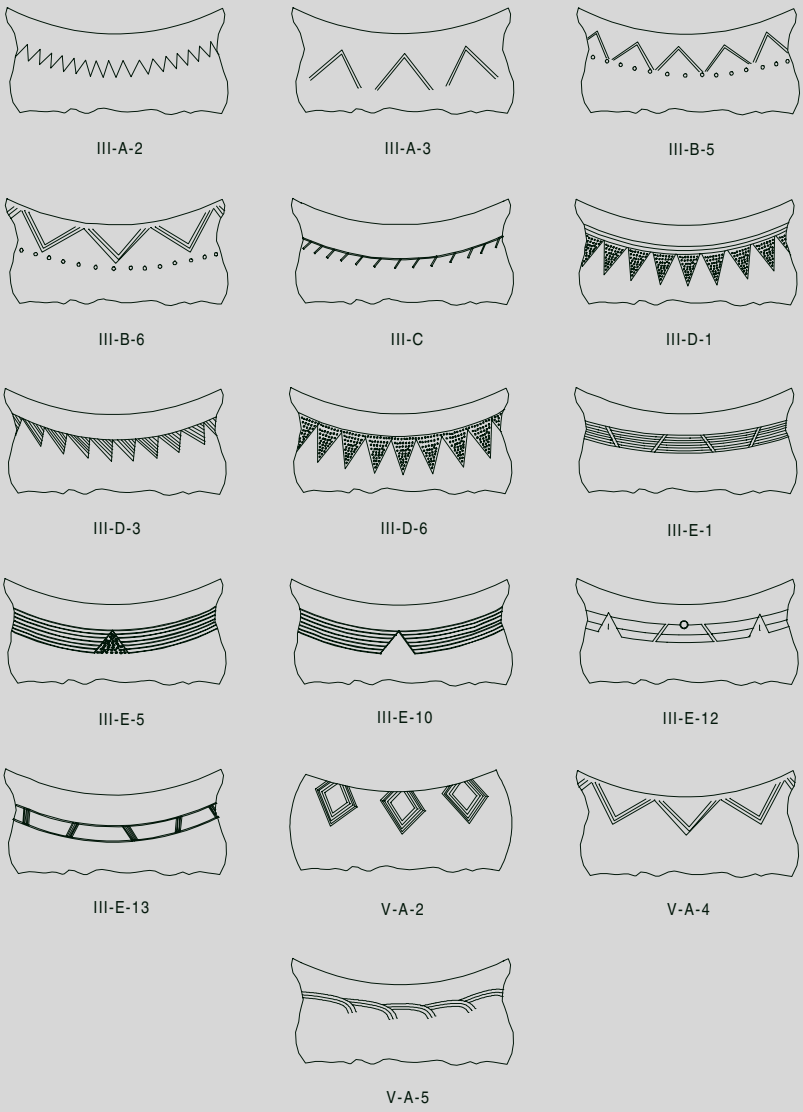
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE DALLAS HYLTON SITE, HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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



Research Report No. 18
Research Laboratories of Archaeology
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Dallas Hylton site was excavated in 1968 and 1973 by members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) under the general direction of the late Richard P. Gravely, Jr. of Martinsville, Virginia. Other excavators mentioned in the field notes include A. C. Lee, O. E. Pilson, Bob and Sally Burns, Mr. Mayhew, and Mr. and Mrs. Via. Richard Gravely recorded all of the field notes and he also curated the artifacts that were recovered.

In 1983, Gravely donated the field notes, maps, photographs, and artifacts from the site to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology. Richard Gravely is included posthumously as a co-author in recognition of his work at the site, his stewardship of the resulting archaeological data, and his contribution, largely through his field notes, to our understanding of the late prehistory of the Mayo River valley.

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 the completion of this and other reports on archaeological excavations undertaken by Richard Gravely and the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the ASV in Henry County, Virginia.

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

ABSTRACT

The Dallas Hylton site (44Hr20) is a late prehistoric village of the Dan River phase, located on South Mayo River just north of the North Carolina-Virginia state line in Henry County, Virginia. It was discovered by Richard Gravely in 1964 and excavated twice during the following decade by Gravely and members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The first investigation, in 1968, was brief and resulted in the excavation of five pit features. The second investigation, in 1973, was much more extensive and salvaged numerous pit features that had been exposed the previous summer by flood waters from Hurricane Agnes. In all, over 200 features were identified, and about 130 of these were mapped and excavated. These features form a large oval about 150 ft by 200 ft and represent a village that covered about 0.5 acres and probably was palisaded. Approximately 30,000 artifacts were collected by the excavators and most were kept separate by feature. While a few of these artifacts can be attributed to earlier cultural components at the site, the majority are associated with a village that was occupied during the fourteenth or early fifteenth centuries. This report describes the archaeology of the Dallas Hylton site and provides a basis for understanding the late prehistory of the Mayo River valley.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Dallas Hylton site (44Hr20) represents a late prehistoric Indian village of the Dan River phase. It is located on the right descending bank of South Mayo River in extreme southwest Henry County, about 0.75 mi north of the Virginia-North Carolina state line and about 3.3 mi above the confluence of South Mayo and North Mayo rivers (Figure 1). Two radiocarbon dates place the site's main occupation in the fourteenth or very early fifteenth centuries, which makes it roughly contemporary with the Gravely site (44Hr29), a small Dan River village located 3.5 mi north on North Mayo River (Davis et al. 1997e). Other related Dan River phase sites that have been excavated in the Mayo and adjacent Smith river valleys include Leatherwood Creek (44Hr1), Box Plant (44Hr2), Belmont (44Hr3), Philpott (44Hr4), Koehler (44Hr6), and Wells (44Hr9).

The Dallas Hylton site is situated on the second terrace of South Mayo River within a large bend. The northeast edge of the site is only about 30 ft from the river's edge. Based on the distribution of archaeological features that were excavated, the site has an oval configuration and measures about 200 ft (N-S) by 150 ft (E-W). These features form a ring which is interpreted as representing a band of house, and no features were found in the center of the site except for a very large, shallow pit thought to be a cooking facility. This distribution of features suggests a village configuration, common during late prehistory in Piedmont Virginia and North Carolina, consisting of a central plaza surrounded by a ring of houses. It is suspected that this village was surrounded by a stockade, although no direct evidence for such an enclosure was found.

The site area also was important to European-Americans in the mid-eighteenth century. The Great Wagon Road, which initially brought Moravian settlers from Pennsylvania to the Wachovia settlement near present-day Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and later was used by many other settlers moving south down the Valley of Virginia into Piedmont North Carolina, crossed South Mayo River immediately upstream from the Dallas Hylton site (Frye and Jefferson 1775; Powell 1989) (Figure 2). This road likely followed the same route as the Tutelo-Saura Trail, or Warrior's Path, which during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was used by the Iroquois in their raids upon the Sara, Catawba, and other Piedmont Siouan tribes (see Myer 1971:31). It is not known if Iroquois raiding affected the local population of the South Mayo valley during the Dan River phase; however, the presence of stockades at many Dan River sites after about A.D. 1300 has been interpreted as a likely indicator of increased warfare (Davis and Ward 1991:48).

The Dallas Hylton site was excavated by Richard Gravely and members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) in 1968 and again in 1973. Although the first excavation was brief and limited, the second excavation was far more extensive and salvaged as many as 200 pits and hearths that had been exposed in June 1972 when flood waters associated with Hurricane Agnes scoured and eroded the site. One hundred and thirty-three features were mapped and described by both excavations, and artifact collections exist for most of these.

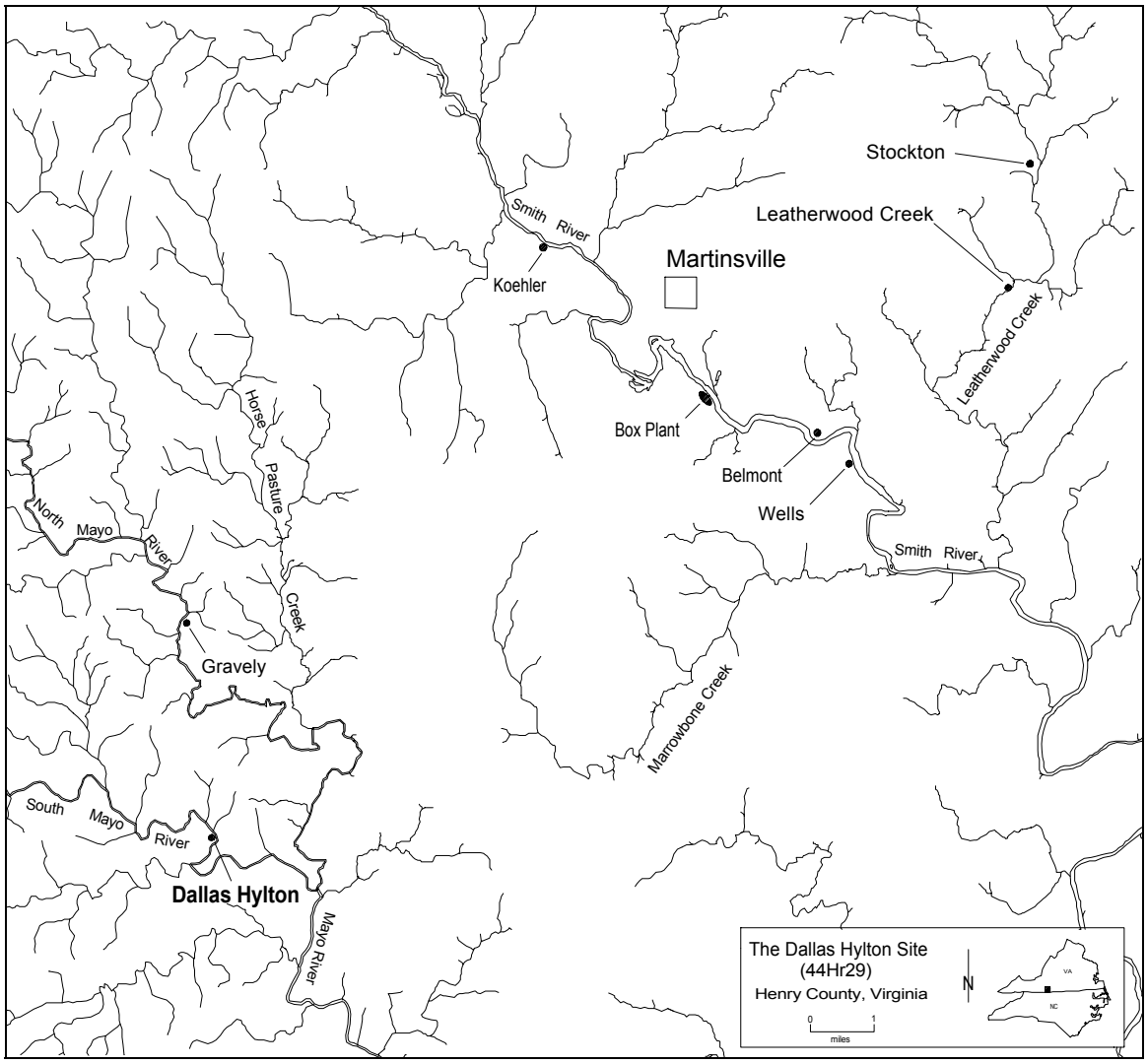

Figure 1. Map of the Smith and Mayo river valleys near Martinsville showing the location of the Dallas Hylton site and other excavated Dan River phase villages (adapted from Martinsville, VA-NC 15-minute quadrangle, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1944).

In 1983, all collections and records associated with these excavations were donated by Richard Gravely to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, where they are presently curated.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Physiography and Topography

Henry County is located in the western Piedmont of Virginia, in the rolling foothills that flank the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge. The Piedmont geomorphological

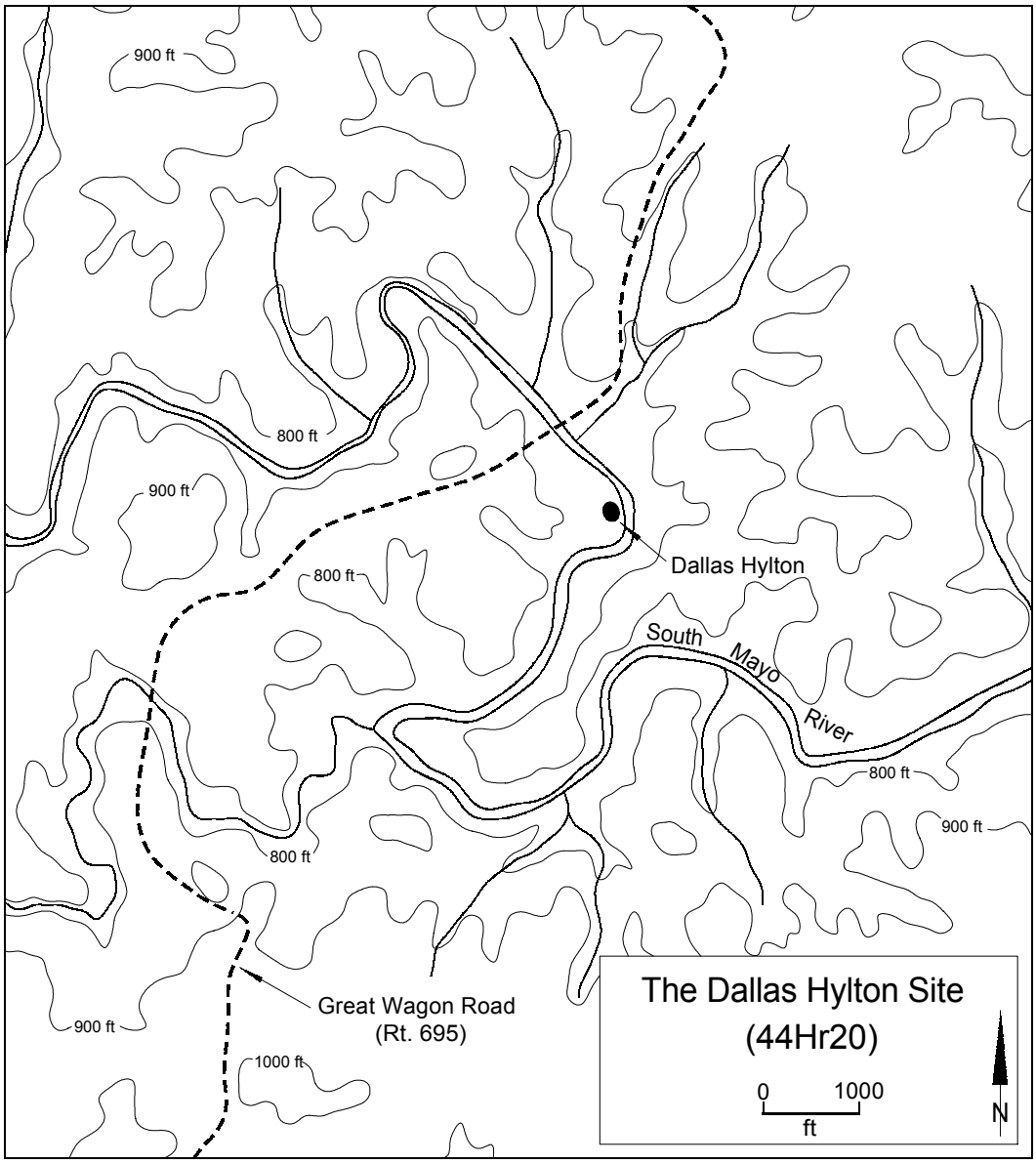

Figure 2. Map of the Dallas Hylton site showing its location and approximate limits.

province has been described as "broadly undulating or rolling topography whose relief isincreased locally by low knobs or ridges and valleys 50 to 300 feet deep" (Thornbury 1965:88). The easternmost ridges of the Blue Ridge mountains, whose eastern flanks are drained by the headwaters of Smith and Mayo rivers, lie only about 15 mi northwest of the Dallas Hylton site. The higher peaks along these ridges range from about 2,500 ft to 3,000 ft in elevation. South Mayo River flows generally from northwest to southeast through southern Patrick and southwestern Henry counties, joining South Mayo River just south of the Virginia-North Carolina state line to form Mayo River. Mayo River empties into the Dan River at Mayodan, North Carolina, about 13 mi below the

Figure 3. View of the Dallas Hylton site in 1973, looking toward the east. The site is located on the level terrace near the center of the photograph.

Dallas Hylton site. The Dan River is a major tributary of the Roanoke River system. The area of Henry County just east of the Mayo River valley is drained by Smith River which also flows south into the Dan River at Eden, North Carolina.

The Dallas Hylton site is situated on a small alluvial terrace that covers about seven acres (Figure 3). This is the first expanse of bottomland above South Mayo River's confluence with North Mayo River. Although there are several large alluvial terraces 2.0–4.5 mi above the site, the remainder of the valley is fairly narrow. Although the land gradually rises 100–140 ft to the surrounding uplands near the site, the valley walls above and below the site are relatively steep. In short, the topography of the valley provides only a few locations that would have been suitable for habitation, and the Dallas Hylton site is located at one of these.

Geological Resources

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

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

Floral and Faunal Resources

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

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

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

SITE HISTORY AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The Dallas Hylton site was first recorded by Richard Gravely in 1964. At that time, the site was owned by Mr. Dallas Hylton of Spencer, Virginia. Gravely initially described the site as being 150–200 ft in diameter and doughnut-shaped, based on the distribution of artifacts on the site's surface. This characterization proved later to be very accurate. When first discovered, the Dallas Hylton site was under cultivation and numerous artifacts and black, midden-like soil were visible. The site's potential significance was quickly realized.

> This is a rich-appearing site, on which tractor-plowing is bringing much refuse to the surface. There may be deep stratification, as the terrace edge shows 2' to 3' [inch?] bands of alternating black sandy soil and clay; this may have resulted from cultivation over the years (not tested). The location on the Warrior's Path may produce material showing influence from the Shawnee-Susquehannock-Iroquois to the north, Cherokee to the west, and Saura-Catawba-Creek to the south. Pottery appears predominantly Dan River (Saura) with Clarksville-Radford-New River influence [Gravely 1968].

Although permission was given to the Patrick-Henry Chapter in 1966 to excavate the site, these investigations did not begin until September, 1968 and were very brief. After excavating eight test squares that contained five features (designated TP-1 to TP-5), Mr. Hylton asked that the excavation be terminated because he felt uneasy about the artifacts being taken from the site. According to Gravely, "he was friendly and apologetic, and promised to keep me informed of anything unusual found in his field, and also said he would probably allow further excavation some time in the future" (field notes on file, Research Laboratories of Archaeology). No map exists of this initial excavation.

In June, 1972, Hurricane Agnes blew through the North Carolina and Virginia Piedmont, causing extensive flooding along the Dan, Smith, and Mayo rivers. Several archaeological sites, including Dallas Hylton, were scoured and heavily eroded as a result of this flooding. On January 16, 1973, Mr. Hylton called Richard Gravely and informed him of the storm's damage to the site. Because he intended to re-cover the site with several feet of new soil later that spring, the owner offered to let the Patrick-Henry Chapter salvage the exposed archaeological features before this work began. Gravely visited the site the same day and described it as follows:

> There was fairly heavy erosion on the west side of the field, which did not appear to have involved much of the occupied area, although some topsoil had been removed by the water there also. The entire site, and the water-deposited sandy layers downstream from the site, was littered with large and small sherds, flakes and chips of milky quartz, chert,

> flint, and soapstone, mussel and periwinkle shell, animal and bird bone, and charcoal. In half an hour [I] picked up several large bags of sherds from about 1/3 of the site. Numerous small circular areas of black ashy soil with shell, bone, charcoal, cracked and blackened river-cobbles, and sherds marked the locations of refuse pits, which appeared very numerous. Nineteen of these were identified and marked for excavation when possible. The occupied area, which was on the highest spot in the lower part of the field, opposite a large island in South Mayo River, did not appear to have suffered much damage. In view of the probable large number of features and the relatively short time left for excavation before the site was lost, the decision was made to dig the features and plot them using a plane table. At point "A" [RP-A] on the plot, near the center of the occupied area, a steel tire rim weighing 20 pounds was buried at 24" depth, and a stake was driven downward through the hub opening from which to measure distance to the centers of the features. When dug, each feature would have a stake placed in its center with the date, name of the excavator, and the feature number" [Richard Gravely, field notes on file, Research Laboratories of Archaeology].

Excavations began immediately and continued almost daily until April 1, 1973 when work was terminated. The field notes do not indicate if the landowner was successful in stabilizing the site the fill dirt, and the present site condition is not known.

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

Nearly 200 archaeological features were identified on the site's scoured surface in 1973, and at least 128 of these (designated TP-6 to TP-130 and TP-A to TP-C) were mapped and excavated following the procedure just described (Figure 4). The field map also indicates a 10 x 10-ft square near the southeastern edge of the site that was excavated by O. E. Pilson; however, the results of this excavation are not known. During the course of fieldwork, Richard Gravely wrote brief descriptions for most excavated features, recording fill characteristics, artifact contents, dimensions, profile shape, excavator, and date of excavation.

While excavation procedures are not described in the field notes, it is likely that they were consistent with those used by the Patrick-Henry Chapter at other sites. Features were dug with shovels and trowels, and fill dirt was not screened; instead, artifacts probably were collected by carefully combing through the fill with trowels. The quantity and size range of artifacts in the collection suggest that this procedure was fairly thorough. Some artifacts, such as shell and fire-cracked rock, either were not systematically collected or were subsequently discarded. Although several features contained stratified deposits, no attempt was made to excavate those features by natural zones or to separate the artifacts from them by zone. Because most of these pits probably were filled fairly rapidly, the mixing of artifacts from different strata is not considered a problem. However, it is also likely that artifacts from the surface above a feature were combined with artifacts from the underlying feature, and this is a potential source of sample contamination. The few photographs taken of the excavation suggest that the tops of most features were cleared of topsoil before being excavated.

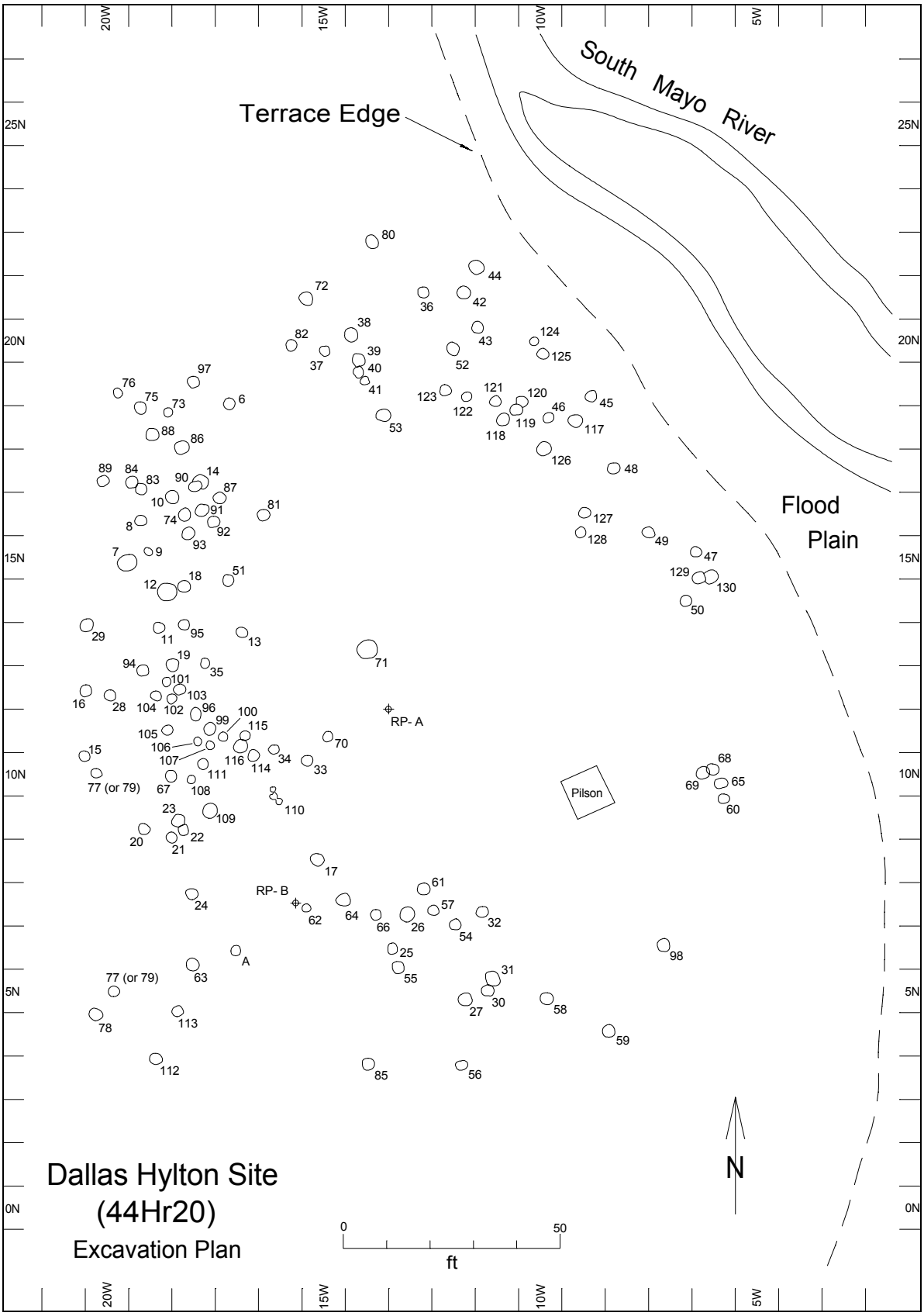

Figure 4. Map of the Dallas Hylton site showing excavated archaeological features. A description of each numbered feature can be found in Table 1.

EXCAVATION RESULTS

Site Stratigraphy

When the site was excavated in 1968, Richard Gravely described the stratigraphy as consisting of a black, very sandy loam plow zone underlain by yellow and red clay subsoil. The plowed soil was 0.8–1.0 ft thick and contained numerous artifacts. The interface between plow zone and subsoil was distinct, and no areas of midden were noted. All excavated features were visible at the top of subsoil. Although subsoil along the steep terrace edge appeared to contain deeply stratified layers of sand and clay, no cultural material was found in these layers. Instead, all artifacts found below the topsoil were contained within intrusive pits.

By 1973, much of the loamy topsoil had been removed by flood waters and replaced with loose sand; however, unlike adjacent areas of the field, the site does not appear to have been deeply scoured. While the top-of-subsoil surface was not laid bare, artifacts and midden-like soil eroding from the tops of pits were clearly visible within the surrounding sand.

Site Structure

Because the Dallas Hylton excavation focused on salvaging archaeological features, no house patterns, palisade alignments, or other postholes were identified. We therefore know nothing about the architectural details of the site. However, the spatial arrangement of the features that were excavated, when coupled with what we know about the structure of other sites that have been extensively excavated, provides much information about the village plan (see Coleman and Gravely 1992; Davis et al. 1997b, 1997c; Ward and Davis 1993). The pits at Dallas Hylton form a large, oval band that is 30–50 ft wide and surrounds an area about 70 x 100 ft within which only one archaeological feature was identified and excavated (Figure 4). This feature (TP-71) was interpreted as a large roasting, or barbeque, pit. This arrangement of features is indicative of a village comprised of a ring of houses surrounding a central public area. Most of the pits are probably storage or cooking facilities associated with individual households. Similar Dan River sites in the region also contain evidence of a surrounding palisade or defensive enclosure, and it is suspected that the Dallas Hylton village also was palisaded. The clear spatial structure also suggests that only a single village occupation is represented at the site.

