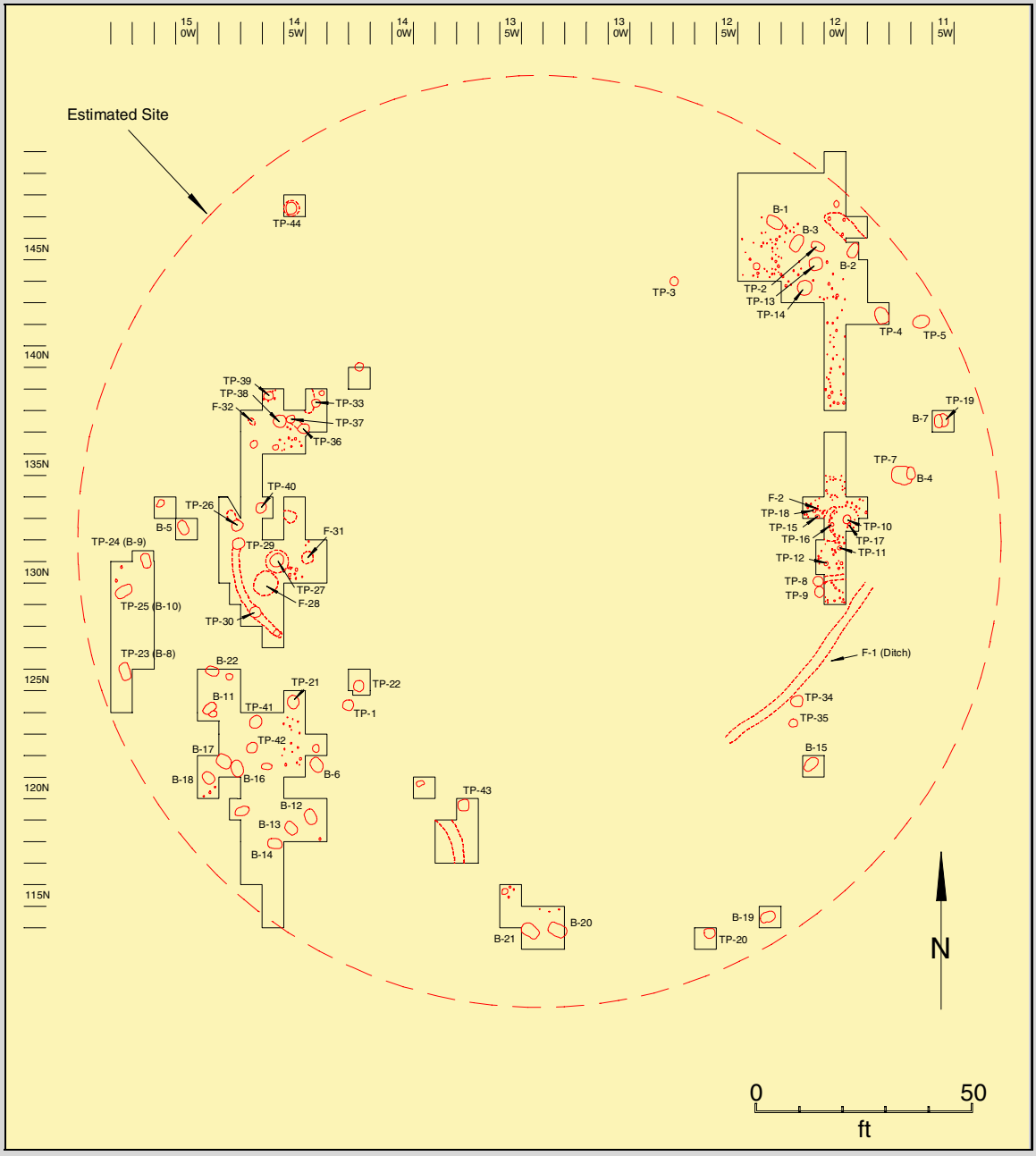
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE STOCKTON SITE, HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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



Research Report No. 14
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

1997

Archaeological Investigations at the Stockton Site, Henry County, Virginia

by

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

Research Report No. 14
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

1997

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The archaeological excavation of the Stockton site was conducted in 1969 and 1970 under the auspices of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. Most of the work was done by the late Richard P. Gravely, Jr. of Martinsville, Virginia. Dick Gravely also took meticulous notes describing the work done, the archaeological features encountered, and the artifacts found. He maintained the field notes and artifact collections until 1983 when they were donated to the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Without his hard work, dedication, and foresight, we would know little about this unusual Dan River phase village. Accordingly, Dick Gravely is included posthumously as a co-author of this report in recognition of his significant contribution to our understanding of the Stockton site.

