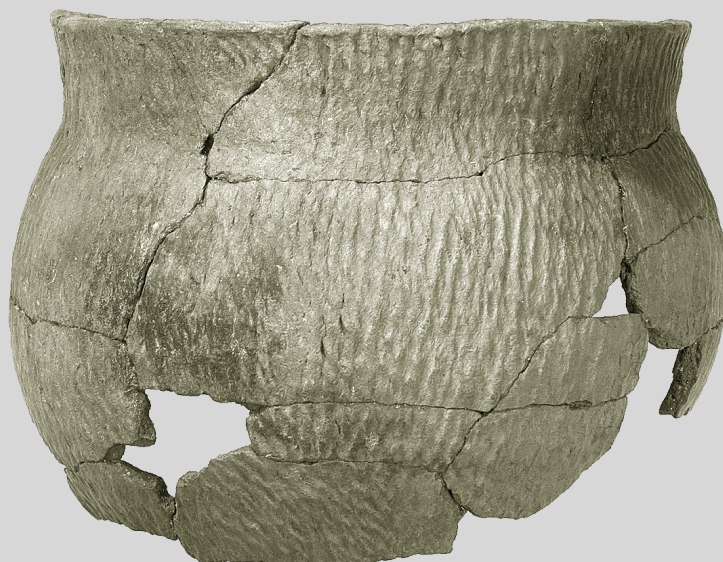
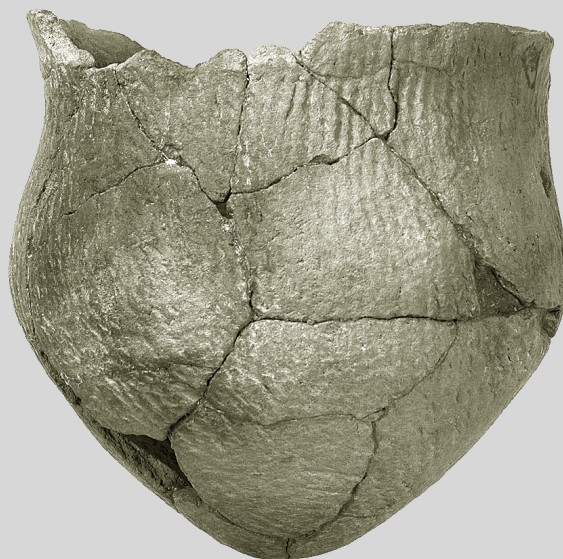


ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BELMONT SITE, HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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



Research Report No. 15
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The archaeological excavation of the Belmont site was undertaken between 1964 and 1966, and was a collaborative effort by members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The late Richard P. Gravely, Jr. of Martinsville, Virginia directed the excavations during this period. Other chapter members who participated in the excavation include Sherman Dutton, Steve Anderson, Scott Simms, Chuck Fleanor, and Roy Stone, Jr. In addition to excavating, Gravely took notes describing much of the work that was done, the archaeological features that were encountered, and the artifacts that were found. He maintained these field notes and a portion of the artifact collection from the site until 1983, when they were donated to the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The remainder of the collection was kept by various other excavators. Richard Gravely is included posthumously as a co-author in recognition of his significant contribution, both through his extensive field notes and his interpretative statements (presented in the Appendixes), to our understanding of the prehistoric community at Belmont.

This site report was made possible because of a research grant from the Virginia Department of Cultural Resources. We want to thank Dr. Catherine Slusser and Mr. Keith Egloff of that office for supporting this project and also for recognizing the important contribution that extant collections from sites like Belmont can make toward furthering our understanding of the past.

Several individuals besides the authors contributed indirectly to this report. First, we wish to acknowledge Brenda Moore of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology 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. Student research assistants who aided in the re-cleaning and preliminary sorting of collections prior to analysis include: Molly Herrmann, Sarah Hopton, April Hughes, Jessica LaMarro, and Katherine McGhee-Snow. Sarah Hopton and Katherine McGhee-Snow also assisted with some of the illustrations. Finally, Amber Vanderwarker helped identify the species and elements represented in the assemblage of bone artifacts.

ABSTRACT

Between 1964 and 1966, members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia conducted archaeological salvage excavations at the Belmont site (44Hr3), a late prehistoric Indian village site of the Dan River phase located on the Smith River near Martinsville, Virginia. This village appears to have been palisaded and was estimated to be approximately 300 ft in diameter. Excavations exposed about 30,000 sq ft of the site, discovered over 200 archaeological features, and recovered over 100,000 artifacts. The density of archaeological deposits and features, and two disparate radiocarbon dates, suggest a relatively long period of occupation, or multiple occupations, that date from the late thirteenth to the mid-fifteenth centuries. However, it is not possible to recognize multiple components in the artifact collection from the site, or say much about changing site structure, because of generally poor provenience information. This report summarizes the investigations conducted at the Belmont site, describes the artifacts and contexts that were found, and considers the significance of the site to our understanding of the Dan River phase.

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INTRODUCTION

The Belmont site (44Hr3) represents a late prehistoric Indian village of the Dan River phase with a relatively long period of occupation. It is located on the left descending bank of the Smith River within the corporate limits of Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia, about three miles below the Martinsville power plant dam and U.S. 220 bridge and 0.75 mi above the mouth of Mulberry Creek (Figure 1). The roughly contemporary Box Plant site (44Hr2) is located about two miles upstream. The site is situated within a large, semi-circular bend in the Smith River on a well-drained alluvial terrace which is elevated about 20 ft above the normal river level. The main part of the site is roughly circular and measures about 300 ft in diameter (or about 1.6 acres). Field notes indicate that an earlier site occupation, covering an area about 150 ft in diameter (or about 0.4 acres), lies at the east edge of the site. The site is located about 75-100 ft from the river bank (Figure 2).

The Belmont site was excavated almost continuously between early summer of 1964 and late fall of 1966 by the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia, under the direction of Richard P. Gravely, Jr. Because the field notes that cover this period of excavation begin and end abruptly, and without explanation, it is not known if there were significant earlier or later excavations at the site; however, the notes indicate that some chapter members individually conducted small excavations at the site as late as 1972. Unlike many archaeological sites along the Smith River near Martinsville, the Belmont site was not threatened by industrial development; rather, the site had experienced serious episodes of looting and appeared threatened with residential development because of its proximity to Forest Park Country Club (located immediately downstream) and adjacent neighborhoods. Because of these real and potential threats, the excavations at Belmont were generally viewed by Gravely and members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter as salvage. Although the current state site form for the Belmont site (dated 1973) indicates that a housing development was planned for the site (Gravely 1973), this threat was never realized, and the site today is covered in grass and weeds. Field records suggest that many of the artifacts found during the archaeological investigation of the Belmont site were kept by at least six of the individual excavators. It is likely that portions of these collections probably were later given to Richard Gravely, who kept them and the associated field notes (almost all of which were written by Gravely) until 1983. At that time, they were donated to the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The field notes, while thorough in what they describe, are incomplete in that they do not account for most of what was excavated (as indicated by the overall site plan). This is likely due to the fact that the Belmont excavation was more an effort of individuals than a coordinated and controlled group effort. This lack of coordination and control is also reflected by inconsistencies in the site excavation grid, the lack of a feature numbering system, and an absence of provenience information for most artifacts found at the site. Unfortunately, these deficiencies in field method have seriously impacted the research value of the Belmont site data.

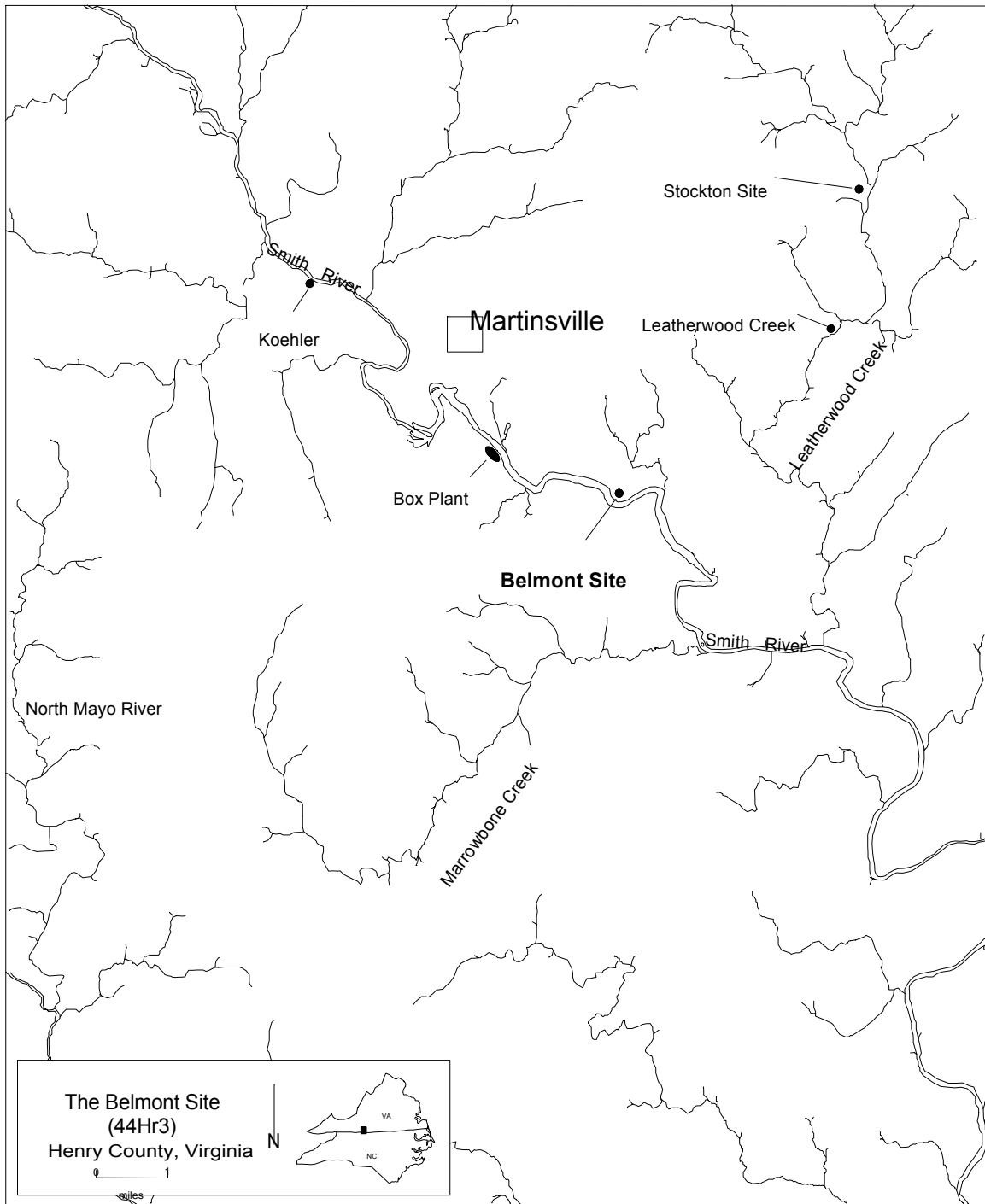


Figure 1. Map of the Smith River valley near Martinsville showing the location of the Belmont site and other excavated Dan River phase villages (adapted from Martinsville, VA-NC 15-minute quadrangle, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1944).

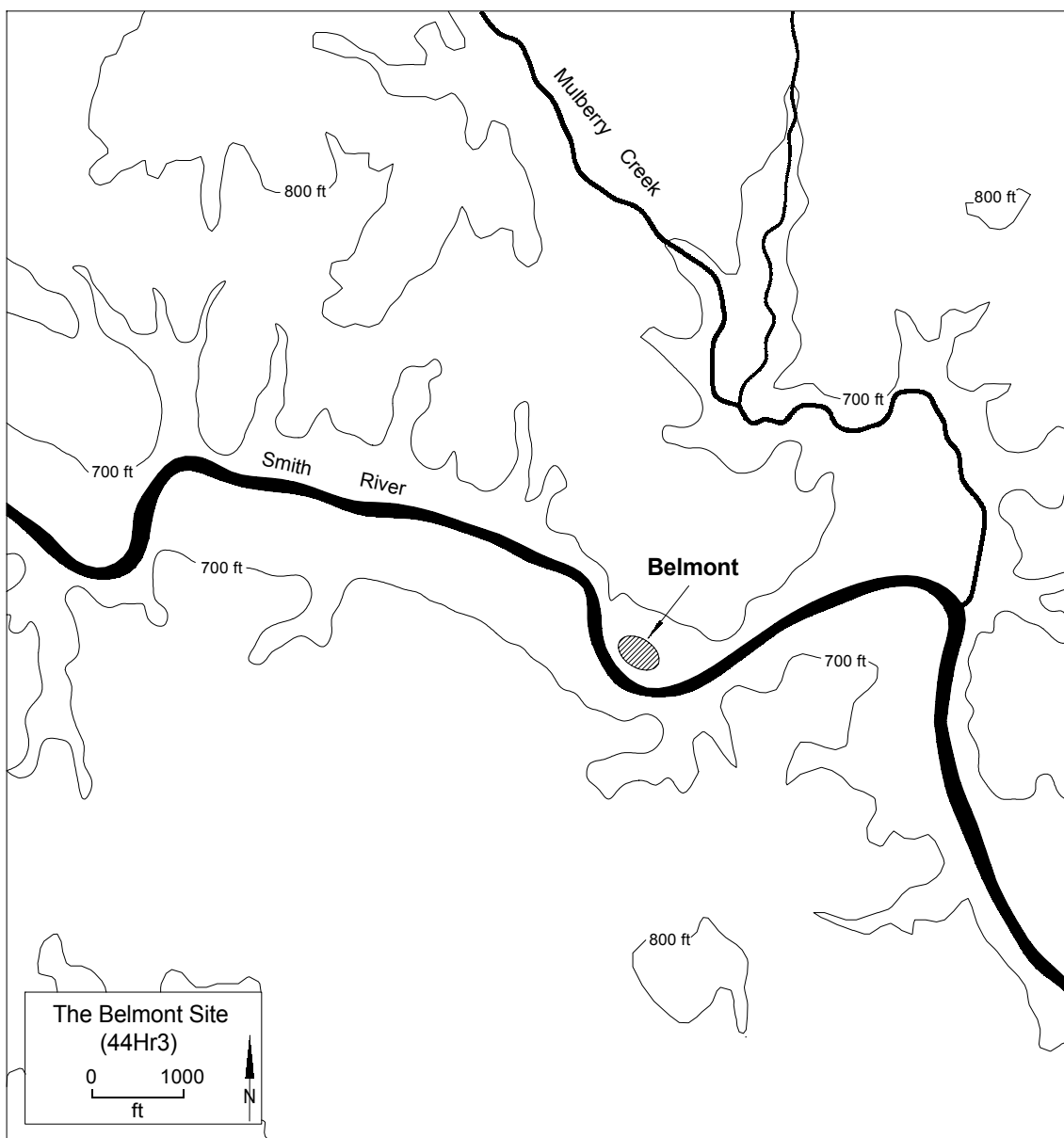


Figure 2. Map of the Belmont site showing its location and approximate limits.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Physiography and Topography

Martinsville and Henry County are 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 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 the Smith River, lie 25-30 mi to the north and west. The higher peaks along these ridges range from about 2,500 ft to 3,000 ft in elevation. The Smith River flows generally from northwest to southeast through Martinsville and Henry County and empties into the Dan River at Eden, North Carolina, about 18 mi below the Belmont site. The Dan River is a major tributary of the Roanoke River system. The area of Henry County just west of the Smith River valley is drained by the north and south forks of the Mayo River which also flow south into the Dan River at Mayodan, North Carolina. Major tributary streams of the Smith River are Town Creek, Reed Creek, Beaver Creek, Marrowbone Creek, Leatherwood Creek, and Mulberry Creek, which flows into the Smith River less than a mile below the Belmont site.

The Belmont site is located on the north side of the Smith River on the second terrace and within a semi-circular bend that covers approximately 20 acres (Figure 3). The north edge of this bend rises abruptly about 80 ft to an upland ridge. The east and west ends of this ridge flank the Smith River and isolate the bend from alluvial bottoms situated both upstream and downstream from the site. The level alluvial terrace within the bend is elevated 15-20 ft above the river’s normal level and is relatively well-drained.

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 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 River, 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 the Belmont site could have been collected from the nearby river bed or along the Blue Ridge escarpment to the west. 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).



Figure 3. General view of the Belmont site after excavations were completed (looking south).

Floral and Faunal Resources

The Belmont 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. However, as Holm (1994:34, 172) has pointed out, the typical description of the Piedmont as covered in climax oak-hickory forests during prehistory does not take into account that Native Americans were actively modifying their environment. In particular, Native Americans used fire both to clear fields and to increase browse areas for their primary mammalian prey, white-tailed deer. In light of research by Gremillion (1989:131-141), Holm (1994) has presented a partial reconstruction of the faunal resources that would have been available in the upper Dan River drainage during the late prehistoric and early contact periods.

By late prehistoric times (after about A.D. 1000), most Indians living along the major tributaries of the Dan 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. The location of the Belmont site along the Smith River obviously meant that aquatic resources, such as fresh-water fish, turtle, amphibians, and shellfish, were available to the residents. In fact, shellfish are still common along the shoals in the river near the site.

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 Indian living in this area. She argues 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). Although there was seasonal variation 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 Belmont site was officially recorded as 44Hr3 in the Virginia site files by Richard Gravely in 1964 and updated in 1973. The site was named after “Belmont,” the nearby home of Col. Joseph Martin, a Revolutionary War hero and founder of the city of Martinsville, and the site was once part of Martin’s plantation. According to Gravely (see Appendix 2), the earliest known historical reference to the site is in a land deed dating from the mid-1700s which conveyed “400 acres of land, more or less, situated on the north side of the Smith River, beginning at the Indian fields and extending northward along the river as it flows.” Recent knowledge about the Belmont site dates back to 1937, when a severe flood washed out a well-preserved burial and prompted extensive looting by local artifact collectors (Gravely 1973). The extent of the looting at the site between 1937 and 1964, when more systematic excavation was undertaken, is not known but probably was considerable.

The Belmont site was the first of more than a dozen sites to be excavated by the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia between 1964 and the mid-1970s. However, exactly when the Belmont site excavations began was not recorded. Field notes of the Chapter’s excavations begin abruptly with brief, undated descriptions for about a dozen excavated archaeological features (mostly refuse-filled

pits). These are followed by a dated entry for July 8, 1964. This suggests that the chapter excavations began during early summer of 1964. These initial excavations were undertaken intermittently until mid-October, after which time there are almost-daily entries in the field notes. This slow start can be explained by the fact that Chapter members also conducted salvage excavations at the Box Plant site (44Hr2) during the late summer of 1964 (see Davis et al. 1997a). Subsequent entries in the Belmont field notes indicate that the site was excavated on a continual basis until November 23, 1966, the last dated entry in the field notes. Because this final entry gives no indication that excavations were concluded that day, it is possible that undocumented digging at the site continued after that date. Sporadic digging occurred at the site as late as 1972, when chapter member R. J. Burns excavated at least 125 sq ft along the northwest edge of the earlier excavation (near Square 45W32N).

As stated in the Introduction, the Patrick-Henry Chapter's decision to excavate the Belmont site appears to have been based upon perceived threats resulting from looters and suburban expansion of the Martinsville area. Fortunately, this latter threat never materialized. Other factors which undoubtedly also affected the Patrick-Henry Chapter's decision to conduct its inaugural dig at the Belmont site were its notoriety as a large, well-known Indian village site, its accessibility, and its proximity to the homes of several Chapter members, including Richard Gravely.

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

Detailed descriptions of field methods are lacking in the notes; however, the excavation maps and field notes indicate that a grid was used and that the excavators worked in 5x5-ft units. The datum point was located near the southeast edge of the site and each square was identified by its position in terms of the number of grid units east or west and north or south of the datum point. Grid north was oriented approximately 21° east of magnetic north. Squares excavated before April, 1965 were designated by a system of letters (east-west axis) and numbers (north-south axis); squares excavated after that time used a different system of numbers and cardinal directions. For example, Square 37W5N was the thirty-seventh square west of the north-south line running through datum (0, 0) and the fifth square north of the east-west line running through datum. Squares excavated during the early phase of fieldwork were subsequently re-designated according to the revised system.

Field maps indicate that at least 1,354 5x5-ft units (or 33,850 sq ft) were excavated by the Patrick-Henry Chapter at the Belmont site (Figures 4–9). However, Gravely (1967) reported that only 1,150 5x5-ft units (28,750 sq ft) were excavated. Grid units were excavated with shovels to remove topsoil and expose the tops of archaeological features. In many cases, shallow features appear to have been removed with the topsoil. Artifacts occurring in the topsoil and tops of features were not systematically collected and apparently were not bagged separately by excavation unit. The backdirt removed from a unit usually was shoveled into an adjacent, previously excavated unit. Any features or portions of features found in a 5x5-ft unit were sketched on a large site map and one or more profiles were sketched in the field notes. While these

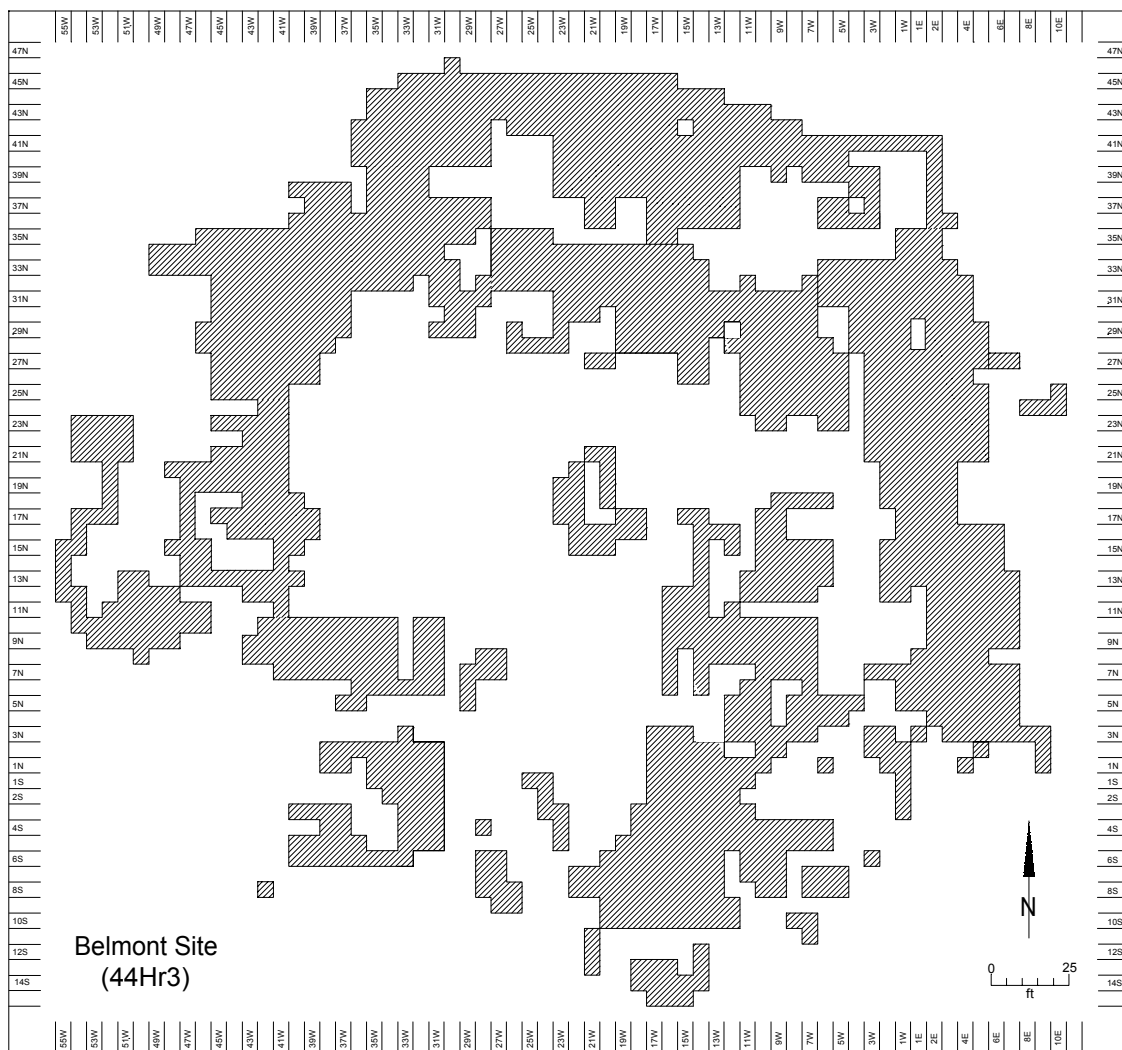


Figure 4. Map of the Belmont site excavation.

profiles sometimes show pit features, they are only shown where they intersect the edge of an excavation unit. Consequently, they are of little use in determining the overall feature depth or profile shape.

Archaeological features remaining at the bottom of an excavation unit were then shoveled out to recover artifacts. Field maps indicate that at least 270 features were excavated. In some cases the dimensions of an excavated feature were recorded; however, in most instances they were not. If a portion of a feature extended into an adjacent square, it was removed by the excavator of that square. The field records do not indicate that any feature fill was screened; rather, it is likely that the soil was shovel-sorted or trowel-sorted. Given the overall condition of the artifact collection from the Belmont site, it appears in most instances that the artifacts found in a feature either were given a general excavation unit provenience or simply lumped together with other excavated artifacts. Only 1.4% of the artifacts from the site are designated as coming

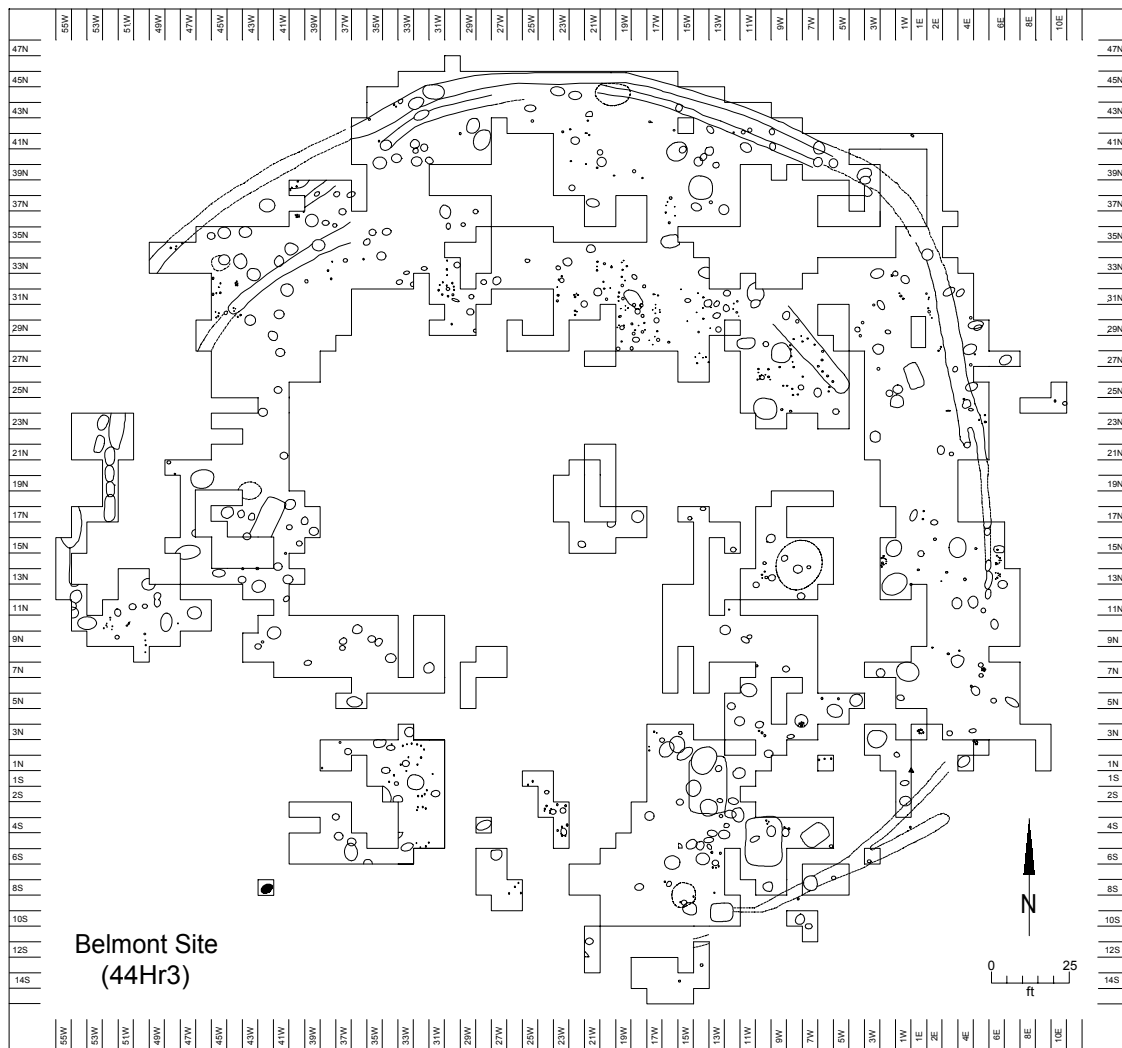


Figure 5. Excavation plan for the Belmont site based on field maps.

from an archaeological feature, and just over 5% are provenienced by excavation unit. The remainder have only a general site provenience. One likely reason why so few artifacts in the collection are provenienced by feature is that there was no simple designation system for features other than burials. Features were described in the field notes by which unit they were found in, which created problems when more than a single feature was found in a unit, or when the same feature occurred in more than a single unit. While numerous features are described and some of these descriptions are quite detailed, they usually are insufficient for identifying or interpreting exactly what was found. Instead, they mostly detail specific artifacts that were recovered. Thus, it is impossible to summarize in any degree of detail the archaeological features found at the site. And even if this were possible, the lack of provenience information for most of the artifacts in the collection prevents any analysis based on artifact context. This situation is compounded further by the fact that many excavators kept what they found. The field notes indicate

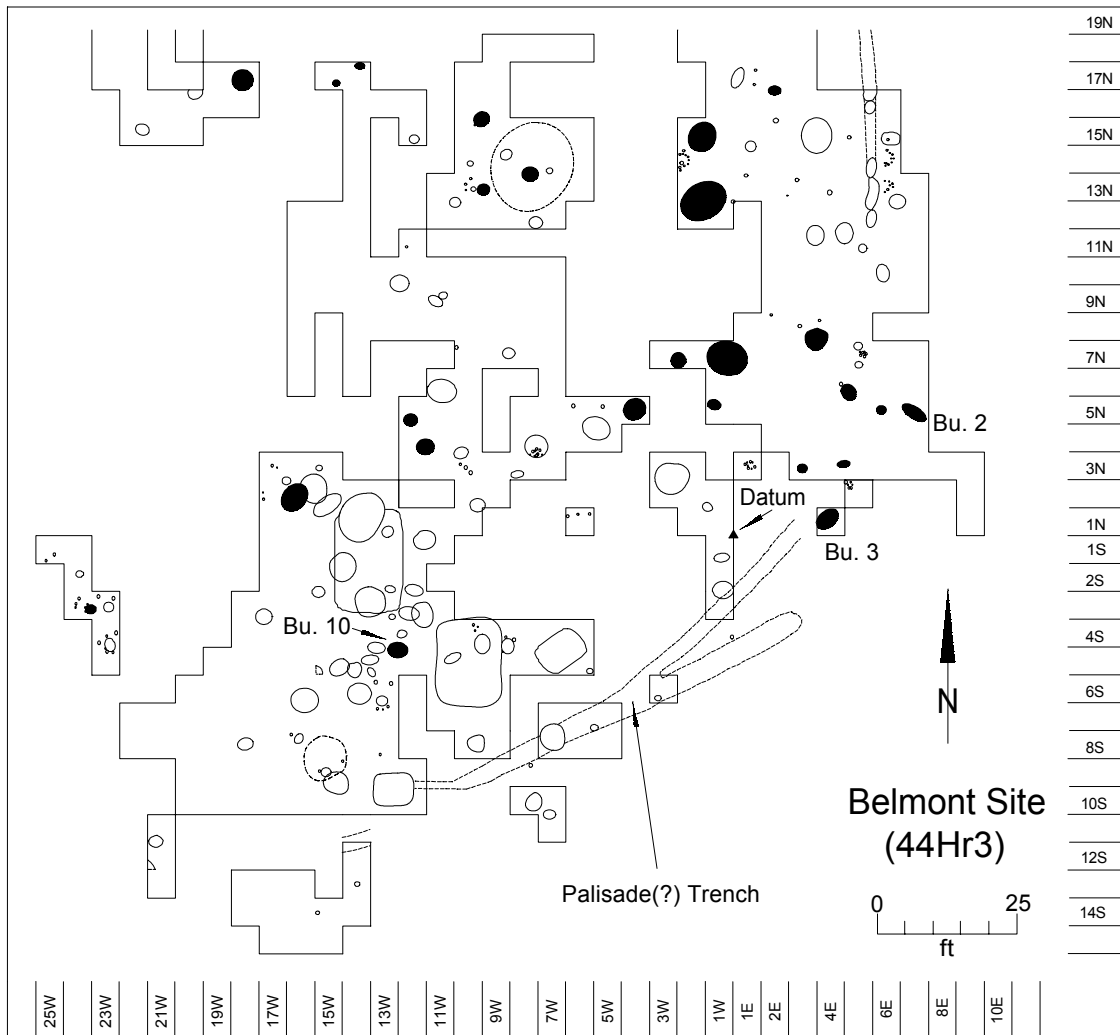


Figure 6. Southeast quadrant of the Belmont site plan. Archaeological features shown in black are described by grid location in Table 1.

that significant portions of the artifact collection were kept by the following primary excavators: Richard Gravely, Sherman Dutton, Steve Anderson, Scott Simms, Chuck Fleanor, and Roy Stone. Consequently, key finds are missing from the collection.

Perhaps the best thing that can be said about the Belmont site investigation is that it was a learning experience for Richard Gravely and the Patrick-Henry Chapter, and they learned several lessons from that experience. Many of the problems inherent in the Belmont site investigation (e.g., no system of feature designation, inadequate feature descriptions, private ownership of collections) either do not occur at sites excavated later or they are far less severe. And, despite these problems, the Belmont site data still are important for our overall understanding of the late prehistory of the Smith River valley.

After the Belmont site collection was donated to the Research Laboratories of Anthropology in 1983, all artifacts were re-cleaned, assigned catalog numbers by provenience (when it existed), and labeled.

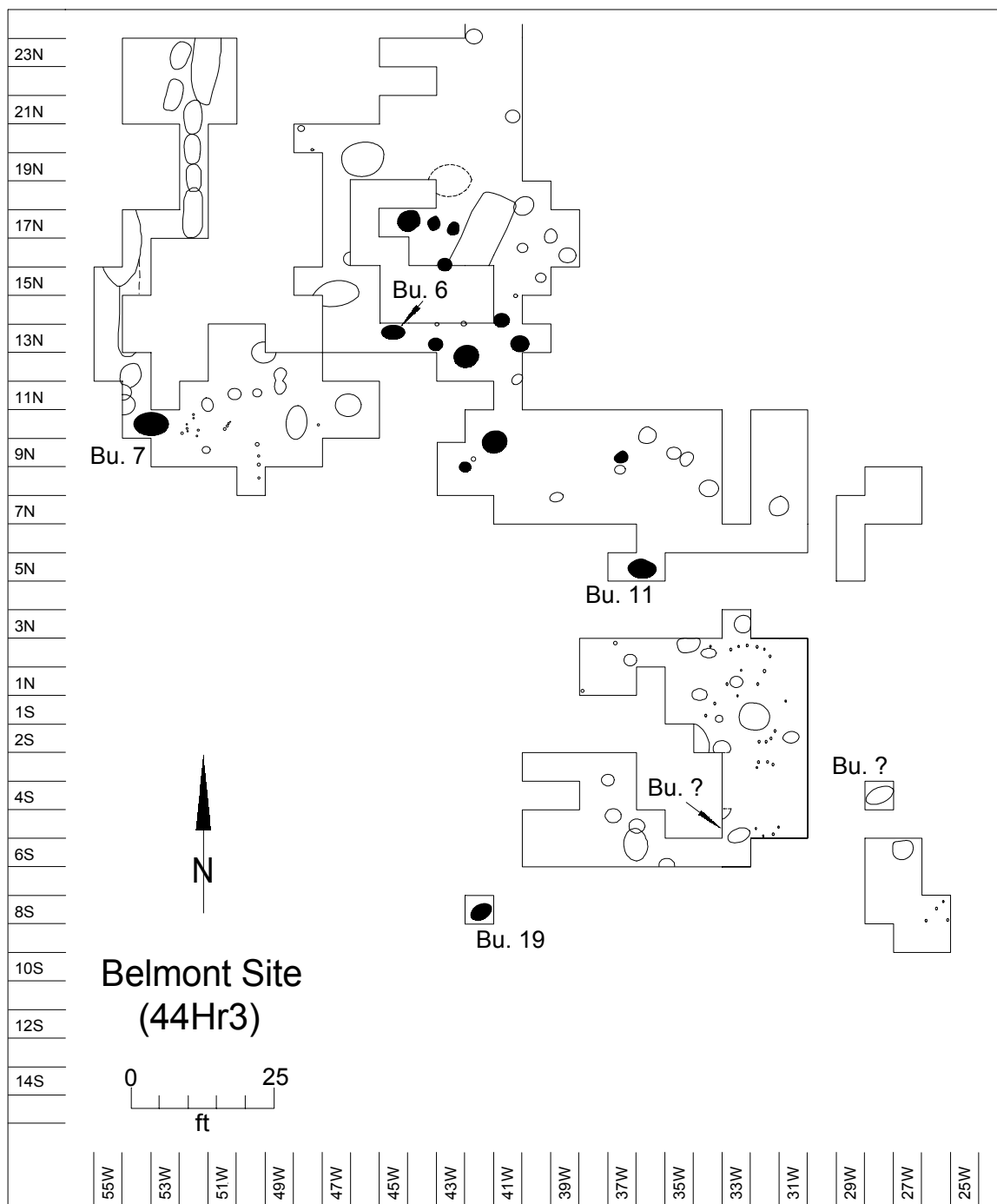


Figure 7. Southwest quadrant of the Belmont site plan. Archaeological features shown in black are described by grid location in Table 1.

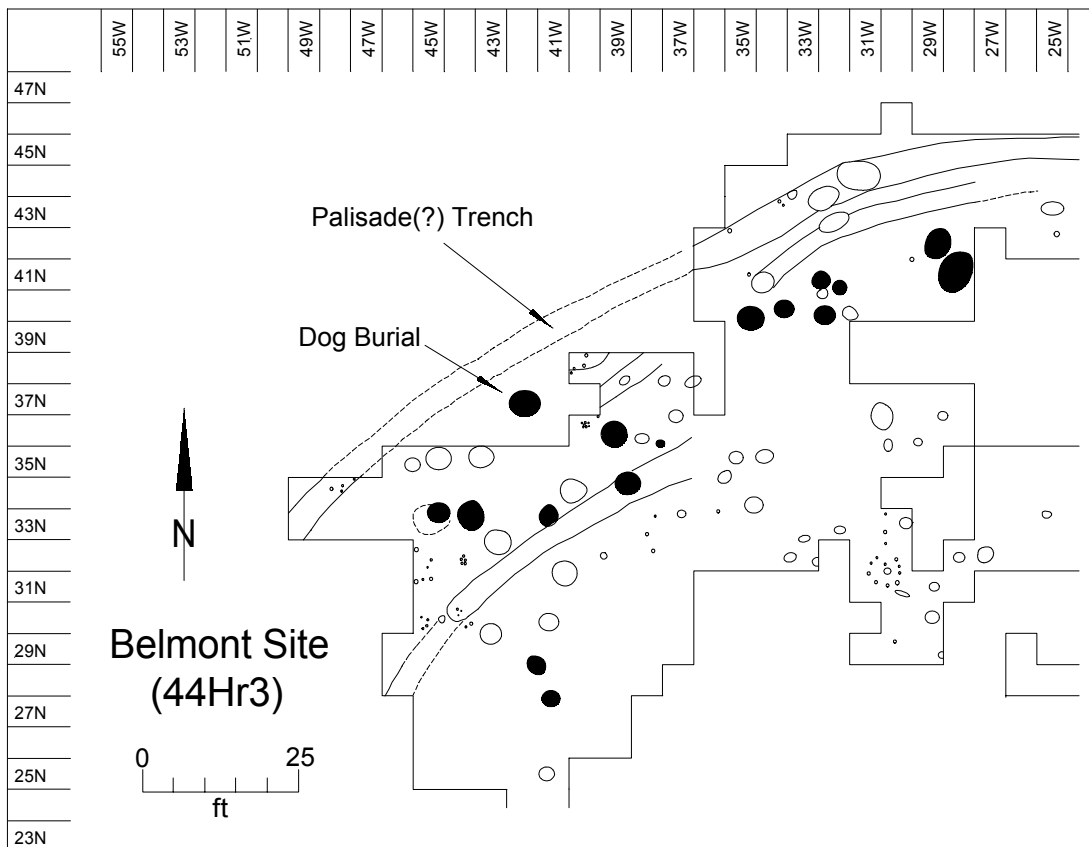


Figure 8. Northwest quadrant of the Belmont site plan. Archaeological features shown in black are described by grid location in Table 1.