Description of Features

One hundred and thirty-three archaeological features were excavated at the Dallas Hylton site (Table 1). All of these were mapped except for TP-1 to TP-5 (excavated in 1968) and TP-B. One hundred and twenty-five of these features can be placed in one of

Table 1. Summary of archaeological features excavated at the Dallas Hylton site.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-1	Unknown	2.5	3.2	2.6	Bell-Shaped Pit	Fill was stratified. A top layer of black ash was underlain by thin, sterile zone of yellow sand. A black, ashy soil filled the remainder of the pit and contained a projectile point, numerous potsherds, a few animal bones, charcoal, and flakes.
TP-2	Unknown	3.0	-	2.1	Basin	Filled with a single zone of black, ashy soil that contained five projectile points, numerous potsherds (including Vessel 1), a few animal bones, some shell, and flakes.
TP-3	Unknown	3.3	4.2	3.9	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained two fill zones. The upper zone (1.6 ft thick) was a black, ashy soil with many potsherds and a few animal bones. The lower zone (2.3 ft thick) was a light gray sand with little ash and only a few stones and one potsherd. These artifacts are not in the collection.
TP-4	Unknown	3.7	-	1.3	Basin	Filled with a gray-black, ashy soil that contained a few potsherds, animal bones, flakes, and charcoal.
TP-5	Unknown	13.0–15.0	-	0.9	Modern (?) Disturbance	This large, circular area of midden-like soil contained a biface, a clay pipe fragment, a piece of worked bone, numerous potsherds, numerous animal bones, periwinkle shells, flakes, and charcoal. In the center was 2.8-ft diameter "hearth" comprised of baked clay and wood ash. All evidence appears to be contained within the plow zone.
TP-6	19N17W	3.0	3.8	2.3	Bell-Shaped Pit	Filled with a 1.3-ft thick zone of black ashy soil underlain by a 1.0-ft thick zone of light gray sandy soil. They contained three projectile points, clay disk and worked bone fragments, numerous potsherds (including Vessels 2–4) and animal bones, shells, charcoal, fired clay, and flakes.
TP-7	15N20W	4.3	-	1.1	Basin	Filled with a gray-black soil that contained a few potsherds, animal bones, and charcoal.
TP-8	16N19W	4.6	-	1.8	Basin	Filled with a gray-black soil that contained a few potsherds and animal bones.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-9	15N19W	3.0	7.1	2.7	Bell-Shaped Pit	This was an artifact-rich, stratified pit with much ash near the top. It contained a projectile point, biface, two clay pipe fragments, a piece of worked bone, numerous potsherds and animal bones, charcoal, and flakes.
TP-10	16N18W	2.0	-	0.7	Basin	A single fill zone contained a projectile point, two clay pipe fragments, several worked bone artifacts, numerous potsherds (including Vessels 5 and 6) and animal bones, charcoal, and flakes.
TP-11	13N19W	3.7	4.2	1.9	Bell-Shaped Pit	Filled with two fill zones, including black, ashy soil in the upper 0.8 ft. Contained a projectile point, numerous potsherds (including Vessels 7 and 44) and animal bones, charcoal, shell, fired clay, and flakes.
TP-12	14N19W	4.5	-	1.1	Basin	A single fill zone contained three projectile points, two clay pipe fragments, several bone artifacts, and numerous potsherds and animal bones.
TP-13	13N17W	3.3	4.3	2.1	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained a few potsherds.
TP-14	17N18W	4.0	-	1.3	Basin	Contained a few potsherds and animal bones, charcoal, and flakes..
TP-15	10N20W	2.2	2.6	1.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	A single fill zone contained several potsherds, a few animal bones, and flakes.
TP-16	12N20W	3.3	4.3	2.1	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained a projectile point and very few potsherds (including Vessel 43).
TP-17	8N15W	3.0	4.5	1.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained a few potsherds and animal bones, and charcoal. Also contained a bone awl and fishhook blank (not in collection).
TP-18	14N18W	3.0	4.8	2.4	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained five fill zones (from top to bottom): black soil, white ash, yellow sand, sandy clay with a few mussel shells, and layer of periwinkle shells on bottom. Contained two projectile points, a biface, numerous potsherds and animal bones, charcoal, and flakes.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-19	13N18W	2.9	3.3	3.9	Bell-Shaped Pit	Fill consisted of an 0.8-ft layer of black ashy soil underlain by a gray-yellow sand that contained a projectile point, a few potsherds, and three flakes.
TP-20	9N19W	2.8	-	1.4	Basin	A single fill zone contained two projectile points, a cache of 34 worked flakes, a few potsherds (including Vessel 8), some deer bones, cobbles, ash, and flakes.
TP-21	9N19W	2.5	-	1.3	Basin	A single fill zone contained seven projectile points, portions of three clay pots, numerous potsherds (including Vessels 9, 10, 46, and 47), a few animal bones, charcoal, and flakes.
TP-22	9N18W	2.5	-	1.3	Basin	A single fill zone of black ashy soil contained a few stones and potsherds. These artifacts are not in the collection.
TP-23	9N18W	3.3	-	1.9	Pit	This pit contained a few potsherds, a few bones, and a small mass of mussel shells (not collected).
TP-24	7N18W	3.0	-	1.3	Pit	Fill contained a thin layer of black ashy soil at the top and a few potsherds (including Vessel 11).
TP-25	6N13W	3.3	-	1.8	Pit	Contents and fill characteristics are unknown.
TP-26	7N13W	3.5	5.0	2.7	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained two projectile points, numerous potsherds (including Vessel 12), a few deer bones, and flakes.
TP-27	5N12W	3.3	-	0.8	Basin	Contained much ash, a projectile point, two bone tools, numerous potsherds (including Vessels 13 and 45), mussel and periwinkle shell, and lots of animal bone.
TP-28	12N20W	3.0	3.6	2.7	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained a few potsherds.
TP-29	13N20W	3.0	4.8	2.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained a projectile point, a pipe fragment, numerous potsherds, and a few animal bones.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-30	5N11W	2.8	3.8	2.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained two projectile points, several clay and bone artifacts, a large quantity of pottery, numerous animal bones, and several flakes.
TP-31	5N11W	3.7	-	2.4	Pit	Field notes indicate that this pit contained four bone awls, flakes, animal bone, and many potsherds; however, these artifacts are not in the collection.
TP-32	7N11W	2.8	-	2.2	Pit	Contained a pottery disk, numerous potsherds (including Vessel 14), and a few animal bones and flakes.
TP-33	10N15W	3.0	4.5	2.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	Fill consisted of a black ashy layer with potsherds and a few animal bones, underlain by brown sand with some ash and a few potsherds.
TP-34	11N16W	2.3	-	1.1	Basin	This feature was filled with an ashy sand. No artifacts were recovered.
TP-35	13N18W	2.2	2.7	1.7	Bell-Shaped Pit	This feature was filled with a sandy soil that contained some ash, a few sherds, a soapstone sherd, and a flake.
TP-36	21N13W	2.8	3.5	2.1	Bell-Shaped Pit	At the top was a layer of charcoal, wood ash, and animal bone. The remaining fill contained two projectile points, three bone beads, a few flakes, numerous potsherds, and many animal bones (including deer, bird, fish, and turtle).
TP-37	20N15W	2.7	3.8	1.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	A single fill zone contained a biface, a pottery disk, a small number of potsherds (including Vessel 15), and some animal bone.
TP-38	20N14W	3.6	-	2.0	Pit	A single fill zone contained a projectile point, a perforator, a small number of potsherds (including Vessel 16), flakes, charred hickory nuts, and a mussel shell deposit.
TP-39	20N14W	3.1	-	1.4	Basin	A single fill zone contained numerous potsherds and a few flakes.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-40	19N14W	2.5	3.0	2.9	Bell-Shaped Pit	A single fill zone contained only a few potsherds that are not in the collection.
TP-41	19N14W	2.4	-	1.3	Basin	A single fill zone contained only a few potsherds that are not in the collection.
TP-42	21N12W	3.0	3.8	1.7	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained two fill zones with much ash and charcoal, a biface, a clay pipe fragment, bone beads, a drilled-tooth pendant, flakes, some shell, a very large quantity of potsherds (including Vessels 17–20), and many animal bones.
TP-43	20N11W	2.7	-	1.3	Basin	A single fill zone contained some ash, a few potsherds (including Vessel 48), and a piece of turtle carapace.
TP-44	22N11W	3.0	4.7	1.7	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained an upper zone of very black, ashy soil (with shell and most artifacts) and a lower zone of brown sand with a little ash. Artifacts include two clay pipe fragments, several potsherds (including Vessel 21), and animal bone.
TP-45	19N9W	3.8	-	1.5	Basin	Contained three bone awls, potsherds, many animal bones, and charcoal.
TP-46	18N10W	3.5	-	1.8	Pit	Contained only a few potsherds.
TP-47	15N6W	2.6	4.9	2.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained an upper, 1.1-ft thick deposit of ash, charcoal, and shell. Artifacts include 11 projectile points, several worked stone, clay, and bone artifacts, flakes, many potsherds (including Vessels 22–26), much animal bone, charcoal, and fired clay.
TP-48	17N8W	2.7	-	1.3	Basin	Contained a clay pipe fragment, a few potsherds, a flake, and very few animal bones.
TP-49	16N8W	2.9	-	1.6	Pit	Contained a perforator, a bone awl, several potsherds, and animal bone.
TP-50	14N7W	2.3	4.1	1.9	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained lenses of mussel and periwinkle shell, charcoal, ash, many potsherds, and some animal bone.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-51	14N17W	2.7	4.2	2.2	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained charcoal, ash, and a few potsherds and animal bones.
TP-52	20N12W	3.1	-	1.7	Basin	This basin was interpreted in the field as a barbeque pit. It contained deposits of ash, fire-cracked rocks, burned animal bone, and shell. Artifacts include a bone awl, a pottery disk, and several potsherds.
TP-53	18N14W	2.0	3.1	1.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained a projectile point, several other stone artifacts, several potsherds (including Vessels 27 and 28), and a few animal bones, mussel shells, and periwinkle shells.
TP-54	7N12W	2.8	-	1.7	Pit	Contained a grinding stone, a bone awl, several potsherds and animal bones, much charcoal (including beans and corn), and mussel and periwinkle shells.
TP-55	6N13W	3.0	3.9	1.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained a projectile point, worked bone, many potsherds and animal bones, charcoal, and mussel and periwinkle shells.
TP-56	3N12W	2.7	3.7	2.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained a few potsherds.
TP-57	7N12W	2.8	4.0	3.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained several stone and worked bone artifacts, many potsherds (including Vessels 29 and 49), animal bone, mussel shell, and charcoal.
TP-58	5N10W	2.8	4.0	3.1	Burial 1	This burial pit contained the skeletal remains of an infant who was 4 ± 1 years old at death. There were no associated funerary objects, and no field description exists. Artifacts from the pit fill include many potsherds and animal bones, several stone, clay and worked bone artifacts, charcoal, shell, and fired clay.
TP-59	4N8W	3.0	3.9	4.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained a few potsherds, including reconstructed body sections of two pots.
TP-60	9N6W	2.7	4.3	3.5	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained a projectile point, numerous potsherds, flakes, very few animal bones, and charcoal.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-61	7N13W	3.0	4.5	2.4	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained a perforator, flakes, many potsherds, mussel and periwinkle shells, animal bones, charcoal, and fire-cracked rocks.
TP-62	7N15W	2.2	2.8	2.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained a biface, several potsherds, some animal bones, shell, and flecks of charcoal.
TP-63	6N18W	3.3	-	1.8	Pit	A single fill zone contained a piece of worked bone and a few potsherds and animal bones.
TP-64	7N15W	2.7	4.4	2.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained a biface, a clay pipe, and very few potsherds and animal bones (not collected).
TP-65	10N6W	?	?	?	Pit	Four fill zones contained three projectile points, several clay artifacts, numerous potsherds, and a few animal bones.
TP-66	7N14W	2.7	4.4	2.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained only a few potsherds and animal bones.
TP-67	10N19W	2.7	3.7	1.2	Bell-Shaped Pit	Filled with black soil that contained lenses of white ash and mussel shell. Artifacts include a projectile point, a chipped hoe, two clay pipe fragments, flakes, and numerous potsherds and animal bones.
TP-68	10N6W	3.1	-	2.5	Pit	Contained a clay pipe fragment, three worked bone artifacts, flakes, several potsherds and animal bones, charcoal, and mussel and periwinkle shells.
TP-69	10N6W	3.0	-	?	Unknown	Contained a pottery disk, flakes, several potsherds and animal bones, and much shell.
TP-70	11N15W	2.5	3.5	2.5	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones were reported; however, no artifacts were collected.
TP-71	13N14W	4.5	-	1.8	Basin	This basin was interpreted in the field as a barbeque pit. It contained deposits of ash and fire-cracked rocks, as well as bits of mussel shell and potsherds.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-72	21N15W	3.2	-	1.5	Basin	The upper half was a very black, ashy soil; the lower half was a grayish sand. Several flakes and numerous potsherds were found.
TP-73	18N19W	2.0	3.5	1.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Fill was stratified. A top layer of black ash with many potsherds was underlain by a layer of white ash. A gray sand filled the remainder of the pit and contained several sherds, animal bones, mussel shells, and charred hickory nuts. Several clay pipe fragments and bone artifacts also were found.
TP-74	16N18W	3.1	-	1.2	Basin	Contained a few potsherds and animal bones and many periwinkle shells (not collected).
TP-75	18N19W	2.8	-	1.9	Pit	Fill consisted of gray sand at the top and bottom of the pit and black ash in the middle. Only a few potsherds were found.
TP-76	19N20W	2.2	3.3	1.6	Bell-Shaped Pit	Fill was stratified and contained much black and white ash, charcoal (with some large chunks), shell, many potsherds (including Vessel 30), animal bones, and several stone, clay, and bone artifacts.
TP-77	5N20W	2.3	3.2	2.5	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained fill zones of black ash and periwinkle and mussel shell overlying a zone of gray sand. Several potsherds and animal bones were recovered.
TP-78	4N20W	3.3	-	3.0	Pit	Contained two fill zones with black, ashy soil in the upper 1.7 ft of fill. A projectile point, a clay pipe, and numerous potsherds (including Vessel 50) were recovered.
TP-79	Unknown	?	?	?	Wash Out	Fill appeared to be re-deposited and contained five projectile points, a biface, and a perforator.
TP-80	22N14W	3.0	3.8	3.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	The gray, sandy fill in this pit was sterile, except for two potsherds a single cobble, and charcoal flecks.
TP-81	16N16W	2.8	-	1.5	Pit	A single fill zone contained a few potsherds and some animal bones, mussel shells, and periwinkle shells.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-82	20N16W	2.5	-	1.2	Basin	A single fill zone contained two potsherds, a piece of bone, and three periwinkle shells. None are in the collection.
TP-83	17N19W	2.5	3.6	1.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained a celt, several potsherds (including Vessel 31), some animal bones, mussel and periwinkle shells, charcoal, and fire-cracked rock..
TP-84	17N19W	3.0	4.2	1.3	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained two soapstone disk fragments, a bone bead, several potsherds (including Vessel 32), a few animal bones, and some shell.
TP-85	3N14W	3.1	-	2.7	Pit	Contained a few potsherds, very few bone fragments, and charcoal flecks.
TP-86	18N18W	3.2	-	1.0	Basin	A single fill zone contained a few potsherds, a piece of animal bone, three flakes, and charcoal.
TP-87	16N17W	2.8	-	1.3	Basin	A single fill zone contained very few potsherds, a piece of animal bone, mussel and periwinkle shells, and charcoal.
TP-88	18N19W	3.0	4.8	2.4	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained four fill zones (from top to bottom): black soil, reddish soil, white ash, and gray sand. Artifacts include a clay pipe fragment, a few potsherds and animal bones, and charcoal.
TP-89	17N20W	3.0	4.8	3.3	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained three fill zones (from top to bottom): black soil, gray-yellow soil, and black soil. Artifacts include a projectile point, clay pipe fragment, several potsherds (including Vessel 33), a few animal bones, and charcoal.
TP-90	17N18W	2.8	-	1.0	Basin	A single fill zone of gray-yellow sand contained a few potsherds and flecks of charcoal.
TP-91	16N18W	3.3	-	1.0	Basin	A single fill zone contained several stone and clay artifacts, several large potsherds (including Vessels 34–36 and 51), a few animal bones, flakes, and charcoal.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-92	16N18W	3.0	4.0	2.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained two bifaces, numerous potsherds (including Vessel 37), flakes, charcoal, and several mica chunks.
TP-93	16N18W	3.0	4.2	2.6	Bell-Shaped Pit	Fill consisted of a thin layer of black soil resting on gray-yellow sand, and contained numerous potsherds, a few animal bones, charcoal, and two pieces of worked bone.
TP-94	12N19W	3.0	3.3	3.7	Bell-Shaped Pit	Fill consisted of a thin layer of black soil underlain by gray-yellow sand, and contained a few potsherds, fire-cracked rock, and a little charcoal.
TP-95	13N18W	2.5	-	1.3	Basin	A single fill zone contained a few potsherds, two animal bones, and some shell.
TP-96	11N18W	2.2	2.8	2.3	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained a clay disk, a few potsherds, and charcoal.
TP-97	19N18W	2.7	-	2.0	Pit	Two fill zones contained a projectile point and numerous potsherds.
TP-98	6N7W	3.0	4.0	3.2	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained four projectile points, several potsherds (including Vessel 38) and animal bones, a few shells, flakes, and charcoal.
TP-99	11N18W	2.8	-	1.8	Pit	Two fill zones contained three projectile points, several potsherds, and flakes.
TP-100	11N17W	2.5	3.5	4.5	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained six fill zones (from top to bottom): black soil, gray soil, sterile sand, gray soil, sterile sand, and black soil with mussel shell. Artifacts include a few potsherds and a soapstone sherd.
TP-101	12N19W	2.2	-	1.2	Basin	This probable hearth contained lumps of bright red, fired clay but no other artifacts.
TP-102	12N19W	?	?	?	Pit	Two fill zones contained a few potsherds, a flake, charcoal, and a few stones.
TP-103	12N18W	2.5	3.6	3.1	Bell-Shaped Pit	A single zone of gray sand contained very few potsherds.
TP-104	12N19W	2.4	-	1.8	Pit	A single fill zone contained two projectile points, a few potsherds, and charcoal.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-105	11N19W	2.3	-	1.5	Pit	A single fill zone contained much black ash, a clay pipe fragment, few potsherds, several animal bones, some mussel and periwinkle shells, and charcoal.
TP-106	11N18W	2.2	3.5	2.3	Bell-Shaped Pit	A single fill zone contained two projectile points, several clay and bone artifacts, numerous potsherds and animal bones, a few mussel and periwinkle shells, and charcoal.
TP-107	11N18W	2.5	3.6	2.3	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained two projectile points, numerous potsherds (including Vessel 39), several animal bones, some shell, charcoal, and flakes.
TP-108	10N18W	2.0	2.5	2.2	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained a clay disk fragment, eight potsherds, , two animal bones, some shell, and charcoal.
TP-109	9N18W	3.0	-	2.2	Pit	Two fill zones contained a projectile point and a few potsherds.
TP-110	9N16W	?	?	?	Tree Mold	Contained a used flake and 13 potsherds.
TP-111	10N18W	2.7	3.3	5.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	Three fill zones contained a projectile point, numerous large potsherds (including Vessels 41 and 52), many animal bones, and charcoal. Most sherds were found together near the pit bottom.
TP-112	3N19W	2.5	-	1.6	Pit	A single fill zone contained three sherds and a large mass of charred bark.
TP-113	5N18W	2.8	3.1	3.1	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained numerous potsherds, flakes, and fired clay.
TP-114	10N17W	2.7	3.7	3.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	Three fill zones contained numerous potsherds, a few animal bones, and charcoal. Some sherds appear to be from vessels found in TP-111.
TP-115	11N17W	2.3	2.8	2.2	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained a clay pipe fragment, a clay disk, numerous potsherds, and very few animal bones.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-116	11N17W	3.3	4.8	3.1	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained eight potsherds, three animal bones, a few stones, and flecks of charcoal.
TP-117	18N9W	3.2	-	2.3	Pit	A single fill zone contained a few potsherds and animal bones (not in collection).
TP-118	18N11W	2.7	4.7	3.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	A single fill zone contained several clay artifacts, numerous potsherds (including Vessel 40), many animal bones, mussel and periwinkle shells, charcoal, and fire-cracked rock.
TP-119	18N11W	2.8	-	1.9	Pit	A single zone of gray sand contained a few potsherds and a deer bone.
TP-120	19N10W	2.7	-	1.6	Basin	A single zone of gray sand contained several pieces of charcoal.
TP-121	19N11W	2.8	3.2	2.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained four fill zones (from top to bottom): black soil, gray soil, reddish soil, and gray-black soil. Artifacts include four clay pipe fragments, several potsherds (not in collection), a few animal bones, shell, and charcoal.
TP-122	19N12W	2.7	3.6	2.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained an upper deposit of black, ashy soil with fired-clay lumps, underlain by a gray sand. Artifacts include a few potsherds, animal bones, and mussel shell.
TP-123	19N12W	2.8	3.5	3.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	A single zone of very black, ashy soil contained several potsherds, animal bones, and mussel and periwinkle shells.
TP-124	20N10W	2.2	3.0	2.2	Bell-Shaped Pit	A single fill zone contained a few potsherds and small bone fragments.
TP-125	20N10W	2.8	3.3	2.5	Bell-Shaped Pit	A single fill zone contained a clay pipe fragment and three potsherds.
TP-126	17N10W	?	?	?	Unknown	Contained four projectile points, several other stone, clay, and bone artifacts, numerous potsherds (including Vessels 53–55) and animal bones, mussel and periwinkle shells, charcoal, flakes, and fired clay.

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Location	Diameter Top (ft)	Diameter Bottom (ft)	Depth (ft)	Type	Comment
TP-127	16N9W	3.0	4.0	3.0	Bell-Shaped Pit	Two fill zones contained a projectile point, a soapstone disk fragment, numerous potsherds (including Vessel 42), several animal bones, and charcoal.
TP-128	16N9W	2.5	4.2	2.5	Bell-Shaped Pit	A single fill zone contained several potsherds, a few animal bones and shells, and charcoal.
TP-129	15N6W	3.2	-	1.5	Pit	A single fill zone contained some potsherds and a few animal bones and shells.
TP-130	15N6W	?	?	?	Unknown	Contents and fill characteristics are unknown.
TP-A	6N17W	1.8	-	2.6	Pit	This was a previously dug feature that contained a small quantity of potsherds, animal bones, and shell.
TP-B	Unknown	?	?	1.5	Unknown	Contained a small number of potsherds and animal bones.
TP-C	Unknown	2.5	2.9	2.8	Bell-Shaped Pit	Contained a projectile point, a clay pipe fragment, and a potsherd.

three categories: pits, bell-shaped pits, and basins. Features representing each of these categories are evenly distributed throughout the site.

Twenty-seven features were classified as pits. These features were mostly circular in outline, had straight or slightly inward-sloping walls, and had flat or slightly rounded bottoms. They ranged from 1.8 ft to 3.7 ft in diameter (mean=3.0 ft, s.d.=0.42 ft, n=25) and 1.3 ft to 3.0 ft in depth (mean=2.0 ft, s.d.=0.41 ft, n=25). Most of these contained a homogeneous, midden-like fill and various quantities of artifacts and subsistence remains. They are interpreted as probable storage facilities that were quickly filled with refuse upon abandonment.

Sixty-nine features were classified as bell-shaped pits. These too are interpreted as storage facilities and are differentiated from simple pits by their bell-shaped profiles. On average, the bottom diameter of these pits was about 1.0 ft larger than their top diameters. Most were circular in outline, had flat bottoms, and were deeper than other pits. Top diameters ranged from 2.0 ft to 3.7 ft (mean=2.7 ft, s.d.=0.36 ft, n=69), bottom diameters ranged from 2.5 ft to 7.1 ft (mean=3.8 ft, s.d.=0.74 ft, n=69), and depths ranged from 1.2 ft to 5.0 ft (mean=2.6 ft, s.d.=0.75 ft, n=69). The fill structure of these features tended to be more complex, and they usually contained a richer assortment of artifacts and food remains (e.g., shell, bone, and charred plants). The refilling of these pits was

more episodic, as indicated by the presence of distinct, multiple strata. In many instances, loads of refuse were capped with sterile soil layers, and the strata with the most artifacts often were near the bottom or top of the pit. Although bell-shaped storage pits have been found occasionally at most Dan River phase and other late prehistoric sites in Piedmont Virginia and North Carolina, they represent over half of all features excavated at the Dallas Hylton site.

Twenty-nine features were classified as basins. These were distinguished from pits and bell-shaped pits by their dish-shaped profiles. Basins were oval to circular in outline, and they varied considerably in size. Most were extremely shallow. Maximum diameters ranged from 2.0 ft to 4.6 ft (mean=3.1 ft, s.d.=0.71 ft, n=29) and depths ranged from 0.7 ft to 2.1 ft (mean=1.3 ft, s.d.=0.29 ft, n=29). At least some of the larger basins (such as TP-71 near the center of the vilage) contain ash, fire-cracked rock, and food refuse, and likely represent cooking facilities or barbeque pits. Smaller basins may represents hearths, soil-recovery facilities, or simply natural depressions that were filled intentionally with refuse.

Of the remaining eight features, one (TP-58) is a burial, one (TP-5) is a probable modern disturbance, one (TP-110) is a tree disturbance, one (TP-79) is a refuse-filled washout, and four lack sufficient information for classification. The burial (designated Burial 1) found in TP-58 was the skeletal remains of a small child who was 4 ± 1 years old at death. This individual apparently was placed in the bottom of a refuse-filled pit and was not accompanied by any funerary objects. What is most surprising, and not readily explained, is that this was the only burial found at the site. It is reasonable to expect that a site with so many features and representing a substantial village population would have produced several burials. It may be that this burial was found because it was placed in a pit filled with refuse, and that other burial pits were not detected because they contained mostly sterile fill and were not detected during salvage excavations.

One of the more interesting and problematic features found at the Dallas Hylton site was TP-5, found in 1968 and interpreted by the excavators as a depressed house floor. According to the field notes, this feature was a 13–15 ft area of dark, midden-like soil about 0.9 ft thick that contained a 2.8-ft diameter hearth in the center comprised of baked clay and wood ash. Although photographs of the excavation show an area of ash and fire-reddened soil surrounded by dark soil, they also indicate that the dark soil lies completely within the plow zone and that the fired clay and ash occur at the top-of-subsoil surface. Given this, a more reasonable interpretation is that TP-5 represents a modern feature that was probably created by burning a pile of brush.

POTTERY

The artifact collection from the Dallas Hylton site contains 22,390 potsherds and sections of pottery vessels (Table 2). About 17,000 of these specimens came from 118 excavated features and were separated by provenience; the remainder either were collected from the site's surface or were recovered from unknown features. Of these,

Table 2. Distribution of pottery at the Dallas Hylton site.

Context	Dan River Net Impressed	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Dan River Plain	Dan River Cord Marked	Dan River Corncob Impressed	Dan River Brushed	Uwharrie Net Impressed	Uwharrie Fabric Impressed
TP-1	125	15	3	1	1	-	-	-
TP-2	123	18	4	-	2	1	5	-
TP-4	32	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-5	62	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
TP-6	112	2	12	1	2	1	-	-
TP-7	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
TP-8	8	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
TP-9	110	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-10	298	55	14	3	2	4	-	-
TP-11	60	4	23	-	-	-	-	1
TP-12	43	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
TP-13	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-14	16	3	4	1	3	-	-	-
TP-15	42	5	2	3	-	-	-	-
TP-16	4	1	12	-	-	-	-	-
TP-17	16	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-18	68	8	7	1	-	-	-	-
TP-19	24	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-20	30	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
TP-21	154	3	2	-	-	1	2	1
TP-21/23	15	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
TP-24	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-26	114	15	11	-	-	2	-	-
TP-27	78	5	7	-	9	1	-	-
TP-28	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-29	60	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-30	138	9	5	1	-	-	1	-
TP-30/42	127	6	5	-	1	-	-	-
TP-32	75	2	4	2	-	-	-	-
TP-33	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-35	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-36	94	8	4	-	-	-	1	-
TP-37	73	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
TP-38	40	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
TP-39	25	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
TP-42	250	6	-	-	3	-	5	-
TP-43	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-43/44	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-44	64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-45	21	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
TP-46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-47	263	11	28	-	7	-	3	-
TP-48	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-49	28	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
TP-50	60	9	1	1	1	-	-	-
TP-51	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TP-52	38	1	2	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2 continued.

Context	Dan River Net Impressed	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Dan River Plain	Dan River Cord Marked	Dan River Corncob Impressed	Dan River Brushed	Uwharrie Net Impressed	Uwharrie Fabric Impressed
TP-53	44	3	1	5	-	1	-	-
TP-54	43	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
TP-55	94	3	5	-	1	-	-	-
TP-56	11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-57	199	6	8	-	4	-	-	-
TP-58	182	10	8	6	-	-	2	-
TP-59	19	1	2	-	-	-	10	-
TP-60	108	8	3	1	2	-	-	-
TP-61	84	9	5	-	3	-	-	-
TP-62	35	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
TP-63	18	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
TP-65	64	7	3	-	4	-	-	-
TP-66	12	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
TP-67	84	19	4	4	-	1	-	-
TP-68	51	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
TP-69	49	14	8	1	1	-	-	-
TP-71	28	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-72	50	1	12	-	2	-	-	-
TP-73	123	18	7	-	3	-	-	-
TP-74	14	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TP-75	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
TP-76	167	28	6	-	-	-	-	-
TP-77	32	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
TP-78	63	6	7	-	-	-	-	-
TP-80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-81	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-83	47	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-83/84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-84	55	6	8	-	1	-	-	-
TP-85	17	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
TP-86	18	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
TP-87	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-88	11	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
TP-89	68	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
TP-90	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-91	14	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
TP-92	77	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
TP-93	130	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-94	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-95	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-96	13	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-97	98	9	3	-	-	-	-	-
TP-98	30	6	14	-	-	-	-	-
TP-99	36	9	3	-	-	-	-	1
TP-100	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-102	15	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
TP-103	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2 continued.

Context	Dan River Net Impressed	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Dan River Plain	Dan River Cord Marked	Dan River Corncob Impressed	Dan River Brushed	Uwharrie Net Impressed	Uwharrie Fabric Impressed
TP-104	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-105	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-106	31	7	4	-	1	-	-	-
TP-107	57	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
TP-108	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-109	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-110	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-111	188	5	3	1	-	1	-	-
TP-112	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-113	25	8	3	-	-	1	-	-
TP-114	36	7	3	-	-	-	-	-
TP-115	44	11	7	-	-	-	-	-
TP-116	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TP-118	100	10	11	-	-	1	-	-
TP-118-120	13	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
TP-122	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TP-123	61	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
TP-124	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
TP-125	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-126	144	9	6	1	1	1	-	-
TP-127	131	8	-	-	-	2	-	-
TP-128	52	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
TP-129	23	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
TP-A	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-A/B	10	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
TP-B	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surface	151	10	3	-	1	-	-	4
Unprove-nienced	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	6,459	578	383	35	65	21	31	14
Percent	82.50	7.38	4.89	0.45	0.83	0.27	0.40	0.18

Table 2 continued.

Context	New River Net Impressed	Fabric Impressed Exterior	Burnished Exterior	Indeterminate	Total Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Total
TP-1	-	1	-	3	149	303	452
TP-2	-	-	-	2	155	120	275
TP-4	-	-	-	1	34	35	69
TP-5	-	-	-	6	72	145	217
TP-6	-	-	-	9	139	141	280
TP-7	-	-	-	-	22	38	60
TP-8	-	-	-	-	13	15	28
TP-9	-	-	-	1	121	142	263
TP-10	-	-	-	5	381	410	791
TP-11	-	-	-	-	88	129	217
TP-12	-	-	1	2	51	67	118
TP-13	-	-	-	-	14	8	22
TP-14	-	-	-	3	30	37	67
TP-15	-	-	-	-	52	54	106
TP-16	-	-	-	-	17	11	28
TP-17	-	-	-	-	21	27	48
TP-18	-	-	-	4	88	140	228
TP-19	-	-	-	-	29	24	53
TP-20	-	-	-	-	34	48	82
TP-21	-	-	4	4	171	174	345
TP-21/23	-	-	-	-	22	21	43
TP-24	-	-	-	-	37	26	63
TP-26	-	-	-	11	153	167	320
TP-27	-	-	-	6	106	102	208
TP-28	-	-	-	-	14	5	19
TP-29	-	-	-	1	64	86	150
TP-30	-	-	-	3	157	230	387
TP-30/42	-	-	4	3	146	274	420
TP-32	-	-	-	1	84	110	194
TP-33	-	-	-	-	13	16	29
TP-35	-	-	-	-	3	6	9
TP-36	-	-	1	1	109	114	223
TP-37	-	-	-	1	81	29	110
TP-38	-	-	-	4	57	35	92
TP-39	-	-	-	5	37	98	135
TP-42	-	-	-	4	268	218	486
TP-43	-	-	-	-	13	4	17
TP-43/44	-	-	-	-	15	24	39
TP-44	-	-	-	-	66	55	121
TP-45	-	-	-	4	28	62	90
TP-46	-	-	-	-	0	10	10
TP-47	-	-	-	12	324	232	556
TP-48	-	-	-	1	18	21	39
TP-49	-	-	1	-	32	83	115
TP-50	-	-	-	4	76	107	183
TP-51	-	-	-	-	7	17	24
TP-52	-	-	-	4	45	61	106

Table 2 continued.

Context	New River Net Impressed	Fabric Impressed Exterior	Burnished Exterior	Indeterminate	Total Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Total
TP-53	-	-	-	3	57	54	111
TP-54	-	-	-	3	53	62	115
TP-55	-	-	-	2	105	129	234
TP-56	-	-	-	1	15	20	35
TP-57	-	-	6	6	229	85	314
TP-58	-	-	-	9	217	302	519
TP-59	-	-	-	-	32	16	48
TP-60	-	-	-	-	122	90	212
TP-61	1	-	-	3	105	213	318
TP-62	-	-	-	2	43	56	99
TP-63	-	-	-	1	23	23	46
TP-65	-	-	-	-	78	76	154
TP-66	-	-	-	-	19	43	62
TP-67	-	-	-	1	113	239	352
TP-68	-	-	-	-	58	69	127
TP-69	-	-	-	1	74	121	195
TP-71	-	-	-	-	31	48	79
TP-72	-	-	-	3	68	83	151
TP-73	-	-	-	7	158	261	419
TP-74	-	-	-	-	17	30	47
TP-75	-	-	-	-	7	6	13
TP-76	-	-	-	14	215	341	556
TP-77	-	-	-	-	36	68	104
TP-78	-	-	-	4	80	83	163
TP-80	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
TP-81	-	-	-	1	20	51	71
TP-83	-	-	-	2	50	53	103
TP-83/84	-	-	-	-	0	5	5
TP-84	-	-	-	3	73	64	137
TP-85	-	-	-	-	21	11	32
TP-86	-	-	-	1	25	46	71
TP-87	-	-	-	1	4	3	7
TP-88	-	-	-	4	19	31	50
TP-89	-	-	-	-	73	65	138
TP-90	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
TP-91	-	-	-	-	21	25	46
TP-92	-	-	-	3	87	47	134
TP-93	-	-	-	5	147	374	521
TP-94	-	-	-	-	19	25	44
TP-95	-	-	-	1	3	4	7
TP-96	-	-	-	-	20	29	49
TP-97	-	-	-	-	110	215	325
TP-98	-	-	-	2	52	50	102
TP-99	-	-	-	5	54	133	187
TP-100	-	-	-	1	16	11	27
TP-102	-	-	-	-	20	15	35
TP-103	-	-	-	-	1	4	5

Table 2 continued.

Context	New River Net Impressed	Fabric Impressed Exterior	Burnished Exterior	Indeterminate	Total Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Total
TP-104	-	-	-	2	13	23	36
TP-105	-	-	-	1	12	18	30
TP-106	-	-	-	3	46	63	109
TP-107	-	-	-	2	65	109	174
TP-108	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
TP-109	-	-	-	-	9	19	28
TP-110	-	-	-	-	4	9	13
TP-111	-	-	-	4	202	183	385
TP-112	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
TP-113	-	-	-	4	41	59	100
TP-114	-	-	-	-	46	51	97
TP-115	-	-	-	2	64	74	138
TP-116	-	-	-	1	3	5	8
TP-118	-	-	-	2	124	86	210
TP-118-120	-	-	-	-	17	18	35
TP-122	-	-	-	-	13	11	24
TP-123	-	-	-	2	71	81	152
TP-124	-	-	-	-	11	10	21
TP-125	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
TP-126	-	-	-	2	164	206	370
TP-127	-	-	-	3	144	245	389
TP-128	-	-	-	-	57	84	141
TP-129	-	-	-	-	27	17	44
TP-A	-	-	-	-	13	20	33
TP-A/B	-	-	-	-	14	21	35
TP-B	-	-	1	-	29	13	42
TP-C	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
Surface	-	-	1	1	171	4,516	4,687
Unprove-nienced	-	-	-	-	11	547	558
Total	1	1	19	224	7,829	14,561	22,390
Percent	0.01	0.01	0.24	2.86	100		

7,829 potsherds (or about 35% of the total collection) were analyzed. This sample included all rimsherds, all decorated potsherds, and undecorated body sherds (>4 cm diameter) that were recovered from features, and rimsherds and decorated potsherds (>4 cm diameter) from the surface and unknown contexts.