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

Several individuals besides the authors contributed indirectly to this report. First, we wish to acknowledge Brenda Moore of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology for her capable assistance in administering the grant. Bryan Shanks supervised the re-cleaning of artifact collections and also sorted, classified, and computer-coded all analyzed pottery from the site. Student research assistants who aided in the re-cleaning and preliminary sorting of collections prior to analysis include: Lindsay Frallic, Molly Herrmann, Sarah Hopton, April Hughes, Jessica LaMarro, Katherine McGhee-Snow, and Ebea McCrary. Sarah Hopton and Katherine McGhee-Snow also assisted with some of the illustrations. Human skeletal remains from the site were analyzed by Patricia Lambert as part of a larger study of human remains and funerary objects mandated by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. Amber Vanderwarker helped identify the species and elements represented in the bone-artifact assemblage. Finally, we are grateful to Mr. Howard A. MacCord, Sr. for his helpful and welcome critique of an earlier version of this report.

ABSTRACT

During 1969 and 1970, Richard Gravely of Martinsville undertook archaeological excavations at the Stockton site (44Hr35), a late prehistoric Indian village site located on an upland knoll adjacent to Leatherwood Creek in eastern Henry County, Virginia. The work was conducted under the auspices of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia and explored about 12% of the site. At least 66 archaeological features (including at least 22 human burials) were excavated and over 28,000 artifacts were recovered. These investigations indicate that the Stockton site is roughly circular, covers an area about 200 ft in diameter, and may represent a palisaded village. In addition to artifactual evidence for sporadic visits to the site by Archaic and Middle Woodland peoples, radiocarbon dates suggest that the Stockton site was occupied twice during the Dan River phase (A.D. 1000-1450), with the primary occupation occurring during the fourteenth century. This report describes the excavations at the site, archaeological contexts, and artifacts found.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Stockton site (44Hr35) is a small village site in eastern Henry County, Virginia, that was occupied during the early Dan River phase. It also was visited earlier by Woodland and Archaic peoples. The site is roughly circular in outline, being defined by the occurrence of subsurface archaeological features and artifacts within the plowed soil, and it covers about three-quarters of an acre. Unlike most villages of this phase which were established along the banks of the rivers and major tributaries that form the upper Dan River basin, the Stockton site is located in an upland setting. The site is situated near the headwaters of Leatherwood Creek, and it was named after the family who owned the property when the site was first discovered in 1967. The Leatherwood Creek site (44Hr1), the closest recorded Dan River phase settlement, is located about 2.5 miles downstream (Figures 1 and 2).

The site was excavated in 1969 and 1970 by Richard P. Gravely, Jr. under the auspices of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. When excavations began, the site had been deeply plowed for the first time and archaeological features exposed by the plowing were being excavated by a local relic collector. Gravely's investigation of the site documented 66 archaeological features, including at least 25 human burials, in an excavation area that covered about 12% of the estimated site area.

All field notes and most artifacts recovered from the excavations were curated by Mr. Gravely until 1983 when they were donated to the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The field notes were kept in diary form and are both detailed and complete. Individual forms also were filled out for each burial excavated at the site, color photographs were taken of most burial and a few excavated features, and an overall map was drawn for the site which shows the locations of all excavated features, burials, postholes, and excavated 5-ft by 5-ft grid units. Most of the over 28,000 artifacts from the site are provenienced by feature, burial, or excavation unit.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Physiography and Topography

Henry County is located in the western Piedmont of Virginia, in the rolling foothills that flank the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge. The Piedmont geomorphological province has been described as "broadly undulating or rolling topography whose relief is increased locally by low knobs or ridges and valleys 50 to 300 feet deep" (Thornbury 1965:88). The easternmost ridges of the Blue Ridge mountains lie 25-30 mi to the north and west. The southern portion of the Blue Ridge province is a mountainous upland of substantial width (80 mi in the Asheville, North Carolina area), with a prominent scarp or crest ranging from 2,500 ft to 4,000 ft in altitude (Thornbury 1965:100-103).

