

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE PHILPOTT SITE,  
HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Jane Eastman, Thomas O. Maher, and Richard P. Gravely, Jr.



Research Report No. 19  
Research Laboratories of Archaeology  
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Philpott site was excavated on at least three occasions between 1965 and 1985 by members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) under the general direction of the late Richard P. Gravely, Jr. of Martinsville, Virginia. Other excavators mentioned in the field notes include Bob and Sally Burns, Claude Connoy, Mike Anderson, Joy Stafford, Jim and Brenda Childs, Sherman Dutton, and Scott Simms. Most of the existing field notes were written by Bob Burns, and Richard Gravely drafted at least two maps of the excavation and curated the field notes and artifacts from the site.

In 1983, Gravely donated these notes, maps, photographs, and artifacts to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology. Richard Gravely is included posthumously as a co-author in recognition of his work at the site and his stewardship of the resulting archaeological data.

This site report was made possible because of a research grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. We want to thank Dr. Catherine Slusser and Mr. Keith Egloff of that office for supporting the completion of this and other reports on archaeological excavations undertaken by the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the ASV in Henry County, Virginia.

Several individuals besides the authors contributed indirectly to this report. First, we wish to acknowledge Brenda Moore of the Research Laboratories of Archaeology for her capable assistance in administering the grant. Bryan Shanks supervised the re-cleaning of artifact collections and also sorted, classified, and computer-coded all analyzed pottery from the site. Jessica LaMarro assisted with the pottery analysis, and Sarah Hopton and Katherine McGhee-Snow also assisted with some of the illustrations.

## ABSTRACT

The Philpott site (44Hr4) is a Native American archaeological site located on the Smith River near the town of Bassett in northwestern Henry County, Virginia. It contains evidence of a substantial, late prehistoric village of the Dan River phase, and it also has yielded artifacts and archaeological features that date to the subsequent contact period. The site was first recorded by Richard Gravely in 1965. Members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia excavated portions of the Dan River phase village in 1965–1966, 1972, and 1974–1976, and Gravely excavated several archaeological features from the contact-period occupation in 1985. The most substantial work occurred in 1974–1976. Artifact collections and partial records exist for all but the 1965–1966 and 1972 excavations; however, the quality of these data is relatively poor compared to other field projects of the Patrick-Henry Chapter.

Although not stated in the field notes, the 1974–1976 excavation apparently was undertaken in response to the construction of a large building on the northwest quarter of the site by the Bassett Mirror Company. An incomplete map of these excavations shows that at least 158 5-ft-by-5-ft units were dug. These excavations recovered over 90,000 artifacts and revealed at least 25 archaeological features, 22 burials, 34 soil stains or rock concentrations, and two palisade ditches. Most artifacts were bagged by excavation unit and cannot be separated further by soil zone or feature context. Also, detailed descriptions of archaeological features are generally lacking.

In 1985, several contact-period features were discovered adjacent to the earlier excavation area. Four of these—two pits and two burials containing European trade artifacts—were salvaged by Richard Gravely.

Collectively, the archaeological data from the Philpott site indicate that it was occupied sporadically until the Dan River phase, when a large, palisaded village was established. The large quantities of artifacts and substantial midden at the site indicate that this village stood for a relatively long period of time. The extent and duration of the subsequent contact-period occupation, which likely occurred during the mid-1600s, has not yet been determined. The Philpott site is significant because it represents one of the primary Dan River phase settlements in the upper Smith River valley and is one of only a few sites in the region that has produced evidence of Indian-European contact.



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## INTRODUCTION

The Philpott site (44Hr4) is a multi-component site that was occupied intermittently from the Early Archaic period until the Contact period. Most of the archaeological work at the site focused on the remains of a large, late prehistoric Indian village of the Dan River phase. The site is located on the left descending bank of Smith River just below the mouth of Town Creek in extreme northwest Henry County, Virginia (Figure 1). It is situated almost 11 mi above Martinsville, 3.0 mi below Philpott Dam, and 5.5 mi below a large Dan River phase site (now covered by Philpott Reservoir) known locally as “Bone Bottom” (see Evans 1955:8–9). Other related Dan River phase sites that have been excavated downstream along Smith River and its tributaries, and within the adjacent Mayo River valley, include Leatherwood Creek (44Hr1), Box Plant (44Hr2), Belmont (44Hr3), Koehler (44Hr6), Wells (44Hr9), Dallas Hylton (44Hr20), Gravely (44Hr29), and Stockton (44Hr35) (Coleman and Gravely 1992; Davis et al. 1997a, 1997b, 1997c, 1997d, 1997e, 1998; Gallivan 1997).

Archaeological deposits at the Philpott site occur both along the first alluvial terrace flanking Smith River and on an older, slightly elevated second terrace to the northwest (Figure 2). The archaeological remains along the older terrace cover a circular area approximately 300 ft in diameter and are associated largely with a palisaded prehistoric village of the late Dan River phase. Members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia excavated portions of this village on at least three occasions between 1965 and 1976. Artifacts and features found along the first terrace document a later, contact-period component that probably dates to the mid-seventeenth century and whose limits and internal structure are unknown. These remains were discovered in 1985 following construction of a drainage ditch across the terrace.

In 1983, all collections and records associated with the excavations of the late prehistoric village were donated by Richard Gravely to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology (RLA), where they are presently curated. Additional artifacts collected from the site in 1985 also were donated to the RLA.

The size of the late prehistoric village at the Philpott site, the thickness of its archaeological deposits, and the high density of artifacts suggest that it was an important settlement in the region. The presence of a subsequent occupation that dates to the period of contact with Europeans is particularly significant because such sites are very rare within the Smith River valley.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### Physiography and Topography

Henry County is located in the western Piedmont of Virginia, in the rolling foothills that flank the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge. The Piedmont geomorphological province has been described as “broadly undulating or rolling topography whose relief is

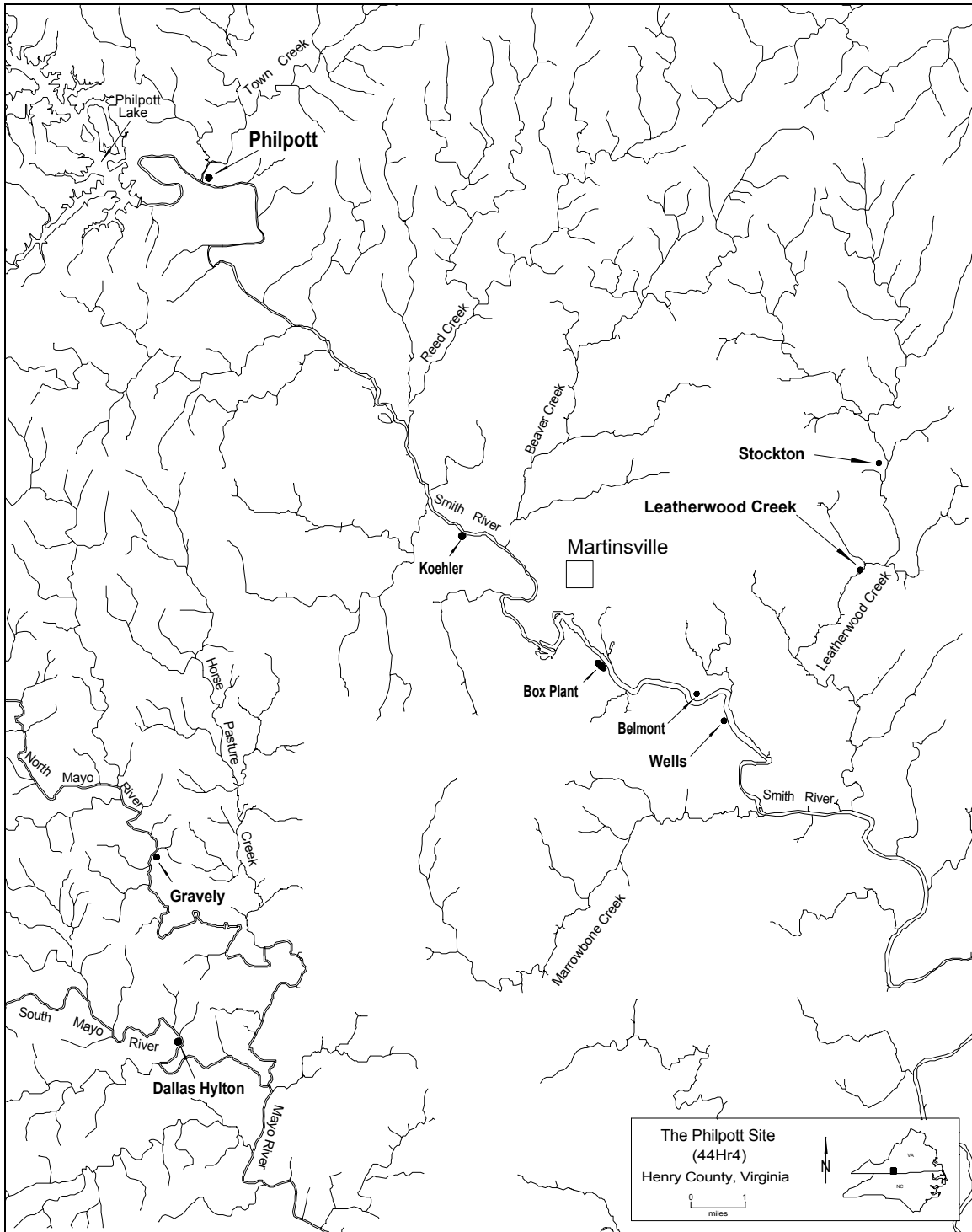


Figure 1. Map of the Smith and Mayo river valleys near Martinsville showing the location of the Philpott site and other excavated Dan River phase villages (adapted from Martinsville, VA-NC 15-minute quadrangle, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1944).

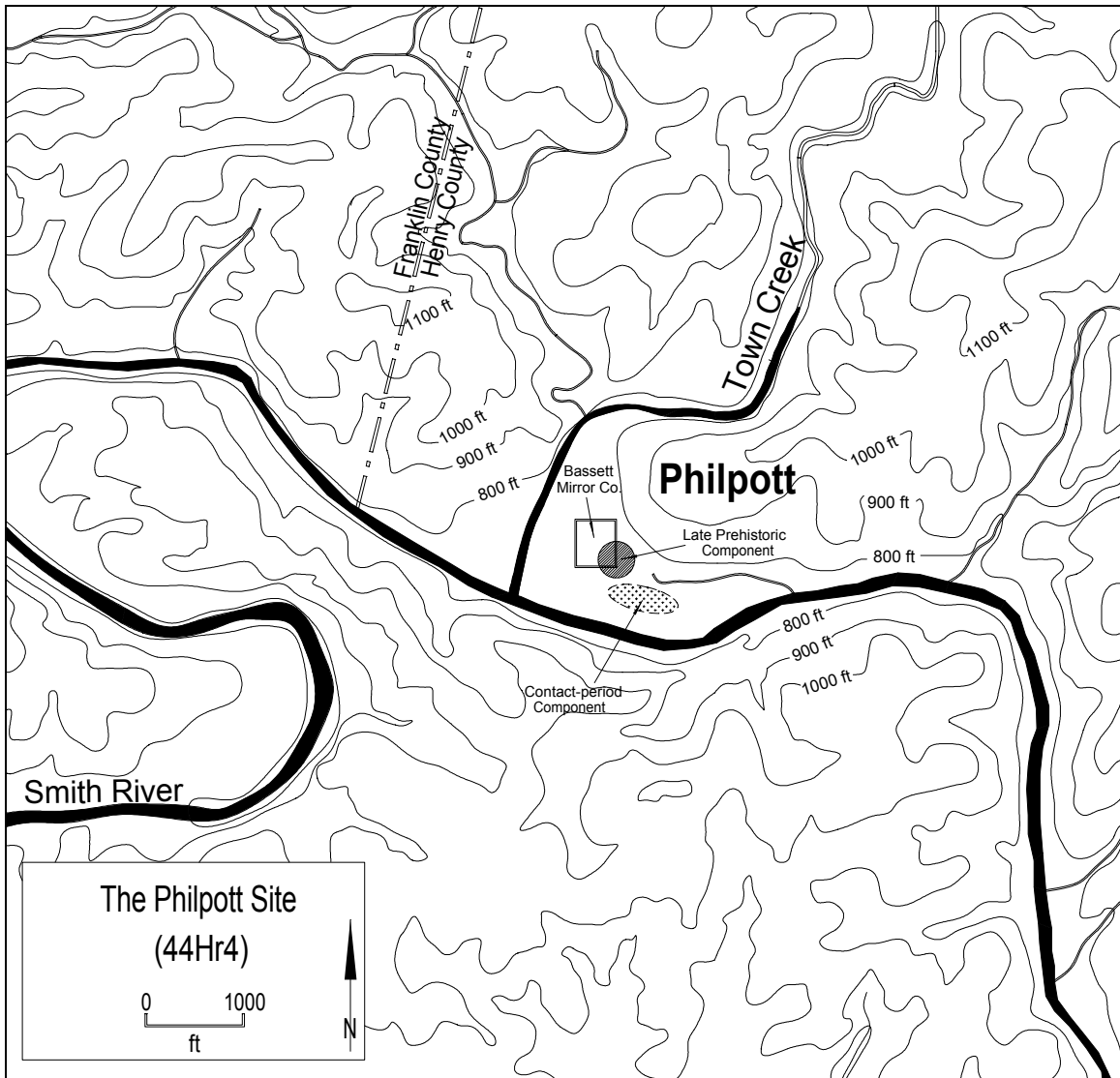


Figure 2. Map of the Philpott site showing its location and approximate limits.

increased locally by low knobs or ridges and valleys 50 to 300 feet deep” (Thornbury 1965:88). The easternmost ridges of the Blue Ridge mountains, whose eastern flanks are drained by the headwaters of Smith and Mayo rivers, lie only about 12 mi northwest of the Philpott site. The higher peaks along these ridges range from about 2,500 ft to 3,000 ft in elevation. Smith River flows generally from northwest to southeast through northern Patrick and central Henry counties, and empties into the Dan River at Eden, North Carolina, about 34 mi below the Philpott site. The area of Henry and Patrick counties just west of the Smith River valley is drained by the north and south forks of Mayo River which flows into the Dan River at Mayodan, North Carolina.

The Philpott site is situated just below the mouth of Town Creek, a large northerly tributary of Smith River. The alluvial terraces where the site is located extend about



Figure 3. View of the Philpott site in 1975, looking toward the south. Bassett Mirror Company is to the right and the south edge of the late prehistoric village is near the tree in the center. The lower terrace is beyond the tree. The 1975 excavation was located between the tree and the building, and south of the parking lot.

3,000 ft downstream from Town Creek and about 2,000 ft along the east side of the creek, and cover about 63 acres. Most of this land is well-drained. Additional bottomland is located on the opposite side of Town Creek. Other large terraces occur along Smith River about 2.5 mi above and 2.5 mi below the site; however, the rest of the valley near the site is narrow and steep-sided. The surrounding upland rises 200–300 ft above the valley floor and is cut by numerous narrow creek valleys. Town Creek, with its tributaries, comprises the primary drainage system for the upland north of the Philpott site.

### **Geological Resources**

The drainage in the Piedmont province is not generally dictated by its underlying lithic structure, but there are localized exceptions (Thornbury 1965:88). Much of Henry County and eastern Patrick County appears to be underlain by metamorphosed sedimentary rocks (e.g., schist, gneiss, etc.) of an uncertain age (Calver and Hobbs 1963). In the Martinsville area there are also outcrops of hornblende, gabbro, gneiss (e.g., amphibole chlorite schist, chlorite hornblende gneiss, etc.), and Leatherwood granite (biotite muscovite granite). The headwaters of the Smith and Mayo rivers, which drain

the eastern flank of the Blue Ridge, extend north and west into the Lynchburg formation, which is characterized by phyllite, quartzite, quartz graywacke, and conglomerate. Although specific sources have not been identified, much of the quartz, quartzite, and granitic stone used for lithic tools at Philpott could have been collected from the nearby river bed or along the Blue Ridge escarpment immediately to the northwest. Most of the metavolcanic rock (including rhyolite), used in making many of the chipped-stone tools found at the site, probably came from sources to the south in piedmont North Carolina (see Daniel and Butler 1996). Chert-bearing limestone formations are found west of the Blue Ridge escarpment in the Ridge-and-Valley province of Virginia and Tennessee (Thornbury 1965:113).

### **Floral and Faunal Resources**

The Philpott site lies in Shelford's (1963:19, 56–62) Temperate Deciduous Biome of the southern region of North America and Braun's (1950:259–267) Atlantic slope section of the Oak-Pine forest region. By late prehistoric times (after about A.D. 1000), most Indians living along the major tributaries of Dan River, including Smith River, were active agriculturists. They prepared fields where they planted maize, squash, gourd, and beans. They also continued an earlier tradition of using indigenous cultigens such as sunflower, goosefoot, sumpweed, and maygrass. Once the fields were harvested, mice and moles frequented the fallow fields. As broomsedge became common, rats, shrews, cottontail rabbits, and bobcats took up residence (Holm 1994:36). In scrub communities (consisting of mixed pine and hardwood forests but lacking a canopy layer), one would find "short-tailed shrews, white-footed mice, gray squirrels, southern flying squirrels, eastern chip monks, gray foxes and raccoons" (Holm 1994:36). Beavers, muskrats, minks, and river otters preferred floodplain forests which were characterized by tree canopies of "swamp chestnut oak, overcup oak, willow oak, swamp Spanish oak, sweet gum, swamp red oak, hickory, and elm" (Holm 1994:36–37). Other species, such as opossum, raccoons, weasels, and white-tailed deer, would have preferred primarily upland mixed hardwood forests but also pine forests (Holm 1994:37). With the exception of some species such as wolf, bear, and passenger pigeon, which are either extinct or drastically reduced in number, the same diversity of animal species found today were exploited in late prehistory. Aquatic resources, such as fresh-water fish, turtle, amphibians, and shellfish, were available to the Philpott site residents from nearby Smith River.

Gremillion's (1989:148) research into floral resources of the Piedmont, including the Smith River drainage, indicates that mature Oak-Hickory-Pine forests probably were the least productive in terms of plant-food resources for late prehistoric and historic Indians living in this area. She has argued that, in addition to the aforementioned cultivated plants, there is evidence for arboriculture among southeastern Native American groups. Ethnohistoric sources indicate that species such as persimmon, honey locust, Chickasaw plum, red mulberry, shellbark hickory, and black walnut may have been intentionally cultivated. In general, Gremillion believes that edge environments and intentionally disturbed areas were intensively exploited by Native American peoples.



When these disturbed habitats were not naturally available, Native Americans created them using fire or other clearing methods (Gremillion 1989:166–167; also see Hammett 1992). Although there were seasonal variations in resource availability, the Piedmont region in both Virginia and North Carolina was characterized by a diversity of plant and animal foods that could be exploited year-round.

## **SITE HISTORY AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The Philpott site, or Philpott Bridge site, is first mentioned in the archaeological literature by Clifford Evans (1955:24, 154–155), who used a small collection of potsherds from the site in his characterization of the Clarksville ceramic series. This collection was made by L. C. Carter sometime prior to 1950. The site was officially reported to the Virginia State Library in 1965 by Richard Gravely. At that time, the site was owned by the Philpott and Akers families, and was being used as crop land. It was thought to represent a large village, but its dimensions were not known. According to Gravely (1965), local collectors had dug into the site for several years; however, it was not otherwise thought to be threatened.

In 1965 and 1966, Gravely and other members of the Patrick Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society (ASV) undertook limited test excavations at the site. Gravely described the results of these investigations as follows:

In 1965 and 1966, a total of 20 test squares were excavated under controlled conditions. Topsoil varies from 12” at N end of Akers section [northwest part of site] to 37” at low rise (which may represent remains of topsoil removal in the past) between Akers and Philpott sections. Surface contains numerous sherds, flakes of stone, shells, etc. In and adjoining low ridge are quantities of sherds, animal bone, charcoal and wood ash, shell, terrapin shell, and fire-cracked stones. Artifacts include: numerous fish-hook residues, tubular bird-bone beads, bird wing-bone beads, pottery ladle handles, pottery and steatite pipe stems and bowls, fragments of terrapin-shell bowls, sherds with slashed lugs and smooth or punctate strap handles and punched holes through neck, bone fish-hooks and spatulate objects, [and] small thin triangular points of chert and white quartzite [Gravely 1973].

He also noted that “large-scale testing over all parts of the site” should be undertaken in order to “determine size, shape, presence of house patterns and fortification, burial area and nature of burials, and meaning of the low, debris-filled transverse ridge” (Gravely 1973). No maps or field notes exist for the 1965–1966 excavations, nor do any records exist for work undertaken in 1972 other than the depiction of a 5-ft-by-5-ft square labeled “1972 Test Pit” on the 1974–1976 excavation plan.

Unexpectedly, the Philpott site was partially destroyed in 1973 when the Bassett Mirror Company created its Philpott Division and constructed an 80,000 sq ft assembly plant over the northwestern third of the site (Anonymous 1973). This prompted the Patrick-Henry Chapter to plan further investigations at the site, and these began in November, 1974, and continued through January, 1976. Most of what we now know archaeologically about the Philpott site is based on these investigations.

Newspaper reports of the excavation describe it as a “training dig” of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the ASV (Anonymous 1974); however, the project’s goal was to salvage archaeological data from this now-threatened site. Excavation was confined to a 60-ft (N-S) by 105-ft (E-W) block located in the southwest quarter of the site, just south of the newly constructed mirror plant and parking lot. Many members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter participated in the project, and their efforts were directed by Richard Gravelly and Bob Burns. Burns also kept daily records of the work and Gravelly maintained a map of the project’s findings. While the field notes are unclear about why the excavation was terminated in early 1976, the most likely reason was to prepare for large-scale salvage excavations in April at the Koehler site (see Coleman and Gravelly 1992).

The last archaeological excavation at the Philpott site was undertaken by Richard Gravelly in 1985. In early Spring, 1985, a burial (designated Burial A) with European trade artifacts was revealed during construction of a shallow drainage ditch across the lower terrace between the 1974–1976 excavation area and the river. John Plum of Bassett, Virginia, collected the exposed remains, which included fragments of pottery, a circular brass gorget, numerous glass beads, a rolled-brass tinkler and tubular beads, and several copper-stained human bone fragments. These were loaned to Gravelly, who described and photographed them. A few weeks later, Gravelly located a second grave (Burial B) in the drainage ditch which contained additional European trade artifacts and excavated it. During a subsequent visit to the site in April, 1988, by Gravelly and Vin Steponaitis, Trawick Ward, and Steve Davis of the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, several potsherds thought to date to the seventeenth century (based on similarities to pottery from contact-period sites in the Upper Saratown locality of North Carolina) were collected from the lower terrace in the vicinity of the previously dug burials. Although we still know very little about this part of the Philpott site, these discoveries suggest that it is perhaps the most significant known site in Henry County for understanding the terminal period of Native America occupation in the region.

## **FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS**

The method of excavation employed during the 1974–1976 investigations, and probably also for the earlier work, was to dig within a block of contiguous 5-ft-by-5-ft squares. The grid was oriented along a north-south axis, and squares were laid out using measuring tapes. Individual excavators worked in separate squares using shovels and their backdirt was tossed into adjacent, previously dug units (Figure 4). None of the excavated soil was screened. Artifacts were bagged by square, and the excavators only rarely separated artifacts recovered from the plowed soil or underlying midden from those found in pit features. Because most artifacts assemblages were provenienced simply by grid unit and thus represent mixed contexts of unknown duration, their specific interpretive value is somewhat restricted. It was particularly difficult to associate potentially datable charcoal samples with artifact assemblages. Only a few artifacts were kept separate by feature context, and in most cases these cannot be assumed with confidence to represent the total contents of those contexts. In short, it is impossible to



Figure 4. View of the 1974–1976 excavation area showing partially backfilled squares.

examine potential chronological variability in the excavated features because the excavation strategy was based on the undemonstrated assumption that no such variability was present. As has been seen elsewhere in the Smith valley, most Dan River phase sites are products of complex site histories that involve multiple occupations.

Field notes were kept in spiral notebooks and consist of accounts (by square) of what was found, including general descriptions of artifacts and sketches of profiles and excavation plans. Often, these do not match up well between adjacent excavation units nor do they always match the overall site maps drawn by Gravely. Much of this inconsistency appears to be due to the following factors: (1) it was extremely difficult to differentiate features and postmolds from the surrounding, midden-like soils; (2) the excavation techniques employed at the site generally did not permit the recognition of subtle soil differences; and (3) excavation units were not excavated fully to their edges (i.e., soil balks about one foot wide were maintained between units).

Some of the artifacts were cleaned by the excavators; however, many were not washed. After the Philpott site collection was donated to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology in 1983, all artifacts were organized by provenience, cleaned, cataloged, and labeled.

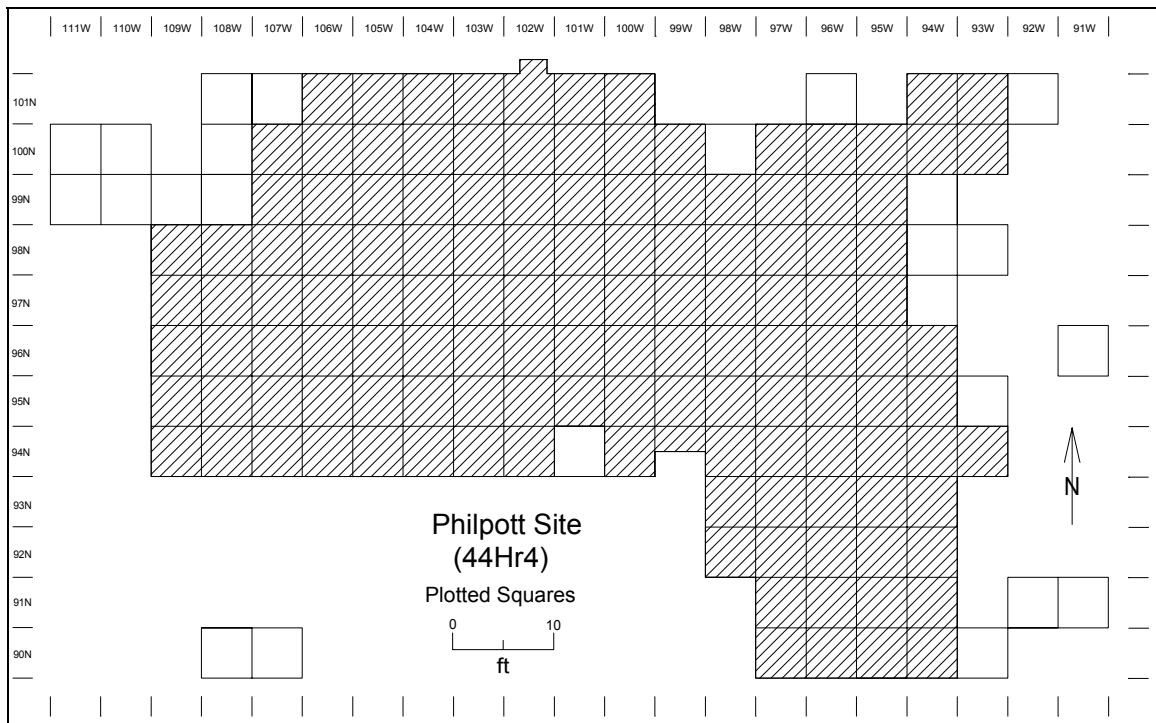


Figure 5. Map of the 1974–1976 Philpott site excavation showing the squares that appear on the overall site map.

## EXCAVATION RESULTS

Archaeological excavations at the Philpott site between 1974 and 1976 exposed 158 5-ft-by-5-ft squares, or about 3,950 sq ft. One hundred and thirty-five of these excavation units were plotted on the overall site map, 54 were described in the field notes, and 124 have artifact collections associated with them (Figures 5, 6, and 7). At least 21 human burials were dug; however, only 16 of these features were mapped. At least 25 other features, including two with contact-period artifacts, were dug, and at least 34 other soil stains or rock concentrations were mapped. Portions of two palisade ditches also were mapped and excavated (Figure 8).

### Site Stratigraphy

Field notes from the 1974–1976 excavations indicate that soil depth varied across the site, and Gravely (n.d.) thought that some of this variability could have been the result of topsoil removal by the landowner. In most places, the plowed soil was 0.7–1.0 ft thick and overlain by a thin layer of recent, reddish fill. Beneath the plow zone was a soil zone described on the site form as a “heavy, sticky, brownish clay topsoil” and in the field notes as a “midden.” This zone varied from 0.5 ft to almost 2.0 ft in thickness. At the base of this midden was a sterile, sticky, yellow clay subsoil. The midden appears to

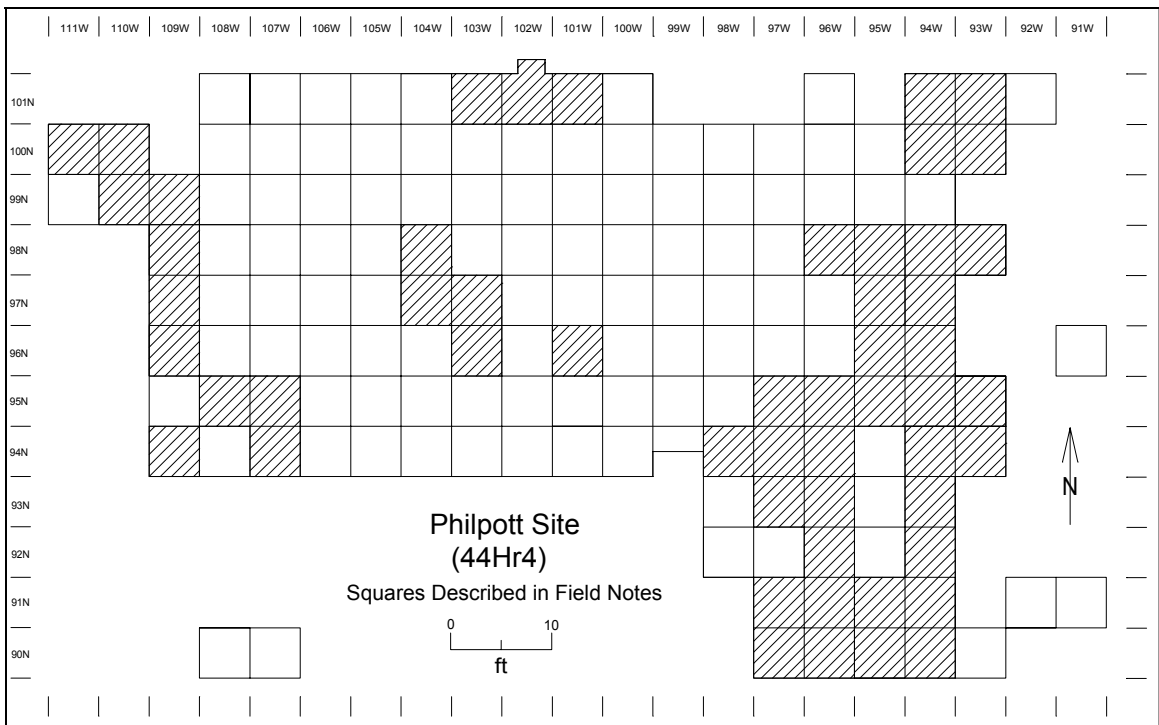


Figure 6. Map of the 1974–1976 Philpott site excavation showing the squares mentioned in the field notes.