The method of analysis consisted of classifying and coding each potsherd by a series of eight attributes, which include: context, temper type, size, exterior surface treatment, interior surface treatment, portion of vessel represented, decoration type, and lip modification (for rimsherds). Additional observations sometimes were made about specimen condition, vessel shape, appendages, cross-mends, and other characteristics. Large rimsherds and reconstructed rim sections were assigned an individual vessel number if enough of the vessel was present to determine overall vessel shape and orifice diameter. Fifty-five vessels were identified in this manner (see Appendixes 4 and 5).

Nearly all potsherds and pottery vessels from the Dallas Hylton site belong to the late prehistoric Dan River series, and most vessels are Dan River Net Impressed jars with slightly everted or straight rims and tempered with sand and quartz temper. Dan River pottery is found on late prehistoric archaeological sites throughout the southwestern Virginia and northwestern North Carolina Piedmont. The distribution of sites with Dan River pottery includes most of the Dan River drainage and the central and southern part of the Yadkin River drainage. The eastern edge of the distribution is about 20 miles above Dan River's confluence with Roanoke River in eastern Halifax County, Virginia (Egloff et al. 1994). The western edge of the distribution along the Yadkin River falls roughly at the midpoint between the Great Bend area and its headwaters, in eastern Wilkes County, North Carolina (Idol 1997). Dan River phase sites are also found along the headwaters of the Roanoke and upper James Rivers in Virginia (MacCord n.d.).

Similar net-impressed pottery also occurs on late prehistoric sites in several adjacent river drainages in the Piedmont and Blue Ridge regions of Virginia and North Carolina. This pottery is clearly related to the Dan River series and represents regional variations within a widespread late prehistoric ceramic tradition. These related pottery series are distinguished on the basis of temper, certain vessel forms, and decorative attributes. Haw River series pottery, characterized by net-impressed surfaces and crushed feldspar temper, is found just south of the Dan River area within the Haw and Eno drainages (Ward and Davis 1993). Clarksville series pottery occurs at late prehistoric sites along the Roanoke and lower Dan River to the east (Evans 1955). Like some Dan River pottery, Clarksville pottery also is tempered with sand; however, the prominence of folded rims in the Clarksville series distinguishes it from the Dan River series. Another related ceramic series is found in the Roanoke, New, and upper Tennessee drainages in southwest Virginia. This series, known as Radford, is characterized by limestone temper (Egloff 1987). Finally, another pottery type recognized in southwest Virginia and considered a variant of the Dan River series is the sand-and-quartz-tempered Wythe series which occurs on sites in the Clinch River drainage (Egloff 1987).

The Dan River series was originally defined by Coe and Lewis (1952), and the type site for the series is Lower Saratown (31Rk1). Lower Saratown is located along the Dan River just downstream of its confluence with the Smith River in Rockingham County, North Carolina. The late prehistoric archaeological complex associated with this pottery is called the Dan River phase (Ward and Davis 1993). A series of radiocarbon

dates indicate that most Dan River phase sites were occupied between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1450 (Eastman 1994). In the upper Roanoke and upper James drainages, Dan River pottery was manufactured throughout the Contact period (Buchanan 1986; Klein 1994). However, in the Dan River drainage, Dan River potters incorporated new surface treatments and began making new vessel forms after about A.D. 1400. These changes in vessel form and appearance also were accompanied by changes paste. Smaller temper particles were used, and quartz was largely abandoned as a tempering agent. The pottery resulting from these changes is recognized as the Oldtown series (Wilson 1983; Ward and Davis 1993). The Oldtown series was produced throughout the Contact period in the upper Dan drainage. Contact-period archaeological assemblages in the region usually contain a small number of Dan River Net Impressed pots, and these pots continued to be made as a minority ware in the upper Dan drainage into the first decades of the eighteenth century (Ward and Davis 1993).

A small number of potsherds in the pottery assemblage from the Dallas Hylton site belong to series other than the Dan River series and include the Uwharrie and New River series. Uwharrie pottery occurs on archaeological sites throughout the North Carolina Piedmont and into northern South Carolina. A comparable ceramic series, Grayson, has been defined for southern Virginia (Holland 1970). The Uwharrie series was first defined in 1952 by Joffre Coe (1952:307–308), and a Uwharrie series collection from the Trading Ford site (31Dv17) near Salisbury, North Carolina, was described the following year by Howell and Dearborn (1953). Although Uwharrie pottery has not been extensively studied or described, more recent discussions of Uwharrie can be found in Coe (1995:155–160) and Ward and Davis (1993:395–398). Uwharrie potsherds are usually tempered with crushed quartz, and these temper particles often protrude through vessel walls, giving the potsherds a rough, gritty feel. The most common types of Uwharrie pottery have net-impressed, fabric-impressed, or cord-marked exteriors. Radiocarbon dates associated with Uwharrie series pottery range from around A.D. 650 to 1600. Five of the 10 radiocarbon dates for Uwharrie pottery fall between A.D. 1000 and 1200, while a group of three dates from the Yadkin River drainage fall between A.D. 1400 and 1600 (Eastman 1994, n.d.). The Dan River series is thought to have developed out of the Uwharrie series, but the two series also appear to have been contemporaneous for several centuries.

The New River series was first defined by Evans (1955:56–60) for southwestern Virginia. This pottery is characterized by crushed shell temper. More recently, Egloff (1987) has identified differences in New River pottery on the basis of whether gastropod or mussel shell was used as a tempering agent. He found that pottery with crushed gastropod shell was related to the late prehistoric Roanoke series, while pottery tempered with mussel shell was more closely related to the Mississippian period Dallas series of eastern Tennessee. Like the Roanoke series, the pottery with crushed gastropod shells is characterized by net impressed and cord marked exterior surfaces, while pottery with mussel-shell temper is predominately plain. The shell-tempered potsherd in the Dallas Hylton assemblage is tempered with crushed mussel shell. The pottery from the Dallas Hylton site is described below.

Dan River Net Impressed (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=6,458 potsherds.

Temper. Nearly three-quarters (n=4,764, 73.8%) of Dan River Net Impressed potsherds from the Dallas Hylton site are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz. Just over one quarter (n=1,687) are tempered with sand. One potsherd is tempered with a mixture of crushed quartz and feldspar, and another is tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed feldspar. The temper of a few potsherds (n=5) could not be determined. The paste of Dan River series pottery is generally well-kneaded, hard, and compact. The sandiness of the paste makes most potsherds fairly rough to the touch.

Exterior Surface Finish. Exterior surfaces exhibit impressions of mostly coarse, knotted nets. No attempt was made to distinguish between specific types of netting.

Interior Surface Finish. Interior surfaces of vessels were thinned with a serrated tool, and just over half of the potsherds (n=3,505, 54.3%) were smoothed after thinning. Just under half (n=2,934) of Dan River Net Impressed potsherds retain evidence of this thinning process in the form of parallel grooves on the interior wall. The interior surface finish of a few potsherds (n=19) could not be determined.

Decoration. Only a small percentage of Dan River Net Impressed potsherds have exterior surface decorations (n=1,175, 18.2%) (Figures 5–10) . The most common form of decoration on Dan River Net Impressed potsherds is one or more horizontal rows of punctations or incisions around the neck or shoulder (n=638, 54.3%). The most common types of decoration within this class (designated Class I) include a single row of fingernail pinches (n=252, 21.4%), a row of wedge-shaped punctations (n=244, 20.8%), and a row of circular reed punctations (n=95, 8.1%). Other less common forms of punctation include rectangular punctations (n=1), triangular punctations (n=7), and punctations made with the edge of a hollow reed (n=8). Twenty potsherds have two rows of punctations. These decorations include triangular-shaped, wedge-shaped, and biconvex-shaped, circular-reed, and fingernail-pinched punctations. One potsherd in the collection has three rows of wedge-shaped punctations. These rows do not form a continuous band of decoration around the vessel; instead, they form sections that are interrupted by blank spaces.

In addition to punctations, horizontal bands of decoration also were created with a row of short, incised lines oriented vertically (n=23) or diagonally (n=8). A band of decoration also was created by incising multiple, parallel lines around the vessel. This type of decoration occurs on 113 potsherds (9.6%). Several potsherds (n=58, 4.9%) were from pots that were decorated with a horizontal band of incised horizontal lines alongside a row of either punctations or short, incised, vertical lines. Five of these potsherds also were decorated with an applied strip of clay. Twenty-seven Dan River Net Impressed potsherds have a band of incised, horizontal lines with either diamonds (n=12) or triangles (n=9) superimposed on it, and six potsherds have a row of fingernail pinches interrupted by a series of incised, nested arches.

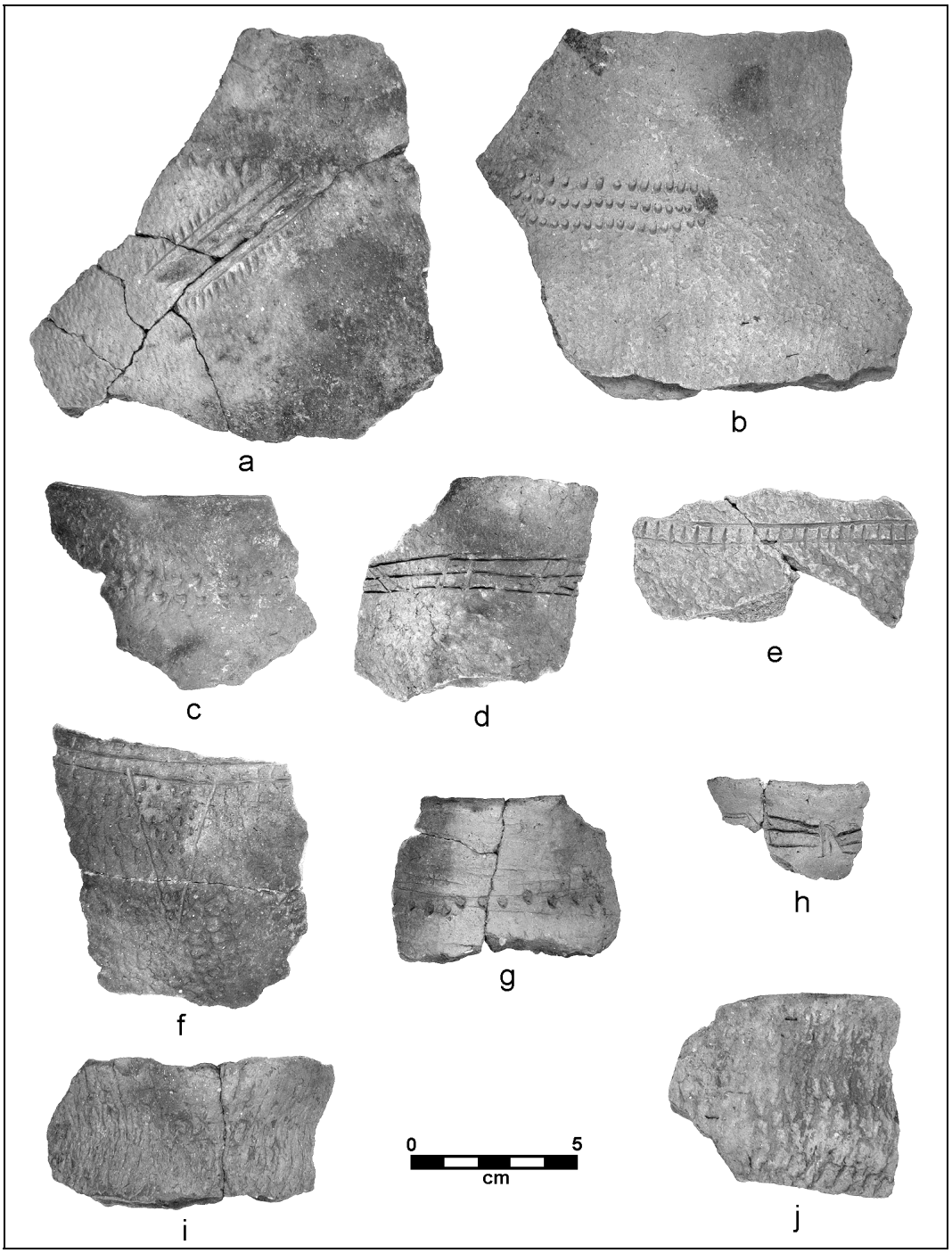

Figure 5. Dan River Net Impressed (*a–f*), Roughly Smoothed (*g*), Plain (*h*), and Corncob Impressed (*i–j*) rim and neck sherds from the Dallas Hylton site: neck sherd (with decoration II-C-1) from TP-78 (*a*); neck sherd (with decoration I-G-1) from TP-84 (*b*); rim of Vessel 32 (with decoration I-B-4) from TP-84 (*c*); rim sherd (with decoration III-E-1) from TP-66 (*d*); neck sherds (with decoration I-C-1) from TP-76 (*e*); neck sherd (with decoration VI-B-1) from TP-57 (*f*); rim sherds (with decoration I-A-6) from TP-26 (*g*); rim of Vessel 7 (with decoration III-E-12) from TP-11 (*h*); and rim sherds from TP-47 (*i–j*).

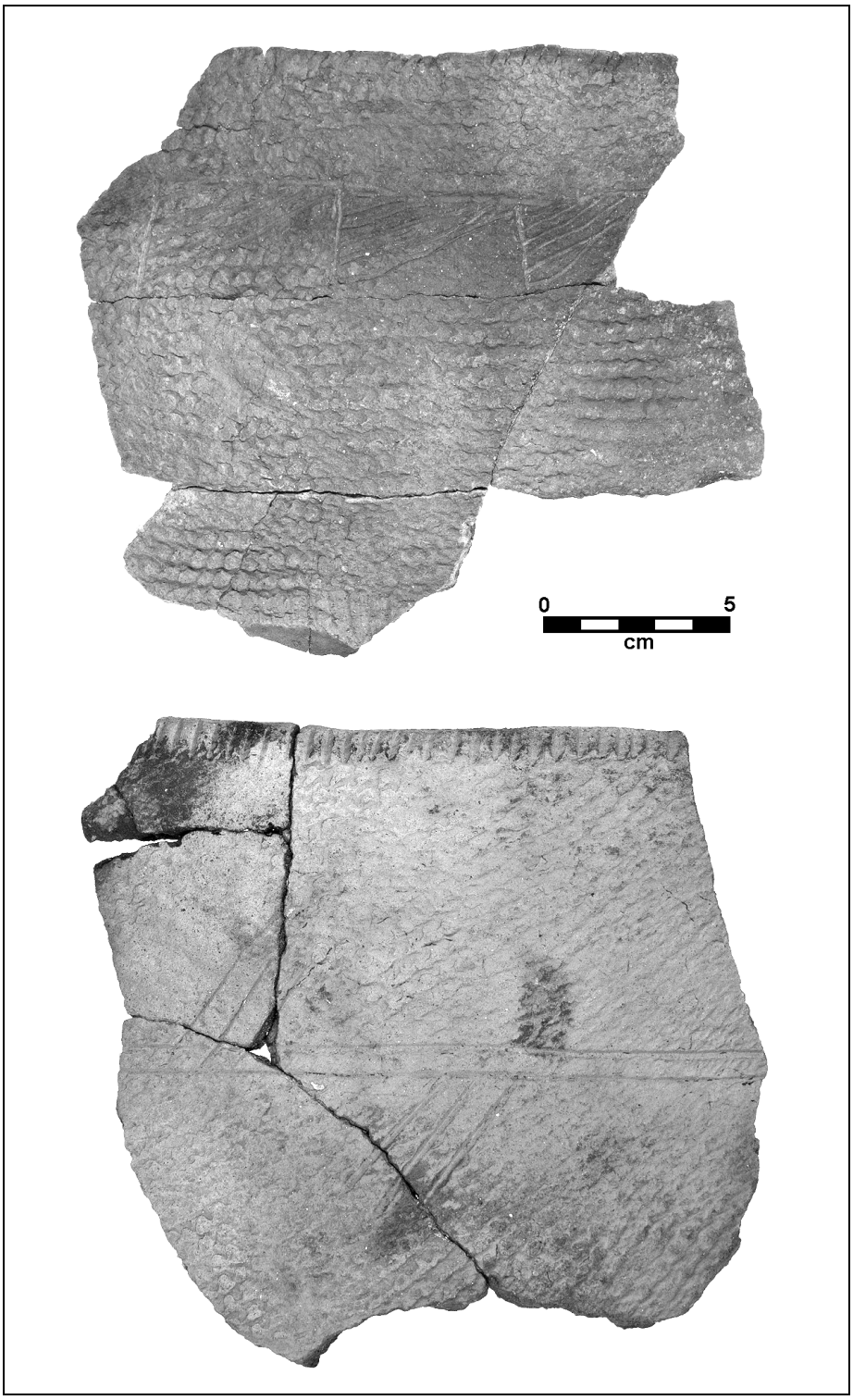

Figure 6. Jar sections from the Dallas Hylton site: Vessel 1, a Dan River Net Impressed vessel (with decoration III-D-3) from TP-2 (*top*); and a Uwharrie Net Impressed rim section (with decoration II-B-6) from TP-57 (*bottom*).

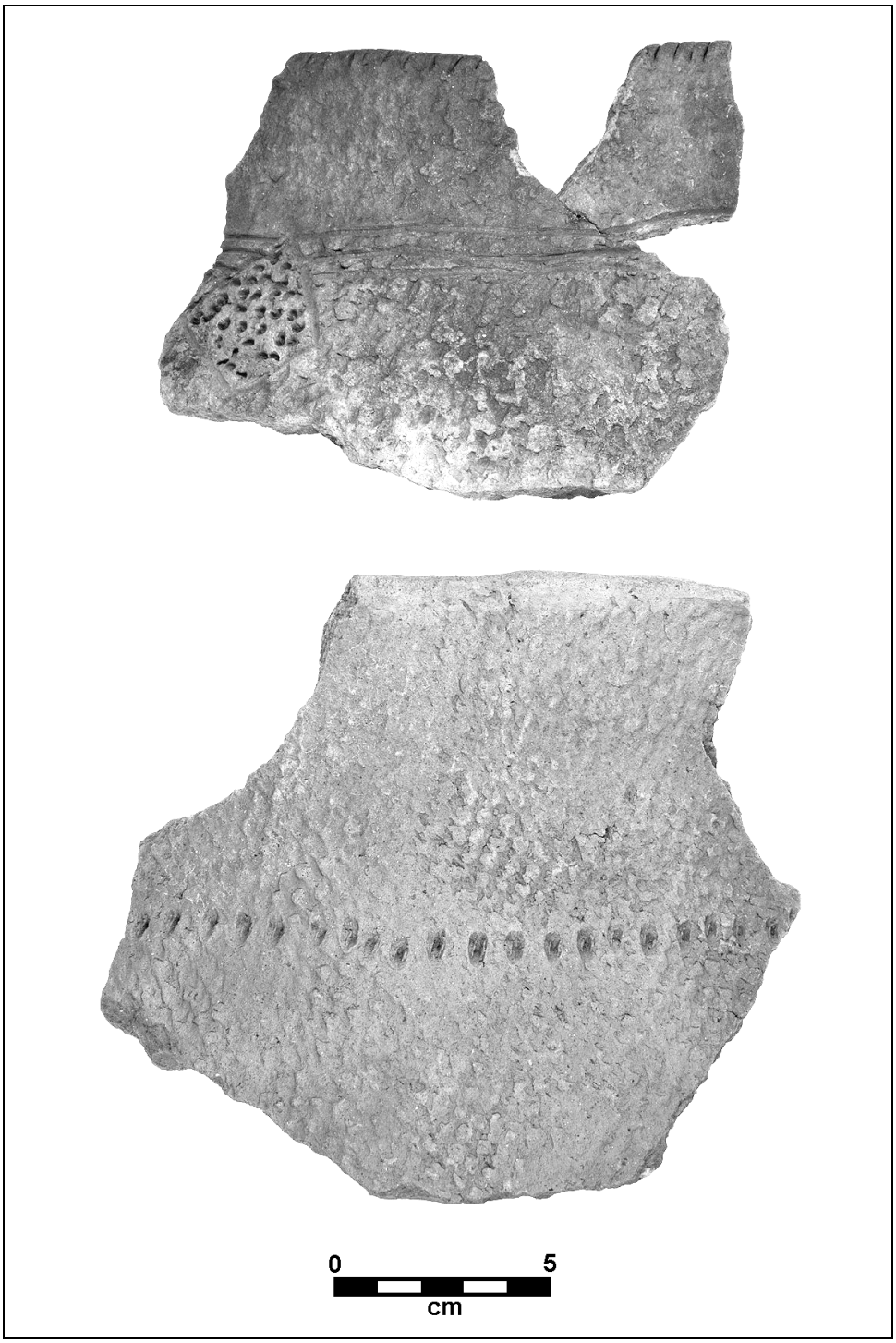

Figure 7. Dan River Net Impressed jar sections from the Dallas Hylton site: Vessel 12 (with decoration I-E-5) from TP-26 and TP-61 (*top*); and a large rim sherd (with decoration I-A-3) from TP-76 (*bottom*).

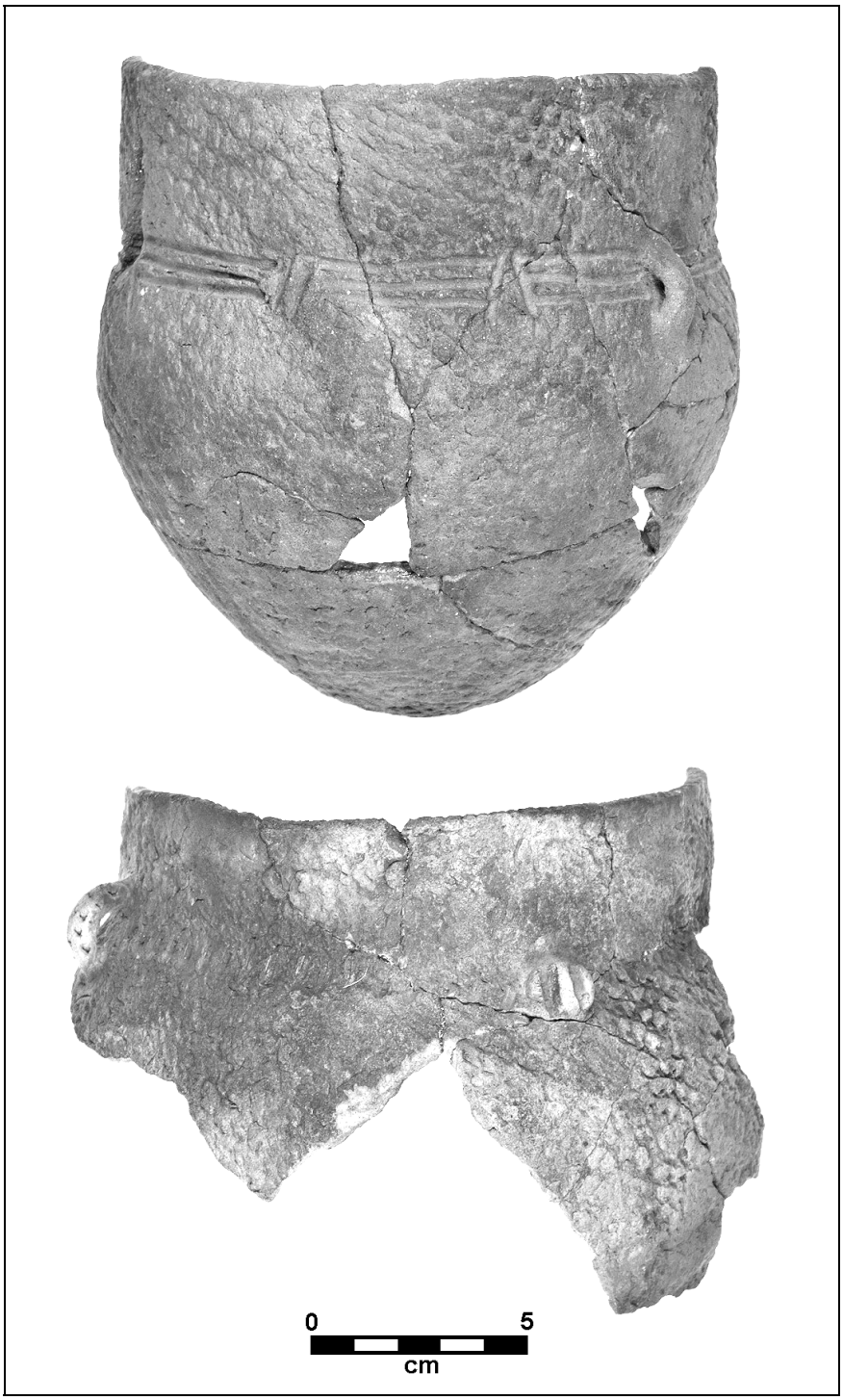

Figure 8. Dan River Net Impressed jar sections from the Dallas Hylton site: Vessel 49 (with decoration I-E-8 and) from TP-2 (*top*); and a Uwharrie Net Impressed rim section (with decoration II-B-6) from TP-57 (*bottom*).

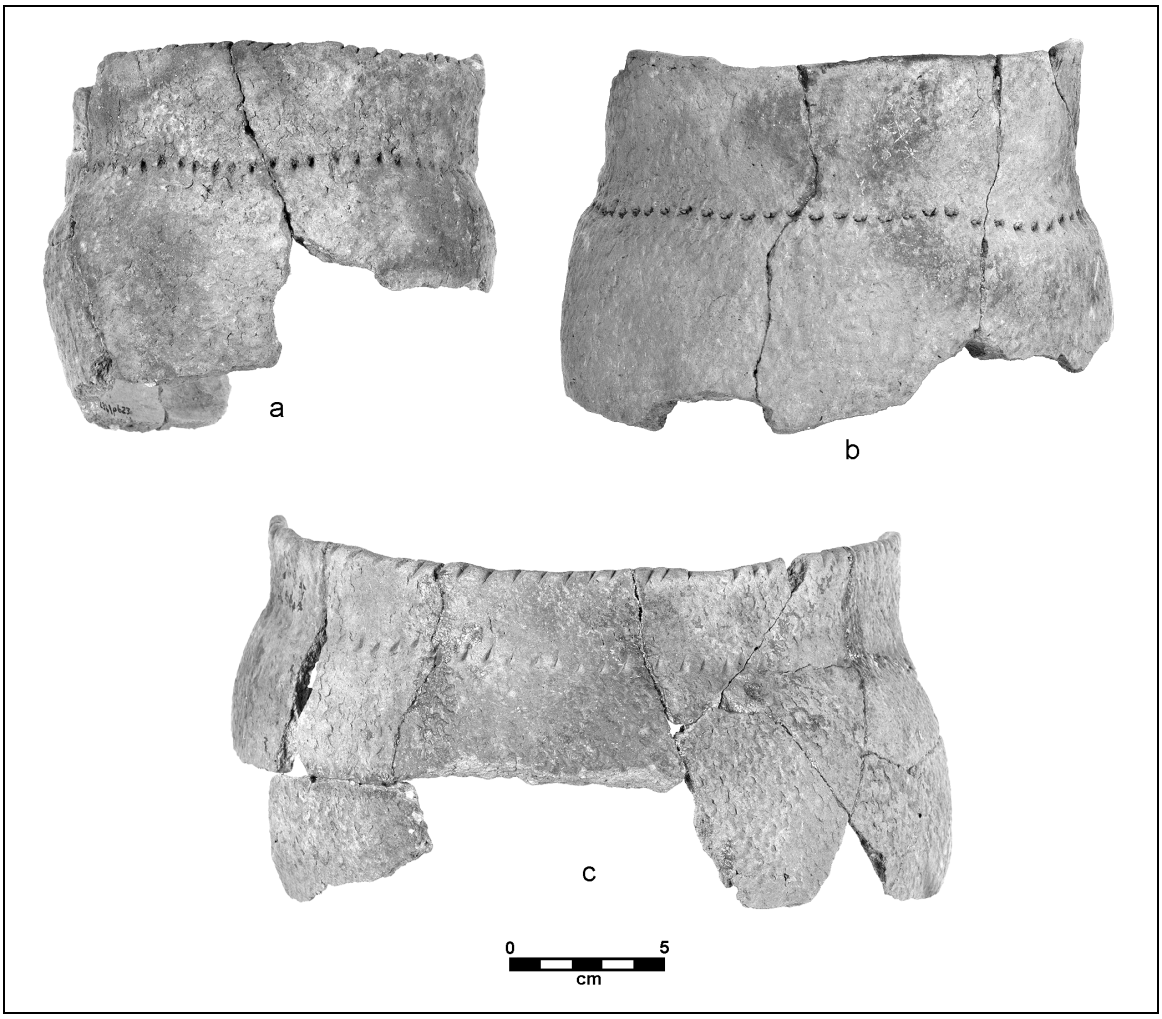

Figure 9. Dan River Net Impressed jar sections from the Dallas Hylton site: Vessel 40 (with decoration I-A-3) from TP-118 (*a*); Vessel 54 (with decoration I-A-3) from TP-126 (*b*); and Vessel 47 (with decoration I-A-1) from TP-21 (*c*).

A small number of potsherds in this collection have decorations (designated Class II) that include groups of incised, diagonal lines (n=75, 6.4%). These groups of incised lines may be oriented in the same direction or may alternate between forward-slanting and backward-slanting. Twenty-one potsherds in this group are decorated with only groups of incised lines, while the remaining two-thirds include a horizontal row of punctations or incised lines above or between the groups of diagonal lines. Thirty potsherds are part of a single vessel that was decorated with a row of circular reed punctations positioned above groups of diagonal incised lines.