EXCAVATION RESULTS

Site Stratigraphy

Soil stratigraphy was recorded by the excavators for different areas of the Belmont site. The soil in the site vicinity is Colvard fine sandy loam, a very deep, well-drained, loamy-textured soil that occurs along the Smith River floodplain (USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service n.d.). The uppermost foot of soil at the site comprised a plow zone which had been disturbed and mixed by cultivation. This plowed soil contained the remains of the village midden and refuse-laden fill that had been plowed from the tops of pits. Consequently, it was rich in artifacts and organic matter. The field notes suggest that the bottom of the midden may have been preserved below the plow zone along the western edge of the site. In most instances, archaeological features were clearly visible once the plowed soil had been shoveled away.

The plow zone was underlain by a zone of yellow to light-brown sand which was almost 2.0 ft thick in some areas of the site. Although numerous Archaic artifacts were

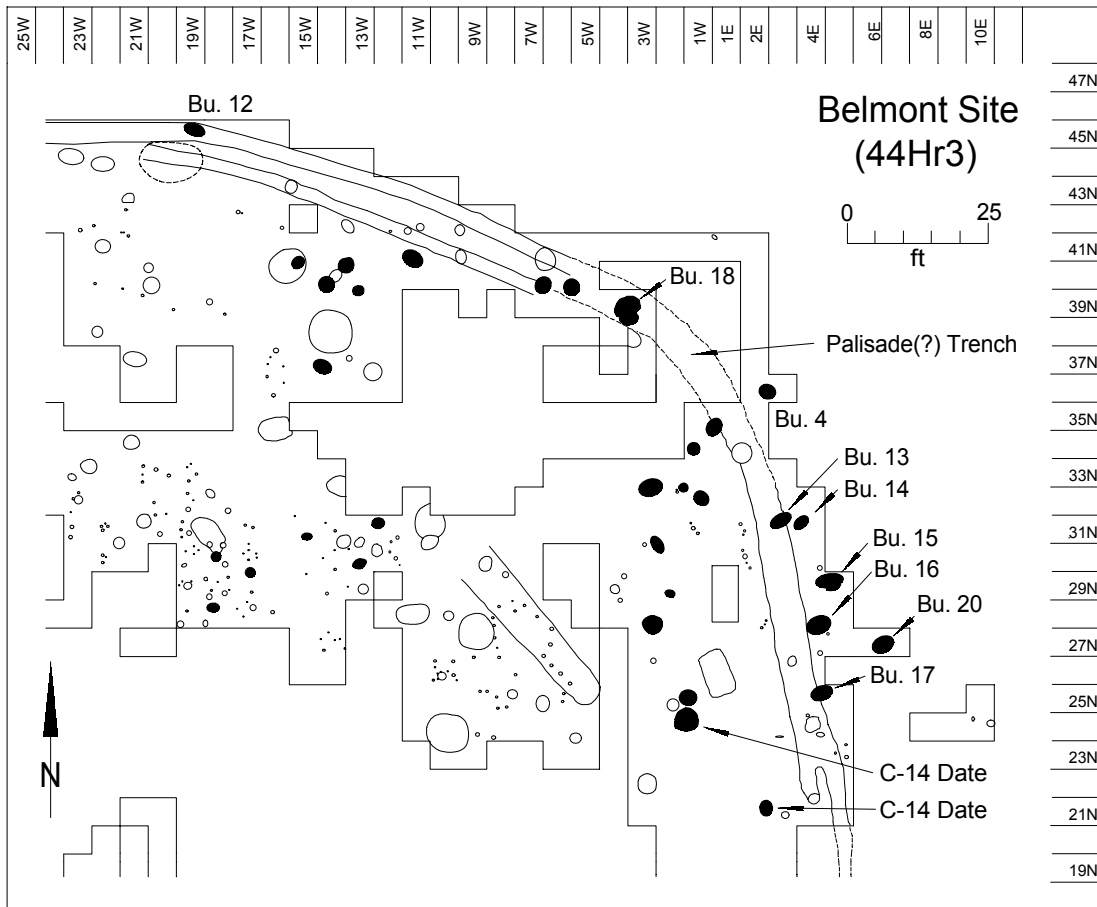


Figure 9. Northeast quadrant of the Belmont site plan. Archaeological features shown in black are described by grid location in Table 1.

found during excavations, there is no indication that they came from this lower zone. Beneath the sand zone was a bed of hard, sandy, red clay and pebbles. The depth of this stratum varied across the site, occurring as shallow as 0.75 ft below the plow zone in some areas and as deep as 2.0 ft below the plow zone in others. Very few of the pits that were dug by the site's inhabitants penetrated this stratum.

Site Structure

Because such a large area of the Belmont site was excavated, we know much about its internal structure. The village was circular in configuration and measured almost 300 ft in diameter. It appears to have been surrounded by some type of enclosure although no alignments of palisade postholes were found. Instead, the excavators found remnants of two circular ditches at the village's periphery and best preserved along the northern edge of the site. During the first year of excavation, these parallel ditches were consistently referred to in the field notes as possible wagon tracks or ruts. And, it was thought that they represented an early wagon road that ran through the area. The excavated fill contained large amounts of river cobbles and some pottery, but usually contained no animal bone and only occasional pockets of shell. By late August, 1965

when much more of the site had been opened up, the excavators began to refer to these features as possible palisade ditches. They also noted that in some areas the ditches contained numerous clusters, lines, and surfaces of fire-blackened and fire-cracked rocks, which they interpreted as hearths. These “hearth” areas also usually contained concentrations of wood charcoal and ash, and a dark, midden-like fill that often contained large numbers of potsherds and animal bone.

Gravely (1967) was convinced that these trenches indicated a village palisade, and he offered two interpretations of how they might have been used as such.

Two shallow ditches 24 to 36 inches wide and 22 inches deep, spaced 6 feet apart, enclose a circular area 300 feet in diameter, marking either a double palisade line or a single palisade set in earth removed from and heaped between the double ditches. No traces of palisade post-molds were found. No entrance has been positively identified. The ditches contained numerous cracked and fire-blackened stones along the bottom, covered by heavy black midden soil with much broken pottery, cracked and scorched animal bones, and similar village debris [Gravely 1967].

Of these two possible interpretations, the latter seems less likely since no posthole alignments were found between the ditches. Also, we cannot be sure that both ditches (or other ditch segments) date to the same period of site occupation. The interpretation of these ditches as palisade trenches, while more likely, also has problems. Gravely’s description of the artifacts found in these features (see above), as well as observations made in the field notes and illustrated on the excavation maps, suggest the presence of numerous hearths and other cooking-related features within the ditch. Also, four of the burials found at the site intrude the outer ditch. This would seem to negate the simultaneous use of these ditches to support a palisade. Whatever way they were used, the ditches encompass the habitation area of the village and generally define its outer boundary. Only a few features were found outside of the area enclosed by the outer ditch, and most of those were burials. It is worth noting that similar ditches were found at the Koehler (44Hr6) and Stockton (44Hr35) sites, and in both instances there were no associated posthole alignments.

The domestic area of the village was located just inside the paired ditches. While no houses can be clearly identified from the excavation plan, pits and postholes occur in clusters and likely represent house locations. Partial posthole alignments suggest that houses were circular and roughly 20 ft in diameter. It is likely that many more postholes were present than were seen and plotted. Most of the pits excavated at the site were found within about 75 ft of the ditches and represent trash-filled storage pits. These are described more fully below.

While much of the area near the center of the site was not excavated, the portion that was excavated contained very few features. This suggests that the village center was used as open, public space. This type of village arrangement—public space surrounded by domestic space in circular fashion—is common among late prehistoric and historic Native Americans in piedmont Virginia and North Carolina. Whether or not the ditches which surround the Belmont site represent palisades, they clearly served to define the



Figure 10. Refuse-filled storage pit in Square 29W42N following excavation.

outer limit of the village and thus can be viewed as analogous to palisades. The fact that 13 of the 18 mapped burials lie outside the ditches or intrude them further suggests that the edge of the village was regarded as the appropriate context for mortuary ritual.

Description of Features

At least 270 archaeological features were excavated at the Belmont site. Twenty of these were burials and are described below. Of the remaining 250 features, specific information exists in the field notes for 88 refuse-filled pits (Figure 10), six bell-shaped pits, five hearths (Figure 11), three natural or recent disturbances, and one dog burial (Figure 12). This information is summarized in Table 1. Most of the features excavated at the site either are not described in the field notes or are described in insufficient detail to be useful.

Archaeological features described as refuse-filled or trash-filled pits probably represent a variety of functional classes, including storage pits, cooking facilities, soil-recovery pits, and smudge pits. Most of these were circular in outline and had either straight or sloping sides, and the field notes almost uniformly describe their contents as including broken pottery (often in large quantities), animal bone, mussel and periwinkle shell, charcoal, and dark, ashy, midden-like soil. These pits vary considerably in size, with diameters that range from 1.3 ft to 6.0 ft (mean=2.7 ft, s.d.=0.95 ft, n=85) and depths that range from 1.3 ft to 4.8 ft below surface (mean=2.3 ft, s.d.=0.86 ft, n=86). A majority of these features had depths that were roughly equal to their diameters. This was



Figure 11. Two rock hearths found within the inner “palisade” ditch in Square 20W44N.

true of about all pits that were 2.0 ft or less in diameter. While this pattern can also be seen in the larger features, some of these were substantially deeper (indicating that they likely were used as storage facilities) and others were substantially shallower (indicating that they may have been used as roasting pits or for soil recovery) than their diameter dimensions. In the absence of better information, it is reasonable to assume that most of the larger features (i.e., greater than about 2.0 ft in diameter), except those that are very shallow, probably were used for storage. If this is a valid assumption, then about half of all features classified as refuse-filled pits can be regarded as storage pits.

Six archaeological features were described in the field notes as bell-shaped pits and represent a specific type of storage facility found on late prehistoric Siouan village sites. These pits ranged from 2.5 ft to 4.2 ft in diameter at the top, were substantially larger at the bottom (giving them characteristic “bell-shaped” profiles), and had depths which ranged from 2.3 ft to 4.8 ft below surface. Most were described as containing large numbers of artifacts and food remains.

Although only five hearths (including one feature described as a “fire pit”) are listed in Table 1, numerous other clusters and pavements of fire-cracked rock were briefly described in the field notes. Most all of these occurred either within or adjacent to the large, shallow ditches which encompass the site. Other disturbances to the site, resulting from natural forces or earlier looting, also are commonly reported in the field notes; however, only three are described in detail (see Table 1).

Three features are described individually below. One of these is a dog burial and the other two are refuse-filled pits that were radiocarbon dated.



Figure 12. Dog burial excavated in Square 42W37N.

Dog Burial. One dog burial was found along the northwest edge of the site, between the paired perimeter ditches. It was buried in an oval, 2.2-ft deep pit and was resting on its right side with the head pointed to the west. There were no associated artifacts. The dog was estimated to be about 4.0 ft long (including the tail) and about 1.6-1.8 ft high at the shoulder.

Refuse-Filled Pit in 2-3E21N. This pit measured 3.7 ft in diameter and was 3.0 ft deep (below surface). It had straight sides and a flat bottom, and the excavators noted several distinct fill zones. The pit bottom was covered with a layer of wood charcoal and mussel shells. Above this layer was a zone of dark, sandy soil. This zone was covered by another thin layer of charcoal about 0.1 ft thick, which in turn was covered by a thin layer of sand. The uppermost deposit was a zone of dark, midden-like soil. Numerous artifacts were found, including large quantities of pottery, chipped-stone tool fragments, several bone awls, a clay pipe stem fragment, animal bone, and numerous fire-cracked rocks. Unfortunately, only the pottery and charcoal collected from the pit bottom are provenienced in the collection.

Approximately 40 grams of charcoal from the bottom of the pit were collected and later submitted for radiocarbon dating. This sample yielded an uncorrected date of A.D. 1230 \pm 50 years (Beta-101587).

Table 1. Summary of archaeological features described in field notes.

Description	Excavation Unit(s)	Shape	Length	Width	Depth Below Surface	Depth Below Plow Zone	Mapped
Burials							
Burial 1	Unknown	Oval	-	-	-	-	No
Burial 2	7E5N	Oval	4.8	3.0	-	-	Yes
Burial 3	4E1N	Oval	4.5	3.2	3.5	2.5	Yes
Burial 4	2E36N	Round	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.3	Yes
Burial 5	Unknown	Oval	-	-	-	-	No
Burial 6	45W13N	Oval	3.7	2.6	2.7	1.7	Yes
Burial 7	53-54W10N	Oval	3.8	2.8	4.1	3.1	Yes
Burial 8	Unknown	Oval	-	-	-	-	No
Burial 9	Unknown	Oval	-	-	-	-	No
Burial 10	12-13W4-5S	Oval	2.3	1.3	1.8	0.8	Yes
Burial 11	36W5N	Oval	3.2	1.7	1.8	0.8	Yes
Burial 12	19W45N	Oval	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.3	Yes
Burial 13	3E31N	Oval	4.0	2.5	4.0	3.0	Yes
Burial 14	4E31N	Oval	3.2	2.3	4.2	3.2	Yes
Burial 15	5E29N	Oval	4.2	3.1	4.6	3.6	Yes
Burial 16	4E27N	Oval	3.3	2.3	2.5	1.5	Yes
Burial 17	4E25N	Oval	3.5	2.5	3.0	2.0	Yes
Burial 18	3W38N	Oval	4.3	3.0	5.4	4.4	Yes
Burial 19	42W8S	Oval	3.5	1.7	2.1	1.1	Yes
Burial 20	6-7E27N	Oval	3.5	3.0	4.3	3.3	Yes
Dog Burial	42W37N	Oval	-	-	2.2	1.2	Yes
Disturbances							
Tree Mold	14W17N	Round	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.0	Yes
Pot Hole	15W41N	Round	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	Yes
Pot Hole	17W43N	Round	4.0	4.0	3.2	2.2	No
Hearths							
Rock Hearth	5E3N	Round	-	-	-	-	No
Rock Hearth	5-6E4N	Round	-	-	-	-	No
Rock Hearth	6E4N	Round	-	-	-	-	No
Fire Pit	17W29-30N	Round	2.3	2.3	2.7	1.7	Yes
Hearth	18W30N	Round	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.3	Yes
Pits							
Refuse-Filled Pit	1-2E4-5N	Round	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	1E35N	Round	3.3	3.3	1.3	0.3	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	2E17N	Round	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	2-3E21N	Round	3.7	3.7	3.0	2.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	3E3N	Round	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	3-4E7-8N	Round	4.0	4.0	3.3	2.3	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	4-5E6N	Round	3.3	3.3	2.0	1.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	5E3N	Round	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	5-6E5N	Round	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	1W5N	Round	2.2	2.2	2.8	1.8	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	1W7N	Oval	6.0	5.0	4.5	3.5	Yes

Table 1 continued.

Description	Excavation Unit(s)	Shape	Length	Width	Depth Below Surface	Depth Below Plow Zone	Mapped
Pits (continued)							
Refuse-Filled Pit	1-2W24N	Round	5.3	5.3	4.8	3.8	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	1-2W25N	Round	3.5	3.5	1.7	0.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	1W32N	Round	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	1W32N	Round	3.5	2.2	2.3	1.3	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	1W34N	Round	2.5	2.5	1.7	0.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	2W12N	Round	5.4	5.4	2.2	1.2	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	2W15N	Round	4.6	4.6	1.7	0.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	2W29N	Round	2.2	2.2	1.8	0.8	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	2W30N	Round	-	-	-	-	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	3W7N	Round	2.5	2.5	1.5	0.5	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	3W27N	Round	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.5	Yes
Bell-Shaped Pit	3W32-33N	Round	3.8	3.8	3.7	2.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	4W5N	Round	3.3	3.3	3.8	2.8	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	5-6W39-40N	Round	-	-	1.7	0.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	6W40N	Round	4.0	4.0	2.5	1.5	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	7W14N	Round	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.1	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	8W11N	Round	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	8W12-13N	Round	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.3	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	8W13N	Round	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.3	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	9W13-14N	Round	2.3	2.3	1.7	0.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	9-10W16-17N	Round	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	11-12W3-4N	Round	2.3	2.3	1.8	0.8	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	11W40N	Round	3.0	3.0	1.7	0.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	11W42N	Round	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	11-12W1S	Round	4.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	12W5N	Round	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.5	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	12-13W31N	Round	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.8	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	12W4S	Round	-	-	2.7	1.7	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	13W30N	Round	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	13W39N	Round	2.0	2.0	1.6	0.6	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	13W39-40N	Round	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	13-14W40-41N	Round	2.8	2.8	4.5	3.5	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	14W1N	Round	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	14W37N	Round	3.3	3.3	2.8	1.8	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	14W40N	Round	2.6	2.6	2.9	1.9	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	15W29N	Round	2.3	2.3	1.8	0.8	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	15W30N	Round	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.0	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	15W31N	Round	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	15W43N	Round	2.5	2.5	1.3	0.3	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	16W1N	Round	3.5	3.5	2.4	1.4	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	16W2N	Round	3.3	3.3	1.8	0.8	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	16W17N	Round	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.5	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	16W40N	Round	3.0	3.0	3.9	2.9	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	16W4S	Round	2.2	2.2	-	-	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	18W17N	Round	3.0	3.0	2.1	1.1	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	18W28N	Round	2.1	2.1	1.5	0.5	Yes

Table 1 continued.

Description	Excavation Unit(s)	Shape	Length	Width	Depth Below Surface	Depth Below Plow Zone	Mapped
Pits (continued)							
Refuse-Filled Pit	19W31N	Round	2.8	2.8	1.8	0.8	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	19W43N	Round	2.2	2.2	1.7	0.7	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	22W31N	Round	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.8	No
Bell-Shaped Pit	22W31N	Round	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.3	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	24W32N	Round	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.5	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	24W3S	Round	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	25W33N	Round	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.3	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	25W35N	Round	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.3	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	28-29W41N	Round	6.0	6.0	1.7	0.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	28-29W42N	Round	4.5	4.5	4.8	3.8	Yes
Bell-Shaped Pit	32W40N	Round	2.5	2.5	3.8	2.8	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	32W41N	Round	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.8	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	32-33W41N	Round	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	33-34W40N	Round	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.5	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	34-35W40N	Round	3.0	3.0	2.7	1.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	37W9N	Round	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	37-38W36N	Round	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	38-39W34-35N	Round	3.2	3.2	2.4	1.4	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	39W32N	Round	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.7	No
Bell-Shaped Pit	39W35-36N	Round	3.5	3.5	4.8	3.8	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	41W11N	Round	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	41W13N	Round	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	41W14N	Round	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.2	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	41W27N	Round	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.2	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	41-42W28-29N	Round	3.2	3.2	2.0	1.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	41W33N	Round	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.6	Yes
Bell-Shaped Pit	41-42W34N	Round	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.0	No
Refuse-Filled Pit	42W9N	Round	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.5	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	42W10N	Round	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	43W13N	Round	3.2	3.2	2.9	1.9	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	43W16N	Round	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.2	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	43W17N	Round	2.2	2.2	1.5	0.5	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	43-44W33-34N	Round	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.1	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	44W13N	Round	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.0	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	44-45W17N	Round	2.7	2.7	3.7	2.7	Yes
Refuse-Filled Pit	44W17N	Round	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.5	Yes
Bell-Shaped Pit	44-45W34N	Round	3.2	3.2	-	-	Yes

Refuse-Filled Pit in 1-2W24N. This pit measured 5.3 ft in diameter and was 4.8 ft deep (below surface). The excavators described it as being slightly bowl-shaped with a flat bottom. The fill was a midden-like soil that contained much gray ash, wood charcoal, animal bone, fire-cracked rocks, and periwinkle and mussel shell. Other artifacts found in this feature include numerous potsherds, discarded flakes and chipped-stone tools, and worked animal bone.

Forty-nine grams of wood charcoal were collected from a concentration of charcoal near the top of the undisturbed fill. This sample was submitted for radiocarbon dating and yielded an uncorrected date of A.D. 1480 \pm 50 years (Beta-101586).

Description of Burials

It is unclear just how many human burials were excavated by the Patrick-Henry Chapter at the Belmont site. Field notes and maps indicate that 20 such features were removed; however, Richard Gravely (Appendix 1) states that 18 burials were found in the habitation area of the village and five more—including three shaft-and-chamber burials—were found just beyond (or within) the outer “palisade” ditch along the northeastern edge of the site. Seven of these burials contained funerary objects; however, only one of these artifacts is in the collection. It seems likely that the remainder were kept by the excavators. Most of the skeletal remains also are absent from the collection. Those that are present include the very incomplete remains of Burial 19 and cranial fragments from at least two other unspecified burials. Correspondence preserved with the field notes indicates that the human remains from Burial 3 were donated to the Division of Physical Anthropology, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. (letter from R. P. Gravely, Jr. to J. Lawrence Angel, January 5, 1965). Gravely also indicates in his letter that human bones from Burials 1, 2, and 4 were in poor condition and, by inference, either were not taken from the ground or were not kept. Later correspondence with Museum personnel (letter from R. P. Gravely, Jr. to Lucile E. St. Hoyme, May 6, 1969) suggests that several other burials also were donated to the U.S. National Museum. The burials found at the Belmont site are described below.

Burial 1. This burial appears to have been excavated before systematic notes were kept of the excavations; consequently, we know nothing about this archaeological feature.

Burial 2. This burial pit was located in Square 7E5N, just outside the “palisade” ditches at the southeast edge of the village (Figure 13). The pit measured about 4.5 ft long by 2.9 ft wide, but its depth was not recorded. It contained the remains of a young adult (as determined by the excavators) who was lying on its right side in a loosely flexed position and with the skull oriented toward the southeast.

Burial 3. Burial 3 was located in Square 4E1N, just outside the “palisade” ditches at the southeast edge of the village and near Burial 2 (Figure 14). The pit was 4.5 ft long, 3.2 ft wide, and 3.5 ft deep (from the surface). This grave contained the remains of a young to middle-aged male (analyzed by Lucile E. St. Hoyme, Division of Physical Anthropology, U.S. National Museum). He was placed on his left side in a loosely flexed position with his head oriented toward the northeast. Between his knees were three flat shell beads and nine marginella beads. A field sketch of one of the flat shell beads suggests that it is a “runtee”—a longitudinally-drilled disk-bead type found archaeologically at contact-period sites in piedmont North Carolina (Hammett 1987) and described by Robert Beverley for early eighteenth-century Virginia (Wright 1947:227).

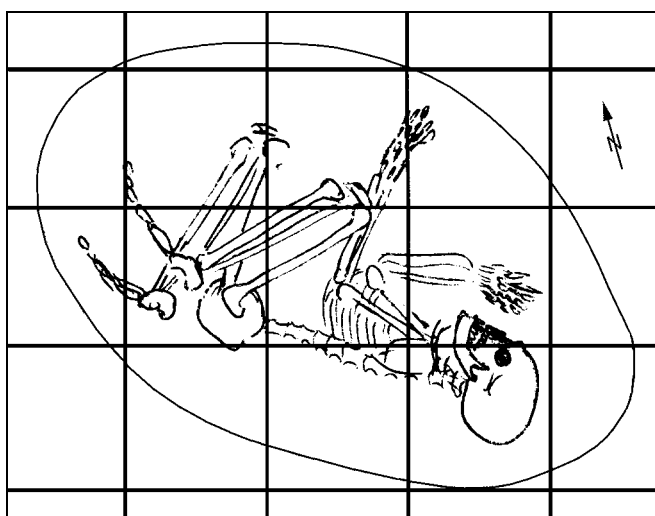


Figure 13. Field sketch of Burial 2. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

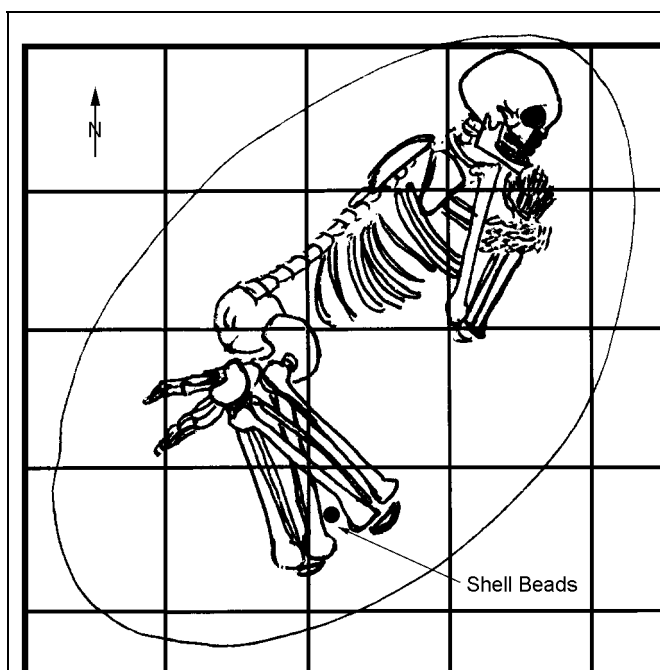


Figure 14. Field sketch of Burial 3, showing the location of associated flat shell and marginella beads. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

The excavators noted that the mandible, cranium, ribs, and limb bones showed signs of burning or scorching, and that his hands were crossed as though they had been tied together. More specific evidence for partial defleshing of the corpse prior to burial was noted during subsequent analysis of the skeletal remains. The results of the osteological analysis were as follows:

The skeleton is that of a young to middle-aged male about 5 ft 6 inches tall. His teeth show an unusually large number of cavities for their advanced degree of wear. Other features of interest are a separated neural arch of the 5th lumbar vertebra, and a thickened area near the middle of the right fibula. If this represents a leg injury, it was so long before death that any infection of the adjacent tibia is completely healed, and only the slightly deformed fibula remains as evidence.

The most significant feature of the skeleton is the evidence that the flesh was removed from at least parts of the skeleton before burial. The left arm and forearm, the left hand and the left femur (but not the right arm, hand and leg), the front of the rib cage, and the innominates show signs of scraping. There is damage also around the mouth, the top and back of the skull, and possibly to the inside of the skull also. Other parts may also have undergone this sort of damage, but are too fragmentary to reconstruct for examination [letter from Lucile E. St. Hoyme to R. P. Gravely, Jr. dated May 2, 1969].

Burial 4. Burial 4 was located in Square 2E36N, just outside the “palisade” ditches at the northeast edge of the village. The pit was circular in outline and measured approximately 2.5 ft in diameter and 2.3 ft deep (from the surface). It contained the poorly preserved skeletal remains of a small child whose head was oriented toward the east. There were no associated funerary objects.

Burial 5. The location of Burial 5 was not recorded in the field notes (Figure 15). The oval pit measured approximately 3.0 ft in length and 1.8 ft in width; pit depth also was not recorded. The burial appeared to be that of an infant and was poorly preserved. The individual was loosely flexed, lying on its right side, and with its head oriented toward the southeast. Funerary objects consisted of nine perforated and serrated canine teeth (which Gravely thought were wolf) found around the neck and interpreted as a necklace. These artifacts are missing from the collection.

Burial 6. Burial 6 was located in Square 45W13N, on the west side of the village and inside the interior “palisade” ditch (Figure 16). The pit measured 3.7 ft by 2.6 ft at the top and 2.7 ft in depth (from the surface), and it was filled with a midden-like soil that contained general domestic refuse such as broken potsherds, mussel shell, periwinkle shell, charcoal, and ash. On the pit floor were the well-preserved skeletal remains of an old adult woman (as determined by the excavators) who was lying in a loosely flexed position, on her right side, and with her head oriented toward the southeast. There were no associated funerary objects.

Burial 7. Burial 7 also was located at the west edge of the village (in Squares 53-54W10N); however, it was situated between the inner and outer “palisade” ditches

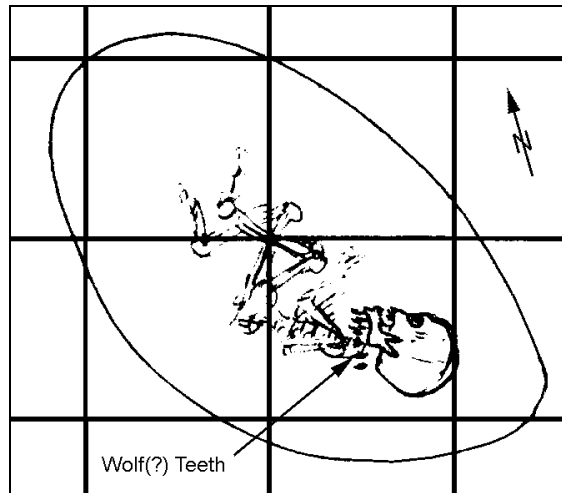


Figure 15. Field sketch of Burial 5, showing the location of the wolf(?) -teeth necklace. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

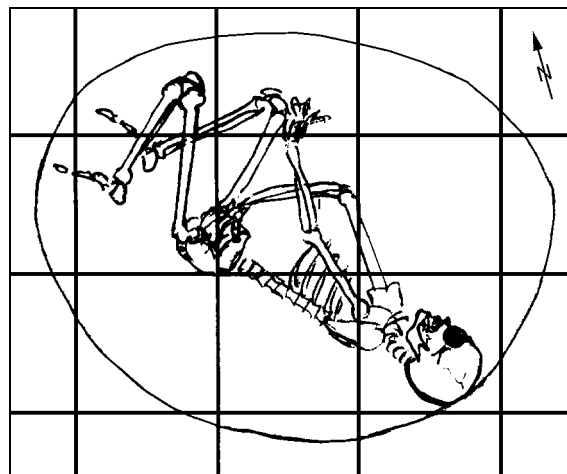


Figure 16. Field sketch of Burial 6. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

(Figure 17). The pit was 3.8 ft long, 2.8 ft wide, and 4.1 ft deep, and it too was filled with midden-like soil. The burial contained the poorly-preserved skeletal remains of an old adult of indeterminate sex. Estimation of age was based on the observations (by the excavators) that the mandibular and maxillary molars were missing and that there had been substantial remodeling of the remaining tooth sockets. This individual was unusually placed in the grave, in that it was resting on its back with both hands placed together on the upper chest and both legs flexed so that each knee was positioned just below the shoulders. There were no associated funerary objects.

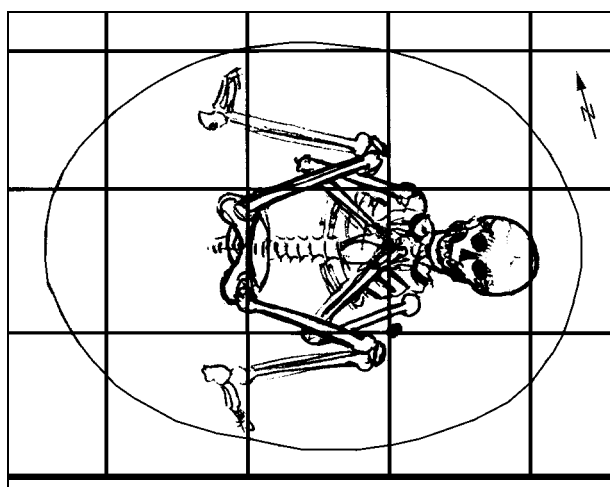


Figure 17. Field sketch of Burial 7. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

Burial 8. The excavation of Burial 8 was poorly recorded and its location within the site is not known (Figure 18). Based on a field sketch of this feature, it appears to have been an oval pit that measured approximately 3.7 ft by 2.0 ft (depth unknown) and contained a tightly flexed skeleton of indeterminate age and sex. The individual appears to be resting on its back with its head oriented toward the east.

Burial 9. Burial 9 also was poorly reported. Field notes indicate only that it did not contain any funerary objects.

Burial 10. Burial 10 was located in Squares 12-13W4-5S, inside the “palisade” ditches and near the southeastern edge of the village (Figure 19). It was the only burial found in this area of the site. The oval burial pit measured 2.3 ft long by 1.3 ft wide and was 1.8 ft deep (below the surface). It contained the loosely flexed skeleton of a child of indeterminate sex who was lying on its right side with the head oriented toward the east. Eight columella beads were found around the neck and likely represent a shell necklace. An unspecified number of small, marginella beads also were found in this area and may be from shell beadwork on the funerary garment. All of these artifacts are missing from the collection.

Burial 11. Burial 11 was located in Square 36W5N, on the southwest side of the village and well inside of the “palisade” ditches (Figure 20). The pit was 3.2 ft long, 1.7 ft wide, and about 1.8 ft deep (from the surface). The fill was a midden-like soil that contained a large amount of charcoal and shell and other general domestic refuse. The well-preserved skeleton resting on the pit floor was estimated by the excavators to be the remains of an adult male. The skeleton was tightly flexed and resting on its right side with the skull oriented toward the east. There were no associated funerary objects.

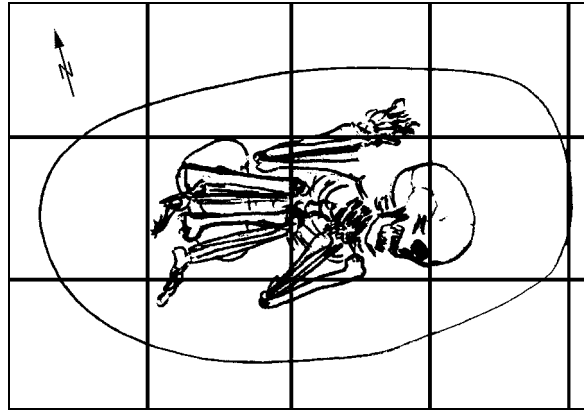


Figure 18. Field sketch of Burial 8. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

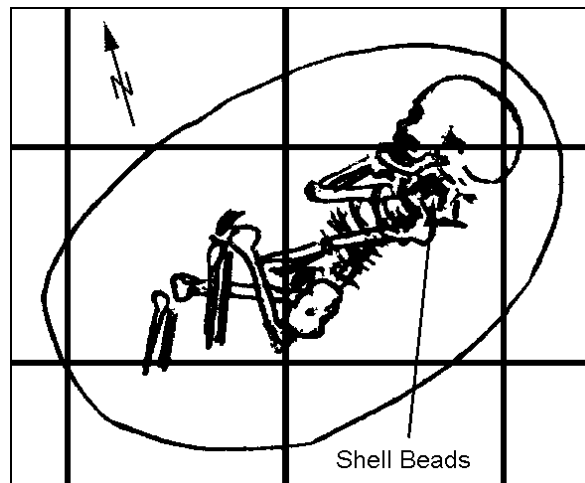


Figure 19. Field sketch of Burial 10, showing the location of associated shell beads. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

Burial 12. Burial 12 was an oval pit located in Square 19W45N at the northern edge of the village (Figure 21). It measured 3.0 ft long by 2.3 ft wide by 2.3 ft deep and apparently intruded the outer “palisade” ditch. On the pit floor were the incomplete and poorly preserved skeletal remains of an infant. Only the skull and a few long bones were found and they appeared scorched or burned, which suggested to the excavators that the individual may have been partially cremated. Based on the field sketch, these bones seem to have been found in their correct anatomical position, which would indicate that the skeleton was still articulated when buried. The bones found in Burial 3 also were interpreted by the excavators as being scorched or burned, and subsequent osteological analysis indicated that the individual’s body had been partially defleshed prior to burial. It may be that Burial 12 was treated in a similar fashion.

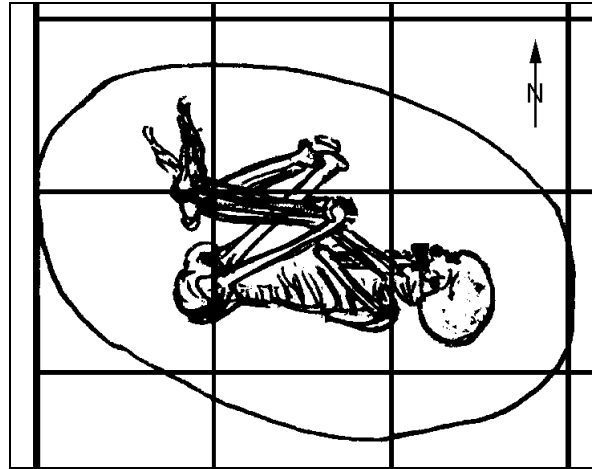


Figure 20. Field sketch of Burial 11. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

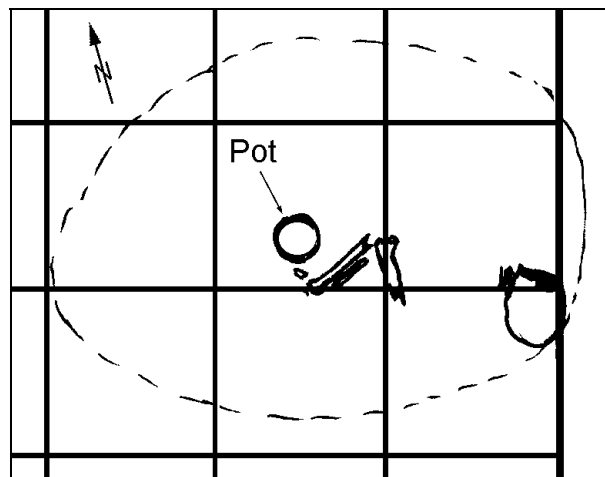


Figure 21. Field sketch of Burial 12, showing the location of the associated clay pot. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

A small jar with a smoothed exterior surface was placed upside down near the feet of Burial 12. According to field sketches, this jar had a constricted neck, a straight, vertical rim, two opposing pairs of drilled suspension holes near the lip, and was decorated by incising three parallel lines around the shoulder (pottery decoration type I-B-5; see the description of pottery). It had a rim diameter of about 10 cm, a diameter at the shoulder of about 13 cm, and a height of about 13 cm. This pot is missing from the collection.

Burial 13. Burial 13 was located in Square 3E31N, near the northeastern edge of the village (Figure 22). It was the first of eight burials found in this part of the site and may have been intruded the outer “palisade” ditch. The excavators noted that the burial was beneath two large rock hearths located within the ditch. The burial was placed in a deep, oval pit that measured 4.0 ft in length, 2.5 ft in width, and 4.0 ft in depth (below the surface). It contained the poorly preserved skeletal remains of a child. The skeleton was loosely flexed and lying on the left side with the skull oriented toward the east. A greenstone celt was found near the left hand, a chipped-stone scraper was found near the right hand, and a large piece of chipped stone was found below the knees. The skeleton was covered with a layer of charred material which the excavators interpreted as bark. All of these funerary objects are missing from the collection.

Burial 14. This burial was located in Square 4E31N, just east of Burial 13 and outside the outer “palisade” ditch (Figure 23). The pit was oval and slightly bell-shaped in profile, and it was 3.2 ft long, 2.3 ft wide, and 4.2 ft deep (below the surface). At the bottom of the pit was the poorly preserved skeleton of a young adult (as assessed by the excavators). The skeleton was tightly flexed and lying on its left side with the skull oriented toward the east. There were no associated funerary objects.

Burial 15. Burial 15 was the first of three shaft-and-chamber burials found at the Belmont site (the field notes document only two of these burials) (Figure 24). It was located in Square 5E29N, just outside the outer “palisade” ditch at the northeastern edge of the excavation. The other documented burial of this type—Burial 18—was found almost 50 ft northwest of Burial 15 in Square 3W38N. The burial shaft was an oval pit that measured about 3.3 ft by 2.7 ft at the top. It was dug to a depth of about 4.7 ft below the ground surface. A large, oval, burial chamber measuring about 4.1 ft by 2.5 ft was then dug into the north wall at the base of the shaft. The chamber contained the skeleton of an old adult female (as determined by the excavators) who was lying on her left side (facing the chamber opening) in a tightly flexed position. The skull was oriented toward the east. The age assessment was based on the observation that several mandibular molars were missing and the empty tooth sockets had healed. Although a few artifacts were found in the pit fill and a thin layer of charcoal covered the chamber floor, there were no associated funerary objects. After burial, the chamber was sealed by placing a line of large river cobbles at the chamber opening and covering the opening with a hard, compact, sandy clay.

Burial 16. This burial was located in Square 4E27N, just south of Burial 15 and outside the outer “palisade” ditch at the northeastern edge of the excavation. The pit was oval and measured 3.3 ft long by 2.3 ft wide by 2.5 ft deep (below the ground surface). Only the pit floor were the poorly preserved remains of an adult male (as determined by the excavators). All that remained of the skeleton were the cranium, mandible, and a few teeth. The position of the skull suggests that the individual was lying on his left side with the head oriented toward the east. There were no associated funerary objects; however, several net-impressed potsherds were reported from the pit fill.

