered nuts, berries, and fruits. They also fished in the Roanoke River and its tributaries.

In addition to their stone tools and pottery, the Early Archaic people at the Hardaway site also built a variety of structures. These structures include houses, storage pits, and hearths. The houses were made from wooden poles and were covered with animal skins or bark. The storage pits were used to store food and other supplies. The hearths were used for cooking and warmth.

The Significance of the Hardaway Site

The Hardaway site is one of the most important archaeological sites in the southeastern United States. It has yielded a wealth of information about the lives of the Early Archaic people, and it has helped us to better understand the cultural and environmental changes that occurred during this period.

The stone tools and pottery from the Hardaway site have been used to create a cultural chronology for the Early Archaic period in the Southeast. This chronology has been used to date other sites in the region and to track the movement of people and ideas.

The Hardaway site has also provided insights into the social and economic organization of the Early Archaic people. The presence of large houses and storage pits suggests that the people of the Hardaway site were part of a sedentary community. The presence of a variety of stone tools and pottery suggests that the people of the Hardaway site had a complex economy that was based on hunting, gathering, and fishing.

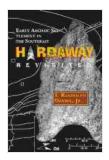
The Hardaway site is a valuable resource for archaeologists and historians. It has helped us to better understand the lives of the Early Archaic people, and it has provided a glimpse into the cultural and environmental changes that occurred during this period.

Learn more about the Hardaway site and the Early Archaic period in the Southeast in the book "Hardaway Revisited: Early Archaic Settlement In The Southeast."

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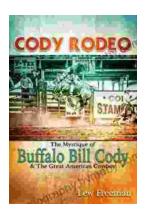
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