Thirteen potsherds (1.1%) have decorations (designated Class III) that include a zigzag line or a series of Vs. Of these, four potsherds have only this single design element, one potsherd has a series of incised Vs above a row of circular reed punctations, and six potsherds have incised Vs filled with either punctations or incised lines positioned below one or more incised, horizontal lines. Two potsherds in this collection have a

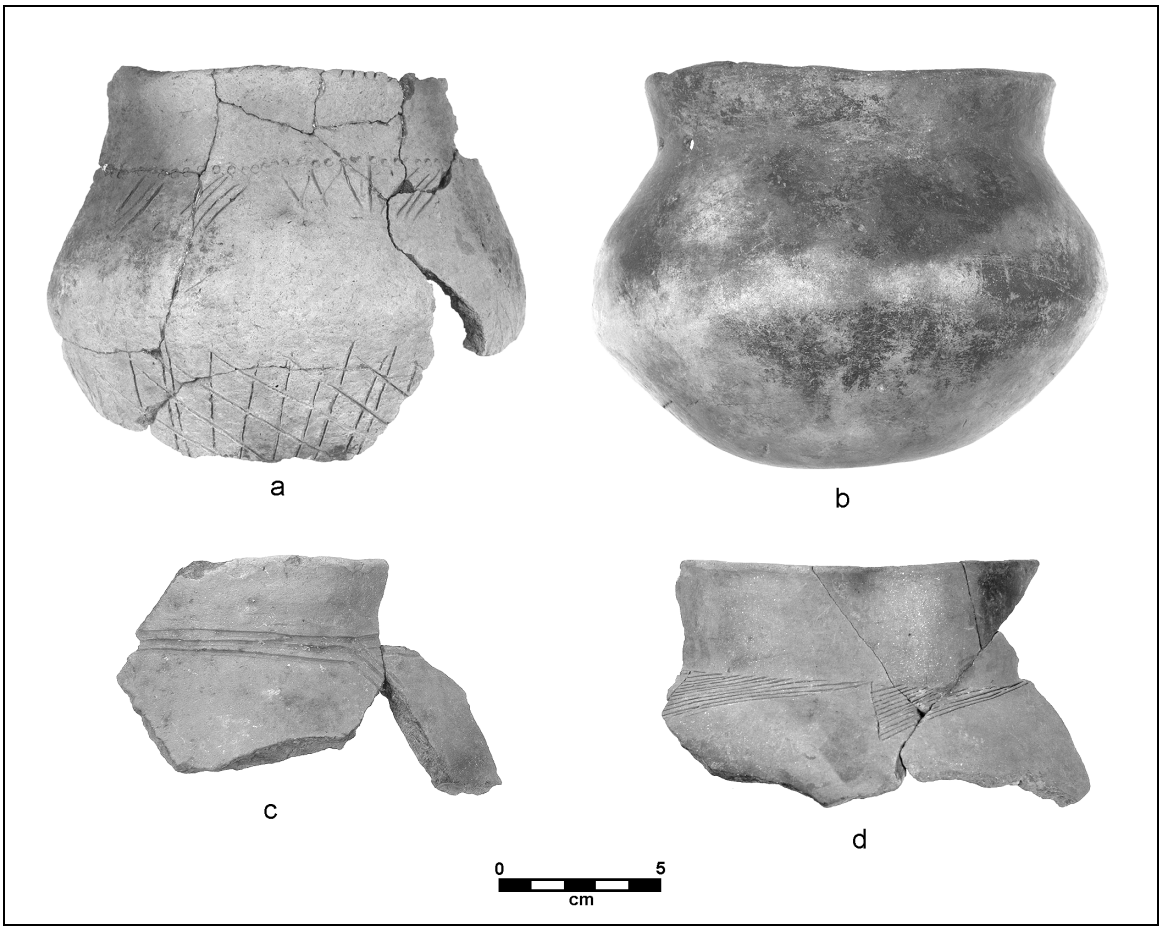

Figure 10. Dan River Net Impressed (*a*) and Plain (*b-d*) jar sections from the Dallas Hylton site: Vessel 55 (with decoration II-C-2) from TP-126 (*a*); Vessel 51 from TP-91 (*b*); a rim section (with decoration V-A-5) from TP-67 (*c*); and Vessel 44 (with decoration III-D-3) from TP-11 (*d*).

horizontal band of incised, parallel lines divided into V-shaped sections by forward-slanting and backward-slanting incised lines. In addition to these specimens, six Dan River Net Impressed potsherds have an incomplete decoration that may include a series of incised inverted Vs.

Ten potsherds have decorations (designated Class V) that consist of repeated, incised geometric designs. One potsherd is from a vessel that was decorated with incised, nested Vs along the vessel rim, and nine potsherds have connected groups of incised, curved lines that formed a horizontal band.

Nearly 20% (n=214) of all decorations (designated Class VI) on Dan River Net Impressed potsherds consists of unrecognizable designs comprised of incisions (n=186), punctations (n=20), or incisions and punctations (n=8).

In addition to the surface-displacement decorations described above, several potsherds have applications like nodes, handles, or rim strips. Twelve potsherds have small round nodes that were applied to the exterior surface. Nine of these nodes were modified as follows: two are split, four are incised, one has punctations, one has been

hollowed-out, and one has an indention. Four potsherds have paired or double nodes. Three potsherds in this assemblage have loop handles, and one of these is decorated with punctations. Another potsherd has evidence of a handle attachment, but the handle is missing. In addition to the six potsherds described above that have applied clay strips as part of exterior surface decorations, one potsherd also has a plain, applied rim strip.

Another form of surface modification on Dan River Net Impressed potsherds is perforation. Three potsherds have holes that were drilled or punched through the vessel wall. In two cases, the holes were drilled into the vessel wall after it was fired. These represent mending holes that were drilled on both sides of a crack in the vessel wall to "stitch" it together. The other potsherd has a hole that was punched or cut through the vessel wall before firing. This hole may have been cut to accommodate a rivet for attaching a handle, or it may have been intended to allow suspension of the pot.

More than half of all Dan River Net Impressed rims in the Dallas Hylton assemblage were modified (n=700, 57.9%). Over half (n=399, 57%) of lip decorations occur on the exterior margin of the lip or, as is the case for three rimsherds, on both the exterior and interior margin of the lip. These modifications consist of parallel incisions or notches that are oriented diagonally (oblique) or perpendicular to the lip. One rimsherd has incisions along the exterior margin of the lip that alternate between forward-slanting and backward-slanting. The other lip decorations are located on the top of the lip (n=301, 43%). These include parallel incisions or notches oriented diagonally or straight across the lip. These parallel incisions or notches usually are evenly spaced along the lip, but they occasionally occur in groups separated by blank spaces. Finally, nine rimsherds have incisions that form a zigzag line along the top of the lip, and four rimsherds have circular reed punctations along the top of the lip.

Form. Forty-four large rimsherds and reconstructed rim sections were assigned an individual vessel numbers. All of these vessels are jars, and the 39 specimens that were large enough to determine neck configuration have restricted necks. Twenty-two of the jars have everted rims, 14 have straight rims, five have inverted rims, and three have recurved rims. In only four cases is the diameter of the jar rim greater than its shoulder diameter. Indeed, most jars have wide, pronounced shoulders. Orifice diameters of all Dan River Net Impressed jars vary from 10 cm to 38 cm and have a median diameter of 20 cm. Three quarters of the individually numbered vessels are decorated. Only four of the 1,208 Dan River Net Impressed rimsherds analyzed from the Dallas Hylton site are folded.

Dan River Roughly Smoothed

Sample Size. N=578 potsherds.

Temper. The distribution of temper types in the sample of Dan River Roughly Smoothed potsherds is similar to that observed for Dan River Net Impressed potsherds. A mixture of sand and quartz is present in two-thirds of the potsherds (n=374, 64.7%), while sand temper was observed in the other third (n=203, 35.1%). The temper in one potsherd could not be determined.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surfaces of Dan River Roughly Smoothed potsherds may have been textured with nets or cord-wrapped paddles and then partially smoothed before firing.

Interior Surface Finish. Three-quarters of these potsherds are from vessels whose interiors were thinned and smoothed (n=418, 72.3%). The remainder (n=155, 26.8%) have interior surfaces that retain evidence of scraping. The interior surface finish of five Dan River Roughly Smoothed potsherds could not be determined.

Decoration. Almost half of all rimsherds (n=65, 43%) have decorated lips. Most of these decorations consist of incisions or notches along the exterior margin of the lip. Most incisions are oriented oblique to the lip (n=24, 36.9%), while the others are oriented perpendicular to the lip (n=16, 24.6%). One third of lip decorations are incisions or notches positioned across the top of the lip. Most of the incisions on the top of the lip are oriented diagonally across the lip (n=15) or straight across the lip (n=7). Three potsherds have a zigzag-incised line along the top of the lip.

Only 15% of Dan River Roughly Smoothed potsherds have exterior surface decorations (n=89) (Figure 5). The distribution of decorations on this type of pottery is very similar to that found on Dan River Net Impressed potsherds. The most common types of decoration consist of a row of fingernail pinches (n=17, 17.7%), a row of wedge-shaped punctations (n=17, 17.7%), and a row of circular reed punctations (n=12, 12.5%). Five potsherds have a row of short incised lines, and one potsherd has wedge-shaped punctations with short scraped lines that extend downward from each punctation. One potsherd has two rows of wedge-shaped punctations. Two potsherds have decorations that consist of incised, horizontal lines alongside a row of circular reed punctations or wedge-shaped punctations.

Two potsherds have decorations that include incised, inverted Vs. One of these has a series of inverted Vs over a row of circular reed punctations, and the other has a band of incised, horizontal lines with an inverted V filled with punctations. Thirty potsherds have unrecognizable incised designs, and one has an unidentifiable decoration comprised of both incised lines and punctations.

In addition to these exterior surface decorations, six potsherds have applied decorations. Three have attached loop handles, and one has a handle attachment. Two potsherds have circular nodes. One of these has two incisions, and one is split. One potsherd exhibits a hole that was created prior to firing. It may represent either a handle attachment or a suspension hole.

Form. No Dan River Roughly Smoothed rimsherds or rim sections were large enough to obtain information about overall vessel shape and size. None of the 151 rimsherds are folded.

Dan River Plain (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=382 potsherds.

Temper. Compared with other Dan River types, fewer Dan River Plain potsherds are tempered with crushed quartz. A mixture of crushed quartz and sand is present in just under half of the potsherds (n=186, 48.7%); most of the remainder are tempered with sand (n=195, 51%). One potsherd contains crushed-feldspar temper.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surfaces of these potsherds have been carefully and uniformly smoothed.

Interior Surface Finish. Most Dan River Plain potsherds have smoothed interior surfaces (n=306, 80.1%), but nearly twenty percent (n=74) have scraped interiors. The interior surface treatment of the remaining two potsherds could not be determined.

Decoration. Only four of the 118 Dan River Plain rimsherds are modified. All of these have incisions along the exterior margin of the lip. One potsherd has oblique incisions, and the other three have incisions that are perpendicular to the rim.

Twenty percent of all Dan River Plain potsherds have exterior surface decorations (n=78) (Figures 5 and 11). The most common decorations consist of a horizontal band of incised lines (n=21), a single row of wedge-shaped punctations (n=13), or a row of circular reed punctations (n=7). Other similar decorations include a row of finger pinches, two rows of circular reed punctations (n=1), and two rows of biconvex punctations (n=1). Two potsherds have an incised, horizontal line with a series of incised triangles positioned above and below the line. Two other potsherds are decorated with a band of incised, parallel lines divided into sections by sets of short vertical lines. Six potsherds have incised Vs under an incised, horizontal line. These Vs are filled with incised lines. Four potsherds are decorated with incised, horizontal lines that are interrupted by incised, inverted Vs. Eight potsherds have incised, repeated, geometric designs. Six of these have incised, nested Vs, and two other potsherds have a series of incised, stacked arcs. Eleven potsherds have unidentified decorations consisting of miscellaneous incised lines (n=9), miscellaneous punctations (n=1), and miscellaneous incisions and punctations (n=1).

No Dan River Plain potsherds have applied decorations; however, seven potsherds have holes that were cut prior to firing. These holes probably represent suspension holes. Three of the potsherds have pairs of holes.

Form. Nine rimsherds and vessel sections were large enough to determine vessel size and shape, and they were assigned individual vessel numbers. Three of these are jars, three are miniature jars, and three are bowls. All Dan River Plain vessels are small. The diameters of these vessels vary between 6 cm and 14 cm. One of the jars is conoidal, one is a short globular jar with a flat base and a short rim, and the other is a restricted-neck jar with a straight rim. Two of the miniature jars are conoidal, and the third is

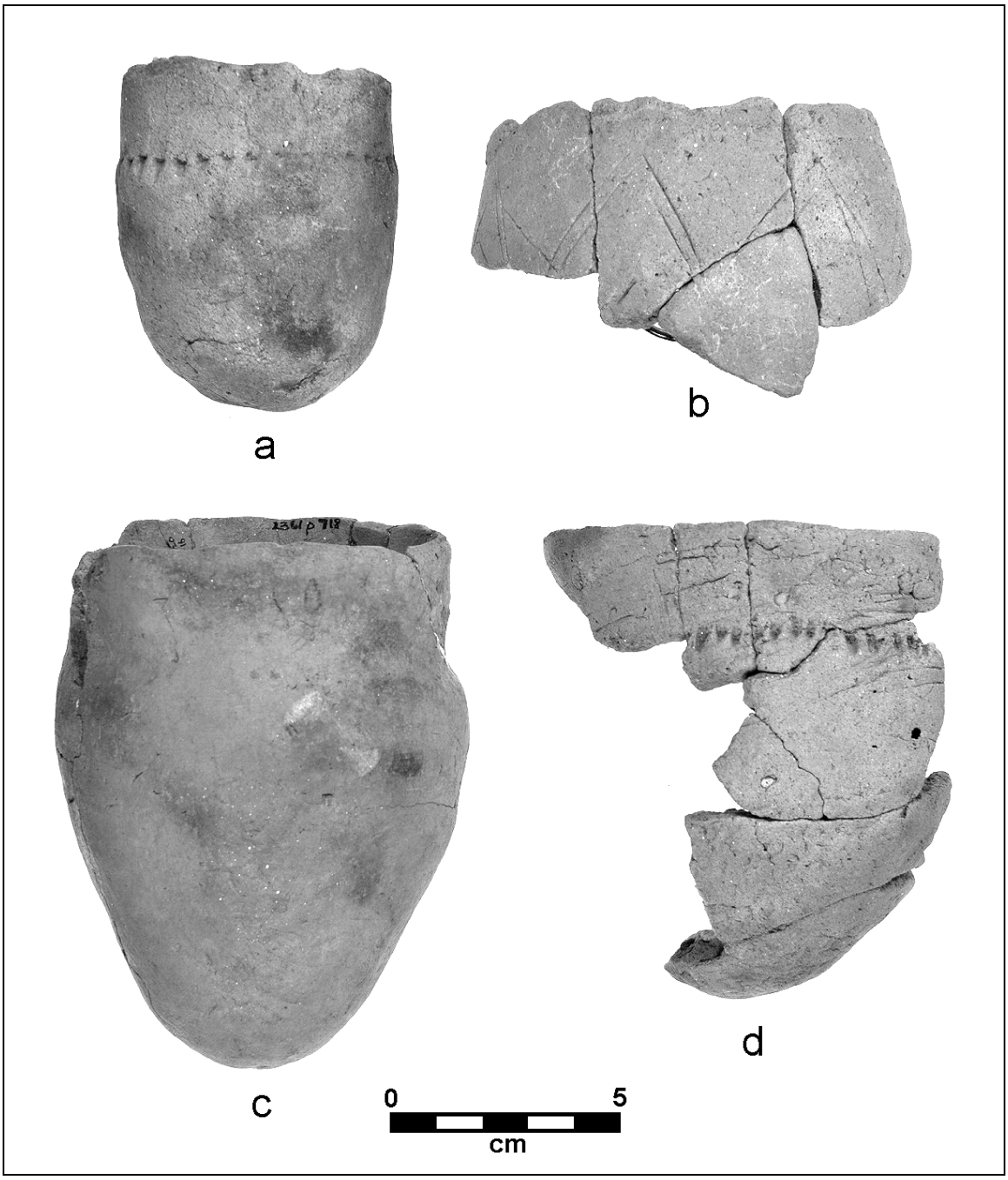

Figure 11. Dan River Plain pots from the Dallas Hylton site: Vessel 34, a miniature jar (with decoration I-A-3) from TP-91 (*a*); Vessel 24, a bowl (with decoration V-A-4) from TP-47 (*b*); Vessel 43, a miniature jar from TP-16 (*c*); and Vessel 38, a jar (with decoration I-A-3) from TP-98 (*d*).

represented by a section of the rim only. One of the three bowls is a miniature pinch pot with a 7-cm-diameter rim, one has a straight, tall rim, and one is a simple bowl with a slightly inverted rim. Five of the nine individually numbered vessels are decorated. No Dan River Plain vessels have folded rims.

Dan River Cord Marked (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=35 potsherds.

Temper. More than three-quarters (n=27) of these potsherds is tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz. The other eight potsherds are tempered with sand.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surfaces of Dan River Cord Marked potsherds exhibit impressions of a cord-wrapped malleating paddle. Typically, the cord impressions are oriented perpendicular or oblique to the vessel rim. No attempt was made to differentiate the types of cordage twist.

Interior Surface Finish. Twenty-six potsherds have plain, smoothed interiors; the remainder have scraped interiors.

Decoration. Four of the five Dan River Cord Marked rimsherds have modified lips. One of these has diagonal incisions across the top of the lip, one has a zigzag incised line across the top of the lip, and the other two rimsherds have oblique incisions on the outer margin of the lip.

Only four potsherds have exterior surface decorations. Two of these have a row of wedge-shaped punctations above an incised V. The other two decorated potsherds have miscellaneous incised lines.

No appendages or other applications are present on these potsherds.

Form. No Dan River Cord Marked rimsherds or rim sections were large enough to obtain information about overall vessel shape and size, and none of the rimsherds have folded rims.

Dan River Corncob Impressed (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=65 potsherds.

Temper. Forty-four (67.7%) Dan River Corncob Impressed potsherds have sand temper, and the other 21 potsherds contain a mixture of sand and crushed-quartz temper.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surfaces of these potsherds have been textured with a dry corncob. This surface treatment extends over the whole body of the vessel (Figure 5).

Interior Surface Finish. Fifty-eight (89.2%) potsherds have plain interiors, six have scraped interiors, and the interior surface of one potsherd could not be determined.

Decoration. Three of the 35 Dan River Corncob Impressed rimsherds are modified. One of these has oblique incisions along the exterior margin of the lip, one has

diagonal incisions across the top of the lip, and one has perpendicular incisions across the top of the lip.

Only six potsherds are decorated. Two have a single row of finger pinches, two have a single row of wedge-shaped punctations, and two have miscellaneous incised lines. No handles or other appendages are found on Dan River Corncob Impressed pots.

Form. No Dan River Corncob Impressed rimsherds or rim sections were large enough to obtain information about overall vessel shape and size.

Dan River Brushed

Sample Size. N=21 potsherds.

Temper. Fourteen potsherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz, and seven potsherds are tempered with sand.

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

Interior Surface Finish. Eleven potsherds have plain interiors; the other 10 have scraped interiors.

Decoration. Two of the four rimsherds have oblique incisions on the exterior margin of the lip. Two other potsherds have exterior surface decorations. One of these has a single row of wedge-shaped punctations, and the other has a band of short, incised lines oriented perpendicular to the rim.

Form. No Dan River Brushed rimsherds or rim sections were large enough to obtain information about overall vessel shape and size, and none of the rims are folded.

Uwharrie Net Impressed

Sample Size. N= 31 potsherds.

Temper. Twenty-six (83.9%) potsherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz; the remaining five potsherds are tempered with sand.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surfaces of these potsherds are impressed with knotted netting. Four of the potsherds have brushed lines over the net impressions.

Interior Surface Finish. Twenty-two of these potsherds have scraped interiors and nine potsherds have smoothed interiors.

Decoration. Eight of the 15 rimsherds have modified lips. Five of these have perpendicular incisions and one has oblique incisions on the outer margin of the lip. The

other two rimsherds have incisions or notches across the top of the lip. One of these has incisions straight across the lip and the other has groups of diagonal incisions separated by blank spaces.

Twelve Uwharrie Net Impressed potsherds have exterior surface decorations. Five potsherds have a single row of fingernail pinches, and six potsherds have decorations that include groups of diagonal incised lines. Five of these latter potsherds have groups of incised diagonal lines positioned above and below a single, incised, horizontal line (Figure 6), and the other is decorated with groups of incised, diagonal lines. One last decorated potsherd has incised Vs (filled with incised lines) below a single, incised, horizontal line.

Form. One partially reconstructed jar has a tall, slightly inverted rim and an orifice diameter of 34 cm.

Uwharrie Fabric Impressed

Sample Size. N=14 potsherds.

Temper. All of these potsherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz.

Exterior Surface Finish. A woven fabric was applied to the wet clay surface of the vessel, and then the fabric was malleated into the surface with a paddle.

Interior Surface Finish. Nine potsherds have scraped interiors, and the other five have smoothed interiors.

Decoration. All of these specimens are body sherds, and none are decorated. One potsherd has a hole that was cut through the vessel wall before the vessel was fired.

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

New River Net Impressed (Evans 1955)

Sample Size. N=1 potsherd.

Temper. This potsherd is tempered with crushed mussel shell.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surface of this potsherd has impressions of a knotted net.

Interior Surface Finish. The interior surface of this potsherd is smoothed.

Decoration. This body sherd is not decorated.

Form. No information on vessel form was obtained.

Fabric Impressed Exterior

Sample Size. N=1 potsherd.

Temper. This potsherd is tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz.

Exterior Surface Finish. This potsherd has impressions of a woven fabric on the exterior surface.

Interior Surface Finish. This potsherd has a smoothed interior.

Decoration. This body sherd is not decorated.

Form. No information on vessel form was obtained.

Burnished Exterior

Sample Size. N=19 potsherds.

Temper. Fourteen potsherds are tempered with sand , and five are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz.

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

Interior Surface Finish. The interior surfaces of all burnished potsherds are smoothed.

Decoration. None of the five rimsherds have modified lips; however, four other potsherds are decorated. One of these has a row of fingernail punctations, and two have a series of incised Vs below a single, incised, horizontal line. The Vs in this decoration are filled with incised lines. One other potsherd is decorated with miscellaneous incised lines.

Form. One partially reconstructed rim section was large enough to determine vessel size and shape. This vessel (Vessel 20) is a jar with a broad shoulder, a restricted neck, and a short everted rim, and it has a 20-cm rim diameter. Two other rimsherds in the assemblage are from carinated bowls, but vessel size is indeterminate.

Exterior Surface Decoration

Exterior surface decorations on pottery from the Dallas Hylton site consist of surface-displacement decorations, such as punctation and incision, and applications. A

typology of exterior surface displacement decorations for Dan River series pottery has been developed by Davis et al. (1997a). All exterior surface decorations were classified according to this typology.

Five classes of exterior surface-displacement decoration were observed in the pottery assemblage from the Dallas Hylton site. Each class is characterized by a particular design element, and these elements consist of: (1) a horizontal band composed of one or more incised lines, or one or more rows of punctations or short incisions; (2) groups of diagonal, incised lines; (3) a zigzag line or series of Vs; (4) repeated concentric, incised, geometric designs; and (5) miscellaneous designs that are incomplete or unrecognizable.

Class I. This class is by far the most common found on pottery from the Dallas Hylton site, and it accounts for 71% of all decoration (Figures 5, 7–9, and 11–13). More than half of all decorated potsherds fall within Subclass I-A, which consists of a single horizontal row of punctations. The most common decorations within this subclass include: decoration I-A-3, a single horizontal row of wedge-shaped punctations (n=285, 19.6%); decoration I-A-1, a single horizontal line of fingernail pinches (n=282, 19.4%); and decoration I-A-6, a horizontal row of circular reed punctations (n=118, 8.1%). Less common decorations in this subclass include: a row of rectangular, triangular, or fingernail punctations; punctations made with the edge of a hollow reed; wedge-shaped punctations with trailing vertical scraped lines; and a row of short vertical and diagonal, incised lines.

Subclass I-B consists of multiple horizontal rows of punctations or incised lines that encircle the vessel neck or shoulder. This subclass accounts for 12% of all decorated potsherds from Dallas Hylton. Decoration I-B-5 (multiple, horizontal, incised lines) occurs on 142 potsherds (9.8%). Other decorations in this subclass include two horizontal rows of wedge-shaped, triangular, circular, or thin bi-convex punctations, and two rows of fingernail pinches.

The third type of Class I decoration consists of a horizontal row of punctations or short incised lines adjacent to one or more horizontal incised lines or an applied strip. The most common decoration within Subclass I-C (decoration I-C-10) consists of a band of two incised lines above a band of wedge-shaped punctations (n=43). Other Subclass I-C decorations on Dallas Hylton pottery include fingernail, circular reed, and wedge-shaped punctations positioned above, below, or between horizontal incised lines.

Subclasses I-E and I-F are characterized by one or more geometric elements in combination with one or more horizontal incised lines or row of punctations. These geometric elements occur above, below, or superimposed on the horizontal element. The geometric elements in Subclass I-E are triangular or diamond-shaped, while other, less regular geometric shapes characterize Subclass I-F decorations. The triangular or diamond-shaped elements in Subclass I-E decorations are often filled with punctations or incised lines. Neither of these kinds of decoration are very common at Dallas Hylton or other Dan River phase sites. Subclass I-E decorations occur on 25 potsherds, and Subclass I-F decorations occur on six potsherds.

The final group of Class I decorations consists of a horizontal element subdivided into segments. Two types of Subclass I-G decorations were observed at the Dallas

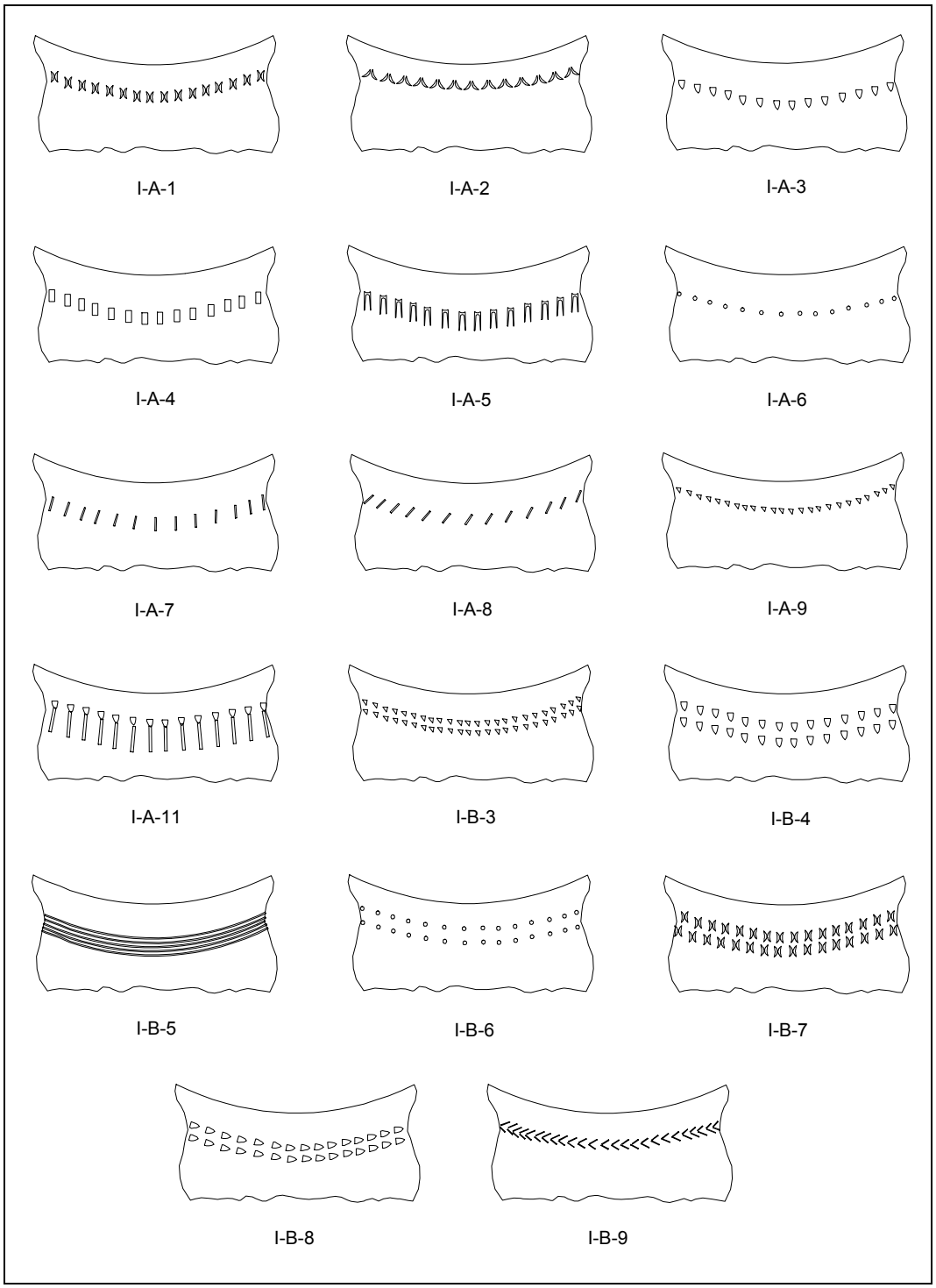

Figure 12. Class I pottery decorations found at the Dallas Hylton site: Subclasses I-A and I-B.

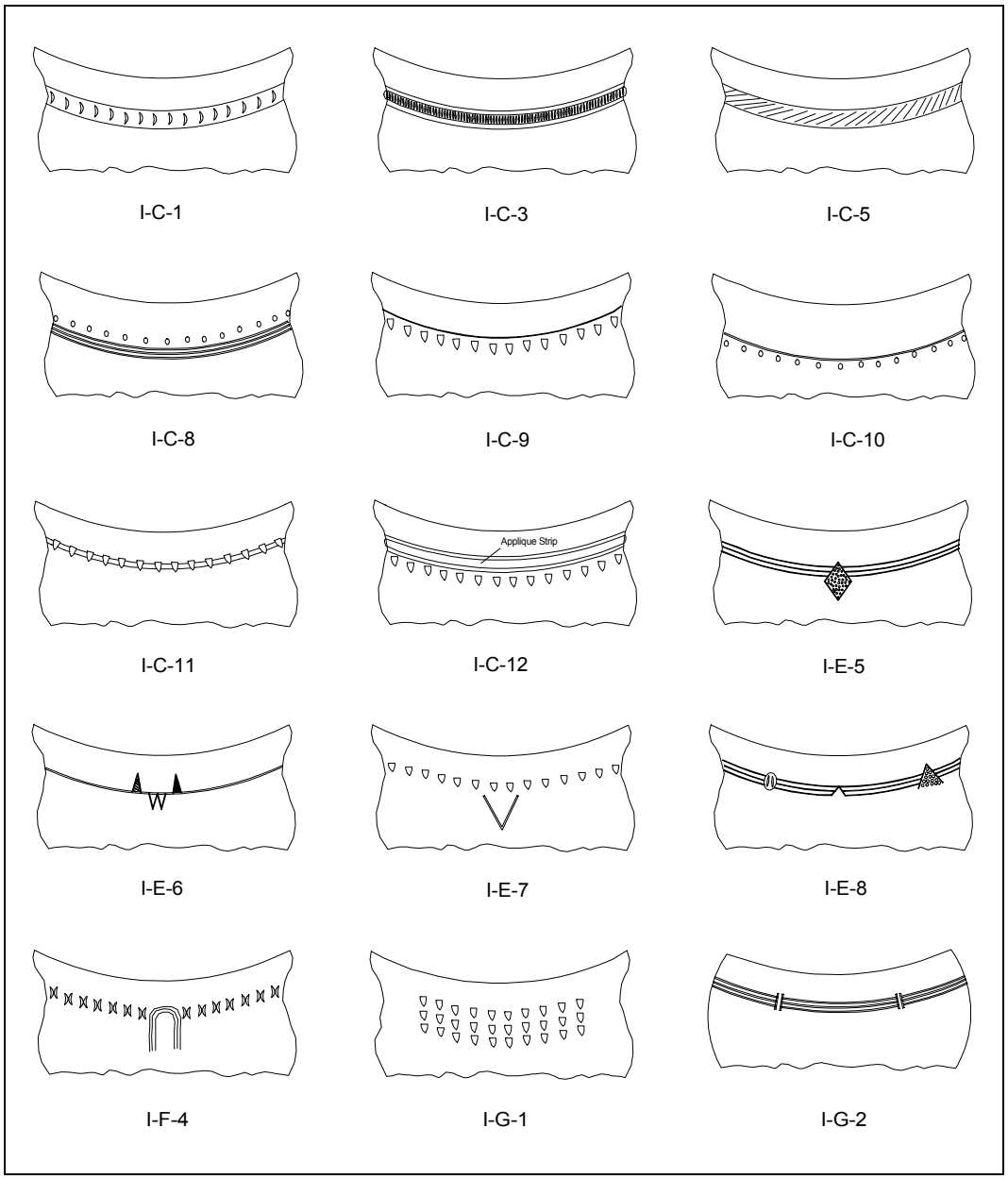

Figure 13. Class I pottery decorations found at the Dallas Hylton site: Subclasses I-C, I-E, I-F, and I-G.

Hylton site. The first decoration consists of sections comprised of three horizontal rows of wedge-shaped punctations that are separated by blank spaces. The other decoration consists of multiple, incised parallel lines interrupted by short, incised vertical lines. These decorations occur on only five potsherds in the assemblage.