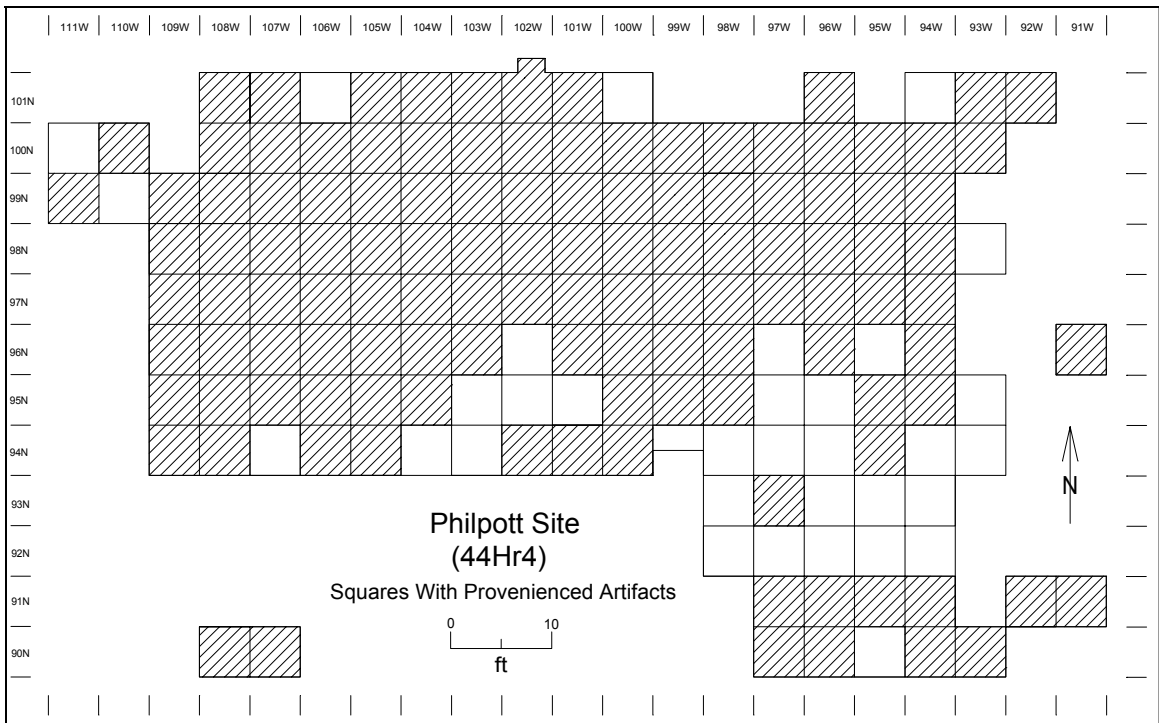


Figure 7. Map of the 1974–1976 Philpott site excavation showing the squares with provenienced artifacts.

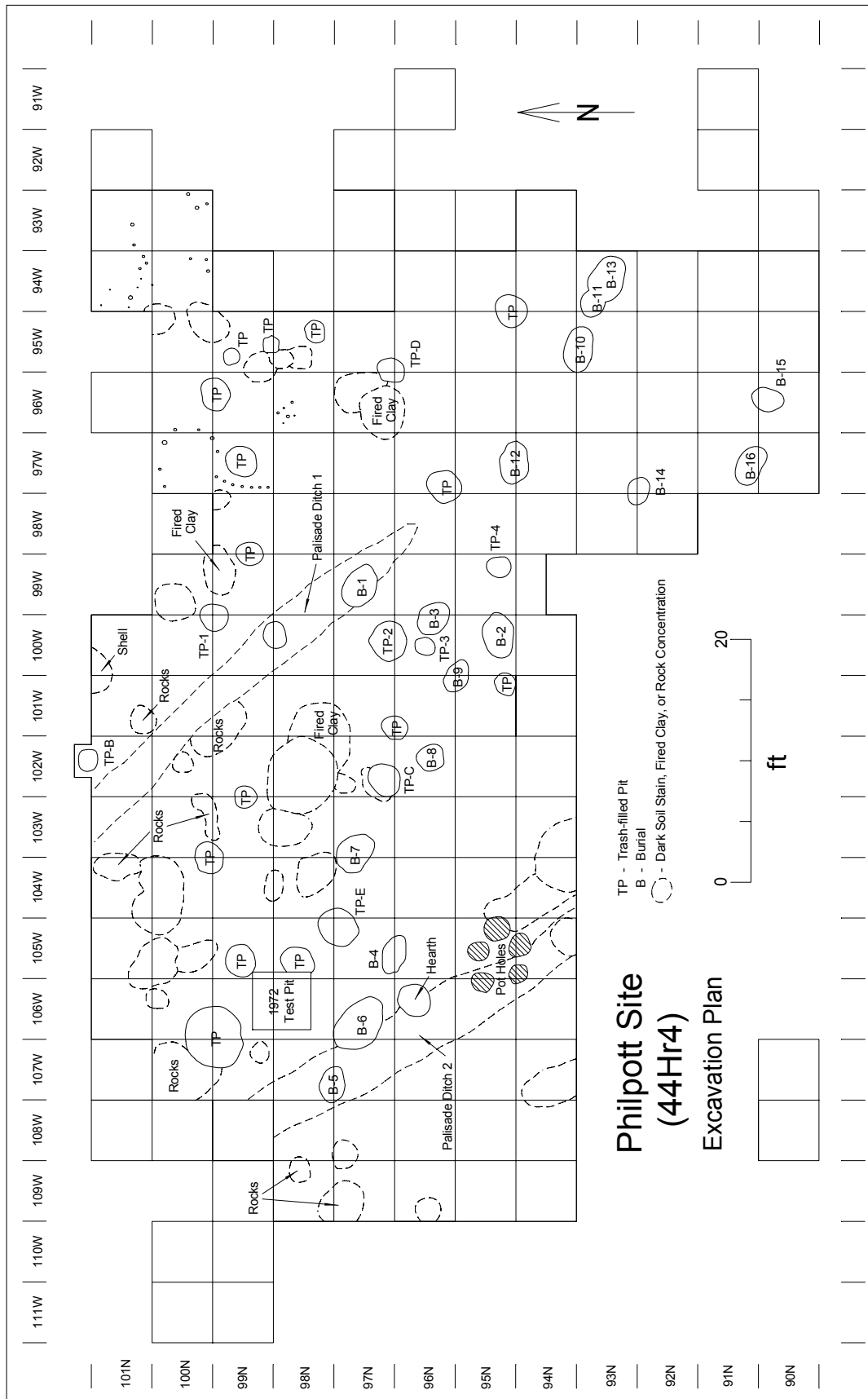


Figure 8. Map of the 1974–1976 Philpott site excavation.

have been similar in color and of generally similar composition to the archaeological features at the site, and many features were not detected until the top of subsoil was reached.

No stratigraphic information is available for the portion of the Philpott site situated along the lower alluvial terrace.

## **Site Structure**

Although the excavation area was too small to determine the overall structure of the Dan River phase village at Philpott, the distribution of the exposed archaeological features, and their association with two long, parallel, midden-filled ditches, suggest that the village was both circular and palisaded. Similar ditches were found at the Belmont and Koehler sites, both of which were extensively excavated, and they appear to be associated with palisades at those sites (Coleman and Gravely 1992; Davis et al. 1997c). Field observations during initial surveys of the Philpott site indicate further that the Dan River village was about 300 ft in diameter. This estimated size is consistent with information from other Dan River phase village sites along the Smith and Mayo rivers.

Nothing is known about the structure of the Contact-period settlement at the site.

## **Description of Features and Burials**

Altogether, the field notes, maps, and associated artifact collections indicate that at least 24 trash-filled pits, 22 burials, one hearth, 34 soil stains or rock concentrations, and two palisade ditches were uncovered at the Philpott site. Photographs were taken of most of the burials; however, very few of the other excavated contexts were photographed or described in the field notes, nor do artifact collections exist for most of these contexts. Only six pits (TP-1 to TP-4, Feature 7, and Feature 9) were given unique designations by the excavators; five others (TP-A to TP-E) were designated during the present study based on descriptions of their locations in the specimen catalog. All burials were uniquely designated (i.e., Burials 1–20 and Burials A–B).

Those features that have associated collections or are mentioned in the field notes (only TP-B) are described below. The artifacts from these features do not appear to represent everything that was found.

*TP-1.* TP-1 was a circular, trash-filled pit located at the intersection of squares 99N99W, 99N100W, 100N99W, and 11N11W. Artifacts attributed to this feature include a projectile point, six potsherds, five flakes, and a charcoal sample.

Sixteen grams of wood charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon assay and yielded an uncorrected date of A.D. 1210 ± 60 (see Chronology).

*TP-2.* TP-2 was a large, circular, trash-filled pit located in squares 96N100W and 97N100W. Artifacts attributed to this feature include three bone awls, 11 potsherds, 19 animal bone fragments, and a periwinkle shell.

*TP-3.* TP-3 was a small, trash-filled pit located just south of TP-2 in square 96N100W. Artifacts attributed to this feature include a chipped-stone perforator, a worked flake, a stone abraded, two potsherds, and 42 fragments of animal bone.

*TP-4.* TP-4 was a small, trash-filled pit located southeast of TP-2 and TP-3 in square 95N99W. Artifacts associated with TP-4 include 30 potsherds, a worked flake, six other flakes, 16 animal bone fragments, eight mussel shell fragments, and nine periwinkle shells.

*TP-A.* TP-A, a designation not used by the original excavators, appears to have been a trash-filled pit located in square 100N98W (not mapped). Artifacts attributed to TP-A include six potsherds, a stone flake, 22 animal bone fragments, seven mussel shell fragments, and a periwinkle shell.

*TP-B.* TP-B is the only excavated feature (other than a burial) that is described in the field notes. It was discovered at the north edge of square 101N102W. It was a circular, slightly bell-shaped storage pit that measured 2.3 ft in diameter at the top. It originated at the base of plow zone, was 2.2 ft deep, and contained three fill zones. The uppermost zone was 1.0 ft thick and contained shell, ash, charcoal, animal bone fragments, and numerous potsherds and other artifacts. Beneath this zone was a thin layer of stones and animal bone. The lowest 1.0 ft of fill was a relatively sterile, dark soil. Artifacts attributed to this feature include a chipped-stone projectile point, 13 flakes, a bone awl, 72 potsherds, a piece of daub, 114 animal bone fragments, five mussel shell fragments, two periwinkle shells, and a charcoal sample.

Seventeen grams of wood charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon assay and yielded an uncorrected date of A.D. 1280 ± 60 (see Chronology).

*TP-C.* TP-C was a trash-filled pit located in the southwest corner of square 97N102W. Artifacts attributed to this feature include two worked flakes, 24 other flakes, a small clay cup, six potsherds, two daub fragments, and 392 pieces of animal bone.

*TP-D.* TP-D was a small trash-filled pit located at the intersection of squares 96N95W, 97N95W, 96N96W, and 97N96W (Figure 9). Artifacts attributed to TP-D include 87 potsherds and a piece of animal bone.

*TP-E.* TP-E was a large trash-filled pit located at the intersection of squares 97N104W, 98N104W, 97N105W, and 98N105W. Artifacts attributed to this feature include a biface, a stone flake, a bone bead, a piece of cut animal bone, 60 potsherds, 150 animal bone fragments, five mussel shell fragments, and five periwinkle shells.

*Feature 7.* Feature 7 was an unmapped trash-filled pit. Artifacts associated with it include a projectile point, a worked flake, 10 flakes, and charcoal.





Figure 9. Top of TP-C, a trash-filled pit in square 97N102W.

*Feature 9.* Feature 9 also was an unmapped trash-filled pit. The fill in this pit appears to have been especially rich, and notes on the specimen bags indicate that some of this fill was waterscreened. Associated artifacts include two fragments of copper, a shell bead, a stone core, a worked flake, 189 other flakes, 57 potsherds, 710 animal bone fragments, 13 shell fragments, charcoal, and fired clay.

*Palisade Ditch 1.* Palisade Ditch 1 was designated Feature 1 in the field. It was a linear, midden-filled depression about 5 ft wide and of unknown depth that extended in a southeast–northwest direction from square 96N98W to square 101N103W at the northern limit of the excavation. It was intruded by Burial 1 at the southeastern end. It is not clear if this feature extended beneath the base of midden or how it was differentiated within the midden. Numerous artifacts were recovered from the ditch in squares 98N99W, 98N100W, 99N100W, 99N101W, and 100N102W. The artifacts attributed to this feature include: two projectile points, a clay disk, a clay pipe fragment, one stone core, a worked flake, 33 flakes, two pieces of cut bone, 1,910 potsherds, 563 animal bone fragments, and 18 shell fragments. Palisade Ditch 1 (and Palisade Ditch 2) is presumed to be associated with a palisade that surrounded the Dan River phase village.

*Palisade Ditch 2.* Palisade Ditch 2 was designated Feature 2 in the field. It was located just over 30 ft southwest of and parallel to Palisade Ditch 1, and it extended from the south edge of the excavation in square 94N105W to the northwestern edge of the mapped excavation area in square 98N108W. As with Palisade Ditch 1, it was about 5 ft wide and of unknown depth. It was intruded by Burials 5 and 6, and a feature interpreted in the field as a hearth. Artifacts attributed to Palisade Ditch 2 (and possibly the overlying plowed soil) were recovered from square 97N107W and include: two projectile points, three bifaces, five cores, three worked flakes, 115 unmodified flakes, a bone awl, a clay pipe fragment, 1,106 potsherds, 64 animal bone fragments, and charcoal.

*Burials.* Twenty-two burials were excavated at the Philpott site. Twenty of these (designated Burials 1 to 20) are associated with the Dan River phase village; the other two (designated Burials A and B) are associated with the contact-period occupation identified on the lower terrace. All human remains in the Philpott collection were analyzed by Dr. Patricia M. Lambert in 1995 as part of the Research Laboratories of Archaeology's NAGPRA inventory study. Descriptions of each burial, including location, age, sex, orientation, position, and associated funerary objects, are presented in Table 1.

Of the 20 Dan River phase burials, 10 were adults or probable adults (based on the field photographs). Three were male, one was a possible female, and the remainder could not be identified. The other 10 burials include five sub-adults, three infants (less than one year old), and two individuals of indeterminate age. Burials were placed in oval pits in a flexed position, and most were oriented with their heads toward the east or southeast.

Eight of the burials contained funerary objects. Except for one adult male (Burial 16) who was buried with a clay pipe, all of these burials were of indeterminate sex and contained shell artifacts. Three probable adult burials contained two bone beads and 196 columella beads (Burials 3), 20 marginella beads and a bone awl (Burial 6), and 49 marginella beads (Burial 7). Three of the five sub-adults were buried with shell. Burial 8 contained three shell disks, two shell pendants, and three columella beads; Burial 9 contained three marginella beads; and Burial 17 contained two barrel-shaped beads and 19 marginella beads. Finally, one of the three infants was buried with an indeterminate number of marginella beads. These burial associations fit a pattern common to the late prehistoric Piedmont where shell objects often accompany children and adult females (Ward et al. 1996). Burials at the Belmont and Stockton sites displayed a similar pattern (Davis et al. 1997b, 1997c).

Both burials found on the lower terrace and associated with the contact-period component contained European trade artifacts. Burial A was a sub-adult who was accompanied by glass beads, a circular brass gorget, and other copper or brass artifacts. Burial B is represented by the partial remains of three individuals: two sub-adults and an adult. Because this burial was heavily disturbed, it is not known if these three individuals were buried in the same grave or if they represent three disturbed burials in close proximity to one another. Artifacts attributed to Burial B include a clay pipe, numerous glass beads, copper beads, and an iron fragment.

Table 1. Summary of burials excavated at the Philpott site.

Burial	Location	Age	Sex	Comments
Burial 1	Sq. 97N99W	Adult? Skeletal remains missing from collection.	Unknown	Burial 1 was positioned on its right side, with arms and legs tightly flexed and the head oriented toward the southeast. There were no associated artifacts.
Burial 2	Sq. 95N100W	Adult? Skeletal remains missing from collection.	Unknown	Burial 2 was positioned on its back with arms and legs loosely flexed to the right and the head oriented toward the east. There were no associated artifacts.
Burial 3	Sq. 96N100W	Adult? Skeletal remains missing from collection.	Unknown	Burial 3 was positioned on its left side with both arms tightly folded (with hands under chin), legs loosely flexed, and head oriented toward the south. This burial contained two bone beads, a necklace made of 52 columella and five other large shell beads, and 139 marginella shell beads.
Burial 4	Sq. 97N105W	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Burial 4 was very tightly flexed, as if wrapped in a bundle, and was positioned on its back, with the head oriented toward the southeast. There were no associated artifacts.
Burial 5	Sq. 98N107W	6 months $\pm$ 3 months	Unknown	Burial 5 was placed on its back with its head oriented toward the east. Marginella shell beads were found in the chest and hip areas, and 58 of these artifacts were recovered.
Burial 6	Sq. 97N106W	>18 years	Indeterminate	Burial 6 was placed on its back, with arms tightly folded and hand resting on the chest, and legs loosely flexed and lying on the left side. The head was oriented toward the southeast. Associated with this burial were 20 marginella shell beads and a bone awl (locations within grave not known).
Burial 7	Sq. 97N103W	Adult? Skeletal remains missing from collection.	Unknown	Burial 7 was positioned on its chest with arms and legs loosely flexed to the right and the head oriented toward the southeast. Forty-nine marginella shell beads were found in the chest (?) area.

Table 1 continued.

Burial	Location	Age	Sex	Comments
Burial 8	Sq. 96N102W	2 years $\pm$ 8 months	Unknown	Burial 8 was placed in an indeterminate position with its head oriented toward the southwest. It contained three perforated conch-shell disks, two small shell pendants, and three fragments of tubular columella bead (locations within grave not known).
Burial 9	Sq. 96N100W	Sub-adult? Skeletal remains missing from collection.	Unknown	Burial 9 was tightly flexed and lying on its left side with the head oriented toward the southeast. Three marginella beads were found below the chin.
Burial 10	Sq. 93N95W	41 $\pm$ 5 years	Male	Burial 10 was positioned on his back with head oriented toward the east. The right arm was tightly folded with hand below chin, the left arm was loosely folded with forearm over abdomen, and the legs were tightly flexed and resting on the right side. No associated artifacts were reported for this burial.
Burial 11	Sq. 93N94W	9 months $\pm$ 3 months	Unknown	The position and orientation of this burial are not known, and no artifacts are associated with it.
Burial 12	Sq. 95N97W	Adult? Skeletal remains missing from collection.	Unknown	Burial 12 was positioned on its left side with arms and legs loosely flexed, and the head oriented toward the east. Several large cobbles partially covered the skeleton. No associated artifacts were reported for this burial.
Burial 13	Sq. 93N94W	Unknown. Skeletal remains missing from collection.	Unknown	Burial 13 was oriented with its head to the southeast. The position of this burial is not known, and no artifacts were associated with it.
Burial 14	Sq. 93N97W	3 months $\pm$ 2 months	Unknown	The position and orientation of this burial are not known, and no artifacts are associated with it.
Burial 15	Sq. 90N96W	Sub-adult. Skeletal remains missing from collection.	Unknown	Burial 15 was positioned on its back with arms and legs loosely flexed and the head oriented toward the northeast. There were no associated artifacts.

Table 1 continued.

Burial	Location	Age	Sex	Comments
Burial 16	Sq. 91N97W	43 ± 5 years	Male	Burial 16 was very tightly flexed, as if wrapped in a bundle, and was positioned on its left side, with the head oriented toward the southeast. A large potsherd was placed just below the chin and a clay pipe was found near the feet.
Burial 17	Sq. 100N110W	Sub-adult? Skeletal remains missing from collection.	Unknown	Burial 17 was placed on its back in a tightly flexed position, with the head oriented toward the east. Three very large rocks were resting on top of the skeleton. Two small, barrel-shaped, shell beads and 19 marginella beads were collected from the general body area. This burial was not mapped.
Burial 18	Sq. 91N92W	25 ± 4 years	Male	Burial 18 was placed on its back in a tightly flexed position, with the knees resting to the right of the abdomen. The head was oriented toward the east. This burial was not mapped, and no artifacts were associated with it.
Burial 19	Sq. 91N91W	Sub-adult? Skeletal remains missing from collection.	Unknown	Burial 19 was located adjacent to and north of Burial 18. This individual was on its back in a flexed position, with the knees resting to the right of the abdomen and the head oriented to the east. This burial was not mapped, and no artifacts were associated with it.
Burial 20	Sq. 92N91W	19 ± 3 years	Female?	Burial 20 was placed on its right side in a tightly flexed position. This burial was not mapped, and no artifacts were associated with it.
Burial A	Lower Terrace	7 ± 3 years	Unknown	The position and orientation of Burial A are not known, and it was not mapped. Artifacts attributed to this burial include: a circular, single-hole brass gorget, small white, blue, and white-with-red-stripe glass beads (enough for a 30-inch strand), a conical brass tinkler, and nine tubular copper beads with preserved twine and sinew. This burial was found and partially excavated by a local artifact collector.

Table 1 continued.

Burial	Location	Age	Sex	Comments
Burial B	Lower Terrace	10 ± 2.5 years (1) 8 ± 2 years (2) >21 years (3)	Unknown or indeterminate for all three individuals.	This context contained the skeletal remains of three individuals. The positions and orientations of these individuals are not known, and they were not mapped. Artifacts associated with Burial B include: a clay pipe, 204 small white, blue, and white-with-red-stripe glass beads, 14 tubular copper beads with preserved twine and sinew, and an iron fragment.

## POTTERY

Nearly 60,000 pieces of pottery were recovered from excavations and surface collections at the Philpott site (Table 2). Potsherds were recovered from 17 human burials, 13 archaeological features, general excavations, and the surface. Of this total, a sample of 2,716 potsherds (4.6%) were selected for analysis. Two sampling strategies were employed for selecting these potsherds. For pottery recovered from intact subsurface pits and from the surface of the lower terrace, all potsherds greater than 2 cm in diameter were analyzed. Two hundred and ninety potsherds from features, burials, and palisade ditches were selected using this strategy. Similarly, 166 potsherds from the surface of the lower terrace at the site were selected. Unfortunately, most pottery from the site came from general excavations where no attempt was made to differentiate between strata or features within the excavation units. These potsherds, plus others without provenience and those collected from the ground surface of the upper terrace, were sampled using a second strategy where only rim sherds and decorated body sherds larger than 4 cm were analyzed (n=2,260). Because decorated sherds were purposely targeted in the sampling strategy, the relative frequency of decoration in the analyzed sample is not representative of the occurrence of decoration on pottery from the site. Of the 2,716 potsherds selected for analysis, attributes for 187 (6.9%) specimens could not be determined with confidence. These potsherds were quantified and listed as indeterminate in the attribute analysis (see Table 2). Attributes recorded for the remaining 2,529 potsherds include: context, temper type, size, exterior surface treatment, interior surface treatment, portion of vessel represented, decoration type, and lip modification. The most common pottery type is Dan River Net Impressed, which accounts for almost 84% of identifiable potsherds in the assemblage. Of the remaining potsherds, the most common types include Dan River Roughly Smoothed and Dan River Plain. These types each comprise nearly 5% of the identifiable potsherds in the assemblage. Forty-seven vessels were reconstructed from potsherds in the assemblage. Vessel shape, rim diameter, and vessel profile were determined for all reconstructed

Table 2. Distribution of pottery at the Philpott site.

Pottery Type	TP-1	TP-2	TP-3	TP-4	TP-A	TP-B	TP-C	TP-D	TP-E	TP-?
<b>Dan River Series</b>										
Net Impressed	2	-	3	2	-	36	-	2	2	1
Roughly Smoothed	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Plain	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Cord Marked	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corncob Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>New River Series</b>										
Net Impressed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cord Marked	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabric Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roughly Smoothed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unclassified</b>										
Net Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cord Marked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Check Stamped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burnished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complicated Stamped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabric Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Uwharrie Series</b>										
Net Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cord Marked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Total Analyzed	6	0	4	2	0	40	0	4	4	3
Not Analyzed	0	11	0	28	6	32	6	83	56	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>155</b>

Table 2 continued.

Pottery Type	Feature 9	Palisade Ditch 1	Palisade Ditch 2	Burial. 1	Burial. 2	Burial 3	Burial 4	Burial 5	Burial 6
<b>Dan River Series</b>									
Net Impressed	5	29	33	7	10	4	-	3	32
Roughly Smoothed	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plain	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	2
Cord Marked	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Corncob Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>New River Series</b>									
Net Impressed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cord Marked	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabric Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roughly Smoothed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unclassified</b>									
Net Impressed	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cord Marked	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Check Stamped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burnished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complicated Stamped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabric Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Uwharrie Series</b>									
Net Impressed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cord Marked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Total Analyzed	38	31	38	10	12	4	0	3	36
Not Analyzed	19	1,878	1,068	333	110	0	4	45	736
Total	57	1,909	1,106	343	122	4	4	48	772



Table 2 continued.

Pottery Type	Burial 7	Burial 8	Burial 9	Burial 10	Burial 14	Burial 16	Burial 18	Burial 20	Burial A
<b>Dan River Series</b>									
Net Impressed	12	22	2	2	1	1	4	-	-
Roughly Smoothed	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cord Marked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corncob Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>New River Series</b>									
Net Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cord Marked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabric Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roughly Smoothed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unclassified</b>									
Net Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cord Marked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Check Stamped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burnished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complicated Stamped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabric Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Uwharrie Series</b>									
Net Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cord Marked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Total Analyzed	13	24	2	7	1	1	4	0	0
Not Analyzed	206	174	10	95	80	25	148	2	2
Total	219	198	12	102	81	26	152	2	2

Table 2 continued.

Pottery Type	Burial B	Burial ?	General Excavation	Surface (Upper Terrace)	Surface (Lower Terrace)	Unknown	Total
<b>Dan River Series</b>							
Net Impressed	-	-	1,577	34	11	282	2,119
Roughly Smoothed	-	-	90	7	1	8	116
Plain	-	-	68	8	4	25	120
Cord Marked	-	-	43	2	4	8	62
Corncob Impressed	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
Brushed	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
<b>New River Series</b>							
Net Impressed	-	-	15	4	4	1	26
Cord Marked	-	-	4	-	1	-	10
Fabric Impressed	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Roughly Smoothed	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Brushed	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indeterminate	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
<b>Unclassified</b>							
Net Impressed	-	-	-	-	4	-	20
Cord Marked	-	-	-	-	1	1	11
Check Stamped	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Burnished	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Plain	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Complicated Stamped	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Fabric Impressed	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
<b>Uwharrie Series</b>							
Net Impressed	-	-	-	-	7	-	8
Cord Marked	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Indeterminate	-	-	45	1	121	8	187
Total Analyzed	0	0	1,869	57	166	334	2,716
Not Analyzed	12	6	42,108	1,848	92	7,043	56,415
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>43,977</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>7,377</b>	<b>59,131</b>

vessels and vessel sections (see Appendixes 4 and 5). Jars with slightly everted or straight rims are the most common vessels found at the Philpott site. Other vessel forms include a miniature jar and a small, hand-modeled bowl.

Dan River series pottery accounts for over 96% of all potsherds and all partially reconstructed vessels from the Philpott site. Most of these are tempered with either sand or a mixture of sand and quartz. The paste is typically hard and well-kneaded, and is sandy to the touch. Dan River pottery is found on late prehistoric archaeological sites throughout the western Piedmont in central and northern North Carolina and southern Virginia. Sites with Dan River pottery occur throughout most of the Dan River drainage and within the central and southern Yadkin River drainage. The eastern edge of the distribution area is about 20 miles upriver of the Dan's confluence with the Roanoke River in eastern Halifax County, Virginia (Egloff et al. 1994). East of this point along the Dan and Roanoke rivers, late prehistoric sites contain pottery that has been classified as Clarksville series. The western edge of the distribution along the Yadkin River falls roughly at the midpoint between the Great Bend area and the headwaters, in eastern Wilkes County, North Carolina (Idol 1997). West of this area, steatite-tempered Burke series pottery predominates assemblages. Dan River phase sites are also found as far north as the headwaters of the Roanoke and upper James rivers in Virginia (MacCord, n.d.). Areas west and north of these headwaters are characterized by limestone-tempered Radford series pottery.

Much of the late prehistoric pottery manufactured in adjacent river drainages of the Virginia and North Carolina Piedmont and Blue Ridge share many characteristics with the Dan River series. Pottery collections from these areas often contain potsherds with exterior surfaces that have been impressed with knotted or looped nets. These are clearly related to the Dan River series and probably represent regional variations within a widespread, late prehistoric ceramic tradition. These pottery series dominated by net-impressed surfaces are distinguishable on the basis of temper, certain vessel forms, and decorative attributes. The Haw River series is one of these related pottery traditions found in the Haw and Eno drainages. This pottery is tempered with crushed feldspar (Ward and Davis 1993). Pottery of the Clarksville series, which occurs along the Roanoke River below its confluence with the Dan, is tempered with sand (Evans 1955). The prominence of folded rims in the Clarksville series distinguishes it from the Dan River series. Another related ceramic series is found in the Roanoke, New, and Tennessee river drainages in southwest Virginia. This series is characterized by limestone temper and is known as the Radford series (Egloff 1987). A final pottery series recognized in southwest Virginia and considered to be a regional variant of the Dan River series is the Wythe series. Wythe pottery occurs in the Clinch River drainage and is tempered with sand and quartz (Egloff 1987).

The Dan River series was defined several decades ago by Joffre Coe and Ernest Lewis (Coe and Lewis 1952). The type site for the series was Lower Saratow (31Rk1). Lower Saratow is located along the Dan River just downstream of its confluence with the Smith River in Rockingham County, North Carolina. The late prehistoric archaeological complex associated with this pottery is called the Dan River phase (Ward and Davis 1993). A series of radiocarbon dates indicate that most Dan River phase sites were occupied between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1450 (Eastman 1994a). In the upper

Roanoke and upper James rivers, Dan River pottery with mostly net-impressed exteriors continued to be manufactured into the seventeenth century (Buchanan 1986; Klein 1994). However, in the Dan River drainage, Dan River potters incorporated new surface treatments and began making new vessel forms after A.D. 1400. These changes in vessel form and appearance were accompanied by changes in the recipe for the potter's clay. Finer sand particles were used to temper the clay and angular quartz particles were rarely used for temper. Some pots appear to lack temper particles all together. This new type of pottery is recognized as the Oldtown series (Ward and Davis 1993; Wilson 1983). Oldtown pottery was produced from the late fifteenth century through the early eighteenth century in the upper Dan drainage. Contact-period archaeological assemblages in the region usually also contain a few of Dan River Net Impressed pots. Thus, Dan River Net Impressed pots continued to be made as a minority ware into the first decades of the eighteenth century (Ward and Davis 1993).

In addition to Dan River series pottery, the Philpott collection also includes a small number of potsherds classified as Uwharrie and New River series. A few dozen sherds from the site have not been classified, but are associated with a seventeenth-century, contact-period occupation at the site. Uwharrie pottery occurs on archaeological sites throughout the North Carolina Piedmont and into northern South Carolina. A comparable ceramic series, Grayson, has been defined for southern Virginia. The Uwharrie series was first defined by Coe (1952:307–308), and a Uwharrie series collection from the Trading Ford site (31Dv17) near Spencer, North Carolina, was described the following year in a publication by Howell and Dearborn (1953). Uwharrie potsherds are usually tempered with large particles of crushed quartz, and these temper particles often protrude through vessel walls, giving the sherds a rough, gritty feel. The most common types of Uwharrie pottery have net impressed, fabric impressed, or cord marked exteriors. Radiocarbon dates associated with Uwharrie series pottery range from around A.D. 650 to 1600. Five of the 10 radiocarbon dates fall between A.D. 1000 and 1200, while a group of three dates from the Yadkin River drainage fall between A.D. 1400 and 1600 (Eastman 1994a, n.d.). The Dan River series is thought to represent a development from the Uwharrie series, but the two appear to have been contemporaneous for at least two centuries. The precise spatial and chronological relationships between Dan River and Uwharrie potters have not yet been determined.

The New River series was first defined by Evans (1955:56–60) for southwestern Virginia. This pottery is characterized by crushed shell temper. In a more recent publication, Egloff (1987) identified differences in New River pottery on the basis of whether gastropod or mussel shell was used for temper. He found that pottery with crushed gastropod shell was related to the late prehistoric Radford series, while pottery tempered with mussel shell was more closely related to the Mississippian period Dallas series from eastern Tennessee. Like the Radford series, the pottery with crushed gastropod shells is characterized by net impressed and cord marked exterior surfaces, while mussel-shell-tempered pottery is predominately plain. All identified shell-tempered potsherds in the Philpott assemblage contain crushed mussel shell; however, most have exteriors that were impressed with knotted nets or cords, and thus are related to the Radford series.

The pottery from the Philpott site is described below by series and type.

## **Dan River Net Impressed (Coe and Lewis 1952)**

*Sample Size.* N=2,119 potsherds.

*Temper.* More than half (n=1,217, 57.4%) of Dan River Net Impressed potsherds from the Philpott site are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz, while just over 40% (n=895) are tempered with sand. A small number of potsherds in the assemblage are tempered with quartz (n=2) or mixtures of sand and crushed feldspar (n=3) or crushed quartz and feldspar (n=2). The paste of most Dan River potsherds is compact and the temper has been thoroughly mixed and evenly distributed. Potsherds are usually somewhat rough to the touch due to their sandiness.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surface of this type of pottery bears impressions of nets made from plied cordage. Most potsherds were textured with knotted nets, and these impressions on uneroded surfaces are usually clear enough to distinguish a mesh of knots and cords. In some cases the nets appear to have been woven, rather than knotted. No attempt was made to determine specific types of netting.