Henry County is traversed north to south by the Smith River in the Roanoke River upper drainage system. The Smith River flows southward for about 18 mi, emptying into the Dan River at Eden, North Carolina. The area of Henry County just west of the Smith River valley is

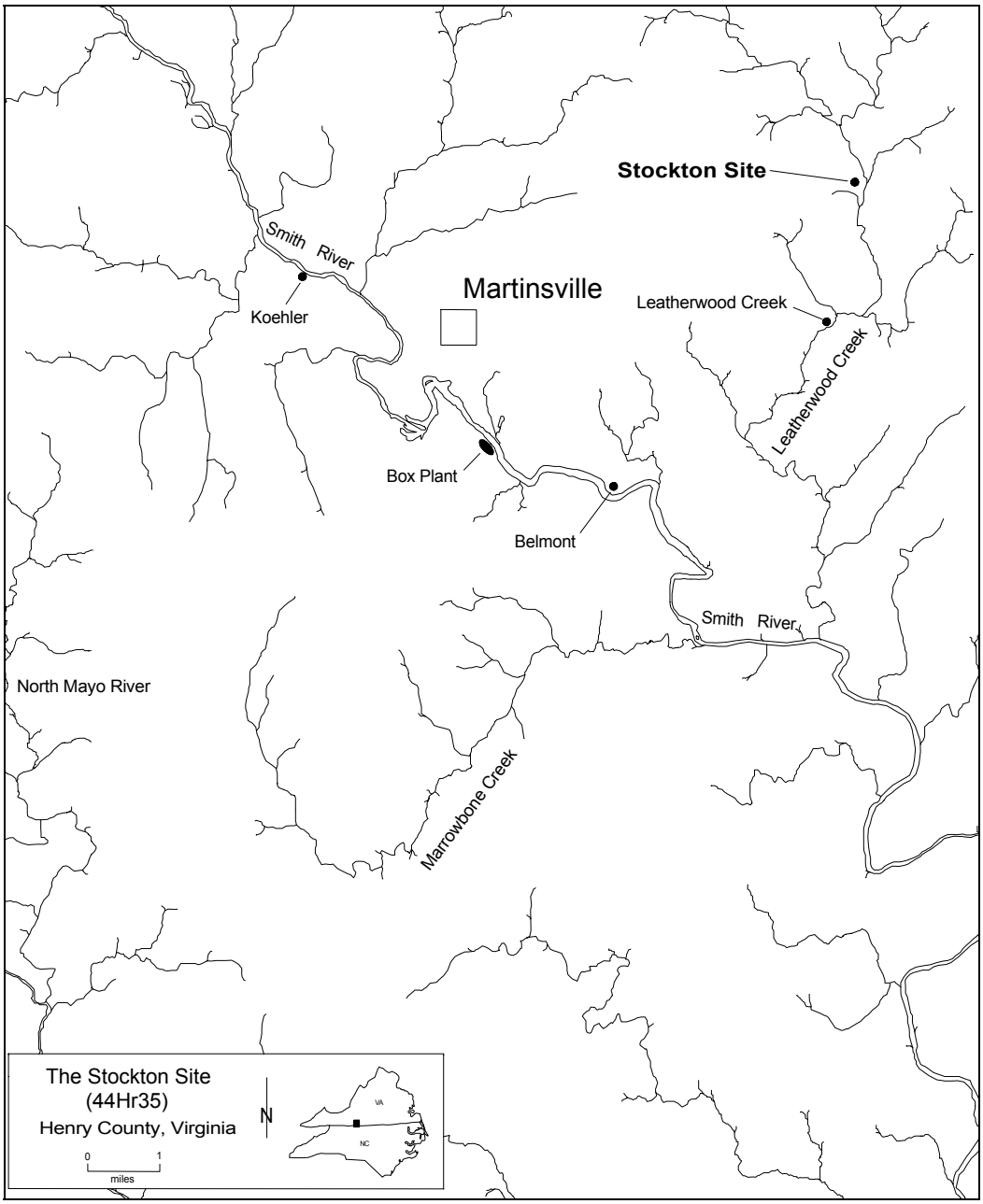


Figure 1. Map of the Smith River valley near Martinsville showing the location of the Stockton site and other excavated Dan River phase villages (adapted from Martinsville, VA-N.C. 15-minute quadrangle, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1944).

drained by the north and south forks of the Mayo River which also flow south into the Dan River at Mayodan, North Carolina. Leatherwood Creek, where the Stockton site is located, drains the eastern portion of Henry County and flows into Smith River southeast of Martinsville. The Leatherwood Creek floodplain in the vicinity of the site is narrow and poorly drained. Other major tributary streams of the Smith River are Town Creek, Reed Creek, Beaver Creek, Marrowbone Creek, and Mulberry Creek.