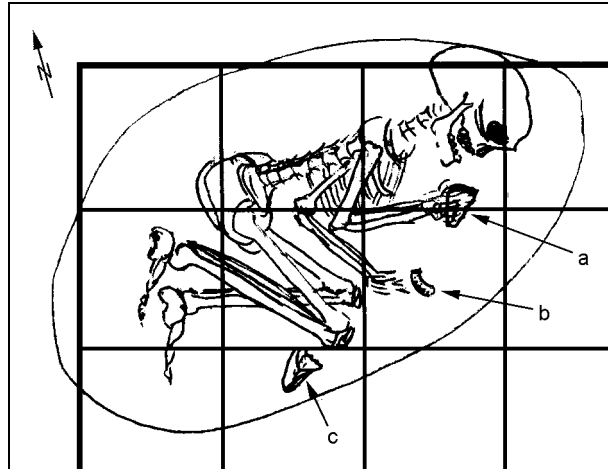


Figure 22. Field sketch of Burial 13, showing the locations of associated artifacts: (a) greenstone celt; (b) chipped-stone scraper; and (c) chipped-stone fragment. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

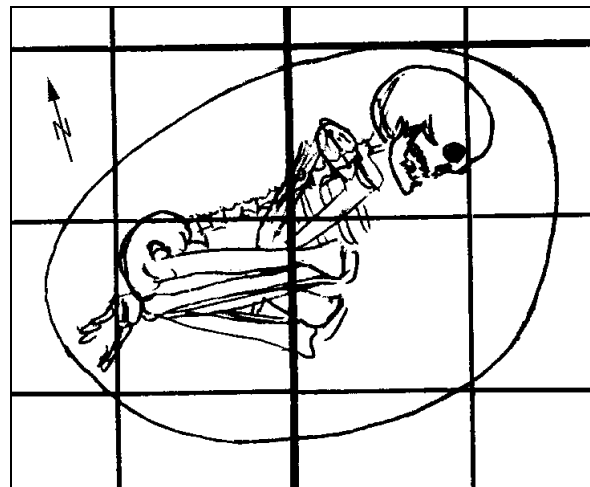


Figure 23. Field sketch of Burial 14. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

Burial 17. Burial 17 was located just south of Burial 16 in Square 4E25N, at the outside edge of the outer “palisade” ditch (Figure 25). The oval pit measured 3.5 ft by 2.5 ft at the top, was 2.0 ft deep (below the ground surface), and contained the tightly flexed skeleton of an adult male (as determined by the excavators). R. P. Gravely estimated that this individual was greater than six feet tall. The individual was lying on his left side with his head oriented toward the east. A polished clay pipe was found near the right hand which was positioned between the left and right femurs. A replica of a similar pipe,

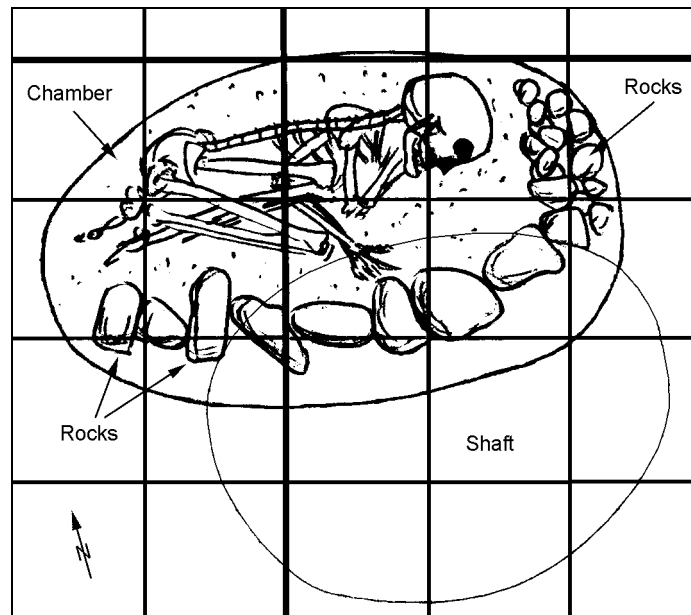


Figure 24. Field sketch of Burial 15, showing shaft and chamber outlines. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

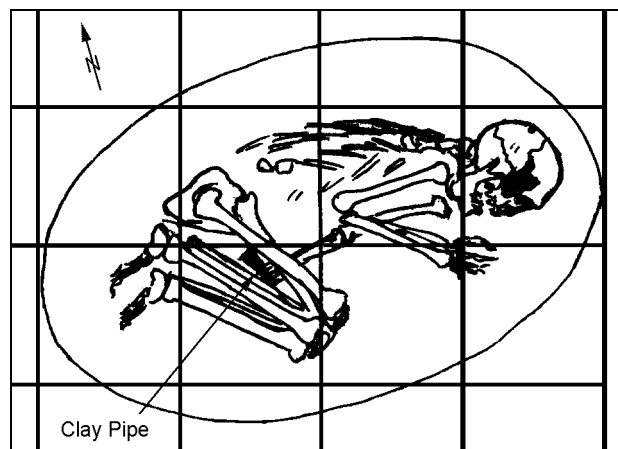


Figure 25. Field sketch of Burial 17, showing the location of the associated clay pipe. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

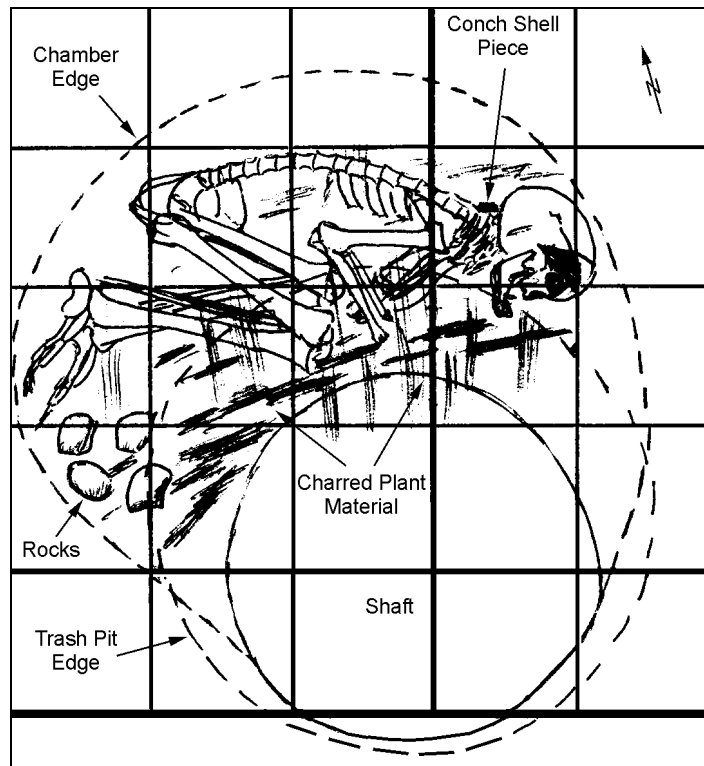


Figure 26. Field sketch of Burial 18, showing the location of the associated conch shell fragment and the shaft, chamber, and overlying trash-filled pit outlines. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

made by Richard Gravely and thought to represent this funerary object, is in the Belmont artifact collection (see discussion below of other clay artifacts).

Burial 18. Burial 18 was a shaft-and-chamber burial located in Square 3W38N, at the northeastern edge of the site (Figure 26). It was found beneath a trash-filled pit that apparently intruded the “palisade” ditches. The roughly circular shaft was approximately 2.5 ft in diameter and was dug to a depth of about 5.5 ft below the ground surface. The burial chamber was dug into the north wall at the base of the shaft and measured about 3.2 ft long by 2.5 ft wide and 1.2 ft in height. Within the chamber was the well-preserved, tightly flexed skeleton of an old adult male (as determined by the excavators). He was lying on his left side with his head oriented toward the east. A small, 3.5-cm piece of conch shell was found in the neck area (now missing from the collection). Four large cobbles and charred plant matter also were found at the chamber opening and may be the remains of a chamber cover.

Burial 19. Burial 19 was a very shallow, oval burial pit located in Square 42W8S, at the southwestern edge of the excavation and possibly outside the “palisade” ditch (Figure 27). The pit measured 3.5 ft long by 1.7 ft wide and was only 2.1 ft deep (below the ground surface). It contained the skeleton of an individual of indeterminate sex who

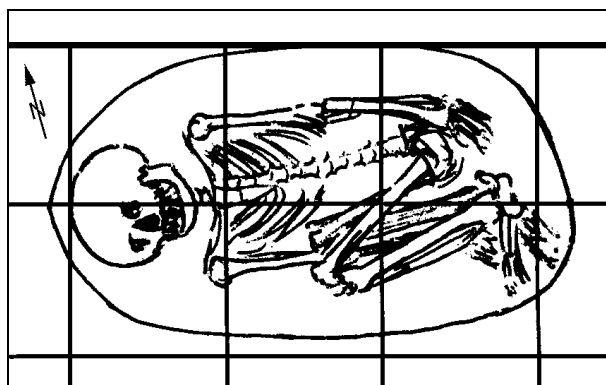


Figure 27. Field sketch of Burial 19. Grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

was 21 ± 3 years old at death (assessment made by Patricia Lambert; see Davis et al. 1996). The individual was resting on its back with its legs tightly flexed, its arms extended, and its head oriented toward the west. This is the only burial excavated at the Belmont site that was oriented in this direction. Potsherds and charred animal bone fragments were found in the fill near the skeleton but there were no associated funerary objects.

Burial 20. Burial 20 appears to be the last burial excavated by the Patrick-Henry Chapter at the Belmont site. It was located in Squares 6-7E27N, outside the “palisade” ditches at the eastern edge of the site and beneath an undocumented, refuse-filled basin or midden-filled depression. The oval pit measured 3.5 ft long by 3.0 ft wide and was 4.3 ft deep (from the ground surface). At the base of the pit was the poorly preserved skeleton of a small child who was resting on its left side in a tightly flexed position and with its head oriented toward the east. There were no associated funerary objects.

Burial Patterns. While 18 of the burials at the Belmont site were mapped (see Figures 6-9), two of these could not be identified. All of the mapped burials were located either within the habitation area of the village or along the village periphery. Burials 6, 10, 11, and two unidentified burials were found in the habitation area at the southwest side of the village. Thirteen of these either intruded the “palisade” trenches or were located just outside these trenches, and all but two of these were found along the eastern edge of the village. Burials 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20 occurred in a cluster; two of these (Burials 15 and 18) were shaft-and-chamber graves. It may be that there were more burials outside the village but that they were beyond the limits of the excavation and thus were not found. The spatial evidence indicates that the village periphery, and not the village proper, was the preferred location for burying the dead. The cluster of burials on the east side of the village further suggests that many burials may have been placed within a cemetery or cemeteries.

General assessments of age and sex were made for 17 of the 20 burials; however, only two of the burials were studied by trained physical anthropologists. Most assessments were made in the field by the excavators and likely are imprecise. It was estimated that the 17 burials included two infants, four children, three young adults, five

adults, and three old adults. Five of the adults were thought to be male, two were classified as female, and one was indeterminate. A consideration of the placement of these burials within the site indicates that burial location is uncorrelated with age and sex. That is, there is no evidence to indicate that an individual's age or sex determined where he or she was buried.

With a single exception (Burial 19), all burials for which body orientation could be determined were placed in graves with their heads oriented generally toward the east. All burials were placed in oval or circular pits which varied considerably in depth. Two of these were shaft-and-chamber graves, whereas most were simple, straight-sided pits. All burials with sufficient documentation were lying in a flexed position. About half were tightly flexed, with arms and legs folded and the knees tucked tightly against the chest. The rest were loosely flexed, with arms folded or extended and legs loosely folded so that the knees were positioned away from the chest. Burial 7 was uniquely positioned in that this individual was lying on its back with legs folded outward as if in a squatting posture.

Only seven of the burials contained funerary objects. Both infants and two of the four child burials were accompanied by such objects, which include a wolf(?) canine necklace (Burial 5), a columella shell necklace and marginella-beaded garment (Burial 10), a clay pot (Burial 12), and a ground-stone celt (Burial 13). Only three of the 11 adult burials were accompanied by funerary objects, and they consisted of a clay pipe (Burial 17), a conch shell piece (Burial 18), and three flat shell beads and marginella shell beads (Burial 3). The practice of placing funerary objects with most children appears to have been common among piedmont Siouan groups and has been observed at the Stockton site (Davis et al. 1997b) as well as at contact-period sites such as Upper Saratown and Occaneechi Town in North Carolina (Ward et al. 1996). In general, though, far fewer funerary objects were found at Belmont than were found at these other sites.

POTTERY

The pottery assemblage from the Belmont site is composed almost entirely of sherds and vessels of the late prehistoric Dan River series. This ceramic series is characterized by a hard, compact, sandy paste with some crushed quartz temper. The most common exterior surface finish is net impressing. This pottery is associated with the Sara Indians who lived along the Dan River and its major tributaries from the Late Prehistoric period to the first decades of the eighteenth century. It also appears to be associated with the Tutelo and Saponi Indians, and their ancestors, who were located along the northern headwaters of the Roanoke River at the time of the Batts and Fallam expedition in 1671 (Alvord and Bidgood 1912).

The type site for the Dan River series is the Lower Saratown site (31Rk1), located along the main channel of the Dan River just downstream of its confluence with the Smith River in Rockingham County, North Carolina (Coe and Lewis 1952). Dan River ceramics are diagnostic of the Dan River phase which has been dated to the period between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1450 (Ward and Davis 1993; Eastman 1994). Excavations

Table 2. Distribution of analyzed and unanalyzed pottery from the Belmont site.

Context	Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Total
General Site	3,395	84,487	87,882
Excavation Units	180	4,684	4,864
Pit in Square 2-3E21N	166	50	216
Pit in Square 1-2W24N	227	394	621
Miscellaneous Pits	44	523	567
West Edge of Site	226	3,634	3,860
Surface	—	261	261
Total	4,238	94,033	98,271

Table 3. Pottery Types from Excavation Contexts at the Belmont Site.

Context	Dan River Net Impressed	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Dan River Plain	Dan River Cord Marked	Dan River Corncob Impressed	Burnished Exterior	Simple Stamped Exterior	Indet.	Total
Pit in 2-3E21N	118	19	7	4	5	-	-	13	166
Pit in 1-2W24N	195	16	5	8	3	-	-	-	227
Misc. Pits	31	5	3	1	4	-	-	-	44
Excav. Units	131	23	10	8	-	-	-	8	180
West Edge	160	20	12	22	3	4	-	5	226
General Site	2,427	419	225	237	46	1	1	49	3,395
Total	3,062	502	262	280	61	5	1	75	4,238

in the area of Upper Saratown, in Stokes County, North Carolina, have revealed that a small number of Dan River Net Impressed pots continued to be produced throughout the Contact period (Ward and Davis 1993).

Over 98,000 potsherds were recovered by Richard Gravely and members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter from their excavations at the Belmont site. A sample of 4,238 sherds were analyzed in the present study (Tables 2 and 3). All rim sherds and decorated sherds above 2 cm in diameter were selected for analysis. In addition, body sherds (above 2 cm in diameter) from the two radiocarbon-dated features in Squares 2-3E21N and 1-2W24N also were analyzed. Unfortunately, most of the pottery from Belmont has only a general site provenience.

During analysis, several attributes were recorded for each potsherd, including temper, exterior surface treatment, interior surface treatment, sherd size, portion of vessel represented, vessel form (if observable), lip modification (for rim sherds), and type of decoration (when present). Pottery types represented in the Belmont assemblage are discussed separately below. A description and classification of exterior surface decoration is also presented.

Dan River Net Impressed (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=3,062 potsherds.

Temper. Nearly two-thirds (60.9%) of Dan River Net Impressed sherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz. Most other sherds (n=1,195) are tempered with sand, while three sherds were tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed feldspar. The paste of this pottery is compact and well-kneaded, and temper particles are evenly distributed throughout. These sherds are slightly rough and sandy to the touch.

Exterior Surface Finish. Exterior surfaces exhibit impressions of mostly coarse knotted nets, though Gravely (1967) reported that both knotted and looped nets of various mesh sizes had been used to texture the exteriors of pots at Belmont (Figures 28, 29, and 30). No attempt was made to identify or differentiate between specific types of netting during this analysis.

Interior Surface Finish. The interior surfaces of pots were scraped with a serrated tool to thin the walls. Nearly two-thirds (61.5%) of vessel interiors were smoothed subsequent to thinning; the remainder retain striations.

Decoration. Most of the 1,580 Dan River Net Impressed rim sherds have decorated lips (n=1,058, 67.0%). The exterior edge of the lip at the lip-rim margin is the most common site for modification. This modification consists of notches oriented oblique (n=630) or perpendicular (n=97) to the lip. Notches also were applied across the top of the lip. Notches on the top of the lip are oriented oblique (n=208) or perpendicular (n=116) to the lip. A few sherds (n=5) have notches arranged in a zigzag pattern across the top of the lip and two lips are decorated with circular reed punctations.

More than two-fifths (n=1,262, 41.2%) of analyzed Dan River Net Impressed sherds are from vessels with decorated rims, necks, or shoulders. Dan River Net Impressed sherds from the Belmont site were decorated more often than any other Dan River pottery type in the assemblage. The overwhelming majority of these sherds are decorated with one or more horizontal bands of punctations or incised lines (n=1,176, 93.2%). Eighty-five percent (n=1,073) of decorated Dan River Net Impressed sherds had a single band of finger punctations. Horizontal bands of punctations were also made with a pointed instrument, triangular-shaped and rectangular-shaped dowels, hollow reeds, and fingernails. In addition to punctations, horizontal bands of decoration also were created with horizontal incised lines, short incised lines oriented perpendicular to the vessel neck, and a raised line produced by scraping small bits of clay with a fingernail. One sherd is decorated with a band of finger punctations and an incised triangle filled with stick punctations.

The second-most common class of decoration on Dan River Net Impressed sherds consists of groups of diagonal incised lines encircling the necks of jars (n=27, 2.1%). Nineteen sherds are decorated with this basic design element, while eight have groups of diagonal incised lines and a single line of punctations.

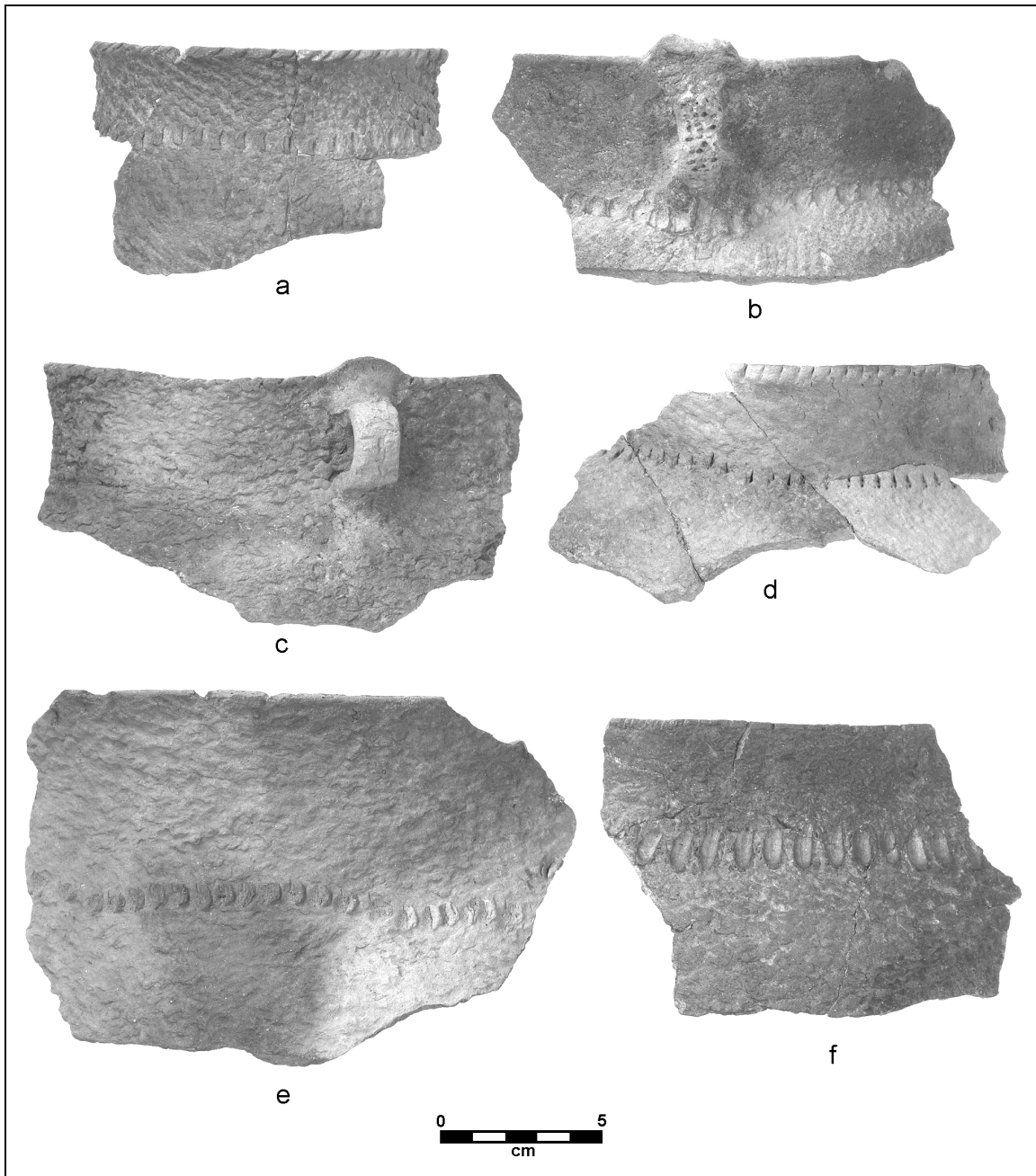


Figure 28. Dan River Net Impressed vessel sections from the Belmont site: Vessel 85 (a); Vessel 40 (b); Vessel 32 (c); Vessel 87 (d); Vessel 48 (e); and Vessel 42 (f). Vessels are described in Appendix 7.

Decorations that contain zigzag incised lines or a series of incised Vs occur on 21 (1.7%) sherds with net-impressed exteriors. The most common type of decoration in this class consists of inverted Vs above a horizontal band of finger punctations (n=19). Zigzag incised lines and incised Vs also occur alone or beneath a horizontal band of incised lines and punctations.

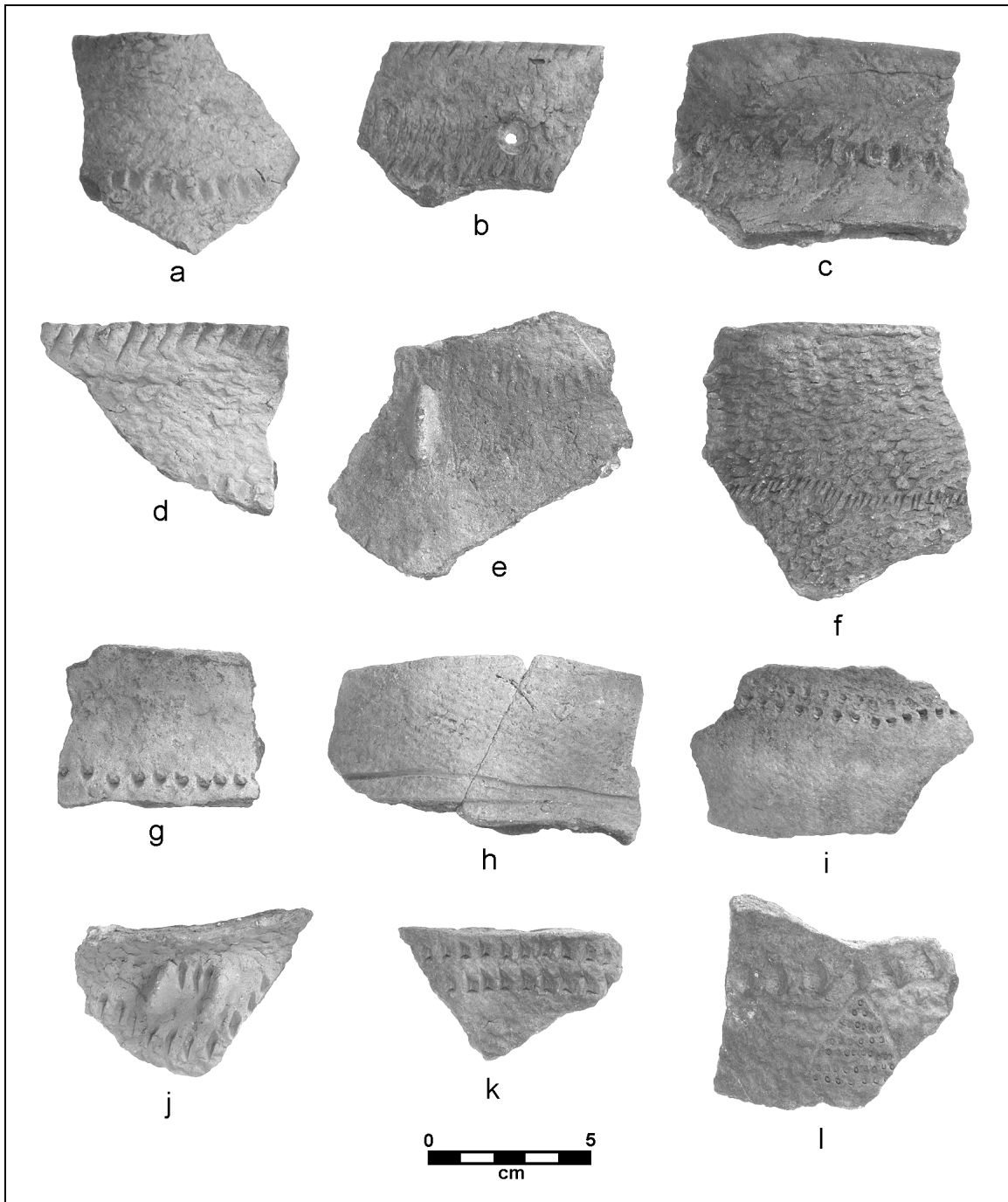


Figure 29. Decorated Dan River Net Impressed potsherds from the Belmont site: band of finger punctations (decoration I-A-1) (*a-f, j, and l*); band of stick punctations (decoration I-A-3) (*g*); band of parallel incisions (decoration I-B-5) (*h*); double band of stick punctations (decoration I-B-4) (*i and k*); incised triangle with punctations (decoration I-E-1) (*l*); and vertical nodes (*e and j*). Numbered vessel sections are as follows: Vessel 35 (*a*); Vessel 33 (*b*); Vessel 45 (*c*); Vessel 36 (*d*); and Vessel 57 (*h*). Vessels are described in Appendix 7.

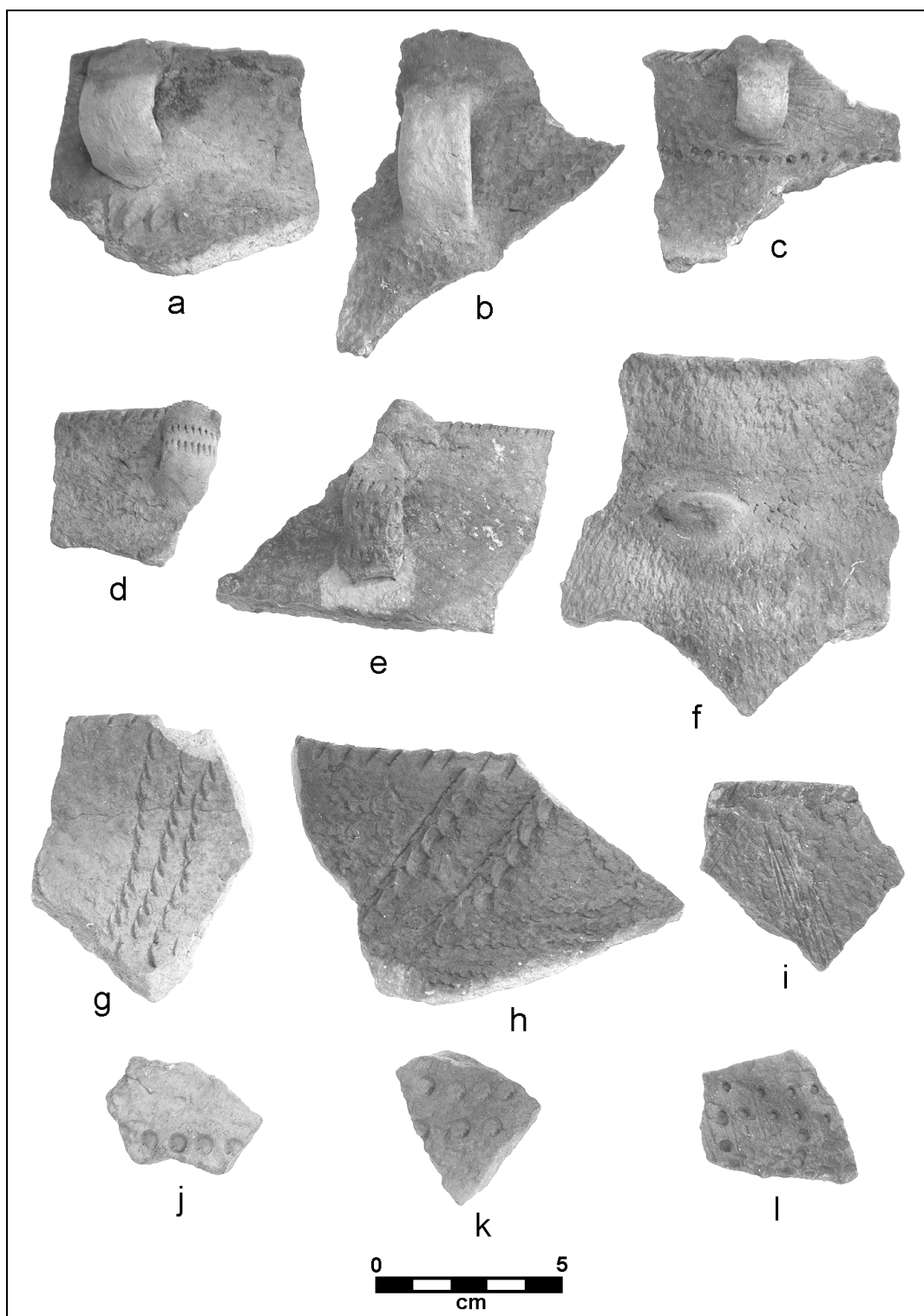


Figure 30. Decorated Dan River Net Impressed potsherds from the Belmont site: rim sherds with small strap and loop handles (*a-e*); Vessel 51 section with small lug handle (*f*); rim sherds with diagonal finger-punctated lines (decoration III-B-2) (*g-h*); rim sherd with diagonal incised lines (decoration V-A-4) (*i*); and sherds with circular punctations (*j-l*).

Five Dan River Net Impressed sherds in the sample are decorated with a group of three vertical, finger-punctated lines, and one sherd has stacked, incised Vs which run along the rim. Twenty-seven sherds have miscellaneous incised lines. Unclassified decorations include square punctations around the rim (n=1), miscellaneous brushed or incised lines (n=2), corncob impressions around the vessel neck (n=1), and miscellaneous rectangular punctations (n=2).

Applied decorations include loop handles, lugs, nodes, an applique strip, and an applied collar. Forty-four Dan River Net Impressed sherds have handles (n=30) or areas designed for handle attachment (n=14). Two vessel sections have paired loop handles. Rim peaks at the site of handle attachment are present on 13 rim sherds and nine of these peaks are notched. Four sherds have horizontally oriented lugs, and three of these lugs are incised. Vertically-oriented nodes are present on 10 sherds. Four vessel sections have paired nodes and one sherd has a split node. Finally, four sherds have holes made in the rim prior to firing and four other sherds have holes that were drilled through the vessel wall after firing.

Form. A total of 56 rim sherds and vessel sections large enough to determine rim orientation and diameter were identified among the Dan River Net Impressed sherds from the Belmont site. Rim diameters for these individually numbered vessels vary from 10 cm to 32 cm and the median rim diameter of these jars is 20 cm (Table 4; also see Appendixes 7 and 8). These jars have the largest median rim diameter of any Dan River series pottery from the site and they are significantly larger (at a 95 percent confidence interval) than jars with roughly-smoothed and cob-impressed exteriors. Most Dan River Net Impressed jars from the Belmont site are globular to conoidal in form, have shoulders wider than their orifice, and possess short rims that are straight to slightly everted. Only 61 of the more than 1,500 rim sherds (3.8%) are folded.

Dan River Roughly Smoothed

Sample Size. N=502 potsherds.

Temper. Temper consists of a mixture of sand and crushed quartz or sand, and was used in the same relative frequency as reported for Dan River Net Impressed sherds.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exteriors of Dan River Roughly Smoothed vessels may have been textured with nets or cord-wrapped paddles, which then were partially smoothed before firing.

Interior Surface Finish. Two-thirds (n=334, 66.5%) of these sherds have plain interior surfaces, while the remainder are scraped.

Decoration. Nearly half of all Dan River Roughly Smoothed rim sherds have modified lips (n=175, 47.6%). Most of these rim sherds (n=106) have oblique or perpendicular notches along the exterior edge of the lip, while the remainder have

Table 4. Rim diameters of Dan River series jars from the Belmont Site.

Exterior Surface Treatment	Minimum Rim Diameter (cm)	Maximum Rim Diameter (cm)	Median Rim Diameter (cm)	Frequency
Net Impressed	10	32	20	56
Roughly Smoothed	8	20	14	13
Plain	12	20	18	7
Cord Marked	8	28	16	10
Corncob Impressed	10	14	12	4

similarly aligned notches along the top of the lip. One sherd has notches forming a zigzag pattern along the top of the lip.

Approximately two-fifths (38%) of all Dan River Roughly Smoothed sherds in the sample are decorated. This percentage of decorated sherds is just below that reported for Dan River Net Impressed sherds and is the second highest percentage for Dan River pottery types from the Belmont site. Three-quarters (n=145) of Dan River Roughly Smoothed sherds with exterior surface decoration have a single row of finger punctations encircling the vessel neck. Twenty-three other sherds are decorated with one or more horizontal bands of punctations or incisions. Punctations were created with pointed, rectangular-shaped, and triangular-shaped dowels and hollow reeds. Similar decorative bands were made of incised horizontal lines, a series of short, vertical, incised lines, and a raised line made by scraping up beads of clay with a fingernail.

Decorations that incorporate a zigzag line or series of Vs occur on seven sherds with roughly smoothed exteriors. One vessel is decorated with hollow reed punctations arranged in a horizontal zigzag line. Four sherds have a series of incised Vs or inverted Vs positioned above or below a horizontal band of punctations or incised lines. One sherd has three incised, zigzag lines separated by two horizontal incised lines.

Three sherds have groups of diagonal incised lines; one of these also has a horizontal line of finger punctations. Miscellaneous incised lines occur on nine sherds and unclassified or unidentified punctations were observed on four sherds.

Applied decorations on Dan River Roughly Smoothed pots include nodes, lugs, and loop handles. Nodes occur on sherds from four vessels, and two of these vessels have paired nodes. Lugs decorated with incisions occur on sherds from two vessels. Handles or handle attachment sites are present on sherds representing 18 vessels. Seven of these vessels have notched rim peaks at the attachment site. One additional vessel has a notched rim peak, but no indication of a handle. Finally, one potsherd had a pair of holes which had been cut into the vessel rim prior to firing.

Form. Thirteen large Dan River Roughly Smoothed rim sherds or reconstructed vessel sections large enough to determine rim orientation and diameter were identified in the collection (see Appendixes 7 and 8). All of these were relatively small jars with

everted rims. The rim diameters of these jars vary from 8 cm to 20 cm, with a median rim diameter of 14 cm. These jars have significantly smaller (at a 95 percent confidence interval) orifices than Dan River Net Impressed jars from the site. Both narrow-shouldered and wide-shouldered jars are present, and all appear to have relatively short rims. In addition, two rim sherds from small pinch cups were identified.

Dan River Plain (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=262 potsherds.

Temper. When compared with other types of Dan River series pottery from the Belmont site, a higher percentage of Dan River Plain sherds have sand temper. Just over half of all plain sherds are tempered with sand (n=134, 51.1%), while 48 percent (n=126) are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz. Two sherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and feldspar.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surface of Dan River Plain pottery has been carefully and uniformly smoothed (Figures 31, 32, and 33).

Interior Surface Finish. Nearly three-quarters of all Dan River Plain sherds have smoothed interiors (n=191, 72.9%), while the remainder have scraped interiors.

Decoration. Only one-quarter (n=42) of the 162 rim sherds in this assemblage have been modified. An equal number of rim sherds have notches on the exterior margin of the lip as have notches on the top of the lip. These notches may be perpendicular or oblique to the vessel rim. One rim has circular reed punctations on the exterior margin of the lip, and another sherd has groups of diagonal incised lines on the interior of the rim.

Dan River Plain sherds are decorated with approximately the same frequency as that of Dan River Net Impressed and Dan River Roughly Smoothed sherds in the assemblage (n=94, 35.9%). However, the kinds of decoration found on plain sherds is quite different from other pottery types in the Dan River series. Dan River Plain sherds are most often incised. The most common type of decoration consists of a horizontal band of incised lines (n=29, 30.9%). An additional six sherds (6.4%) are decorated with a horizontal band of short, vertical, incised lines and either a series of short vertical or diagonal incised lines or a row of punctations.

A single band of punctations accounts for approximately one-quarter (n=24) of decorations on Dan River Plain pottery and miscellaneous incised lines are present on 19 sherds. Decorations that include zigzag lines or a series of Vs are present on 13 sherds. Ten of these decorations include one or more horizontal lines positioned above, below, or both above and below the zigzag line. The remaining three decorations were produced by hollow reed or finger punctations. Two sherds have unclassified decorations consisting of miscellaneous punctations and brushed areas. One sherd has zones of punctations on the interior surface.

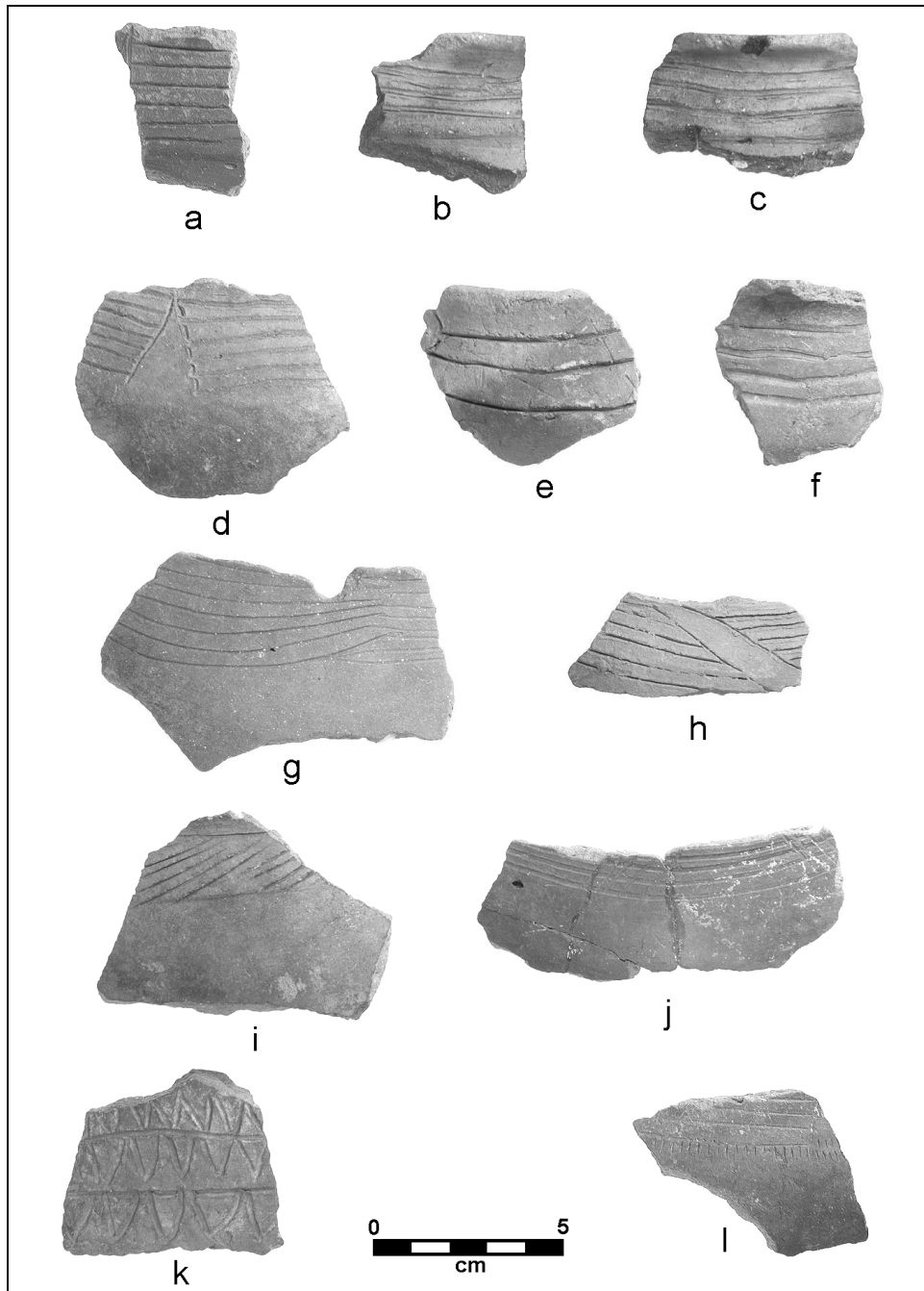


Figure 31. Decorated Dan River Plain sherds from the Belmont site: band of parallel incised lines (decoration I-B-5) (*a-c, e-g*); band of parallel incised lines broken by inverted Vs (decoration III-E-10 (*d*); band of parallel incised lines broken by diagonal bands (decoration I-C-6) (*h*); band of short diagonal incised lines bounded by parallel incised lines (decoration I-C-5) (*i*); band of parallel incised lines crossed by opposing groups of diagonal incised lines (decoration III-E-1) (*j*); multiple zigzag lines (III-F-2) (*k*); and band of parallel incised lines broken by inverted Vs with band of short vertical incisions below (decoration III-E-11) (*l*).