*Interior Surface Finish.* After the vessels were built using a coiling technique, the interior surfaces of Dan River Net Impressed vessels were thinned with a serrated tool. Just over one-quarter (n=592, 27.9%) of Dan River Net Impressed potsherds retain evidence of this wall thinning in the form of parallel grooves over the interior surface. The interior surfaces of most potsherds in the assemblage (n=1,525, 72.0%) were smoothed after thinning. Two potsherds had interior surfaces that were eroded and their surface treatment was unidentifiable.

*Decoration.* Two-thirds of the Dan River Net Impressed potsherds that were analyzed are rim sherds (n=1,394), and most of the other potsherds are neck sherds (n=670) (Figures 10–13). Only decorated body sherds were selected for analysis, and they comprise only a small percentage of the sample (n=55). Exterior surface decorations were recorded for 905 potsherds in this assemblage. The most common type of decoration consists of one or more horizontal bands of punctations or incised lines encircling the neck or shoulder of the vessel. This type of decoration accounts for 87% of external surface decoration on Dan River Net Impressed sherds. The single most common type, appearing on two-thirds of decorated potsherds (n=598), is a single horizontal band of fingernail pinches. Other similar decorations commonly found on Dan River Net Impressed potsherds at Philpott include a row of either wedge-shaped punctations (n=68), circular reed punctations (n=52), or short incised lines (n=14). A band of horizontal incised lines encircling the vessel neck is also a common decoration (n=16). Twenty-two potsherds are decorated with groups of diagonal lines encircling the vessel neck or shoulder. Other than unrecognizable decorations that consist of miscellaneous incised lines, all other decorations occur on less than 10 sherds. Appendix 3 provides a complete inventory of exterior surface decorations observed on Dan River Net Impressed potsherds.

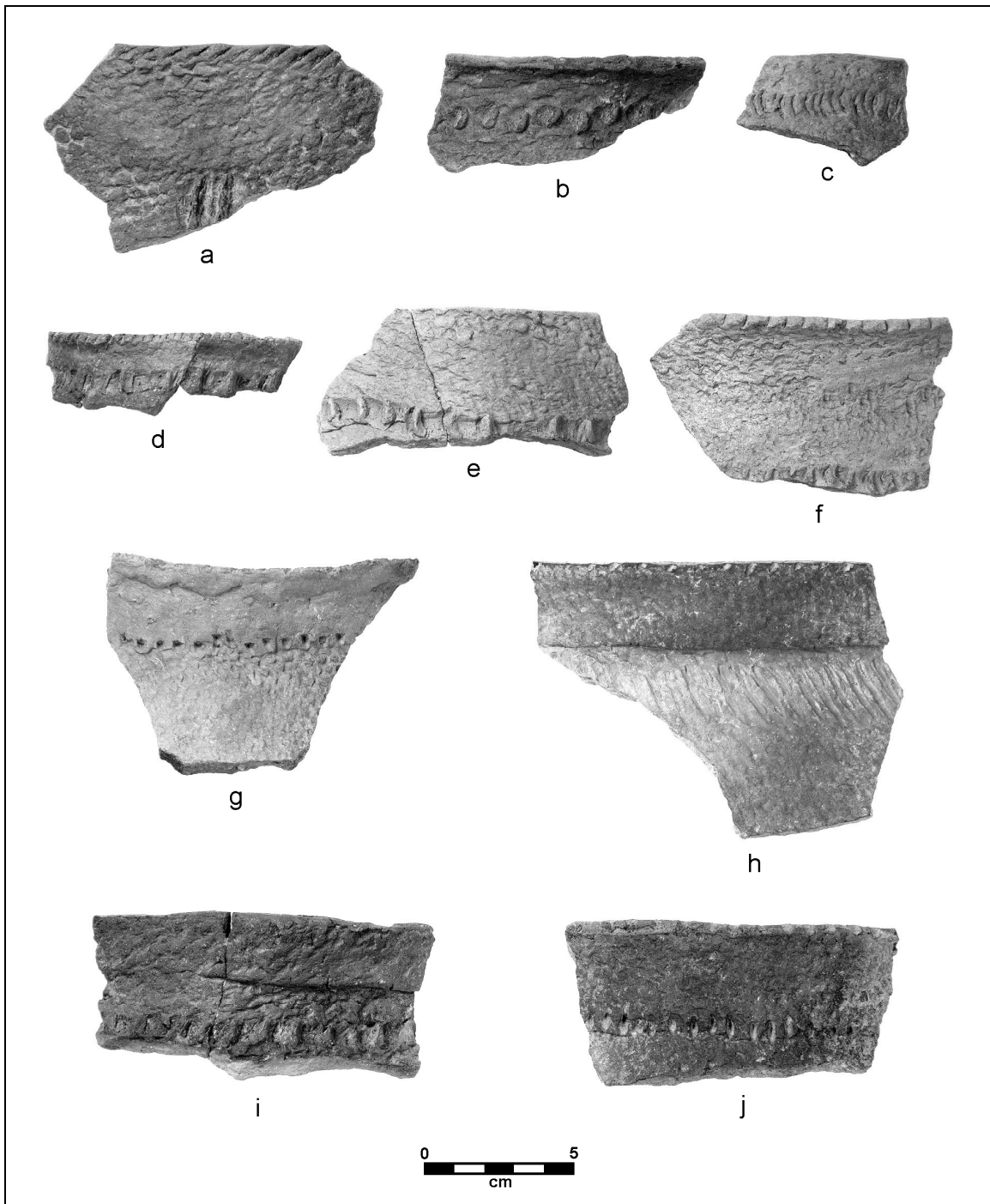


Figure 10. Dan River Net Impressed jar sections from the Philpott site: Vessel 42 (with decoration IV-A-2) (a); Vessel 43 (with decoration I-A-1) (b); Vessel 13 (with decoration I-A-1) (c); Vessel 18 (with decoration I-A-1) (d); Vessel 3 (with decoration I-A-1) (e); Vessel 40 (with decoration I-A-1) (f); Vessel 23 (with decoration I-A-3) (g); Vessel 45 (with decoration I-A-8 and folded rim) (h); Vessel 17 (with decoration I-A-1) (i); and Vessel 39 (with decoration I-A-6 and folded rim) (j).

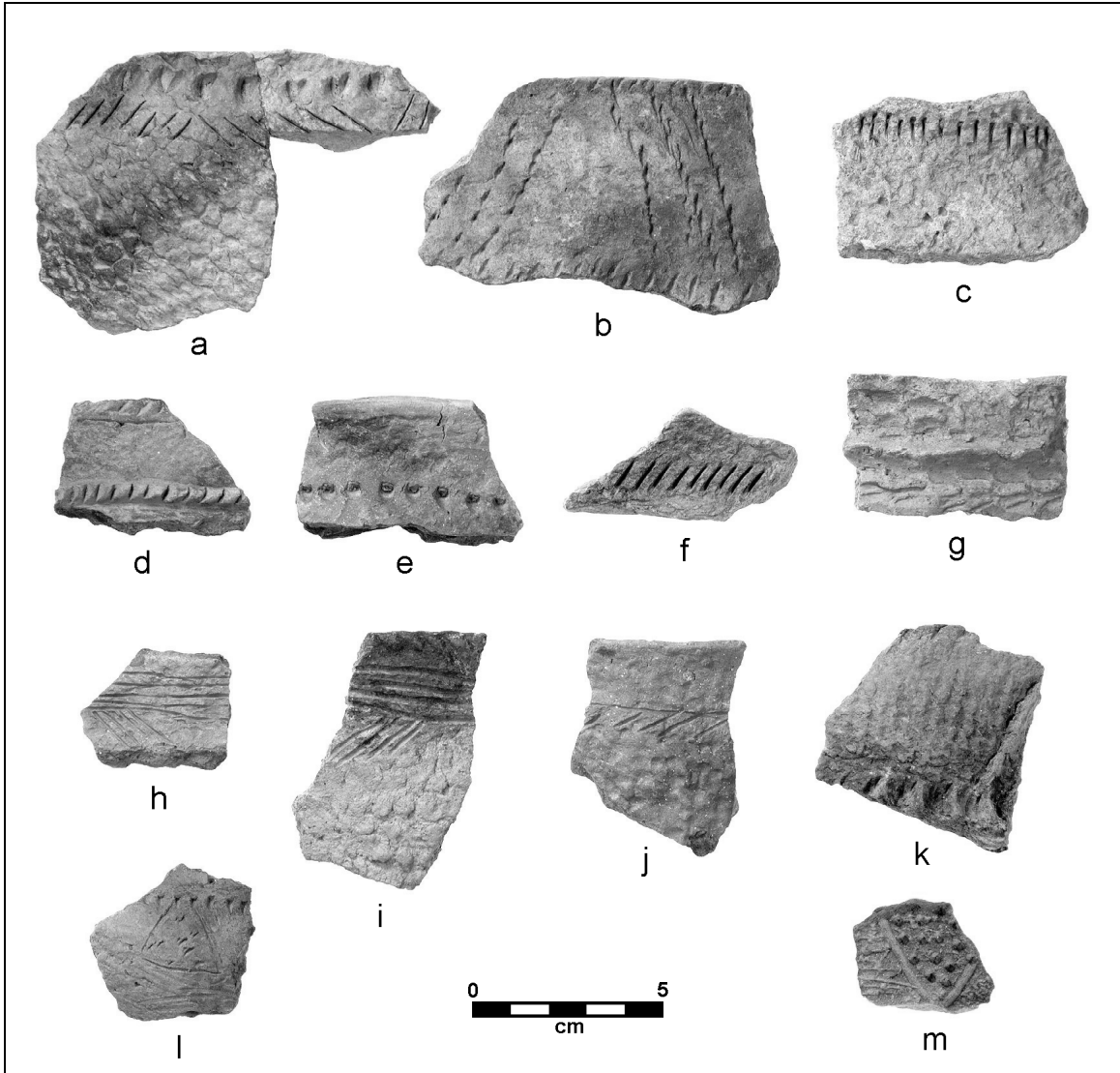


Figure 11. Decorated Dan River Net Impressed, Plain (*l*), and Indeterminate (*g*) potsherds from the Philpott site: neck sherd with decoration I-C-14 (*a*); rim sherd with decoration III-B-1 (*b*); neck sherd with decoration I-A-7 (*c*); rim sherd with decoration I-C-3 (*d*); rim sherd with decoration I-A-3 (*e*); neck sherd with decoration I-A-8 (*f*); rim sherd with decoration I-A-10 (*g*); neck sherd with decoration III-D-4 (*h*); rim sherd with decoration III-D-4 (*i*); rim sherd with decoration III-C (*j*); rim sherd with decoration III-B-2 (*k*); neck sherd with decoration I-E-10 (*l*); and neck sherd with decoration III-D-1 (*m*).

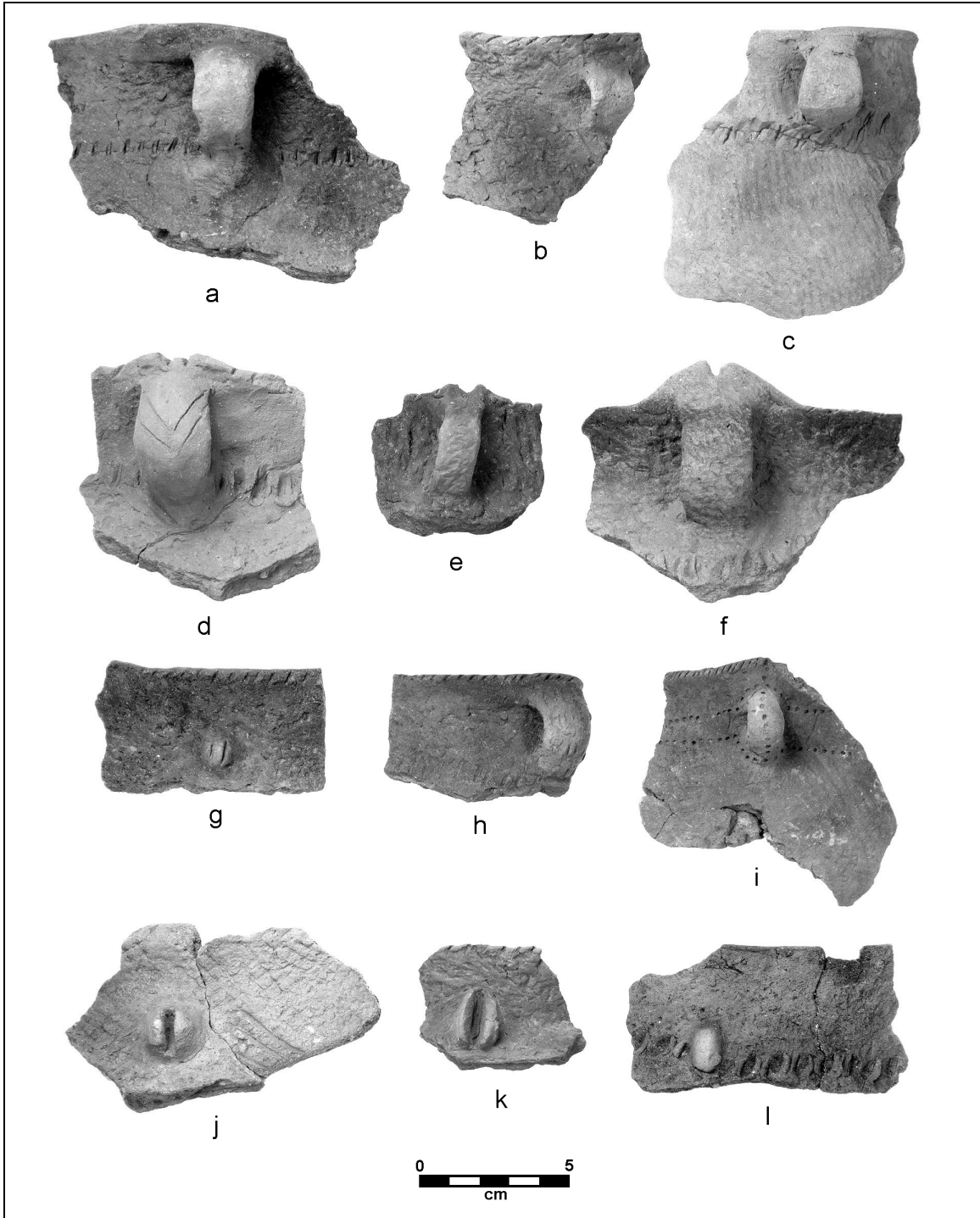


Figure 12. Dan River Net Impressed and Roughly Smoothed (*i*) rim sherds from the Philpott site with strap handles, loop handles, and nodes: rim sherds with strap handles and I-A-1 decorations (*a*, *c*); undecorated rim sherds with strap handles (*b*, *h*); rim sherd with incised strap handle, notched rim peak, and I-A-3 decoration (*d*); undecorated rim sherd with strap handle and notched rim peak (*e*); rim sherd with strap handle, notched rim peak, and I-A-1 decoration (*f*); Vessel 4 rim sherd with incised node (*g*); rim sherd with loop handle and I-B-10 decoration (*i*); rim sherd with split node and IV-B-2 decoration; undecorated rim sherd with split node (*k*); and Vessel 6 rim sherd with node and I-A-1 decoration (*l*).



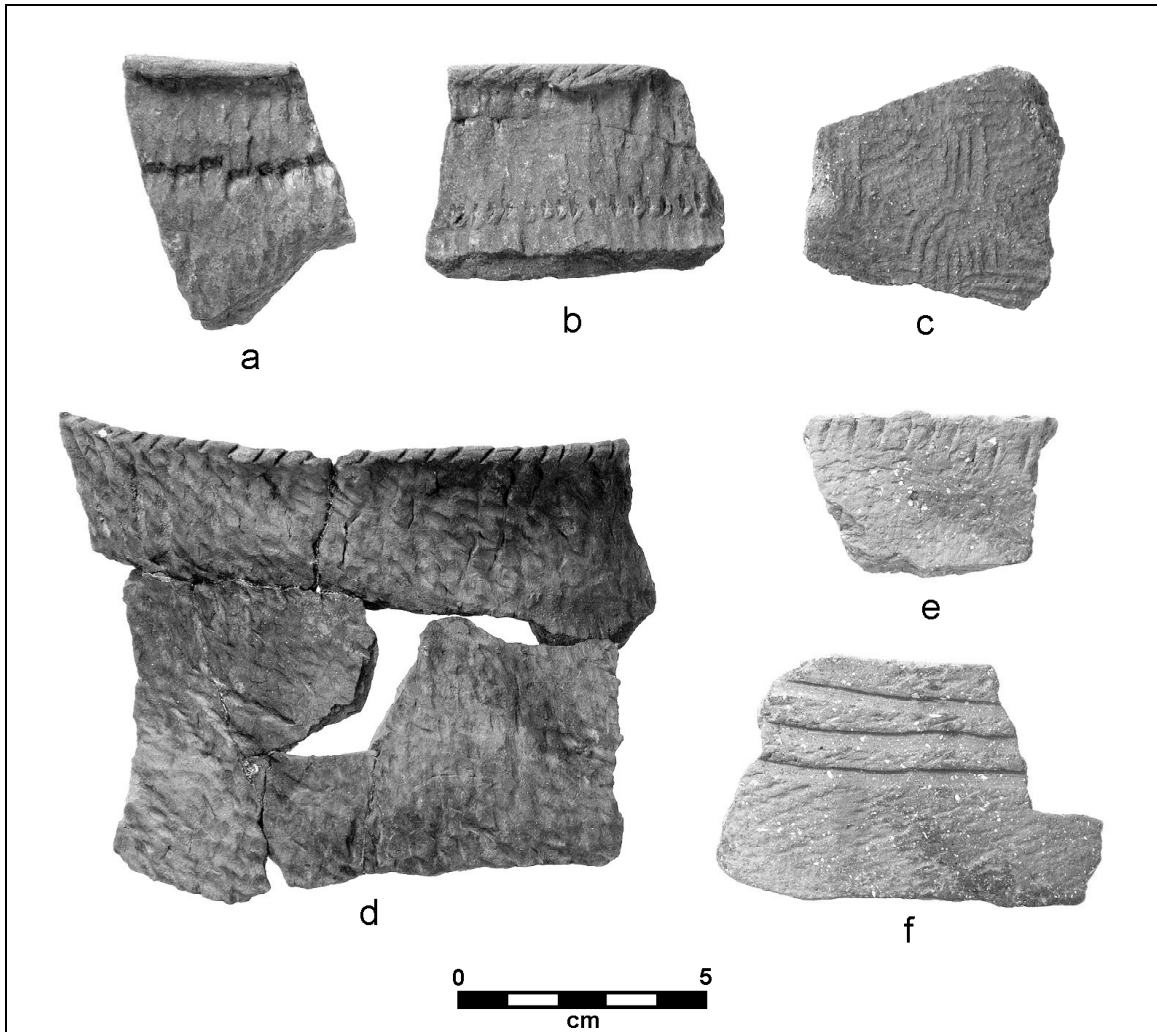


Figure 13. Dan River Net Impressed (*a–b, d*), New River Net Impressed (*e–f*), and Unclassified Complicated Stamped (*c*) potsherds and vessel section from the Philpott site: rim sherd with decoration I-A-5 (*a*); rim sherd with decoration I-A-3 (*b*); body sherd with filfot-cross stamp design (*c*); Vessel 10 rim section (*d*); neck sherd with decoration I-A-1 (*e*); and rim sherd with decoration I-B-5 (*f*).

In addition to these decorations that consist of patterned incisions or punctations, several potsherds were modified by excision or by the application of additional clay to the exterior surface. Ten potsherds have holes cut or drilled through the vessel wall. Eight holes were cut into the vessel wall while the clay was still wet. These holes may have been made to accommodate rivets for attaching handles or may have been intended to allow for suspension of the pot. Two potsherds have holes that were drilled through the vessel wall after it was fired. These holes probably represent mending holes drilled adjacent to a crack in the vessel wall that were used to bind the cracked sections together and therefore extend the life of the damaged vessel.

Four types of clay applications occur on Dan River Net Impressed potsherds from the Philpott site. The most common application is a loop or strap handle, and handles are present on 59 potsherds. Thirteen of these handles terminate in rim peaks. Rim peaks are also found on three potsherds that do not have handles. Twenty-four potsherds have applied nodes. Five of the nodes are split and four are incised. Two Dan River Net Impressed potsherds have decorative strips of applied clay around the vessel neck.

Nearly two-thirds of all rims in the assemblage were modified (n=894, 64.1%). Lip modification includes notches, incisions, or reed punctations along the top or edges of the lip. Most potsherds are decorated with short diagonal incisions along the exterior margin of the lip (n=550, 61.5%). Incisions or notches running diagonally across the top of the lip were the second-most common form of lip modification (n=195, 21.8%). Incisions running straight across the top of the lip or along the exterior margin of the lip occur on 15% of modified rim sherds. Rare lip decorations include circular reed punctations (n=5), groups of parallel incised lines or notches (n=1), or zig-zag incisions or notches along the top of the lip (n=4).

*Form.* Forty-four vessels were partially reconstructed from the assemblage of Dan River Net Impressed potsherds from the Philpott site (see Appendixes 4 and 5). All are jars with everted or straight rims. Twenty-four of these jars have intact shoulders and three-fourths of them have shoulders that are wider than the orifice. Most of the vessels with narrow shoulders are small.

A wide range of vessel sizes are represented. Rim diameters for Dan River Net Impressed jars vary between 8 cm and 38 cm, and the median diameter is 18 cm. Less than 5% (n=61) of Dan River Net Impressed rim sherds are folded.

### **Dan River Roughly Smoothed (Coe and Lewis 1952)**

*Sample Size.* N=116 potsherds.

*Temper.* Half of these potsherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz (n=58), and all but two of the other potsherds are tempered with sand alone. One potsherd is tempered with crushed feldspar and another is tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed feldspar.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* Dan River Roughly Smoothed potsherds have incompletely smoothed exteriors that may have been textured with a net or cord-wrapped paddle and then partially smoothed before firing.

*Interior Surface Finish.* Eighty percent of potsherds have plain interiors (n=95) while 20% have scraped interiors. One potsherd has an indeterminate interior.

*Decoration.* Nearly half of all exterior surface decoration consisted of a single horizontal row of fingernail pinches (n=15), and just over one-fourth of all decorated Dan River Roughly Smoothed potsherds have circular reed punctations. Five potsherds from two vessels were decorated with two horizontal rows of circular reed punctations that separate to go around the top and bottom of a loop handle also decorated with circular reed punctations (Figure 12*i*). Another five potsherds have one or two horizontal rows of these punctations. Three potsherds are decorated with groups of diagonal incised lines. One of these also has a row of fingernail pinches and another also has a row of wedge-shaped punctations. Four potsherds have miscellaneous incised lines.

Sixty percent of Dan River Roughly Smoothed rim sherds (n=66) are modified. More than three-quarters of all lip decorations consist of diagonal incisions or notches along the exterior margin of the lip (n=29) or the top of the lip (n=23). In addition to these, 13 potsherds have straight incisions or notches along the top of the lip or along the exterior margin of the lip. One potsherd has circular reed punctations along the top of the lip.

In comparison to other Dan River series pottery types, a high percentage of these potsherds (n=19, 16%) have loop or strap handles. Two of these handles terminate in notched rim peaks. In addition to handle applications, one potsherd has a plain applied node.

*Form.* No partially reconstructed vessel sections were assembled from the Dan River Roughly Smoothed potsherds; however, most rim sherds are from jars. Only one of the 95 rim sherds in the assemblage is folded.

## **Dan River Plain**

*Sample Size.* N=120 potsherds.

*Temper.* Half of these potsherds are tempered with sand (n=60) and the other half are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz. These potsherds often have finer temper and the paste is usually less gritty than Dan River Net Impressed potsherds.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* These potsherds have been carefully and uniformly smoothed on the exterior surface.

*Interior Surface Finish.* Very few Dan River Plain potsherds have scraped interiors (n=10, 8.3%); most have plain smoothed interiors (n=108, 90%). The interior surface finish of two potsherds could not be determined.

*Decoration.* Nearly three-quarters of exterior surface decorations on this type of pottery consist of incising (Figures 111 and 14). As is usually the case, incised decorations are more common on Dan River Plain potsherds than on other types of Dan River pottery. The most common exterior surface decoration consists of a series of horizontal incised lines (n=20, 35.7%) encircling the vessel neck. Another eight potsherds in the assemblage have decorations that include horizontal incised lines in combination with a variety of incised triangles, zigzag lines, or applied clay strips. Unidentifiable decorations composed of miscellaneous incised lines are also very common (n=12, 21.4%). Though bands of punctations are not as common on Dan River Plain potsherds as on other pottery types, they account for about 25% of the decorations. The most common of these decorations have one or more rows of fingernail pinches or a single row of wedge-shaped punctations. Wedge-shaped punctations also occur in combination with an incised triangle filled with small punctations.

Very few rim Dan River Plain potsherds have modified lips (n=17, 22.7%). As is the case for Dan River Net Impressed potsherds, nearly 60% of lip modifications consist of diagonal incisions along the exterior margin of the lip. Other lip decorations include diagonal incisions or notches across the top of the lip and notches or incisions oriented straight across the lip or along its exterior margin.

Applied clay elements include strap and loop handles (n=4), split nodes (n=2), and a notched rim peak. In addition to these applied elements, other modifications include drilled or excised holes through the vessel wall. Drilled holes were observed on three potsherds and probably represent mending holes. Excised or cut holes made prior to firing occur on six potsherds. Cut holes are more common on Dan River Plain vessels than on other types of Dan River series pottery. It is likely that these holes were made to allow the pots to be suspended. Five percent of Dan River Plain potsherds have these types of holes, while they are found on only 0.4% of Dan River Net Impressed potsherds. This likely reflects a functional difference between the two pottery types. Perhaps Dan River Plain jars were made mostly for cooking or serving, while most Dan River Net Impressed jars were designed for storage.

*Form.* Two Dan River Plain vessels were partially reconstructed from potsherds in the sample. One of the vessels is a small shallow bowl with a rim only 10 cm in diameter. The other is a small jar with an everted rim and a wide shoulder. The orifice diameter of this jar is 14 cm. In addition to these vessels, rim sherds from two small pinch pots also were present in the assemblage. The orifice diameters of these pinch pots could not be determined. No Dan River Plain rim sherds have folded rims.

### **Dan River Cord Marked (Coe and Lewis 1952)**

*Sample Size.* N=62 potsherds.

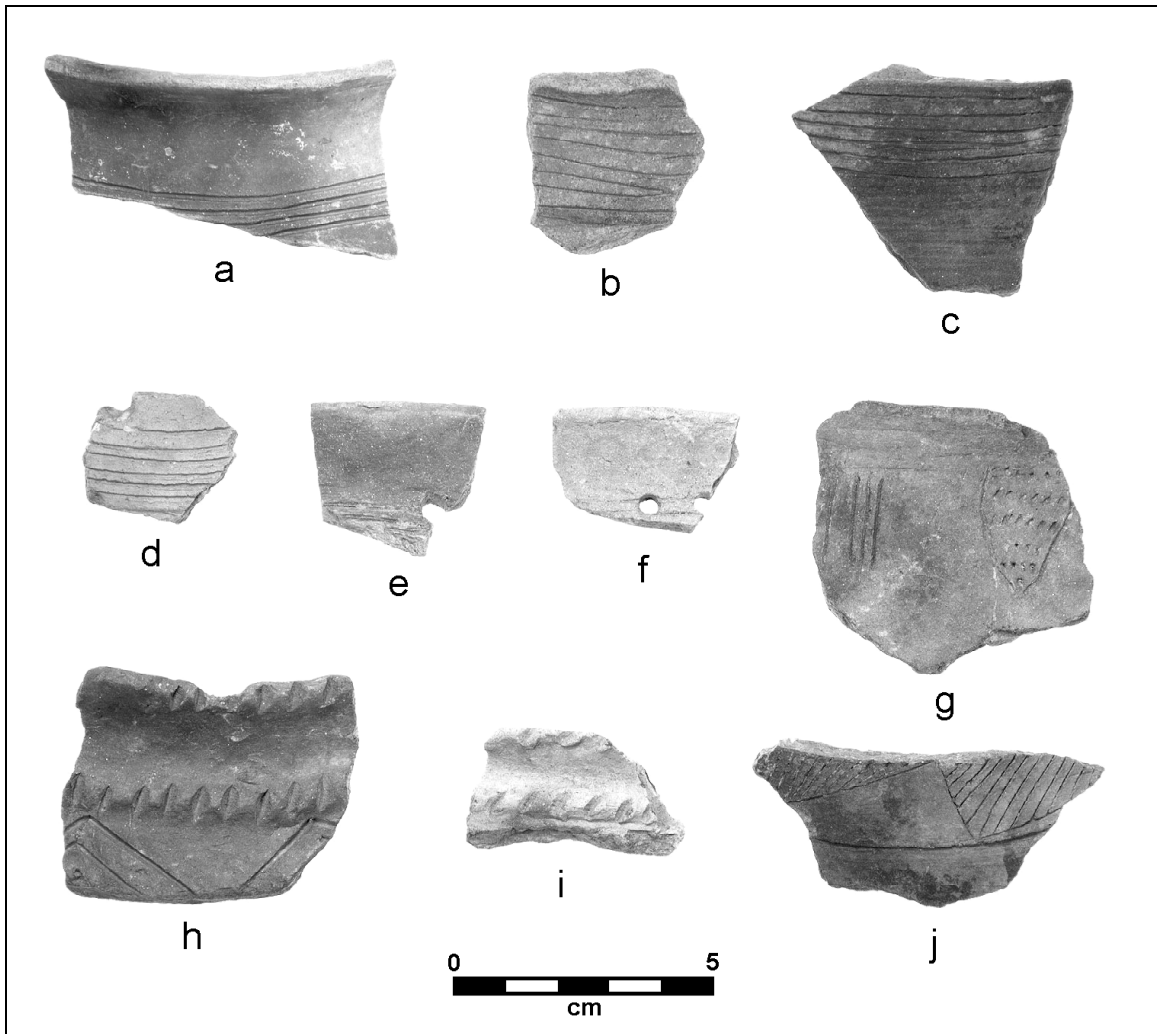


Figure 14. Dan River Plain potsherds with decorations from the Philpott site: Vessel 29 section with decoration I-B-5 (a); neck sherds with I-B-5 decorations (b–c); rim sherds with I-B-5 decorations and suspension holes (d–f); neck sherd with decoration IV-A-4 (g); rim sherd with III-D-7 decoration and notched rim peak (h); rim sherd with I-C-3 decoration (i); and neck sherd with III-E-7 decoration (j).

*Temper.* A mixture of sand and quartz was used to temper two-thirds of these potsherds (n=41, 66.1%). Twenty potsherds are tempered with sand and one is tempered with crushed quartz.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surfaces of Dan River Cord Marked potsherds were stamped with a cord-wrapped malleating paddle. Typically the cord impressions are oriented perpendicular to the vessel rim, though sometimes they are oriented obliquely. No attempt was made to differentiate between types of cordage twist.

*Interior Surface Finish.* Fifty-one (82.3%) potsherds have plain, smoothed interiors; the remainder have scraped interiors.

*Decoration.* Only four types of decoration occur on Dan River Cord Marked potsherds. Of the 23 potsherds with decorations, 20 have a single row of fingernail pinches. The other three potsherds are decorated with either a single row of circular reed punctations, three horizontal rows of wedge-shaped punctations, or circular reed punctations around a hole through the vessel wall.

Over half of all Dan River Cord Marked rim sherds have modified lips. Half have diagonal incisions along the exterior margin of the lip (n=10), and five have diagonal incisions or notches along the top of the lip. Straight incisions or notches also occur on the exterior margin of the lip (n=6) and across the top of the lip.

No decorative appendages were present, but two potsherds have holes cut through the wall of the vessel.

*Form.* Although no vessel sections could be reconstructed from this group of potsherds, most rim sherds appear to be from jars. Only one of the 38 rim sherds in the sample has a folded rim.

### **Dan River Corncob Impressed (Coe and Lewis 1952)**

*Sample Size.* N=12 potsherds.