Figure 2. View of the Stockton site, looking to the southeast (circa 1970). The site is on the low rise in the center of the photograph.

The Stockton site is situated at the south end of a low ridge that flanks the west side of the west branch of Leatherwood Creek (Figure 3). The site slopes toward the east, south, and west, and is elevated about 100 ft above Leatherwood Creek, located about 800 ft to the east. Its elevation is about 780 ft AMSL.

Geological Resources

The drainage in the Piedmont province is not generally dictated by its underlying lithic structure, but there are localized exceptions (Thornbury 1965:88). Much of Henry County appears to be underlain by metamorphosed sedimentary rocks (e.g., schist, gneiss, etc.) of an uncertain age (Calver and Hobbs 1963). In the Martinsville area there are also outcrops of hornblende, gabbro, and gneiss (e.g., amphibole chlorite schist, chlorite hornblende gneiss, etc.), and Leatherwood granite (biotite muscovite granite). The headwaters of the Smith River 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 this site could have been collected from stream beds in the Henry county area or along the Blue Ridge escarpment to the west. Most of the metavolcanic rock (including rhyolite), used in making many of the chipped-stone tools found at the site, probably came from sources to the south in piedmont North Carolina (see Daniel and Butler 1996). Chert-bearing limestone formations are found west of the Blue Ridge escarpment in the Ridge-and-Valley province of Virginia and Tennessee (Thornbury 1965:113).

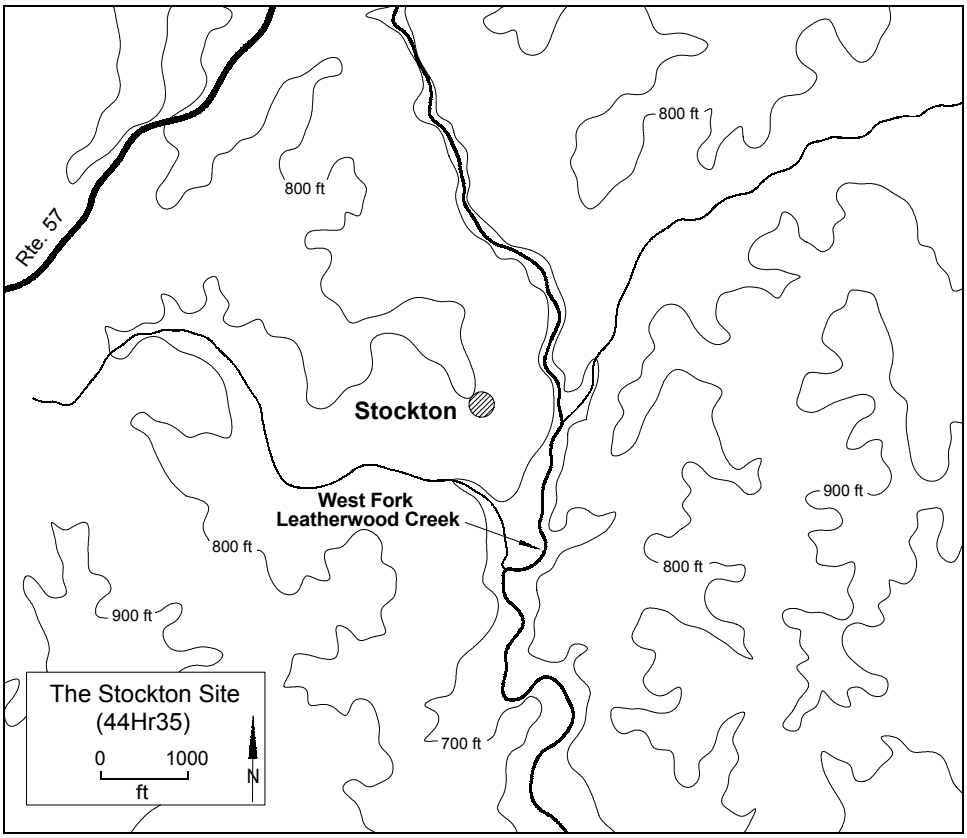


Figure 3. Map of the Stockton site showing its upland setting and relationship to West Fork Leatherwood Creek.