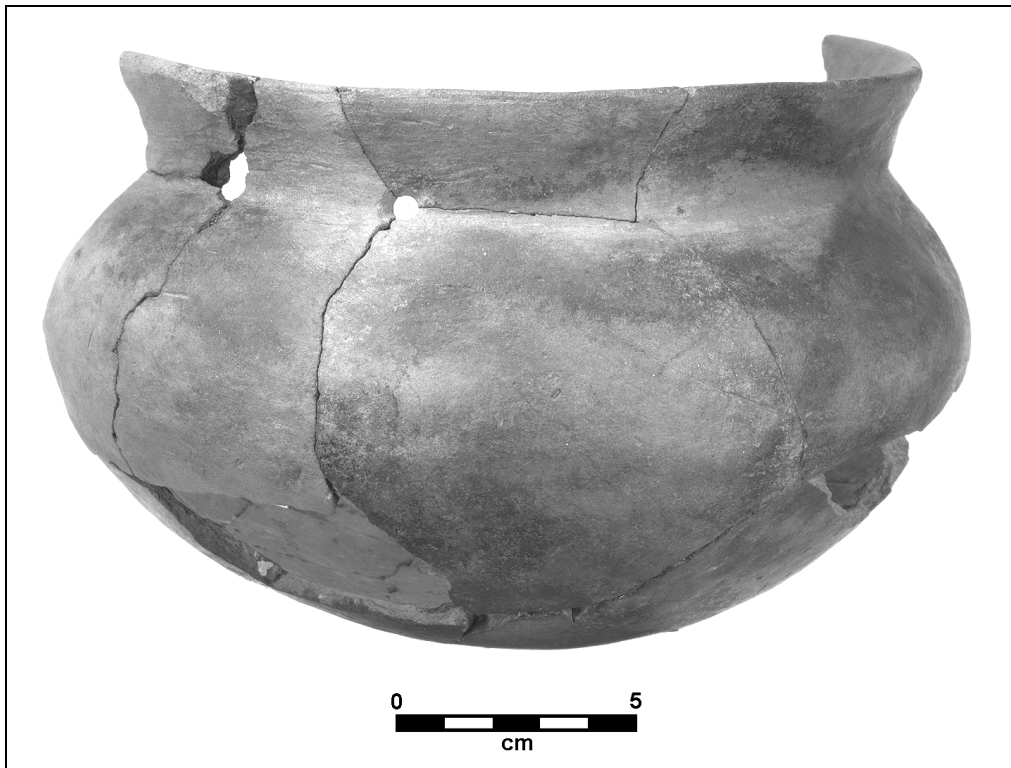


Figure 32. Vessel 74, a largely complete, globular, Dan River Plain jar from the Belmont site.

Applied decorations observed on Dan River Plain sherds include: three loop handles, one of which has a notched rim peak; one node; and a pair of appendages that may be either nodes or lugs.

Nine sherds have holes in them. Six of these were perforated prior to firing and the other three were drilled after firing.

Form. Thirteen large Dan River Plain rim sherds or reconstructed vessel sections large enough to determine rim orientation and diameter were identified in the collection (see Appendixes 7 and 8). Seven of these vessels are somewhat large jars with a median rim diameter of 18 cm. Five of these jars have everted rims, one has a slightly recurved rim, and the other vessel rim form cannot be determined. Two of the more intact jars have narrow shoulders, while a nearly complete jar has a very wide shoulder. This mostly complete jar (Vessel 74) is globular and has a very short, everted rim and a flat lip (Figure 32). This vessel is similar to other vessels that occur in very small numbers in Dan River phase assemblages from the Smith River drainage. These vessels are very well made and tend to stand out in the assemblages because of their thin walls and quality construction.

Four Dan River Plain vessels are miniature bowls with rim diameters that vary from 4 cm to 8 cm. These small vessels have inverted rims and rounded lips. Two larger bowls with slightly inverted rims have diameters of 10 cm and 22 cm. Among the rim sherds not assigned a vessel number were four rims which may be from carinated bowls and another from a bowl with an inverted rim.

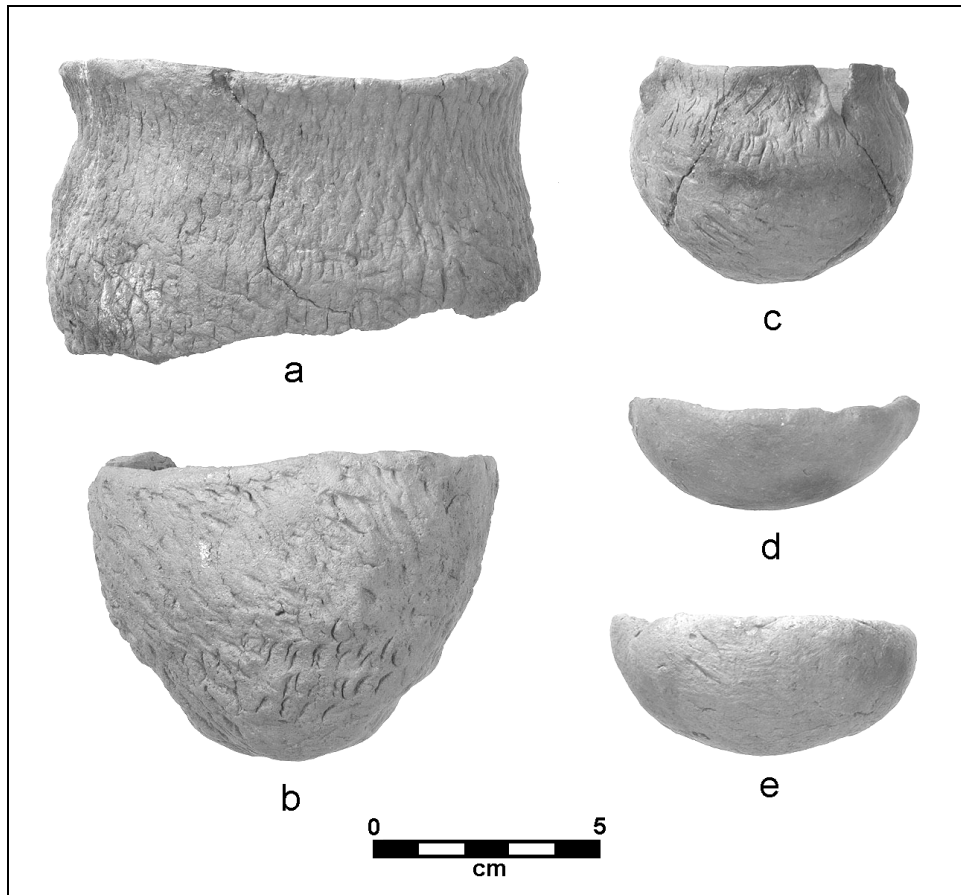


Figure 33. Small Dan River Corncob Impressed (*a-c*) and Dan River Plain (*d-e*) pots from the Belmont site: Vessel 72 (*a*); Vessel 71 (*b*); Vessel 62 (*c*); Vessel 61(*d*); and Vessel 60 (*e*). Vessels are described in Appendix 7.

Dan River Cord Marked (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=280 potsherds.

Temper. The distribution of temper is similar to that of Dan River Net Impressed pottery. A mixture of sand and crushed quartz (n=165, 58.9%) was observed in just over half of the sherds; the remainder contained only sand temper.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surface of this type of pottery bears impressions of plied fibrous cords. Cord impressions are generally aligned vertically or diagonally to the rim and appear to have been applied with a cord-wrapped paddle (Figure 34).

Interior Surface Finish. Roughly equal numbers of sherds have plain (n=152, 4.3%) and scraped (n=128, 45.7%) interiors.

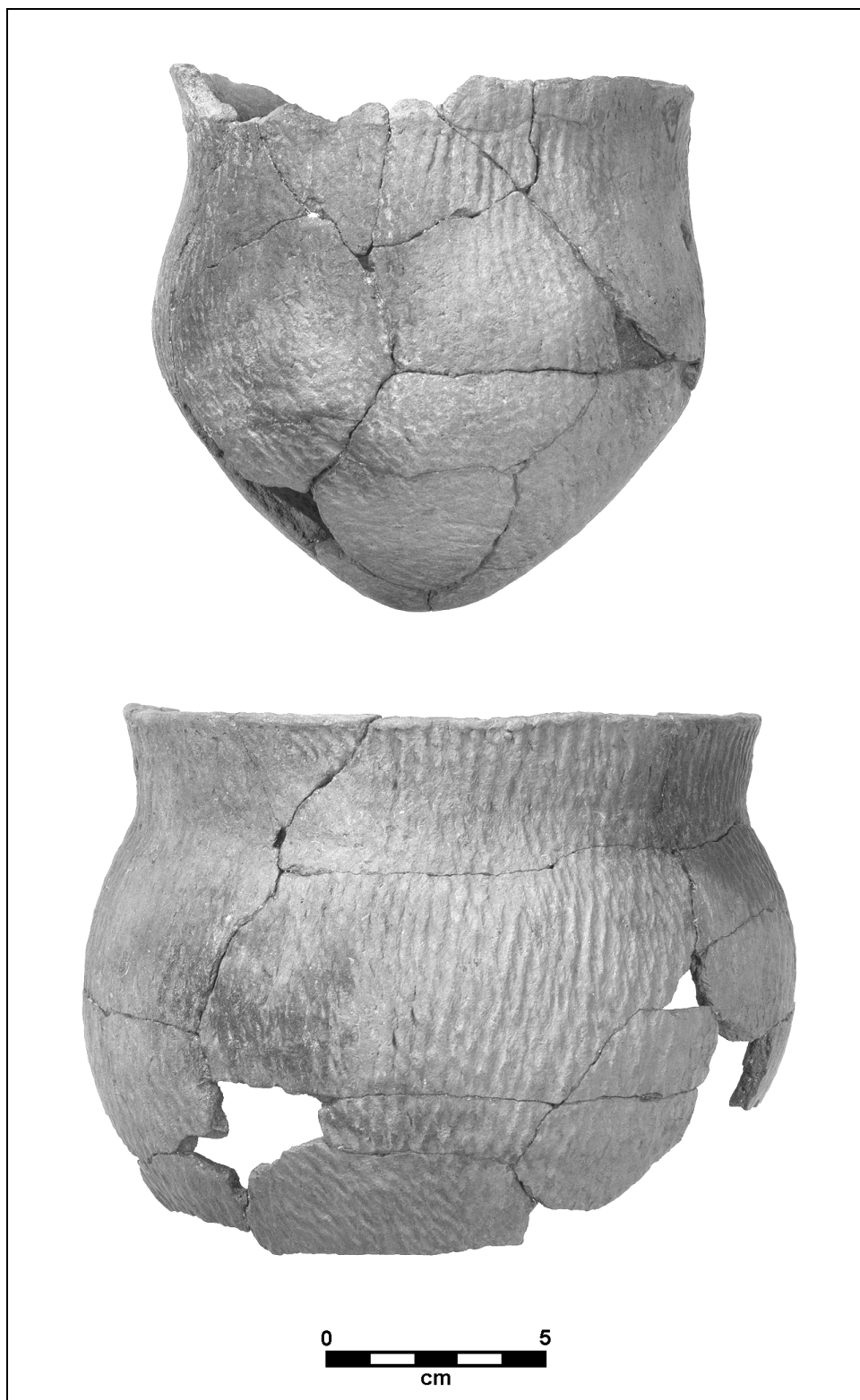


Figure 34. Reconstructed Dan River Cord Marked jars from the Belmont site: Vessel 77 (bottom) and Vessel 78 (top). Vessels are described in Appendix 7.

Decoration. Decorations are present on approximately two-thirds of all rim sherds in the sample. This percentage is similar to that observed on Dan River Net Impressed pottery from the site. In contrast to net-impressed sherds, lip modification on Dan River Cord Marked vessels is most often found on the top of the lip, rather than the exterior lip margin. Sixty-two cord-marked rim sherds have notches running along the top of the lip, while only 28 have notches on the exterior margin of the lip. Both obliquely oriented and perpendicular notches are present. Nearly half of all modified lips have obliquely oriented notches along the top of the lip (n=46).

In comparison to other types of Dan River pottery from the site, Dan River Cord Marked vessels were decorated less frequently. In fact, only one-fifth (n=58) of the analyzed sherds have exterior decorations. Nearly 90 percent of these have a single horizontal band of punctations around the vessel neck. Four types of punctations are present. Finger punctations are the most common (n=45), followed by triangular punctations (n=5), angled stick punctations (1), and rectangular punctations (n=1). Four sherds have a band of finger punctations beneath inverted, finger-punctated Vs. One sherd has a double row of triangular punctations, and another sherd has groups of diagonal incised lines around the neck. No applied decorations or perforations were observed on Dan River Cord Marked sherds.

Form. Ten Dan River Cord Marked rim sherds or reconstructed vessel sections were large enough to determine rim orientation and diameter (see Appendixes 7 and 8). Rim diameters for these jars varied from 8 cm to 28 cm, with a median diameter of 16 cm. These jars have everted to slightly everted rims. Both tall and short rims are represented. In the more complete specimens, the shoulder of the vessel is about the same diameter as the orifice. Both globular and conoidal jar forms appear to be represented among this collection of vessels. Only one of the 146 rim sherds in the collection has a folded rim.

Dan River Corncob Impressed (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=61 potsherds.

Temper. Two kinds of temper were observed in Dan River Corncob Impressed pottery from the Belmont site. Most sherds (n=37, 60.7%) are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz. The rest of the sherds are tempered with sand.

Exterior Surface Finish. A dried corncob was rolled on the exterior surface of these vessels prior to firing, creating intricate grid of fine impressions (Figure 33). In most cases, the cob appears to have been oriented parallel to the vessel rim when the impressions were made.

Interior Surface Finish. Just over half of these sherds have smoothed interiors (n=33, 54.1%); the remainder are scraped.

Decoration. Only six (14.3%) rim sherds of this pottery type are decorated. Three of these have obliquely oriented notches along the exterior edge of the lip, one has obliquely oriented notches across the top of the lip, and two have notches oriented perpendicular to the rim along the top of the lip.

One-third of Dan River Corncob Impressed sherds from the Belmont site have exterior surface decorations, which consist of a single, horizontal band of punctations around the vessel neck or shoulder. Three types of punctations are found on these sherds: finger punctations (n=17), triangular punctations (n=2), and circular reed punctations (n=1). In addition, the exterior surfaces of two sherds were brushed prior to firing.

One miniature jar in this assemblage has small nodes. Given the placement of these nodes, it is likely that the complete vessel had four nodes spaced evenly around the neck of the vessel. These nodes appear to have been made by pinching clay from the neck of the vessel, rather than having been applied to the vessel. One sherd was perforated prior to being fired.

Form. Six vessel sections were large enough to determine rim orientation and diameter (see Appendixes 7 and 8). Four of these are jars with orifice diameters that range between 10 cm and 14 cm. They have everted rims and relatively short necks, and they represent both narrow-shouldered and wide-shouldered jars. This assemblage of jars is significantly smaller (at a 95 percent confidence interval) than Dan River Net Impressed jars from the site. Two miniature vessels were also identified. These include a jar with a rim diameter of 6 cm and a bowl with a rim diameter of 9 cm. The miniature jar has a straight, short neck and a wide shoulder, and the miniature bowl or cup has a straight rim. One other rim sherd in the assemblage also was from a miniature bowl, but its diameter and rim orientation could not be estimated. None of the Dan River Corncob Impressed vessels had folded rims.

Burnished Exterior

Sample Size. N=5 potsherds.

Temper. All sherds are tempered with sand.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surface of these sherds has been polished with a smooth stone or tool to produce a reflective surface.

Interior Surface Finish. All sherds have smoothed interior surfaces.

Decoration. No rim sherds are present. One neck sherd has a horizontal band of incised lines around the neck.

Form. Four of these sherds came from the western edge of the site. These sherds, including a neck sherd from what looks like a globular jar with a wide shoulder, appear to be from different vessels.

Simple Stamped Exterior

Sample Size. N=1 potsherd.

Temper. This sherd is tempered with sand.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surface of this sherd has been stamped with a paddle with parallel grooves carved into it. There is no evidence of over stamping and the lands and grooves of the stamped design are positioned oblique to the vessel rim. This style of simple stamping is similar to the kind used by protohistoric potters at Early Upper Saratown site (31Sk1) in Stokes County, North Carolina.

Interior Surface Finish. The interior of this sherd is smoothed.

Decoration. This rim sherd has notches oriented perpendicular to the rim and running along the exterior edge of the lip. A hole has been drilled into the neck of this sherd, and it probably represents an attempt to mend a crack in the vessel.

Form. This rim sherd is from a jar with an everted rim.

Discussion

In his summary report on the Patrick-Henry Chapter excavations, Richard Gravely (1967) classified most of the pottery from the Belmont site as Clarksville series, first formally defined by Evans (1955:49-54). Based on the present analysis, attributes such as rim form and exterior surface decoration indicate that this pottery assemblage is more typical of the Dan River series, first defined by Coe and Lewis (1952) following excavations at Lower Saratown (31Rk1). In discussing ways in which Dan River pottery differed from Clarksville pottery, Evans (1955) noted that Dan River pottery had a high percentage of nicked or notched outer lip edges and almost no folded or thickened rims. In contrast, finger pinching often was observed on the lip or collar of Clarksville series sherds and the rims of Clarksville jars usually were folded or thickened and occasionally had punctations, gashes, or notches on the lower edge of rim folds (Evans 1955:51). Other distinguishing features Evans (1955:136) described are that nets used to texture the exterior surfaces of Clarksville pots were coarser and had wider weave than those of the Dan River phase. He further commented on the scarcity of incising in the Clarksville series. Given these distinctions, the assemblage just described has been assigned to the Dan River series rather than the Clarksville series.

Pottery Decoration

Both surface-displacement techniques and the application of appendages were used by Belmont potters to decorate their pottery. Methods of surface displacement in the Belmont assemblage are punctation and incision. Appendages added to vessels include loop handles, strap handles, lugs, and nodes. Many vessels were decorated with a

combination of these techniques. Below is a description of the design elements and a classification of decorations on pottery from the Belmont site.

Design Elements

Surface Displacement Decoration. Decorations in the Belmont pottery assemblage are composed on seven basic design elements: (1) a band of punctations or short incisions; (2) horizontal incised lines; (3) groups of diagonal incised lines; (4) horizontal zigzag lines or repeated Vs; (5) blocks of punctations; (6) repeated and stacked incised rectilinear lines; and (7) miscellaneous incised lines.

The most common design element is a band of punctations or short incisions. More than 90% of all decorations include one or more horizontal bands of punctations or short incised lines. Many types of punctations were used to create these bands, the most common being finger punctations. Punctations were also made with fingernails, triangular-shaped and rectangular-shaped dowels, and hollow reeds. These punctation bands occur singly or in pairs. This design element sometimes occurs in combination with other elements, but most often it occurs as the only type of exterior surface decoration on a vessel.

Horizontal incised lines or bands of parallel incised lines are present on about 5% of decorated vessels. In most cases, this design element occurs alone on a vessel, but it is also used in combination with other elements, especially incised zigzag lines.

Groups of diagonal incised lines occur on 31 sherds in the assemblage (1.9% of decorated sherds). This design element is sometimes accompanied by a band of punctations.

A wide variety of decorations contain a zigzag line or series of Vs or inverted Vs. This design element is produced by incision and punctation, and it occurs on 44 sherds, accounting for 2.7% of all decorated sherds.

Five sherds in the assemblage have a single block design: a rectangle created by finger punctations.

A single example of stacked or repeated incised rectilinear designs is present. This design consists of a series of stacked Vs.

The final design element is a generic category composed of miscellaneous incised lines. This category includes incomplete incised decorations or incised designs that appear idiosyncratic and which do not conform to a recognizable pattern. Miscellaneous incised lines are present on 3.5 percent of decorated sherds from the Belmont site.

Appendages. The most common type of appendage is a strap or loop handle. A total of 74 sherds had handles or attachments for handles. About a third of these handles (n=21) terminate in a rim peak which is usually notched. Two handles were decorated with circular reed punctations. Nodes are the second-most common type of appendage in the assemblage. Nodes were observed on 18 sherds. Eight of these sherds have paired nodes and three have split nodes. Lugs are similar to nodes, except they are oriented horizontally rather than vertically. Seven of the 10 lugs in the assemblage are notched or incised and two are paired.

Classification of Exterior Surface Decoration

Exterior surface decorations in the Belmont assemblage were classified using a hierarchical system developed by Davis et al. (1997a, 1997b) for the Dan River pottery assemblages from the Box Plant and Stockton sites. This classification is hierarchical and consists of three categories: class, subgroup, and type. Class is defined on the basis of which design element forms the central theme of the decoration. Horizontal bands of punctations and horizontal incised lines were not assigned to separate classes because they were used in very similar ways to form decorations. Subgroups include decorations with similar designs made with different techniques or tools. The type category consists of individual pottery decorations. This classification system was expanded to accommodate unique decorations from the Belmont site. Appendix 6 presents the distribution of decoration types by pottery type for the Belmont assemblage.

Class I. Class I contains decorations comprised of horizontal bands of punctations or horizontal incised lines that encircle the neck or shoulder of a vessel. Most decorations on Dan River series sherds from the Belmont site fall into this class. More than 90% of decorated sherds have a horizontal band of one or more rows of punctations or incised lines. This class of decoration occurs on all types of Dan River pottery recovered from the Belmont site. Four subgroups of Class I decorations are present in this assemblage. Subgroup A is composed of a single row of punctations, while Subgroup B decorations have two or more rows of punctations or incised lines. Subgroup C is similar to Subgroup B, except that more than one technique or tool was used to create the decoration (i.e., individual bands within the decoration were created by different methods). The final subgroup within this class (Subgroup E), and represented at the Belmont site, is composed of one or more horizontal bands and a triangular design element. Class I decorations are illustrated in Figures 35 and 36.

Class II. The second class of decorations in the pottery assemblage from the Belmont site has as its central theme groups of diagonal incised lines. Two subgroups have been defined within this class. Subgroup A is limited to the basic design element (i.e., groups of diagonal lines) spaced evenly around the neck or shoulder of vessels. The other subgroup (Subgroup B) has both the basic design element and a horizontal band of punctations. Class II decorations are illustrated in Figure 36.

Class III. Decorations in this class are characterized by horizontal zigzag lines or bands of Vs or inverted Vs. Six subgroups have been defined for this decoration class. Subgroup A is composed of a single band of the basic design element. Subgroup B decorations have the basic design element situated above a horizontal band. Subgroup C has both elements in Subgroup B and a series of short oblique incisions beneath the horizontal element. Subgroup D also has both the basic design element and a horizontal element, but in this subgroup the horizontal element is positioned above the zigzag line or series of incised Vs. Subgroup E is composed of decorations that have a zigzag line or series of inverted Vs enclosed within a band of horizontal incised lines. Finally, Subgroup F includes decorations characterized by more than one zigzag line. A

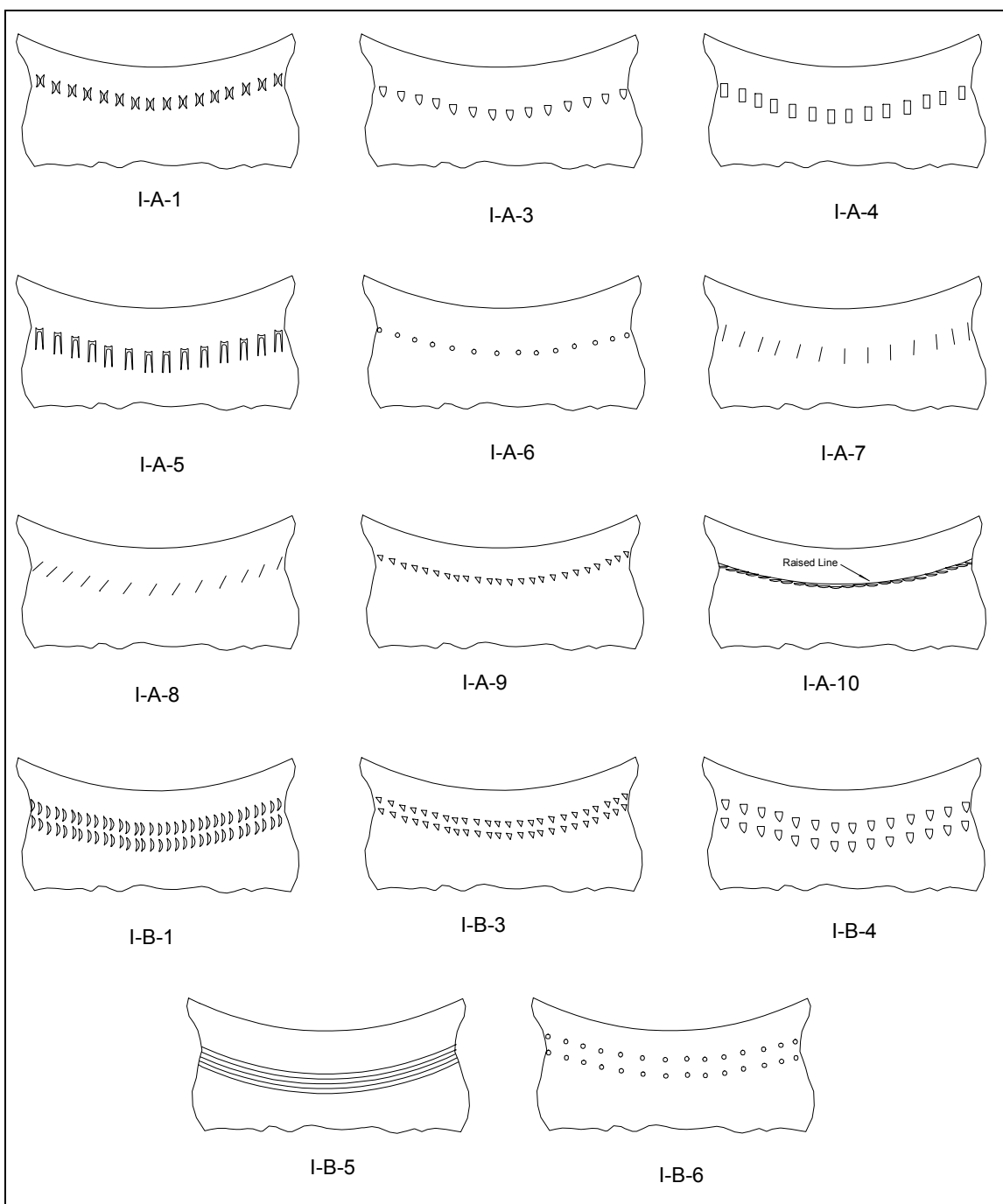


Figure 35. Class I pottery decorations found at the Belmont site.

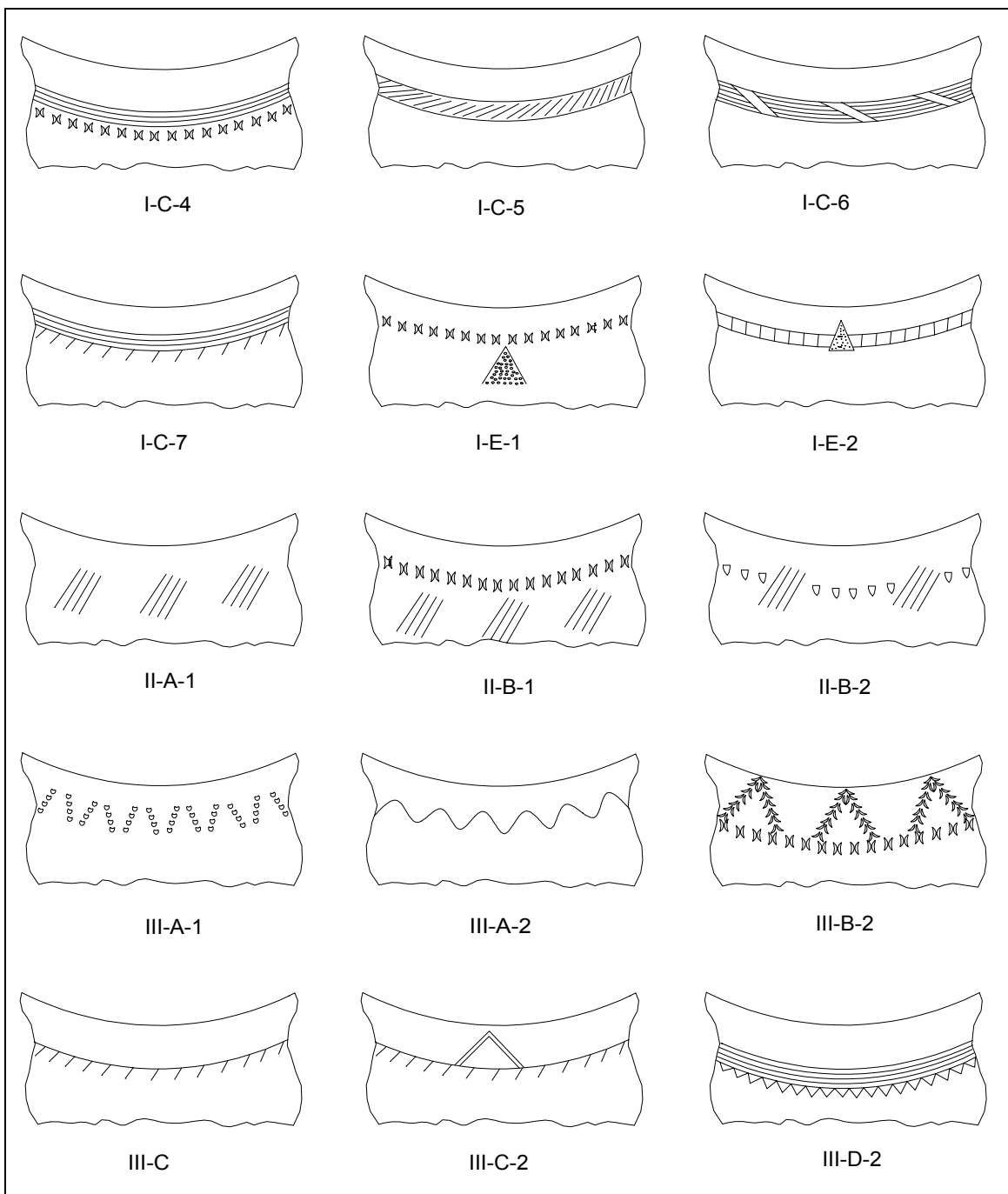


Figure 36. Class I, II, and III pottery decorations found at the Belmont site.

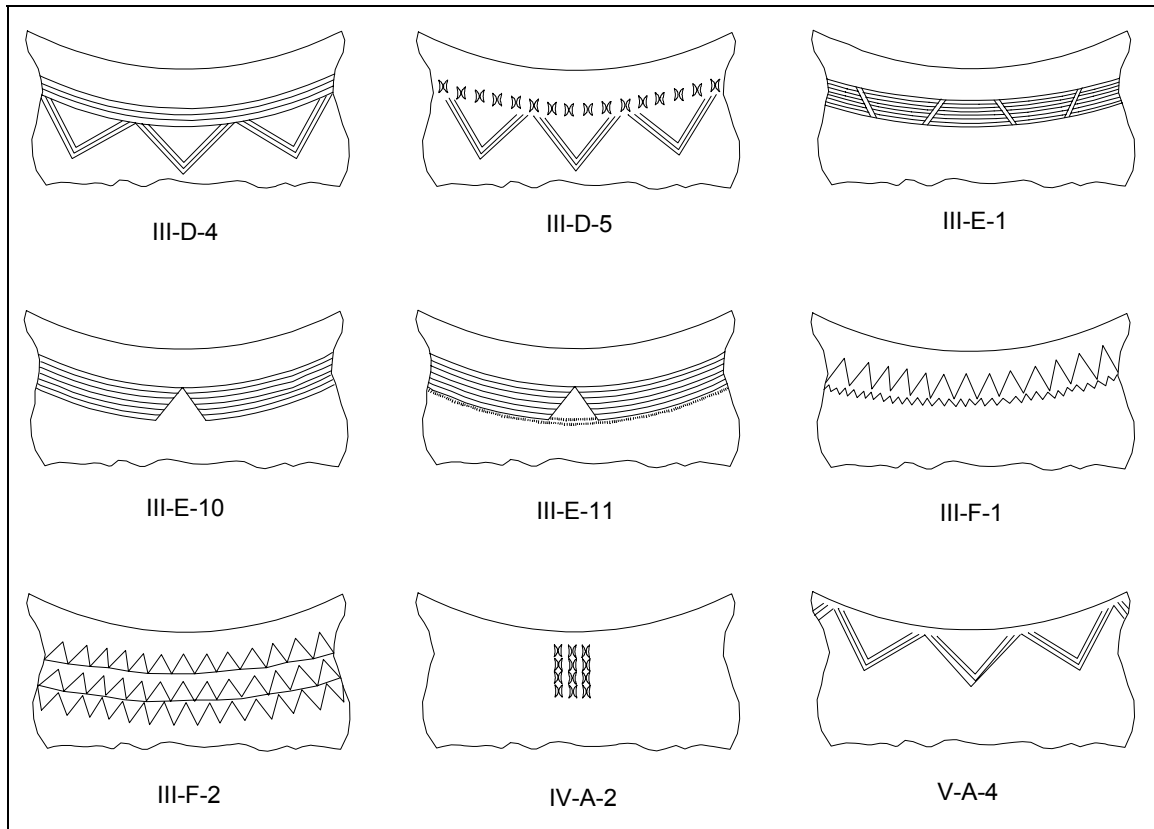


Figure 37. Class III, IV, and V pottery decorations found at the Belmont site.

horizontal line may separate the zigzag lines in this subgroup. Class III decorations are illustrated in Figures 36 and 37.

Class IV. Class IV decorations are characterized by filled block designs. Only one type of decoration in the Belmont pottery assemblage falls within this category. Five sherds are decorated with a rectangular block composed of finger punctations. This decoration is illustrated in Figure 37.

Class V. Class V decorations are characterized by repeated, stacked rectilinear or curvilinear designs. A single example of a Class V decoration was identified in the Belmont assemblage. This decorated sherd has a series of stacked incised Vs just below the vessel rim. This decoration is illustrated in Figure 37.

Class VI. This decoration class includes incised designs that do not conform to a recognizable pattern due to the intrinsic nature of the design or because only a portion of the decoration is represented in a given sherd.

Of the four types of vessels identified in the Belmont assemblage (i.e., jars, bowls, miniature jars, and miniature bowls), bowls are the only vessels that are not decorated. Jars are the most common type of vessel and all classes of decoration and appendages are found on jars. As mentioned in the pottery type descriptions, Dan River Plain vessels are usually decorated with incised designs rather than punctations. Finally, decorations in Classes III and VI and Decoration I-B-5 are common on pots with plain exteriors.

Interior Surface Decorations

One Dan River Plain sherd has a zone of punctations on the interior surface and another sherd has groups of diagonal incised lines on the interior of the rim.

OTHER CLAY ARTIFACTS

Clay Pipes

Ten complete, or nearly complete, clay pipes are present in the Belmont artifact collection (Figure 38). One of these pipes was out on loan and not available for study. One pipe has an “onion” form, where the bowl and the stem are aligned (Figure 38e). The bowl of this pipe is rounded and bulbous, and there is no distinct delineation of the stem from the bowl. The other eight pipes are all elbow pipes with round or oval, tapering stems and round bowls. Exterior bowl diameters vary from 20 mm to 25.5 mm, and the median diameter is 20 mm. Maximum stem diameters range from 13.5 mm to 20 mm with a median diameter of 15 mm. Stem length, as measured from the elbow to the distal end of the stem, varies from 28 mm to 84.5 mm and has a median value of 55 mm. Six of the pipes have plain smoothed exteriors and no decoration. Four of these are tempered with sand and the other two are tempered with a mixture of sand and quartz. The bit of one of sand-tempered pipes has been thinned, presumably for attachment to a reed stem (Figure 38g). One of the pipes with sand and quartz temper has quartz particles protruding through the exterior wall of the pipe. The last two whole pipes in the assemblage are burnished. One of these has a flared bit and a flange around the top of the bowl. The other burnished pipe has a bulbous bit and is decorated with a band of circular reed punctations and an incised line just under the lip of the bowl (Figure 38d). In addition, an incised rectilinear design is present on the top of the stem of this pipe.

Included in the collection are five replicas of pipes from the Belmont site made by Richard Gravely. Two of these are of a pipe contained in the collection. The three other replicas are of a single elbow pipe with a squared flange along the lip of the bowl and at the bit. This pipe is not in the artifact collection, but it closely matches a sketch in the field notes of the pipe that was found with Burial 17. It is likely that these three replicas are based on this specimen (Figure 38k).

In addition to the whole pipes, 118 ceramic pipe fragments also were recovered. Sixty-nine of these are pipe stem fragments. All but two of the stems are round in cross-section and taper toward the bit of the pipe. One stem is square in cross-section and another is bi-convex. Thirty-three of the stems have intact bits, and they represent four

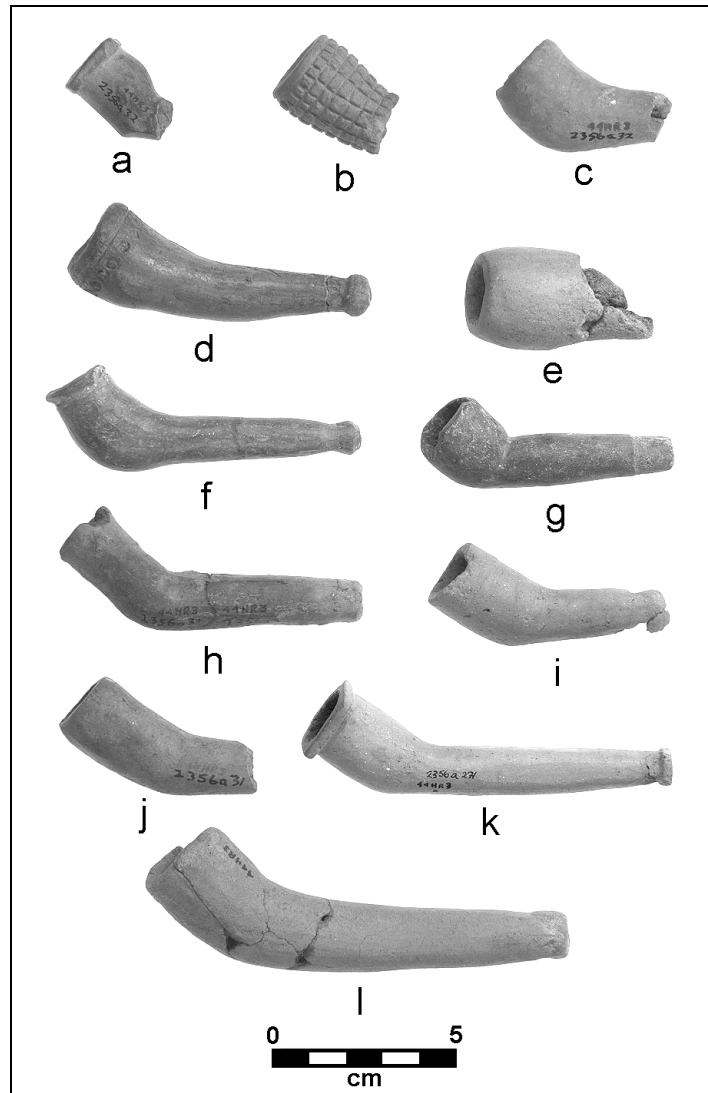


Figure 38. Clay pipes from the Belmont site.

bit types: plain, square flanged, flared, and thickened (Figure 39). Most ($n=21$) of the stems with bits are plain. On these specimens, the stem simply tapers toward the end with no demarcation of the bit. Five stems have squared flanges at the bit, four stems have flaring bits, and three have thickened bits. One of the flaring bits has radiating notches around the stem opening.