*Temper.* These potsherds are tempered with either sand (n=7) or a mixture of sand and quartz (n=5).

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surfaces of these potsherds were textured by rolling a dry corncob across the wet clay surface. The one reconstructed Dan River Corncob Impressed miniature jar has corncob impressions over the entire vessel exterior.

*Interior Surface Finish.* Only one of these potsherds has a scraped interior, while the other 11 potsherds have plain interiors.

*Decoration.* Only one type of decoration was found on Dan River Corncob potsherds (Figure 15). Five of these potsherds have a single row of fingernail pinches.

Five of the 11 rim sherds have lip decorations. Two have diagonal incisions or notches along the exterior margin of the lip and two others have this type of decoration along the top of the lip. One potsherd has straight incisions or notches across the top of the lip. No handles or other appendages were observed on Dan River Corncob Impressed potsherds.

*Form.* The top portion of a miniature jar was reconstructed from two potsherds. The orifice of this small vessel is 6 cm in diameter.

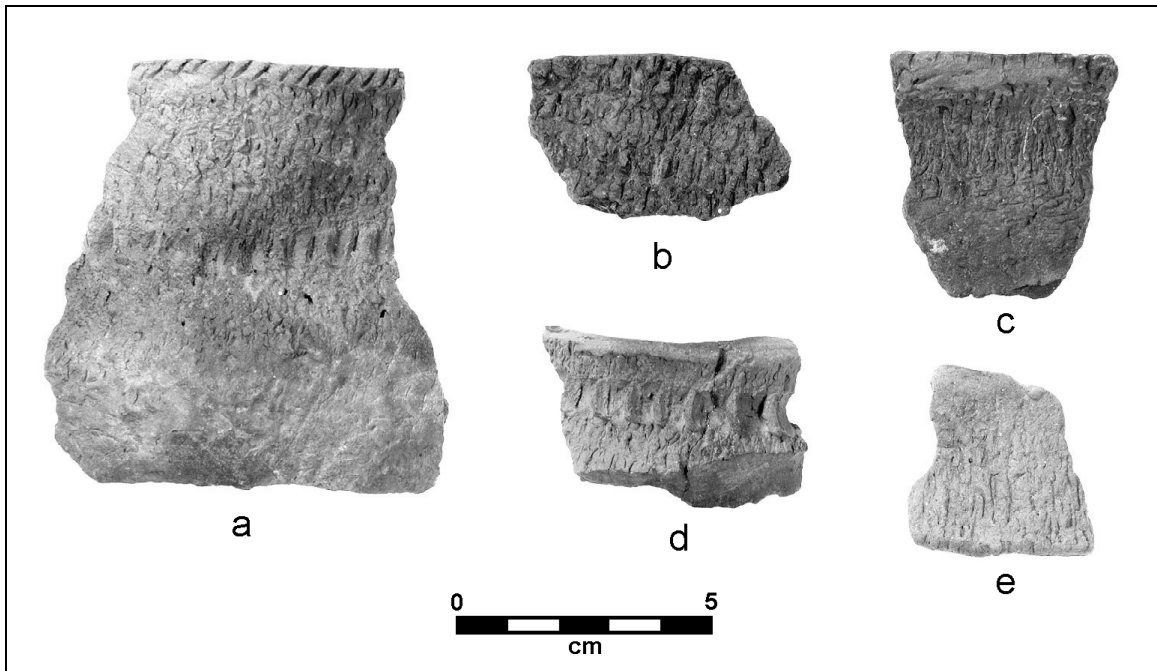


Figure 15. Dan River series potsherds and vessel sections from the Philpott site with corncob-impressed surfaces: Vessel 19, a net-impressed jar with decoration I-A-1 and cob-impressed neck (*a*); rim sherds from undecorated, cob-impressed jars (*b*, *e*); rim sherd from a roughly smoothed jar with cob-impressed neck (*c*); and Vessel 8, a miniature cob-impressed jar with decoration I-A-1 (*d*).

## Dan River Brushed

*Sample Size.* N=5 potsherds.

*Temper.* Four potsherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and quartz; the other is tempered with sand.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surfaces of these potsherds were brushed or scraped, probably with a stiff twig brush.

*Interior Surface Finish.* Four potsherds have plain interiors and one has a scraped interior.

*Decoration.* Two of these potsherds have a row of fingernail pinches and one other has a single horizontal row of circular reed punctations.

Three rim sherds have decorated lips. Two of these have straight notches or incisions along the top of the lip and the other has these notches along the exterior margin of the lip.

*Form.* No Dan River Brushed rim sherds or rim sections were large enough to obtain information about vessel shape and size.

### **New River Net Impressed** (Evans 1955; Holland 1970)

*Sample Size.* N=26 potsherds.

*Temper.* These potsherds have lenticular voids left by the leaching of shell temper. The shell in six potsherds has been identified as mussel shell and one potsherd has both shell and quartz temper.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* These potsherds have been textured with a knotted net.

*Interior Surface Finish.* Sixteen potsherds have scraped interiors and 10 have plain interiors.

*Decoration.* Four New River Net Impressed potsherds are decorated with fingernail pinches, and three potsherds have a series of stacked incised V's along the top of the rim. Other decorations represented by single potsherds include: a row of wedge-shaped punctations, a double row of fingernail punctations, multiple horizontal incised lines, groups of diagonal incised lines encircling the vessel neck, and a square block design created with fingernail punctations incorporated into a single horizontal row of similar punctations (Figure 13e-f).

Two rim sherds have incisions or notches straight across the top of the lip or on the exterior margin of the lip.

*Form.* No information on vessel form was obtained from these potsherds.

### **New River Cord Marked** (Evans 1955; Holland 1970)

*Sample Size.* N=10 potsherds.

*Temper.* Same as New River Net Impressed. One of these potsherds has mussel-shell temper.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* These potsherds have parallel impressions of plied cords.

*Interior Surface Finish.* Seven potsherds have plain interiors and three have scraped interiors.

*Decoration.* Three potsherds from a single vessel have two horizontal rows of fingernail pinches. Two other potsherds are decorated with miscellaneous incised lines.



*Form.* No information on vessel form was obtained from these potsherds.

**New River Fabric Impressed** (Evans 1955; Holland 1970)

*Sample Size.* N=2 potsherds.

*Temper.* Same as New River Net Impressed.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* These potsherds bear the impressions of woven fabric on the exterior of the vessel.

*Interior Surface Finish.* One potsherd has a plain interior and one has a scraped interior surface.

*Decoration.* One potsherd has a horizontal band of parallel incised lines under a horizontal band of fingernail punctations.

*Form.* No information on vessel form was obtained from these potsherds.

**New River Roughly Smoothed** (Evans 1955; Holland 1970)

*Sample Size.* N=1 potsherd.

*Temper.* The same as New River Net Impressed.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* This potsherd has a roughly smoothed exterior and may have been cord marked or net impressed prior to smoothing.

*Interior Surface Finish.* This potsherd has a plain interior.

*Decoration.* This potsherd has a band of horizontal incised lines encircling the neck of the vessel.

*Form.* No information on vessel form was obtained from this potsherd.

**New River Brushed** (Evans 1955; Holland 1970)

*Sample Size.* N=1 potsherd.

*Temper.* Same as New River Net Impressed.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surface of this potsherd has been scraped with a stiff twig brush.

*Interior Surface Finish.* This potsherd has a plain interior.

*Decoration.* This potsherd is not decorated.

*Form.* No information on vessel form was obtained from this potsherd.

### **New River Indeterminate**

*Sample Size.* N=2 potsherds.

*Temper.* One potsherd is tempered with quartz and shell and the other potsherd is tempered with crushed mussel shell.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surfaces of these potsherds could not be determined.

*Interior Surface Finish.* These potsherds have plain interiors.

*Decoration.* Neither potsherd is decorated.

*Form.* No information on vessel form was obtained from these potsherd.

### **Unclassified Net Impressed**

*Sample Size.* N=20 potsherds.

*Temper.* Sixteen of these potsherds are from a single vessel that is tempered with a mixture of fine sand and quartz. Four other potsherds are tempered with sand alone.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surfaces of these potsherds were textured with knotted nets (Figure 19*h-i*).

*Interior Surface Finish.* The 16 potsherds from the vessel with quartz and sand temper have scraped interiors. The other four potsherds have plain interiors.

*Decoration.* None of these potsherds have exterior surface decorations, but two have decorated lips. One potsherd has notches or incisions straight across the top of the lip and the other has incisions along the exterior margin of the lip.

*Form.* These potsherds are distinguished by very thin (i.e., 4–6 mm) walls.

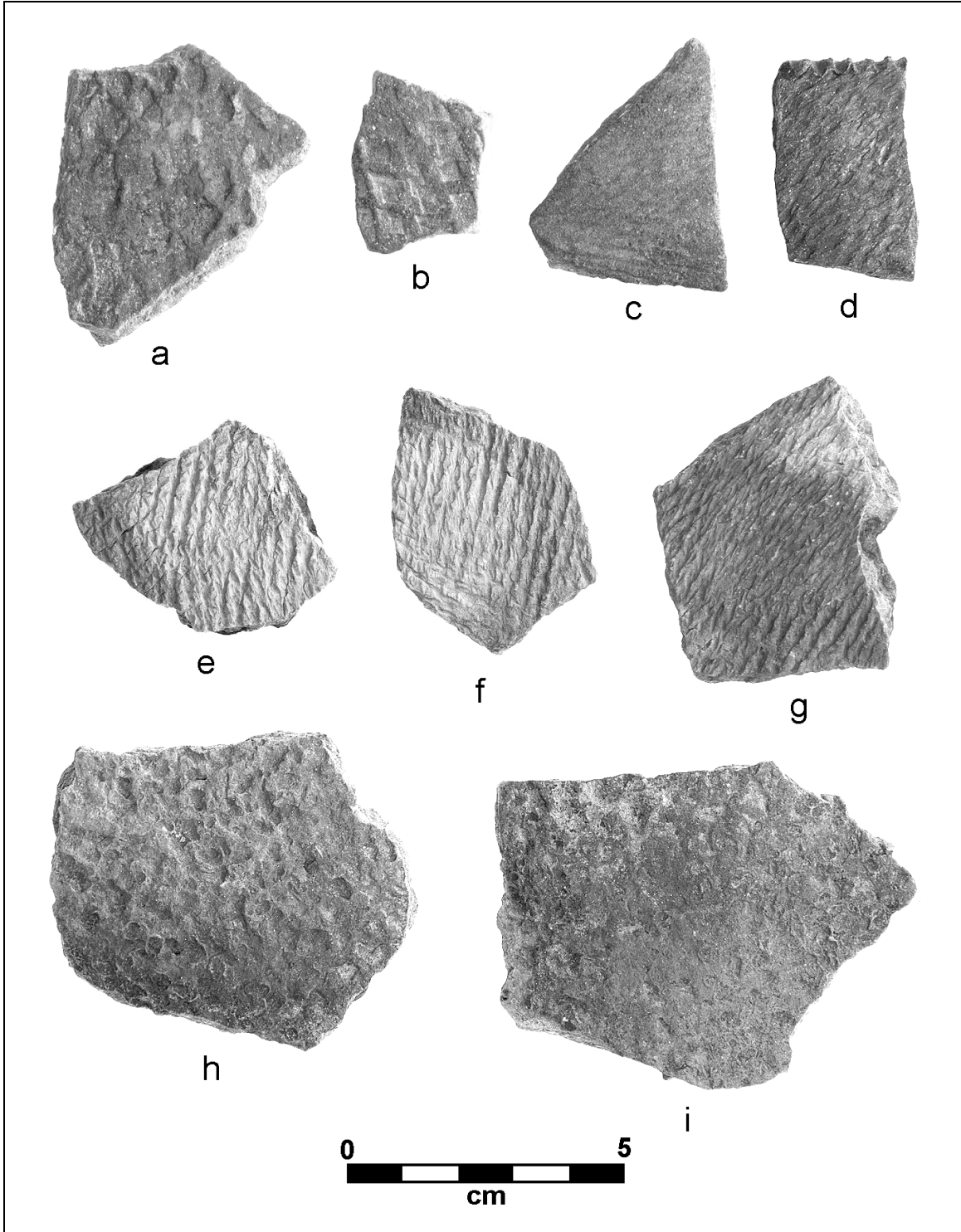


Figure 19. Unclassified Check Stamped (*a-b*), Cord Marked (*c-g*), and Net Impressed (*h-i*) potsherds from the Philpott site.

### **Unclassified Cord Marked**

*Sample Size.* N=11 potsherds.

*Temper.* All of these potsherds have fine sand temper.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surfaces of these potsherds were textured with parallel impressions of plied cords (Figure 19c–g).

*Interior Surface Finish.* All of these potsherds have plain interiors.

*Decoration.* None of these potsherds is decorated.

*Form.* These potsherds are distinguished by very thin (i.e., 4–6 mm) walls.

### **Unclassified Check Stamped**

*Sample Size.* N=4 potsherds.

*Temper.* All of these potsherds have fine sand temper.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surfaces of these potsherds were malleated with a paddle with perpendicular carved lines. The stamp design has a raised, cross-hatched pattern (Figure 19a–b).

*Interior Surface Finish.* All of these potsherds have plain interiors.

*Decoration.* None of these potsherds is decorated.

*Form.* These potsherds are distinguished by very thin (i.e., 4–6 mm) walls.

### **Unclassified Burnished**

*Sample Size.* N=2 potsherds.

*Temper.* Both of these potsherds have fine sand temper.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surfaces of these potsherds have been carefully burnished or polished with a smooth stone or flat tool.

*Interior Surface Finish.* Both potsherds have plain interiors.

*Decoration.* Neither potsherd is decorated.

*Form.* These potsherds are distinguished by very thin (i.e., 4–6 mm) walls.

### **Unclassified Plain**

*Sample Size.* N=1 potsherd.

*Temper.* This potsherd has fine sand temper.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surface of this potsherd has been carefully smoothed.

*Interior Surface Finish.* This potsherd has a plain interior.

*Decoration.* This potsherd is not decorated.

*Form.* This potsherd has a very thin (i.e., 4–6 mm) wall.

### **Unclassified Complicated Stamped (Filfot Cross)**

*Sample Size.* N=1 potsherd.

*Temper.* This potsherd has fine sand temper.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surface of this potsherd has been stamped with a carved wooden paddle. The paddle was carved with a four-lobed curvilinear design (Figure 13c).

*Interior Surface Finish.* This potsherd has a plain interior.

*Decoration.* This potsherd is not decorated.

*Form.* This potsherd has a very thin (i.e., 4–6 mm) wall.

### **Unclassified Fabric Impressed**

*Sample Size.* N=3 potsherds.

*Temper.* Two of these potsherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and quartz, and one is tempered with sand only.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surfaces of these potsherds have impressions of woven fabric.

*Interior Surface Finish.* All potsherds have plain interiors.

*Decoration.* One potsherd has a single row of fingernail pinches. Another potsherd has a modified lip with diagonal incisions along the exterior margin.

*Form.* No information about vessel form was obtained from these potsherds.

### **Uwharrie Net Impressed (Coe 1952)**

*Sample Size.* N=8 potsherds.

*Temper.* Seven of these potsherds are tempered with crushed quartz, and the other is tempered with a mixture of sand and quartz.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surfaces of these potsherds are textured with coarse knotted nets.

*Interior Surface Finish.* Four of these potsherds have plain interiors and four have scraped interiors.

*Decoration.* One potsherd has an applied clay strip with wedge-shaped punctations along its length.

*Form.* These potsherds are distinguished by very thick (i.e., 10–13 mm) walls.

### **Uwharrie Cord Marked (Coe 1952)**

*Sample Size.* N=3 potsherds.

*Temper.* All of these potsherds are tempered with crushed quartz.

*Exterior Surface Finish.* The exterior surfaces of these potsherds have parallel impressions of coarse plied cords.

*Interior Surface Finish.* Two of these potsherds have scraped interior surfaces and the other has a smoothed interior.

*Decoration.* None of these body sherds is decorated.

*Form.* No information on vessel form was obtained from these potsherds.

## **Discussion**

Three site occupations are represented by the pottery collection from the Philpott site. Over 96% of identified potsherds fall within the late prehistoric Dan River series. A small percentage of potsherds were classified as New River series, which is contemporaneous with the Dan River series. These likely represent pieces of vessels from southwest Virginia that were brought to the site during the Dan River phase occupation. An earlier occupation at the site is indicated by a small number of Uwharrie series potsherds, and a collection of very thin potsherds from both the lower terrace and the main site area probably date to the early seventeenth century. These potsherds were left at the site during the same occupation of the site that Burials A and B were interred. These burials are located on the lower terrace.

## **Pottery Decoration**

More than 1,000 potsherds from the Philpott site have exterior surface-displacement decorations. (No decorations occurred on the interior surfaces of potsherds.) These exterior surface decorations have been classified using a system developed for Dan River phase pottery in the upper Dan drainage (Davis et al. 1997a). All decorations observed on potsherds during this analysis were classified according to this typology. The basic design elements that comprise these decorations and the decoration classes represented in the assemblage are described below. In addition to surface-displacement decoration techniques, several clay additive techniques were also used to decorate vessels. Clay nodes, handles, rim peaks, and clay strips were added to vessels. Other surface modifications include holes cut through the vessel wall before the vessel was fired and holes drilled through the vessel wall after it was fired.

## **Design Elements**

Six decorative elements were identified on the 1,065 decorated potsherds from the Philpott site. The most common decorative element is a horizontal band of punctations, short incised lines, or fingernail pinches. Two-thirds (n=689, 64.7%) of all decorated potsherds have a band of fingernail pinches. Other types of punctations were made with the edge of a squared dowel (wedge-shaped) (n=82), a rectangular-shaped dowel (n=2), fingernails (n=2), triangular-shaped dowels (n=3), and hollow reeds (n=71). Rows of short incised lines (n=26) also were used in decorations like rows of punctations. Pinches, punctations, and incisions occur as single bands and as bands of two or three parallel lines. In most cases, these horizontal bands occur as the only decoration on a vessel, but they also can occur in combination with applied clay strips, incised Vs and triangles, block elements, and groups of incised diagonal lines.

Another common decorative element in the Philpott site assemblage is a horizontal band of parallel incised lines (n=55, 5.2%). This element occurs as the only

decoration and also in combination with rows of punctations, applied clay strips, and incised Vs.

Zigzag lines or a series of Vs or inverted Vs is a third design element that is found on pottery in the Philpott assemblage. This type of decorative element was observed on 20 potsherds.

Thirty-seven potsherds are from vessels that were decorated with groups of diagonal incised lines. This design element is found in decorations with a row of punctations and applied nodes.

Block designs and filled triangular designs also occur as decorative elements and were observed on seven potsherds.

Finally, unidentifiable decorations that consist of miscellaneous incised lines and miscellaneous punctations were found on 82 potsherds.

### **Classification of Exterior Surface Decorations**

The classification scheme used for this description was originally developed for Dan River series pottery from the Box Plant site and has been expanded to include decorations from other sites in the upper Dan drainage (Davis et al. 1997a, 1997b, 1997c, 1997d, 1997e, 1998). The scheme has been expanded further to include pottery decorations unique to the Philpott site. The classification is hierarchical and consists of three categories: class, subgroup, and type. The decorative element that forms the central theme of a decoration determines its class. Subgroups are composed of similar designs formed by different techniques. The type category consists of individual pottery decorations. Appendix 3 presents the distribution of decoration types by pottery type for the Philpott site assemblage.

*Class I.* Class I decorations include horizontal bands of punctations, fingernail pinches, short incised lines, and multiple, parallel, incised lines (Figures 10–18). This is the most common class of decoration on Dan River pottery from the Philpott site. Five subgroups of decorations within this class have been identified. Decorations in Subgroup A consist of a single band of decoration. Subgroup B consists of two or more parallel bands of decoration. Subgroup C includes two or more parallel bands of different Class I decorations. Decorations with a single horizontal band of punctations and a block element created by the same technique are classified as Subgroup D. Finally, Subgroup E is composed of decorations with one or more horizontal bands and one or more superimposed triangular design elements.

*Class II.* Class II decorations are characterized by groups of diagonal, incised lines that encircle the neck or shoulder of a vessel (Figure 17). Subgroup A decorations are composed of only this basic design element. Subgroup B decorations have this basic design element as well as a horizontal band of punctations.

*Class III.* This class includes decorations that have an incised or punctated, horizontal band of zigzag lines, Vs, or inverted Vs (Figures 11, 14, and 17–18). Three



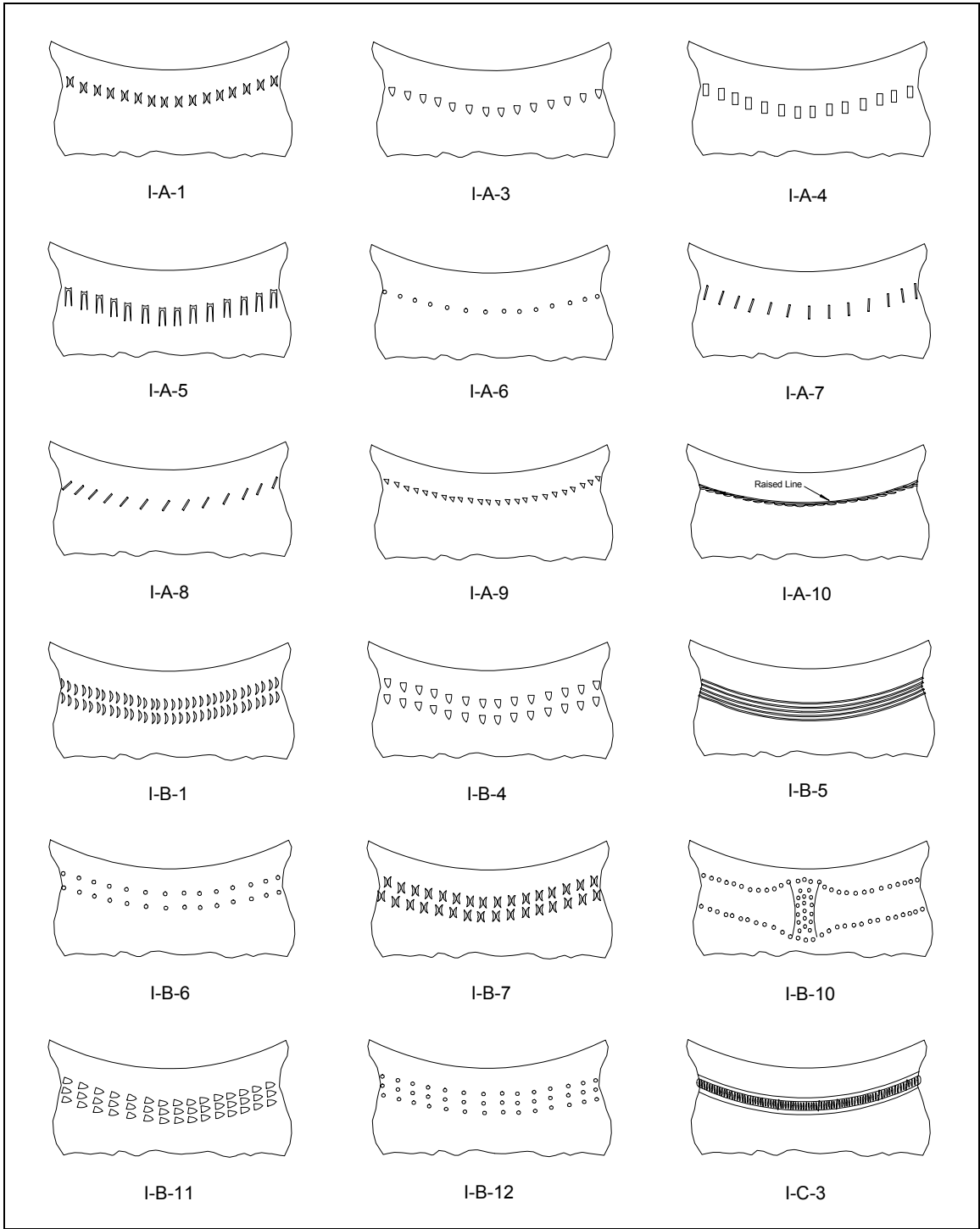


Figure 16. Class I pottery decorations found at the Philpott site.

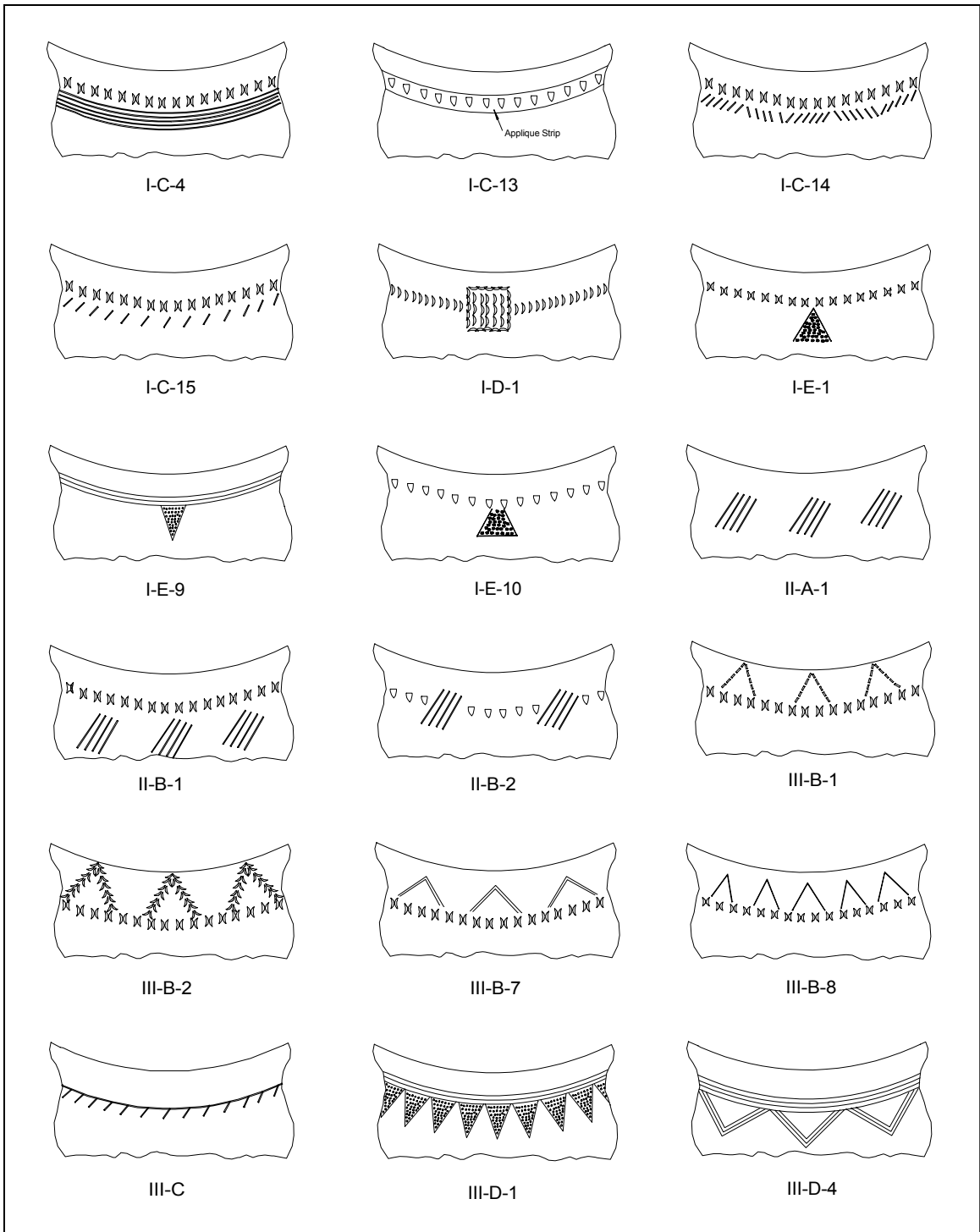


Figure 17. Class I, Class II, and Class III pottery decorations found at the Philpott site.

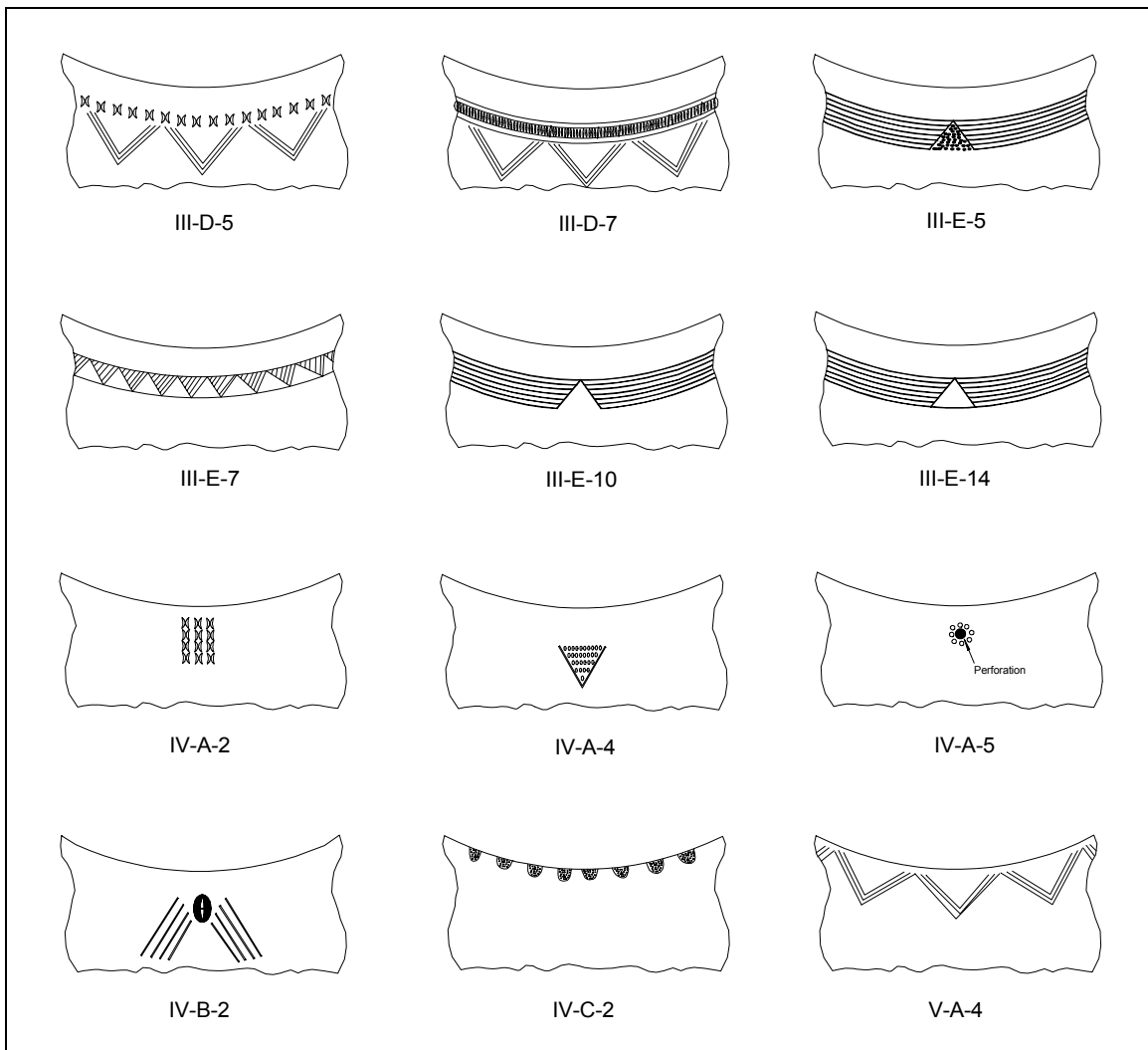


Figure 18. Class III, Class IV, and Class V pottery decorations found at the Philpott site.

subgroups in this class have been identified at the Philpott site. Subgroup B decorations consists of a series of inverted Vs created by punctations positioned above a horizontal band of punctations. Subgroup D decorations consist of a horizontal band of punctations or incised lines positioned above a series of incised Vs. The final subgroup includes decorations with incised Vs or a zigzag line between horizontal incised lines.

*Class IV.* This class of decoration is characterized by individual block designs (Figures 10, 12, and 18). Three subgroups within this class are present. Subgroup A consists of a free-standing, filled block design. Subgroups B decorations are characterized by blocks of diagonal incised lines positioned on either side of a node. Subgroup C is composed of a series of filled block designs forming a horizontal band.