Class II. Class II decorations are characterized by groups of incised diagonal lines (Figures 6, 10, and 14). This class, which accounts for only 6% (n=81) of all decorations, is not common in the Dallas Hylton assemblage. Three subclasses of Class

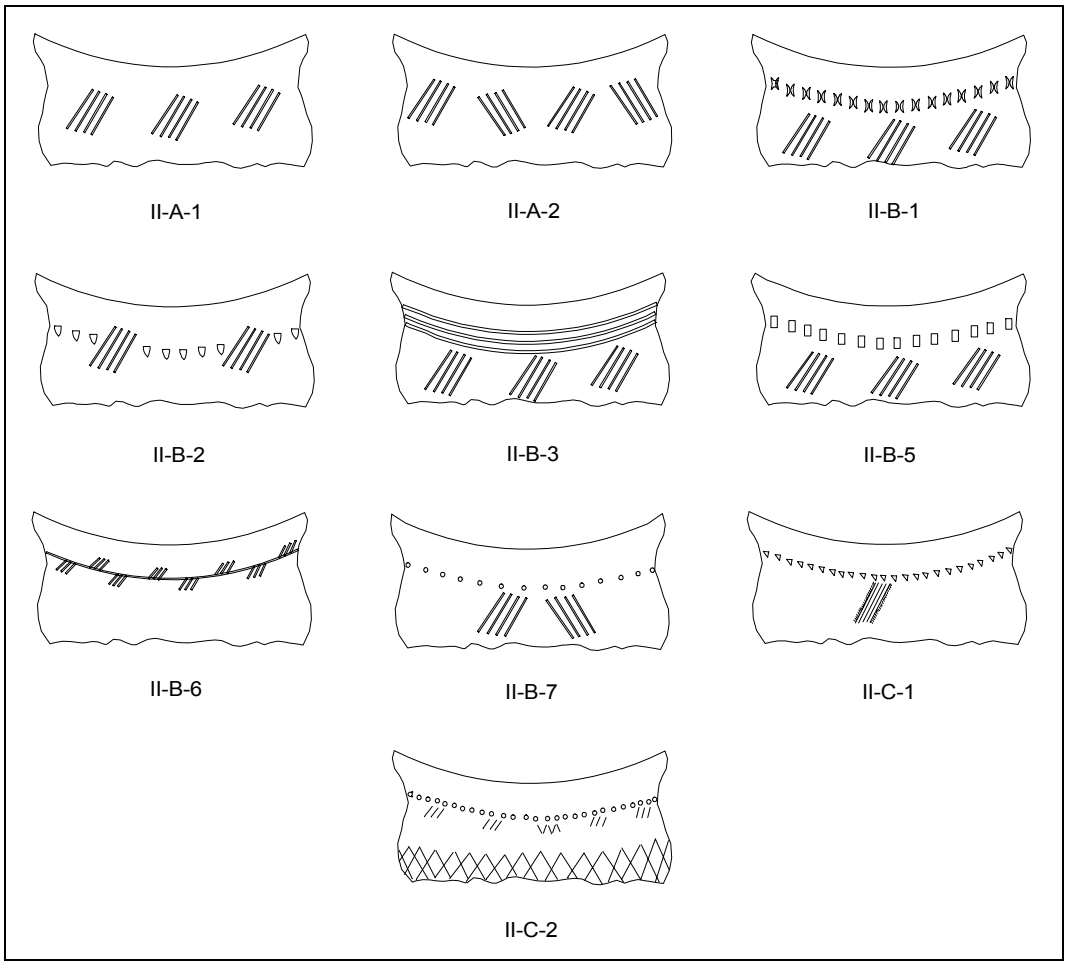

Figure 14. Class II pottery decorations found at the Dallas Hylton site.

II decorations are present. Subclass II-A is composed of groups of incised diagonal lines that encircle the vessel neck or shoulder. Two decorations comprise this subclass. The groups of incised diagonal lines are all oriented in the same direction in the first type of decoration (n=16), while the groups alternate between forward-slanting and backward-slanting in the second decoration (n=6).

Subclass II-B consists of groups of incised diagonal lines and either a horizontal row of punctations or one or more incised horizontal lines. The groups of diagonal lines occur either below the horizontal band, within the band, or, in one case, both above and below the horizontal element. The most common decoration in this subclass, II-B-7, consists of a row of circular reed punctations above groups of alternating forward-slanting and backward-slanting incised diagonal lines. This decoration was observed on 30 potsherds; however, 29 of those potsherds belong to a single, partially reconstructed vessel.

Subclass II-C has decorations with incised diagonal lines, a horizontal element, and other embellishments. Four potsherds in this subclass have triangular punctations

above groups of diagonal lines embellished with small horizontal incisions along either side of side of the group. Seven potsherds have a row of circular reed punctations above groups of diagonal lines and incised cross-hatched lines that extend down to the base of the vessel.

Class III. The defining characteristic of this class of decoration is a series of Vs or zigzag lines (Figures 5, 6, 10, and 15). These decorations were created by incision, punctation, or a combination of those two techniques. Subclass III-A consists of a single zigzag line or row of Vs. One potsherd has an angular, incised zigzag line, and three potsherds have a series of incised inverted Vs.

Two potsherds in the Dallas Hylton collection have decorations classified as Subclass III-B. Both are decorated with a row of circular reed punctations below a series of incised Vs. The incised element in decoration III-B-5 consists of inverted Vs made with double incised lines, while the incised element in decoration III-B-6 consists of a series of stacked incised Vs.

Subclass III-D decorations consist of a series of Vs positioned beneath one or more incised horizontal lines. The Vs in all Subclass III-D decorations from Dallas Hylton are filled with either punctations or incised lines. These decorations occur on 16 potsherds.

Seven potsherds in the assemblage have decorations that fall within the III-E subclass. These decorations consist of a series of V-shaped elements enclosed within a band of incised horizontal lines. These seven potsherds exhibit five different kinds of decoration. All five are variations on a theme of horizontal lines cut by alternating backward-slanting and forward-slanting lines to create V-shaped divisions or gaps between the horizontal lines.

Six other potsherds in the Dallas Hylton assemblage have incomplete decorations that may be part of Subclass III-C. These decorations have a horizontal incised line above a series of short, incised diagonal lines. Larger potsherds with this type of decoration in other Dan River assemblages also have incised and inverted Vs.

Class V. Class V decorations are characterized by a band of repeated incised elements placed on the vessel rim (Figures 10, 11, and 15). The most common decoration in this class consists of repeated stacked Vs (n=15). Two potsherds are from vessels that were decorated with a band of incised, parallel curved lines, and one potsherd is from a vessel that had a series of incised, nested diamonds just below the lip.

Class VI. Nearly 20% (n=277) of all decorated potsherds in the assemblage have unrecognizable or incomplete decorations composed of incised lines, punctations, or combinations of the two (Figure 5).

Applications. Applied decorations observed on pottery from the Dallas Hylton site include circular nodes, strap handles, and rim strips. Of the 14 potsherds with circular nodes, seven are split nodes or nodes that were modified by incisions or punctations. Six of the nodes occur in pairs on vessels. Eleven potsherds have attached strap handles. One of the handles is decorated with punctations. Finally, one potsherd

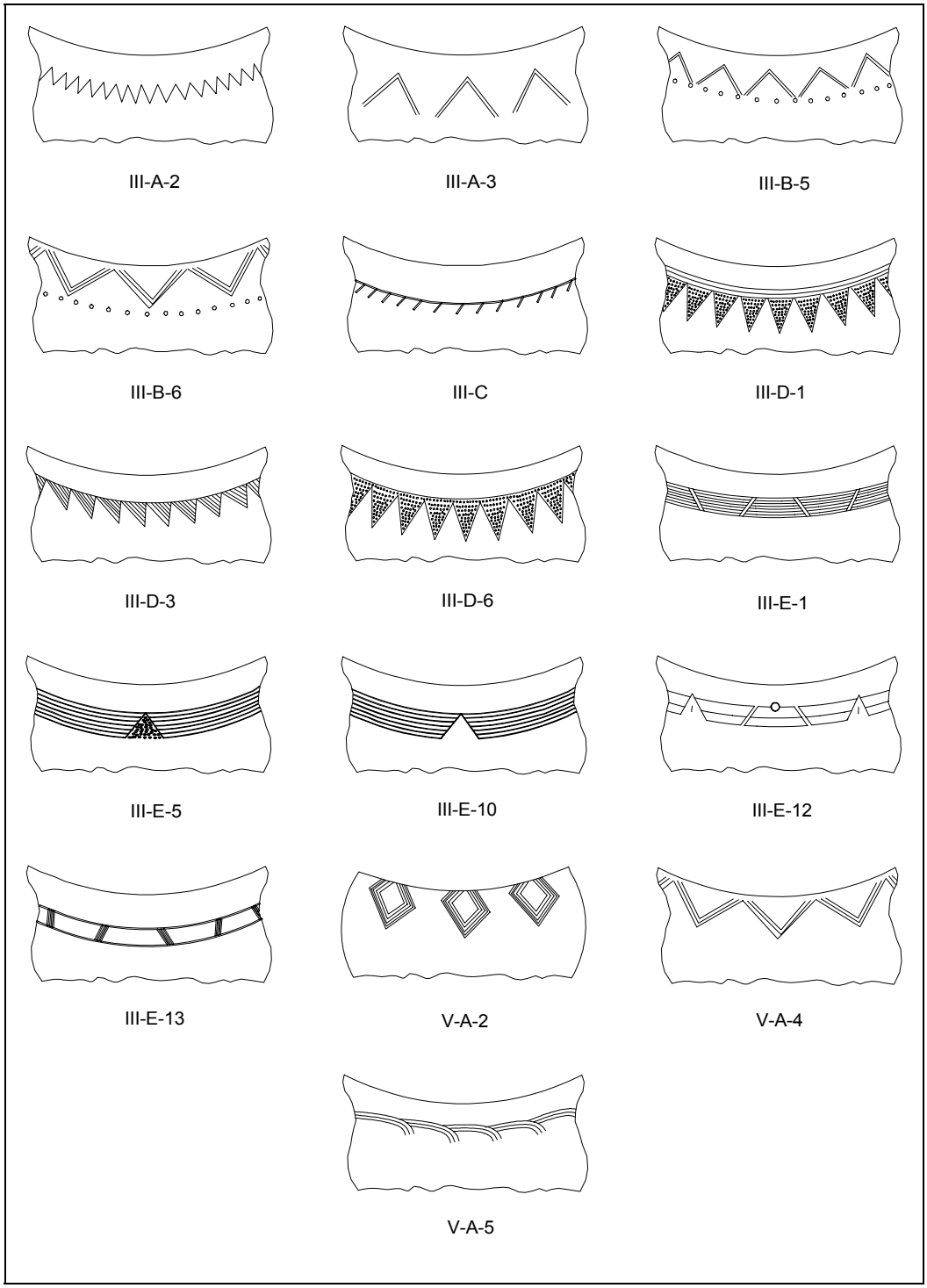

Figure 15. Class III and Class V pottery decorations found at the Dallas Hylton site.

has an applied rim strip. Two decorations within Subclass I-C also include applied clay strips.

Interior Surface Decoration

Only one potsherd in this assemblage is decorated on the interior surface. This decoration consists of unidentifiable incised lines.

OTHER CLAY ARTIFACTS

Clay Pipes

A large collection of clay smoking pipes was recovered from the Dallas Hylton site (Figure 16). Among these are 23 stem fragments, six midsections, 12 pipe-bowl fragments, and 10 complete or nearly complete pipes. Sixteen of the pipe stems are round and taper toward the bit. Two of these curve slightly toward the bowl. The bits of seven of these stems are plain, while nine are elaborated in various ways. Three stems have flaring bits, one terminates in a round flange, one terminates in a squared flange, one has a thickened bit, and the final tapering stem has a bit that has been thinned. One stem fragment is square in profile. One fragment may be part of a large, thick (32 mm diameter), cigar-shaped pipe with a dramatically tapering bit. Three stem fragments are unidentifiable. The final specimen may represent an unfinished or discarded stem, because the central hole does not extend through the length of the stem. Of the pipe stems with identifiable exterior surfaces, 14 are plain and four are burnished.

Six midsections of small elbow pipes are present. One of these has a flat, oval heel. The exterior surface of this footed pipe is burnished and decorated with three parallel incised lines. Two midsection fragments are from elbow pipes with round stems and plain exteriors. One midsection fragment is from a burnished elbow pipe with an oval stem. Finally, two fragments could not be identified beyond noting that the exterior surfaces are plain.

All 12 pipe bowls are round in cross-section, and five are decorated. One finely made, burnished bowl has a round flange around the lip and a diamond-shaped, raised-relief decoration on the heel of the pipe. One fragment has a round flange around the lip, and another has a squared flange around the lip. Two fragments have an incised decoration on a plain, smoothed exterior. Four of the undecorated pipe bowl fragments have plain, smoothed exterior surfaces, and two are too small to reveal any information about the complete pipe. One artifact in this collection may represent a fragment of a pipe bowl with a large, flat heel, but its identification as a pipe is not certain.

The Dallas Hylton collection contains 10 complete or nearly complete clay pipes. Six are elbow pipes, one is a platform pipe, one is cigar-shaped, one is globular, and one is triangular. All but one of the elbow pipes have bowls that meet the stem at an obtuse angle. Each of the pipes will be briefly described.

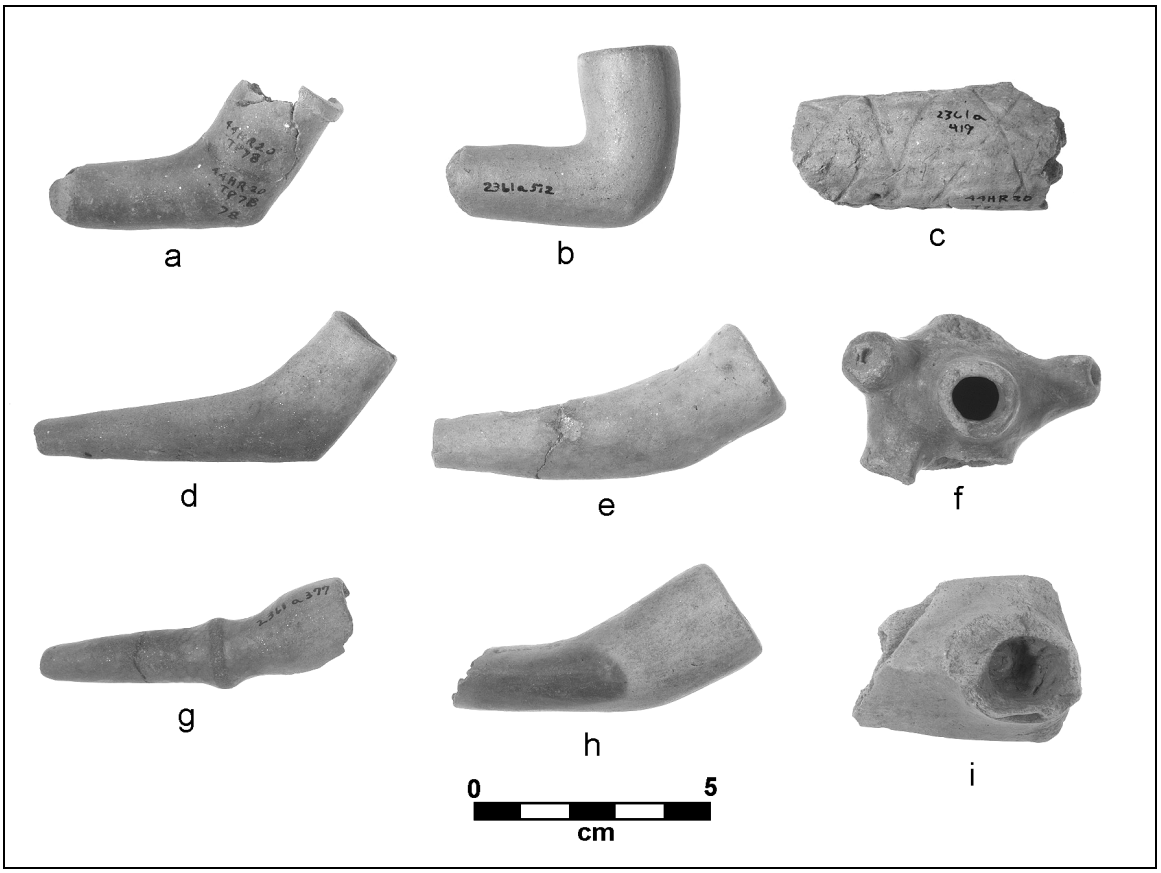

Figure 16. Clay pipes from the Dallas Hylton site: elbow pipes from TP-64 (*g*), TP-65 (*d*), TP-78 (*a*), TP-91 (*b*), and the surface (*e, h*); cigar-shaped, tubular pipe from TP-73 (*c*); unusual globular pipe from TP-58 (*f*); and platform pipe from TP-67 (*i*).

One elbow pipe from TP-78 has a short tapering stem (46 mm long by 16 mm maximum diameter) with a ground bit (Figure 16*a*). The bowl is round and has a thickened or flanged lip.

One plain elbow pipe from TP-65 has an accentuated heel (Figure 16*d*). The stem is 61 mm long and tapers to a plain bit. The bowl is round and constricts slightly from the heel to the lip. The orifice diameter is 17 mm, and the bowl is 28 mm long.

An elbow pipe from TP-64 has a tapering stem and a bulbous bowl (Figure 16*g*). A thickened collar encircles the stem just below the heel. The stem is 43 mm long and has a maximum diameter of 13 mm. The bowl is 25 mm long and has an orifice diameter of 16 mm.

One elbow pipe found on the surface has a plain exterior and a tapered stem (Figure 16*e*). The stem curves slightly and is approximately 55 mm long. The bowl is round and expands slightly toward the lip. It is 25 mm long and has a 22 mm diameter orifice.

Another elbow pipe found on the surface has a biconvex stem and a round bowl (Figure 16*h*). The bowl is 27 mm long and has an orifice diameter of 23 mm. The pipe's exterior surface is burnished, and the stem is broken.

One elbow pipe from TP-91 has a bowl that forms an acute angle with the stem (Figure 16*b*). This pipe has a round stem and bowl. The stem tapers toward the bit, and it is 42 mm long. The bit has been chipped and roughly ground. The bowl is about 40 mm long and has a 22 mm diameter orifice. The exterior surface has been lightly burnished.

The one platform pipe fragment, recovered from TP-67, has a triangular platform that is biconvex in cross-section and has a ridge running down the middle of the upper surface (Figure 16*i*). The distal end of the platform has been ground down to the edge of the pipe bowl. The maximum width of the platform is 38 mm, and its height is 18 mm. The pipe bowl, located at the distal end of the platform, is broken but appears to have been round at its base.

A large midsection fragment of a cigar-shaped, tubular pipe was found in TP-73 (Figure 16*c*). It is decorated with incised cross-hatched lines.

One unique pipe found in TP-58 has a globular shape and a centrally-located bowl (Figure 16*f*). The stem is one of five tubular appendages radiating out from the bowl. Although three of the other tubular appendages are broken, one is complete and it has a circular punctation in the distal end that mimics the hole in the stem. The exterior surface of the pipe is polished, but the surface exhibits no visible burnishing marks. This pipe, though small, resembles pipes still manufactured by the Catawba in South Carolina.

One large clay artifact found on the surface appears to be part of an elaborately modeled and decorated smoking pipe (Figure 17*c*). A small hole runs down the long-axis of the artifact, but the artifact is broken at both ends of this hole. One end opens out into a wider concavity that appears to be the base of a small pipe bowl. The intact portion of the artifact is flat and roughly triangular in form, with two intact, pointed appendages forming two sides of the triangle. The distal ends of these appendages are decorated with circular reed punctations. The third angle of the triangle is where the stem (now broken) would have been located. On each face of the artifact is an incised, stylized representation of an animal. Both animals have long, biconvex bodies and tapered tails. One animal has two long legs with three phalanges on each appendage. The legs are drawn on one side of its body and resemble bird's legs. The other animal, visible in Figure 17*c*, has two front legs and a single hind leg. The legs on this animal are shorter and terminate in four phalanges. This second representation is suggestive of a lizard. The body of this animal is decorated with small, round punctations on both ends. This artifact is 60 mm wide (maximum) and roughly 15 mm thick.

Disks

Twelve clay disks from the Dallas Hylton collection are made from Dan River series potsherds (Figure 17*a–b*). Nine of these pottery disks have carefully ground edges, while three have chipped edges with only minimal grinding. These disks range in diameter from just over 40 mm to 65 mm. Two of the more carefully ground, larger disks are broken in half and appear to have had holes drilled into the center of the disk.

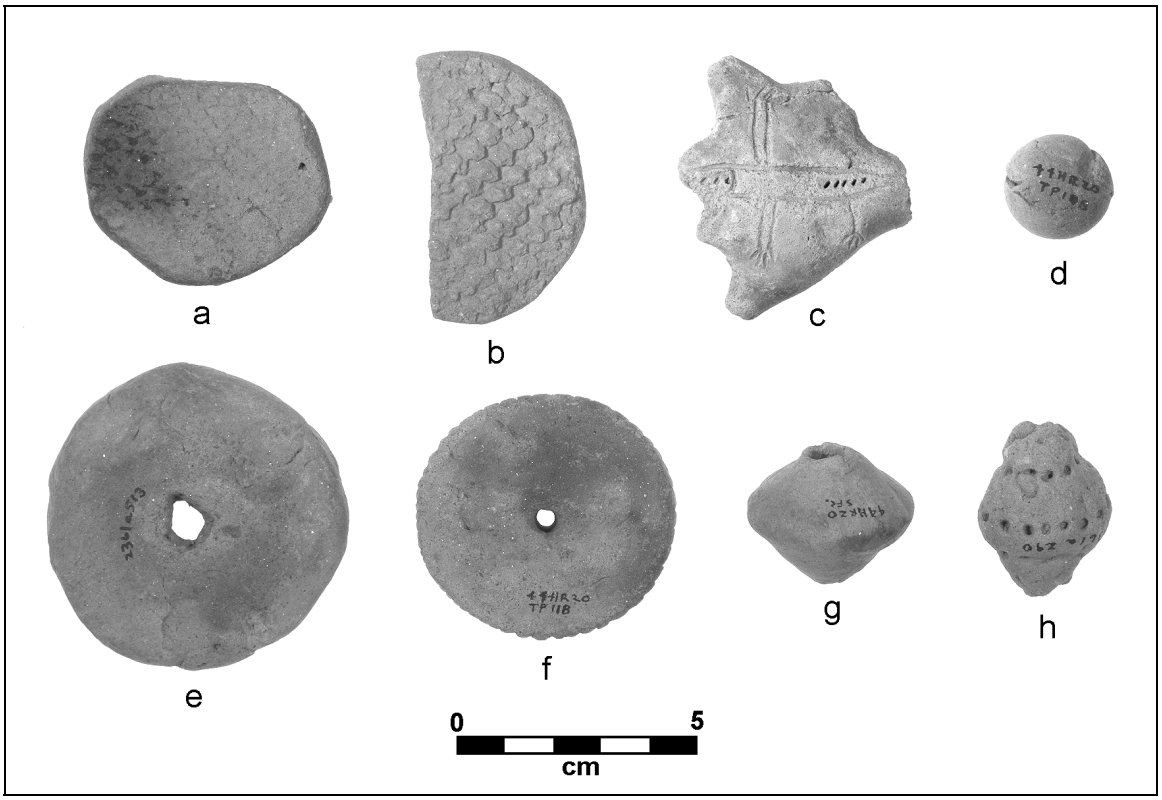

Figure 17. Other clay artifacts from the Dallas Hylton site: pottery disks from TP-37 (*a*) and TP-106 (*b*); perforated clay disks from TP-91 (*e*) and TP-118 (*f*); possible pipe from the surface (*c*); clay ball from TP-106 (*d*); possible spindle whorl from the surface (*g*); and punctated clay object from TP-53 (*h*).

Generally, disks are made from flat sherds, but one of the drilled disks is made from the neck sherd of a Dan River Net Impressed vessel that was decorated with rectangular punctations.

In addition to these recycled potsherds, a group of 11 disks were modeled from tempered clay (Figure 17*e–f*). These modeled-clay artifacts range from small, irregularly shaped disks to well-made disks, one of which is decorated with incisions along the outer edge. The diameters of the more complete specimens range from 50 mm to 70 mm. Four of the five more complete modeled disks have central perforations.

Pottery disks are usually described as gaming disks and, this seems like a good intepretation for most of the disks made from recycled potsherds. However, the disks with central perforations may also have been used as spindle whorls for hand-spinning threads. A third type of clay artifact in the Dallas Hylton assemblage may also represent a spindle whorl. This artifact was found on the surface and is a biconical object with a perforation through its center (Figure 17*g*). The maximum diameter of this artifact is 35 mm and the perforation is about 6 mm in diameter.

Modeled Clay Artifacts

Two small, hand-modeled clay balls were recovered from the Dallas Hylton site. One of these is approximately 35 mm in diameter (Figure 17*d*). Several cracks developed around this ball when it was partially flattened after the clay had begun to dry. A fragment of a second clay ball about 25 mm in diameter also was recovered.

One decorated, roughly biconical clay artifact was found in TP-53 (Figure 17*h*). It is about 40 mm long, has a maximum diameter of 30 mm, and is decorated with four rows of round punctations.

Two other modeled clay artifacts from Dallas Hylton may represent fragments of lug handles from pottery vessels. Finally, six pieces of daub and 44 miscellaneous lumps of modeled clay were recovered from the Dallas Hylton site.

CHIPPED-STONE ARTIFACTS

The Dallas Hylton site collection contains 1,159 small chipped-stone artifacts (Tables 3 and 4) and and three large chipped-stone tools. Almost 80% of these are unmodified flakes (n=882) or cores (n=12) that represent byproducts of stone-tool manufacture. The remainder consist of projectile points (n=161), bifaces (n=27), scrapers (n=8), drills (n=2), perforators (n=5), a graver (n=2), chipped hoes (n=3), and worked flakes (n=61).

Most of these artifacts are made of metavolcanic rock, primarily aphyric and porphyritic rhyolites. The source area for this material is the central Piedmont of North Carolina, which includes the Uwharrie Mountains where numerous quarries have been mapped (Daniel and Butler 1994). Other rock types used by flintknappers at Dallas Hylton include cherts and chalcedonies from the Ridge-and-Valley physiographic province just west of the Blue Ridge, and locally derived vein quartz and quartzite.

Projectile Points

One hundred and sixty-one whole or partial projectile points were recovered from the Dallas Hylton site (Table 5). The overwhelming majority are small triangular arrow points associated with the Dan River phase occupation; however, several earlier Woodland and Archaic types also are represented, and these reflect site occupations as early as about 8,000 B.C. Most of these were made from metavolcanic rhyolite (Daniel and Butler 1994). Other rock types include vein quartz, quartzite, chert, and chalcedony. Although numerous projectile points were recovered from feature contexts, most either came from the surface or are unprovenienced.

Late Paleo-Indian Type. One Hardaway Side-Notched point was collected from the surface (Figure 18*a*). Coe (1964:67) describes this type as having "a small, broad, thin blade with narrow side-notches and a recurved, concave base." This type is thought to be related to the Hardaway-Dalton point type and predate 8,000 B.C. This specimen is somewhat narrower and smaller than those illustrated by Coe (1964:68), but does have

Table 3. Distribution of small chipped-stone artifacts found at the Dallas Hylton site.

Context	Projectile Point	Biface	Core	Scraper	Perforator	Graver	Drill	Worked Flake	Flake	Total
TP-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	11
TP-2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	17
TP-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
TP-5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12
TP-6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18
TP-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TP-9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14
TP-10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
TP-11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
TP-12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TP-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TP-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
TP-16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-18	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11
TP-19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
TP-20	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	16
TP-21	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	20
TP-21/23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-26	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10
TP-27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13
TP-29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
TP-30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	24
TP-30/42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
TP-32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
TP-35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-36	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11
TP-37	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-38	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	6
TP-39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TP-39/111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
TP-42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
TP-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-47	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	26	39
TP-48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-49	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TP-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
TP-51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TP-52	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
TP-53	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	53	60
TP-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TP-55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
TP-58	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	30	40
TP-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2

Table 3 continued.

Context	Projectile Point	Biface	Core	Scraper	Perforator	Graver	Drill	Worked Flake	Flake	Total
TP-60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
TP-61	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	11
TP-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
TP-64	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-65	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11
TP-67	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
TP-68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
TP-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
TP-71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
TP-73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
TP-76	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	9
TP-78	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
TP-79	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
TP-81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TP-83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TP-86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TP-88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TP-89	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
TP-91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9
TP-92	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7
TP-93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TP-97	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-98	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13
TP-99	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8
TP-102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-104	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
TP-106	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
TP-107	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
TP-109	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TP-111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
TP-114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TP-115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TP-122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TP-126	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	14	23
TP-127	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5
TP-128	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	7
TP-A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TP-A/B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TP-B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surface/ Unknown	82	14	4	5	1	1	-	20	387	514
Total	161	27	12	8	5	1	2	61	882	1,159

Table 4. Distribution of projectile points from the Dallas Hylton site.

Projectile Point Type	TP-1	TP-2	TP-6	TP-9	TP-10	TP-11	TP-12	TP-16	TP-18
Hardaway Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kirk Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow Mountain II Stemmed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah River Stemmed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Lanceolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Stemmed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragments (Archaic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yadkin Large Triangular	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yadkin (eared variety)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Appalachian Pentagonal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randolph Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraway Triangular	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	2
Fragments (Woodland)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	1	5	3	1	1	1	3	1	2

Table 4 continued.

Projectile Point Type	TP-19	TP-20	TP-21	TP-26	TP-27	TP-29	TP-30	TP-36	TP-38
Hardaway Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirk Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow Mountain II Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah River Stemmed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Lanceolate	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Small Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragments (Archaic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yadkin Large Triangular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yadkin (eared variety)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Appalachian Pentagonal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randolph Stemmed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraway Triangular	1	1	5	1	1	-	2	1	1
Fragments (Woodland)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	7	1	1	1	2	1	1

Table 4 continued.

Projectile Point Type	TP-47	TP-53	TP-55	TP-57	TP-58	TP-60	TP-65	TP-67	TP-76
Hardaway Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirk Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow Mountain II Stemmed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah River Stemmed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Lanceolate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragments (Archaic)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Yadkin Large Triangular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yadkin (eared variety)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Appalachian Pentagonal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randolph Stemmed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraway Triangular	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	-
Fragments (Woodland)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1

Table 4 continued.

Projectile Point Type	TP-78	TP-79	TP-89	TP-98	TP-99	TP-104	TP-106	TP-107
Hardaway Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirk Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow Mountain II Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah River Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Lanceolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragments (Archaic)	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
Yadkin Large Triangular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yadkin (eared variety)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Appalachian Pentagonal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randolph Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraway Triangular	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1
Fragments (Woodland)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total	1	5	1	4	3	1	2	2

Table 4 continued.

Projectile Point Type	TP-109	TP-126	TP-127	TP-C	Surface/ Unknown	Total
Hardaway Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	1	1
Palmer Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kirk Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	2	2
Morrow Mountain II Stemmed	-	-	-	-	4	6
Halifax Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	2	2
Savannah River Stemmed	-	-	-	-	1	4
Small Lanceolate	-	-	-	-	-	2
Small Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fragments (Archaic)	-	-	-	-	8	15
Yadkin Large Triangular	-	-	-	-	-	2
Yadkin (eared variety)	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	-	1	-	-	1	3
South Appalachian Pentagonal	-	-	-	-	3	3
Randolph Stemmed	-	-	1	-	3	6
Caraway Triangular	1	2	-	-	53	100
Fragments (Woodland)	-	-	-	1	4	12
Total	1	3	1	1	82	161

the shallow side-notches and concave base characteristic of this type. It is 40 mm long, 21 mm wide at the base, and has a maximum thickness of 7 mm at midsection. It also exhibits fine pressure flaking and intentional basal grinding characteristic of the later Palmer Corner-Notched type, and similar points occasionally have been called "Hardapalmer." Daniel (1994:72–73) refers to this type of point as "Small Dalton."

Early Archaic Types. One projectile point from TP-12 was classified as Palmer Corner-Notched (Figure 18*b*). It is made of rhyolite and is missing only the terminal tips of the shoulders. It has a triangular blade with straight to slightly convex sides that are slightly serrated. The base is straight and has been ground smooth. This specimen is 36 mm long; 26 mm wide at the shoulder, and has a maximum thickness of 7 mm. The Palmer Corner-Notched point type is associated with the Early Archaic period (ca. 8,000 B.C.) (Coe 1964:67–69).