Twenty-two pipe fragments include the elbow or the area of articulation between the bowl and the stem. Most of the elbows are rounded, although six are angular, two are wide and flat, and one is from a curved tubular pipe. One unique heel is from a well-made, highly burnished pipe. This heel forms an exaggerated point and has small incisions along the ridge of the point. Another of the angular heels has a notched ridge running across the pipe at the elbow, separating the bowl from the stem.

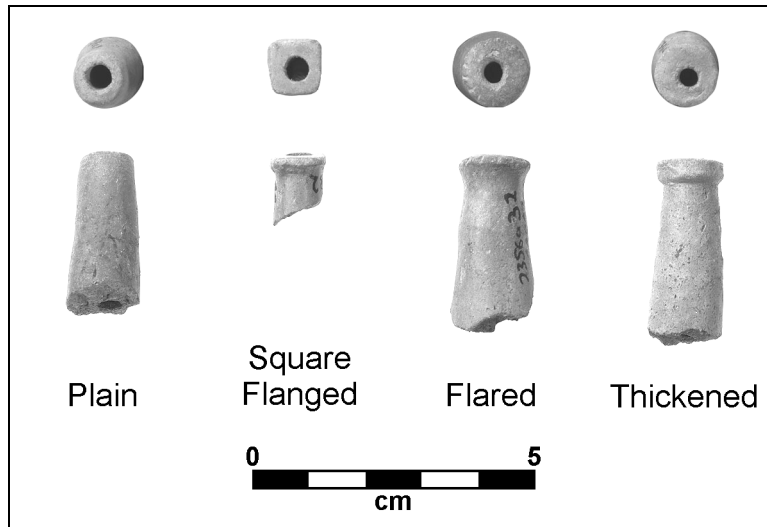


Figure 39. Pipe stem bit types found at the Belmont site.

Thirty-nine of the pipe fragments are from pipe bowls. Rim treatments on pipe bowls are similar to those described for the bits. Pipe-bowl rims in the collection are either plain, flared, or thickened, and have squared rim flanges. These different rim treatments occur at approximately the same frequency in the collection. Pipe bowls from the Belmont site are usually round, but two bowls are square (Figure 38a).

The Belmont pipes tend to be plain; however, some decorated pipes are present. One well-made pipe bowl is decorated with a grid of incised lines and resembles an ear of corn (Figure 38b). A fragment of a second pipe bowl is incised, but the incised design is incomplete and unidentifiable.

Ladles

Although no complete ladles are in the Belmont collection, two replicas of complete ladles are present and probably represent specimens that were kept by the other excavators (Figure 40g, i). These replicas have incised handles and oval bowls that are roughly half as deep as they are wide. Five ladle-bowl fragments are in the artifact assemblage, and four of these have some portion of the handle intact. Two of the handles are pointed and one is flattened. Two of the more complete bowl fragments indicate that the ladle bowls were relatively deep. Twenty-three other ceramic objects also may represent ladle handles (though at least one may represent an incised lug of a ceramic pot) (Figure 40h, j). Twelve of these artifacts are round in cross-section and nine are flat. Two of the flat handles are incised and a third has cord impressions.

Ceramic Disks

Sixteen clay disks are present in the Belmont collection and represent three disk types: recycled potsherds, modeled disks, and clay chunky disks (Figure 40). The seven circular pottery disks were made by recycling net-impressed (n=5), corncob-impressed

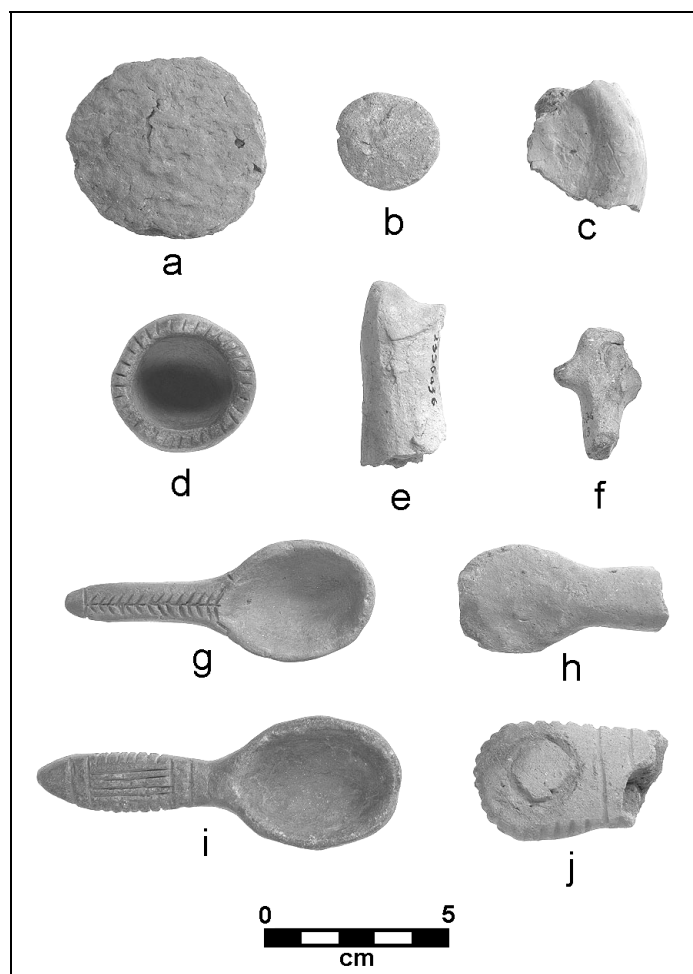


Figure 40. Clay disks (*a-c*), miniature bowl (*d*), effigies (*e-f*), and ladles (*g-j*) from the Belmont site.

($n=1$), and roughly-smoothed ($n=1$) potsherds (Figure 40*a*). Two complete pottery disks have diameters of 31 mm and 50 mm. A third, incomplete specimen has a diameter that exceeds 60 mm. Seven other clay disks in the collection were manufactured as disks. One of these with an estimated diameter of 82 mm has a central perforation. The only complete, modeled clay disk has a diameter of 29 mm (Figure 40*b*). The third type of disk in the collection appears to represent a clay version of the chunky stone, used by southeastern Indians in a popular gambling sport (DeBoer 1993). Two fragmentary ceramic chunky disks are present in the artifact assemblage. The larger fragment is from a bi-concave disk that was approximately 8 cm in diameter, 28 mm thick at the rim, and 21 mm thick at the center (Figure 40*c*).

Other Ceramic Objects

Two clay effigy fragments are present in the collection. One is zoomorphic and the other appears to be anthropomorphic. The zoomorphic figure appears to represent a bird's head, with incised eyes and a modeled beak (Figure 40*f*). The anthropomorphic

figure may represent a phallus (Figure 40e). The artifact collection from the Belmont site also includes four pottery coil fragments, two strap handle fragments, 10 lumps of fired clay, and two unidentified objects. In addition, a replica of a miniature pot with a plain exterior surface and notched rim is present (Figure 40d). This miniature vessel has an exterior rim diameter of 3.7 cm and a flattened base. The original vessel is not in the collection.

CHIPPED-STONE ARTIFACTS

The artifact collection from the Belmont site contains 2,245 chipped-stone artifacts (Table 5). Over 1,400 of these are unmodified flakes that were generated in the production of stone tools. The most common artifact classes represented in the collection are: used flakes (n=138), projectile points (n=429), bifaces (n=85), chipped hoes (n=48), scrapers (n=41), cores (n=32), and drills (n=13). Unless otherwise noted, all described artifacts have only a general site provenience.

Projectile Points

Four hundred and twenty-nine whole or partial projectile points are in the Belmont site collection. These points represent all periods of piedmont Virginia prehistory; however, most are small triangular points that date to the late prehistoric Dan River phase. Unfortunately, only two of these specimens come from known excavation units. The remaining 427 points have only a general site provenience.

Late Paleo-Indian Type. A single Hardaway-Dalton projectile point is present in the collection, though Richard Gravely's second preliminary report suggests that several more were found (see Appendix 3). This specimen is made of quartz and exhibits flake scars on one face where two basal-thinning flakes were removed (Figure 41a). It also was ground smooth along the basal edge. This method of basal thinning and grinding resembles the knapping technique used to create Hardaway-Dalton points at the Hardaway site (Coe 1964:64-67); however, the basal concavity is not as pronounced in this example as it is on most of the specimens illustrated by Coe.

The Belmont specimen is a relatively small example of this point type. It is 27.2 mm long, 20.7 mm wide, and has a maximum thickness of 5.8 mm. The basal thinning scars are 7.2 mm long. The presence of this point at the site, as well as others reported by Gravely but no longer in the collection, suggest that there may have been a significant late Paleo-Indian occupation here prior to 8,000 B.C.

Early Archaic Types. Four Early Archaic projectile point types—Palmer Corner-Notched, Kirk Corner-Notched, MacCorkle Stemmed, and Kirk Stemmed—are present in the collection (Figure 41b-k). These types date to the period from about 8,000 B.C. to 6,000 B.C., and their presence (in abundance) at the Belmont site indicates its use as a probable base camp during that period.

Table 5. Summary of chipped-stone artifacts from the Belmont site.

Class	Category	N	Percent
Projectile Points			
	Late Paleo-Indian Period		
	Hardaway-Dalton	1	0.04
	Early Archaic Period		
	Palmer Corner-Notched	9	0.40
	Kirk Corner-Notched	15	0.67
	MacCorkle Stemmed	1	0.04
	Kirk Stemmed	2	0.09
	Large Archaic Stemmed	8	0.36
	Middle Archaic Period		
	Stanly Stemmed	6	0.27
	Morrow Mountain I	4	0.18
	Morrow Mountain II	6	0.27
	Guilford Lanceolate	14	0.62
	Halifax Side-Notched	5	0.22
	Late Archaic Period		
	Savannah River Stemmed	8	0.36
	Otarre Stemmed	1	0.04
	(Unidentified) Archaic Period		
	Unclassified Stemmed	20	0.89
	Unclassified Corner-Notched	5	0.22
	Unclassified Fragments	20	0.89
	Early and Middle Woodland Periods		
	Yadkin Large Triangular	3	0.13
	Yadkin Large Triangular ("pointed ear" variety)	9	0.40
	Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	1	0.04
	Unclassified Crude Triangular	11	0.49
	Unclassified Crude Triangular Fragments	8	0.36
	Late Prehistoric Period		
	Pee Dee Pentagonal	1	0.04
	Randolph Stemmed	8	0.36
	Caraway Triangular	234	10.43
	Unknown Period		
	Unclassified Fragments	29	1.29
	Sub-Total	429	19.10
Small Chipped-Stone Artifacts			
	Bifacial Knives	2	0.09
	Drills	13	0.58
	Bifaces	85	3.79
	Cores	31	1.38
	Scrapers	41	1.83
	Gravers	2	0.09
	Spokeshave	1	0.04
	Used Flakes	138	6.15
	Flakes	1,447	64.48
	Sub-Total	1,760	78.43

Table 5 continued.

Class			
	Category	N	Percent
Large Chipped-Stone Artifacts			
	Chipped Axe	5	0.22
	Chipped Hoe	48	2.12
	Adze	1	0.04
	Choppers	2	0.09
	Sub-Total	55	2.45
Total		2,245	100.00

Coe (1964:67) describes the Palmer Corner-Notched type as having a “small corner-notched blade with a straight, ground base and pronounced serrations.” Nine points in the collection meet the above criteria. Five were created from metavolcanic stone, two were chipped from quartz, and one each were made of quartzite and gray chert. Only the chert point does not have a straight, ground base; instead, it has a slightly concave base.

The Palmer Corner-Notched type is seen as being transitional between Hardaway Side-Notched and Kirk Corner-Notched. Palmer Corner-Notched projectile points are also typically smaller than points of these two other types. The Palmer Corner-Notched points from Belmont vary from 24.3 mm to 38.2 mm in length and from 15.6 mm to 23.3 mm in width. Maximum thicknesses range from 4.3 mm to 8.4 mm. Palmer Corner-Notched points are thought to have been in use around 8,000 BC.

Fifteen whole or partial Kirk Corner-Notched projectile points are in the Belmont collection. Kirk Corner-Notched points are generally larger than Palmer Corner-Notched points and rarely have ground bases (Coe 1964:69). Fourteen of these specimens were made of metavolcanic stone and one was made from a black chert. The chert undoubtedly was derived from ridge-and-valley chert sources in western Virginia or eastern Tennessee. Of the twelve points that retained their bases, only one has a convex edge, and none of these points have ground bases.

The Kirk Corner-Notched points from Belmont range in length from 29.5 mm to 41.1 mm. Maximum widths range from 19.8 mm to 34.8 mm and maximum thicknesses vary from 6.0 mm to 9.9 mm. One point stands out as slightly different (Figure 41g). It is made from a fine-grained metavolcanic rock. It has a typical Kirk Corner-Notched base, but the upper one-third of the blade has received additional flaking to produce a disproportionately small tip. The edges near the tip exhibit step fractures and crushing, which suggest that it was used as drill.

There is a single MacCorkle Stemmed projectile point in the Belmont collection. Although it is broken, it is clearly a large corner-notched point with a deeply bifurcated base. Broyles (1971:71) describes this projectile point type as having a “serrated edged blade with small stem and concave base.” The length of this specimen cannot be determined but it appears to have been short but wide (maximum width 26.9 mm) and is

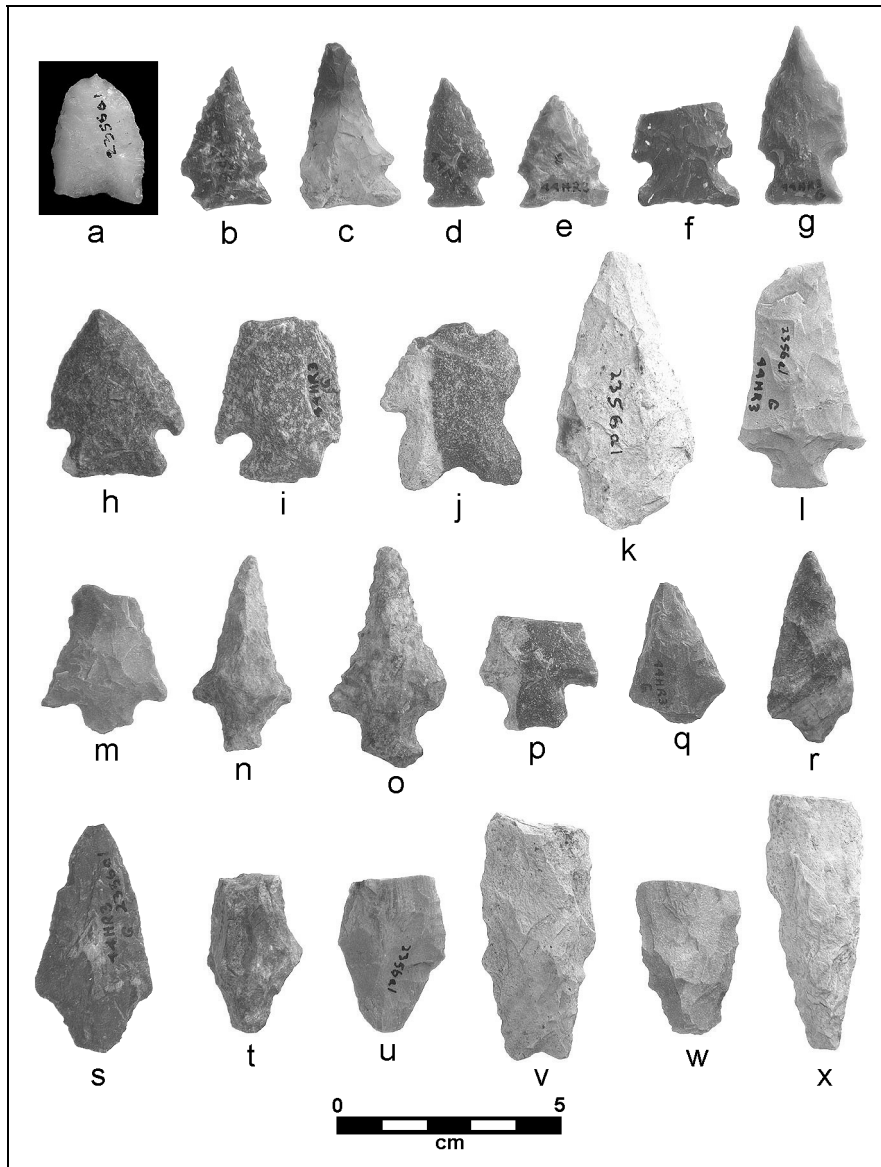


Figure 41. Late Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, and Middle Archaic projectile points from the Belmont site: Hardaway-Dalton (*a*); Palmer Corner-Notched (*b-e*); Kirk Corner-Notched (*f-i*); MacCorkle Stemmed (*j*); Kirk Stemmed (*k*); Stanly Stemmed (*l-p*); Morrow Mountain I Stemmed (*q-r*); Morrow Mountain II Stemmed (*s-u*); and Guilford Lanceolate (*v-x*).

very similar to specimens illustrated from the St. Albans site (Broyles 1971:70). In addition to deep basal notching, the base also was ground. The point was made from a large metavolcanic flake and much of the flaking is unifacial. Broyles (1971:71) views the MacCorkle Stemmed type as being a transitional form between Kirk Corner-Notched and St. Albans Side-Notched, which would place its use at about 7,000-6,500 B.C.

Two Kirk Stemmed projectile points are present in the collection. One is nearly complete and the other is a base fragment. Both were made from metavolcanic rock. The more complete point is 59.8 mm long, 31.3 mm wide, and 8.9 mm thick. This type is

related to the Kirk Serrated type and probably dates to the late Early Archaic period (ca. 6,000 B.C.) (Davis and Daniel 1990).

Eight other projectile points or point fragments in the collection also resemble the Kirk Stemmed type. Classified simply as large Archaic stemmed points, they lack some of the characteristics that would allow a more precise classification. Six were made from metavolcanic rock and two were made from quartz. Each has a short, broad stem. Three have a concave or notched base and the remainder have a straight to convex base. The five complete points have triangular blades with straight and slightly serrated edges; however, their shoulders are rounded and much less distinct than they are on Kirk Stemmed points.

Middle Archaic Types. Five projectile point types that date to the Middle Archaic period (6,000-3,000 B.C.)—Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain I, Morrow Mountain II, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched—are represented in the Belmont collection (Figures 41*l-x* and 42*a-c*). Six Stanly Stemmed points are present. All were made of metavolcanic stone. Coe (1964:35) describes this point type as having “a broad triangular blade with a small squared stem and a shallow notched base.” Two exhibit extensive resharpening which resulted in a narrow, thick blade with prominent shoulders. Four of the specimens are broken and none has a very distinct notch in the base. The complete points range in length from 41.7 mm to 47.0 mm. The maximum width (typically at the shoulders) of these points is between 21.9 and 27.8 mm, and they range in thickness from 5.3 mm to 8.1 mm.

There are four projectile points in the collection that conform to Coe’s (1964:37) Morrow Mountain I Stemmed type, which he describes as having “a small triangular blade with a short pointed base.” Three of these were created from metavolcanic rock and one was made from quartz. They are mostly complete specimens with two missing the final few millimeters of the tip. They range in length from 36.9 mm to 48.7 mm, have maximum widths between 16.5 mm and 24.2 mm, and vary in maximum thickness from 5.9 to 10.0 mm.

Six projectile points in the Belmont collection were classified as Morrow Mountain II Stemmed. Points of this type are generally longer than Morrow Mountain I Stemmed points and have a more distinct stem that tapers to a point. Four of the points in this collection were made from metavolcanic rock and two were made from quartz. The length of the two complete points ranges from 36.9 mm to 48.7 mm. Maximum width, which occurs at the shoulder of these points, ranges from 18.5 mm to 27.5 mm. Maximum thickness varies from 7.3 mm to 10.3 mm. Coe (1964:37-43) considered this point type to be a variant of the Morrow Mountain I Stemmed type.

Fourteen projectile points in the Belmont collection were classified as Guilford Lanceolate. This type is described as having “a long, slender, but thick blade with straight, rounded, or concave base” (Coe 1964:43). Six of the points were made of metavolcanic rock, seven were made of quartz, and one was made of quartzite. Of the 11 points with observable bases, six have a shallow notched base. They range in size from those with wide blades to small slender points. Five are complete and vary from 39.1 mm to 61.3 mm in length. Maximum width was usually found midway along the long axis of

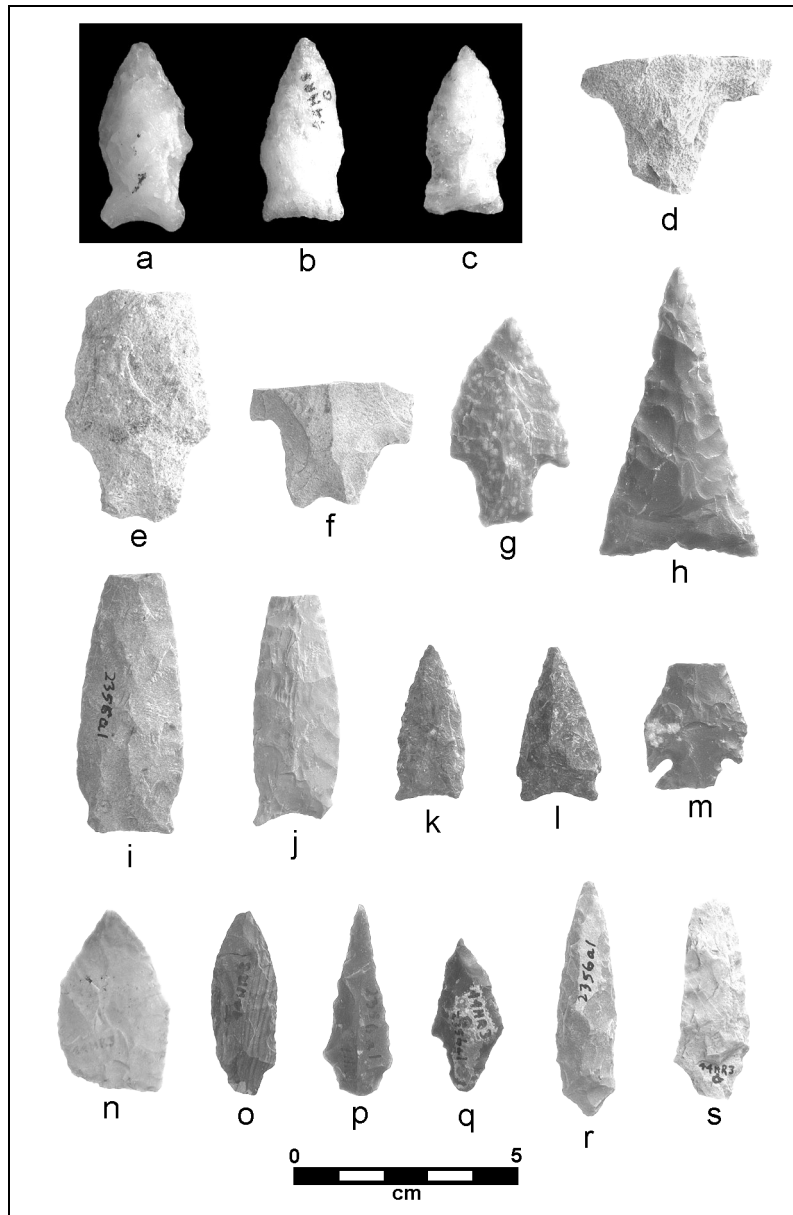


Figure 42. Late Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Woodland projectile points from the Belmont site: Halifax Side-Notched (*a-c*); Savannah River Stemmed (*d-f*); Otarre Stemmed (*g*); Yadkin Large Triangular (*h*); Yadkin Large Triangular, “pointed ear” variety (*i-l*); Jack’s Reef Corner-Notched (*m*); Pee Dee Pentagonal (*n*); and Randolph Stemmed (*o-s*).

the point and ranges from 18.0 mm to 34.6 mm. Maximum thickness ranges from 7.7 mm to 13.6 mm.

Halifax Side-Notched points are described by Coe (1094:108) as having “slender blade[s] with. . .broad stem[s]. Shallow side-notches. Base and side-notches were usually ground. The material most frequently used was vein quartz.” There are four

quartz and one quartzite Halifax Side-Notched points in the Belmont collection. All have side notches that are shallow and ground. Two have straight bases, two have slightly concave bases, and the quartzite point has a distinctly concave base. These bases show evidence of grinding, but it is obvious only on the quartzite point. The four complete points range from 36.3 mm to 48.8 mm in length. The maximum width at or just above the shoulder varies between 17.6 mm and 24.1 mm, and the maximum thickness of these points ranges from 9.6 mm to 13.4 mm. Two of these points are larger and more crudely shaped than the other three. Based on the stratigraphic position of Halifax Side-Notched points between strata containing Middle Archaic Guilford Lanceolate points and Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed points at the Gaston site, this point type is considered to have a late Middle Archaic temporal association (Coe 1964:118).

Late Archaic Types. Two projectile point types common to the Late Archaic period (3,000-1,000 B.C.)—Savannah River Stemmed and Otarre Stemmed—are represented in the Belmont collection (Figure 42d-g). Coe (1964:44) describes Savannah River Stemmed points as having “a large, heavy, triangular blade with a broad stem.” Of the eight examples in the collection, six were made from metavolcanic stone and two were made from quartz. All are broken specimens and length could not be determined. Stems are present on six of these points and are rectangular in shape. Four of the stem bases have shallow notches. Maximum width, measurable on five specimens, ranges from 27.5 mm to 33.2 mm. Maximum thickness varies from 9.0 mm to 12.9 mm. In general, the Savannah River Stemmed points at the Belmont site are smaller and narrower than those illustrated by Coe (1964:44-45) from the Doerschuk site. Perhaps they represent the small end of the size range of this projectile point type.

There is a single Otarre Stemmed projectile point in the collection. Keel (1976:194, 196) describes Otarre Stemmed as “a medium-sized triangular-bladed stemmed point,” and he considers it to be a “lineal descendant of the Savannah River Stemmed point.” As such, it probably is associated with the last preceramic occupation of the western Piedmont and southern Appalachians.

The Otarre Stemmed point from Belmont is made of chert and is complete. Its length is 44.3 mm and its width at the shoulder is 25.8 mm. Its maximum thickness is 7.8 mm. It has a well-formed rectangular stem (12.4 mm x 13.3 mm) with a flat base. These dimensions are at the small end of the size range presented by Keel (1976:194).

Unidentified Archaic Points. After sorting the projectile points from the Belmont site into the types described above, a number of points and point fragments remained unclassified. Twenty of these points or point fragments displayed evidence of a stem and have been classified generally as Archaic Stemmed points; however, they vary considerably in shape. These points were made of metavolcanic rock (n=14), quartz (n=2), quartz crystal (n=1), quartzite (n=1), and chert (n=2).

Five corner-notched points also could not be classified. They are made of quartzite (n=2), metavolcanic rock (n=1), and chert (n=2). The overall size of these five points suggests that they may be variants of the Palmer Corner-Notched type.

There also are 20 projectile point fragments which, based on their size, appear to represent Archaic point types. Seventeen were made from metavolcanic rock, two were

made from quartz, and one was made from quartzite. Most appear to be the tips of large points, that were probably lanceolate shaped. Unfortunately, there are insufficient attributes to allow a more precise classification.

Early and Middle Woodland Types. Three projectile point types common to the Early and Middle Woodland periods (1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1000)—Yadkin Large Triangular, Yadkin Large Triangular (“pointed ear” variety), and Jack’s Reef Corner-Notched—are represented in the Belmont collection (Figure 42*h-m*). Coe (1964:45) describes the Yadkin Large Triangular type as representing triangular points that are “large, symmetrical, and well made.” It typically has a broad, triangular blade with a concave base. One metavolcanic (fine-grained, banded rhyolite) and two quartz points from the Belmont site conform to this type. The complete quartz point is 38.8 mm long, with a maximum width of 25.3 mm and maximum thickness of 7.5 mm. It has relatively straight sides and a convex base. The rhyolite point is large and well made. It has been pressure-flaked to produce a large triangle with straight lateral sides and a slightly convex base. It has a length of 61.8 mm, a width of 35.7 mm, and a maximum thickness of 7.5 mm. This point is at the upper end of Coe’s dimensional range for this point type.

Although there are only three “typical” Yadkin Large Triangular points in this collection, there are nine points which conform to the “pointed ear” variety, or “A-typical eared variety,” of this type. Coe (1964:49) describes this variety as “the same basic point, but [it] had shallow side notches toward the base that gave it its characteristic appearance.” Two were made from quartz and seven were made from metavolcanic rock. Only three of the smaller specimens are complete. Their lengths range from 31.8 mm to 33.1 mm. Maximum widths for all of the points range from 14.5 mm to 24.4 mm and maximum thicknesses range from 5.6 mm to 9.2 mm. Both varieties of Yadkin Large Triangular points are thought to be associated with the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland periods.

A single, broken, Jack’s Reef Corner-Notched point was recovered from the Belmont site. Created from a very dark gray to black chert, this specimen resembles those recovered at the nearby Box Plant and Stockton sites (Davis et al. 1997a, 1997b). It has distinct corner notching with a straight base. Very fine pressure flaking produced thin edges on this point. This particular specimen appears to have had a pentagonal blade. Ritchie (1961:26) indicates that this point type occasionally has a pentagonal shape and that it is associated with the Middle Woodland period in New York and Ohio. The length of this point cannot be determined, but its width is 23 mm and its thickness is 4.5 mm.

Eleven other crude triangular projectile points were not classified but may also date to the Early Woodland or Middle Woodland periods. These were made from metavolcanic rock (n=7), quartz (n=2), chert (n=1), and jasper (n=1). Five of these resemble the Yadkin Large Triangular type, but all lack sufficient characteristics to be securely classified into one of the known point types. The collection also contained one quartz, one chert, and six metavolcanic point fragments that, based on their size and thickness, may represent Early Woodland or Middle Woodland points.

Late Prehistoric Types. Three projectile point types that occur during the Late Prehistoric period (after A.D. 1000)—Pee Dee Pentagonal, Randolph Stemmed, and

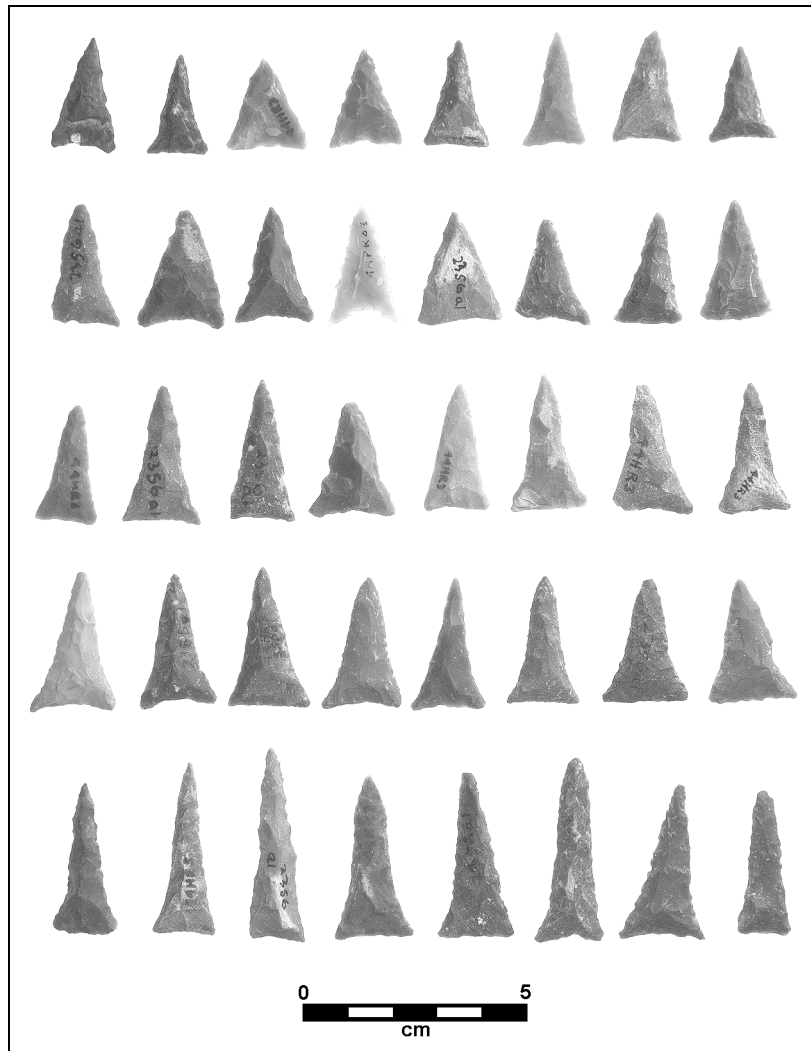


Figure 43. Caraway Triangular projectile points from the Belmont site.

Caraway Triangular—are represented in the Belmont collection (Figures 42*n-s* and 43). A single chert, pentagonal point was recovered from this site. It conforms to the Pee Dee Pentagonal point type described by Coe (1964:49) as “a small asymmetrical and carelessly made point. . . . Pentagonal in form, usually asymmetrical. Some specimens, however, were very carefully and symmetrically made.” It also could be classified into Keel’s (1976:133) South Appalachian Pentagonal type. This specimen is slightly asymmetrical, very thin for its size, and knapped from a light to medium gray chert. It is 38.7 mm long, 25.1 mm wide, and 3.4 mm thick. The Pee Dee Pentagonal point type is generally associated with the Pee Dee phase in south-central North Carolina, but they are also found on other late prehistoric sites in piedmont Virginia and North Carolina.

One quartzite and seven metavolcanic projectile points in the Belmont collection conform to Coe’s (1964:50) Randolph Stemmed type. These points resemble small, crude copies of the much earlier Morrow Mountain II type. Most specimens were made from old flakes or possibly projectile points of an earlier era. The complete points range

in length from 33 mm to 50.3 mm. Widths range between 13 mm and 16.4 mm, and thickness varies from 5.5 mm to 8.5 mm. Coe (1964:50) believed that this type of projectile point was associated with eighteenth-century “destitute bands” in the Carolina and Virginia piedmont, but “they are rare to absent at virtually all Piedmont sites that have produced historic trade artifacts” (Davis and Daniel 1990:11).

Most of the projectile points found at the Belmont site are small chipped triangles that were used to tip arrows. The points conform to Coe’s (1964:49) Caraway Triangular type, and they range in shape from small isosceles triangles with straight sides to concave-sided, drill-like points. There are 234 such points in the Belmont collection. Ninety-nine of these are whole and 135 are broken. Most are made of metavolcanic stone (n=176), but several are made of other rock types such as quartz (n=33), chert (n=15), quartzite (n=5), chalcedony (n=3), and crystal quartz (n=2). Thirty-two of these points appear to have been created from old flakes or projectile points from an earlier era (see Appendix 9).

As a group, these small triangular points range in length from 14.6 mm to 49.5 mm (median=25.2 mm; mean=25.7 mm). The maximum width of these points varies from 11.0 mm to 25.4 mm (median=16.1 mm; mean=16.3), and maximum thickness ranges from 2.5 mm to 8.6 mm (median=4.6 mm; mean=4.8 mm). There are no significant differences in the lengths or widths of these points when separated by raw material; however, there are distinct differences in the maximum thickness of these points when divided by lithic material. Figure 44 presents notched box plots which show the thickness of these triangular projectile points by raw material. The chert points are significantly thinner than all of the other lithic categories, while the small numbers of chalcedony and quartz crystal points makes their comparisons specious. Small triangular points made of quartz and quartzite, however, appear to be consistently thicker than chert or metavolcanic points. Although the sample sizes of these categories are uneven, there is an increase in thickness from chert (median=3.68 mm, n=12) to metavolcanic (median=4.53 mm, n=170) to quartz (median=5.59 mm, n=31). Doubtless this has to do with the physical characteristics of the three stone types, in that chert and fine-grained metavolcanic rock allowed knappers to produce thinner points.

Other Small Chipped-Stone Artifacts

Bifacial Knives. The Belmont collection contains two bifacial knives (Figure 45a-b). Knives are large, elongate bifaces that usually have a lanceolate shape, are often slightly asymmetrical in shape as a result of use and resharpening, and lack formal modification of the haft area characteristic of projectile points. Both are made of metavolcanic rock and are generally lanceolate in shape, except for the bases which are straight to slightly convex. One of these, made of a dark gray stone, is 83.3 mm long, 22.5 mm wide at the base, and 9.4 mm thick. One side of this knife exhibits extensive polish and use-wear on the highest flake-scar ridges. The opposite side has traces of polish on the central ridge.

The other specimen, made of a green-gray material, is slightly shorter but wider (74.4 mm long, 28.1 mm wide at the base, and 8.7 mm thick). This knife was made from an older, heavily patinated flake and has been bifacially flaked on the lateral edges.

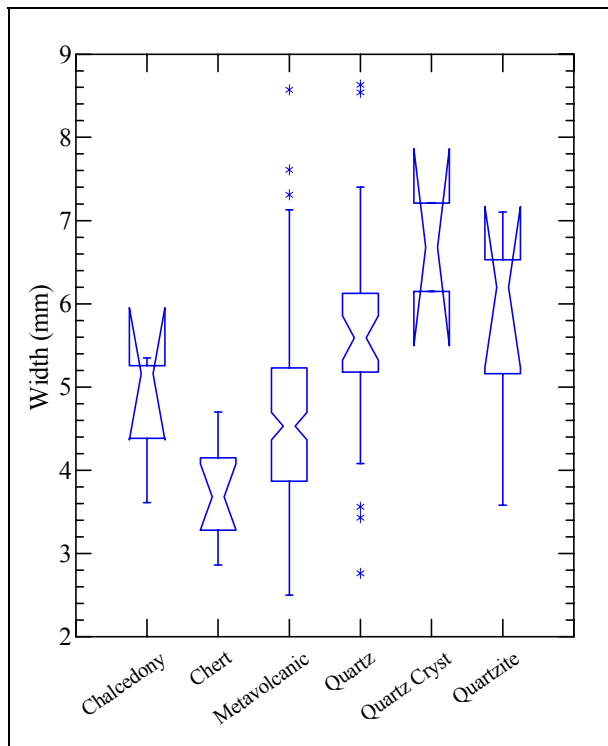


Figure 44. Thickness of Caraway Triangular points from the Belmont site.

Drills. Drills are bifacial tools that have a long, parallel-sided, rod-like projection produced by bifacial retouch. The projection or tool bit usually is bi-convex or diamond-shaped in cross-section. Thirteen drills are present in the Belmont collection (Figure 45e-i). One was created from quartz and the remainder are made of metavolcanic rock. The bit end of these tools typically has a round-to-oval cross-section. Most of these tools display evidence of crushing or abrasion around the circumference of the tip. Three of the drills were obviously created from projectile points. Two of these were small triangular projectile points and the third probably was a small corner-notched projectile point.

Bifaces. The Belmont collection contains 85 bifaces and biface fragments. These are specimens that have been flaked on both the dorsal and ventral sides, but whose shapes are too generalized to identify a specific tool type. Most of these likely represent unfinished chipped-stone tools that were aborted during manufacture. As with other chipped-stone tool categories, a majority (n=59) are made of metavolcanic rock. Other raw materials include quartz (n=20), quartz crystal (n=2), quartzite (n=2), chalcedony (n=1), and chert (n=1). Only five have a specific excavation-square provenience.

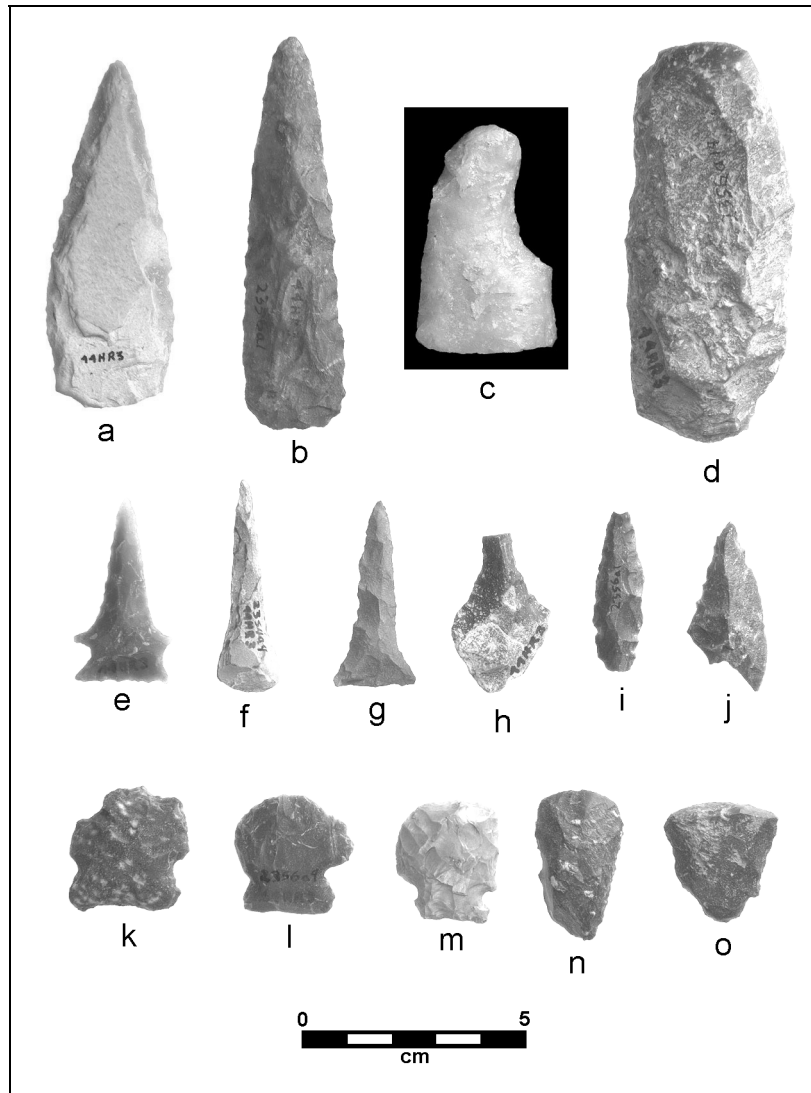


Figure 45. Other chipped-stone tools from the Belmont site: knives (*a-b*); spokeshave (*c*); adze (*d*); drills (*e-i*); graver (*j*); projectile points reworked into end scrapers (*k-m*); and end scrapers (*n-o*).