*Class V.* Class V decorations have a band of repeated, incised elements placed on the vessel rim (Figure 18). Only one such decoration was observed at the Philpott site, and it consisted of stacked, incised Vs.

*Class VI.* This final class of decoration includes miscellaneous incised lines and miscellaneous punctations. Decorations in this class are those that do not conform to a recognizable pattern due to the eclectic nature of the design or because only a portion of the design was represented in the given potsherd.

## OTHER CLAY ARTIFACTS

### Clay Smoking Pipes

The collection of clay smoking pipes from the Philpott site includes two complete, though broken, pipes from burial contexts and 92 pipe fragments (Figure 19). One of the complete pipes was recovered from Burial 16, located in the Dan River phase village area (Figure 19g). This pipe has a round stem 62 mm long and 13 mm in diameter (maximum) that tapers from the bowl to the bit. The bowl is slightly bulbous with a maximum diameter of 21 mm. The rim of the bowl is embellished with a square flange. The bit of the stem is also embellished with a square flange, which is offset 45 degrees, creating a diamond-shaped bit. The exterior surface of this pipe was burnished and probably smudged. The other complete pipe is from Burial B, located on the lower terrace (Figure 19e). This pipe is associated with the seventeenth-century occupation at the site. It has round, tapering stem with a plain bit that is 65 mm long and 21 mm in diameter at its thickest point. The heel of this pipe has a small projection or spur. The bowl is long (41 mm) and conical-shaped with a maximum diameter of 25 mm. The exterior surface of this pipe is smoothed, and though it is eroded, it does not appear to have been burnished. The bowl is decorated with two horizontal zones of incised Vs and inverted Vs. These incised designs are stacked in groups of three to five. One horizontal, incised line divides the two zones of decoration.

Portions of 32 pipe bowls are present. Eighteen of these were complete enough to determine the shape of the bowl. The most common bowl form was cylindrical with a plain rim (n=9), followed by bulbous with a plain rim (n=5). Two bowls were cylindrical with flaring rims and one was cylindrical with a square rim. One complete pipe bowl was bulbous with a flaring rim and is similar in profile to a pottery jar with an everted rim (Figure 19j). The bowl is 32 mm long and has a diameter of 26 mm at the shoulder and 24 mm at the rim. The bowls of two small, tubular pipes are present. These bowls were formed by simply enlarging the hole in the pipe stem. Another pipe bowl appears to be part of a large, thick cigar pipe. The last pipe bowl is part of a tubular pipe with a modeled human face (Figure 19d). The nose is modeled and the eyes, nostrils, and mouth are indicated by punctations. The eyes are encircled by an incised line with two incised lines radiating from beneath the eyes. This decoration is similar to “weeping eye” motifs common throughout the Southeast. The stem of this pipe has been ground and the

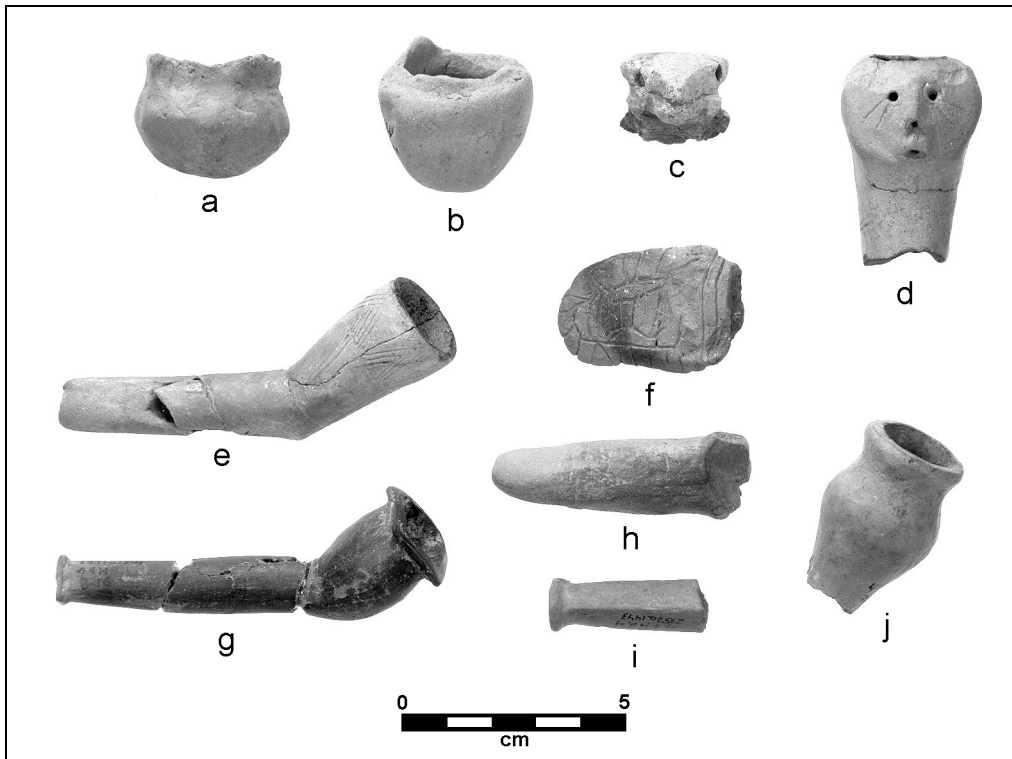


Figure 19. Clay artifacts from the Philpott site: miniature vessels (*a–b*); bird effigy head (*c*); pipe with human face (*d*); complete pipes from Burial B (*e*) and Burial 16 (*g*); incised (*f*) and plain (*h*) ladle handles; pipe stem with triangular cross-section and thickened, round bit (*i*); and pipe bowl with pottery-jar profile (*j*).

opening enlarged. It appears that the stem broke close to the bowl and the remaining stem was modified for use with a reed stem.

Fifty pipe stem fragments are present in the assemblage. Of these, 32 fragments have intact bits. Fifteen stems are round in cross-section and taper to a plain bit. Eleven round stems taper to bits that are embellished: four have flared bits, three have bits with square flanges, three have thickened round bits, and one has a thinned bit. Two other round pipe stems are curved, and one of these terminates in a thickened round bit. Four pipe stems have cross-sections that are not round. One stem is triangular in cross-section and ends in a thickened, round bit (Figure 19*i*); another is square in cross-section with a thickened square bit; the third stem is rectangular in cross-section and tapers to a plain bit; and the final stem is a flattened oval that also tapers to a plain bit. In addition to these specimens, 18 pipe stems lack bits. Sixteen of these are round in cross-section, one is square in cross-section, and the final stem is oval.

Ten pipe fragments in the collection are from the “elbow” region of the pipe. Eight of these are too fragmentary to reveal much about the pipe, except that the bowls and stems were rounded. The other two fragments are more complete. The first one is an unusual form, in that the elbow is emphasized by a triangular projection. The other more complete fragment has a flattened heel.

Based on the characteristics of pipe fragments, most pipes were made from a fine-textured paste that is smooth to the touch (n=67), while just under one-third (n=25) were made from a rough, sandy paste. About two-thirds of the pipes have plain, smoothed exteriors (n=63), while just under one-third (n=29) were burnished. The exterior surface of one pipe stem was brushed.

### **Miniature Vessels**

Portions of six miniature pottery vessels were found at the Philpott site (Figure 19a–b). All of these are pinch pots. Five were made in the form of small jars with restricted necks and one appears to have a carinated bowl form. Three of the miniature jars have plain exteriors. Two have shoulder diameters of 34 mm. One of these is complete and is 28 mm tall, while the other one is missing most of its neck and rim. The third plain miniature jar is larger than the other two. This vessel is incomplete, but its shoulder diameter is at least 50 mm. Another miniature jar has a brushed exterior. This jar is 50 mm tall and at least 50 mm in diameter at its shoulder. The last miniature jar is represented by only a fragment of its neck. This vessel has groups of three incised diagonal lines encircling its neck, but otherwise the exterior surface appears to have been plain. The miniature cazuela bowl is represented by a fragment of its shoulder and rim. This sherd has shallow notches along the top of the rim, a U-shaped zone of punctations on the upper part of the rim, and a perforation just below the lip. The rim is 24 mm tall.

### **Ceramic Ladles**

No complete ladles were recovered from the site, but six ladle handles and portions of four ladle bowls were recovered (Figure 19f, h). Four of the handles are plain and have round cross-sections. These handles taper away from the bowl. Two of the handles are flattened and decorated with incised designs. All four bowls are plain and appear to have been wide and shallow.

### **Ceramic Disks**

Twelve pottery disks were recovered from the Philpott site. Eleven of these disks were made from Dan River series potsherds tempered with a mixture of sand and quartz or just sand. The other pottery disk was made from a potsherd with mussel-shell temper. The outer edges of six of these disks are chipped and the other six have ground edges. Five of the disks are less than 40 mm in diameter, four are between 40 and 60 mm in diameter, and three are larger than 60 mm in diameter. The largest disk is broken, but may exceed 100 mm in diameter. None of these disks appear to have had central perforations.

## **Other Ground Potsherds**

Two other artifacts from the site are potsherds with ground edges. One of these is a small teardrop-shaped piece of a Dan River Net Impressed sherd that has had its edges squared-off and ground. The other object is also teardrop-shaped, but has one broken side. Two sides of this object have been ground at an oblique angle. The third edge of this specimen is broken. The potsherd from which this artifact is made is tempered with fine sand.

## **Modeled Clay and Pottery Coils**

A fragment of a modeled zoomorphic figure was recovered from the site. This object may have been an adornment on the rim of a ceramic vessel. It appears to be the head and neck of a bird, possibly an owl (Figure 19c).

Finally, nine pottery coil fragments were recovered from the site. One modeled clay object has a conical shape and is decorated with parallel incised lines along its length. This object is a fragment of a larger, unidentified artifact. The collection also includes five amorphous pieces of modeled clay, none of which appear to have been daub.

## **CHIPPED-STONE ARTIFACTS**

The Philpott site collection contains 6,865 small chipped-stone artifacts and 23 large chipped-stone tools. Almost 90% of the small chipped-stone artifacts are unmodified flakes (n=6,145) or cores (n=84) that represent byproducts of stone-tool manufacture. The remainder consist of projectile points (n=413), bifaces (n=66), preforms (n=20), drills (n=7), perforators (n=6), scrapers (n=3), and worked flakes (n=121) (Tables 3 and 4). Large chipped-stone artifacts include hoes (n=12), celt blanks (n=4), disks (n=3), and unidentifiable fragments (n=4) (Table 5).

Most of these artifacts are made of vein quartz or metavolcanic rock (primarily aphyric rhyolite). Quartz probably was available locally, although no specific sources have been identified, and rhyolite was available to the south in the central Piedmont of North Carolina, including the Uwharrie Mountains where numerous quarries have been mapped (Daniel and Butler 1994). Other rock types used by flintknappers at the site include cherts and chalcedonies from the Ridge-and-Valley physiographic province just west of the Blue Ridge, and locally derived quartzite and jasper.

## **Projectile Points**

Four hundred and thirteen whole or partial projectile points were recovered from the Philpott site (Table 4). Over two-thirds of these are small triangular arrow points

Table 3. Distribution of small chipped-stone artifacts from the Philpott site.

Context	Projectile				Drill	Perfo- rator	Worked			Total
	Point	Preform	Biface	Core			Scraper	Flake	Flake	
TP-1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
TP-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TP-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
TP-?	19	1	1	2	2	-	-	3	10	38
TP-A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
TP-C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	26
TP-E	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Feature 7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	12
Feature 9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	189	191
Palisade Ditch 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	34
Palisade Ditch 2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	115	120
Burial 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	21
Burial 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Burial 4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Burial 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Burial 6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	24	28
Burial 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
Burial 8	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	17	21
Burial 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Burial 10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	13
Burial 14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	24	26
Burial 16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4
Burial 18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12
Burial ?	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Burial B	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	32
General Excavation	253	10	43	56	3	4	3	81	3,212	3,665
Surface	107	-	9	20	2	2	-	13	2,187	2,340
Unknown	20	8	10	-	-	-	-	5	160	203
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>6,865</b>

associated with the Dan River phase and contact-period occupations; the remainder are earlier Woodland and Archaic types and reflect site occupations as early as about 8,000 B.C. Most of these artifacts were made from metavolcanic rhyolite (Daniel and Butler 1994) or vein quartz. In fact, the high frequency of quartz indicates that this lithic resource was locally available. Other rock types include quartz crystal, quartzite, chert, jasper, and chalcedony. Very few projectile points are associated with feature contexts.

*Early Archaic Types.* Three projectile points made of rhyolite, chert, and quartz were classified as Palmer Corner-Notched (Figure 20a). Two of the specimens came from general excavations; the third was found in Burial 10. The one specimen with an unbroken tip is 30 mm long. Coe (1964:67) describes this type as having "a small corner-



Table 4. Distribution of projectile points from the Philpott site.

Projectile Point Type	Bu. 6	Bu. 8	Bu. 10	Bu. 18	Bu. B	Bu. ?	TP-1
Palmer Corner-Notched	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kirk Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanly Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow Mountain I Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow Mountain II Stemmed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Guilford Lanceolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Lanceolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notched Points (Archaic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stemmed Points (Archaic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragments (Archaic)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Yadkin Large Triangular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yadkin "eared variety"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jack's Reef Corner Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Appalachian Pentagonal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Randolph Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraway Triangular	2	2	1	-	1	1	-
Fragments (Woodland)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 4 continued.

Projectile Point Type	Fea. 7	TP-?	Gen. Excav.	Surface	Unknown.	Total
Palmer Corner-Notched	-	-	2	-	-	3
Kirk Corner-Notched	-	-	3	-	-	3
Stanly Stemmed	-	-	1	-	-	1
Morrow Mountain I Stemmed	-	-	1	-	-	1
Morrow Mountain II Stemmed	-	-	9	-	-	10
Guilford Lanceolate	-	-	2	1	-	3
Halifax Side-Notched	-	-	1	-	-	1
Small Lanceolate	-	-	1	-	-	1
Notched Points (Archaic)	-	-	2	3	-	5
Stemmed Points (Archaic)	-	3	12	1	1	17
Fragments (Archaic)	1	-	27	8	11	48
Yadkin Large Triangular	-	1	8	-	4	13
Yadkin "eared variety"	-	-	1	-	1	2
Jack's Reef Corner Notched	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Appalachian Pentagonal	-	1	4	-	-	6
Randolph Stemmed	-	-	3	-	1	4
Caraway Triangular	-	14	166	92 <sup>1</sup>	-	279
Fragments (Woodland)	-	-	10	2	2	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>413</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes surface and unprovenienced finds.

Table 5. Distribution of large chipped-stone and ground-stone artifacts from the Philpott site.

Context	TP-3	Burial 8	General Excavation	Surface	Unknown	Total
<b>Large Chipped Stone</b>						
Hoe	-	-	10	-	2	12
Celt Blank	-	-	3	-	1	4
Chipped Disk	-	-	2	-	1	3
Miscellaneous	-	-	3	1	-	4
<b>Ground Stone</b>						
Celt	-	-	2	-	2	4
Hammerstone	1	1	2	-	-	4
Pitted Cobble	-	-	2	-	-	2
Perforated Disk	-	-	4	-	1	5
Pipe and Pipe Blank	-	-	-	-	3	3
Notched Cobble	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>42</b>

notched blade with a straight, ground base and pronounced serrations." The Palmer Corner-Notched type dates to the Early Archaic period (ca. 8,000 B.C.), and represents a transitional form from the Hardaway Side-Notched type to the Kirk Corner-Notched type.

Three Kirk Corner-Notched points were recovered from general excavations (Figure 20*b*). All three specimens are made of rhyolite, and all are broken. This projectile point type is defined by Coe (1964:69) as having "a large triangular blade with a straight base, corner-notches, and serrated edges." This is a predominant type of the Early Archaic period (ca. 8,000–6,000 B.C.).

*Middle Archaic Types.* One Stanly Stemmed projectile point with a broken tip was recovered from general excavations (Figure 20*c*). It is made of metavolcanic rock, and it measures 34 mm long, 25 mm wide at the shoulder, 15 mm wide at the base, and 8 mm thick. According to Coe (1964:35), this projectile point type is characterized by a broad, triangular blade and a small, squared stem with an indented base (Coe 1964:35). This description accurately describes the Philpott specimen. Stanly Stemmed points date to the early Middle Archaic period (ca. 6,000–5,500 B.C.) and have been recovered in stratified contexts at the Icehouse Bottom, Howard, and Calloway Island sites in southeast Tennessee (Chapman 1977, 1979), and at the Doerschuk site in piedmont North Carolina (Coe 1964).

A single Morrow Mountain I Stemmed projectile point was found while digging square 99N99W (Figure 20*d*). It was finely flaked from a broad, thin rhyolite flake, and it measures 56 mm long, 39 mm wide, and 5 mm thick. Coe (1964:37) defines this type as having "a small triangular blade with a short pointed base." The blade usually is broad relative to the length. Morrow Mountain I points have been recovered in stratified,

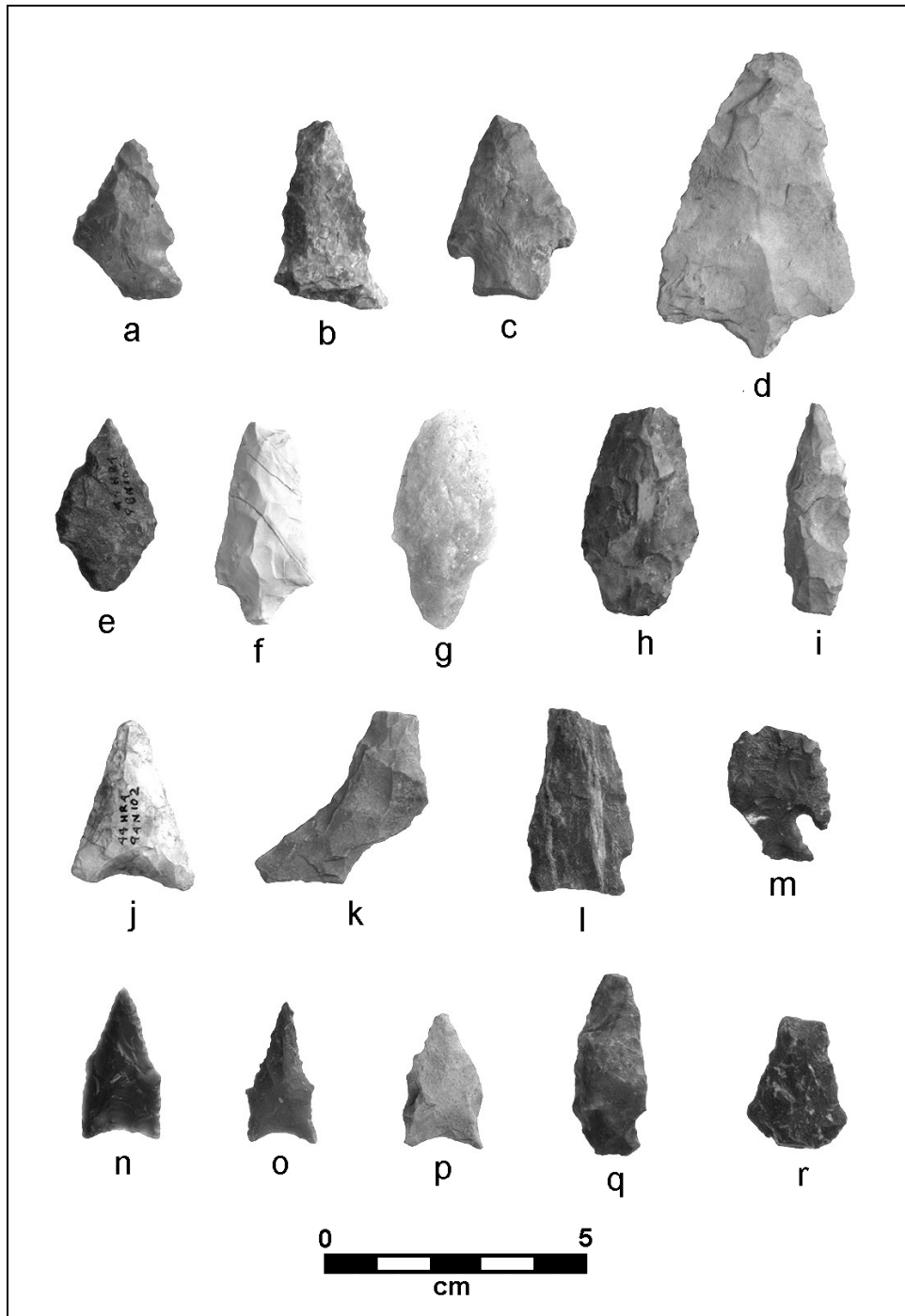


Figure 20. Archaic and Woodland projectile points from the Philpott site: Palmer Corner-Notched (*a*); Kirk Corner-Notched (*b*); Stanly Stemmed (*c*); Morrow Mountain I Stemmed (*d*); Morrow Mountain II Stemmed (*e-h*); small lanceolate (*i*); Yadkin Large Triangular (*j-k*); Yadkin Large Triangular, eared variety (*l*); Jack's Reef Corner-Notched (*m*); South Appalachian Pentagonal (*n-p*); and Randolph Stemmed (*q-r*).

Middle Archaic (ca. 5,500–5,000 B.C.) contexts at the Doerschuk site in piedmont North Carolina (Coe 1964), and at the Icehouse Bottom and Howard sites in southeast Tennessee (Chapman 1977, 1979).

Ten projectile points were classified as Morrow Mountain II Stemmed (Figure 20e–h). One of these came from Burial 18 and was made of chert; the remainder were recovered from general excavations and were made of metavolcanic rock (n=4), vein quartz (n=3), and quartzite (n=2). Three specimens are not broken and measure 32–53 mm long, 19–23 mm wide, and 6–10 mm thick. The Morrow Mountain II Stemmed type is defined by a long, narrow blade and a tapered stem (Coe 1964:37). This projectile point type is associated with the Middle Archaic period (ca. 5,500–5,000 B.C.) and has been recovered in stratified context at the Doerschuk site in piedmont North Carolina (Coe 1964), and at the Icehouse Bottom and Howard sites in southeast Tennessee (Chapman 1977, 1979).

Three projectile points were classified as Guilford Lanceolate. All are made of vein quartz and are broken. Two of the specimens came from general excavations, and the other was found on the surface. The Guilford Lanceolate projectile point type is characterized by "a long, slender, but thick blade with straight, rounded, or concave base" (Coe 1964:43). Based upon his excavations at the Doerschuk and Gaston sites in North Carolina, Coe (1964:44, 118) has suggested that this type dates from about 5,000–4,000 B.C.

A single Halifax Side-Notched projectile point, made of vein quartz, was found while digging square 98N97W. It is not broken and measures 57 mm long, 21 mm wide, and 10 mm thick. Coe (1964:108) defines the Halifax type as having a "slender blade with slightly restricted base. Shallow side-notches. Base and side-notches were usually ground. The material most frequently used was vein quartz." The Philpott specimen fits this description exactly. The stratigraphic position of Halifax materials between Guilford and Late Archaic Savannah River strata at the Gaston site indicate a late Middle Archaic temporal association (Coe 1964:118).

*Probable Archaic Points.* One unbroken projectile point from general excavations closely resembles the Guilford type in shape; however, it is much too small, measuring 40 mm long, 13 mm wide, and 5 mm thick (Figure 20i). It is made of metavolcanic rock. Similar projectile points have been found at several other sites in Henry County and have been classified generally as "small lanceolate" (Davis et al. 1997a, 1997b, 1997c, 1997d, 1997e, 1998). Although the chronological placement of these points is not known, they more closely resemble Archaic points than Woodland points.

Seventy-three other projectile points and point fragments were found that likely also date to the Archaic period. Five of these are corner-notched points that may be variants of the Palmer Corner-Notched or Kirk Corner-Notched types; however, they do not conform well to either of these types. These specimens are made of chert (n=2), vein quartz (n=2), and metavolcanic rock. Two came from general excavations, and the other three came from the surface.

Seventeen points have squared, rounded, or tapered stems, and probably date to the Middle Archaic period; however, they also do not conform well to established

Archaic point types such as Kirk Stemmed, Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain I and II Stemmed, Savannah River Stemmed, or Otarre Stemmed. These specimens were recovered from general excavations (n=12), the surface (n=1), and unidentified contexts (n=4), and are made of metavolcanic rock (n=6), vein quartz (n=6), chalcedony (n=3), and chert (n=2).

Finally, 51 fragments were recovered that likely come from Archaic projectile points. Over half of these (n=29) are made of quartz; the remainder are made of rhyolite (n=8), chalcedony (n=6), jasper (n=4), quartzite (n=2), and chert (n=2). These specimens came from general excavations (n=27), the surface (n=8), Feature 7 (n=1), and unknown contexts (n=12).

*Early and Middle Woodland Types.* Thirteen Yadkin Large Triangular points were recovered from general excavations (n=8) and unknown contexts (n=5) (Figure 20j–k). Ten are made of quartz and the rest are made of metavolcanic rock. Coe (1964:11) describes this type as “a large, well-made, triangular point with slightly concave base and sides.” Another point from TP-107 has concave sides and a deeply concave base. Two other projectile points, from general excavations and an unknown context, conform to Coe’s (1964:49) “eared variety” of the Yadkin Large Triangular type (Figure 20l). Both specimens have a triangular shape but near the convex base there are shallow side-notches. One is made of rhyolite; the other is made of quartz. This point is about 44 mm long, 24 mm wide, and 5 mm thick. Yadkin Large Triangular points are associated with the Early and Middle Woodland periods in Piedmont North Carolina and southern Virginia.

*Late Prehistoric Types.* Four projectile point types were represented in the Philpott collection that probably date to the Late Prehistoric period (after A.D. 1000): Jack’s Reef Corner-Notched, South Appalachian Pentagonal, Randolph Stemmed, and Caraway Triangular. A single specimen was classified as Jack’s Reef Corner-Notched, a notched arrow point type that occurs during the late Middle Woodland period in New York (Ritchie 1961:26) (Figure 20m). A few such points have been found at most Dan River phase sites excavated in Henry County, which suggests a possible late prehistoric cultural association. The broken specimen from Philpott came from TP-1, and it has deep corner notches and is well made.

Six projectile points were classified as South Appalachian Pentagonal (Figure 20n–p). Three are made from chert, one is made of chalcedony, and two are made of rhyolite. One of the rhyolite specimens is much larger than the others and may be a heavily reworked, Archaic stemmed point. Keel (1976:133) defines this type as “a small pentagonal point with a straight base made of chert,” and suggests that it may have a Connestee phase association in western North Carolina. The presence of similar points on Late Woodland and Early Mississippian sites in nearby southeast Tennessee suggest a somewhat broader cultural and temporal association (see Kimball 1985:60). Three of the Philpott specimens are very similar in size (25–28 mm long, 13–16 mm wide, and 4–6 mm thick) and shape, and have slightly concave bases. South Appalachian Pentagonal points were recovered from general excavations (n=4), TP-1 (n=1), and an unidentified feature (n=1).

Four projectile points were classified as Randolph Stemmed (Figure 20*q-r*). According to Coe (1964:50), this type of arrow point resembles a crude, miniature version of the Morrow Mountain II Stemmed type. Randolph Stemmed points are narrow, thick, and have a roughly tapered stem. These specimens are made of rhyolite (n=3) and chalcedony (n=1), and were recovered from general excavations (n=3) and an unknown context (n=1). Coe considered this type to be associated with the historic period; however, they mostly occur at sites that lack evidence of European contact.

Two hundred and seventy-nine small triangular arrow points were recovered (Figure 21). All are generally referable to the Caraway Triangular type (Coe 1964:49). This type is a small, straight-sided or slightly incurvate-sided, isosceles-triangular point with a straight or slightly incurvate base. Over 80% were made of either vein quartz (n=132) or rhyolite (n=100); the remainder were made of chalcedony (n=17), chert (n=15), quartzite (n=7), quartz crystal (n=4), or jasper (n=4). About one-third (n=92) are unbroken. Detailed descriptions of these points are provided in Appendix 6.

Caraway Triangular points from the Philpott site ranged in length from 12 mm to 38.1 mm (mean=23.5 mm, s.d.=4.73, n=117). Widths were between 9.7 mm and 25.9 mm with a mean of 16.7 mm (s.d.=2.86, n=197). Thickness values ranged from 2.4 mm to 10.5 mm, with a mean of 5.0 mm (s.d.=1.32, n=229). Only a few of the specimens were recovered from feature contexts. Most came from general excavations, the surface, or unprovenienced contexts (grouped with surface finds in Table 3 and Appendix 6). Eight points exhibited old, patinated flake surfaces one or both sides, indicating that they were made from Archaic flakes. Caraway Triangular arrow points are associated with the late prehistoric Dan River and contact-period components at the site.

Fifteen fragments of triangular projectile points also were found. Most of these likely are pieces of Caraway Triangular points; however, they cannot be positively identified as such. Seven are quartz, five are rhyolite, two are chert, and one is chalcedony.

### **Other Small Chipped-Stone Artifacts**

*Preforms.* Twenty projectile point preforms were collected from the Philpott site. All but one of these are triangular bifaces that appear to represent unfinished Woodland triangular arrow points. The other specimen is a large, patinated triangular biface that probably dates to the Archaic period. The Woodland preforms are made of quartz (n=12), metavolcanic rock (n=4), quartzite (n=2), chert (n=1), and chalcedony (n=1). They are slightly larger (mean length=33.2 mm, s.d.=4.96 mm, n=17) than the Caraway Triangular points at the site, and they are substantially thicker (mean=9.9 mm, s.d.=1.89 mm, n=20). Preforms are individually described in Appendix 6.

*Bifaces.* Sixty-six bifaces and biface fragments were recovered from the Philpott site. A biface is defined as a blank or piece of knappable stone that exhibits flake-removal scars on both surfaces. The majority of these specimens represent unfinished bifacial tools, such as projectile points, in various stages of manufacture. Almost 60% (n=39) were made of vein quartz; the remainder were made of a variety of materials,

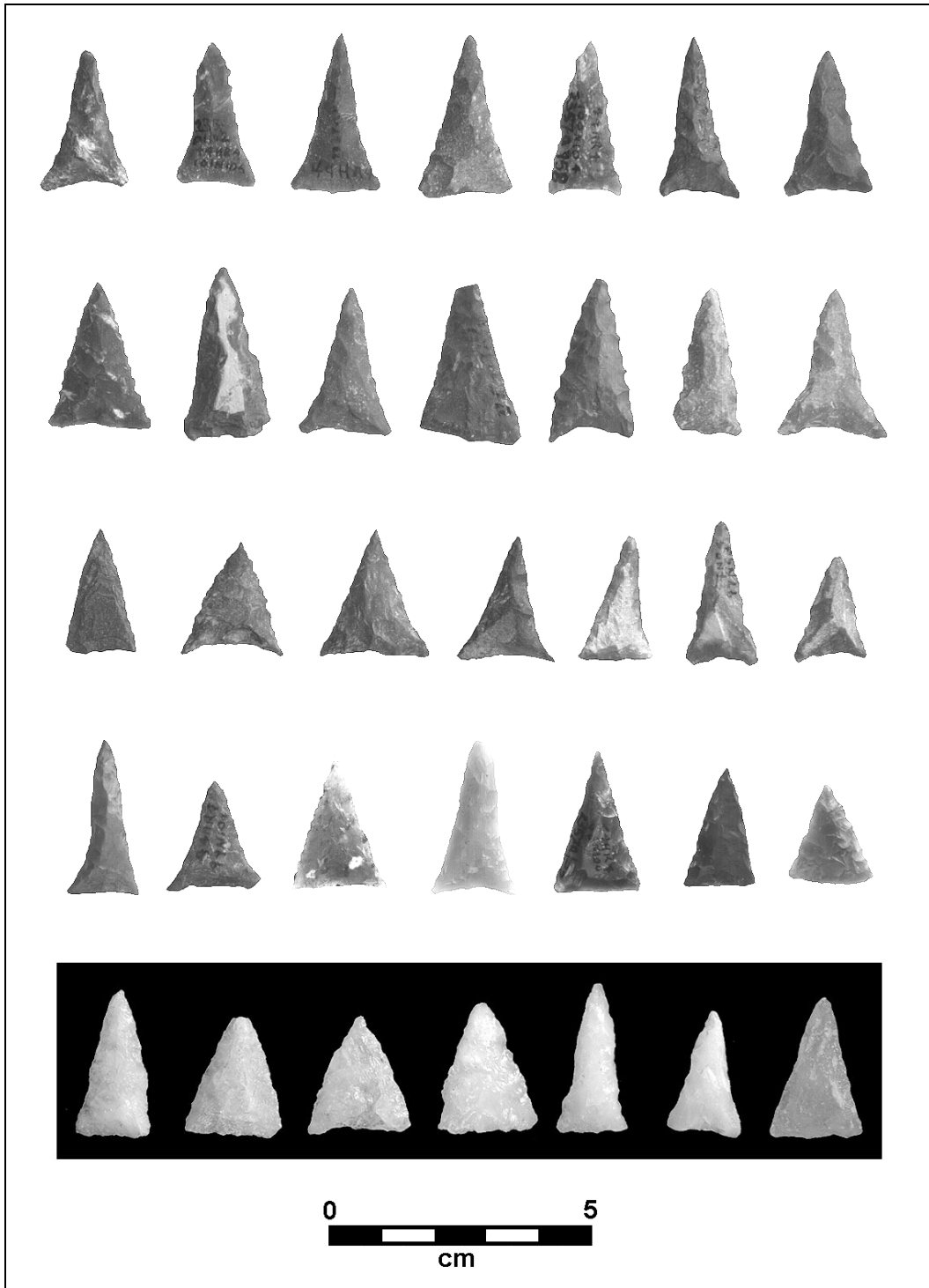


Figure 21. Caraway Triangular projectile points from the Philpott site: rhyolite points (*top three rows*); jasper, chalcedony, and chert points (*fourth row*); and quartz points (*bottom row*).

including rhyolite (n=9), chalcedony (n=6), chert (n=5), quartzite (n=4), and an unidentified metavolcanic rock (n=3). Only three of these specimens are associated with specific features.