Floral and Faunal Resources

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

By late prehistoric times (after about A.D. 1000), most Indians living in the Piedmont 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 (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). On the other hand, opossum, raccoons, weasels, and white-tailed deer seem to prefer primarily upland mixed hardwood forests but also pine forests (Holm 1994:37). With the exception of some species such as wolf, bear, and passenger pigeon which are either extinct or drastically reduced in number, the same diversity of animal species found today were exploited in late prehistory. The location of the Stockton site in an upland setting would have limited the range of both plant and animal resources that would have been available to the site's occupants.

Gremillion's (1989:148) research into floral resources of the Piedmont region indicates that mature Oak-Hickory-Pine forests probably were the least productive in terms of plant-food resources for late prehistoric and historic Indian living in this area. She argues that, in addition to the aforementioned cultivated plants, there is evidence for arboriculture among southeastern Native American groups. Ethnohistoric sources indicate that species such as persimmon, honey locust, Chickasaw plum, red mulberry, shellbark hickory, and black walnut may have been intentionally cultivated. In general, Gremillion believes that edge environments and intentionally disturbed areas were intensively exploited by Native American peoples. When these disturbed habitats were not naturally available, Native Americans created them using fire or other clearing methods (Gremillion 1989:166-167). Although there was seasonal variation in resource availability, the Piedmont region in both Virginia and North Carolina was characterized by a diversity of plant and animal foods that could be exploited year-round.

SITE HISTORY AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The Stockton site was discovered by Mr. R. D. Harris, Jr. of Martinsville, Virginia in 1967, when the field containing the site was first cleared and plowed. This initial plowing exposed the tops of archaeological features and littered the surface with potsherds, animal bone, shell, and other artifacts. During the following year, Mr. Harris apparently dug into several of the exposed features. In 1969, he notified Richard Gravely of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia, who subsequently recorded the site and made arrangements to undertake a chapter dig there. The goal of the proposed fieldwork, while not stated explicitly in the field notes, appears to have been simply to understand better this unusual site. Gravely was impressed with the site's upland location and the numerous archaeological features that appeared to be present. On the site survey form filled out for the Stockton site, Gravely (1969) remarked:

> This is a most unusual site. It is extremely well situated for a Piedmont Archaic occupation, on the south end of a long ridge running into the confluence of two streams, and shows every indication of a very long occupation by a variety of Archaic cultures from Palmer to Savannah River. The very numerous sherds are unexpected because of the distance from and above the nearest water. Bone and shell is [*sic*] very well preserved for clay soil; late terminal date?
>
> Every effort should be made to obtain permission by lease or otherwise to excavate at least one-quarter of the site, and to test for possible stratification. This is the first pottery-producing hillside site reported in this area.

Excavations began in late March, 1969 and continued daily until mid-April when the field was prepared for planting. Field notes suggest that these excavations, as well as all subsequent work, were done primarily by Gravely and Harris. Excavations resumed in mid-November, by which time the land had changed ownership, and were undertaken on an almost-daily basis until the middle of December. Work at the site was suspended due to weather until late February, 1970; however, from that time until early June, the excavations proceeded with little interruption. Excavation of the Stockton site concluded on June 7, 1970. As of December, 1996, the site was covered in pine trees. The present condition and integrity of the archaeological deposits that remain at the site are not known.

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

The earliest excavations at the site were undertaken by R. D. Harris and consisted of locating the tops of plow-disturbed pits and simply digging down to find artifacts. How many features were dug in this manner, where they were located within the site, and what happened to the artifacts found in them is not known. Once Richard Gravely became involved, an estimate of the site's limits was determined by the distribution of artifacts on the surface, and a grid was established over the entire site. From that point on, the general excavation procedure was as follows: (1) identify areas of suspected feature concentration based on surface finds (e.g., the presence of numerous potsherds, animal bone and shell); (2) remove the plowed soil in 5-ft by 5-ft units in order to expose the tops of features; (3) draw a sketch map of each unit showing the locations of features, postholes, and other subsurface soil disturbances; (4) excavate all exposed features; and (5) describe the fill and recovered artifacts, and measure the diameter and depth, of each excavated feature.