Cores. Thirty-one lithic cores are present in the collection. Cores are defined as masses or chunks of knappable stone from which one or more flakes have been removed, and represent stone tool-making residue. Typically these cores have multiple flake scars, clearly defined striking platforms, and edges that exhibit crushing typical of percussion flaking. Fifteen are quartz, eight are metavolcanic rock, four are quartz crystal, three are chert, and two are chalcedony. All have a general excavation context except one quartz core recovered from Square 14W38. The chert cores are very dark gray to black and were probably obtained from the Ridge-and-Valley physiographic province of western Virginia and eastern Tennessee.

Scrapers. Forty-one chipped-stone artifacts in the Belmont collection were classified as scrapers (Figure 45*k-o*). Scrapers are chipped-stone tools (usually made on flakes) which exhibit steep and continuous unifacial retouch along one or more edges. Tools with retouch along one or both lateral edges were classified as side scrapers, while tools with retouch along the distal margin were classified as end scrapers. Scrapers are interpreted as hide-working implements. Twenty-one scrapers were made of metavolcanic rock. Ten of these are side scrapers; the remainder are end scrapers. Five end scrapers have a tear-drop or thumbnail shape and are steeply retouched along the distal edge. Three others were reworked into end scrapers from Kirk Corner Notched projectile points.

Nine scrapers are made of quartz. Five of these are side scrapers, one of which was created from a quartz blade. Four are end scrapers that were made on fairly blocky flakes of quartz. Of the four quartzite scrapers in the collection, two are side-scrapers, one is oval and difficult to categorize, and one appears to have been a thumbnail-shaped end scraper.

Five scrapers were made using medium to dark gray chert. Two of these are side scrapers and three are end scrapers. One of the end scrapers was created out of a Palmer Corner Notched point. Two chalcedony flakes were further modified into scrapers. Both are end scrapers that exhibit steep retouch and use-wear along the distal and lateral margins.

Gravers. Gravers are chipped-stone tools that exhibit a small, sharp projection produced by fine retouch. Such tools are thought to have been used for engraving dense materials such as wood, bone, or antler. Two gravers are present in the collection (Figure 45*j*). One of the tools is made on a thick, metavolcanic flake and has a triangular, chisel-like point at the distal end. The other specimen, made of quartzite, is similarly made.

Spokeshave. A single quartz spokeshave is present in the collection (Figure 45*d*). This specimen is a relatively large flake that has been unifacially retouched along one edge to produce a broad (24 mm wide), shallow (5 mm deep) concavity. Spokeshaves are thought to have been used to plane wood such as arrow or spear shafts and bows.

Used Flakes. One hundred and thirty-eight stone flakes in the Belmont collection exhibit evidence along one or more edges of retouch or damage resulting from use. These likely represent expedient cutting tools.

Flakes. One thousand four hundred and forty-seven chipped-stone flakes are in the collection from the Belmont site. These artifacts are the byproduct of stone-tool manufacture and were generated by the production, refurbishing, or use of stone tools at the site.

Large Chipped-Stone Artifacts

Chipped Axes. There are five small, chipped-stone axes in the Belmont collection. Four of the axes were created from metavolcanic stone and the other was

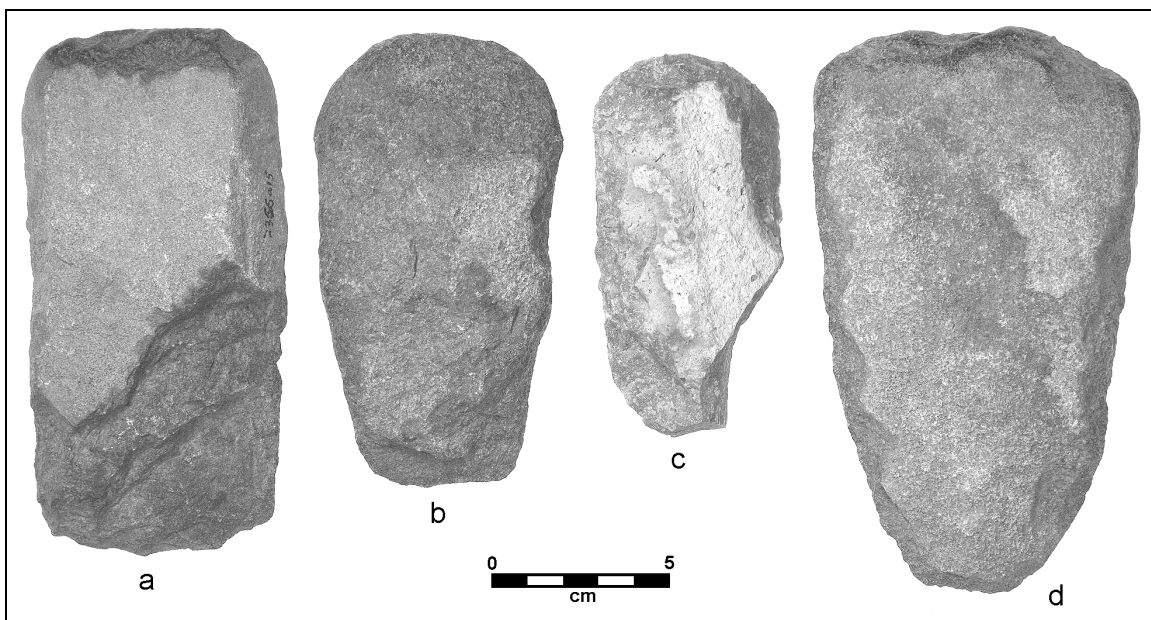


Figure 46. Chipped-stone hoes from the Belmont site made from granitic spalls (a-b, d) and rhyolite (c).

Table 6. Dimensions of selected large chipped-stone artifacts from the Belmont site.

Tool Type	Length (mm)	Bit Width (mm)	Poll Width (mm)	Bit Thickness (mm)	Poll Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)
Chipped Axe	129.3	54.4	36.9	26.0	24.2	333
Chipped Hoe	150.8	84.3	54.7	28.1	28.5	550
Chipped Hoe	135.5	-	42.4	-	23.5	442
Chipped Hoe	134.0	64.7	39.1	17.4	30.5	460
Chipped Hoe	172.0	93.4	44.8	19.4	16.8	602
Chipped Hoe	117.7	73.9	58.3	24.8	18.7	393
Chipped Hoe	132.3	81.3	45.1	19.6	24.8	492
Chipped Hoe	154.0	71.2	68.3	18.0	-	494
Chipped Hoe	133.6	61.8	47.9	17.3	21.6	377
Chipped Hoe	153.2	95.9	37.3	11.2	33.4	459

made from slate. They are sub-triangular to rectangular in shape and bi-convex in cross-section. All of these specimens have some polish on one or both faces but are chipped along the lateral edges. While these characteristics suggest that they may represent unfinished tools, the one complete specimen exhibits extensive use wear along the bit edge. Chipped axes are interpreted as hafted, heavy woodworking implements.

Chipped Hoes. There are 48 whole or partial chipped-stone hoes in the Belmont collection (Figure 46a-d). Thirty-three were made from granite, gneiss, or basalt spalls. The others were made of a platy shale or slate (n=11) or metavolcanic rhyolite (n=4). Eight of the specimens are complete and have lengths that range from 117.7 mm to 169

mm (see Table 6). They vary between 69.7 mm and 93 mm in width and are 26.4 to 33.9 mm thick. Generally, these hoes have a plano-convex cross-section and probably were hafted onto wooden handles. Fifteen of the hoes have soil polish along the bit edge.

Many of the granitic hoes strongly resemble those recovered at the Box Plant and Stockton sites. Granitic hoe blanks apparently were produced by detaching large, thin, curved spalls from granite boulders. The edges then were roughly chipped to create a sub-triangular or rectangular form. In most instances, the bit did not require further modification, but it acquired a distinctive polish through use.

Adze. There is a single example of a chipped-stone adze in the Belmont collection (Figure 45*d*). This tool was bifacially chipped from a thick rhyolite flake and has a well-polished bit that is plano-convex in cross-section. It is roughly rectangular in shape and measures 83.8 long by 35.9 mm wide by 20.0 mm thick. Adzes are thought to represent hafted, heavy woodworking gouges or planes.

Choppers. The two quartz choppers in the collection appear to be expedient tools. Both were chipped from water-worn cobbles and are interpreted as hand-held chopping tools that probably were used in butchering. The smaller specimen is an oval cobble, approximately 70 mm in diameter and 35 mm thick, that was roughly knapped along the margins to produce a sinuous cutting edge. The larger specimen is roughly triangular in shape and was recovered from Square 32N49W. It is a large flake (112 mm by 90 mm by 42 mm) that was steeply and unifacially chipped along two margins to produce a pointed working edge.

GROUND-STONE ARTIFACTS

There are 165 complete or broken ground-stone tools, ornaments, and utilized minerals in the Belmont collection (Table 7). Utilized minerals, disks, hammerstones, and celts are the most numerous ground-stone categories.

Celts. The Belmont collection contains 19 ground-stone celts or fragments of broken celts (Figure 47). Celts are ground-stone axes that were manufactured by direct percussion, pecking, grinding, and ultimately polishing of the bit to create a sharp, even working edge. Most of the Belmont specimens have a bi-convex bit or working edge, a triangular or sub-rectangular shape and a tapered poll end. Seventeen of these were created from a coarse-grained to fine-grained, granitic rock, and two were made from a slate-like stone. Only eight of the celts are complete enough to allow measurements of their dimensions (Table 8).

Hammerstones. Twenty-four hammerstones are present in the collection. These artifacts are hand-held percussors used primarily in flintknapping. Twelve of these are made of a granitic rock, nine are made of quartzite, and three are made of quartz. All of these hammerstones evidence pecking and crushing commonly resulting from percussion flaking. While most are fist-sized cobbles, the Belmont hammerstones range in size from

Table 7. Summary of ground-stone artifacts

Category	N	Percent
Celts	19	11.51
Hammerstones	24	14.55
Mano	1	0.61
Mortars	2	1.21
Anvil	1	0.61
Disks	29	17.57
Cup	1	0.61
Pendant	1	0.61
Pipe Fragments	7	4.24
Soapstone Potsherds	7	4.24
Utilized Minerals	57	34.55
Unidentified Objects	16	9.69
Total	165	100.00

a small (34.9 mm diameter), spherical hammerstone probably used for fine percussion flaking, to a large (132.7 mm by 51.7 mm) baton-like, quartzite stone that probably was used to split nodules or remove large flakes.

Mano. One mano or hand-held grinding stone is present in the collection. It is a relatively large (802 g) quartzite cobble that has a broad surface which has been ground flat from heavy use. This tool likely was used for grinding or milling corn or other plant seeds.

Mortars. The Belmont collection contains two fine-grained granitic cobbles with wide, concave surfaces which appear to have been used as mortars. One has a flat base and sides with a steep-sided interior grinding surface. It could have been used to grind materials like galena and graphite (both recovered at this site) for use as pigments or for grinding small quantities of seeds. The second mortar is rectangular in shape and has a linear, concave grinding surface. Both mortars are too small to have been used with the mano found at the site.

Anvil. One stone anvil is present in the collection. It is a fist-sized, quartzite cobble that has rough concavities on opposing surfaces that probably were created by using the stone as an anvil for bipolar flaking of moderate to small stone tools.

Disks. There are 29 partial or whole ground-stone disks in the collection (Figure 48). All but three of these can be classified into three types. Type 1 disks (n=14) are thin, circular pieces of stone and resemble wafers. Type 2 disks (n=5) are considerably thicker, having a thickness at least one-half or greater than the diameter of the disk, and resemble cylinders. Type 3 disks (n=7), also called “perforated disks,” are larger than the other two types, have at least one concave surface, and have a hole in the center.

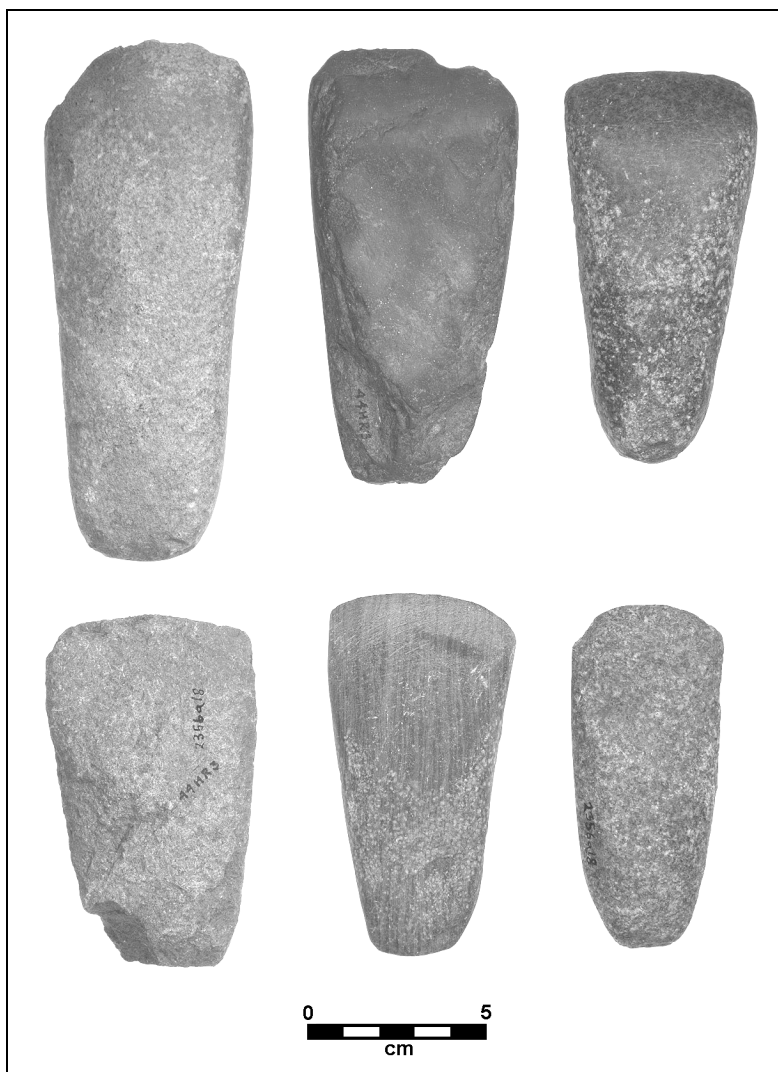


Figure 47. Ground-stone celts from the Belmont site.

Table 8. Dimensions of complete ground-stone celts recovered at the Belmont site.

Shape	Length (mm)	Bit Width (mm)	Poll Width (mm)	Bit Thickness (mm)	Poll Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)
Triangular	94.6	50.9	27.4	11.4	8.4	119
Triangular	70.6	39.4	22.8	22.8	19.6	104
Triangular	113.3	57.4	36.0	16.6	-	213
Triangular	88.9	41.2	25.5	11.9	-	127
Triangular	102.6	51.9	29.7	14.5	20.9	243
Triangular	91.5	55.9	-	14.2	17.5	185
Triangular	135.8	56.6	36.6	-	15.0	314
Rectangular	133.1	64.1	54.3	16.1	24.0	480

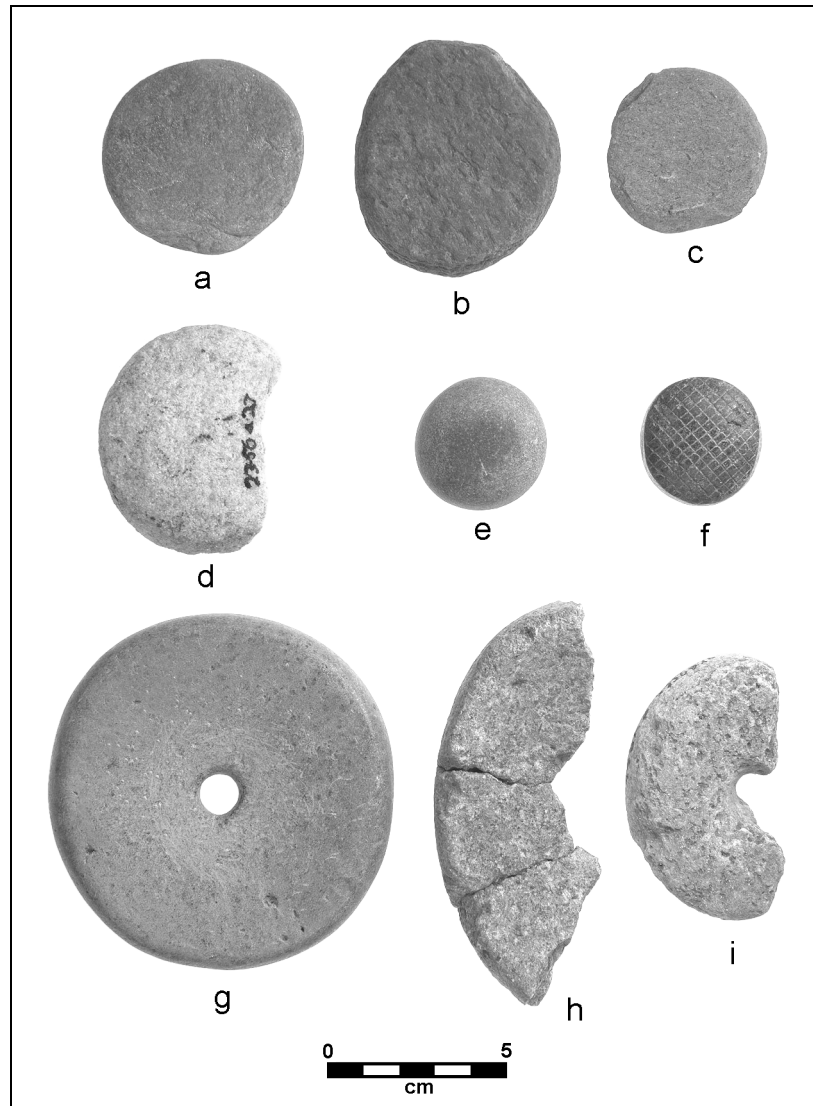


Figure 48. Ground-stone disks from the Belmont site: Type 1 disks (a-c); Type 2 disks (d-f); and Type 3 disks (g-i). Note the cross-hatched engraving on the Type 2 disk (f).

Two of the unclassified fragments probably are from Type 3 disks in that they have concave surfaces and represent disks of a similar size; however, it is not clear that there was a central hole in the disks represented by these two specimens. The other unclassified disk appears to be unfinished.

Most ground-stone disks were created from a fine-grained igneous or metavolcanic rock (n=15), although soapstone (n=7), quartzite (n=3), limestone (n=2), sandstone (n=1), and quartz (n=1) were also used. Measurements for the complete disks are presented in Table 9. One of the Type 2 disks received additional modification. Both surfaces of this disk are covered with finely engraved cross-hatching. The function of ground-stone disks is somewhat problematical, and it is possible that they were used in

Table 9. Dimensions of intact ground-stone disks from the Belmont site.

Disk Type	Raw Material	Dimensions (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)
1	Quartz	27.7 x 24.4	11.4	12.5
1	Sandstone	78.6 x 76.9	24.5	204.2
1	Soapstone	35.9 x 7.6	12.7	25.9
1	Limestone	43.8 x 43.9	9.3	25.3
1	Metavolcanic	54.8 x 51.1	9.2	37.2
1	Metavolcanic	62.2 x 55.8	13.7	72.0
1	Metavolcanic	64.8 x 64.1	10.7	69.6
1	Metavolcanic	26.8 x 26.2	4.4	5.0
1	Metavolcanic	43.5 x 42.8	8.1	30.5
1	Metavolcanic	24.4 x 20.4	3.0	2.5
2	Quartzite	35.4 x 34.5	25.0	43.1
2	Metavolcanic	35.8 x 34.5	28.4	58.5
2 ^a	Metavolcanic	33.5 x 32.6	31.4	64.8
3 ^b	Metavolcanic	93.5 x 92.6	17.0	256.0
? ^c	Metavolcanic	65.6 x 61.1	12.5	99.4

^a Cross-hatched or checkerboard incisions on both ends.

^b Centrally drilled hole had a diameter of 10.4 mm.

^c A stone disk blank in the early stages of modification.

different, unrelated activities, such as in various games (including chunky), as line weights for creating nets and fabrics, and as spindle whorls.

Cup. The Belmont collection contains a conical cup that was carved and ground out of a soft metamorphic rock (Figure 49). Interestingly, this very unusual artifact is not mentioned in the field notes. It measures about 91 mm in diameter at the rim, has a small (18 mm diameter), flat base, and varies from 9 mm to 12 mm in thickness. The lip is rounded and there are no modifications to the interior or exterior surfaces. The function of this vessel is unknown.

Pendant. A single stone pendant is present in the collection (Figure 49). This small, oval-shaped object appears to be a flat stream pebble that was minimally shaped and drilled. It is 46.6 mm long, has a maximum width of 32.5 mm, and is 7.6 mm thick (weight=16.1 g). A single hole (approximately 2 mm in diameter) was bi-directionally drill at one end for suspension.

Pipe Fragments. There are no complete stone pipes in the Belmont collection. However, there are seven fragments of stone pipes. Six of these are pieces of soapstone pipes; the other specimen appears to be part of a large pipe that was made of schist. None of the fragments are large enough to determine pipe form. One short, pipe-stem fragment was recycled into a stone bead. It measures 22.9 mm long, 13.9 mm in exterior diameter and 4.7 mm in interior diameter.

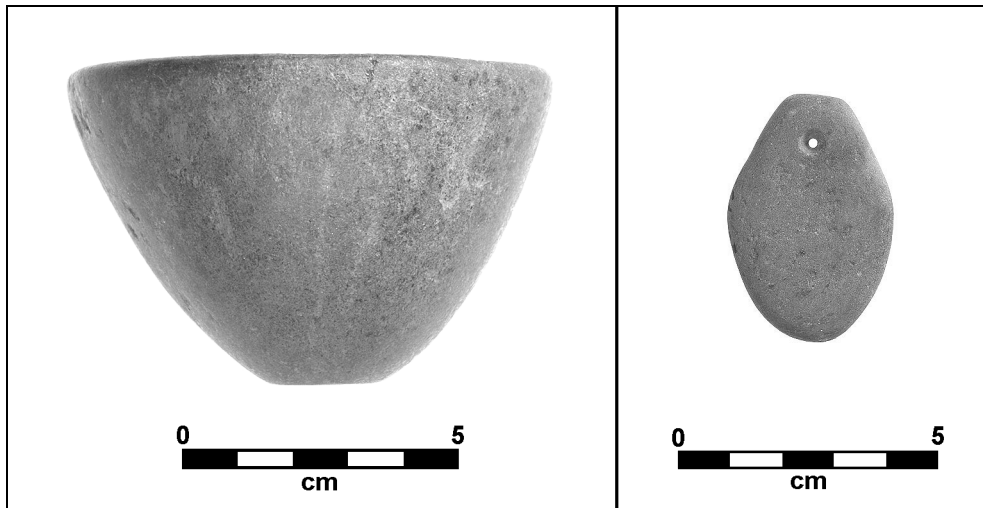


Figure 49. Ground-stone cup (left) and pendant (right) from the Belmont site.

Soapstone Potsherds. There are seven potsherds from one or more large soapstone vessels in this collection. One specimen is a thick basal fragment and two are rimsherds. One of the rimsherds has part of a lug handle on it. Most of the potsherds are from vessels made of a coarse-grained soapstone and are not extensively polished. These artifacts are associated with a Late Archaic occupation at the site.

Utilized Minerals. Three pieces of rubbed graphite, 23 fragments of galena, and 31 pieces of iron oxide were recovered at the site. These minerals likely were used to produce paint pigments.

Unidentified Objects. Fourteen unidentified fragments of ground or pecked stone are in the Belmont collection. Most of these probably are pieces of broken celts. Two other small, polished pebbles were found whose functions cannot be determined. Their general shapes are due more to nature than human action; however, their edges show slight signs of abrasion and polish.

BONE AND ANTLER ARTIFACTS

The artifact collection from the Belmont site contains 278 whole or fragmented bone and antler artifacts. These include a variety of tools such as awls, fish hooks, beamers, gouges, projectile points, needles, and flakers, as well as the manufacturing debris from manufacturing some of these items. Ornaments made from bone, such as beads and pendants, also are present in the collection. White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) and wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) were the species whose bones were most commonly used to make these objects, but other species such as dog (*Canis sp.*), box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*), and beaver (*Castor canadensis*) are also represented in the collection (Table 10).

Bone Awls

One third (n=96) of the bone tools in the Belmont collection are awls or perforating tools (Figures 50 and 51*a-g*). Although a majority of the awls were made from long-bone splinters, deer ulnas and turkey tarsometatarsi also were commonly used for making awls. Typically the distal ends of both these bones were cut and ground to a sharp point. And, most of the deer-ulna awls were heavily resharpened before being discarded. Bone-splinter awls typically were ground at one end to produce a sharp point, with little or no modification of the rest of the tool. Given the likelihood that several of the better-made awls found at the site were kept by the various excavators, the fact that so many awls remain in the collection indicates that hide-working was a very important activity at the Belmont site.

Bone Fish Hooks and Manufacturing Debris

Fish hooks (n=8) and the detritus from their production (n=32) make up 19.4% of the worked bone artifacts from the site (Figure 52). Fish hooks were created primarily from the first or second phalanx of white-tailed deer or long bones (particularly from white-tailed deer or wild turkey) with flat surfaces, such as tibias and ulnas. One of the specimens from Belmont—a first phalanx of a deer—represents the initial stage of hook manufacture. It has been grooved longitudinally in order to split it into two fish hook blanks. From each half a hook could be excised by drilling, cutting, and grinding. The resulting hooks then were polished further and sharpened. After the hook was completed, a line could be tied to the grooved shank at the hook's proximal end.

Fish hooks were made from long bones by first splitting the bone to obtain a broad, relatively flat, bone blank. Deer ulnas, because they have a naturally flat shaft, could be worked directly without splitting. An oval hole, representing the interior portion of the hook, then was created in the bone by drilling, cutting, and grinding. Next, the outer edge of the bone blank was ground down to form an oval ring, attached at one end to the rest of the blank. Finally, a U-shaped section of this ring was detached from the blank by a groove-and-snap method, leaving behind the blank with a distinctive, easily recognizable, bi-pointed end where the hook was removed.

Bone Beamers

Beamers are hide-processing tools used in draw-knife fashion to remove hair, fat, and meat from animal skins. These tools normally were fashioned from the metatarsal bone of a white-tailed deer and were made by cutting away a portion of the medial shaft to produce two sharp, parallel cutting or scraping edges. Three beamers are present in the Belmont collection (Figure 53*c*).

Bone Gouges

There are four bone gouges in the collection (Figure 51*h*). These tools are long-bone fragments that have a rounded or squared, chisel-like bit at one end. They are

Table 10. Bone tools in the Belmont collection.

Tool Type	Animal Species	Element	Count	Percent
Awls				
	White-tailed Deer	Metacarpal	1	0.36
	White-tailed Deer	Metatarsal	3	1.08
	White-tailed Deer	Radius	1	0.36
	White-tailed Deer	Rib	1	0.36
	White-tailed Deer	Tibia	3	1.08
	White-tailed Deer	Ulna	12	4.32
	White-tailed Deer	Unknown Element	19	6.83
	Dog	Ulna	2	0.72
	Wild Turkey	Tarsometatarsus	14	5.04
	Wild Turkey	Tibio-tarsus	1	0.36
	Unknown Bird	Unknown Element	1	0.36
	Unknown Species	Ribs	3	1.08
	Unknown Species	Fibula	1	0.36
	Unknown Species	Unknown Element	34	12.23
Fish Hooks				
	White-tailed Deer	Phalanx	4	1.44
	Unknown Species	Unknown Element	4	1.44
Fish Hook Manufacturing Debris				
	White-tailed Deer	First Phalanx	1	0.36
	White-tailed Deer	Ulna	11	3.96
	White-tailed Deer	Unknown Element	1	0.36
	Wild Turkey	Tibia	1	0.36
	Unknown Species	Unknown Element	32	11.51
Beamers				
	White-tailed Deer	Metatarsal	1	0.36
	White-tailed Deer	Metatarsal or Metacarpal	1	0.36
	White-tailed Deer	Unknown Element	1	0.36
Gouges				
	White-tailed Deer	Radius	1	0.36
	Wild Turkey	Humerus	1	0.36
	Unknown Species	Unknown Element	2	0.72
Beads				
	Box Turtle	Humerus	2	0.72
	Wild Turkey	Wing Phalanx	22	7.91
	Wild Turkey	Radius (Proximal End)	3	1.08
	Wild Turkey	Radius (Shaft)	1	0.36
	Unknown Bird	Unknown	3	1.08

Table 10 continued.

Tool Type	Element	Count	Percent
Animal Species			
Projectile Points			
White-tailed Deer	Third Phalanx	5	1.80
Needles			
Unknown Species	Unknown	9	3.24
Pendants/Gorget			
Unknown Mammal	Unknown	1	0.36
Unknown Species	Unknown	1	0.36
Cup Fragments			
Box Turtle	Carapace	2	0.72
Antler Pressure Flakers			
White-tailed Deer	Antler	7	2.52
Antler Pins			
White-tailed Deer	Antler	2	0.72
Unknown Antler Objects			
White-tailed Deer	Antler	9	3.24
Worked Teeth			
Dog	Canine	1	0.36
Human	Third Molar	1	0.36
Unknown Modified Bone			
White-tailed Deer	Radius	1	0.36
White-tailed Deer	Ulna	1	0.36
Wild Turkey	Tarsometatarsus	2	0.72
Wild Turkey	Tibia	1	0.36
Wild Turkey	First Phalanx	1	0.36
Unknown Species	Unknown	22	7.91
Unknown Bone with Cut Marks			
White-tailed Deer	Vertebra	1	0.36
Beaver	Ulna	1	0.36
Wild Turkey	Tarsometatarsus	3	1.08
Unknown Species	Ribs	5	1.80
Unknown Species	Unknown	14	5.04
Total		278	100.03

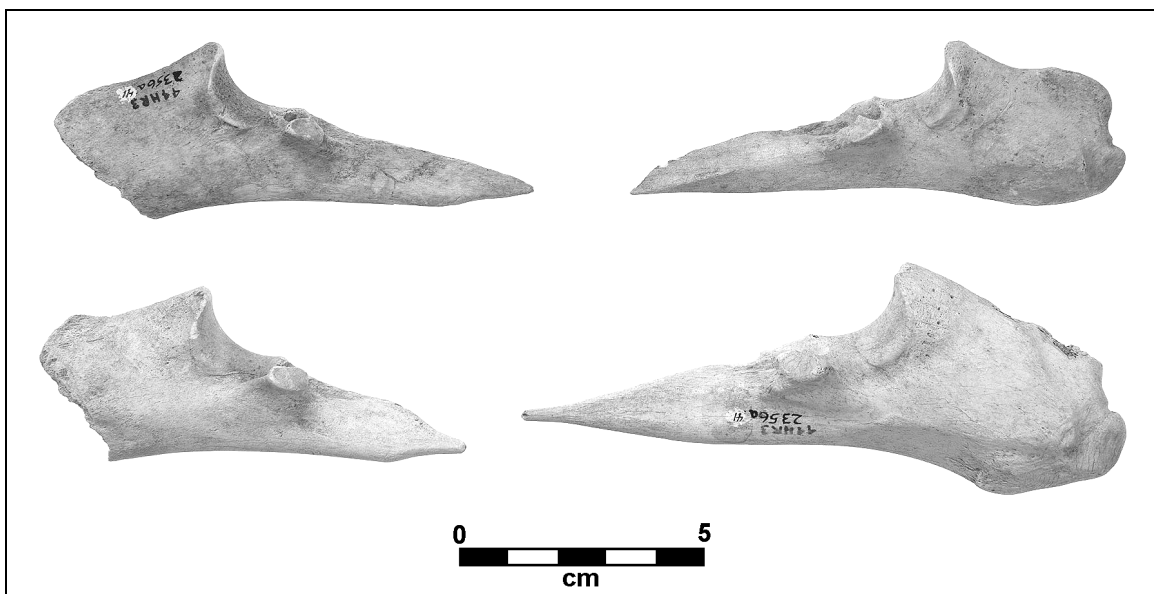


Figure 50. Deer-ulna awls from the Belmont site.

thought to have been used in hide preparation or woodworking. The largest example is made from a white-tailed deer radius and is heavily polished on the bit surface. Smaller examples were made from a wild turkey humerus and smaller, unidentifiable bones.

Bone Beads

Most of the 31 bone beads in the collection were made from the terminal wing phalanges of wild turkey (Figure 54). Wing-phalanx beads were drilled at the proximal end for stringing or attachment to clothing. The radius bones from turkey and other unidentified birds also commonly were used to manufacture tubular beads. These bones typically were grooved and snapped into segments of varying length and polished smooth. Of the other beads in the collection, three were proximal ends of turkey radii which had been drilled longitudinally, and two were box turtle humeri which had been drilled through the shaft at the distal end for attachment.

Bone Projectile Points

Five socketed projectile points made from the third phalanx of a white-tailed deer are present in the collection (Figure 55e-h). The proximal ends of these bones had been hollowed out and their tips ground to a point. Presumably these could provide light-weight but strong barbs for an arrow shaft.

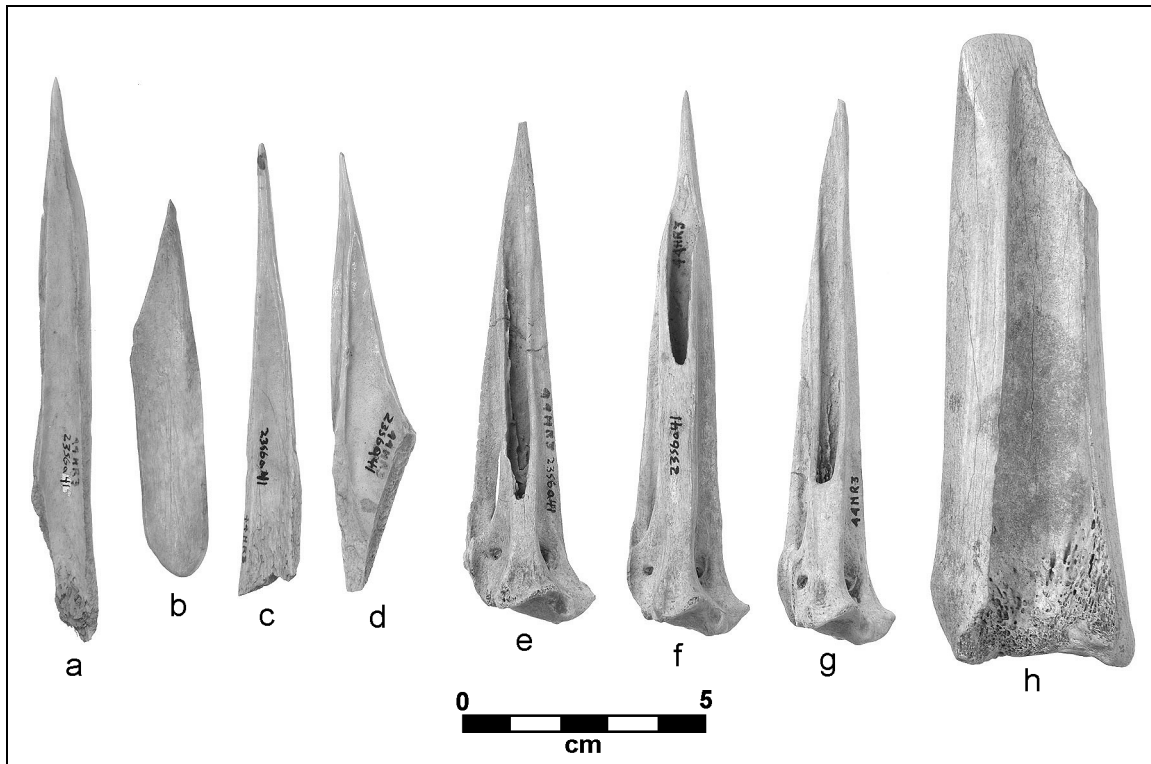


Figure 51. Bone tools from the Belmont site: split-bone awls (*a-d*); turkey tarsometatarsus awls (*e-g*); and gouge (*h*).

Bone Needles

The Belmont collection contains nine bone needles. Needles are distinct from awls in that they are much smaller and very slender, being designed for fine work instead of perforating tough materials such as deer hide. The species and bone could not be identified for these needles, but the density of the bone and lack of curvature suggest they were made from splinters of mammal long bones. Only one well-polished specimen was grooved at one end for attaching a thread or sinew (Figure 55*b*).

Bone Pendants

Two pieces of animal bone were modified into pendants (Figure 55*c-d*). One is a small, thin, 23.3-mm-diameter piece of bone or turtle carapace. It has been polished and drilled near the edge. The second pendant is a well-polished piece of a mammal long bone that measures 70.9 mm long by 13.3 mm wide by 3.7 mm thick. An oval section of bone has been removed from one end of this object, and a round hole has been drilled on the other end of the object. Both the interior and exterior surfaces have been extensively ground and polished.

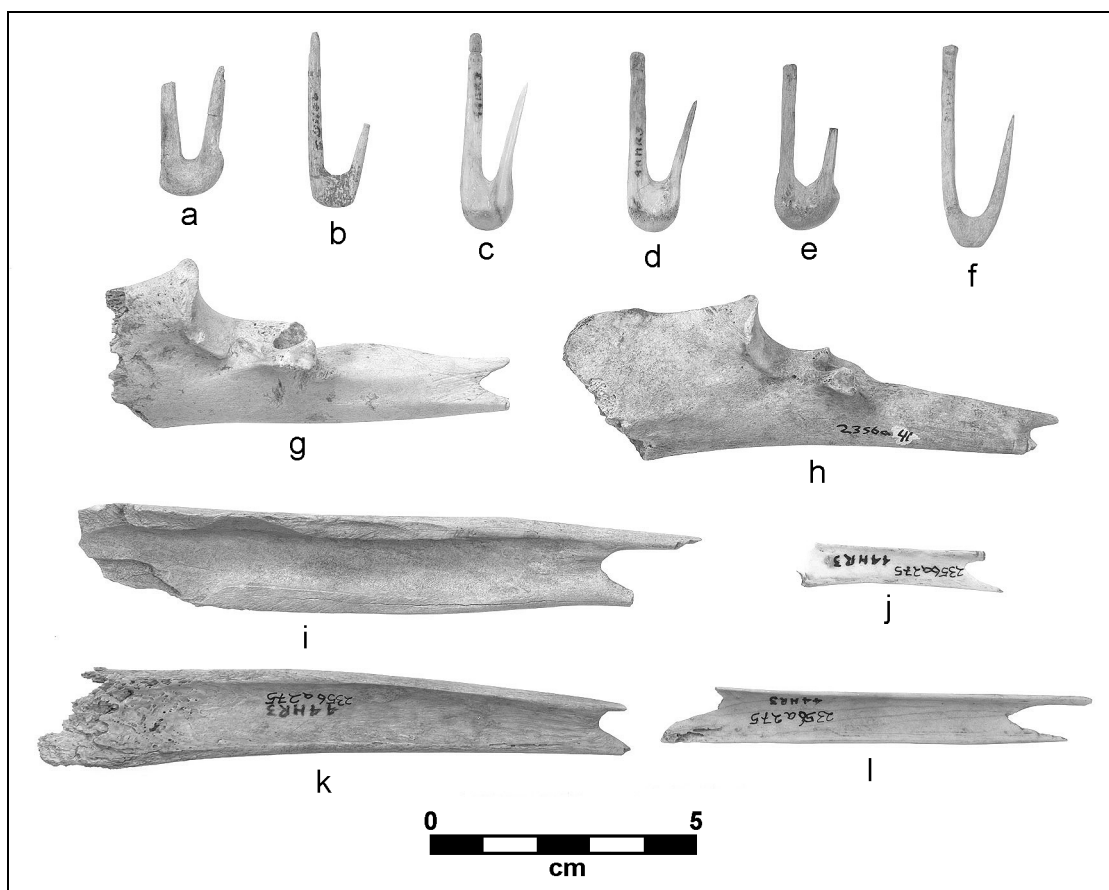


Figure 52. Bone fish hooks (a-f) and manufacturing debris (g-l) from the Belmont site. The two prongs at the right ends of the debris fragments are where the finished hooks were detached.