*Cores.* Eighty-four chipped-stone artifacts were classified as cores. Only six of these can be associated with specific archaeological features. Cores are masses of knappable stone from which one or more flakes have been detached, and they represent the parent material used to make chipped-stone tools. All but 11 specimens were made of vein quartz; the others were made of chalcedony (n=4), chert (n=2), quartzite (n=2), jasper, quartz crystal, and metavolcanic rock. The predominant usage of quartz, reflected by the cores, bifaces, projectile points, and debitage, indicates that this raw material was available locally.

*Drills.* Seven chipped-stone drills were recovered. Six of these are small triangular arrow points that have been reworked to a long, slender point and exhibit crushing along the distal edges. Four of these are made of quartz, one is made of rhyolite, and one is made of chalcedony. The other drill is a long, slender, rhyolite flake that is triangular in cross-section and exhibits extensive edge damage along the distal and lateral margins. All of these tools probably were hafted.

*Perforators.* Six chipped-stone artifacts were classified as perforators. Perforators appear to be hand-held equivalents of drills and likely were used to create holes in soft materials such as hides or wood. Four of the specimens are quartz flakes or bifaces that have a prominent, bifacially worked projection with a sharp point. Another perforator is an elongate, rhyolite flake that has a bifacial point at one end. The final specimen appears to be a piece of a large, chert, triangular arrow point that was reworked at one end to create a perforating tool.

*Scrapers.* Only three scrapers were found. Two of these are made of quartz; the other is made of chert. One of the quartz specimens is a blocky piece that exhibits steep, regular retouch at opposing ends. The other quartz scraper is a broad, thick flake that has been steeply and finely retouched along the entire distal edge. The chert specimen is a relatively small, curved flake that was steeply retouched along the narrow, distal edge and also retouched into a graver at the proximal end.

*Worked Flakes.* One hundred and twenty-one stone flakes from the Philpott site exhibit edges that have been retouched or damaged from use. Many of these artifacts probably represent expedient cutting tools.

*Flakes.* Six thousand one hundred and forty-five unmodified flakes were recovered from almost all contexts at the Philpott site. These artifacts represent byproducts of stone-tool manufacture and not finished tools. Most of these artifacts are associated with the Dan River phase village, and they reflect the importance of tool production, refurbishing, and use at the site.



## Large Chipped-Stone Artifacts

*Hoes.* Two complete chipped-stone hoes and 10 hoe fragments were recovered (Figure 22a–d). These hoes are similar in morphology, material, and size to hoes found at other Dan River phase sites along the Smith River (Davis et al. 1997a, 1997b, 1997c). One is rectangular and the rest have a triangular shape. Seven are made of a light, coarse-grained metamorphic rock; the others are made of a dark, fine-grained metamorphic rock. They range from about 70 mm to 100 mm in width at the bit end, and taper to a poll end that is only about 40 mm wide. All are 20 mm to 40 mm thick, and most are slightly curved, suggesting that they were made from boulder spalls. A majority of the hoe bits in the sample show extensive soil polish along the dorsal surface but very little polish on the ventral surface. Ten chipped hoes were recovered from general excavations and two are unprovenienced.

*Celt Blanks.* Four large chipped-stone artifacts were found that appear to represent unfinished celts (Figure 22e–f). All are made of dark, fine-grained, metamorphic stone and have been roughly chipped into a rectangular or triangular shape. Three of the specimens are partially chipped river cobbles, while the other has been completely shaped by chipping. They range from 105 mm to 172 mm in length and 53 mm to 78 mm in width. None has a finished bit. Three of these artifacts came from general excavations and the other is unprovenienced.

*Disks.* Two chipped disks were recovered from general excavations, and a third disk was obtained from an unknown context. All are flat, water-worn cobbles of metamorphic stone that have been chipped along their margins to form roughly circular disks. They are about 60 mm in diameter and vary from 10–20 mm in thickness. The function of these artifacts is not known.

*Miscellaneous Large Chipped Stone.* Four large, crudely chipped pieces of metamorphic stone were recovered from general excavations and the surface. They likely represent unfinished hoe fragments or large choppers.

## GROUND-STONE ARTIFACTS

Nineteen ground-stone artifacts were recovered from the Philpott site and include four celts, four hammerstones, two pitted cobbles, five perforated disks, two pipes, a pipe blank, and a notched pebble (Table 5). A majority of these are made of various types of metamorphic rock, such as soapstone and greenstone, that probably were not available locally; however, specific source areas are not known.

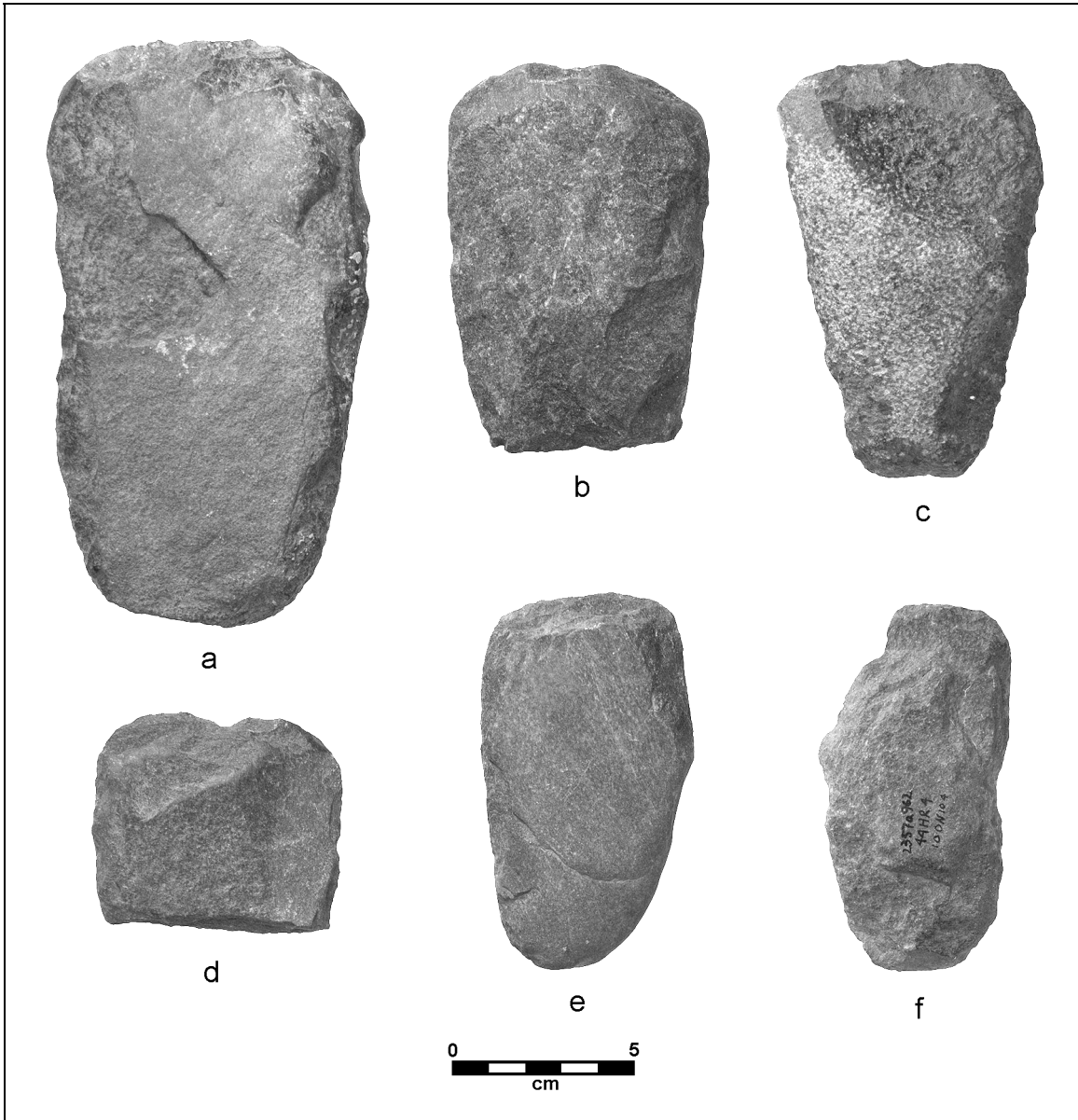


Figure 22. Large chipped-stone hoes (*a-d*) and celt blanks (*e-f*) from the Philpott site.

### Celts

One whole celt and three celt fragments were recovered from general excavations and unknown contexts (Figure 23*a-c*). All are made of greenstone. The whole celt is small, has a roughly rectangular shape, and is heavily worn with a blunted bit. It measures 100 mm long, 56 mm wide, and 21 mm thick. Two of the other celts are bit fragments with relatively sharp edges. The last specimen is a proximal-end fragment of a celt with a pointed poll. All of the celts were uniformly ground and polished.

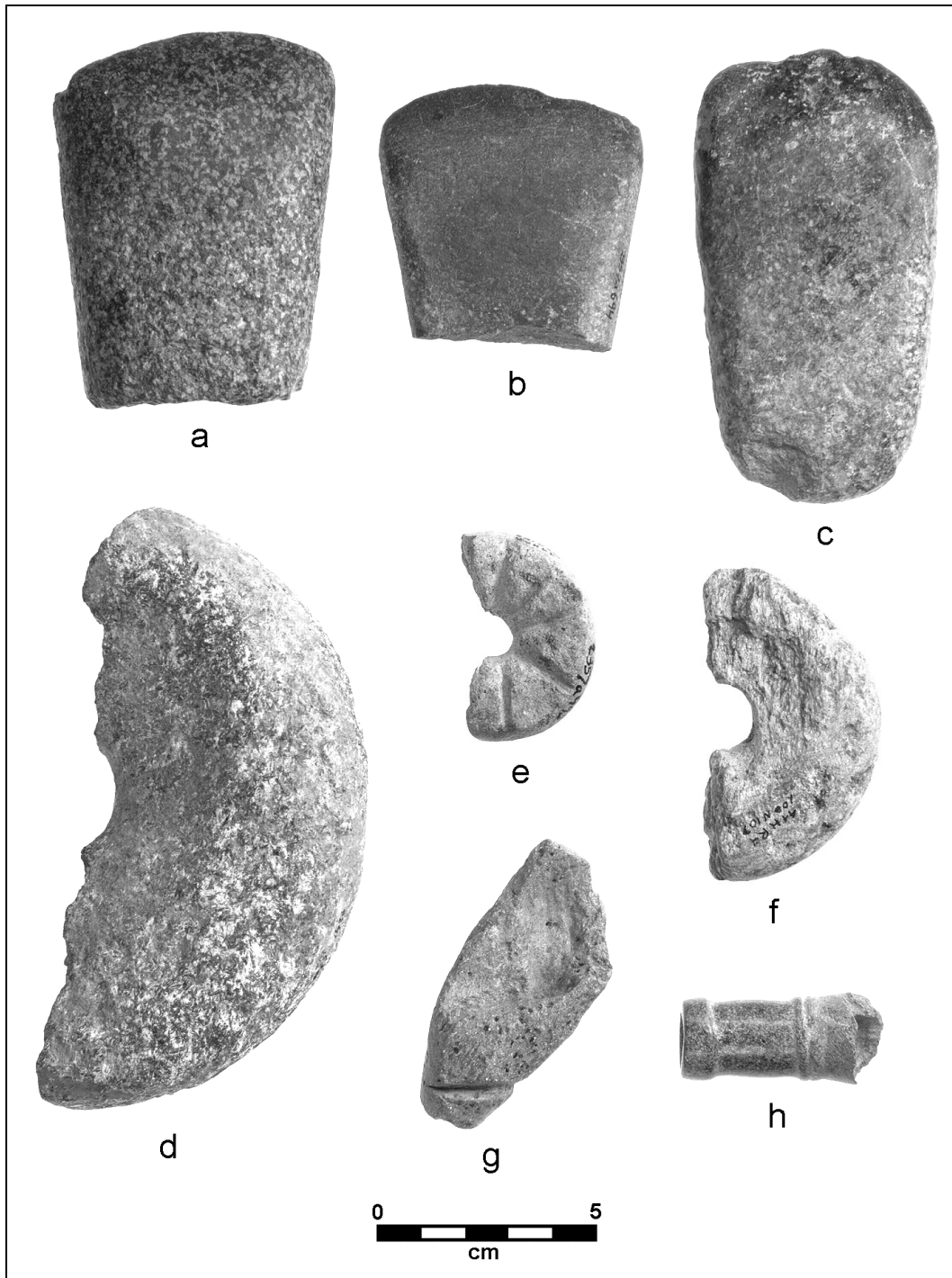


Figure 23. Ground-stone artifacts from the Philpott site: celts (*a-c*); large perforated disk (*d*); perforated soapstone disks (*e-f*); and pipe fragments (*g-h*).

## **Hammerstones**

Four partial or complete hammerstones are present in the collection. All likely represent flintknapping tools. A small (91 g) water-worn cobble of quartz or quartzite was recovered from TP-3. It has been battered and abraded around the circumference and appears to have been used as a hand-held percussor. A larger (258 g) water-worn cobble of either quartz or quartzite was found in square 99N107W. A narrow band around the outer edge has been heavily abraded from use. The remaining two hammerstones are broken quartz cobbles with battered exterior surfaces. One of these was found in square 97N94W; the other specimen came from Burial 8.

## **Pitted Cobbles**

Two pitted cobbles were recovered from general excavations. One of these is a tabular piece of gneiss with shallow depressions that are 20–25 mm in diameter on opposing surfaces. The other specimen is a large water-worn cobble of dark, fine-grained metamorphic rock with a similar-sized depression on one surface. Although these artifacts commonly are called “nutting stones,” they likely were used primarily by flintknappers as anvils in bipolar lithic reduction.

## **Perforated Disks**

Four soapstone disk fragments were recovered from general excavations (Figure 23*e–f*). All are from disks that have central perforations and are bi-concave in cross section. The smallest specimen is 50 mm in diameter and the largest has a diameter of 100 mm. One of the disks has deeply incised lines that radiate outward from the center hole. The function of this artifact type is unclear; however, they commonly occur at Dan River phase sites along the Smith and Mayo rivers and appear to have been manufactured at the Dallas Hylton site (Davis et al. 1998).

A much larger, perforated stone disk was recovered from an unknown context (Figure 23*d*). It is similar in shape to the soapstone disks but is made of granite. The outside diameter is 140 mm, the central perforation is about 25 mm in diameter, and it is 30–35 mm thick at the outer edge. This artifact is similar to stone disks that have been found elsewhere in the Southeast and interpreted as chunkey stones [see Hudson (1976:421–425) for a description of the chunkey game].

## **Pipes and Pipe Blank**

Two unprovenienced stone pipe fragments are in the Philpott collection. One of these is the round stem of an elbow pipe and is made of dark gray soapstone (Figure 23*h*). It has a raised flange at the bit end and another raised ring (with a groove) around the stem at the base of the bowl. The other pipe fragment is made of coarse-grained, pink

soapstone and is from a cone-shaped pipe with the bowl at the large end of the cone and the stem hole on the side of the cone. The base of the pipe has a shallow concavity. This pipe is 65 mm high, 30–35 mm in diameter at the bowl rim, and 15 mm in diameter at the base. Similar pipes, though rare, have been found at other sites in the Dan River drainage. Finally, the bowl section of an unfinished pipe, also made of coarse-grained, pink soapstone, was found at the site. Although the bowl has not been drilled and the stem is missing, it appears to represent an elbow pipe form (Figure 23g).

### **Notched Cobble**

A fragment of an unfinished atlatl weight or net sinker was recovered from an unknown context. It has a curved shape, similar to a Stanly type atlatl weight (see Coe 1964:81), and is broken at both ends. This water-worn cobble has chipped notches at opposing sides but no evidence of drilling. Notched cobbles also are commonly interpreted as netsinkers or net weights used in fishing (Chapman 1985:49–50), and that interpretation seems most plausible for this specimen.

## **BONE ARTIFACTS**

The extensive use of animal bone to create a variety of tools and ornaments is a distinctive characteristic of Dan River material culture, and bone-working is well represented in the artifact collection from the Philpott site. Two hundred and thirty-nine pieces of worked animal bone were identified in the collection. Just over half (n=128) of these are whole or broken tools and ornaments; the remainder (n=111) represent tool-manufacturing debris. This assemblage contains a wide variety of artifact types, including awls, gouges, fish hooks, beamers, flakers, projectile points, cups, beads, and pins. Most of the pieces interpreted as boneworking debris reflect the manufacture of fish hooks and beads. Although the bones of several different species were used to make tools and ornaments, most are white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) or wild turkey (*Meleagris gallapavo*). Other species identified in the collection include black bear (*Ursus americanus*), beaver *Castor canadensis*, rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and turtle. Bone artifacts were found in 11 features; however, almost 88% came from general excavations or unknown contexts (Table 6).

### **Awls**

Almost half of all bone artifacts (excluding manufacturing debris) were classified as awls (Figure 24). All of these tools are characterized by an elongate shape and have a sharp, sturdy point at one end that was created by grinding and polishing. Awls are interpreted as hideworking tools. Two major classes of awls are represented. The first class consists of whole bone elements that were ground to a point at one end. Most common among these are the ulnae of deer (n=5), raccoon (n=1), and bear (n=1) that have

Table 6. Distribution of worked-bone artifacts from the Philpott site.

Description	TP-2	TP-B	TP-E	Palisade Ditch 1	Burial 1	Burial 2	Burial 3
Awls							
Bear Ulna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer (?) Long-Bone	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Metacarpal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Ulna	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raccoon (?) Ulna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey (?) Long-Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey Tarsometatarsus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gouges							
Deer Ulna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer (?) Long Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beamers							
Deer Metatarsal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Projectile Points							
Deer 3rd Phalanx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Antler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Hooks							
Deer Ulna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Phalanx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Hook Manufacturing Debris							
Deer Ulna	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Phalanx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Long Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey Long Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unknown Bone	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cup Fragments							
Turtle Carapace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beads							
Drilled Bear Molar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mammal Long Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rabbit Innominate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey (?) Long Bone	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Turkey Radius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey Wing Phalanx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown Long Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6 continued.

Description	TP-2	TP-B	TP-E	Palisade Ditch 1	Burial 1	Burial 2	Burial 3
Bead-Making Debris							
Rabbit Humerus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey Long Bone	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Turkey Radius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pins							
Deer Coastal Rib (?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large Bird Ulna (not turkey)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engraved Bone							
Unknown Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flute							
Turkey (?) Long Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flakers							
Deer Antler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Socketed Tool Handle							
Deer Antler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worked Deer Antler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worked Bone (Cut)							
Deer Ulna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey Long Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turtle Plastron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worked (Ground)							
Beaver Incisor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey Long Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 6 continued.

Description	Burial 6	Burial 7	Burial 10	Burial 18	General Excavation	Unknown	Total
Awls							
Bear Ulna	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Deer (?) Long-Bone	-	-	1	-	19	3	25
Deer Metacarpal	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Deer Ulna	-	-	-	-	3	1	5
Raccoon (?) Ulna	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Turkey (?) Long-Bone	-	-	-	-	11	2	13
Turkey Tarsometatarsus	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Unknown Bone	-	1	-	-	8	1	10
Gouges							
Deer Ulna	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Deer (?) Long Bone	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Beamers							
Deer Metatarsal	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Projectile Points							
Deer 3rd Phalanx	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Deer Antler	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fish Hooks							
Deer Ulna	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Deer Phalanx	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fish Hook Manufacturing Debris							
Deer Ulna	1	-	-	-	19	4	25
Deer Phalanx	-	-	-	-	8	1	9
Deer Long Bone	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Turkey Long Bone	-	-	-	-	17	6	24
Unknown Bone	-	-	-	-	3	2	6
Cup Fragments							
Turtle Carapace	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Beads							
Drilled Bear Molar	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mammal Long Bone	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Rabbit Innominate	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Turkey (?) Long Bone	-	-	-	-	20	5	27
Turkey Radius	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Turkey Wing Phalanx	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Unknown Long Bone	-	-	-	-	1	-	1



Table 6 continued.

Description	Burial 6	Burial 7	Burial 10	Burial 18	General Excavation	Unknown	Total
Bead-Making Debris							
Rabbit Humerus	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Turkey Long Bone	-	-	-	-	20	1	24
Turkey Radius	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Pins							
Deer Coastal Rib (?)	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Large Bird Ulna (not turkey)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Engraved Bone							
Unknown Bone	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Flute							
Turkey (?) Long Bone	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Flakers							
Deer Antler	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Socketed Tool Handle							
Deer Antler	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Worked Deer Antler	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Worked Bone (Cut)							
Deer Ulna	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Turkey Long Bone	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Turtle Plastron	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Unknown Bone	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Worked (Ground)							
Beaver Incisor	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Turkey Long Bone	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Unknown Bone	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>242</b>

been sharpened at the distal end. Deer-ulna awls are often found on Dan River phase sites. Five awls were made from the proximal half of a turkey tarsometatarsus and have been ground to a point at the distal end. One of these has also been notched along the lateral edge. Finally, one awl was made from the proximal half of a deer metacarpal.

The second class of awls were made from elongate splinters of large mammalian and bird long bones. Most of the mammal-bone splinters probably are from deer and vary in length from about 30 mm to almost 150 mm. Some of the smaller specimens may have been attached to handles; however, the larger awls probably were hand-held tools.

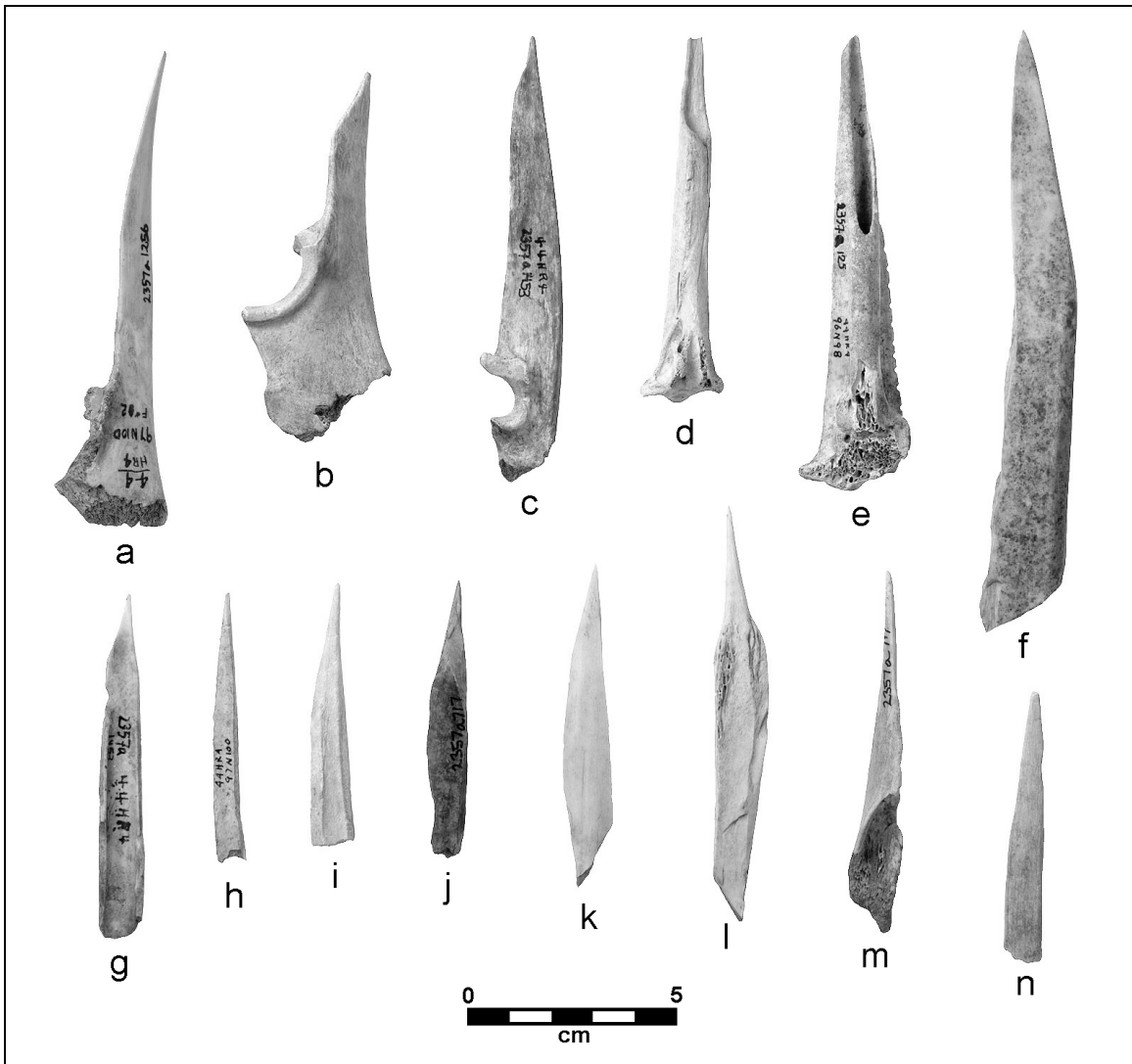


Figure 24. Bone awls from the Philpott site: deer-ulna awls (a–b); raccoon-ulna awl (c); turkey-tarsometatarsus awls (d–e); and bone-splinter awls (f–n).

The bird-bone awls likely were made from turkey long bones, and they are much smaller and more delicate than the mammal-bone awls. These specimens range from about 30 mm to 85 mm in length.

### Gouges

Five bone artifacts were classified as gouges (Figure 25a–b). All came from general excavations. Three of the specimens are split pieces of large deer long bones that have been ground and polished to a beveled, slightly convex edge at one end. The other two gouges are deer ulnae that have been ground to a beveled edge at the distal end.

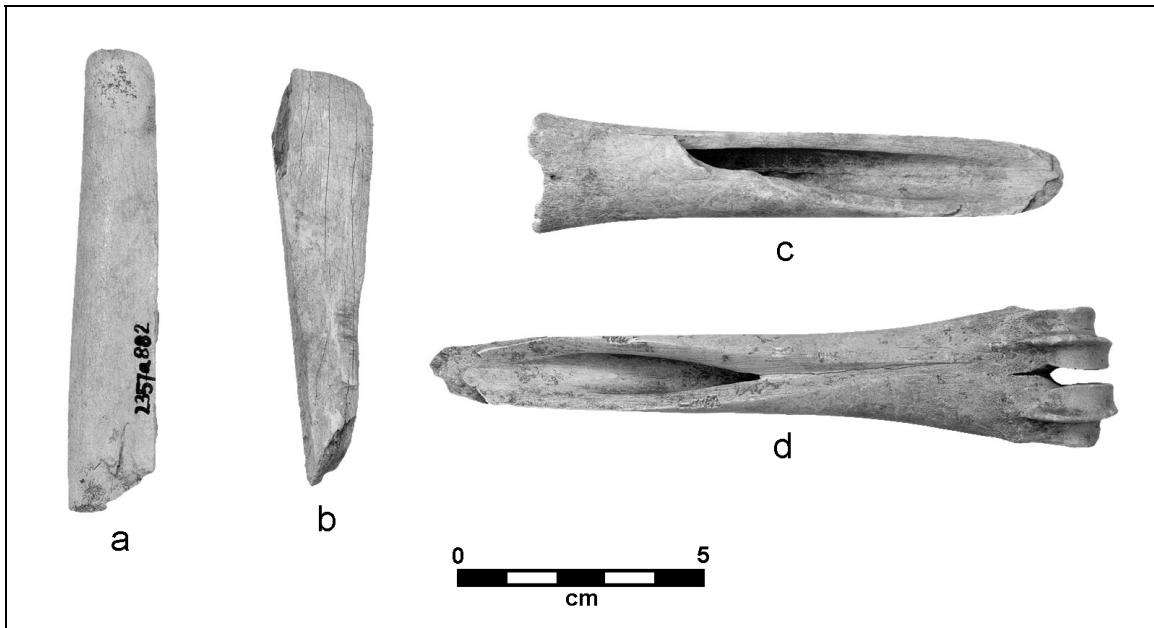


Figure 25. Bone gouges (*a–b*) and beamer fragments (*c–d*) from the Philpott site.

### Beamers

Beamers are hideworking tools used in draw-knife fashion to remove hair, fatty tissue, and meat from an animal skin prior to tanning. Beamers were made from deer metatarsal bones by cutting away a portion of the medial shaft to create two parallel cutting or scraping edges. Two beamer fragments were recovered from general excavations and an unknown context (Figure 25*c–d*). Both specimens are halves of exhausted tools.

### Projectile Points

Nine bone artifacts were classified as socketed projectile points (Figure 26*a–d*). All came from general excavations or unknown contexts. Eight of these are deer third phalanges that have been hollowed out at the base, and four have been ground to a sharp point. The other specimen is the tip of an antler tine that has been hollowed out at the base. Bone and antler projectile points are found infrequently at Dan River phase sites.