Artifacts were inconsistently retrieved during the excavation of grid units. In most instances, the plowed soil was simply shoveled into an adjacent, previously excavated unit. The artifact samples from excavated features are more complete; however, there still are systematic biases in these samples. All features were excavated primarily with shovels and there is no evidence that any of the fill was screened. While very large samples were obtained from some features, many smaller artifacts likely were overlooked. A comparison of the field notes with the catalog of artifacts from the Stockton site also indicates that artifacts from some features either were not collected, lost their proveniences after excavation, were lost, or were kept by the other excavator.

Human skeletal remains, when found, were excavated with much greater care using trowels and the excavators tried to account for all possible associated funerary objects. Detailed maps were drawn for each excavated burial, and these were accompanied by careful descriptions of body position and associated artifacts. In addition, color photographs were taken of all but the first two excavated burials (i.e., Burials 3 through 22) while only two other features (TP-4 and TP-7) were photographed. All age and sex determinations were made by Patricia Lambert as part of a project to inventory all Native American skeletal remains and funerary objects stored at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology (Davis et al. 1996).

Most artifacts found at the Stockton site were cleaned and kept by Richard Gravely. After the Stockton site collection was donated to the Research Laboratories of Anthropology in 1983, these artifacts were re-cleaned, assigned catalog numbers by provenience, and labeled.

EXCAVATION RESULTS

Site Stratigraphy

Soil stratigraphy at the Stockton site is simple and straightforward. The uppermost 0.8-1.0 ft of soil comprises the plow zone and consists of a red clay loam. It is a mixture, created by plowing, of humus and subsoil clay. This zone also contains numerous artifacts and organically enriched soil that has been plowed from the tops of archaeological features. Because of the site's location atop a low ridge, it has experienced erosion rather than deposition. Beneath the plow zone is a stiff red clay subsoil. This zone is sterile of cultural artifacts except where it has been penetrated by features, postholes, or recent natural disturbances. Soils throughout the general site area are formally classified as Leaksville silt loam (USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service n.d.).

Site Structure and Architectural Evidence

The Stockton site is roughly circular in configuration and covers an area about 200 ft in diameter (Figures 4, 5, and 6). This size and shape are defined largely by the occurrence of artifacts and features associated with occupations during the Dan River phase. Most of the archaeological remains can be attributed to a village inhabited during the fourteenth century (see Chronology). The distribution of archaeological features in a circular fashion near the edge of the site (based on artifacts and plowed-out feature soils visible at the surface), and their perceived absence near the center of the site, led Gravely (n.d.a.) to conclude that this was a palisaded village with houses arranged along the inside of the palisade and facing an open plaza area. While nothing was found that is necessarily inconsistent with this interpretation, the archaeological feature (F-1) that Gravely associated with the palisade is not located at the edge of the site, as one might expect, and several features are located beyond it. Because most of the features found near the extreme periphery of the site are burials, it may be that the habitation area of the village was somewhat smaller (about 150 ft in diameter), and that burial normally took place outside the palisade.

Approximately 250 postholes were mapped at the Stockton site. Most were found on the east side of the site. Several clusters of postholes appear to represent dwellings or at least habitation areas; however, only one alignment of postholes can be identified with confidence as a structure. It is a circle of postholes about 8 ft in diameter, surrounding a small, basin-shaped pit (TP-10), and it is flanked along the west side by a crescent-shaped area of fired clay (F-2). It is either a very small house or sweat house, or part of a larger structure.

Description of Features

Sixty-six archaeological features were excavated at the Stockton site. Twenty-three of these were human burials. The following feature descriptions are based on field notes taken by Richard Gravely. The field notes contain relatively complete and fairly systematic descriptions