Two Kirk Corner-Notched points were found on the surface (Figure 18*c*). Coe (1964:69–70) describes this notched spear-point type as having a triangular form, straight edges which often are serrated, and a base that is usually either straight to slightly convex. One nearly complete but heavily resharpened specimen was made from a medium gray chert. It has a concave base and serrated edges, and it measures 38 mm long, about 23 mm wide, and 7 mm thick. The other specimen is larger and broken. It has large, deep corner notches, a slightly concave base, and slightly serrated edges. It was made a dark, porphyritic rhyolite. Kirk Corner-Notched points date to the Early Archaic period (8,000-6,000 B.C.).

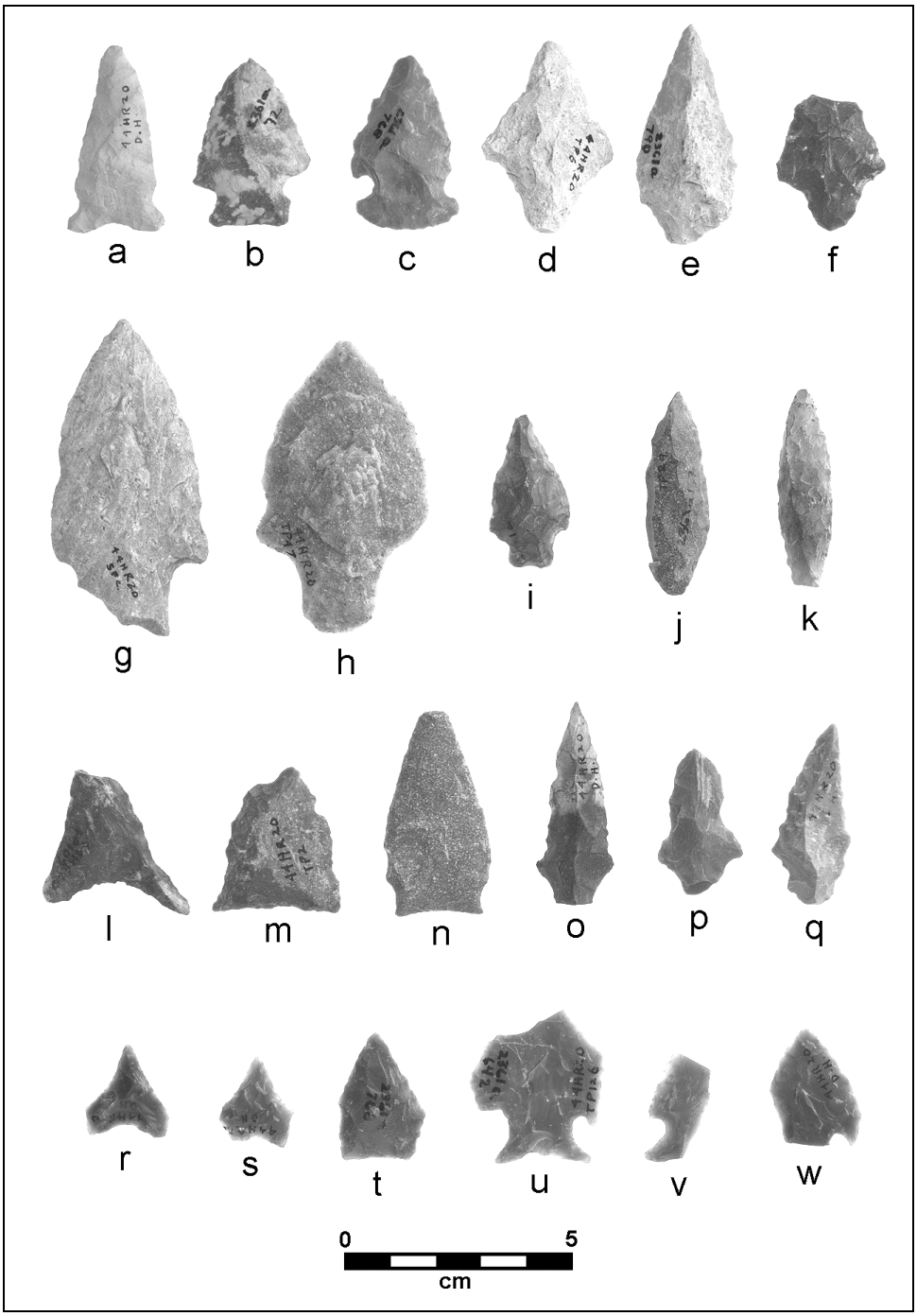

Figure 18. Late Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland projectile points from the Dallas Hylton site: Hardaway Side-Notched (*a*); Palmer Corner-Notched (*b*); Kirk Corner-Notched (*c*); Morrow Mountain II Stemmed (*d–f*); Savannah River Stemmed (*g–h*); small stemmed (*i*); small lanceolate (*j–k*); Yadkin Large Triangular (*l–m*); Yadkin Large Triangular, eared variety (*n*); Randolph Stemmed (*o–q*); South Appalachian Pentagonal (*r–t*); and Jack's Reef Corner-Notched (*u–w*).

Middle Archaic Types. Six Morrow Mountain II Stemmed points were recovered from TP-6, TP-47, and the surface (n=4) (Figure 18*d–f*). All but one are made of metavolcanic rock, and the two specimens from features are heavily weathered. Coe (1964:37) defines this type as having a long, narrow blade and a long, tapered stem. These specimens are 19–30 mm wide and 7–12 mm thick. All have been heavily resharpened, and the three whole specimens vary from 28 mm to 57 mm in length. Morrow Mountain points date to the Middle Archaic period (ca. 5,500 to 5,000 B.C.).

Two quartz Halifax Side-Notched points were found. This type is characterized by shallow side notches and is thought to date to the late Middle Archaic period (c. 3,500 B.C.) (Coe 1964:108–110). Both specimens are unprovenienced. One is unbroken and has a narrow blade, shallow side notches, and a convex base. It is 50 mm long, 19 mm wide, and 11 mm thick.

Late Archaic Type. Four large Savannah River Stemmed points were recovered from TP-2, TP-20, TP-47, and the surface (Figure 18*g–h*). The Savannah River Stemmed type is generally defined as having "a large, heavy, triangular blade with a broad stem" and dates to the Late Archaic period (c. 3,000 to 1,800 B.C.) (Coe 1964:44–45). The specimen from TP-2 was made from a fine-grained metavolcanic rock and is broken at midsection. This point is thick and has a broad, squared stem typical of this type. The point from TP-20 has a large triangular blade with a broad stem and weak shoulders; however, it was made on a rhyolite flake and is unusually thin (6 mm). It is approximately 60 mm long and has a maximum width of 35 mm. Generally, this specimen looks like a Savannah River Stemmed point but the workmanship is not characteristic of this type.

The Savannah River Stemmed point from TP-47, on the other hand, conforms well to this point type. It is made of quartzite and has a long, fairly broad stem with a slightly rounded base. It is 63 mm long, 39 mm wide, and 13 mm thick. The last specimen, found on the surface, is made of porphyritic rhyolite and also conforms well to the Savannah River Stemmed type. It is 67 mm long, 35 mm wide, and 10 mm thick.

Probable Archaic Points. Eighteen projectile points and fragments were found that probably date to the Archaic period but cannot be classified. Fifteen of these are fragments which are too large to be from Woodland triangular points. Three of the fragments are made of quartz, two are chert, one is chalcedony, and nine are metavolcanic stone.

Two small lanceolate-shaped projectile points were recovered from TP-29 and TP-47 that resemble the Middle Archaic Guilford Lanceolate type but are much too small (Figure 18*j–k*). Both specimens are made of rhyolite. The point from TP-29 retains some cortex and is 43 mm long and 8 mm thick. The specimen from TP-47 is 42 mm long, 12 mm wide, and 6 mm thick. It is finely flaked and has a squared base. Although projectile points of this type have been found at several other excavated Dan River sites in the Martinsville area, their chronological placement is not known (see Davis et al. 1997a, 1997b, 1997c, 1997d, 1997e). Until further evidence is forthcoming, they are thought to more closely resemble Archaic than Woodland points.

One small stemmed projectile point was found in TP-2 that may date to the Late Archaic or Early Woodland period (Figure 18*i*). It is made of rhyolite and is 33 mm long, 18 mm wide, and 7 mm thick.

Early and Middle Woodland Types. Three Yadkin Large Triangular points were recovered (Figure 18*l–m*). All are made of rhyolite. A broken specimen from TP-2 closely fits Coe's (1964:11) description of this type as "a large, well-made, triangular point with slightly concave base and sides." Another point from TP-107 has concave sides and a deeply concave base. The third specimen, from TP-12, conforms to Coe's "eared variety" (Figure 18*n*). It has a triangular shape but near the convex base there are shallow side-notches. This point is about 44 mm long, 24 mm wide, and 5 mm thick. This variant of the Yadkin Large Triangular type is considered atypical but not uncommon by Coe (1964:49). Yadkin Large Triangular points are associated with the Early and Middle Woodland periods in Piedmont North Carolina and southern Virginia.

Late Prehistoric Types. Four projectile point types were represented in the Dallas Hylton collection that probably date to the Late Prehistoric period (after A.D. 1000): Jack's Reef Corner-Notched, South Appalachian Pentagonal, Randolph Stemmed, and Caraway Triangular. Three projectile points were classified as Jack's Reef Corner-Notched, a type that occurs during the late Middle Woodland period in New York (Ritchie 1961:26) (Figure 18*u–w*). The chronological placement of this type within the Dan River drainage is unclear; however, a few such points were found at most Dan River phase sites excavated by the Patrick-Henry Chapter and they probably date to the Late Prehistoric period. These notched arrow points were recovered from TP-47, TP-126, and the surface. All are made of dark gray chert, and they are finely flaked and extremely thin (4–5 mm). Two of the three points have pentagonal blades.

Three other pentagonal arrow points were found and are classified as South Appalachian Pentagonal (Keel 1976:133) (Figure 18*r–t*). All are made of chert and were recovered from the surface. Two are quite small (i.e., 18–20 mm long, 13–15 mm wide, and 3 mm thick) and have concave sides and bases. The third specimen has straight sides and a straight base. It is 27 mm long, 20 mm wide, and 5 mm wide. The South Appalachian Pentagonal type dates to the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian periods in the piedmont and mountain regions of North Carolina, Virginia, and eastern Tennessee.

Six projectile points were classified as Randolph Stemmed, a type of arrow point that, according to Coe (1964:50), "looked like crude miniature versions of the old Morrow Mountain II type. They had a roughly tapered stem, and they were narrow and thick" (Figure 18*o–q*). These specimens were recovered from TP-21, TP-47, TP-127, the surface (n=2), and an unknown context. Two are made of chert and the remainder are made of metavolcanic rock. They range from 34 mm to 42 mm long, 16 mm to 19 mm wide, and 5 mm to 9 mm thick. Although Coe thought this type dated to the historic period, they mostly occur at sites that lack evidence of European contact. The points from Dallas Hylton probably are associated with the Dan River phase village or an earlier Woodland occupation.

One hundred small triangular arrow points were recovered. All are generally referable to the Caraway Triangular type (Coe 1964:49) (Figure 19). This type is a small, straight-sided or slightly incurvate-sided, isosceles-triangular point with a straight or slightly incurvate base. Ninety-one points are made of metavolcanic rock (mostly rhyolite), six are chert, two are quartz, and one is chalcedony. Slightly less than half (n=45) of these points are whole. Detailed descriptions of these points are provided in Appendix 6.

Ten of these points are slightly larger and cruder than the others, but still are substantially smaller than the points classified as Yadkin Large Triangular. One may be a triangular point preform. Five retain some of the cortex which also suggests that they were not completed points. The lengths of these 10 large points range from 28 mm to 44 mm (mean=36 mm); widths range from 17 mm to 25 mm (mean=21 mm); and thickness ranges from 7 mm to 13 mm (mean=9 mm).

The smaller triangular projectile points ranged in length from 19 mm to 40 mm (mean=25 mm). Widths were between 12 mm and 25 mm with a mean of 18 mm. Thickness values ranged from 3 mm to 9 mm, with a mean of 4 mm. No significant differences could be ascertained between the dimensions of these points when separated by raw material. Most (n=53) of the small triangular points were recovered from the surface; however, specimens also were recovered from 32 features. Several small triangular points were recovered from TP-21 and TP-47. Seventeen points exhibited old, patinated flake surfaces one or both sides, indicating that they were made from Archaic flakes. Scavenging Archaic campsites may have been an important strategy used by Dan River peoples for procuring knappable stone. If this is the case, many of the Archaic projectile points found at Dallas Hylton and other Dan River sites may have been brought there by late prehistoric villagers rather than left by Archaic hunters and gatherers.

Finally, 12 projectile point fragments were found that are likely from Caraway Triangular points but cannot be positively identified as such. Ten of these fragments are rhyolite and two are chert.

Other Small Chipped-Stone Artifacts

Bifaces. Twenty-seven amorphous bifaces and bifacially worked flakes were collected from the Dallas Hylton site. Many of these probably represent unfinished bifacial tools such as projectile points; however, several are simply stone masses that have been bifacially worked. Most specimens are made of metavolcanic rock; however, a few chert and quartz bifaces also were found. Bifaces were recovered from the surface and 12 features.

Cores. Cores are masses of knappable stone from which one or more flakes have been detached, and they represent the parent material used to make chipped-stone tools. Seven quartz and five metavolcanic cores were found. All have amorphous shapes and were recovered from six features and the surface.

Scrapers. Scrapers are flake tools that have been retouched along one or more sides to create a steep, continuous working edge, and they likely represent hide-working

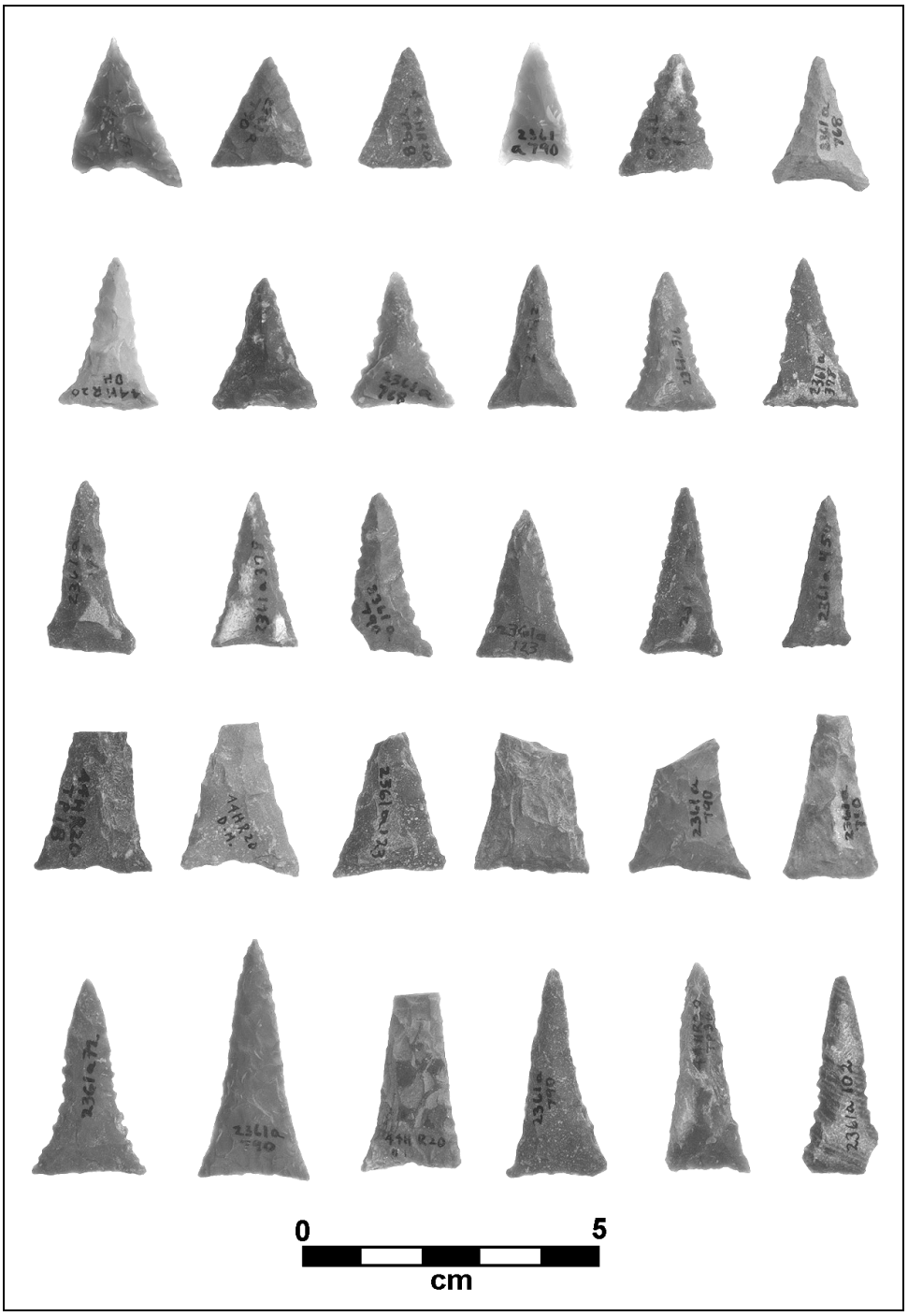

Figure 19. Caraway Triangular projectile points from the Dallas Hylton site.

tools. Eight chipped-stone artifacts were classified as scrapers. Four of these are thick, triangular flakes that exhibit steep, regular retouch along the distal end and are interpreted as hafted end scrapers (Figure 20*a–b*). All are similar in size and are made of rhyolite. These specimens were recovered from TP-37, TP-97, and the surface (n=2). The other four specimens are large, blade-like flakes that have been steeply retouched along one or both lateral margins and are interpreted as side scrapers (Figure 20*c–d*). These too are made of rhyolite. One of the side scrapers, from an unknown context, is exceptionally well made and probably dates to the Late Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic periods. The other three side scrapers were recovered from TP-104 and the surface (n=2). These artifacts also may predate the Dan River phase occupation.

Drills. Two artifacts were classified as bifacial drills (Figure 20*e–f*). Both are made of rhyolite and have a general triangular shape with a slender bit. One of these, from TP-47, appears to be a long, narrow, triangular projectile point that has been reworked at the distal end to produce a very fine bit. The other drill was found in TP-128, and it appears to have been made from an old, patinated flake. Both tools probably were hafted.

Perforators. Five perforators were found (Figure 20*g–h*). Although having a similar function to drills, these tools are more amorphous in shape and do not appear to have been hafted. Instead, they probably served as hand-held tools for punching holes in hides and other soft materials. Each of these specimens has a triangular, bifacially worked projection with a sharp point. Three of the perforators, from TP-38, TP-49, and TP-79, are made of rhyolite and two were made from old, patinated flakes. The third specimen was made from a large, fresh piece of rhyolite. The remaining two perforators, recovered from TP-61 and the surface, are made of quartz and chert, respectively. The chert specimen has a very fine projection and appears to have been made from a triangular projectile point.

Graver. One graver was recovered from the surface of the Dallas Hilton site (Figure 20*i*). It is a thick, heavily weathered, rhyolite flake that has been retouched along one edge to create a sturdy, triangular projection. Gravers are interpreted as tools used to engrave or score dense materials such as bone, antler, wood, or soft stone.

Worked Flakes. Sixty-one stone flakes from the Dallas Hylton site exhibit edges that have been retouched or damaged from use. Many of these artifacts probably represent expedient cutting tools.

Flakes. Eight hundred and eighty-two unmodified flakes were recovered and are likely underrepresented in the collection because they represent byproducts of stone-tool manufacture and not finished tools. Most of these artifacts probably are associated with the Dan River phase occupation and reflect the importance of tool production, refurbishing, and use at the site.

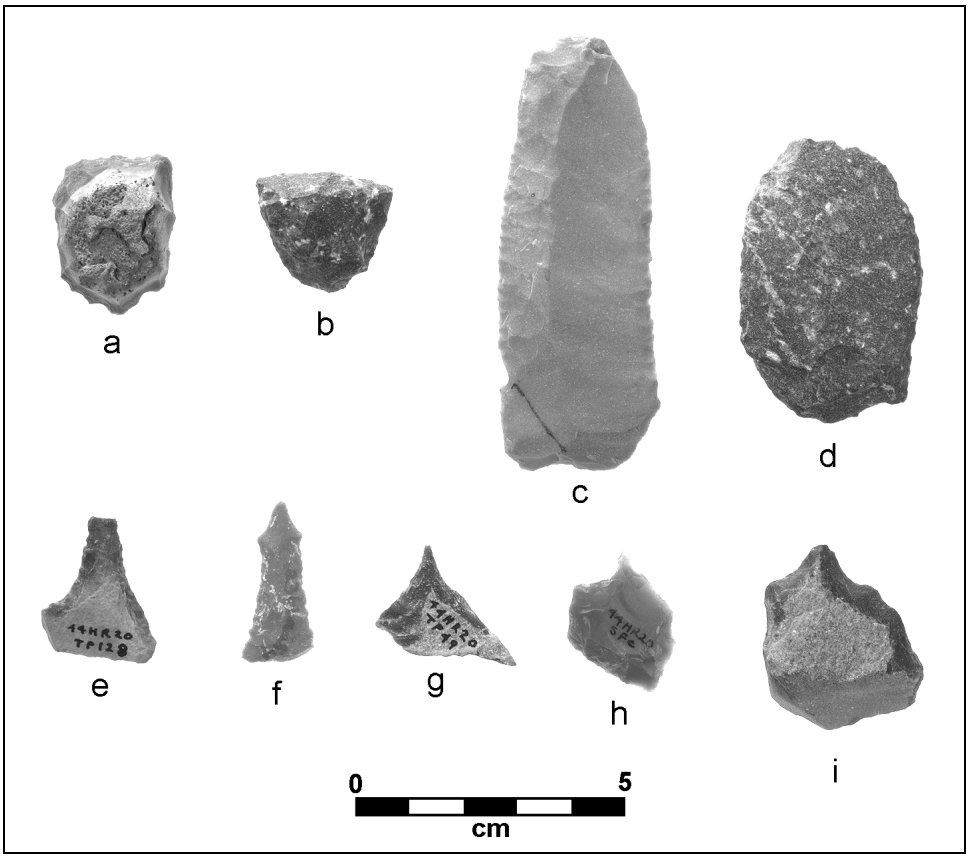

Figure 20. Other small chipped-stone artifacts from the Dallas Hylton site: end scrapers (*a–b*); side scrapers (*c–d*); drills (*e–f*); perforators (*g–h*); and graver (*i*).

Large Chipped-Stone Artifacts

Chipped Hoes. Three fragments of chipped-stone hoes were recovered from TP-92 and the surface (n=2) (Figure 21*a–b*). All are made of fine-grained igneous rock. Two of the specimens appear to be from triangular hoes, while the third specimen is from a hoe that was roughly rectangular with broad, shallow notches along each margin, presumably for hafting. Hoes are interpreted as digging or cultivating tools.

GROUND-STONE ARTIFACTS

Fifty-two ground-stone artifacts were recovered from the Dallas Hylton site (Tables 5 and 6). Thirty-nine of these were made of soapstone and include pottery sherds (n=3), a complete pipe, unfinished pipes or pipe blanks (n=7), perforated disks and disk fragments (n=21), and seven unidentified pieces of worked soapstone. Seventy-six unmodified soapstone fragments also were recovered and reflect the importance of soapstone-working at the site. Other artifacts include four celts, two anvil stones/manos, and four miscellaneous ground-stone fragments.

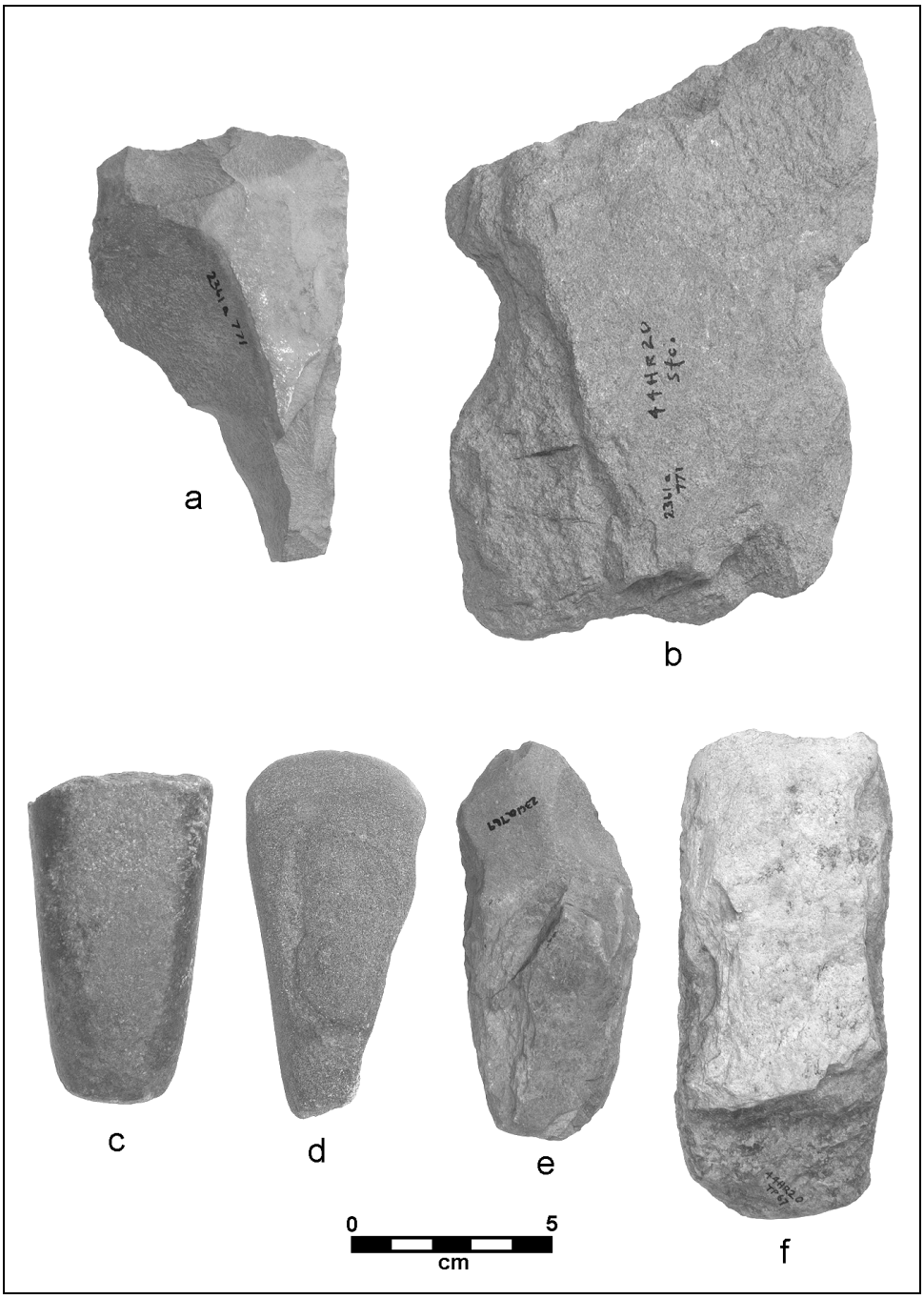

Figure 21. Chipped hoes (*a–b*) and ground-stone celts (*c–f*) from the Dallas Hylton site.

Celts

Four stone celts were recovered from TP-54, TP-67, TP-83, and the surface, and all are made of fine-grained metamorphic rock (Figure 21*c–f*). The specimens from TP-67 (120 mm long, 53 mm wide, 22 mm thick) and the surface (96 mm long, 44 mm wide, 20 mm thick) were roughly shaped by chipping and pecking and then extensively ground

Table 5. Large chipped-stone and ground-stone artifacts from the Dallas Hylton site.

Context	Chipped Hoe	Celt	Anvil Stone/ Mano	Miscellaneous. Ground Stone	Total
TP-2	-	-	-	2	2
TP-54	-	1	-	1	2
TP-67	-	1	-	-	1
TP-83	-	1	-	-	1
TP-92	1	-	-	-	1
Surface/Unknown	2	1	2	1	6
Total	3	4	2	4	13

along the bit to create a sharp working edge. The bits on both specimens appear to have been broken during use. The specimen from TP-54 is a poll end fragment of a long, narrow celt and is 27 mm thick. The TP-83 specimen is a flat, triangular river cobble that was ground into a small celt with a plano-convex bit. It is 90 mm long, 46 mm wide, and 15 mm thick. All of these artifacts have a triangular shape except for the TP-67 celt which is rectangular.

Anvil Stones/Manos

Two metamorphic anvil stones were recovered from the surface. The smaller anvil is a stone cylinder 47 mm in diameter and 35 mm thick, and is pitted on opposing surfaces. The other anvil is a large, flat river cobble that has been ground and pecked on opposing sides and has two large, shallow depressions. It measures 133 mm long, 94 mm wide, and 39 mm thick. Both tools may have been used as working surfaces for bipolar lithic reduction or pigment grinding, or perhaps as hand-held manos or grinding stones.

Miscellaneous Ground Stone

Four ground-stone artifacts were found that cannot be identified. Two small fragments or flakes of greenstone with polished surfaces were recovered from TP-2. These likely are pieces of broken celts. Another specimen from TP-54, a highly polished piece of a broken biface, also may be from a small celt or adz. Finally, a flat, highly polished river cobble was collected from the surface. Its function is unknown.

Pottery Sherds

Three soapstone vessel fragments were recovered from TP-12, TP-35, and TP-58. The TP-12 specimen is a large bowl rim and the other two specimens are curved body sherds. These artifacts likely date to the Late Archaic period and are associated with the Savannah River Stemmed projectile points found at the site.

Table 6. Soapstone artifacts from the Dallas Hylton site.

Context	Sherd	Pipe	Pipe Blank	Perforated Disk	Worked Fragment	Unworked Fragment	Total
TP-1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-10	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
TP-11	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TP-12	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
TP-14	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-18	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TP-21/23	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TP-26	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
TP-29	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-30	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TP-35	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-36	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-37	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
TP-39/111	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-42	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-43	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-53	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-57	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TP-58	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
TP-67	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
TP-69	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-72	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-73	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
TP-76	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
TP-84	-	-	-	2	-	3	5
TP-91	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
TP-92	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
TP-93	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-100	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TP-105	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TP-106	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-107	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TP-114	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TP-115	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
TP-122	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TP-124	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-126	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TP-127	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TP-128	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
TP-C	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Surface/ Unknown	-	1	4	7	2	19	33
Total	3	1	7	21	7	76	115

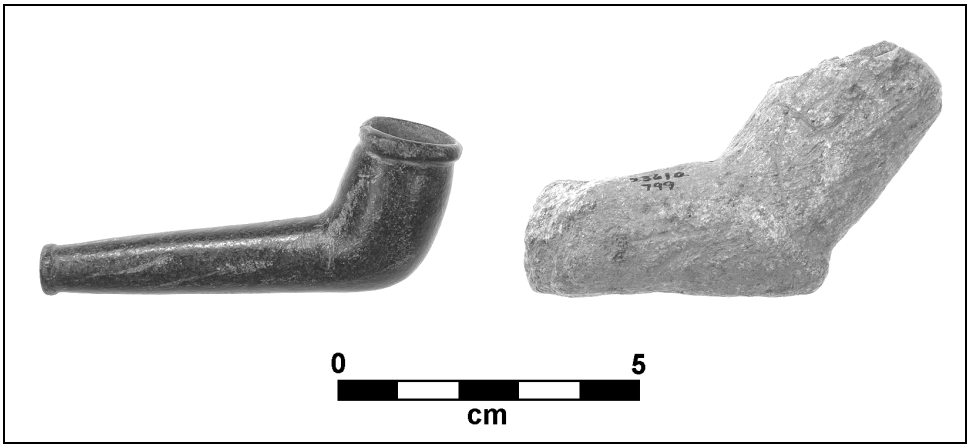

Figure 22. Ground-stone pipe (*left*) and pipe blank (*right*) from the Dallas Hylton site.

