Supplemental Table S1   Summary of the seven ceramic periods (CP) defined by Petersen and Sanger based on attribute analysis.

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| CP (Date Range) | Characteristic Attributes States | Possible But Not Characteristic | Main Variables |
| CP1 (3050–2150 BP) | * Fabric impressed or paddled * Conoidal shape * Grit temper, not standardized * Fabric impression on both surfaces * Round lip * 4 ltrs or smaller capacity | * Beaker shape * Partially smoothed * Incised with a design * Punctates | * Z-twist (coastal) or S-twist (non-coastal) * Conoidal- or beaker-shaped |
| CP2 (2150–1650 BP) | * Linear-stamp impressed (pseudo-scallop shell, dentate, or unnotched) * Smoothed on exterior and interior surfaces * Grit-tempered * Conoidal * Thinner compared with CP1 and CP3 ceramics * Elaborately decorated | * Incised, usually as a secondary decoration * Decorated with punctates, unstandardized * Decorated with oblique (right or left) elements * Scraped (“channeling”) on the interior surface * Castellations | * Pseudo-scallop shell, dentate, unnotched * Oblique left or right incision and linear stamps * Rocker- or simple-stamped |
| CP3 (1650–1350 BP) | * Grit-tempered * Fabric-paddled but interiors were smoothed—some vessels were apparently left this way, making them resemble the vessels of CP1 * Conoidal * Larger dentate size compared with CP2 * Thicker necks compared with CP2 * Introduction of low collars * Increased vessel size from CP2 * Rocker stamping | * Shell-tempered (extremely rare or unlikely) * Decorated with cord-wrapped stick (extremely rare or unlikely) * Decorated with punctates (unstandardized) | * Punctate shape, ranging from round to linear * Presence/absence of collars * Rocker- or simple-stamped, but rocker-stamping more common |
| CP4 (1350–950 BP) | * Conoidal shape * Cord impressions * Absence of rocker stamping after mid-CP4 * Decoration mainly on the upper body, with the lower body left undecorated * Cylindrical (circular) punctates, fairly uniform in size, discretely spaced * If incised or trailed, usually occurs with cylindrical punctates | * Low (“additive”) collars or thickened rims * Dentate stamping * Shell temper (not widespread) | * Simple-, rocker-, or drag-stamping * 4 to 8 ltrs * Incision or trailing * Punctates: cylindrical, linear, or crescent (fingernail) * Smoothed or fabric-paddled exterior surfaces * Grit- or shell-tempered |
| CP5 (950–650 BP) | * Conoidal * Cord-wrapped stick decorations * Dominant use of shell temper * Discontinued use of rocker- and drag-stamping * Discontinued use of dentate in some areas * Cord-wrapped stick applied with vertical simple stamping * Cord marks and punctate diameters decreased compared with CP4 * Shell temper almost always associated with Z-twist cord markings in the Gulf of Maine area * Coiling is more easy to spot in CP5 ceramics | * Linear punctates * Incision * Fabric-paddled surface in some areas * Shell temper (very widespread) | * Surface finish is smoothed, smoothed-over fabric paddling, or fabric paddled surfaces * Grit- or shell-tempered * Conoidal or globular (the latter only at the end and possibly only after CP6) |
| CP6 (650–400 BP) | * Introduction of globular shapes * Dramatically thinner vessels compared to CP5 * Disappearance of circular punctates * More “Iroquoian” in appearance, especially in westernmost regions of the Far Northeast * “Extrusive” collars with decorations (punctates, cord markings, dentates, and incision) in southern areas * Vessel bodies almost always undecorated * Necks smoothed, bodies unsmoothed and fabric impressed | * Fabric paddled | * Grit- or shell-tempered * Cord-wrapped stick, dentate, “shell,” and punctate |
| CP7 (400–200 BP) | * Only appears in more southerly regions * Historic Period * Thin-walled * A range of new forms, including plates | * Collars * Fabric-paddled | * Grit- or shell-tempered * Dentate or cord-wrapped stick |