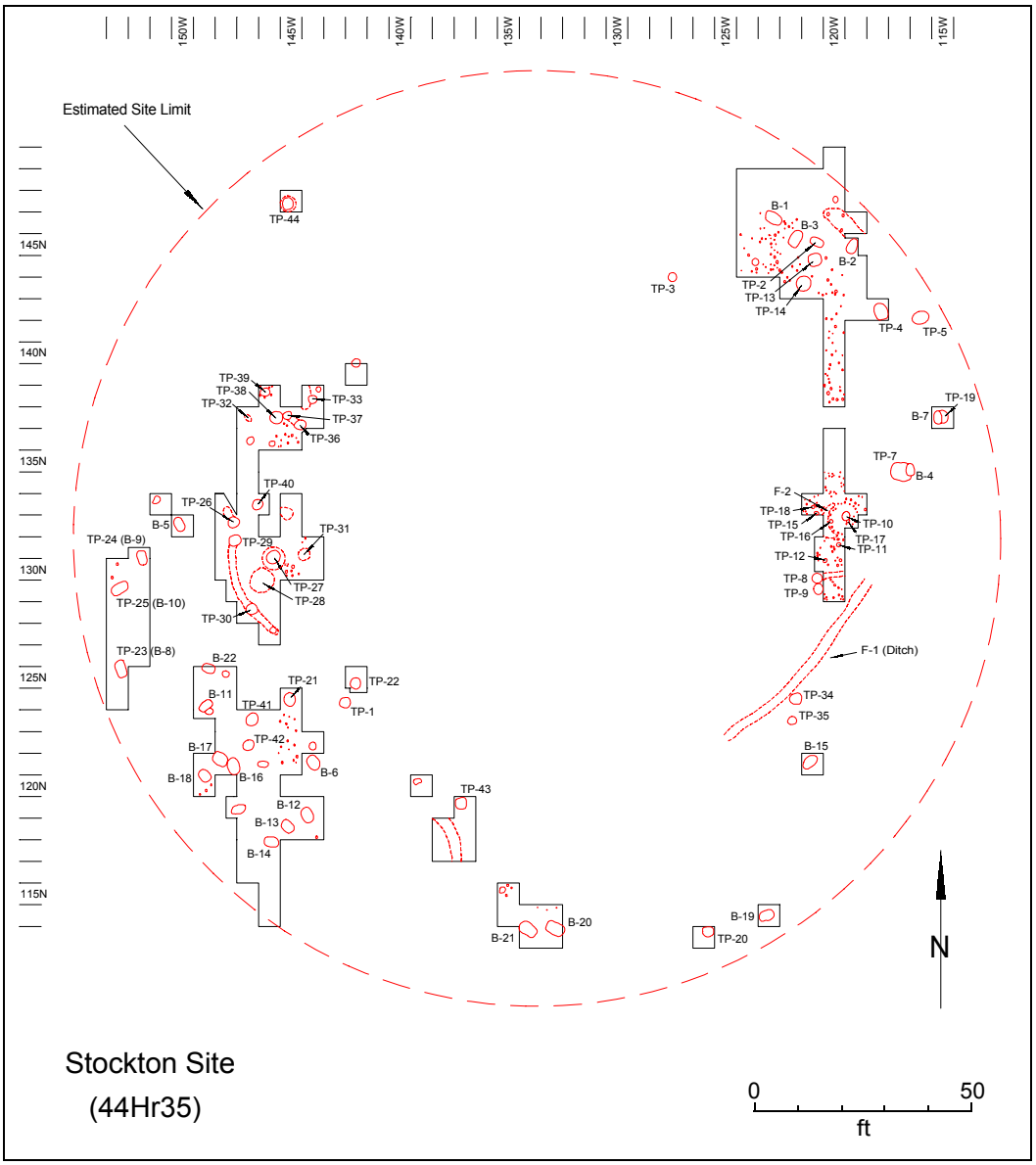


Figure 4. Map of the archaeological excavations at the Stockton site.

for most features, and they usually provide brief lists of the artifacts found. Discrepancies between these lists and the catalog of artifacts donated to the Research Laboratories of Anthropology indicate that the collection is not complete and that several artifact samples either were subsequently lost, discarded, or never taken from the field. The most serious problem resulting from this is that there are no artifacts that can be associated with the one radiocarbon date (from TP-27) obtained for the site in 1973. Some feature descriptions are accompanied by sketches of pit profiles and artifacts found; however, very few features (other than burials) were photographed. Each burial was carefully drawn and most were photographed. Unless noted otherwise, all measurements of feature depth are from the base of plow zone.