Turtle Carapace Cups

One complete and one fragmented turtle-carapace cups are present in the Belmont collection. The internal vertebral ridges have been ground smooth and the carapace rims have been partially ground, but otherwise they have not been extensively modified.

Antler Artifacts

The Belmont collection contains two antler pins: one complete and one broken (Figure 55a). Each specimen appears to be made from a straight antler splinter that was extensively ground until an oval to circular cross-section was obtained. Each pin has a short, rounded head at one end which is slightly larger in diameter than the rest of the object. The complete specimen is 93.4 mm long, about 8.2 mm by 6.2 mm thick, and rounded at both ends. The function of these artifacts is not known, but they may have been used to hold hair or clothing in place.



Figure 53. Antler flakers (*a-b*) and bone beamer (*c*) from the Belmont site.

In addition to pins, there are 16 additional artifacts that are clearly made from deer antler. Seven are worn down at the tip and probably were used as pressure flakers in stone-tool manufacture (Figure 53*a-b*). They generally are ground smooth and have round but abraded tips. The function of the remaining antler artifacts (mostly fragments) is not known, but many may also represent flaking tools.

Worked Teeth

Two worked teeth are present in the Belmont artifact collection. One is a drilled dog canine. The other is part of a human third molar which is extremely worn and has use facets on the buccal (cheek) side (Marianne Reeves, personal communication 1997). The lingual side of this tooth is missing and the exposed dentin, pulp cavity, and root are highly polished. This suggests that the tooth was intentionally split and polished for some unknown use. Other artifacts found at the Belmont site but no longer present in the collection include nine perforated and serrated canine teeth (interpreted by Richard Gravely to be wolf) that comprised a necklace associated with Burial 5.

Other Modified Bone

Numerous other fragments of worked or modified animal bone are present in the Belmont collection. Twenty-eight specimens displayed evidence of intentional modification by cutting or grinding. These represent either fragments of artifacts that

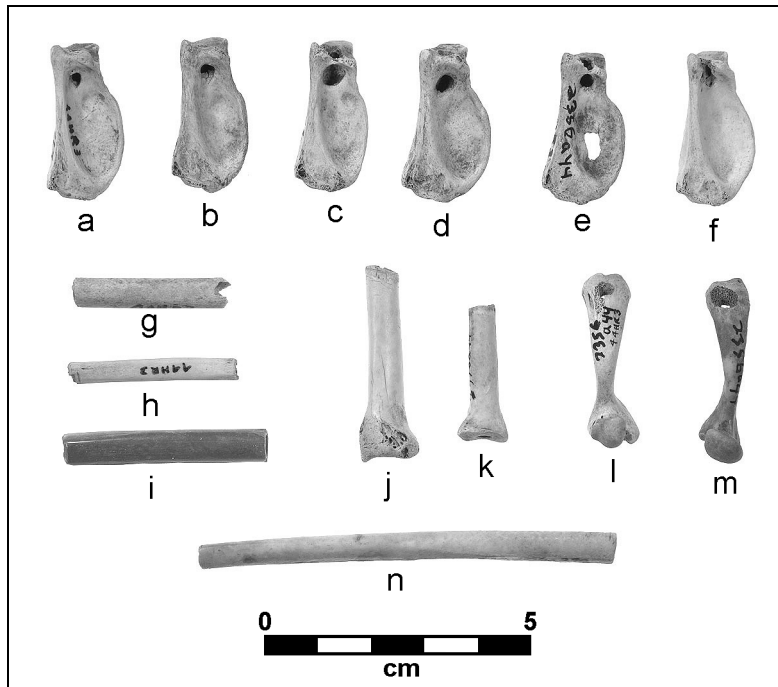


Figure 54. Bone beads from the Belmont site: turkey wing-phalanx beads (a-f); tubular beads (g-i, n); and drilled turtle humeri (l-m).

could not be identified or unfinished artifacts. Twenty-four other pieces of animal bone exhibited cut marks that represent either butchering or early stages of bone-tool manufacture.

SHELL ARTIFACTS

Although the artifact collection from the Belmont site does not contain artifacts made of shell, the field notes indicate that a few such artifacts accompanied three of the excavated burials. Nine marginella beads were reported for Burial 3 and an unspecified quantity of marginella beads was found in Burial 10. Burial 10 also was accompanied by a necklace of eight columella beads, and Burial 3 also contained three flat, longitudinally-drilled disk beads. The description of these latter beads in the field notes indicates that they were of a type known during the contact period as “runtees.” Writing in the early eighteenth century, Robert Beverley described these beads as follows:

They also make *Runtees* of the same [conch] Shell, and grind them as smooth as *Peak*. These are either large like an Oval Bead, and drill'd the length of the Oval, or else they are circular and flat, almost an inch over, and one third of an inch thick, and drill'd edgeways [Wright 1947:227].

Beads of this type are found on Siouan sites occupied during the contact period; however, they are rarely seen on prehistoric Siouan sites. The only other shell artifact reported from the Belmont site was a small piece of conch shell found in Burial 18.

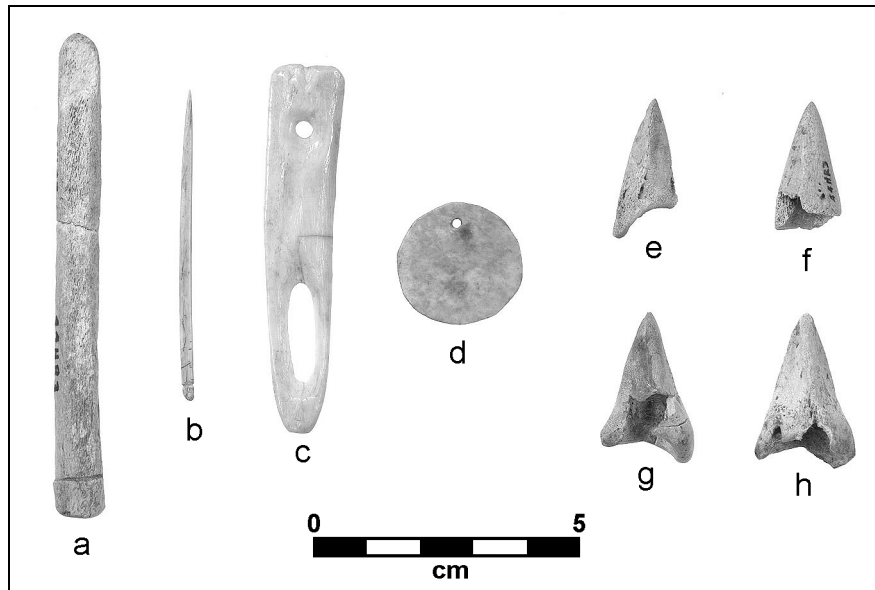


Figure 55. Bone and antler artifacts from the Belmont site: antler pin (*a*); bone needle (*b*); bone pendants (*c-d*); and socketed projectile points (*e-h*).

SUBSISTENCE REMAINS

The Belmont collection contains just over 8,000 pieces of animal bone (Table 11), and approximately two-thirds (68.3%) were analyzed by Gregory Waselkov (1977) for his Master's thesis. His inventory of bones that could be identified by species shows that a diverse range of animals were exploited by the Belmont villagers (Table 12). The predominant meat source was white-tailed deer, but mammalian species such as fox squirrel, beaver, raccoon, cottontail, opossum, striped skunk, gray squirrel, woodchuck, muskrat, gray fox, and black bear also were hunted or trapped. Other species which occur in relatively large quantities, and likely made significant contributions to the diet, include wild turkey, passenger pigeon, box turtle, and painted turtle. Fish identified in the collection, and likely taken from the nearby Smith River, include catfish, yellow perch, and silver redhorse.

The field notes indicate that most trash-filled pits contained discarded periwinkle and mussel shells, sometimes in large quantities. Most of these archaeological remains apparently were not collected, since the total quantity of shell in the collection weighs just less than 300 grams (compared to the almost 30,000 g of recovered animal bones). Given the ubiquity of shell within the various archaeological deposits at the site, it is likely that shellfish played a significant supplemental role in the overall diet.

Relatively few carbonized plant remains were recovered during the Belmont excavations, and only three samples were saved from identified archaeological features. Two of these were used for radiocarbon analysis (see below). Consequently, the Belmont collection holds little potential for paleoethnobotanical study, and further radiocarbon analyses are not possible. Gravely's reports that charred corn kernels, beans, acorns, and

Table 11. Summary of animal bone, shell, and charcoal recovered from the Belmont site.

Context	Animal Bone		Shell		Charcoal	
	N	Wt. (g)	N	Wt. (g)	N	Wt. (g)
General Site	7,115	26,409.3	2 bags	237.3	1 bag	63.6
Excavation Units	864	3,387.8	10 bags	58.8	6 bags	11.4
Refuse-Filled Pit in 2-3E21N	-	-	-	-	2 bags	38.6
Refuse-Filled Pit in 1-2W24N	-	-	-	-	1 bag	50.4
Burial 15	-	-	-	-	1 bag	4.9
"Palisade" Ditch	-	-	-	-	1 bag	15.5
Unidentified Pits	23	36.1	2 bags	2	-	-
Unidentified Hearths	-	-	-	-	3 bags	20.9
Surface	2	6.4	-	-	-	-
Total	8,004	29,839.6	14 bags	298.1	15 bags	205.3

hickory nuts were found during the excavations (see Appendix 1). Indirect evidence, in the form of corncob impressions on pottery and the presence of a corncob-effigy pipe bowl, also indicate that maize agriculture played a prominent role in the Belmont village's plant-based subsistence.

CHRONOLOGY

The artifactual evidence from the Belmont site indicates a long history of site occupation, beginning at the close of the late Pleistocene period and ending on the eve of European contact. For most of this time, the site was a place of temporary encampment by peoples who lived by hunting and gathering their food, and who moved with the seasons or as available resources were depleted. The first hunter-gatherers visited the site during the late PaleoIndian (ca. 9,000-8,000 B.C.) and Early Archaic (8,000-6,000 B.C.) periods, and they left behind spear points of the Hardaway-Dalton, Palmer Corner-Notched, Kirk Corner-Notched, MacCorkle Stemmed, and Kirk Stemmed types. Subsequent visits were made to the site during the Middle Archaic (6,000-3,000 B.C.) and Late Archaic (3,000-1,000 B.C.) periods. These visits are indicated by the occurrence of Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain I and II, Guilford Lanceolate, Halifax Side-Notched, Savannah River Stemmed, and Otarre Stemmed projectile points. The presence of these point types in the collection, and the relatively large number of identifiable artifacts left behind, suggest that the site was re-occupied during every major phase of the Archaic period. The occurrence of Early Woodland and Middle Woodland projectile points (mostly Yadkin Large Triangular), and the corresponding absence of associated pottery, indicate that the site continued to serve as a probable hunting camp until about A.D. 1000.

The overwhelming majority of all artifacts and archaeological features at the Belmont site are associated with one or more villages that were established during the latter half of the Dan River phase of the Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 1250-1450).

Table 12. Analyzed animal remains from the Belmont site (from Waselkov 1977:72).

Species	Number of Fragments	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)
Fish		
<i>Moxostoma anisurum</i> , Silver Redhorse	3	1
<i>Ictalurus</i> sp., Catfish	11	2
<i>Perca flavescens</i> , Yellow Perch	5	2
Unidentified Fish	14	-
Amphibians		
<i>Bufo terrestris</i> , Common Toad	1	1
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i> , Bullfrog	2	1
Reptiles		
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i> , Snapping Turtle	6	1
<i>Terrepene carolina</i> , Box Turtle	539	16
<i>Pseudemys scripta</i> , Cooter	6	1
<i>Chrysemys picta</i> , Painted Turtle	180	5
Birds		
<i>Olor columbianus</i> , Whistling Swan	4	2
<i>Branta canadensis</i> , Canada Goose	1	1
<i>Buteo</i> sp., Hawk	1	1
<i>Meleagris gallapavo</i> , Wild Turkey	198	12
<i>Colinus virginianus</i> , Bobwhite	2	1
<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> , Passenger Pigeon	34	7
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> , Common Crow	2	1
Unidentified Bird	245	-
Mammals		
<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i> , Opossum	2	2
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> , Cottontail	22	3
<i>Marmota monax</i> , Woodchuck	3	1
<i>Sciurus niger</i> , Fox Squirrel	32	4
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> , Gray Squirrel	7	2
<i>Castor canadensis</i> , Beaver	18	3
<i>Ondatra zibethica</i> , Muskrat	2	1
<i>Neotoma floridana</i> , Eastern Wood Rat	1	1
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> , Gray Fox	6	1
<i>Canis familiaris</i> , Short-faced Dog	12	2
<i>Ursus americanus</i> , Black Bear	5	1
<i>Procyon lotor</i> , Raccoon	11	3
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i> , Striped Skunk	4	2
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> , White-tailed Deer	1,077	30
<i>Cervus canadensis</i> , Elk	1	1
Unidentified Mammal	3,017	-
Grand Total	5,474	112
Total Identified	2,198	40.2%

The age of this occupation is based on two radiocarbon-dated features and stylistic similarities between the Belmont pottery collection and pottery from other Dan River phase sites that have been radiocarbon dated. As mentioned above, charcoal was saved from only three archaeological features, and only two of these features contained substantial amounts of charcoal.

The first radiocarbon-dated feature was a refuse-filled pit located near the east edge of the site in Squares 2-3E21N (see Figure 9). Approximately 40 g of wood charcoal from the bottom of the pit produced an uncorrected date of 720 ± 50 B.P. (A.D. 1230 ± 50) (Beta-101587). Tree-ring calibration of this assay produces a mean date of cal A.D. 1288, a one-sigma range of cal A.D. 1276 to cal A.D. 1300, and a two-sigma range of cal A.D. 1229 to cal A.D. 1391 (Calibrated with the program CALIB 3.0.3c [Stuiver and Reimer 1993]).

The second radiocarbon-dated feature was a refuse-filled pit located about 20 ft northwest of the first radiocarbon-dated pit in Squares 1-2W24N (see Figure 9). Forty-nine grams of wood charcoal from near the top of the undisturbed fill were submitted for radiocarbon-dating and yielded an uncorrected date of 470 ± 50 B.P. (A.D. 1480 ± 50) (Beta-101586). Tree-ring calibration of this assay produces a mean date of cal A.D. 1438, a one-sigma range of cal A.D. 1420 to cal A.D. 1454, and a two-sigma range of cal A.D. 1402 to cal A.D. 1611 (Calibrated with the program CALIB 3.0.3c [Stuiver and Reimer 1993]).

While both radiocarbon dates fall within the latter half of the Dan River phase, their ranges do not overlap. This suggests two possible interpretations: (1) the dates represent two separate and distinct occupations of the site during the late Dan River phase; and (2) the site represents a single, lengthy occupation during the Dan River phase and the radiocarbon-dated features were simply filled in during different periods of that occupation.

The pottery assemblages from the two features are similar in most respects and generally are representative of the entire pottery collection from the Belmont site. Over three-quarters of all sherds are Dan River Net Impressed (77% in the earlier pit and 86% in the later pit); the remainder, in descending order of frequency, are Dan River Roughly Smoothed (12% and 7%), Dan River Plain (5% and 2%), Dan River Cord Marked (3% and 4%), and Dan River Cob Impressed (3% and 1%). Variations in temper and interior surface treatment also are minor, but they are consistent with expected chronological trends in these two ceramic attributes. Pottery from the earlier feature is tempered with either a mixture of sand and quartz (65%) or sand (35%). Pottery from the later feature also is tempered primarily with sand and quartz (59%) but more sherds (41%) are sand tempered. Sixty-six percent of the sherds from the earlier feature have smoothed interiors (the rest are scraped) while 70% of those from the later feature are smoothed.

Perhaps the most striking difference in the two pottery assemblages is the large number of rim ($n=80$) and neck ($n=53$) sherds from the earlier feature and their near absence (only five neck sherds) from the later feature. This disparity is thought to be a result of collector bias rather than a true reflection of the original pit contents, and it prevents a comparison of pottery decoration. Decorations present in the pottery assemblage from the earlier feature include the following types: I-A-1 (49 sherds), I-A-3

(4 sherds), I-A-5 (2 sherds), II-A-1 (2 sherds), and VI-A-1 (3 sherds). These decorations also are the types most commonly found in the overall pottery collection.

The pottery data are inconclusive regarding the question of a single village or multiple villages at the Belmont site during the late Dan River phase; however, they do indicate a relatively short time span of no more than one or two centuries, given consistencies in vessel construction, form, and decoration. Perhaps the best evidence for a single village is the pattern of archaeological features revealed in the excavation plan (see Figure 5). If the ditch-like features surrounding the site are associated with a palisade, they do not appear to represent more than a single enclosure (though that enclosure may have expanded and been re-built over time). Also, the distribution of features within the excavation area, and observations in the field notes about higher artifact densities just inside the surrounding ditches and lower artifact densities outside the ditches and at the center of the site, indicate that the archaeological remains are structured as one would expect from a single village.

Given the radiocarbon dates, which indicate that the Belmont site was occupied between about A.D. 1250 and A.D. 1450, and the absence of European trade artifacts, it is clear that the site had been abandoned long before the first Spaniards and Englishmen began to explore the interior Southeast in the mid-sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

CONCLUSIONS

When archaeological excavations began at the Belmont site in 1964, very little was known about the late prehistory of the upper Dan River drainage. Aside from a small excavation at Lower Saratown near the mouth of the Smith River in Rockingham County, North Carolina (Coe and Lewis 1952; Lewis 1951), no systematic research had been undertaken in the region. Initially, perceptions about the archaeological sites along the Smith River were heavily influenced by the ethnohistory of Siouan-speaking tribes in piedmont Virginia and North Carolina, and reconstructions of the routes that early traders and explorers took when they first encountered these interior tribes. This is reflected in Richard Gravely's first reports on the Belmont site excavation, where he suggested that the site could be the village of Oenock visited by John Lederer during the summer of 1670 (Cumming 1958; see Appendixes 2 and 3). The "Oenock" interpretation seems to have been quickly and quietly abandoned when it became apparent that the Belmont village predated the period of European contact. In fact, very few of the sites investigated by Gravely and members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia contained any evidence of trade with Europeans; however, they did reveal much about the native peoples who occupied the region during the centuries prior to contact.

The significance of the Belmont dig was that it marked the beginning of a relatively long period of site survey and excavation in the Martinsville area, mostly under the coordination and direction of Richard Gravely. While some aspects of the field methods were flawed, and this is perhaps most apparent at the Belmont site where much contextual information was lost, the overall goals were laudable. Gravely and other chapter members were driven by a genuine interest to learn more about their region's prehistory and a realization that much of the Smith River valley around Martinsville was

rapidly being built over with factories and shopping centers. While some sites such as Belmont were never impacted by floodplain development, it appeared during the mid-1960s that they could soon be destroyed. Consequently, the excavators viewed most of their efforts as salvage.

The Belmont excavation revealed an intensively occupied, nucleated village that dated to the late Dan River phase. The present evidence suggests a single occupation possibly beginning as early as the mid-thirteenth century and ending by the early fifteenth century. The duration of this occupation cannot be estimated reliably but probably was relatively long when compared to other villages in the region. The two radiocarbon dates for the site, while not overlapping, indicate that the village was roughly contemporaneous with settlements at the nearby Box Plant (44Hr2), Wells (44Hr9), and Koehler (44Hr6) sites along Smith River, with an occupation of the Stockton site (44Hr35) on Leatherwood Creek, and with the Dallas Hylton site (44Hr20) on the South Mayo River to the southwest. The archaeological remains found at each of these sites are similar, and it is quite possible that several of them, as well as other sites such as Leatherwood Creek (44Hr1) and Philpott (44Hr4), were occupied simultaneously.

The Belmont village was roughly circular and covered an area about 300 ft in diameter. It was surrounded by a pair of ditches, which may or may not be associated with a palisade, and the domestic area of the village was located just inside the ditches. The village center likely was used as open, public space. Although no clearly-defined houses can be seen in the excavation plan, there are several clusters of postholes and refuse-filled pits which likely indicate house locations. Most burials were placed along the village perimeter, particularly at the east edge of the site.

The artifacts from the site, while demonstrating numerous site occupations extending back to the late Paleo-Indian period, mostly are associated with the Dan River phase village and reflect the various tools and containers that were necessary for day-to-day life. Almost all potsherds from the site can be placed typologically into the Dan River series and reflect fairly standard forms of jars and bowls which often were decorated by finger punctation, stick punctation, and incising. Stone (mostly rhyolite and other metavolcanic rock) was chipped and occasionally ground to manufacture small triangular arrow points, drills, scrapers, axes, hoes, and other sharp-edged tools, and animal bone and antler were commonly used for making awls, needles, fishhooks, punches, and beads. An analysis of bone from the site by Waselkov (1977) documents the wide range of faunal resources that were exploited by the site's inhabitants.

The Belmont site was just one of nine village sites dating to the Dan River phase that were excavated between 1964 and 1976 by Richard Gravely and the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. Excavation reports have now been completed for five of these sites (see Coleman and Gravely 1992; Davis et al. 1997a, 1997b; Gallivan 1997), and reports for the remaining four sites—Philpott (44Hr4), Wells (44Hr9), Dallas Hylton (44Hr20), and Gravely (44Hr29)—are in progress. Analyses also have been completed and published for Dan River phase components at the William Kluttz (31Sk6), Lower Saratown (31Rk1), and Powerplant (31Rk5) sites along the Dan River in North Carolina (Ward and Davis 1993). Once the analyses of the four remaining sites are complete, they will form the basis for writing a synthesis of the Dan River phase within the upper headwaters of the Dan River drainage. Comparisons then can be made

to related sites to the north and east, such as Booth Farm and Hales Ford (Waselkov 1977), Bessemer (Geier and Moldenhauer 1977), Lipes (MacCord 1971), Leggett (Egloff et al. 1980), Reedy Creek (Coleman 1982), Elm Hill (MacCord 1968), and Clarksville (Miller 1962), in order to provide a better understanding of intra-regional differences within the Dan River culture area as it is more broadly defined (see MacCord 1996). Such a study also should help clarify the relationship of the Dan River phase to the Clarksville phase further downstream on the Roanoke River. Likewise, comparisons with excavated contact-period sites in the region, such as Graham-White (Klatka and Klein 1993), Upper Saratown (Eastman n.d.), William Kluttz, and Lower Saratown (Ward and Davis 1993), should help clarify the relationship of this important late prehistoric archaeological complex to the historic tribes who were encountered by the first European travelers into the region.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1

BELMONT: A PRE-CONTACT SIOUAN VILLAGE IN PIEDMONT VIRGINIA

**by
R. P. Gravely, Jr.**

[Editor's note: This is an abstract of a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, New York, November 5-6, 1966. This meeting was held less than one month before the final entry in the field notes for the Belmont site excavation, and it represents R. P. Gravely's final report on the investigation. It was published in *Bulletin of the Eastern States Archeological Federation*, number 26, pp. 16-17, 1967.]

Site 44Hr3, a fortified village with the final occupation dating before 1600, lies on the second terrace of a semi-circular 12-acre bottom on the east bank of Smith River in Henry County, Virginia, just south of the city of Martinsville. A total of 1150 five-foot squares, including the entire village perimeter, has been excavated to sterile subsoil by the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. Two shallow ditches 24 to 36 inches wide and 22 inches deep, spaced 6 feet apart, enclose a circular area 300 feet in diameter, marking either a double palisade line or a single palisade set in earth removed from and heaped between the double ditches. No traces of palisade post-molds were found. No entrance has been positively identified. The ditches contained numerous cracked and fire-blackened stones along the bottom, covered by heavy black midden soil with much broken pottery, cracked and scorched animal bones, and similar village debris. Bordering the inner ditch is a 75-foot-wide strip containing numerous straight-walled flat-bottomed trash pits, and stone-floored hearths, grouped in eleven irregular clusters which probably marked house concentrations. Three complete circular house patterns were uncovered, 8 to 10 feet in diameter; post molds were 5 to 7 inches in diameter, bottoms pointed, averaging 22 inches apart and 20 inches deep. The open central area contained few features; several perforated chunky-stones found on the site plus eye-witness descriptions of similar historic Siouan villages indicate a central chunky-ground and work area.

Among the houses 18 flexed burials were found in oval graves averaging 30 inches deep; 17 lay with heads to the east or southeast, one with the head to the west. Five other burials grouped in an area extending under and beyond the east palisade, averaging 66 inches deep and including three shaft-and-chamber graves, indicate an earlier occupation; all of these five had the heads placed to the east. Seven burials contained offerings: a small smooth-surface clay vessel, wolf-canine necklace, marginella and columella necklace, clay elbow pipe with squared rim, marginella anklet, columella chunk ornament, and a polished flat green slate celt, freshly sharpened—the last from one of the shaft-and-chamber graves. The bones in six burials showed slight burning. There was one burial of a large wolf-like dog, fully articulated.

Subsistence was based on corn agriculture supplemented by hunting, fishing, and gathering of plant food and river molluscs. Trash pits produced charred corn kernels,

beans, acorns, hickory nuts, splintered bones, and numerous masses of mussel and snail shell. Stone hoes and grubbing tools were plentiful within and without the palisade. Fish-hook blanks, finished hooks, and residue, of bird bone, deer toes and ulnae, and flat splinters, were numerous. Net and cordage in a variety of types is inferred from pottery imprints. Evidence of the use and probably cultivation of tobacco was found in pipe-bowls containing charred dottle. Animal remains include deer (predominant), raccoon, fox, wildcat, opossum, rabbit, squirrel, ground-hog, beaver, bear, various waterfowl, turkey, turtle, box-tortoise, garfish, catfish, and other fish species.

The pottery is mainly Clarksville sand-tempered: coiled, well-fired, brownish-tan to gray in color with occasional fire clouds. Minority types are orange-red Albemarle and a similar brownish ware, tempered with crushed quartz, and a modelled ware. Surface treatments are varied: knot-and-fabric roughened (predominant), net impressed (both knotted and looped nets, large and small mesh), cord-marked, fabric-impressed, corn-cob-impressed, plain, and semi-burnished, in order of frequency. Sixty per cent of interiors are combed or scraped. Ornamentation includes folded rims (8%), strap handles with characteristic decoration (punctate or incised) and rim treatments, nicked rims (82%), finger-pinched shoulders (67%), incised, punctate, and simple geometric designs, slashed rims, and split nodes. Vessels have conoidal bottoms with slightly constricted vertical to everted necks and rims. Bowls, spoons and ladles, miniature vessels, objects of unknown use, and fired clay lumps and coil sections are also found. Clay tobacco pipes and fragments are plentiful, including a characteristic form with a square rim and bit on a round bowl and stem. One small crude clay pipe had the only representational design found on the site: two weeping-eye skulls incised on the bowl, each having what appear to be two feathers as a headdress. Four sherds of complicated stamped wares were discovered.

A series of archaic projectile points running back to Hardaway-Dalton, and fragments of lug-handled steatite bowls, indicate a very long intermittent occupation of the site. There is no stratigraphy, all artifacts being found in the plowed zone or in well-defined features. The predominant projectile point is a long, narrow, isosceles triangle, usually made of chert, with a slightly flaring base resembling the Hamilton type of east Tennessee. The small equilateral triangular Clarksville point found on very late sites is absent. Rough stone objects include several types of smooth and pitted hammerstones, sandstone mortars, and mauls. Chipped stone artifacts are projectile points, knives, drills, scrapers, graters, chisels, celts, choppers, and axes. Pecked and ground or polished articles are flat rectangular celts; round-poll celts; hammers; net sinkers; whetstones; balls; discoids and game-stones; steatite pipes, bowls, and chunky-stones; single-hole black slate pendant; and abraders.

Bone objects include deer-antler drifts, flakers, bodkins, hair-pins, and polished tine projectile points; cannon-bone bearers; heavy bone chisels; awls of deer ulna, cannon-bone, humerus, and splinter; awls of bird bone, small mammal ulnae, and turkey metatarsal; projectile points made of deer terminal phalanges; bone turkey-calls; beads of tubular bird bone, wing phalanges, and small animal bones; cut deer mandibles; perforated bear and wolf canines; beaver and squirrel-tooth scrapers; turtle carapace bowls and rattles; thin perforated disc pendant; and long, eyed needles. Shell ornaments

are marginella and columella beads, small round two-hole mother of pearl pendant of mussel shell, small barrel beads, and columella chunks.

Site 44Hr3 is approximately midway between the Radford-New River complex of sites to the northwest and the Clarksville area sites excavated by Carl Miller and Joffre Coe on the Roanoke River to the east. Pottery and other artifacts from 44Hr3 resemble in many ways those from both these outlying areas and appear to be intermediate in type, giving substance to the theory that one route by which the Siouan tribes entered the Piedmont from the northwest (substantiated by their own tribal migration legends) was via the Ohio-Kanawha-New River system, down the Staunton, Smith, and Dan to the Roanoke—the same road followed by the Scioto Shawnees from Ohio to invade the western Virginia settlements during the French and Indian War. Notched turkey metatarsal awls and decorated strap handles on the pottery vessels show Fort Ancient (Shawnee?) influence; the weeping-eye motif indicates influence of the southeastern Death Cult. No trade goods were found. No radiocarbon dates have been obtained from the several charcoal samples recovered.

Appendix 2

THE BELMONT SITE (44HR3): FIRST PRELIMINARY REPORT

**by
R. P. Gravely, Jr.**

[Editor's note: This brief description of the Belmont site and its history is undated but probably was written in 1965. It ends abruptly and appears to be incomplete. It was found with the field notes and is presented here because it gives insight into how the site was viewed by its excavators during the initial period of investigation.]

On the left or north bank of Smith River in Henry County, Virginia, just south of the corporate limits of the city of Martinsville, is the site of a prehistoric fortified Indian village, which has been named from nearby "Belmont," the home of Colonel Joseph Martin, an officer in the Revolutionary War. The Smith River is part of the Roanoke River drainage basin, emptying into the Dan at Leaksville, North Carolina. The Dan in turn merges with the Staunton River near Clarksville, Virginia to form the Roanoke. The headwaters of both the Smith and Dan rivers rise in the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge, and are separated by relatively short distances from the upper waters of the New River and its tributaries, and from the headwaters of the Staunton River. Upstream a short distance, the famous "Warrior's Path," used by the Iroquois (the Seneca primarily) on their raiding expeditions into North and South Carolina, crossed the Smith and proceeded overland a distance of about twelve miles to the Mayo River (another tributary of the Dan) which was then followed downstream to cross the Dan River very near the present town of Mayodan, North Carolina.

William Byrd's party crossed the Smith River just above its confluence with the Dan in the fall of 1728 while making the survey of the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina, and named it the "Irvine" after one of the members of the party. Byrd's journal mentions the heavy forests of oak and other hardwoods at this point, and the plentiful game, especially deer, wild turkey, and bear. Earlier, the German explorer John Lederer may have passed this way, on his second journey, in 1670. His map indicates that his route of march took him from the village of the Akenatzy, which from the terrain features shown, must have been located on the Staunton River just south of the passage through Smith Mountain, southwest to the village of Oenock on one of the northerly tributaries of the Dan. It is possible that the tributary shown on Lederer's map is the Smith, and the Belmont village site was the Indian town of Oenock, although no proof of this has as yet been discovered.

The first written reference to the Belmont site in connection with its Indian occupation dates back to the mid-1700s, in a deed conveying "400 acres of land, more or less, situated on the North side of the Smith River, beginning at the Indian fields and extending northward along the river as it flows." The site has been cultivated at intervals for many years past, and has been known to local collectors from the plentiful potsherds, projectile points and other artifact, and bone and shell fragments occurring in the plowed

soil. In 1937 the Smith overflowed its banks and scoured away the topsoil from a small area, exposing two shallow burials.

North of the site the Smith flows through a series of wide, well-watered, and fertile bottom lands, on which several other village sites have been discovered. South of the site the Smith passes through a continuous narrow defile bordered on the north side at many points by vertical rock cliffs, and on the south by abrupt hills, until it reaches the Dan eighteen miles south. In this entire distance there are several small bottoms (some showing very light occupation), but no large areas comparable in size, or as well watered, as the Belmont site. Any group moving downstream would find the Belmont site to be the last area capable of supporting a substantial village until the Dan is reached.

Just upstream there is a small rounded ridge of sandstone over granite on the north bank, dropping abruptly to the river bed. This ridge serves to divert the force of high water when floods occur, swinging the main course of the river to the southwest in a wide curve. In the protected lee of the ridge is a semi-circular level bottom twelve hundred feet long and slightly under seven hundred feet wide upon which sediment has been constantly deposited until the surface is from fifteen to twenty five feet above the normal water level. To the northeast, along the entire length of the area is a steep bluff of considerable height which provides protection from northerly and northeasterly winds. About one hundred yards to the south is another, smaller, level tract through which flows Mulberry Creek and a smaller stream leading from a large spring. Outcroppings of the underlying granite cross the river at several points around the perimeter of the site, and behind these ledges are sandbars in shallow water, in which fresh-water clams and several species of periwinkle make their home.

The village is located in the center of the area described. It is roughly circular, about three hundred feet in average diameter, with the southwesterly edge approaching within 100 feet of the river bank and separated from it by a narrow flood plain six to eight feet lower in elevation. Excavation has uncovered two shallow, parallel ditches completely encircling the occupied area, each ditch being three to five feet wide and eighteen to twenty-six inches deep, with steep sides and flat bottoms, spaced from four to six feet apart. There is no trace of post-molds between the ditches—nevertheless, they are interpreted as having been formed by the removal of earth which was banked against the bottom of a palisade formed of posts set in a shallow trench twelve inches or less in depth, all traces of which have been destroyed by subsequent plowing.

The ditches were filled with typical village midden—pottery, bone, shell, broken or discarded artifacts, charcoal and ashes, stones, and other refuse. They are sharply defined in the light brown sandy soil by their dark color, and contents. Approximately sixty percent of the perimeter has been excavated but no gate opening has been uncovered, although at a point in the southeast quadrant near the river the line of ditches appears to overlap another similar line.

Appendix 3

THE BELMONT SITE (44Hr3): SECOND PRELIMINARY REPORT

**by
R. P. Gravely, Jr.**

[Editor's note: This preliminary report of the Belmont site excavation is undated, but statements about the number of squares and burials excavated indicate that it was written in early Spring, 1966. It incorporates portions of the first preliminary report (see Appendix 2) but provides a much more complete picture of the archaeological remains uncovered at the site and how they were interpreted by the excavators.]

Belmont is the name given by Colonel Joseph Martin, Revolutionary War hero and founder of the present city of Martinsville, to his home and plantation situated on the north bank of Smith River just within the southeastern corporate limits of the city. Site 44HR3, now owned by the family of Justice Kennon C. Whittle, is located on a 20 acre well watered and level terrace within a bend of Smith River, at a point where there are several large sandy "shallows." Even today there are numerous fresh-water clams and periwinkles on these shallows. Site 44HR3 has been given the name "Belmont" from its location on Col. Martin's plantation.

The first mention of the site in connection with its Indian occupation dates back to the mid 1700s, in a deed conveying "400 acres of land, more or less, situated on the north side of the Smith River, beginning at the Indian fields and extending northward along the river as it flows." Earlier, the German explorer John Lederer in his account of his journey through southwest Virginia in 1671 mentions the village "Oenock," and a second village "Shackory" fourteen miles southwest of Oenock; his map places Oenock about 60 miles SW of "Akenatz," which is a village on an island in the northern branch of the Roanoke River. Comparison of the site of Akenatz depicted on Lederer's map with a modern topographic map would seem to place Akenatz just below Smith Mountain in Pittsylvania County, at which location Dr. Sherman Dutton found in 1962 a large Indian village site. If this assumption is correct, Lederer's map and journal would place Oenock somewhere in the general area of Martinsville, in which case it is possible that 44HR3 is on the site of Oenock. Strengthening this supposition is the fact that on a branch of the Mayo River fourteen miles SW of Martinsville another village site exists—which could be Shackory. I must point out, however, that all of this is pure conjecture, based perhaps on too much coincidence—armchair archaeology.

The Belmont site gives evidence of long occupancy. There is a series of projectile points running back to the earliest types described and dated by Joffre Coe in his "Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont" (see Table 1). If it is safe to assume that identical distinctive types of stone projectile points found at different places will be contemporaneous, we may place the earliest indication of occupancy at Belmont around 10,000 B.C., as evidenced by several oval quartz Hardaway points, with considerable basal thinning on both sides. The complete sequence described by Coe, and dated by Carbon-14 tests, is found at Belmont.

Table 1. Sequence of projectile point types defined by Coe (1964).

Type	Date Range
Hardaway	8,000 BC - 10,000
Hardaway-Dalton	6,000 BC - 8,000 BC
Hardaway-Side Notched	5,000 BC - 6,000 BC
Palmer Corner-Notched	5,000 BC - 6,000 BC
Kirk Corner-Notched	5,000 BC - 6,000 BC
Kirk Stemmed	5,000 BC - 5,500 BC
Kirk Serrated	4,000 BC - 5,000 BC
Stanley Stemmed	4,000 BC - 5,000 BC
Lake Mohave	3,500 BC - 4,500 BC
Morrow Mountain I	3,500 BC - 4,500 BC
Morrow Mountain II	3,000 BC - 4,000 BC
Guilford	2,500 BC - 4,000 BC
Halifax	3,000 BC - 3,500 BC
Savannah River	500 BC - 3,000 BC
Badin Crude Triangular	0 - 1,000 AD
Yadkin A	1,000 AD - 1250 AD
Yadkin B	1,000 AD - 1300 AD
Uwharrie Long Triangular	1300 AD - 1500 AD
Caraway Small Triangular	1500 AD - 1650 AD

However, none of the very late Clarksville small triangular points dating within the historic period, A.D. 1600-1700, have been found.

The predominant projectile point type is the small triangular Caraway type, averaging about 1 inch in length and 3/4 inch in width at the base, with slightly incurved sides and base, frequently showing a flaring out of the basal corners. These points are typically made of a medium quality gray or black chert, and are well and carefully made.

The Indian occupancy of Belmont culminated in a middle or late Woodland village. Members of the Patrick Henry chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia have with Justice Whittle's permission undertaken an organized excavation of the site, and have to date dug and recorded nearly 800 5-foot squares. The site is a rich one, and very many artifacts have been recovered. As an example, over 100,000 fragments of pottery have been taken from the site.

The village is roughly circular, about 350 feet in diameter, and appears to be surrounded by a very unusual feature consisting of a pair of concentric ditches 18 to 20 inches wide, 20 inches deep, and spaced about 6 feet apart. It was thought that this feature might have resulted from the erection of a circular stockade, reinforced at the base by soil dug up on both sides of the stockade and piled at its base, but careful examination of the area between the two ditches or trenches has disclosed no signs of postholes or other evidence of a stockade. A second theory is that there may have been two stockades, of poles set side by side in parallel trenches which were then back-filled. A puzzling feature is that the ditches contain typical midden material with much pottery, fresh and

burned bone, stone chips and flakes, and miscellaneous artifacts, just as though they had been open trenches gradually filled with discarded village debris.

Around the interior perimeter of this circular feature is grouped a large number of circular refuse pits, averaging 30 inches in diameter and 32 inches in depth; the smaller pits run to about 20 inches by 20 inches, with a few very large ones up to 54 inches diameter and 65 inches or more in depth. The pits are filled with typical midden debris--broken pottery, bone, discarded implements, mussel and periwinkle shell, charred food remains and plant material, ashes, charcoal, large lumps of fired and unfired clay, and so forth. One or two pits contained a burial below the midden layer.

Several house floors, both round and rectangular in shape, and numerous hearths, have also been uncovered. All of these were located around the perimeter of the village area.

Sixteen burials have so far been discovered. In every case the burial has been semi-flexed, usually on the side (with little preference as to which side), and invariably with the head towards the east or southeast. Infants, children, young adults, and very old adults are represented, of both sexes. The remains are in a fair to good state of preservation, and in several cases show indications of fire and of knife marks, possibly pointing to removal of the flesh and partial cremation before burial - although the traces of burning are very slight. A few grave effects were found, usually with the younger remains; a complete small pot, nine perforated wolf-canine beads, a marginella shell anklet, marginella shell beads, and marginella and columella beads, plus one well-worked and polished celt. Most of the burials contained no grave effects. As in the case of the pits, hearths, and house floors, all of the burials so far discovered have been grouped around the perimeter of the village area.