### Fish Hooks and Manufacturing Debris

Seventy-one worked-bone artifacts, including four specimens that were on loan and not available for study, reflect the manufacture and use of bone fish hooks at the Philpott site (Figure 27). Only five of the 67 artifacts studied are finished (or nearly

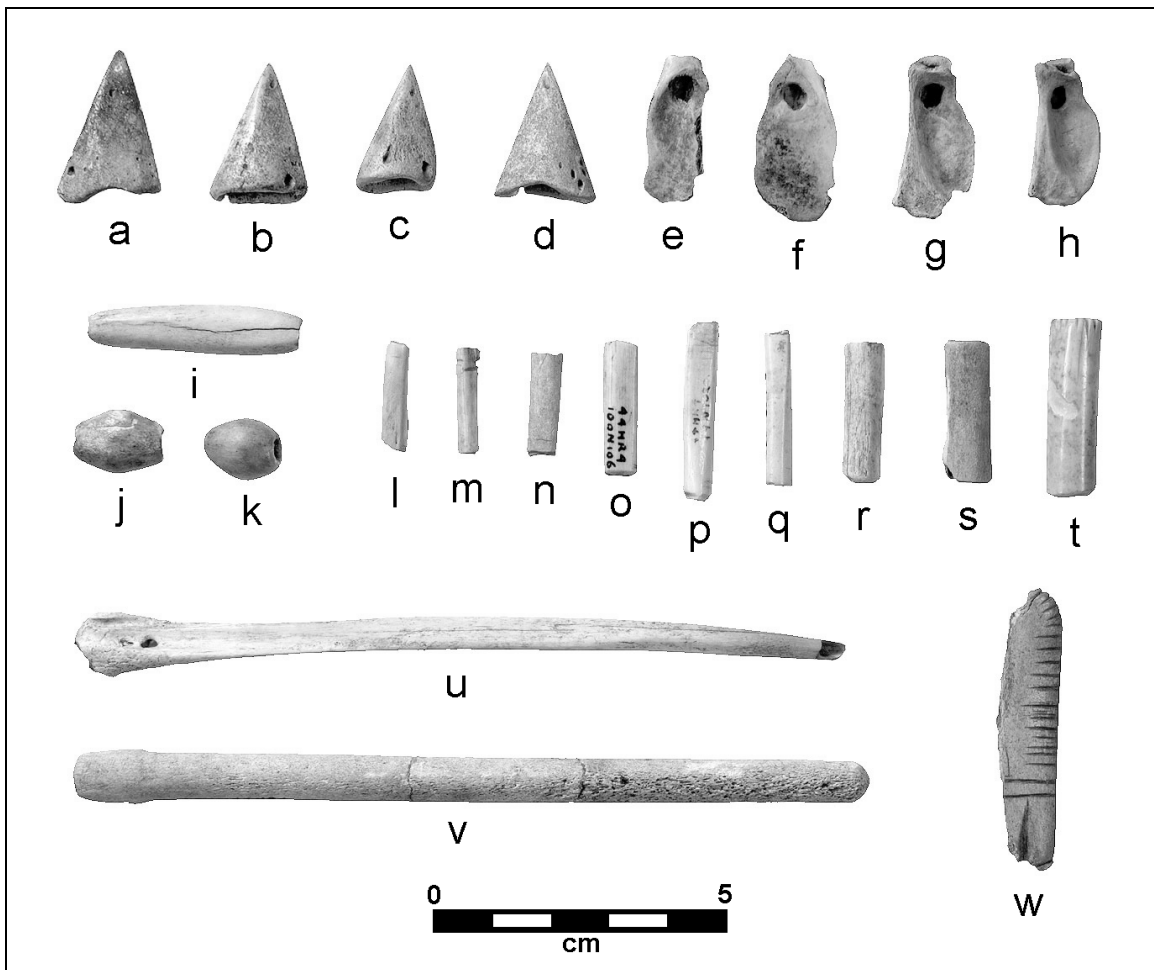


Figure 26. Miscellaneous bone artifacts from the Philpott site: deer-phalanx projectile points (*a-d*); rabbit-innominate beads (*e-f*); turkey-phalanx beads (*g-h*); mammal-long-bone beads (*i-k*); turkey-long-bone beads (*l-t*); bird-ulna pin (*u*); deer-rib pin (*v*); and engraved bone (*w*).

finished) fish hooks; the remainder are discarded bones and bone fragments from making fish hooks and represent three predominant manufacturing strategies. Twenty-five specimens are deer ulnae from which hooks were shaped at the distal end by grinding and polishing, and then detached by grooving and snapping. Two specimens are complete fish hooks, and two other specimens are pieces of hooks that were made in this manner. The complete hooks have shanks that are 27–29 mm long and hooks that are about half that length, and they are 10 mm wide. Twenty-four specimens are split fragments of turkey long bones (mostly tarso-metatarsus) from which hooks were made similar to the method just described. This method of manufacture is also reflected by two additional deer long-bone fragments and six unidentified split-bone fragments. Finally, six specimens, including a nearly completed hook, illustrate how fish hooks also were made by splitting a deer phalanx to create two bone blanks and then hollowing out each to create a bone loop that could be grooved, snapped, and ground to a point.

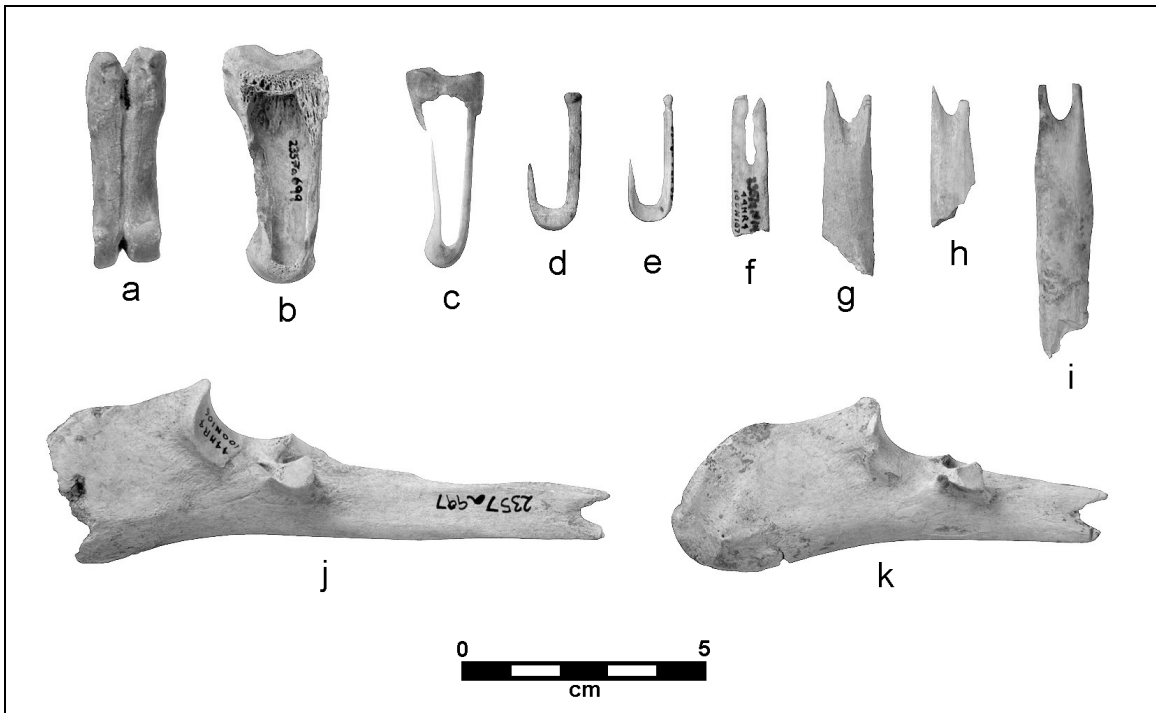


Figure 27. Bone fish hooks and manufacturing debris from the Philpott site: grooved deer phalanx (*a*); grooved-and-split deer phalanx (*b*); deer-phalanx hook ready to be detached from blank (*c*); fish hooks made from deer ulnae (*d–e*); debris from making hooks from bone splinters (*f–i*); and deer ulnae that have been used to make fish hooks (*j–k*).

### Cup Fragments

Three fragments of cups made from turtle carapaces were recovered from general excavations. All three are rim fragments that have been ground smooth along the outer edge and on the interior surface. Turtle shell cups commonly occur at Dan River phase and other late prehistoric sites in piedmont Virginia and North Carolina.

### Beads and Manufacturing Debris

Thirty-nine worked-bone artifacts were found that represent ornaments that were either worn on strands or sewn onto clothing as decoration (Figure 26*e–t*). Twenty-nine of these are tubular beads that appear to be made from turkey long bones. All of these have been detached from the parent bone by grooving and snapping, and most have been ground and polished at both ends, although cut marks are still visible at the ends of many specimens. Two of these beads are the proximal ends of turkey radii; the others are mid-section pieces of long bones. Three beads have been finely notched or serrated at one or both ends. They range from 4 mm to 10 mm in diameter and from 14 mm to 32 mm long.

Three beads appear to be made of mammal bone. Two of these came from Burial 3 and are roughly bi-conical in profile. They are 11 mm in diameter and 13–15 mm long. The third bead came from square 94N95W and is a highly polished segment of a small long bone. It is 9 mm in diameter and 36 mm long.

The other seven beads are small bone elements that have been drilled for attachment to a strand or clothing. Four are turkey terminal wing phalanges that have been drilled at the proximal end, three are rabbit innominate bones that have been similarly modified, one is a leg bone of a small mammal or reptile, and one is a drilled bear molar.

Twenty-eight additional pieces of turkey and small mammal long bones were found that have been grooved and snapped at one end. All of these likely represent the discarded scraps from making bone beads. The relatively large number of such specimens in the worked-bone sample, as well as the high frequency of debris from fish hook production, indicate clearly that boneworking was an important activity at the Philpott site.

## **Pins**

Two bone pins and a pin fragment were recovered from general excavations (Figure 26*u–v*). One of these is a long slender ulna from a large bird (not turkey) that was uniformly polished from the proximal end to the pointed (now broken) distal end. It has a slight, natural curvature and is 131 mm long. Another pin of almost equal length (136 mm) is straight, cylindrical (8 mm diameter), and uniformly polished. It is rounded at one end and has a slightly raised (10 mm diameter) head at the other end. This pin was found in three pieces and appears to have been made from a deer costal rib. The third specimen, a distal end fragment, has a rounded tip and probably is from a pin like the one just described.

## **Engraved Bone**

One fragment of a heavily polished and engraved bone artifact was collected from general excavations in square 101N103W (Figure 26*w*). It appears to be part of an ornament or perhaps the head of a bone pin, and it has 20 deeply engraved, parallel lines that are perpendicular to the outer margin. The fragment measures 50 mm long, 10 mm wide (broken), and 4 mm thick.

## **Flute**

One flute, made from a turkey long bone, was found at the Philpott site. It has several small holes cut along one surface. Unfortunately, this specimen was on loan at time of study and was not available for detailed examination.

## Worked Antler

Five pieces of worked antler were recovered in addition to the projectile point described above. All are from general excavations. Two of the specimens are tine fragments that appear to have been used as pressure flakers in flintknapping. Both have tips that have been blunted from use. The other three specimens are tines that have been grooved and snapped to remove the distal tip. One of these has been hollowed out at the end and appears to be a handle for a socketed tool bit (perhaps a small bone awl or chipped stone perforator or drill). The other two specimens may represent the byproducts or antler projectile point manufacture.

## Miscellaneous Worked Bone

Fifteen pieces of worked bone were recovered that represent the waste or byproducts of bone tool and ornament manufacture, but which cannot be associated with a specific artifact type. All came from general excavations and represent the bones of deer, turkey, beaver, and turtle. Five of the specimens have cut marks where pieces of bone were detached; the other 10 have been ground along one or more edges.

## SHELL ARTIFACTS

Three hundred and fifty-seven artifacts made of marine shell were recovered from the Philpott site (Figure 28). All of these are ornaments, and all but two of these are funerary objects that came from burials. The most common shell artifacts (n=288, 81%) were small beads and fragments of beads made from the marginella (*Marginella* sp.) shell by grinding the shoulder to create a hole for stringing. Marginella beads were associated with Burial 3 (n=139), Burial 5 (n=58), Burial 6 (n=20), Burial 7 (n=49), Burial 9 (n=3), and Burial 17 (n=19). Whether these beads were worn in strands or sewn onto clothing as decorations cannot be determined from the available field records.

The remaining artifacts probably are made from whelk (*Busycon* sp.) shells. Large, tubular, columella beads were most prevalent among these artifacts. Fragments of three such beads, ranging from 22 mm to 48 mm in length, were recovered from Burial 8, and 52 columella beads from a necklace were found with Burial 3. These beads ranged from 19 mm to 32 mm in length. Five other curved, tubular beads apparently made from the shoulder of the whelk (measuring between 17 mm and 23 mm in length) also appear to be part of this necklace. A similar curved, tubular bead was recovered from general excavations. Burial 17 contained two columella beads; however, these are much smaller, barrel-shaped beads that measure only 7–10 mm in length.

Burial 8 contained a large (67 mm diameter) circular gorget made from the shoulder of a whelk shell. A shoulder knob near the center of the gorget has been drilled, presumably for stringing. Two smaller, slightly curved, oval disks also were found with this gorget. These specimens measure 35–36 mm long and 39–42 mm wide, and both

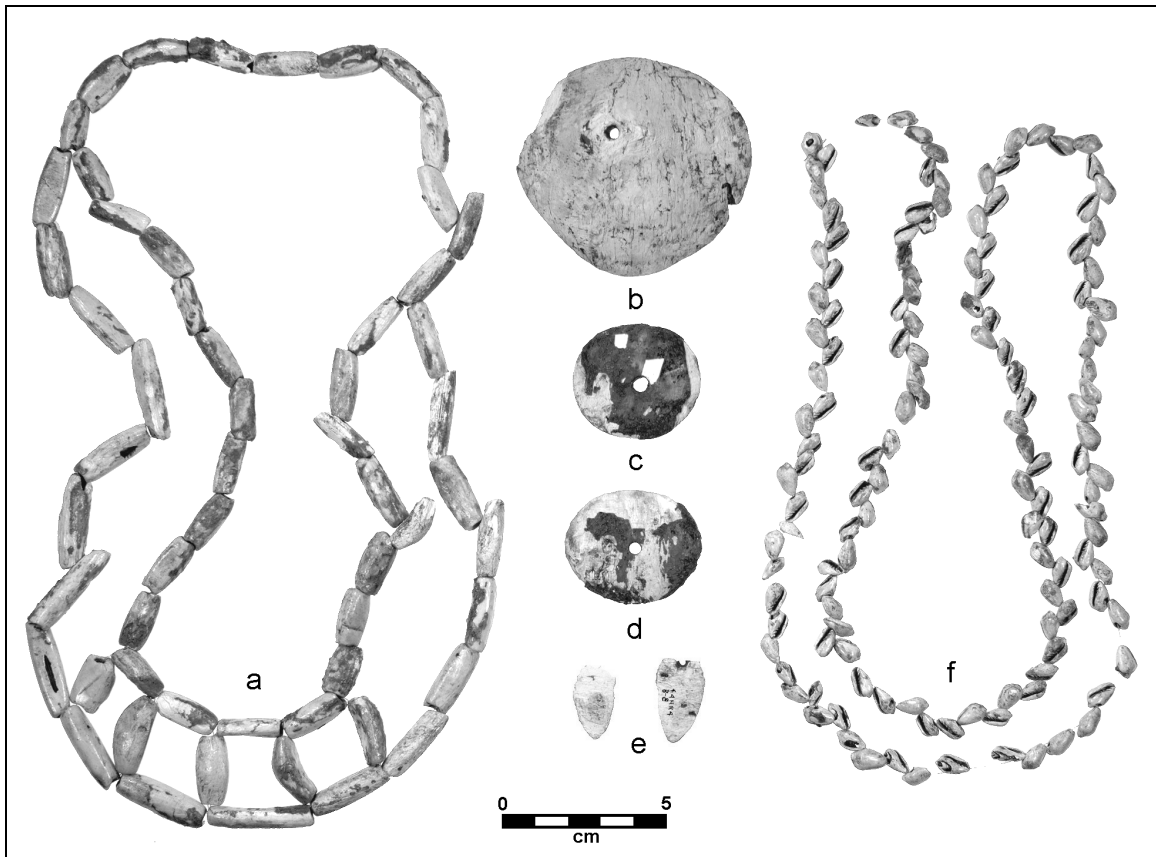


Figure 28. Shell artifacts from the Philpott site: necklace made of columella and whelk-shoulder beads from Burial 3 (the configuration of the beads on strand is conjecture) (a); gorget (b), oval disks (c), and drilled shell triangles (d) from Burial 8; and marginella beads from Burial 3 (f).

have been drilled in the center. Lastly, two small, roughly triangular shell ornaments also were recovered from Burial 8. Both are drilled at one end and may have been worn as ear ornaments. They 12–15 mm wide and 24–27 mm long.

These artifact types just described have been found in burial contexts at most of the Dan River phase sites excavated in Henry County. The fact that shell ornaments occur only rarely in other contexts that represent largely refuse deposits indicates that these items were highly valued, handled with care, and possibly restricted in their use to mortuary ritual.

Finally, a small, shell disk bead was recovered from Feature 9, a pit believed to be associated with the contact-period component at the site. Similar beads have been recovered from contact-period sites elsewhere in the Piedmont such as Fredricks, Upper Saratown, and William Klutz (Hammett 1987; Ward and Davis 1993).



Table 7. Glass Trade Beads from Burials A and B at the Philpott site.

Color	Classification	Frequency	Percentage
Seed Beads (2–4 mm diameter)			
white-clear core	IVa11	97	44.5
clear-white-light aqua core	IVa15	19	8.7
white-light aqua core	IVa15	9	4.1
clear-white-light aqua core with 6 red stripes	IVb13	4	1.8
clear-white-clear core with 6 red stripes	IVb13	5	2.3
brite navy-clear core	IVa18	4	1.8
brite navy-white core	IVa*	1	0.5
brite copan blue-clear core	IVa12	2	0.9
brite navy (translucent)	Ila56	1	0.5
shadow blue (opaque)	Ila47	11	5.0
Round and Oval beads (4–6 mm diameter)			
shadow blue	Ila46	56	25.7
brite copan blue	Ila45*	9	4.1
Total		218	99.9

## HISTORIC TRADE ARTIFACTS

Two hundred and eighteen glass beads from Burials A and B are present in the Philpott collection. These beads have been classified by Kidd and Kidd's (1970) system and are presented in Table 7 (also see Figure 29*a–b*). This assemblage of bead types indicates that this site component likely dates to the first half of the seventeenth century. Most glass beads at the site are small seed beads (2–4 mm in diameter) of compound construction. That is, the beads have two or more layers of different colored glass. Nearly half of all beads are compound white-over-clear seed beads (IVa11) (n=97, 44.5%). Other common seed beads include: beads with a three-layered, clear-over-white-over-transparent-light-aqua core; beads with a white-over-transparent-light-aqua core; and beads with a three-layered, clear-over-white-over-clear core or clear-over-white-over-light-aqua core with six red stripes. Larger round and oval beads (4–6 mm diameter) of shadow blue and brite copan blue glass are also present. These beads are similar to beads from early seventeenth-century Siouan sites in the region including Lower Saratown (31Rk1), Trigg (44My3), Hurt Power Plant (44Py144), Madison (31Rk6), and Hairston (31Sk1).

In addition to glass beads, Burial B also contained 12 tubular beads made of copper alloy (Figure 29*c*). All of these were rolled from cut strips of sheet metal. Nine tubular beads are 4–5 mm in diameter and are 84 mm (n=2), 45–50 mm (n=2), and 35–40 mm (n=4) long. Twisted, two-ply cordage is preserved in some of these. Three larger beads have diameters of 6 mm and lengths of 20 mm (n=2) and 9 mm (n=1).

Copper-alloy artifacts were also recovered from Burial A at the site (Figure 30). Field notes and color slides documenting artifacts in the hands of the collector who

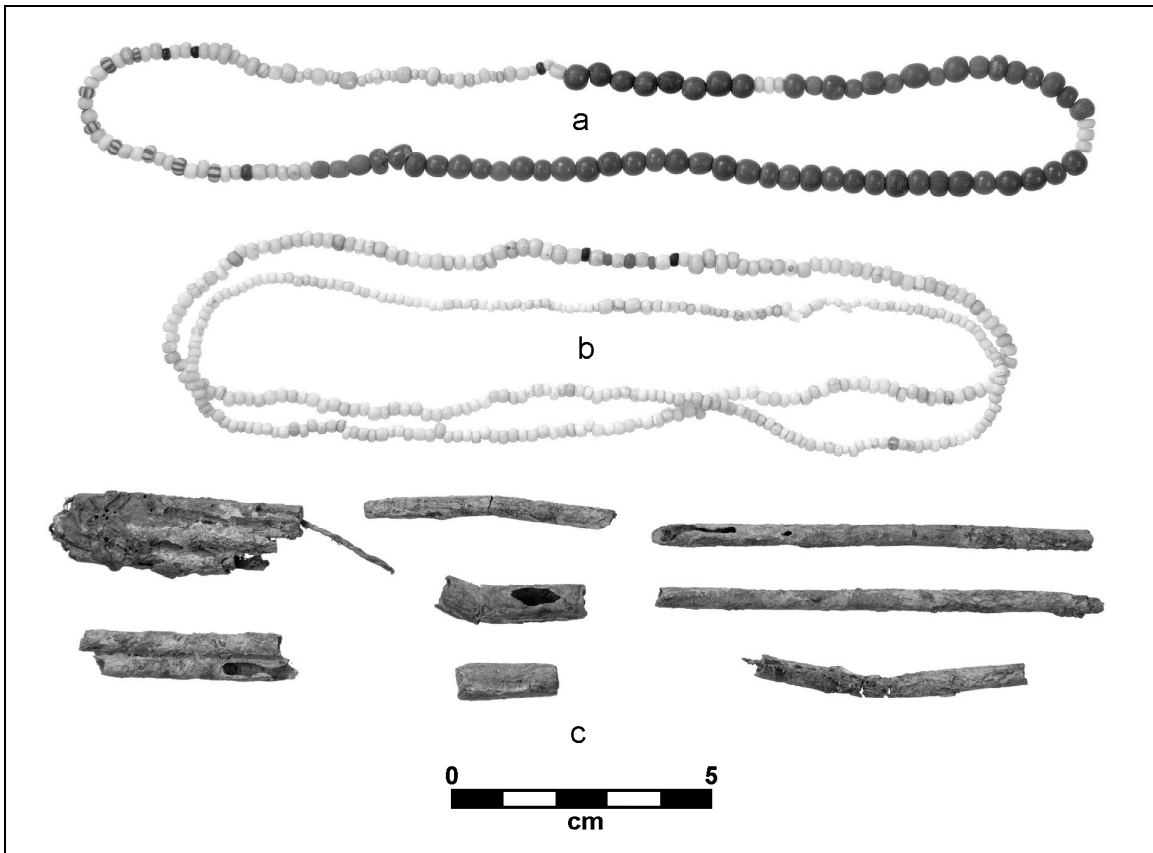


Figure 29. Historic trade artifacts from Burial B at the Philpott site: small seed beads and larger round and oval beads (a); small seed beads (b); and tubular, copper-alloy beads (c).

discovered this burial indicate that a domed circular gorget, one tinkling cone, and three masses of rolled copper beads, similar to those from Burial B, were present. Four of the rolled beads are in the Philpott collection curated by the RLA. The circular gorget is about 110 mm in diameter and has a central perforation that is about 7 mm in diameter. This gorget would fit in Waselkov's (1989) "large-holed variety" of disc gorget which occur on sites occupied between 1580 and 1650 in the interior Southeast. A very similar gorget was recovered from the Trigg site in Montgomery County, Virginia (MacCord 1975). The slides also indicate that at least nine rolled, copper-alloy beads were recovered from the burial.

Finally, two cut pieces of copper-alloy were recovered from Feature 9. It is not certain whether these are made of European or native metal.

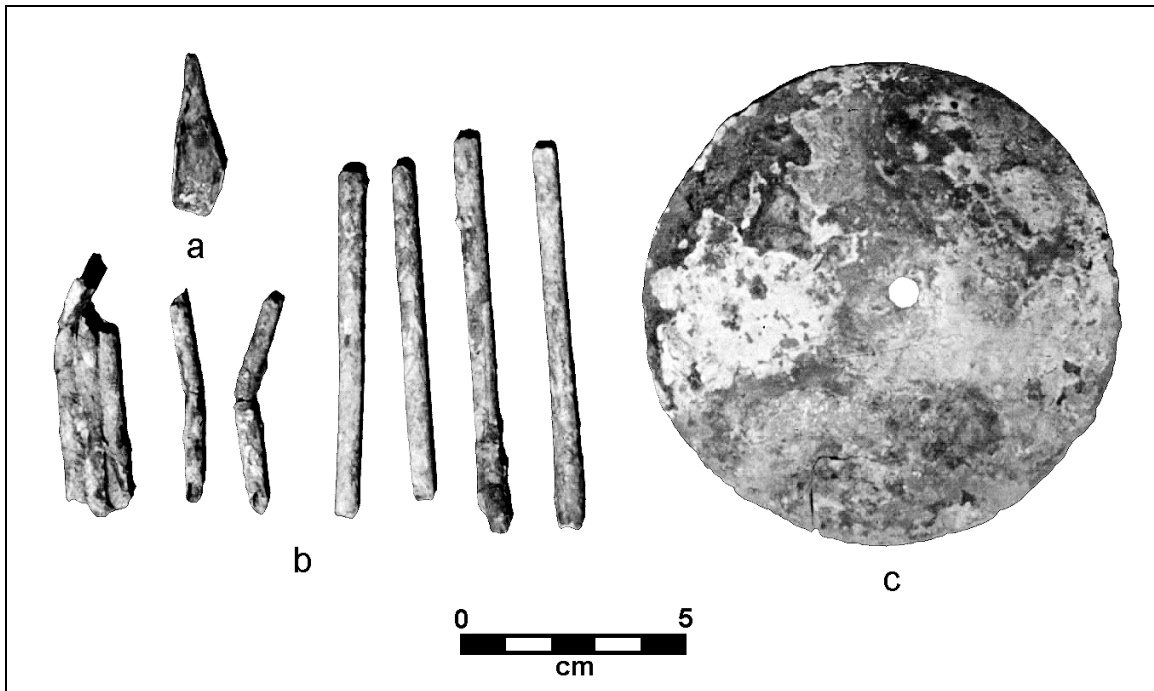


Figure 30. Historic trade artifacts from Burial A at the Philpott site: copper-alloy tinkling cone (a); tubular copper-alloy beads (b); and copper-alloy gorget (c).

### SUBSISTENCE REMAINS

The Philpott collection contains three classes of subsistence remains—animal bone, shell, and charcoal (Table 8). Because of the recovery techniques that were used by the excavators, it is likely that samples from all three classes are biased toward larger-sized and better-preserved specimens. Over 28,000 animal bones and bone fragments were collected from the site; however, the overwhelming majority of these came from general excavations or unknown contexts. The largest bone samples from known feature contexts came from TP-C, Feature 9, Palisade Ditch 1, and Burial 7. These remains have not been analyzed; however, it is expected that they reflect the general range of species that Waselkov (1977) identified at the Belmont site, a Dan River phase village located near Martinsville, Virginia. The Belmont assemblage contained a diverse array of species that were exploited by the villagers at that site, including: white-tailed deer, fox squirrel, beaver, raccoon, cottontail, opossum, striped skunk, gray squirrel, woodchuck, muskrat, gray fox, black bear, wild turkey, passenger pigeon, box turtle, painted turtle, catfish, yellow perch, and silver redhorse. All of these species would have been available within the immediate site environs.

Several pits contained discarded mussel shells and periwinkle (snail) shells, and samples were collected from 18 features. A relatively large number of shells were found in the fill of Burial 14. Despite this, most of the shell was collected from general excavations and unknown contexts. Given discrepancies between field observations and

Table 8. Inventory of subsistence remains from the Philpott site.

Context	Animal Bone	Charcoal	Mussel Shell	Snail Shell
TP-1	-	1 bag	-	-
TP-2	19	-	-	1
TP-3	42	-	-	-
TP-4	16	-	8	9
TP-A	22	-	7	1
TP-B	114	2 bags	5	2
TP-C	392	-	-	-
TP-D	1	-	-	-
TP-E	150	-	5	5
TP-?	678	5 bags	1	1
Feature 7	-	1 bag	-	-
Feature 9	710	5 bags	13	-
Palisade Ditch 1	563	-	2	16
Palisade Ditch 2	64	1 bag	-	-
Burial 1	222	-	7	16
Burial 2	37	-	4	10
Burial 4	28	-	-	-
Burial 5	25	-	-	-
Burial 6	52	1 bag	-	-
Burial 7	480	3 bags	45	22
Burial 8	196	-	12	1
Burial 10	52	-	-	38
Burial 11	-	-	-	18
Burial 14	77	3 bags	6	108
Burial 16	43	1 bag	-	-
Burial 18	185	-	1	-
Burial A	-	1 bag	3	-
Burial B	79	4 bags	1	-
General Excavation	22,070	30 bags	191	886
Surface	24	-	-	-
Unprovenienced	1,887	-	4	386
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,228</b>	<b>58 bags</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1,520</b>

the inventory of recovered subsistence remains, it is apparent that shell was not systematically and uniformly collected. Shellfishing likely was an important component of the overall subsistence pattern at the Philpott site.

As with shell, charred plant remains were not systematically recovered and most samples came from non-feature contexts. Concentrations of wood charcoal were collected for radiocarbon dating, but no systematic effort was made to collect charred plant food remains. An analysis of the plant remains could identify which species were present but probably would not provide a meaningful picture of plant-based subsistence. As with other excavated Dan River phase sites, the presence of corncob impressions on some of the pottery, along with the occurrence of charred cobs and kernels, indicates that maize agriculture was important. It is likely that various other native and tropical

cultigens, such as squash, gourd, beans, sunflower, goosefoot, sumpweed, and maygrass, also were grown, and that various arboreal nut, seeds, and fruits were gathered in season. An analysis of flotation-recovered plant food remains from the roughly contemporary Gravely site identified seeds, nuts, and pits from the following plants: maize, bean, squash, sumpweed, hickory, walnut, butternut, oak, persimmon, honey locust, grape, and bedstraw (Roberts 1992; also see Davis et al. 1997e).

## CHRONOLOGY

Archaeological evidence gathered from excavations at the Philpott site suggests that it was occupied intermittently over several millennia prior to the Late Prehistoric period. The occurrence of Palmer Corner-Notched and Kirk Corner-Notched spear points indicate that the site was first visited during the Early Archaic period (c. 7,000 B.C.). Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain I and II Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched points document use of the site by Middle Archaic (6,000–3,000 B.C.) peoples. Morrow Mountain II Stemmed points were especially abundant at the site. Other Archaic occupations may be reflected by the occurrence of small stemmed and lanceolate points. Subsequent activity at the site during the Middle Woodland period (between about 500 B.C. and A.D. 500) is suggested by the occurrence of numerous Yadkin Large Triangular projectile points and possibly Randolph Stemmed points.

The presence of a few Uwharrie series potsherds may indicate that the site was re-occupied sometime between about A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1200, or these potsherds may reflect contact between the site's Dan River phase inhabitants with groups to the south. The New River series potsherds found at the site almost certainly reflect interactions with contemporary peoples living just to the northwest in the New River and upper Tennessee River drainages.

Most of the artifacts and archaeological features excavated at the Philpott site can be attributed to a single village of the Dan River phase (ca. A.D. 1200–1400). The kinds and styles of artifacts associated with this village are similar to those documented at other Dan River phase sites elsewhere within the Smith River valley (i.e., the Koehler, Box Plant, Belmont, Wells, Stockton, and Leatherwood Creek sites) and in the nearby Mayo drainage (i.e., the Gravely and Dallas Hylton sites) (Coleman and Gravely 1992; Davis et al. 1997a, 1997b, 1997c, 1997d, 1997e, 1998; Gallivan 1997).

Three radiocarbon dates were obtained for the Philpott site. Two of these place the Dan River phase occupation in the late thirteenth century; the third date is substantially later and does not appear to date this occupation. The first of these dates was run on charcoal collected from an unknown feature context and was submitted by Richard Gravely in 1979. According to site records, the charcoal was obtained from a large, deep, refuse-filled pit dug in late October, 1974 and designated "TP-77X." Unfortunately, there are no field notes for that month and the feature name does not resemble any known designations for the site. The charcoal produced an uncorrected date of  $205 \pm 55$  B.P. (A.D.  $1745 \pm 55$ ) (UGa-2830) (Eastman 1994b:96). Tree-ring calibration of this assay produces a mean date of cal A.D. 1663, a one-sigma range of cal A.D. 1639 to cal A.D. 1954, and a two-sigma range of cal A.D. 1480 to cal A.D. 1955

(Calibrated with the program CALIB 3.0.3c [Stuiver and Reimer 1993]). Because nothing is known about other cultural remains associated with the charcoal, it is not possible to say anything about the date's significance. It may be from a contact-period feature; however, it also could be from a much more recent, contaminated context.

Two additional charcoal samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating in order to determine the age of the Dan River phase village. Both samples came from feature contexts, and they were selected because they were large enough to obtain a reliable date, not because they were associated with particularly significant artifacts. Although much charcoal was saved from the excavations, most was from non-feature contexts. The first of these two samples came from the fill of TP-1, a circular trash-filled pit. It consisted of 16 grams of wood charcoal and yielded an uncorrected date of  $740 \pm 60$  B.P. (A.D.  $1210 \pm 60$  (Beta-116214). Tree-ring calibration of this assay produces a mean date of cal A.D. 1284, a one-sigma range of cal A.D. 1251 to cal A.D. 1298, and a two-sigma range of cal A.D. 1213 to cal A.D. 1391 (Calibrated with the program CALIB 3.0.3c [Stuiver and Reimer 1993]).