Pipe and Pipe Blanks

One unprovenienced pipe is in the Dallas Hylton collection (Figure 22). It is made of a dark, fine-grained soapstone or chloritic schist and is unbroken except for a small piece missing from the stem. This small elbow pipe has a slightly squared bowl and thickened bands around the bowl rim and tapered stem end. It is 71 mm long and 28 mm high, and it has a bowl diameter of 18 mm and a stem diameter that ranges from 13 mm at the base of the bowl to 8 mm at the end. Similar stone pipes have been found at other Dan River phase sites in the Smith and Mayo valleys.

Seven pieces of unfinished pipes or pipe blanks were recovered from TP-10, TP-26, TP-57, the surface, and unknown (n=3) contexts (Figure 22). Three are stem fragments and two are bowl fragments of pipe blanks that apparently broke during early stages of manufacture. They have been pecked into shape but not ground or polished. Another specimen is a stem fragment that was pecked and ground but not drilled. The last specimen is a stem-and-bowl fragment that was pecked and roughly ground. The bowl was partially drilled but part of the bowl and part of the stem are missing. The artifacts clearly indicate that soapstone pipes were manufactured by the Dallas Hylton villagers.

Perforated Disks

Five complete but unfinished perforated soapstone disks were recovered form TP-91, TP-126, TP-128, and unknown (n=2) contexts (Figure 23*a–c*). These disks have been chipped and pecked into shape but are only roughly ground. They range from 48 mm to 80 mm in diameter and about 15 mm to 20 mm in thickness, and each has been drilled through the center. Sixteen fragments of finished disks also were collected from at least nine features at the site (Figure 23*d–f*). Five of these are large fragments of perforated disks that range from 100 mm to 130 mm in diameter and 25 mm to 45 mm in thickness. All but one of these has a bi-concave profile and a rounded outer edge, and two have an engraved band around the outer edge. The other 12 specimens are small fragments from

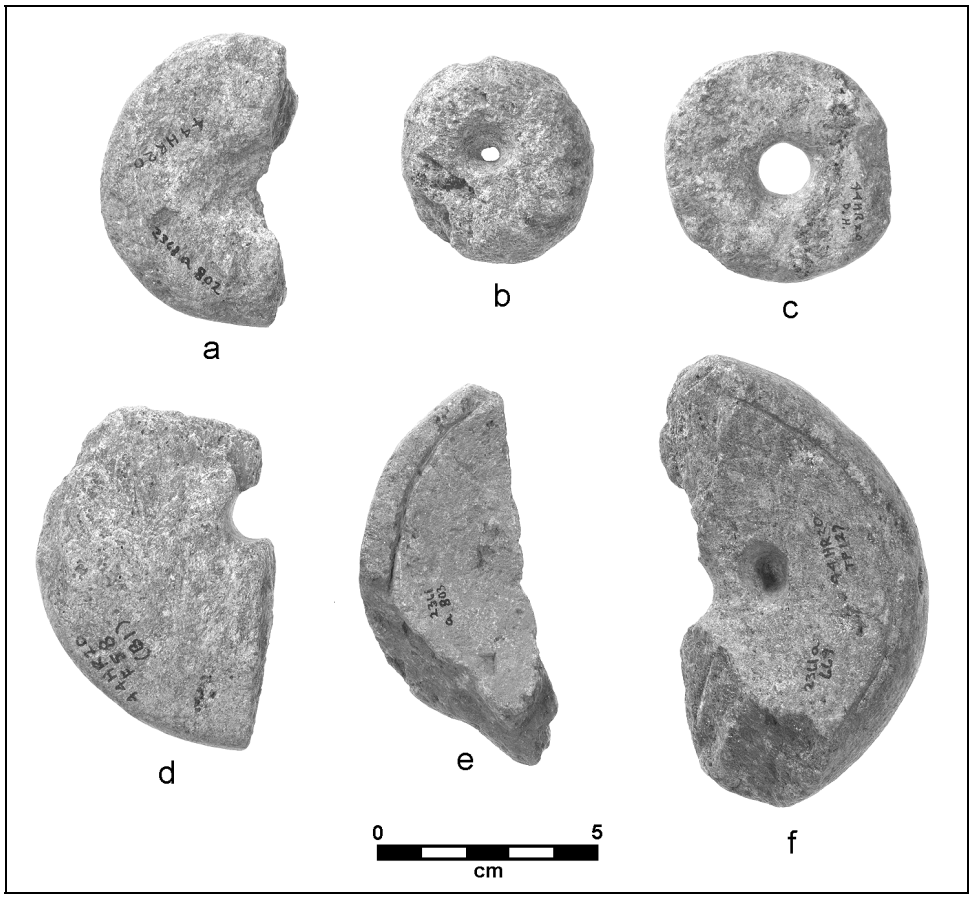

Figure 23. Perforated soapstone disks and disk fragments from the Dallas Hylton site: unfinished disks (*a–c*) and finished disks (*d–f*).

similar perforated disks. The quantity of disks found at Dallas Hylton, and the occurrence of unfinished disks, indicates that these objects also were manufactured here. Perforated disks are believed to have been used in games such as chunkey; however, this interpretation is largely speculative.

Miscellaneous Soapstone

Seven other pieces of worked soapstone were found. Three of these, from TP-21/23, TP-26, and TP-C, are roughly chipped disks and probably are blanks from which perforated disks were made. The largest of these is 128 mm in diameter and 48 mm thick, while the smallest has a diameter of 44 mm and is only 9 mm thick. Four other soapstone fragments have one or more ground edges but otherwise are not identifiable.

Seventy-six pieces of unmodified soapstone were collected from at least 28 features and the surface. These range in size from small flakes to large chunks and are interpreted as manufacturing debris from the production of pipes and disks. Their ubiquity attests to the importance of soapstone-working at the Dallas Hylton site, and it also suggests a local source for this material.

BONE ARTIFACTS

Sixty-eight bone artifacts were recovered from the Dallas Hilton site. Fifty-four of these are complete or broken tools and ornaments, such as awls, gouges, points, and beads; the remainder represent residue from working bone. Although most tools and ornaments were made from the bones of white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) or wild turkey (*Meleagris gallapavo*), other species such as rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), wolf or dog (Canidae), and possibly black bear (*Ursus americanus*) also are represented. Bone artifacts were found in 22 features, and 15 of these contained more than a single specimen (Table 7).

Awls

One half of all bone artifacts were classified as awls (Figures 24 and 25*a–g*). These tools likely were used in hideworking, and all have a sharp, sturdy point that was created by grinding and polishing. Five types of awls were found. The most common type was made by splitting longitudinally a large mammalian long bone (mostly deer leg bone) and grinding the end of one of the bone splinters to a sharp point. These range from about 50 mm to 110 mm in length and likely were used as hand-held implements since none were modified at the opposing end to facilitate hafting. Four of the 13 split-mammal-bone awls were recovered from TP-76. Four other split-bone awls were made from large bird bones (probably wild turkey). These were similarly made but they are much more delicate than the mammal-bone awls, and none are as heavily worked or worn.

Another common type of awl was made from the proximal half of a wild turkey tarsometatarsus. These were made by breaking the tarsometatarsus at mid-section and grinding the broken end to a sharp point. Four complete but worn out specimens were recovered from TP-10, TP-30, TP-47, and TP-68. The TP-10 awl has a series of notches along one edge. Six broken tips from turkey tarso-metatarsus awls, including one that was notched, also were found.

A similar kind of awl was made from a deer ulna. Examples of this type were recovered from TP-10, TP-30 (n=2), TP-57, and TP-68. All but one are short and stubby, and appear to be worn out.

Finally, two awls made from the distal end of a deer tibia were recovered from TP-12. Both were made from irregular, broken bone fragments and do not reflect the same systematic method of manufacture used to create deer ulna and turkey metatarsus awls.

Gouges

Three bone artifacts were classified as gouges (Figure 25 *h–j*). Two of these came from TP-126 and were made from thick, dense pieces of split mammalian long bone (probably black bear). Both have been ground to a beveled edge at one end. The third gouge came from TP-12 and was made from a deer ulna. It is similar to a deer-ulna awl except that the bit or working edge is sharp, squared, and beveled instead of pointed.

Table 7. Distribution of worked bone artifacts from the Dallas Hylton site.

Category	TP-6	TP-9	TP-10	TP-12	TP-18	TP-27	TP-30	TP-36
Awls								
Deer Ulna	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Deer Tibia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Turkey Tarso-Metatarsus	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Split Mammal Bone	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Split Bird Bone	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Beads								
Turkey Wing Phalanx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit Innominate	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey Bone Segment	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Drilled Wolf/Dog Tooth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone Pin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gouges	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fish Hook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antler Point	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bone-Working Debris								
Deer Phalanx Fish Hook Debris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Ulna Fish Hook Debris	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grooved-and-Snapped Bone	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cut Deer Spur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	1	4	6	1	2	5	4

Table 7 continued.

Category	TP-42	TP-45	TP-47	TP-49	TP-54	TP-57	TP-58	TP-63
Awls								
Deer Ulna	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Deer Tibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey Tarso-Metatarsus	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Split Mammal Bone	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Split Bird Bone	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Beads								
Turkey Wing Phalanx	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit Innominate	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey Bone Segment	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Drilled Wolf/Dog Tooth	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone Pin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gouges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Hook	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bone Point	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Antler Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone-Working Debris								
Deer Phalanx Fish Hook Debris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Ulna Fish Hook Debris	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Grooved-and-Snapped Bone	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cut Deer Spur	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Total	3	3	7	1	1	3	4	1

Table 7 continued.

Category	TP-68	TP-76	TP-84	TP-93	TP-100	TP-126	Total
Awls							
Deer Ulna	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Deer Tibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Turkey Tarso-Metatarsus	1	1	-	-	-	-	10
Split Mammal Bone	-	4	-	1	-	-	13
Split Bird Bone	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Beads							
Turkey Wing Phalanx	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Rabbit Innominate	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Turkey Bone Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Drilled Wolf/Dog Tooth	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone Pin	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Gouges	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Fish Hook	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Antler Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone-Working Debris							
Deer Phalanx Fish Hook Debris	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Deer Ulna Fish Hook Debris	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Grooved-and-Snapped Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cut Deer Spur	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Total	2	9	1	2	1	3	68

Bone Pin

One heavily eroded bone pin was recovered from TP-93 (Figure 26*a*). The density of the bone suggests it was made from a mammalian bone splinter. It has a distinct head, is 46 mm long, and tapers to a rounded tip. Its function is unknown.

Projectile Points

Two possible projectile points were found. One of these is the tip of a deer antler tine that has been hollowed out, presumably as a socket for hafting (Figure 26*b*). The other is a flat, heavily ground, triangular piece of dense bone (Figure 26*c*). Bone and antler projectile points occur only rarely at Dan River phase sites.

Fish Hook

One small, U-shaped fish hook was recovered from TP-57 (Figure 26*d*). It has a very sharp point and a groove around the shank, and it is about 15 mm high. It was made from either a deer ulna or possibly a piece of split deer or turkey long bone. Most Dan River sites in the Smith and Mayo valleys have produced bone fish hooks as well as ample evidence of their manufacture.

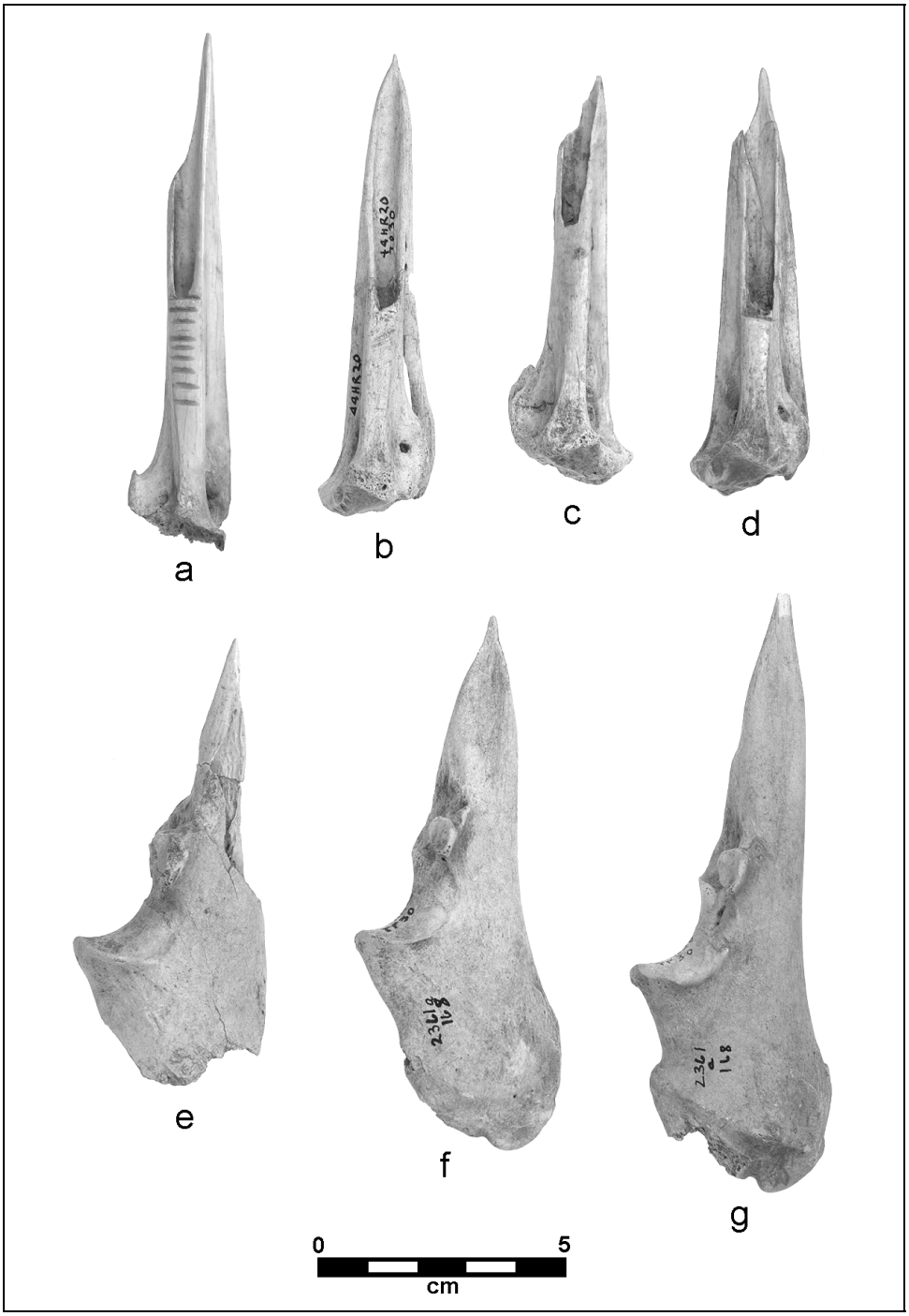

Figure 24. Turkey tarsometatarsus (*a–d*) and deer ulna (*e–g*) awls from the Dallas Hylton site.

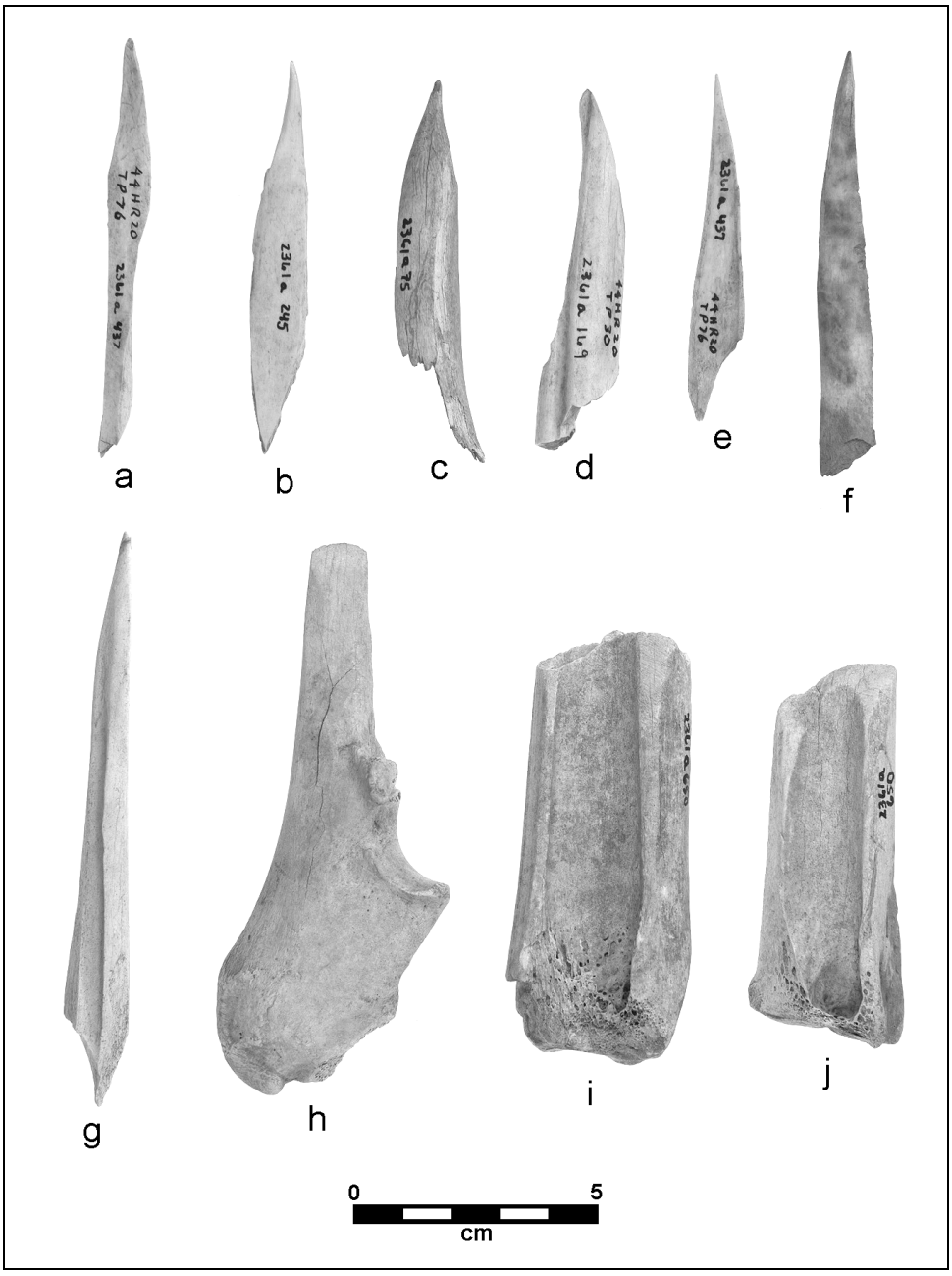

Figure 25. Split-bone awls (*a*–*g*) and bone gouges (*h*–*j*) from the Dallas Hylton site.

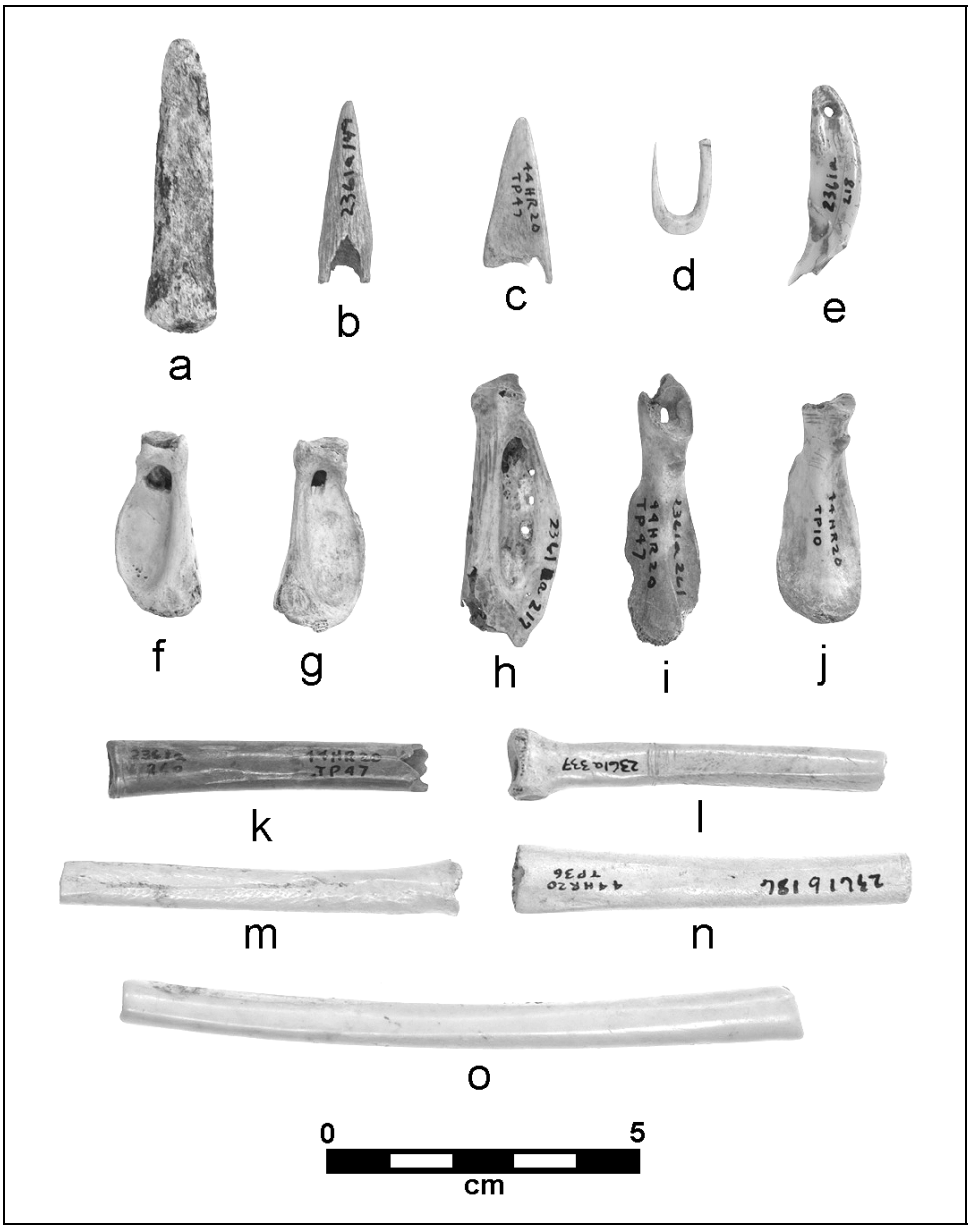

Figure 26. Miscellaneous bone tools and ornaments from the Dallas Hylton site: bone pin (*a*), projectile points (*b–c*), fish hook (*d*), drilled-canine bead (*e*), turkey wing-phalanx beads (*f–h*), rabbit innominate beads (*i–j*), and turkey long-bone beads (*k–o*).

Beads

Thirteen artifacts were found that likely represent ornaments that were either worn on strands or sewn onto clothing as decoration (Figure 26*e–o*). Six of these were tubular beads made from turkey long bones. Most of these have been grooved, snapped, and ground at both ends, and have polished surfaces. Only one tubular bead has an intact end, and it has been drilled. They range from 6 mm to 8 mm in diameter and from 23 mm to 107 mm long.

The other seven artifacts are whole bone elements that were perforated for stringing or attachment. Four are turkey terminal wing phalanges that have been drilled at the proximal end, and two are rabbit innominate bones that have been similarly modified. The other specimen is a drilled wolf or dog canine tooth.

These kinds of bone beads commonly occur at Dan River sites throughout southern Virginia and northern North Carolina.

Miscellaneous Modified Bone

Several pieces of worked bone were recovered that represent the waste or byproducts of bone tool and ornament manufacture. The most recognizable of these are the detritus from making bone fish hooks and indicate two distinct methods of manufacture. The first method—splitting a deer phalanx to create two bone blanks and then hollowing out each to create a bone loop that could be grooved, snapped, and ground to a point—is indicated by two split pieces of deer phalanges found in TP-76 and TP-100. The other method—fashioning a bone loop from the medial section of a deer ulna and then detaching a U-shaped hook from it—is represented by five proximal ends of deer ulnas that retain bone prongs that resulted from hook detachment.

Other residues of bone-artifact manufacture include two grooved-and-snapped pieces of deer long bones, a grooved-and-snapped bobcat humerus, and four cut turkey spurs.

SHELL ARTIFACTS

Three hundred and seventy-seven shell beads are present in the Dallas Hylton collection. Unfortunately, all are unprovenienced. Although these artifacts usually are found as associated funerary objects in human burials, only a single burial was reported at the site and it did not contain any artifacts (based on the field notes and a field photograph). Therefore, it is possible that these artifacts came from another site and inadvertently were attributed to the Dallas Hylton site.

Twenty of these artifacts are large columella beads. Eighteen are broken segments of long, tubular beads, and the other two are large, barrel-shaped beads. The remaining 357 artifacts are whole or fragmented marginella beads.

SUBSISTENCE REMAINS

Three classes of subsistence remains—animal bone, shell, and charcoal—were recovered from the Dallas Hylton site (Table 8). Samples from all three classes are likely biased toward larger-sized specimens since they were collected from unscreened feature fill. Over 7,500 animal bones and bone fragments were collected from 87 feature contexts, and these usually were well preserved. Especially large samples of bone were recovered from TP-6, TP-10, TP-27, TP-30, TP-36, TP-42, TP-47, TP-58, and TP-126. These remains have not been analyzed; however, it is expected that they reflect the general range of species that Waselkov (1977) identified at the Belmont site, a Dan River phase village located near Martinsville, Virginia. The Belmont assemblage contained a diverse array of species that were exploited by the villagers at that site, including: white-tailed deer, fox squirrel, beaver, raccoon, cottontail, opossum, striped skunk, gray squirrel, woodchuck, muskrat, gray fox, black bear, wild turkey, passenger pigeon, box turtle, painted turtle, catfish, yellow perch, and silver redhorse. All of these species would have been available within the immediate site environs.

Several pits contained discarded mussel shells and periwinkle shells, and samples were collected from 27 features. Given discrepancies between field observations and the inventory of recovered subsistence remains, it is apparent that shell was not systematically and uniformly collected. However, the widespread occurrence of shell at the site indicates that shellfishing was an important component of the overall subsistence pattern.

As with shell, charred plant remains were not systematically recovered. Concentrations of wood charcoal were collected for radiocarbon dating, but no systematic effort was made to collect charred plant food remains. Consequently, an analysis of the plant remains would identify which species were present but probably would not provide a meaningful picture of plant-based subsistence. The presence of corncob impressions on some of the pottery, along with an unprovenienced collection of charred cobs and kernels, indicates that maize agriculture was important. It is likely that various other native and tropical cultigens, such as squash, gourd, beans, sunflower, goosefoot, sumpweed, and maygrass, also were grown, and that various arboreal nut, seeds, and fruits were gathered in season. In her analysis of flotation-recovered plant food remains from the nearby and roughly contemporary Gravely site, Roberts (1992; also see Davis et al. 1997e) identified seeds, nuts, and pits from the following plants: maize, bean, squash, sumpweed, hickory, walnut, butternut, oak, persimmon, honey locust, grape, and bedstraw.

CHRONOLOGY

Archaeological evidence from the Dallas Hylton site suggests that it was occupied intermittently over several millennia prior to the Late Prehistoric period. The occurrence of a Hardaway Side-Notched spear point indicates that the site may have been first visited during the late Paleo-Indian period (c. 8,000 B.C.). Palmer Corner-Notched and Kirk Corner-Notched points document use of the site by Early Archaic (8,000–6,000 B.C.) peoples. Morrow Mountain II Stemmed and Halifax Side-Notched points attest to

Table 8. Inventory of subsistence remains from the Dallas Hylton site.

Context	Animal Bone	Charcoal	Mussel Shell	Snail Shell
TP-1	14	1 bag	-	-
TP-2	11	-	-	-
TP-4	5	1 bag	-	-
TP-5	81	1 bag	-	125
TP-6	400	1 bag	8	173
TP-7	23	1 bag	-	1
TP-8	6	-	-	-
TP-9	65	1 bag	-	-
TP-10	345	-	2	-
TP-11	161	-	12	1
TP-12	172	-	1	1
TP-14	24	1 bag	-	-
TP-15	42	-	-	-
TP-17	11	1 bag	-	-
TP-18	182	1 bag	-	-
TP-20	16	-	-	-
TP-21	8	1 bag	-	-
TP-26	8	-	-	-
TP-27	207	-	1	-
TP-29	49	-	-	-
TP-30	265	-	-	1
TP-30/42	305	-	1 bag	2
TP-32	13	-	-	-
TP-33	4	-	-	-
TP-36	411	1 bag	-	2
TP-36/107	-	1 bag	-	-
TP-37	82	-	-	-
TP-38	4	1 bag	-	-
TP-39/111	6	-	-	-
TP-42	411	1 bag	2	-
TP-43	1	-	-	-
TP-44	60	1 bag	-	-
TP-45	144	1 bag	-	39
TP-47	300	1 bag	-	-
TP-48	4	-	-	-
TP-49	61	-	-	-
TP-50	96	-	-	-
TP-51	10	-	-	1
TP-52	53	1 bag	1 bag	-
TP-53	38	-	-	-
TP-54	148	1 bag	-	-
TP-55	158	1 bag	1 bag	134
TP-57	140	-	-	-
TP-58	578	2 bags	1 bag	6
TP-60	5	1 bag	-	-
TP-61	55	1 bag	1	6
TP-62	20	-	-	-
TP-63	26	-	-	-
TP-65	12	-	-	-
TP-66	96	-	-	-

Table 8 continued.

Context	Animal Bone	Charcoal	Mussel Shell	Snail Shell
TP-67	160	-	-	-
TP-68	80	1 bag	13	78
TP-69	56	-	290	-
TP-71	-	1 bag	-	-
TP-72	-	-	-	151
TP-73	139	1 bag	-	-
TP-74	12	-	-	-
TP-76	101	1 bag	-	-
TP-77	84	-	-	-
TP-78	1	-	-	-
TP-81	24	-	9	1 bag
TP-83	21	-	-	-
TP-84	38	-	1 bag	-
TP-86	1	1 bag	-	-
TP-87	1	-	-	-
TP-88	30	1 bag	2	-
TP-89	43	1 bag	-	-
TP-91	36	1 bag	-	-
TP-92	-	1 bag	-	-
TP-93	38	1 bag	-	-
TP-95	2	-	-	-
TP-96	-	1 bag	-	-
TP-98	120	1 bag	1	2
TP-104	-	1 bag	-	-
TP-105	63	1 bag	-	-
TP-106	140	1 bag	-	-
TP-107	50	1 bag	-	-
TP-108	2	-	-	-
TP-111	170	-	-	-
TP-112	-	1 bag	-	-
TP-113	-	1 bag	-	-
TP-114	4	1 bag	-	-
TP-115	7	-	-	-
TP-116	3	-	-	-
TP-118	102	1 bag	-	-
TP-118/119/120	2	1 bag	-	-
TP-121	2	-	-	-
TP-122	10	-	-	-
TP-123	40	-	-	-
TP-126	390	1 bag	1 bag	5
TP-127	110	1 bag	-	-
TP-128	1	-	-	1
TP-129	4	-	-	-
TP-A	71	-	1 bag	2
TP-A/B	1	1 bag	-	-
TP-B	36	-	-	-
Surface	105	-	1	-
Unprovenienced	36	1 bag	1	19
Total	7,672	49 bags	344 (+7 bags)	750 (+1 bag)

multiple occupations during the Middle Archaic period (6,000–4,000 B.C.), and the occurrence of Savannah River Stemmed projectile points and soapstone potsherds indicate that the site was again occupied during the Late Archaic period (4,000–1,000 B.C.). Other Archaic occupations may be reflected by the occurrence of small stemmed and lanceolate points. Minor use of the site during the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland periods (between about 1000 B.C.–A.D. 1000) is suggested by the presence of Yadkin Large Triangular projectile points and possibly Randolph Stemmed points.

Sometime between about A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1200, the site was occupied by people who made and used Uwharrie series pottery. Unlike earlier occupations that appear to represent temporary encampments, this one may have been a more substantial settlement. Although the quantity of Uwharrie pottery found at the site is small, several large potsherds were recovered from some features. Unfortunately, none of the excavated features can be clearly associated with this occupation. A minor Uwharrie occupation also was identified at the nearby Gravely site (Davis et al. 1997e).