Excavations towards the center of the area show very little, other than a very thin layer of discolored earth, less than 3 inches thick, below the 12 inch plow-disturbed soil. There is no evidence of deep stratification at any point, although several excavations were taken down to a depth of eight feet.

From the above, the picture emerges of a roughly circular village located in the second terrace above the river, near a source of good water and plentiful supplies of fish and shellfish, protected from excessive flooding by a projecting ridge of rock on the upstream side and from cold northerly and easterly winds by a steep 100 foot bluff running along the northeast edge of the area roughly parallel to Smith River. Most of the village structures are located around its perimeter, just within some sort of protective feature extending around the area. The center is open area, possibly a "chunkey field" as described by early accounts of village life.

This supposition as to the chunkey field is borne out by the occurrence of a good many complete and fragmentary chunkey stones at the site. It may also tie in with the description of the Oenock villagers as being very fond of "the slinging of stones," at which they exerted themselves to the point that they were covered with sweat.

The teeth of many of the burials showed much decay and little wear. There is considerable net-impressed pottery at the site, with numerous fish-hook blanks and completed fish hooks. Many fish bones occur in the midden pits. Stone hoes and digging tools are frequent. Charred beans, corn, acorns, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, and beech nuts are found, with much deer bone, turtle shells, bird bones, mussel and periwinkle shell.

All of this points towards a corn-based economy, with hunting, fishing, and food-gathering supplementing the basic corn diet.

Pottery types are very interesting. There is a good deal of typical Clarksville series, with combed interiors, fabric-roughened exteriors, thickened rims, and finger-pinched necks. Very few fragments show signs of punctuations or notches along the lower edge of the thickened rims, however lips are characteristically nicked on about 70% of the vessels. At the same time, there is a high percentage of typical Radford series vessels, with sand temper or crushed quartz temper replacing the crushed limestone temper of the Radford series. Strap handles, indicative of Radford series, with incised, punctate, or fabric impressed decoration, are common, as are paired or single notched nodes on the neck area.

The site is roughly midway between Radford and Clarksville geographically—the pottery types indicate a fusion of Radford and Clarksville ceramic traditions.

Highly polished plain pottery exists as a minority type, with considerable incised or punctate decoration.

A good many awls made of turkey metatarsals have been found, notched along the projecting spine in a manner considered to be diagnostic of typical Fort Ancient cultures.

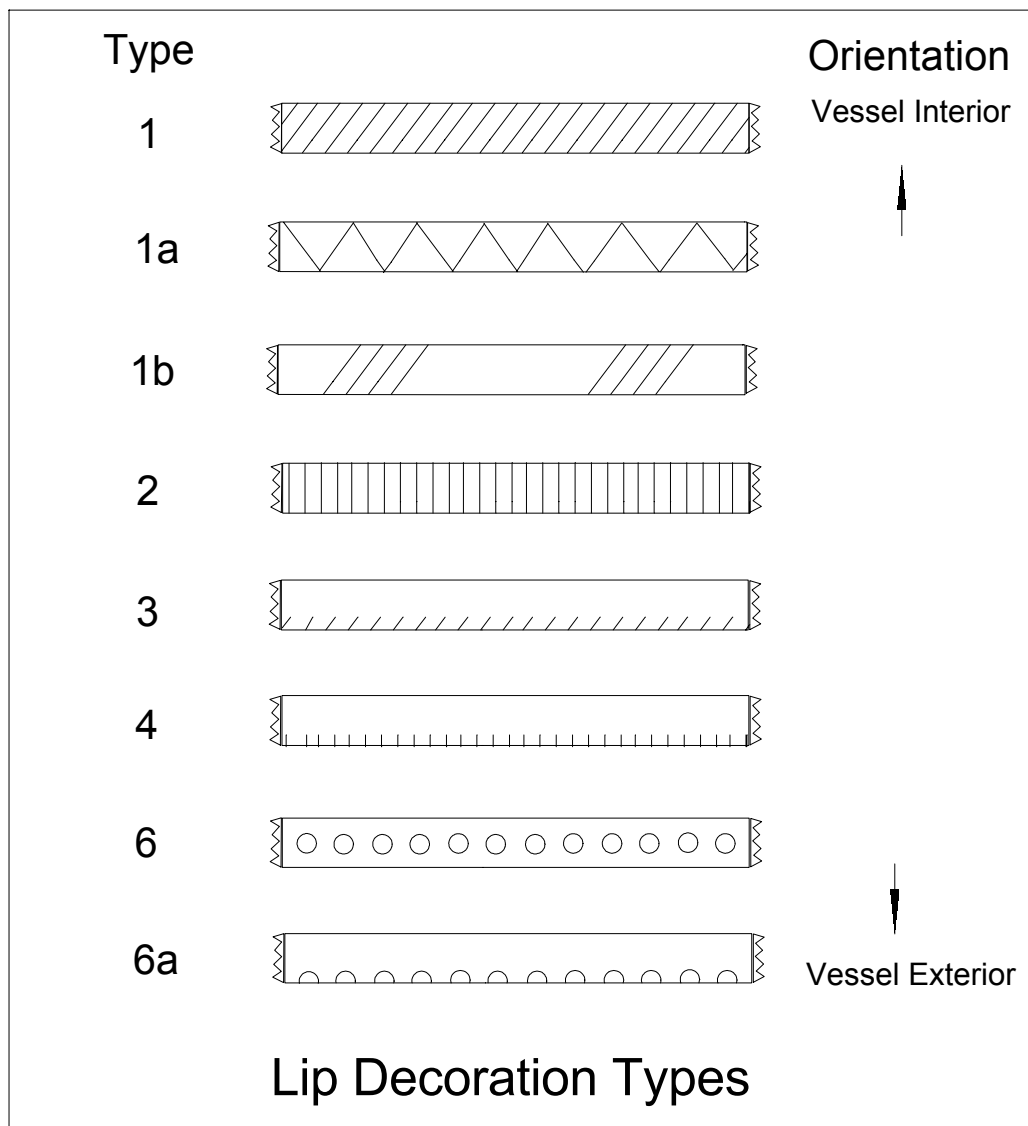
Numerous clay tobacco pipes and fragments of pipes have been found, mostly of the small 45-degree elbow type. A common feature is the presence of slightly projecting squared rims on the pipe bowls, often accompanied by squared stems and projecting squared bits. Few of the pipes show any decoration; exceptions are a small neat bowl in a deeply-cut “corncob design,” and a squared-stem pipe with incised designs on the sides of the stem.

Fragments of greenish and pinkish steatite pipes have been found, made from stone similar to that found in the Ridgeway area of Henry County.

No evidence of trade goods has appeared, or of any contact with the white people. All of the artifacts recovered so far are completely free of any non-Indian influence. No metal has appeared, nor any signs of copper staining.

Early accounts place the Tutelo and Saura in the general area of Belmont. Twelve miles to the south, at the confluence of the Smith and Dan rivers, was the historic village of the Saura Indians, who were located by Batts and Fallam near Roanoke in the 1670s. There seems to have been a good deal of movement of the various Indian communities from 1500 on, as a result of pressure from raiding parties of Iroquois (probably the Seneca tribe), and as a result it will probably not be possible to relate the Belmont site to any group more precisely than to state that it was probably occupied by the Tutelo, a branch of the Eastern Siouan group, and was probably abandoned by the Mid- or late-1600s, as no Indians were in the area in the 1700s when white settlers first moved in.

The nature of the artifacts from the site seems to substantiate the theory of the Eastern movement of Fort Ancient related peoples down the Ohio, Kanawha, and New Rivers to the headwaters of the Smith and Roanoke rivers, and down these streams and the Dan, to the Clarksville and Roanoke Rapids area, where they were found by the early white explorers.



Appendix 4. Types of lip decoration by pottery type at the Belmont site.

Appendix 5. Distribution of lip decorations by pottery type at the Belmont site.

Pottery Type	Type 1	Type 1a	Type 1b	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 6	Type 6a	None	Total
Dan River Net Impressed	208	5	-	116	631	101	2	-	532	1,595
Dan River Roughly Smoothed	35	1	-	33	92	14	-	-	144	319
Dan River Plain	11	-	2	8	16	3	-	1	121	162
Dan River Cord Marked	46	-	-	22	16	12	-	-	53	149
Dan River Cob Impressed	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	36	42
Simple Stamped Exterior	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indeterminate	7	-	-	3	11	2	1	-	21	45
Total	308	6	2	184	769	133	3	1	907	2,313
Percent	13.32	0.26	0.09	7.96	33.25	5.75	0.13	0.04	39.21	100.01

Appendix 6. Distribution of vessel decoration types by pottery types at the Belmont site.

Decoration Type	Dan River Net Impressed	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Dan River Plain	Dan River Cord Marked	Dan River Cob Impressed	Burnished Exterior	Indet.	Total
I-A-1	1,073	145	22	45	17	-	23	1,325
I-A-3	41	8	-	1	2	-	1	53
I-A-4	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
I-A-5	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	16
I-A-6	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	15
I-A-7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
I-A-8	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
I-A-9	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	8
I-A-10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
I-B-1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
I-B-3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-B-4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
I-B-5	12	4	29	-	-	1	-	46
I-B-6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
I-C-4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
I-C-5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
I-C-6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
I-C-7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
I-E-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-E-2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
II-A-1	19	2	-	1	-	-	-	22
II-B-1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
II-B-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-A-1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
III-A-2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
III-B-2	11	2	1	4	-	-	-	18
III-C	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
III-C-2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
III-D-2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
III-D-4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	6
III-D-5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-E-1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
III-E-10	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
III-E-11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
III-F-1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
III-F-2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
IV-A-2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
V-A-4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
VI-A-1	27	9	19	-	-	-	2	57
Misc.	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	12
Total	1,262	191	94	58	20	1	26	1,652

Appendix 7. Description of individually numbered vessels from the Belmont site.

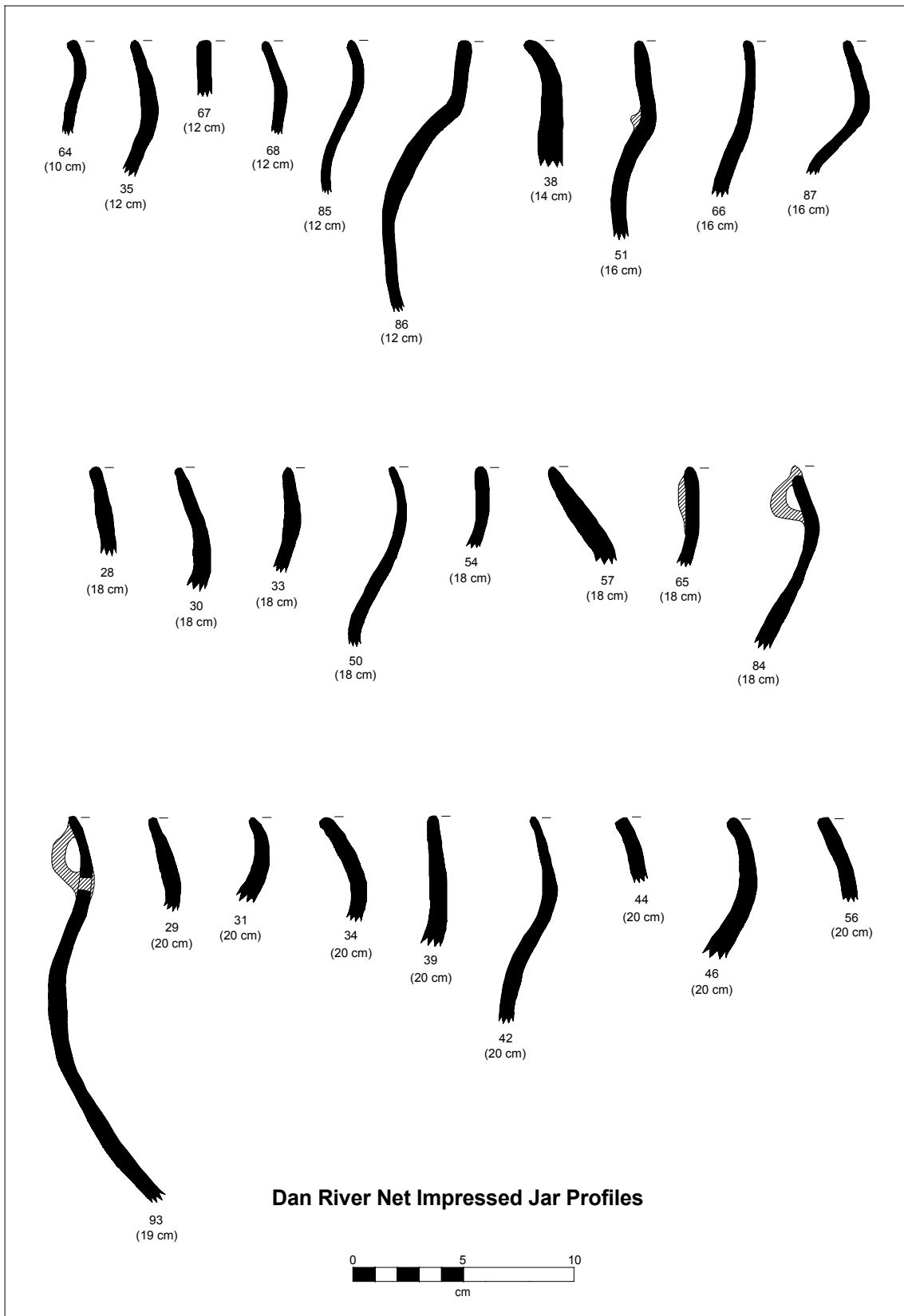
No.	Type	Temper	Interior	Lip	Decoration/Other	Form	Diameter
1	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 2		Bowl?	10 cm
2	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None		Jar	18 cm
3	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	12 cm
4	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	III-D-4	Jar	12 cm
5	Dan River Plain	Sand	Scraped	None		Miniature Bowl	4 cm
6	Dan River Plain	Sand	Plain	None		Jar	20 cm
7	Dan River Plain	Sand	Plain	None		Jar	20 cm
8	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand	Scraped	Type 1	I-A-1	Jar	8 cm
9	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 2		Jar	28 cm
10	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 1		Jar	20 cm
11	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 1		Jar	18 cm
12	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 1	I-A-1	Jar	10 cm
13	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-1	Jar	12 cm
14	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-1	Jar	14 cm
15	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand	Plain	Type 3		Jar	12 cm
16	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand	Plain	Type 3		Jar	14 cm
17	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand	Plain	Type 3	I-A-1	Jar	12 cm
18	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand	Plain	Type 2		Jar	16 cm
19	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand	Plain	Type 2	Punctations	Jar	18 cm
20	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand	Plain	None		Jar	8 cm
21	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand	Scraped	None		Jar	20 cm
22	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand	Scraped	None	I-A-1	Jar	18 cm
23	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None	I-A-1	Jar	10 cm
24	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-1	Jar	18 cm
25	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	12 cm
26	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	14 cm
27	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3	VI-A-1	Jar	16 cm
28	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 1a		Jar	18 cm
29	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 1		Jar	20 cm
30	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 2	Folded Rim	Jar	18 cm
31	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 2	I-A-1	Jar	20 cm
32	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 2	Loop Handle with Rim Peak	Jar	22 cm
33	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 3	I-A-1, Cob Impressed Neck	Jar	18 cm
34	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 3		Jar	20 cm
35	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 3	I-A-1	Jar	12 cm
36	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 3	I-A-1	Jar	26 cm
37	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	None	I-B-5	Jar	22 cm
38	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	None	I-A-3	Jar	14 cm
39	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None		Jar	20 cm
40	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None	I-A-1, Loop Handle with Notched Rim Peak	Jar	22 cm
41	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 1a		Jar	22 cm
42	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 4	I-A-7	Jar	20 cm
43	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 1	I-A-1	Jar	28 cm
44	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	20 cm
45	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-1	Jar	24 cm

Appendix 7 continued.

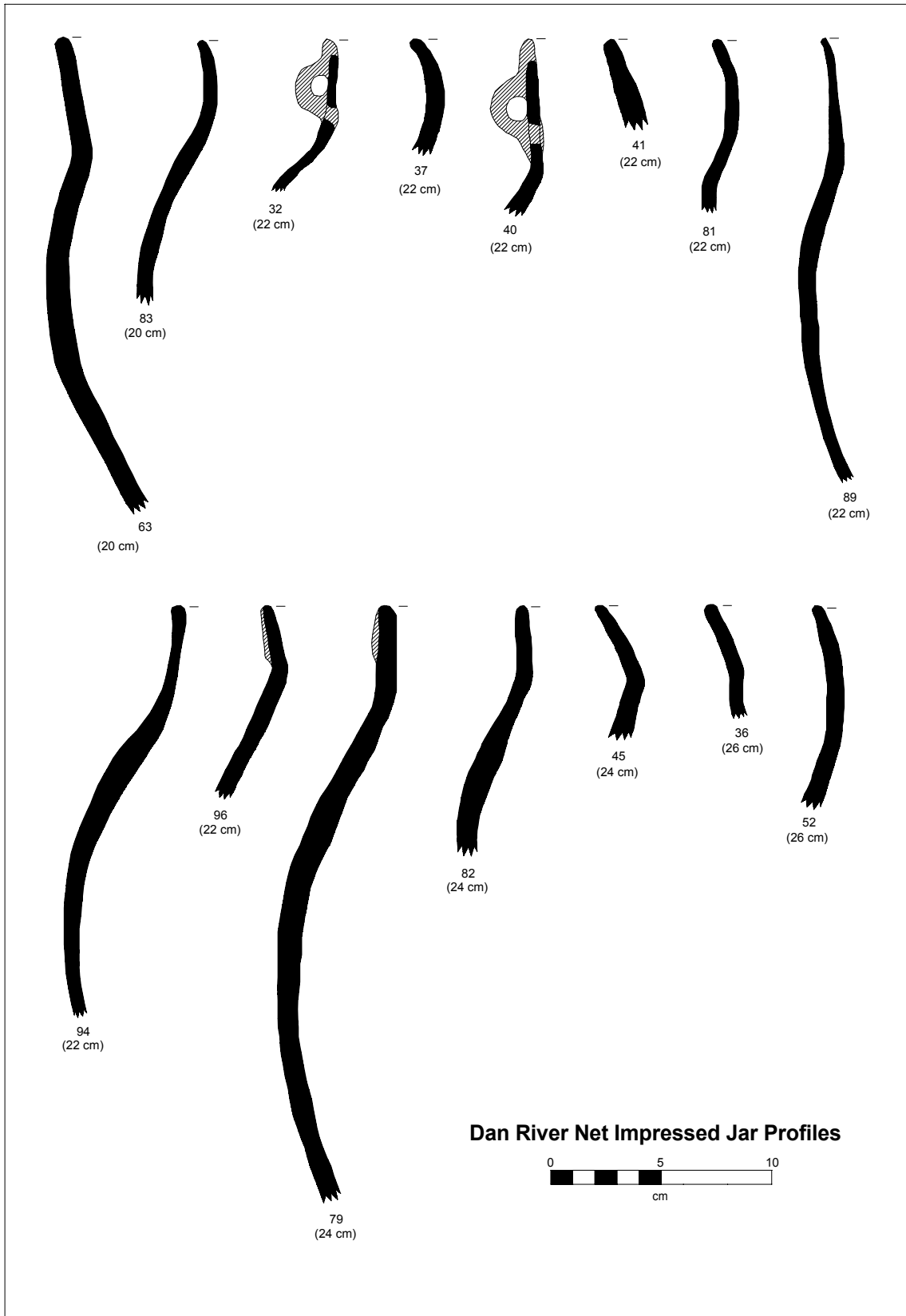
No.	Type	Temper	Interior	Lip	Decoration/Other	Form	Diameter
46	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-B-5	Jar	20 cm
47	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	Folded Rim	Jar	30 cm
48	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-1	Jar	32 cm
49	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None	I-A-1	Jar	28 cm
50	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None		Jar	18 cm
51	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	Lug Handle	Jar	16 cm
52	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	26 cm
53	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None		Jar	28 cm
54	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3	I-A-1	Jar	18 cm
55	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3		Jar	32 cm
56	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3	I-B-5	Jar	20 cm
57	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 3		Jar	18 cm
58	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None		Jar	16 cm
59	Dan River Plain	Sand	Plain	None		Miniature Bowl	8 cm
60	Dan River Plain	Sand	Plain	None		Miniature Bowl	6 cm
61	Dan River Plain	Sand	Plain	None		Miniature Bowl	6 cm
62	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-8, 3 Nodes	Miniature Jar	6 cm
63	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None		Jar	20 cm
64	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 2	I-A-3	Jar	10 cm
65	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 4	I-A-1	Jar	18 cm
66	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3	I-A-1, Cob- Impressed Neck	Jar	16 cm
67	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 2		Jar	12 cm
68	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 3	I-A-1, Folded Rim	Jar	12 cm
69	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 3		Jar	24 cm
70	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None	Brushed	Bowl	22 cm
71	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand	Scraped	None		Miniature Bowl	9 cm
72	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand	Scraped	None		Jar	12 cm
73	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	18 cm
74	Dan River Plain	Sand	Plain	None		Jar	18 cm
75	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand	Scraped	None	III-B-2	Jar	14 cm
76	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand	Plain	Type 1		Jar	20 cm
77	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand	Scraped	None		Jar	14 cm
78	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand	Scraped	None		Jar	12 cm
79	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None	I-A-1, Folded Rim	Jar	24 cm
80	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 3	I-A-1	Jar	30 cm
81	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 1	I-A-1	Jar	22 cm
82	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 4	I-A-3	Jar	24 cm
83	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 2	I-A-1	Jar	20 cm
84	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3	I-A-1, Loop Handle with Rim Peak	Jar	18 cm
85	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 3	I-A-1	Jar	12 cm
86	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 3	Rectangular Punctuation	Jar	12 cm
87	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 3	I-A-3	Jar	16 cm
88	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3		Jar	26 cm
89	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 3	II-A-1	Jar	22 cm
90	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3	I-A-1	Jar	29 cm
91	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-1	Jar	28 cm

Appendix 7 continued.

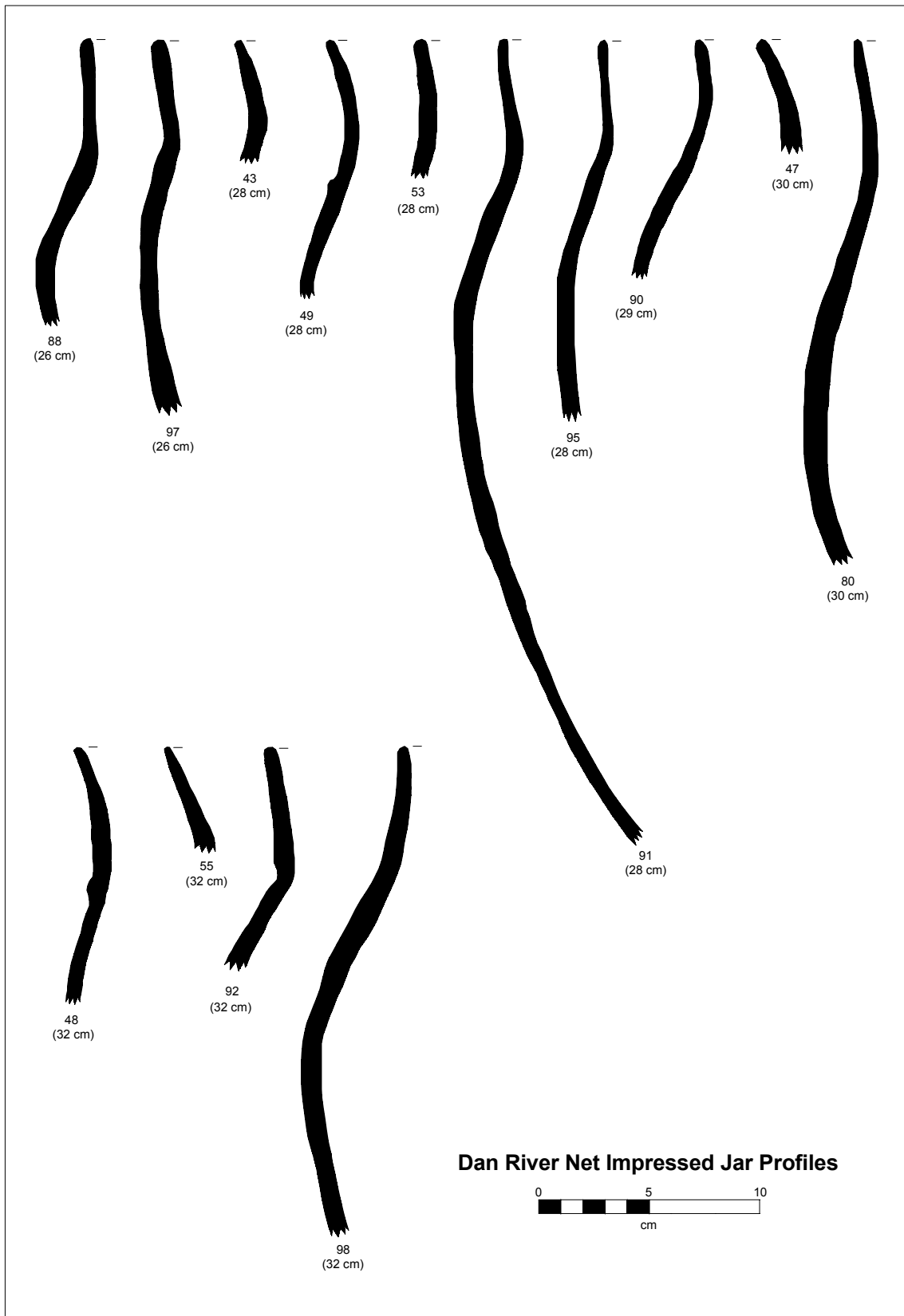
No.	Type	Temper	Interior	Lip	Decoration/Other	Form	Diameter
92	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 3	I-A-1	Jar	32 cm
93	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 3	Loop Handles (opposing) with Rim Peaks	Jar	19 cm
94	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	22 cm
95	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None		Jar	28 cm
96	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	None	I-A-1, Folded Rim	Jar	22 cm
97	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-1	Jar	26 cm
98	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None	I-A-1	Jar	32 cm



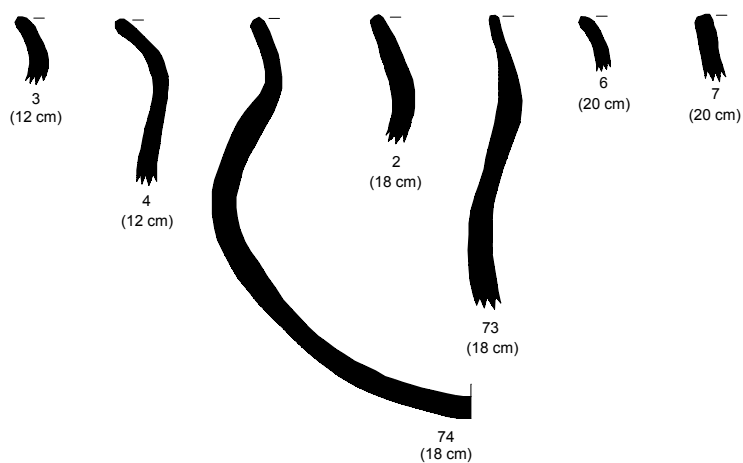
Appendix 8. Profiles of individually numbered vessels from the Belmont site.



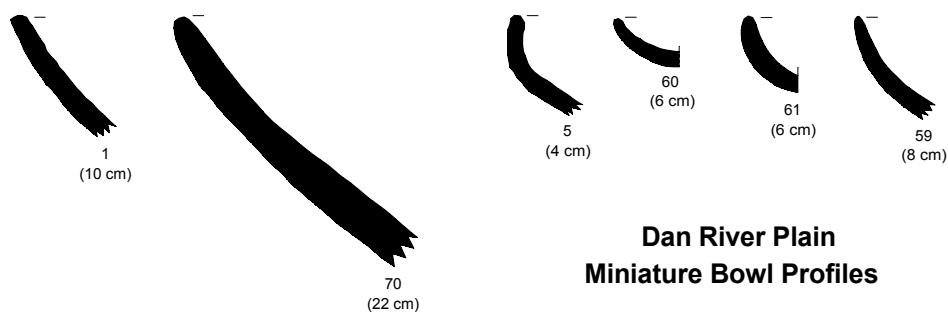
Appendix 8 continued.



Appendix 8 continued.

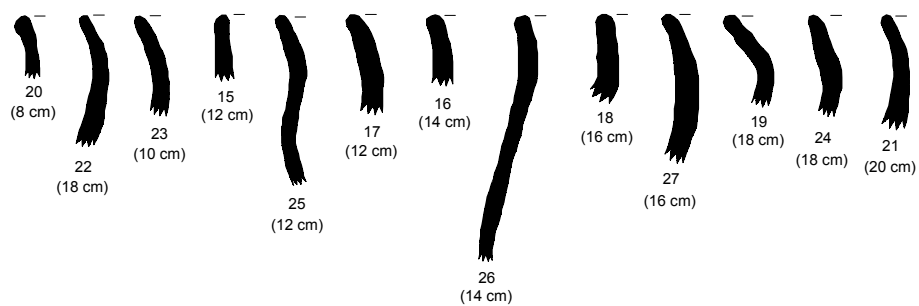


Dan River Plain Jar Profiles

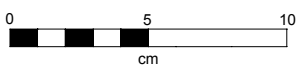


**Dan River Plain
Miniature Bowl Profiles**

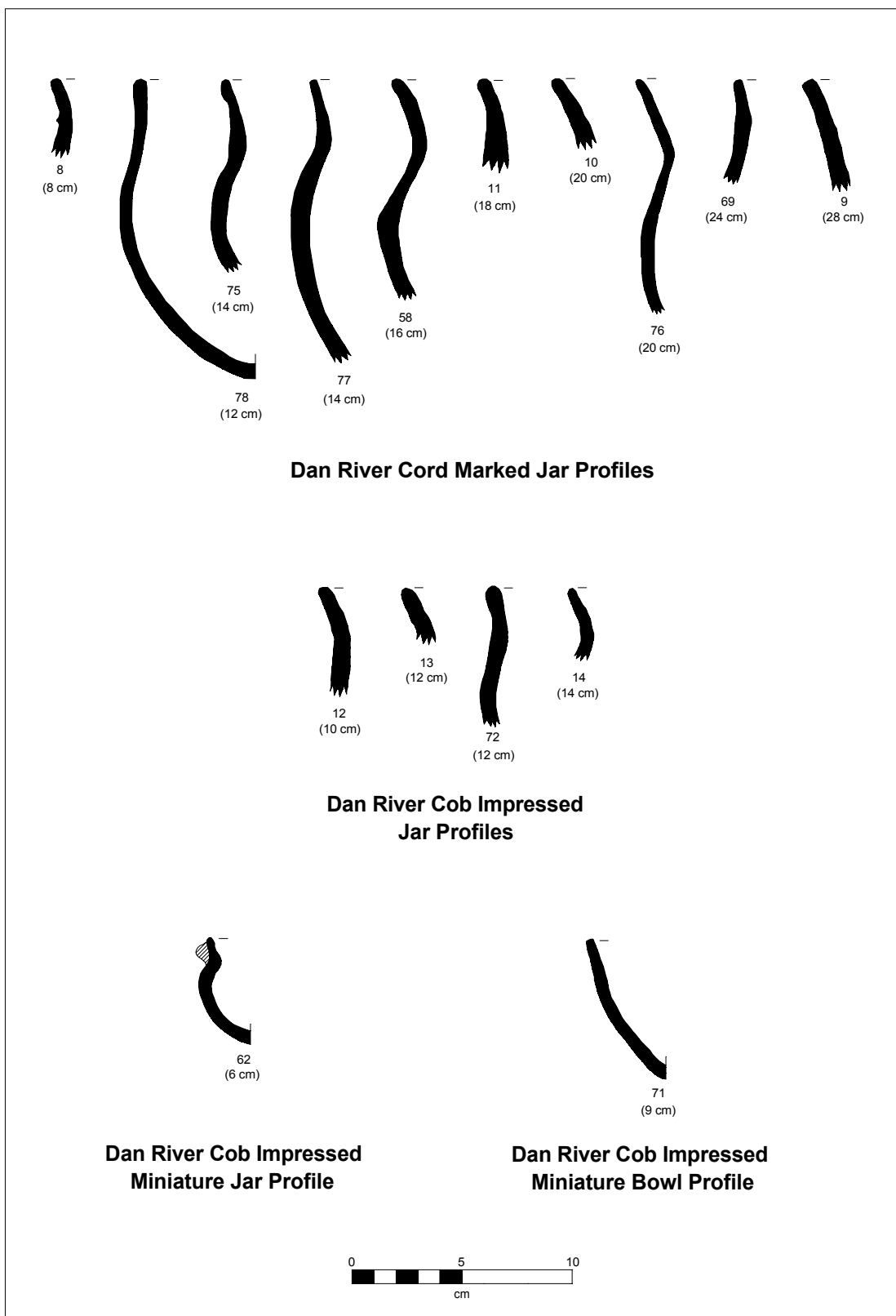
Dan River Plain Bowl Profiles



Dan River Roughly Smoothed Jar Profiles



Appendix 8 continued.



Appendix 8 continued.

Appendix 9. Description of small triangular projectile points from the Belmont site.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comment
General*	Chalcedony	Broken	-	-	-	3.6	Translucent to gray
General*	Chalcedony	Whole	1.7	25.8	17.6	5.4	Translucent to gray
General*	Chalcedony	Whole	1.1	23.9	12.8	5.2	Translucent
General*	Chert	Broken	-	-	-	4.7	Dark gray
General*	Chert	Broken	-	-	-	-	Dark gray
General*	Chert	Broken	-	-	16.0	3.4	
General*	Chert	Broken	-	25.6	-	3.6	Dark gray
General*	Chert	Broken	-	-	19.3	3.8	Dark gray
General*	Chert	Broken	-	-	-	2.9	Translucent edge
General*	Chert	Broken	-	18.1	-	4.7	Dark gray
General*	Chert	Broken	-	-	12.2	4.5	Dark gray
General*	Chert	Broken	-	-	-	-	Medium gray
General*	Chert	Broken	-	-	22.0	-	Dark gray
General*	Chert	Broken	-	-	-	3.8	
General*	Chert	Whole	1.4	31.6	18.2	3.6	
General*	Chert	Whole	1.6	29.8	18.0	3.8	Translucent edges
General*	Chert	Whole	0.8	22.3	15.1	3.1	Dark gray
General*	Chert	Whole	0.9	23.4	14.4	2.9	Medium gray
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.7	3.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.3	6.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	2.5	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.7	3.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.5	5.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.2	3.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	25.4	-	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.7	5.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.1	4.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	16.3	-	3.0	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	12.9	3.8	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	13.4	3.4	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.8	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	11.6	3.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	24.7	-	4.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.3	4.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.5	3.8	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.8	3.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.8	4.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.9	5.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.1	4.8	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	21.7	-	3.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	4.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.9	6.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.3	6.0	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	4.5	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.0	6.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	27.4	-	4.4	

Appendix 9 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comment
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	4.3	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	13.2	3.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.7	4.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	5.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.1	4.4	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.4	4.7	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.9	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.7	4.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.2	4.0	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.6	-	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.4	4.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	24.9	4.0	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.8	5.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	5.2	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	12.7	4.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.9	4.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	13.8	3.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	22.3	-	5.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	12.1	4.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.0	5.8	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.4	3.8	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	23.1	-	3.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.5	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.4	4.6	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.2	4.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.0	4.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.6	4.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	13.9	3.8	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.4	3.8	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.9	4.0	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	13.6	4.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	25.4	-	6.3	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	4.4	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	21.4	-	4.4	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.0	4.1	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.0	3.3	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.5	5.4	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.9	3.9	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.2	3.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	-	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	5.2	

Appendix 9 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comment
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.7	4.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.4	3.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.8	2.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	23.1	-	5.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.4	4.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.7	5.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	12.0	5.4	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	30.1	-	4.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	7.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.5	5.5	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	21.6	5.3	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.1	4.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	4.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	22.9	4.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.7	4.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	5.9	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	23.8	-	4.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	22.6	-	6.0	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.6	4.5	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.1	4.4	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	13.8	2.8	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.1	27.6	17.6	3.6	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	28.4	17.1	4.4	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.5	29.4	17.5	4.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	24.3	11.1	3.5	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.2	31.7	14.3	6.8	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.8	21.4	13.8	4.3	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	27.4	14.6	4.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.0	24.1	15.5	2.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	25.6	13.4	6.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.9	26.0	15.7	4.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.9	34.9	17.9	4.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.4	26.5	19.0	4.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.5	25.6	14.9	6.9	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.5	39.6	15.6	6.3	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.4	26.2	15.8	4.4	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	22.9	14.7	3.8	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.8	24.6	14.2	3.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.7	21.3	11.5	3.8	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	36.8	13.9	5.4	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.5	23.8	18.6	4.1	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.4	40.9	13.2	6.8	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.8	26.9	17.3	3.0	Very fine grain
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.5	28.0	17.4	4.4	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.0	23.1	19.4	4.0	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	24.6	18.0	5.2	Old flake

Appendix 9 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comment
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	21.8	14.6	3.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	3.0	33.0	20.5	6.4	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	24.3	14.2	5.5	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	35.3	16.8	3.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.4	27.7	15.0	3.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.4	28.1	13.4	5.1	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.5	26.5	16.2	6.5	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	29.8	19.0	4.5	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	20.1	19.0	5.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	24.6	14.2	4.5	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	25.5	19.4	4.5	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.8	21.4	16.2	3.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	24.0	17.2	5.2	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.1	27.5	15.0	4.8	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	29.3	17.0	3.5	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	20.5	15.2	4.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	24.2	15.3	5.0	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.4	26.0	17.1	4.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	3.0	30.5	17.1	7.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.8	25.0	12.1	2.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.0	19.6	13.9	3.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	25.3	14.1	3.3	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.8	20.0	13.9	3.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	23.1	12.1	3.3	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	23.3	12.1	4.5	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	23.5	15.4	6.5	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.8	30.8	12.6	5.0	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	26.6	20.0	4.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	4.1	49.5	22.5	5.5	Old flake, fine grain
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.6	31.1	19.8	6.7	Fine grain
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.2	33.3	19.2	5.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	27.3	16.5	5.3	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	19.6	18.0	5.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	23.8	17.4	5.3	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.8	32.3	15.2	6.0	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.8	29.8	18.3	4.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	26.3	16.4	4.0	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	23.3	12.4	3.5	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.7	18.7	14.8	3.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.5	27.5	18.5	4.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	27.8	16.1	6.3	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	14.6	14.5	4.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.6	16.0	13.6	3.4	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	28.4	17.1	5.7	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	25.2	13.1	5.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	3.3	32.0	14.3	8.6	

Appendix 9 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comment
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	19.8	14.5	4.1	Old flake
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	25.2	16.2	3.4	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.7	16.5	13.7	4.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	3.1	35.8	16.8	6.0	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.0	32.1	13.7	5.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.5	24.8	17.5	5.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.1	20.8	15.6	5.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.0	24.7	19.4	6.3	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	6.1	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	19.9	5.8	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	17.7	5.3	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	14.2	5.2	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.3	5.7	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	20.4	6.2	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	22.3	4.6	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	13.8	4.1	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	17.2	6.1	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.1	2.8	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	-	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	16.1	7.4	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	5.4	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	5.5	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	17.7	8.6	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	24.7	-	6.5	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	19.5	6.2	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.7	6.2	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	19.8	6.0	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	31.9	-	5.8	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	14.4	5.4	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	13.3	7.0	
General*	Quartz	Whole	0.6	16.6	11.4	3.4	
General*	Quartz	Whole	1.4	19.2	16.6	5.5	
General*	Quartz	Whole	1.1	17.8	16.9	5.1	
General*	Quartz	Whole	2.1	24.4	15.0	8.5	
General*	Quartz	Whole	1.2	23.3	12.6	5.6	
General*	Quartz	Whole	1.4	25.9	14.9	5.9	
General*	Quartz	Whole	2.3	29.6	17.4	5.5	
General*	Quartz	Whole	1.1	26.0	11.0	4.2	
General*	Quartz	Whole	0.9	19.5	14.5	3.6	
General*	Quartz	Whole	1.2	21.1	13.6	4.8	
General*	Quartz Crystal	Broken	-	-	16.5	6.2	
General*	Quartz Crystal	Broken	-	-	16.5	7.2	
General*	Quartzite	Broken	-	-	15.9	6.2	
General*	Quartzite	Broken	-	-	21.7	5.2	
General*	Quartzite	Whole	0.9	20.1	12.3	3.6	
General*	Quartzite	Whole	1.7	22.8	15.3	7.1	

Appendix 9 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comment
General*	Quartzite	Whole	3.1	33.7	14.1	6.5	
Sq. 16W41N	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.2	25.8	14.7	7.3	
Sq. 32N46W	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.5	5.4	

*General excavation.