The second sample came from about 2.0 ft below the surface within TP-B, a bell-shaped, trash-filled storage pit, and it consisted of 17 grams of wood charcoal. This sample yielded an uncorrected date of  $670 \pm 60$  B.P. (A.D.  $1280 \pm 60$  (Beta-116213). Tree-ring calibration of this assay produces a mean date of cal A.D. 1300, a one-sigma range of cal A.D. 1286 to cal A.D. 1393, and a two-sigma range of cal A.D. 1260 to cal A.D. 1408 (Calibrated with the program CALIB 3.0.3c [Stuiver and Reimer 1993]).

TP-1 and TP-B are located within 15 ft of one another along the interior village side of Palisade Ditch 1, and their radiocarbon dates overlap at the one-sigma range, suggesting that they can be attributed to the same occupation at the site. Very few artifacts were recovered from TP-1; however, TP-B contained a comparatively rich assemblage that appears typical of other excavated contexts that are attributed to the Dan River phase village. The assemblage of analyzed potsherds from TP-B includes 36 Dan River Net Impressed potsherds, three Dan River Roughly Smoothed potsherds, and two loop handle fragments. Only one potsherd was decorated, and it had a row of fingernail punctations (decoration I-A-1). Interestingly, the six potsherds from TP-1 consisted of two Dan River Net Impressed, two Dan River Cord Marked, one New River Net Impressed, and one New River Cord Marked potsherds. One of the Dan River Net Impressed potsherds also was decorated with a row of fingernail punctations.

Several centuries following the abandonment of the Dan River phase village, the site was again settled by native peoples. This occupation took place in the first half of the seventeenth century, during the earliest years of contact between Europeans and Piedmont Indians. Although it is not known if this settlement was a village or group of isolated households, its spatial location at the site does not appear to overlap with the Dan River phase village. Instead, it was located along the lower terrace between the earlier village and the Smith River. Artifacts that can be attributed to this settlement include European-made glass trade beads and rolled, copper-alloy beads, and many of the potsherds designated as "Unclassified" in the earlier description of pottery from the site. Several of these potsherds are stylistically and technologically similar to pottery, described as Oldtown series, that occurs on contact-period sites along the Dan River (Ward and Davis 1993; Wilson 1983).

## CONCLUSIONS

The Philpott site contains two significant components: a substantial, late prehistoric village of the Dan River phase located along an elevated alluvial terrace and a contact-period settlement of indeterminate size and configuration located along a low alluvial terrace and spatially distinct from the earlier village. The earlier village was excavated on at least three occasions between 1965 and 1976, and is well documented by a collection of over 90,000 artifacts and limited evidence about mortuary practices and village structure. The contact-period component was only briefly investigated by Richard Gravely in 1985 and is largely unexplored. Collectively, the archaeological data from the Philpott site indicate that it was occupied sporadically from the beginning of the Early Archaic period (c. 8,000 B.C.) until the late thirteenth century, when a large, palisaded village was established. The large quantities of artifacts and substantial midden at the site indicate that this village stood for a relatively long period of time. The extent and duration of the subsequent contact-period occupation, which likely occurred during the mid-1600s, has not yet been determined.

The Philpott site was one of nine prehistoric archaeological sites excavated by members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia during the 1960s and 1970s. These sites—Koehler (Coleman and Gravely 1992), Box Plant (Davis et al. 1997a), Stockton (Davis et al. 1997b), Belmont (Davis et al. 1997c), Wells (Davis et al. 1997d), Gravely (Davis et al. 1997e), Dallas Hylton (Davis et al. 1998), and Leatherwood Creek (Gallivan 1997)—represent villages of the late prehistoric Dan River phase and are located at the geographical center of the Dan River culture area. Together, they form a comprehensive body of information about Dan River culture. All of these sites date between about A.D. 1250 and A.D. 1450, and some contain additional evidence of other occupations earlier in the Dan River phase. Among these sites, Philpott is unique in that the investigations there documented evidence for a seventeenth-century settlement whose occupants had acquired some ornamental items through trade with Europeans. Although several contact-period sites have been identified and investigated along the upper Dan River and are thought to have been occupied by descendants of Dan River phase peoples (Davis and Ward 1991; Ward and Davis 1993), sites of this period are rare along the Smith and Mayo rivers. In fact, the Gilbert Rea site, located just downstream from the Gravely site along North Mayo River, is the only other site in Henry County that has produced indisputable European trade artifacts.

Although the overall artifact assemblage associated with the Dan River phase village is similar to those from other Dan River sites along the Smith and Mayo rivers, the pottery from Philpott exhibits a greater range of decorative motifs and handle treatments. Only Dallas Hylton, the westernmost site investigated by the Patrick-Henry Chapter, produced a comparable range of pottery decorations (Davis et al. 1998). The presence of numerous loop and strap handles, as well as the occurrence of several shell-tempered New River series potsherds, distinguishes Philpott from Dan River phase sites further downstream along the Smith River. These pottery traits are explained by Philpott's proximity to the Ridge and Valley province where New River series pottery

predominated and where vessel handles were more common due to influences from Mississippian cultures further west.

This report completes the description of all the Dan River phase sites excavated in Henry County by the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia under Richard Gravely's direction (see Coleman and Gravely 1992; Davis et al. 1997a, 1997b, 1997c, 1997d, 1997e, 1998; Gallivan 1997). While the goal of each of these reports was to document excavation methods and to describe in detail the archaeological features and artifacts that were found, none sought to synthesize the vast body of information about Dan River culture obtained from this work. With the exception of the Koehler (Coleman and Gravely 1992) and Leatherwood Creek (Gallivan 1997) sites, all site descriptions have been presented in a standard format in order to facilitate comparative study. Likewise, all artifacts have been analyzed in similar fashion and all information about the pottery studied from these sites has been entered into a common database. Pottery from Koehler and Leatherwood Creek also has been reanalyzed in anticipation of future comparative study. This pottery database consists of detailed information on ceramic attributes for over 35,000 potsherds (mostly rim sherds and potsherds with decorations) and almost 450 vessels.

The next step toward understanding the late prehistoric societies of the upper Dan River drainage will be to examine closely the minor variations that existed within their material culture in order to determine better the spatial, temporal, and cultural relationships of their villages. Such a study, which also incorporates archaeological information from other contemporary sites in the region, will permit a much clearer definition of Dan River culture than presently exists.



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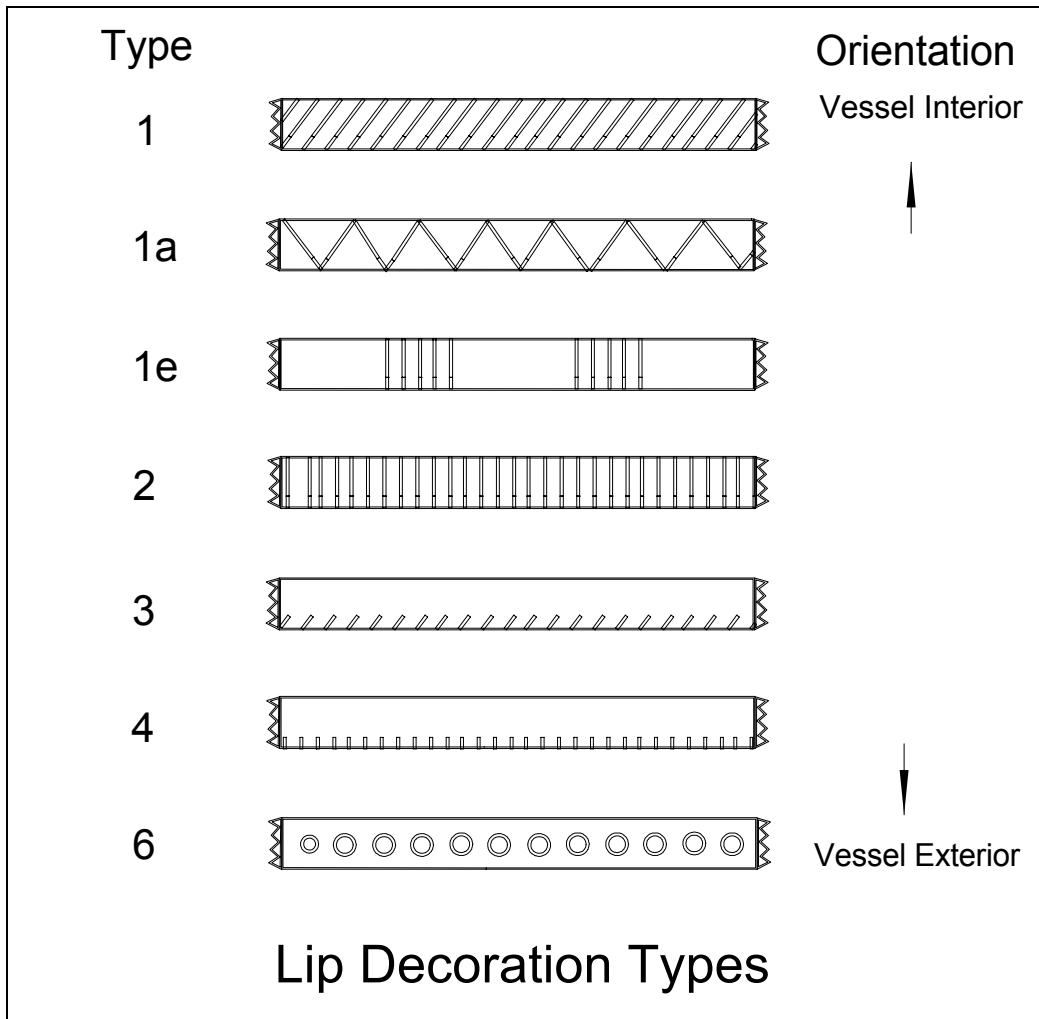
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## **APPENDIXES**



Appendix 1. Types of lip decoration found on Dan River series vessels.

Appendix 2. Distribution of lip decorations by pottery type at the Philpott site.

Pottery Type	Type 1	Type 1a	Type 1e	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 6	None	Total
<b>Dan River Series</b>									
Net Impressed	195	4	1	74	550	65	5	500	1,394
Roughly Smoothed	23	-	-	6	29	7	1	29	95
Plain	2	-	-	3	10	2	-	75	92
Cord Marked	5	-	-	1	10	6	-	16	38
Corncob Impressed	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	6	11
Brushed	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
<b>New River Series</b>									
Net Impressed	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	13	15
Cord Marked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Fabric Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Roughly Smoothed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>Unclassified</b>									
Net Impressed	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Cord Marked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burnished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fabric Impressed	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Indeterminate	4	-	-	1	7	1	-	7	20
Total	231	4	1	90	610	84	6	658	1,684
Percent	13.7	0.2	0.1	5.3	36.2	5.0	0.4	39.1	100.0

Appendix 3. Distribution of vessel decoration types by pottery types at the Philpott site.

Decoration	Dan River Series				New River Series		Uwharrie		Total
	Net Impressed	Plain	Roughly Smoothed	Other	Net Impressed	Other	Net Impressed	Indet.	
I-A-1	598	6	15	27	4	1	-	8	659
I-A-3	68	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	76
I-A-4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
I-A-5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
I-A-6	52	-	4	2	-	-	-	2	60
I-A-7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
I-A-8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
I-A-9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
I-A-10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
I-B-1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
I-B-4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
I-B-5	16	20	2	-	1	1	-	-	40
I-B-6	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
I-B-7	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	7
I-B-10	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
I-B-11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
I-B-12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-C-3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
I-C-4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
I-C-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
I-C-14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
I-C-15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-D-1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
I-E-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-E-9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-E-10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
II-A-1	22	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	24
II-B-1	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
II-B-2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-B-1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
III-B-2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
III-B-7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-B-8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-C	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
III-D-1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
III-D-4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
III-D-5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-D-7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-E-5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-E-7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
III-E-10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-E-14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IV-A-2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
IV-A-4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IV-A-5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
IV-B-2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3



Appendix 3 continued.

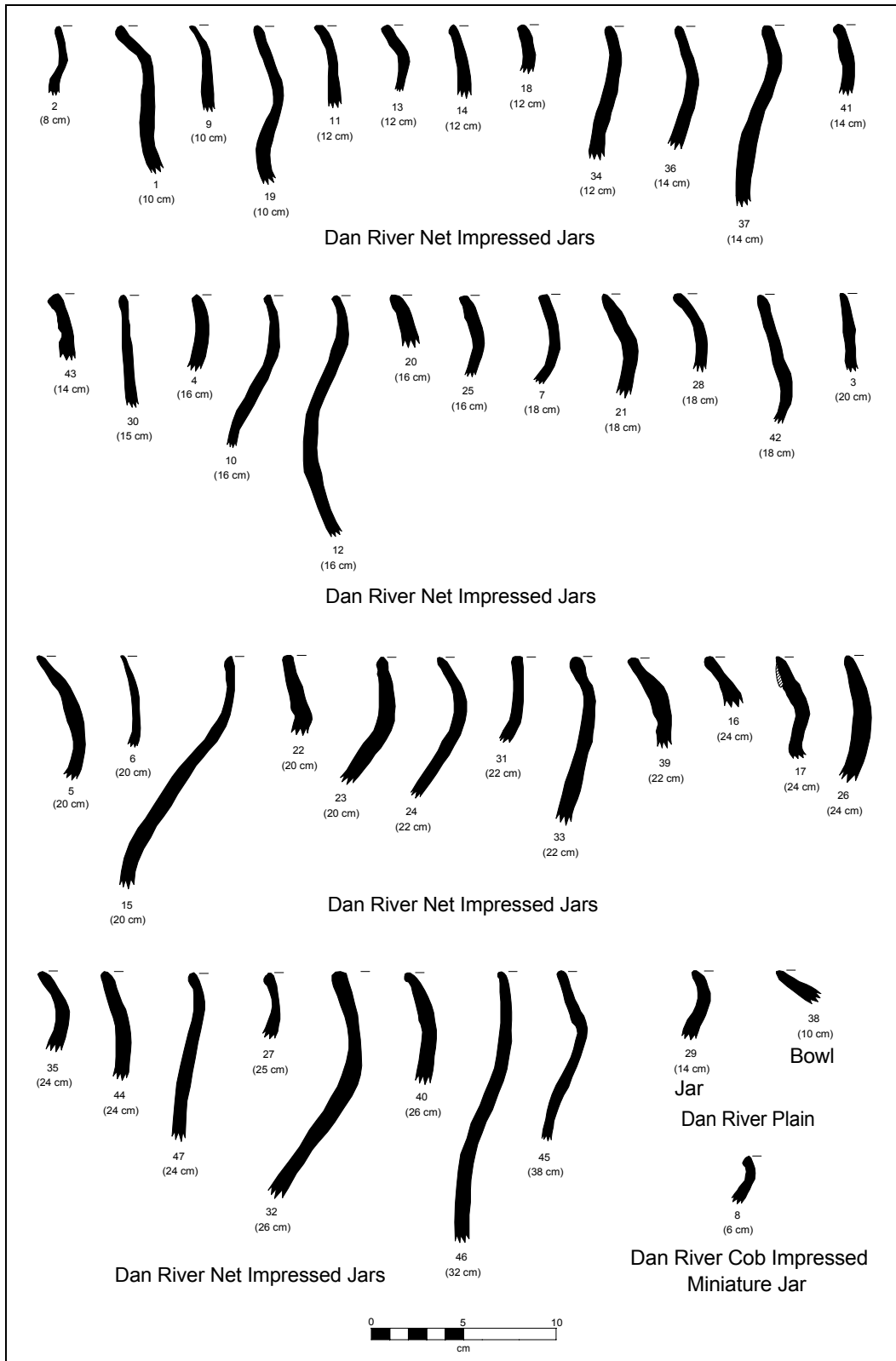
Decoration	Dan River Series				New River Series		Uwharrie		Total
	Net Impressed	Plain	Roughly Smoothed	Other	Net Impressed	Other	Net Impressed	Indet.	
IV-C-2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
V-A-4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
VI-A-1	53	12	4	-	3	2	-	-	74
VI-B-1	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	8
Applique Strip	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cob Impressed Neck	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Handle	61	4	17	-	-	-	-	40	122
Node	25	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1,230</b>

Appendix 4. Description of individually numbered vessels from the Philpott site.

No.	Context	Type	Temper	Interior	Lip	Decoration	Form	Diameter
1	90N108W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 2		Jar	10 cm
2	90N108W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 3		Jar	8 cm
3	90N108W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None	I-A-1	Jar	20 cm
4	96N100W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 3	Incised Node	Jar	16 cm
5	96N103W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3	II-B-1	Jar	20 cm
6	96N105W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	None	I-A-1, Node	Jar	20 cm
7	96N106W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 4		Jar	18 cm
8	96N106W	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand	Plain	None	I-A-1	Miniature Jar	6 cm
9	96N107W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 3		Jar	10 cm
10	97N95W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 1		Jar	16 cm
11	Bu. 1	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None	III-B-7	Jar	12 cm
12	97N101W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 1		Jar	16 cm
13	Ditch 2	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-1	Jar	12 cm
14	97N109W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 3		Jar	12 cm
15	98N100W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 3		Jar	20 cm
16	98N100W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	24 cm
17	98N107W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	None	I-A-1	Jar	24 cm
18	98N107W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 1	I-A-1	Jar	12 cm
19	98-99N101W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 3	I-A-1, Cob-Impressed Neck	Jar	10 cm
20	99N96W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 2	I-A-5	Jar	16 cm
21	99N103W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 2	I-A-3	Jar	18 cm
22	99N103W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 3	I-A-1	Jar	20 cm
23	99N106W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 2	I-A-3	Jar	20 cm
24	99N106W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	22 cm
25	99N108W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-1, Folded Rim	Jar	16 cm
26	100N101W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3	Folded Rim	Jar	24 cm
27	100N102W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None		Jar	25 cm
28	100N103W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-1	Jar	18 cm
29	100N105W	Dan River Plain	Sand	Plain	None	I-B-5	Jar	14 cm
30	100N105W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	15 cm
31	100N106W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 1	I-A-1	Jar	22 cm
32	101N102W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 3		Jar	26 cm
33	101N102W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	22 cm
34	Bu. 3	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	None		Jar	12 cm
35	Bu. 6	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 3		Jar	24 cm
36	Bu. 8	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None	Folded Rim	Jar	14 cm
37	TP-3	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3		Jar	14 cm
38	TP-D	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Bowl	10 cm
39	99N96W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 4	I-A-6, Folded Rim	Jar	22 cm
40	96N108W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 2	I-A-1	Jar	26 cm
41	Unknown	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3	Folded Rim	Jar	14 cm
42	Unknown	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3	IV-A-2	Jar	18 cm
43	Unknown	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None	I-A-1	Jar	14 cm

Appendix 4 continued.

No.	Context	Type	Temper	Interior	Lip	Decoration	Form	Diameter
44	Unknown	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	24 cm
45	Unknown	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 3	I-A-8, Folded Rim	Jar	38 cm
46	Unknown	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 3	I-A-1	Jar	32 cm
47	100N98W	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None		Jar	24 cm



Appendix 5. Profiles of individually numbered vessels from the Philpott site.

Appendix 6. Description of small triangular projectile points from the Philpott site.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
Bu. 6	Quartz	Broken	-	-	13.8	-	
Bu. 6	Quartz	Broken	-	21.2	-	5.9	
Bu. 8	Metavolcanic	Whole	3.4	30.8	16.2	10.5	
Bu. 8	Quartz	Broken	-	-	20.4	11.1	Preform
Bu. 10	Chalcedony	Broken	-	-	19.6	7.2	
Bu. B	Quartz	Whole	1.5	25.8	13.3	4.9	
Bu. ?	Metavolcanic	Whole	4.8	35.1	19.3	7.7	
TP-B	Quartz	Broken	-	-	13.8	4.8	
TP-?	Chalcedony	Broken	-	18.9	-	3.3	
TP-?	Chalcedony	Whole	1.5	25.7	14.6	4.9	
TP-?	Chert	Broken	-	-	-	4.4	
TP-?	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.2	3.6	
TP-?	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	17.5	19.2	4.7	
TP-?	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.5	4.9	
TP-?	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
TP-?	Quartz	Broken	-	23.5	-	5.1	
TP-?	Quartz	Broken	-	22	-	5.3	
TP-?	Quartz	Whole	1.1	22.7	14.1	4.9	
TP-?	Quartz	Whole	0.9	20.7	15.7	3.5	
TP-?	Quartz	Whole	2	26	17.6	6.3	
TP-?	Quartz	Whole	3.2	27.2	17.5	8	
TP-?	Quartzite	Whole	8.3	38.2	22.1	11.6	Preform
90N94W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	4.5	
90N97W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.9	-	
91N95W	Chert	Whole	0.6	19.7	10.9	3.6	
91N96W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	17.6	4.9	
91N96W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	15.3	4.1	
91N96W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
94N100W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	11.9	5	
94N109W	Quartz	Whole	0.8	18.9	14	4.9	
95N94W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.1	7.1	
95N95W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	19.8	5.8	
95N100W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.5	4.3	
95N100W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	23.1	-	
95N105W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.4	5.1	
95N106W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	22.2	9.5	Preform
95N106W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.1	5.6	
95N106W	Quartz	Whole	2.9	27	16.9	7.6	
95N107W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	25.3	-	2.8	
95N107W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	18.3	-	3.3	
95N108W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.4	3.9	
95N108W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.8	28.1	14.2	5.1	
95N111W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.4	-	14.2	4.7	
96N100W	Chert	Whole	1.8	27.3	17.3	5.3	
96N100W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.9	27.5	17.6	5.7	
96N104W	Quartz	Whole	3	28.4	21.8	6.4	
96N105W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	5.8	

Appendix 6 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
96N105W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
96N105W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
96N105W	Quartz	Broken	-	26.3	-	-	
96N105W	Quartz	Broken	-	26	-	5.7	
96N105W	Quartz	Whole	0.7	18.6	14	3.4	
96N106W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	24.1	21.7	4.8	
96N107W	Chalcedony	Whole	2.5	21.8	19.9	8	
96N107W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.4	3.1	From an old flake
96N107W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	
96N107W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.9	-	
96N107W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1	24	12.9	4.2	
96N107W	Quartz	Broken	-	15.9	-	4.4	
96N107W	Quartzite	Whole	1.7	22.6	15.7	5.3	
96N108W	Quartz	Whole	1.7	24	19.1	4.6	
96N109W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.8	4.6	
96N109W	Quartz	Whole	3.2	27.8	15	8.2	
97N95W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	6.3	
97N95W	Metavolcanic	Whole	4.9	29.7	21.9	9.9	Preform
97N96W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17	4.3	
97N97W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
97N98W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	27.5	15.3	6.7	
97N99W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	4.5	
97N100W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.2	3.9	
97N100W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	23.5	5	
97N101W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	17.1	7.9	
97N103W	Chalcedony	Whole	2	25.4	18.2	5.9	
97N106W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	5.3	
97N106W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	19.4	-	
97N107W	Chert	Whole	4.6	28.2	19.8	8.3	Preform
97N108W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	20.6	-	5.9	
97N108W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	
97N109W	Quartzite	Broken	-	-	18.8	6.5	
98N94W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	24.3	18	4.7	
98N97W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.3	-	
98N99W	Jasper	Whole	1	29.3	14.3	3.8	
98N99W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	24.9	-	4.5	
98N99W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	16.2	6.9	
98N101W	Chalcedony	Whole	1.4	25.2	13.9	4.9	
98N101W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	14.6	4.7	
98N101W	Quartzite	Broken	-	-	20.9	5.3	
98N102W	Quartz	Whole	1.5	22	18.4	4.2	
98N103W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
98N106W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	
98N106W	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.3	27.3	16.4	7.5	
98N106W	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	18.9	15.2	3.8	
98N107W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	16.9	3.8	

Appendix 6 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
98N107W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
98N108W	Quartz Crystal	Whole	3	38.1	18.5	6.4	
98N109W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	
98N109W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	11.2	4.4	
99N95W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.1	6.6	
99N95W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	13.8	4.8	
99N97W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	26.2	10.5	4.5	
99N97W	Metavolcanic	Whole	-	19.3	-	3.4	
99N97W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	21.7	5.4	
99N97W	Quartz	Whole	3.7	30.9	17.4	9	Preform
99N97W	Quartz	Whole	1	20.1	16.2	3.9	
99N99W	Chalcedony	Broken	-	-	17.6	-	
99N99W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	4.8	
99N99W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.7	3.5	
99N99W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.5	4.8	
99N99W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	14.4	4.7	
99N99W	Quartz	Whole	4.3	25.3	23.6	9.5	Preform
99N100W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	5.2	
99N100W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	23.2	-	4.3	
99N102W	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.8	20.3	15.1	4	
99N102W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	20.1	-	
99N102W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	13.1	6.2	
99N104W	Jasper	Whole	0.9	20.8	18.8	3.2	Heat treated
99N104W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	30.2	16	3.9	
99N104W	Quartz	Broken	-	21.9	-	4.4	
99N105W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	21.8	-	
99N106W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	23.6	19.3	4.2	
99N107W	Chalcedony	Broken	-	-	15.5	2.9	
99N107W	Chalcedony	Broken	-	-	15.9	4.9	
99N107W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17	6.2	
99N107W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.8	
99N107W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
99N107W	Quartz	Whole	1.4	27.4	14.1	5.5	
99N108W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	4.8	
99N108W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	14.3	5.6	
99N108W	Quartz	Whole	2	25.4	16.7	6.7	
99N109W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	22.8	10.7	Preform
99N111W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.4	-	
99N111W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	4.6	
99N111W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.2	8.2	
100N93W	Chert	Broken	-	-	13.9	3.5	
100N93W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.6	4.1	From an old flake
100N93W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.1	22.5	11.2	5.5	
100N93W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	5.4	
100N94W	Quartz	Broken	-	13.3	-	3.6	
100N94W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	10.8	4.3	

Appendix 6 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
100N95W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	5.1	
100N96W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.3	4.9	
100N96W	Quartz	Broken	-	26.1	-	5.1	
100N97W	Chalcedony	Broken	-	-	16.6	5.2	
100N97W	Chalcedony	Broken	-	-	20.1	4.7	
100N98W	Chalcedony	Whole	6.2	28.4	24.1	10	Preform
100N98W	Quartz	Broken	-	22.6	-	5.2	
100N100W	Chert	Broken	-	-	17.8	3.7	
100N100W	Quartz	Whole	0.8	20.5	12.8	4	
100N100W	Quartz	Whole	1.1	23.5	12.1	5	
100N101W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	5.9	
100N101W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.5	7.4	
100N101W	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	23.9	15	3.7	
100N101W	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.2	23.6	19.2	7.1	From an old flake
100N101W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	14.3	6.1	
100N101W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	14.7	4.4	
100N101W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	14.1	4.4	
100N101W	Quartz	Whole	4.7	32.3	18.7	8.1	Preform
100N101W	Quartz Crystal	Whole	1.2	18.5	15.5	4.5	
100N102W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	29.1	-	6.6	
100N102W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.9	3.7	
100N102W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	4.2	
100N102W	Quartz	Broken	-	21.4	-	4.9	
100N103W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.2	
100N103W	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.5	19.2	10.9	2.4	
100N104W	Chalcedony	Whole	0.8	21.3	16.6	3.2	
100N104W	Chalcedony	Whole	1	24.1	12.5	4.2	
100N104W	Chert	Whole	1	22.5	14.4	3.3	
100N104W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.7	4.5	
100N104W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	
100N104W	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.1	29.5	14.6	6.4	
100N104W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	28.2	21.6	2.8	From an old flake
100N104W	Metavolcanic	Whole	11.1	44.2	24.9	8.9	Preform
100N104W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.8	6.5	
100N104W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	17.1	5.5	
100N104W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	20.3	-	
100N104W	Quartz	Whole	1.1	17.5	16.9	5	
100N105W	Chert	Broken	-	-	14	4.6	
100N105W	Jasper	Broken	-	-	19.2	-	
100N105W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.7	3.8	
100N105W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	20	14.7	6.2	
100N105W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	21.7	7.8	
100N105W	Quartz	Whole	3.2	31.2	14.7	7.5	
100N106W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	22.4	-	3.9	
100N106W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	21	5.9	
100N106W	Quartzite	Broken	-	-	20.9	7	



Appendix 6 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
100N106W	Quartzite	Broken	-	-	19.1	5	
100N107W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	22.1	4.4	
100N107W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1	20	14.3	4.5	From an old flake
100N107W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.5	27.9	18.1	4.3	
100N107W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	23.6	14	4.1	
100N107W	Quartz	Whole	1	18.2	16.8	4.9	
100N107W	Quartz	Whole	1.1	21.8	11.8	4.1	
100N107W	Quartz Crystal	Whole	0.9	22.6	12.2	4	
100N110W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.3	3.4	
100N110W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.8	3	
100N110W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.2	5.2	
101N93W	Chert	Broken	-	-	17.5	5.4	
101N104W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.8	3.1	
101N104W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.3	4.5	
101N104W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	29.6	-	3.5	
101N104W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	27.1	15.5	3.7	
101N104W	Metavolcanic	Whole	2	27.8	20.2	4.5	
101N104W	Quartz	Broken	-	36.3	-	6	
101N104W	Quartz	Whole	6.5	38.1	19.8	8.2	Preform
101N105W	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	26.5	17.5	6	
101N105W	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	5.4	
101N109W	Chalcedony	Broken	-	-	17.9	4.3	
Surface	Chalcedony	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Chalcedony	Broken	-	-	18.8	5	
Surface	Chalcedony	Whole	1.4	26.2	19.3	3.7	
Surface	Chert	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Chert	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Chert	Broken	-	17.2	-	3.4	
Surface	Chert	Broken	-	-	21.3	-	
Surface	Chert	Whole	1.3	22.3	16.6	4.1	
Surface	Chert	Whole	0.5	14.5	12.6	2.9	
Surface	Chert	Whole	0.8	19.5	16.8	2.7	
Surface	Jasper	Broken	-	-	14.8	4.8	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	13.5	3.7	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	4.8	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.8	3.9	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	22.8	-	5.1	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.3	3.8	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.9	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.5	3.8	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.9	5.1	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	13.9	4.1	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18	4.2	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.6	5.1	

Appendix 6 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	3.9	29.6	19.7	8.3	Preform
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	21.7	20.1	3.9	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	21	13.9	3.9	From an old flake
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	30.4	18	4.5	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.5	22.2	19.6	4.5	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.9	30.4	18.8	4.9	From an old flake
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	3	32.5	17.3	6.5	From an old flake
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	5.6	29.7	23	9.7	Preform
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	24.3	-	4.8	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	21.1	8.4	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	4.7	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.2	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	13.7	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	7.1	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	17	7.3	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	19.4	6.2	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	14.9	7	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	13.9	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	19.5	4.4	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	3.9	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	19.4	5.6	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	31.6	18.4	8.1	Preform
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	15.6	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	17	4.8	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	19.4	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	6.8	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	5.5	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	15.3	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	16.4	-	4.8	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	13.1	4.3	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	19	4.5	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	1.9	27.2	14.3	6.3	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	5.2	32.6	20.6	8.4	Preform
Surface	Quartz	Whole	1.6	21.5	19.6	4.1	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	0.8	16.4	13.6	4.1	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	0.9	16	14.4	4	

Appendix 6 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
Surface	Quartz	Whole	1.6	26.3	14.9	4.3	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	8.6	38.4	24.1	10.9	Preform
Surface	Quartz	Whole	0.5	12	12.3	3.8	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	6.4	32.6	22.5	9	Preform
Surface	Quartz	Whole	0.8	20.2	14.4	4.1	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	1.1	21	15.9	4.5	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	0.8	18.7	11.4	3.7	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	1.7	27.6	13.4	5.9	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	2.5	23.2	15.6	7.2	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	11.6	33.9	22.7	13.7	Preform
Surface	Quartz	Whole	0.8	14.8	13.4	4.7	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	4.2	24.2	25.9	9	
Surface	Quartz Crystal	Whole	0.4	13.7	9.7	3.9	
Surface	Quartzite	Broken	-	24.7	-	4.3	
Surface	Quartzite	Broken	-	-	16.6	7.7	
Surface	Quartzite	Whole	15.7	41.2	25.6	15.5	Preform
Surface <sup>1</sup>	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface <sup>1</sup>	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.3	3.6	
Surface <sup>1</sup>	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.8	30.5	16.7	4.8	
Surface <sup>1</sup>	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	5.6	
Surface <sup>1</sup>	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
Surface <sup>1</sup>	Quartz	Whole	1.8	21.6	16.1	6.4	

<sup>1</sup>From the lower terrace in the vicinity of the contact-period component.