Most artifacts and archaeological features at the Dallas Hylton site can be attributed to a single village of the late Dan River phase (ca. A.D. 1250–1450). The kinds and styles of artifacts associated with this village are similar to those documented at other late Dan River phase sites elsewhere within the Mayo drainage (i.e., the Gravely site) and in the nearby Smith River valley (i.e., the Koehler, Box Plant, Belmont, Wells, Stockton, and Leatherwood Creek sites (Coleman and Gravely 1992; Davis et al. 1997a, 1997b, 1997c, 1997d, 1997e; Gallivan 1997).

Two radiocarbon dates were obtained for the Dallas Hylton site. Both place the Dan River phase occupation in the late fourteenth or very early fifteenth centuries. The first of these dates was run on charcoal collected from TP-52 and was submitted by Howard MacCord, Sr. in 1973. The charcoal came from near the bottom of a refuse-filled basin and produced an uncorrected date of 635 ± 70 B.P. (A.D. 1315 ± 60) (UGa-566). Tree-ring calibration of this assay produces mean dates of cal A.D. 1309, A.D. 1357, and A.D. 1382, a one-sigma range of cal A.D. 1292 to cal A.D. 1404, and a two-sigma range of cal A.D. 1276 to cal A.D. 1431 (Calibrated with the program CALIB 3.0.3c [Stuiver and Reimer 1993]). Although the field notes indicate that TP-52 contained animal bone, shell, a bone awl, a pottery disk, and several potsherds, the pottery disk is the only artifact in the collection that can now be attributed to this feature; all other artifacts are missing. Consequently, this radiocarbon date cannot be associated with a specific artifact assemblage.

In order to test the reliability of the first date and obtain a date from charcoal directly associated with an assemblage of artifacts, a second radiocarbon sample consisting of 119 grams of wood charcoal was submitted from TP-10, a shallow, refuse-filled basin. This sample yielded an uncorrected date of 570 ± 50 B.P. (A.D. 1380 ± 50 (Beta-109074). Tree-ring calibration of this assay produces a mean date of cal A.D. 1403, a one-sigma range of cal A.D. 1315 to cal A.D. 1421, and a two-sigma range of cal A.D. 1300 to cal A.D. 1439 (Calibrated with the program CALIB 3.0.3c [Stuiver and Reimer 1993]). This sample corroborated the first date and indicates that the village at the Dallas Hylton site probably was occupied during the latter half of the fourteenth century.

Table 9. Comparison of pottery data for the three radiocarbon-dated features.

Attribute	TP-10	Total Sample
Pottery Type		
Dan River Net Impressed	79.3 %	85.4 %
Dan River Roughly Smoothed	14.6 %	7.6 %
Dan River Plain	3.7 %	5.1 %
Dan River Cord Marked	0.8 %	0.5 %
Dan River Corncob Impressed	0.5 %	0.9 %
Dan River Brushed	1.1 %	0.3 %
Burnished Exterior	0.0%	0.2%
Total	376	7,560
Temper Type		
Sand	24.0%	28.7 %
Sand and Quartz	76.0%	71.3 %
Crushed Feldspar	0.0%	0.01%
Sand and Crushed Feldspar	0.0%	0.01%
Crushed Quartz and Feldspar	0.0%	0.01%
Total	379	7,631
Interior Surface Type		
Plain	64.6 %	57.8 %
Scraped	35.4 %	42.2 %
Total	378	7,589

The pottery assemblage from TP-10 closely resembles the overall assemblage from the site, except for a slightly higher percentage of Dan River Roughly Smoothed potsherds and a correspondingly lower percentage of Dan River Net Impressed potsherds (Table 9). The two individually numbered vessels from TP-10 (Vessels 5 and 6) are both Dan River Net Impressed jars that are typical of the overall assemblage, and the 34 decorated potsherds also are representative. Most decorations are punctated or incised bands placed along the vessel neck or shoulder and include the following types: I-A-1 (n=14), I-A-3 (n=2), I-A-6 (n=2), I-A-8 (n=1), and I-B-5 (n=3). The remainder are single examples of more complex designs involving incisions or punctations (III-D-6 and III-E-10) and unidentifiable incised decorations (VI-A-1, n=10).

CONCLUSIONS

The damage to the Dallas Hylton site caused by Hurricane Agnes in 1972 created a unique opportunity to investigate this important Dan River phase village site. With minimal effort removing overburden, Richard Gravely and other members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the ASV were able in a relatively brief period of time to map and excavate numerous features across the entire site. In doing so, they obtained both spatial information about village size, location, and internal structure, and a substantial

collection of well-provenienced artifacts and subsistence remains for characterizing lifeways at the site. Along with the Gravely site, located a short distance to the north along the North Mayo River, the Dallas Hylton site documents the Dan River phase within the Mayo River valley of western Henry County. The site's position along the Tutelo-Saura Trail, or Warrior's Path, suggests that its inhabitants may have had greater contact with groups to the north and south, and this may be reflected in the variety of pottery decorations that occur here. However, the material culture of the Dallas Hylton villagers fits comfortably within the range of artifact types and styles found at other Dan River phase sites that have been investigated in the region.

The spatial arrangement of archaeological features reflects a settlement that was comprised of a large, oval ring of houses that surrounded a central public area. Although no house patterns were recorded and no evidence for a palisade was noted, it is likely that the settlement was protected by a defensive enclosure. This absence of architectural evidence is likely a consequence of the field methods used and the condition of the site when it was excavated. While we do not know how long the village was occupied, the clear spatial structure of the site indicates that the occupation was relatively continuous, as opposed to two or more occupations separated by long periods of abandonment. This interpretation is also supported by similarities in artifact assemblages between features and across the site, and the close correspondence of the two radiocarbon dates. These dates place the occupation sometime during the latter half of the fourteenth century or very early fifteenth century.

The associated artifact assemblages also compare favorably with assemblages found at other sites—such as Koehler (Coleman and Gravely 1992), Leatherwood Creek (Gallivan 1997), Box Plant (Davis et al. 1997a), Stockton (Davis et al. 1997b), Wells (Davis et al. 1997d), and Gravely (Davis et al. 1997e)—which have occupations that have been radiocarbon dated to the same period. One of the few aspects of material culture that distinguishes the Dallas Hylton site from these others is the abundant evidence at the site for working soapstone. It is possible that many of the soapstone pipes and perforated disks found at other contemporary sites in the region were made here from locally available, but yet unidentified, sources.

While we will never know precisely how long and when each of these villages was inhabited, all available evidence indicates that the period when the Dallas Hylton site was occupied also was the period of greatest population density throughout the Mayo and Smith river drainages. This period is well documented archaeologically, primarily because of the efforts of Richard Gravely and others affiliated with the Patrick-Henry Chapter. When synthesized, these data will permit a much clearer understanding of the temporal, spatial, and cultural dimensions of the Dan River phase, as well as clarify the relationships between this phase and other related, archaeological complexes.

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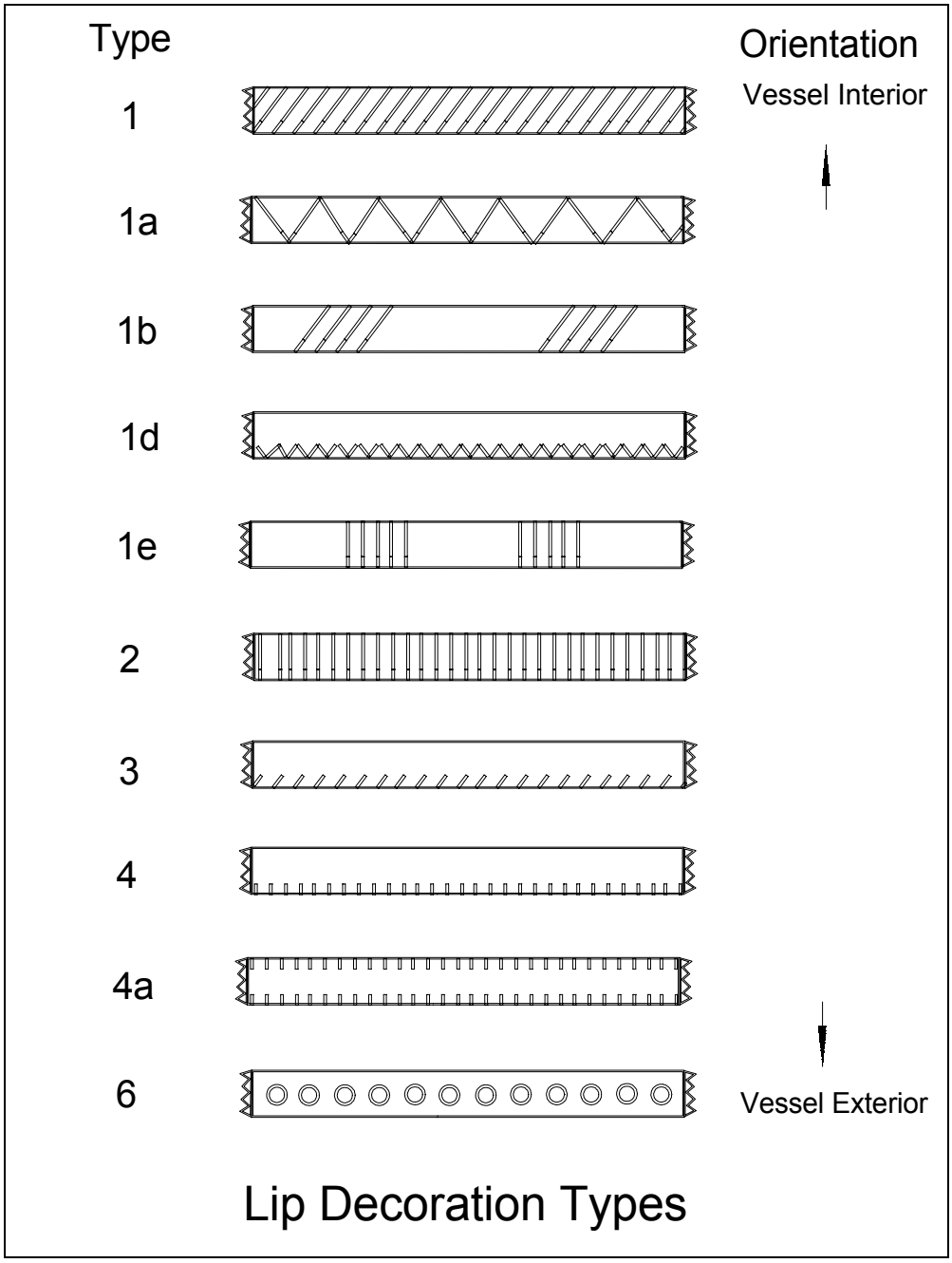
APPENDIXES



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

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

Pottery Type	Type 1	Type 1a	Type 1b	Type 1d	Type 1e	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 4a	Type 6	None	Total
Dan River Net Impressed	153	9	22	1	4	109	245	150	3	4	508	1,208
Dan River Roughly Smoothed	15	3	-	-	-	7	24	16	-	-	86	151
Dan River Plain	-		-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	117	122
Dan River Cord Marked	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	5
Dan River Corncob Impressed	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	32	35
Dan River Brushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
New River Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Uwharrie Net Impressed	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	7	15
Uwharrie Fabric Impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Burnished Exterior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Indeterminate	8	1	-	-	-	6	16	6	-	-	129	166
Total	178	14	23	1	4	124	291	181	3	4	896	1,719
Percent	10.4	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.2	7.2	16.9	10.5	0.2	0.2	52.1	99.9

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

	Dan River						Uwharrie	Bur-		
Decoration Type	Net Im-pressed	Roughly Smoothed	Plain	Cord Marked	Cob Im-pressed	Brushed	Net Im-pressed	nished Exterior	Indet.	Total
I-A-1	252	17	1	-	2	-	5	-	5	282
I-A-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
I-A-3	244	17	13	-	2	1	-	-	8	285
I-A-3/ I-B-4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-A-4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-A-5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
I-A-6	95	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	118
I-A-7	23	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	26
I-A-8	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
I-A-9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
I-A-11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-B-3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
I-B-4	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
I-B-5	113	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	7	142
I-B-6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
I-B-7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
I-B-8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-B-9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
I-C-1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
I-C-3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
I-C-5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
I-C-8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-C-9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
I-C-10	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
I-C-11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-C-12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-E-5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
I-E-6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
I-E-7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
I-E-8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
I-F-4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
I-G-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
I-G-2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
II-A-1	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	16
II-A-2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
II-B-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
II-B-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
II-B-3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
II-B-5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
II-B-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
II-B-7	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
II-C-1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
II-C-2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Appendix 3 continued.

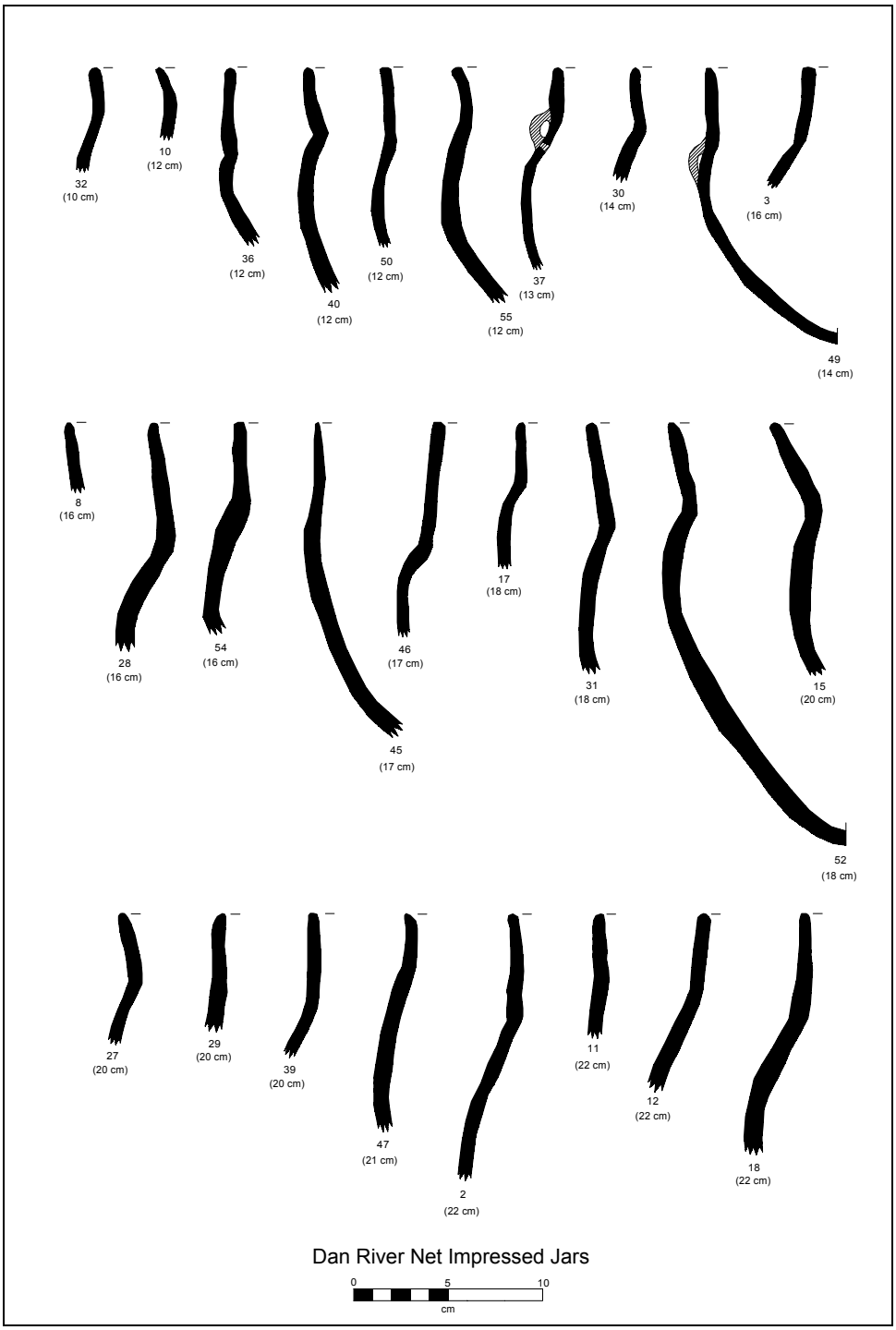
Decoration Type	Dan River						Uwharrie			
	Net Impressed	Roughly Smoothed	Plain	Cord Marked	Cob Impressed	Brushed	Net Impressed	Burnished Exterior	Indet.	Total
III-A-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-A-3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
III-B-5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-B-6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-C	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
III-D-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-D-3	5	-	6	-	-	-	1	2	-	14
III-D-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
III-E-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-E-5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-E-10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III-E-12	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
III-E-13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
V-A-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
V-A-4	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
V-A-5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
VI-A-1	186	30	9	2	2	-	-	1	13	243
VI-A-2	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	24
VI-B-1	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Cob Impressed Neck	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Applied Strip	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Handle	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11
Node	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Interior Decoration	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1,194	97	79	4	6	2	12	4	57	1,455

Appendix 4. Description of individually numbered vessels from the Dallas Hylton site.

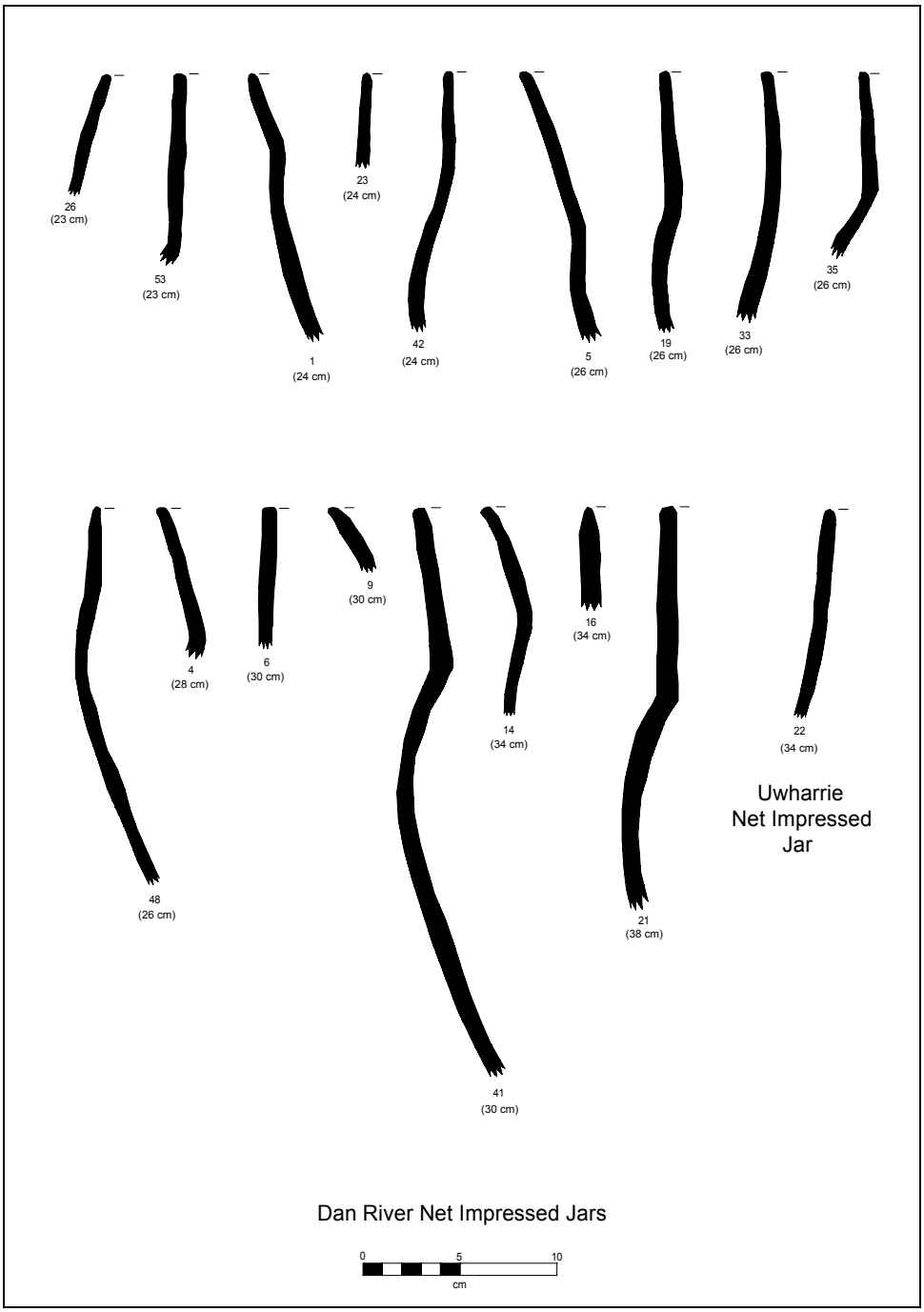
No.	Context	Type	Temper	Interior	Lip	Decoration	Form	Diameter
1	TP-2	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-1b	III-D-3	Jar	24 cm
2	TP-6	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-1b	I-A-3, Heavy Brushing Below Lip	Jar	22 cm
3	TP-6	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-1	VI-A-1	Jar	16 cm
4	TP-6	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-1	I-A-6	Jar	28 cm
5	TP-10	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None	Brushed Below Neck	Jar	26 cm
6	TP-10	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None		Jar	30 cm
7	TP-11	Dan River Plain	Sand	Plain	None	III-E-12, 2 Pre-fired Holes	Miniature Jar	6 cm
8	TP-20	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-3		Jar	16 cm
9	TP-21	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None		Jar	30 cm
10	TP-21	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-3		Jar	12 cm
11	TP-24	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-2	I-B-5	Jar	22 cm
12	TP-26 & 61	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	RD-3	I-E-5	Jar	22 cm
13	TP-27	Dan River Plain	Sand	Scraped	None		Bowl	10 cm
14	TP-32	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-4a	I-B-7	Jar	34 cm
15	TP-37	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-1	I-A-6	Jar	20 cm
16	TP-38	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	34 cm
17	TP-42	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-1	I-A-6	Jar	18 cm
18	TP-42	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-1	I-A-6	Jar	22 cm
19	TP-42	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-3	II-B-7	Jar	26 cm
20	TP-42/30?	Burnished Exterior	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	III-D-3, Pre-fired Hole	Jar	20 cm
21	TP-44	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-3	VI-A-2	Jar	38 cm
22	TP-47	Uwharrie Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None		Jar	34 cm
23	TP-47	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	None		Jar	24 cm
24	TP-47	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	V-A-4	Bowl	8 cm
25	TP-47	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Miniature Bowl	7 cm
26	TP-47	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-4	I-B-5	Jar	23 cm
27	TP-53	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-1	III-D-3	Jar	20 cm
28	TP-53	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None	I-A-3	Jar	16 cm
29	TP-57	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	20 cm
30	TP-76	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-1	I-B-5	Jar	14 cm
31	TP-83	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	RD-1e	II-B-5	Jar	18 cm
32	TP-84	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None	I-B-4	Jar	10 cm
33	TP-89	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-1a	I-A-1	Jar	26 cm
34	TP-91	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-3	Miniature Jar	6 cm
35	TP-91	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None	Folded Rim	Jar	26 cm
36	TP-91	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	RD-1	I-A-3, Handle	Jar	12 cm
37	TP-92	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	RD-2	I-A-7, 2 Incised Nodes, Loop w/Punctations	Jar	13 cm
38	TP-98	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None	I-A-3	Jar	10 cm
39	TP-107	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-3	I-A-6	Jar	20 cm
40	TP-118	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-1	I-A-3	Jar	12 cm
41	TP-111	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	RD-3	I-C-10	Jar	30 cm

Appendix 4 continued.

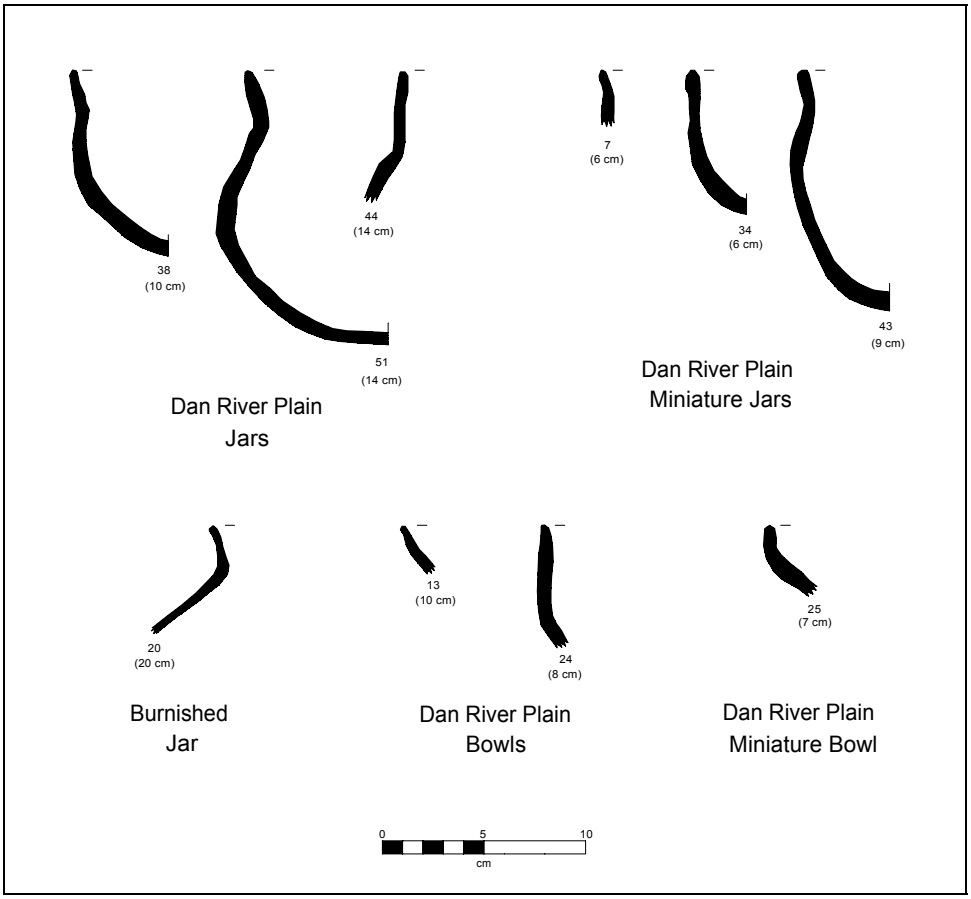
No.	Context	Type	Temper	Interior	Lip	Decoration	Form	Diameter
42	TP-127	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	RD-3	I-A-7	Jar	24 cm
43	TP-16	Dan River Plain	Sand	Plain	None		Miniature Jar	9 cm
44	TP-11	Dan River Plain	Sand	Plain	None	III-D-3, Pre-fired Hole	Jar	14 cm
45	TP-27	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-2	I-A-3	Jar	17 cm
46	TP-21	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-3	I-A-3	Jar	17 cm
47	TP-21	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-3	I-A-1	Jar	21 cm
48	TP-43	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-4	I-A-1, Post-fired Holes	Jar	26 cm
49	TP-57	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	RD-2	I-E-8, Loop Handle	Jar	14 cm
50	TP-78	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None		Jar	12 cm
51	TP-91	Dan River Plain	Sand	Plain	None	Post-fired Hole	Jar	14 cm
52	TP-111	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	RD-3	I-A-3	Jar	18 cm
53	TP-126	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	RD-1	I-A-3, Handle Attachment(?)	Jar	23 cm
54	TP-126	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	None	I-A-3	Jar	16 cm
55	TP-126	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	RD-1	II-C-2	Jar	12 cm



Appendix 5. Profiles of individually numbered vessels from the Dallas Hylton site.



Appendix 5 continued.



Appendix 5 continued.

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

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
TP-2	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	21.3	4.5	
TP-6	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.3	5.1	From an old flake
TP-6	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.0	5.3	
TP-9	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.9	3.7	
TP-10	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	28.2	14.9	4.3	
TP-11	Chert	Broken	-	24.8	-	4.6	Dark gray
TP-12	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.4	32.8	19.8	3.5	From an old flake
TP-18	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.5	5.7	
TP-18	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	33.0	-	3.6	
TP-19	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	13.5	6.0	
TP-20	Quartz	Broken	-	-	14.6	3.8	
TP-21	Chalcedony	Broken	-	-	16.1	4.1	
TP-21	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.7	4.0	From an old flake
TP-21	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.1	4.8	
TP-21	Metavolcanic	Whole	3.5	27.6	21.1	7.4	Large
TP-21	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.1	25.2	16.9	3.4	
TP-26	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	23.2	-	4.5	
TP-27	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	26.4	-	-	
TP-30	Chert	Whole	1.1	19.0	16.2	4.0	Medium gray
TP-30	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.0	20.3	16.5	3.7	
TP-36	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.4	35.0	15.3	6.9	
TP-38	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.0	
TP-47	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.3	3.8	
TP-47	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	23.6	-	4.0	
TP-53	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.1	6.1	From an old flake
TP-55	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.2	4.6	
TP-57	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	23.5	15.8	3.0	From an old flake
TP-58	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.7	4.1	
TP-60	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.1	24.4	15.5	4.9	
TP-65	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.1	25.4	16.9	3.6	From an old flake
TP-65	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	28.5	15.5	4.5	
TP-65	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.0	26.0	15.1	3.3	From an old flake
TP-78	Quartz	Broken	-	-	14.2	4.2	
TP-79	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	4.4	
TP-79	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.8	25.3	12.0	3.0	From an old flake
TP-79	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	22.0	17.6	4.7	
TP-79	Metavolcanic	Whole	3.8	31.9	19.5	7.0	Large
TP-89	Metavolcanic	Whole	3.7	31.0	16.4	9.3	
TP-98	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.7	20.5	16.4	3.0	
TP-99	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.5	4.3	From an old flake
TP-99	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	23.9	7.4	Large
TP-104	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.4	18.9	18.8	5.1	
TP-106	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.4	5.9	From an old flake
TP-107	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	27.9	16.4	5.2	
TP-109	Metavolcanic	Whole	4.4	36.6	17.7	7.1	From an old flake
TP-126	Metavolcanic	Whole	4.8	36.1	20.5	8.9	Large

Appendix 6 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
TP-126	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.8	24.0	19.9	5.9	
Surface	Chert	Broken	-	-	22.7	4.3	Dark gray
Surface	Chert	Broken	-	-	25.2	-	Light gray
Surface	Chert	Whole	0.9	21.5	13.3	4.2	Medium gray
Surface	Chert	Whole	1.4	25.5	17.3	4.9	Light gray
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.5	7.3	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	16.7	3.7	From an old flake
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.5	3.4	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.4	4.1	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.6	6.4	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.8	4.1	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	29.6	-	4.3	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.7	6.8	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.4	3.9	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.9	5.0	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	21.2	3.9	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.3	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	21.3	-	From an old flake
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.8	5.5	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	23.3	-	5.1	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	26.4	-	3.7	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	24.8	-	3.9	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.7	4.4	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.7	3.4	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	19.9	-	4.1	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	21.5	-	From an old flake
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.5	3.9	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.8	3.6	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.0	3.2	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.4	-	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	24.5	-	3.3	From an old flake
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.9	5.6	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.0	5.4	From an old flake
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.8	18.9	16.4	3.7	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.8	24.6	20.1	6.9	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.1	25.9	16.0	4.3	Drill-like
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.5	23.9	14.6	4.8	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	22.1	16.9	5.2	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.8	19.1	15.2	4.0	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	27.6	13.9	4.5	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.9	39.9	19.3	3.1	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	4.7	41.7	21.5	8.3	Large
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.0	18.9	17.6	4.0	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.5	22.3	18.1	4.9	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	22.9	17.9	5.8	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	20.6	13.8	3.3	

Appendix 6 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.7	34.9	17.5	4.5	From an old flake
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	10.2	35.4	24.7	13.1	Preform
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	7.3	43.7	23.2	10.5	Large
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	22.2	16.1	5.4	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	5.9	39.9	17.2	9.6	Large
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	5.6	38.8	19.5	10.3	Large
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.6	24.5	15.3	5.3	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	3.5	30.0	20.0	8.2	Large