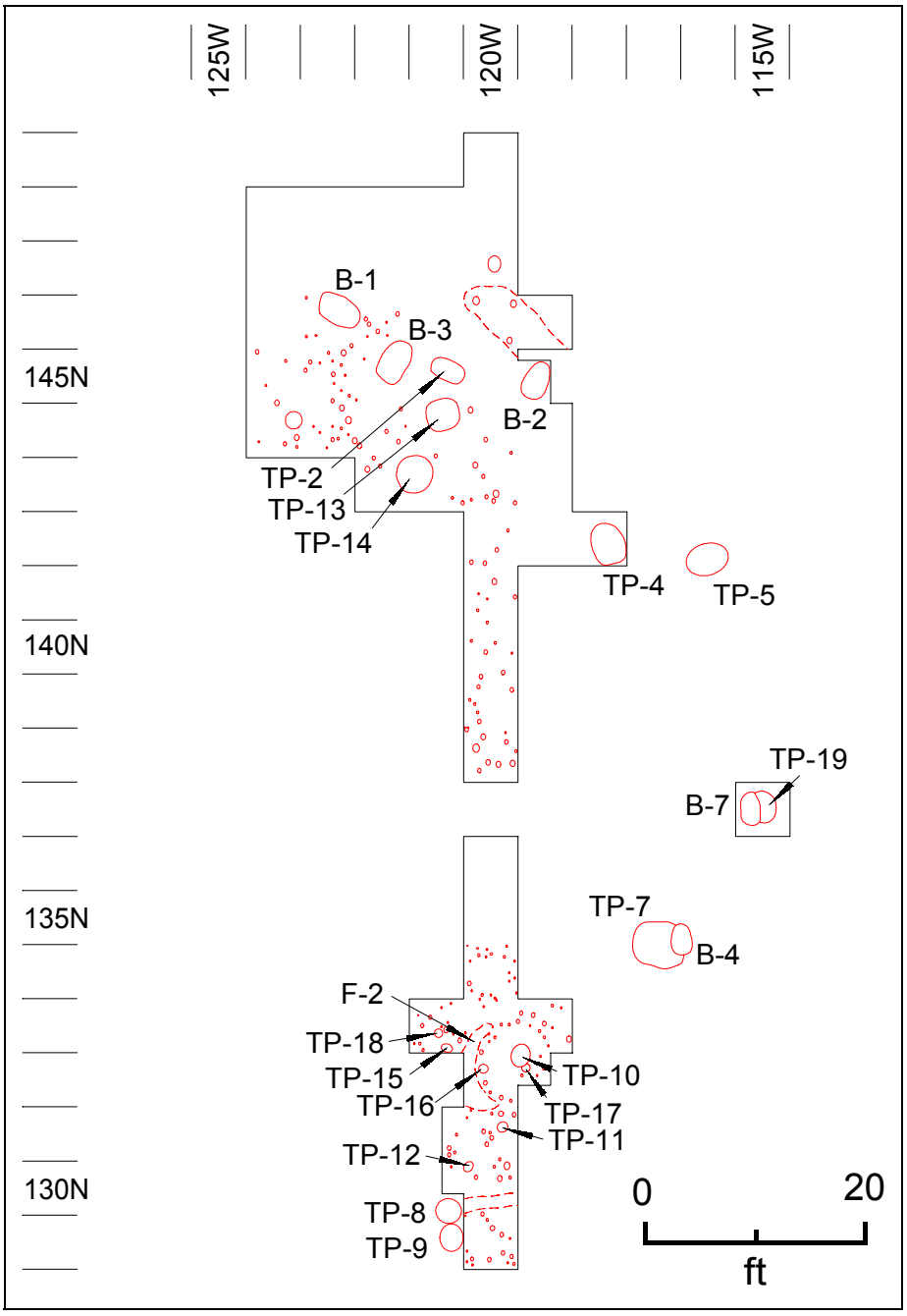


Figure 5. Close-up of excavations at the northeast edge of the Stockton site.

F-1. This feature designation was assigned to a 37.5-ft segment of a large circular ditch found near the eastern edge of the site. Gravely found similar features at the peripheries of the Belmont (44Hr3) and Koehler (44Hr6) sites which he interpreted as palisade ditches (Coleman and Gravely 1992; Gravely 1967a). This ditch segment was about 1.7 ft wide and ranged from 1.2 ft to 1.4 ft in depth below the plow zone. Parts of the ditch were filled with a black ashy soil that contained much pottery, animal bone, and fire-cracked rock; other sections contained mostly sterile fill that was hard to differentiate from the surrounding subsoil clay. Segments of similar trenches, some of which may be the remains of houses, were found elsewhere at the site.

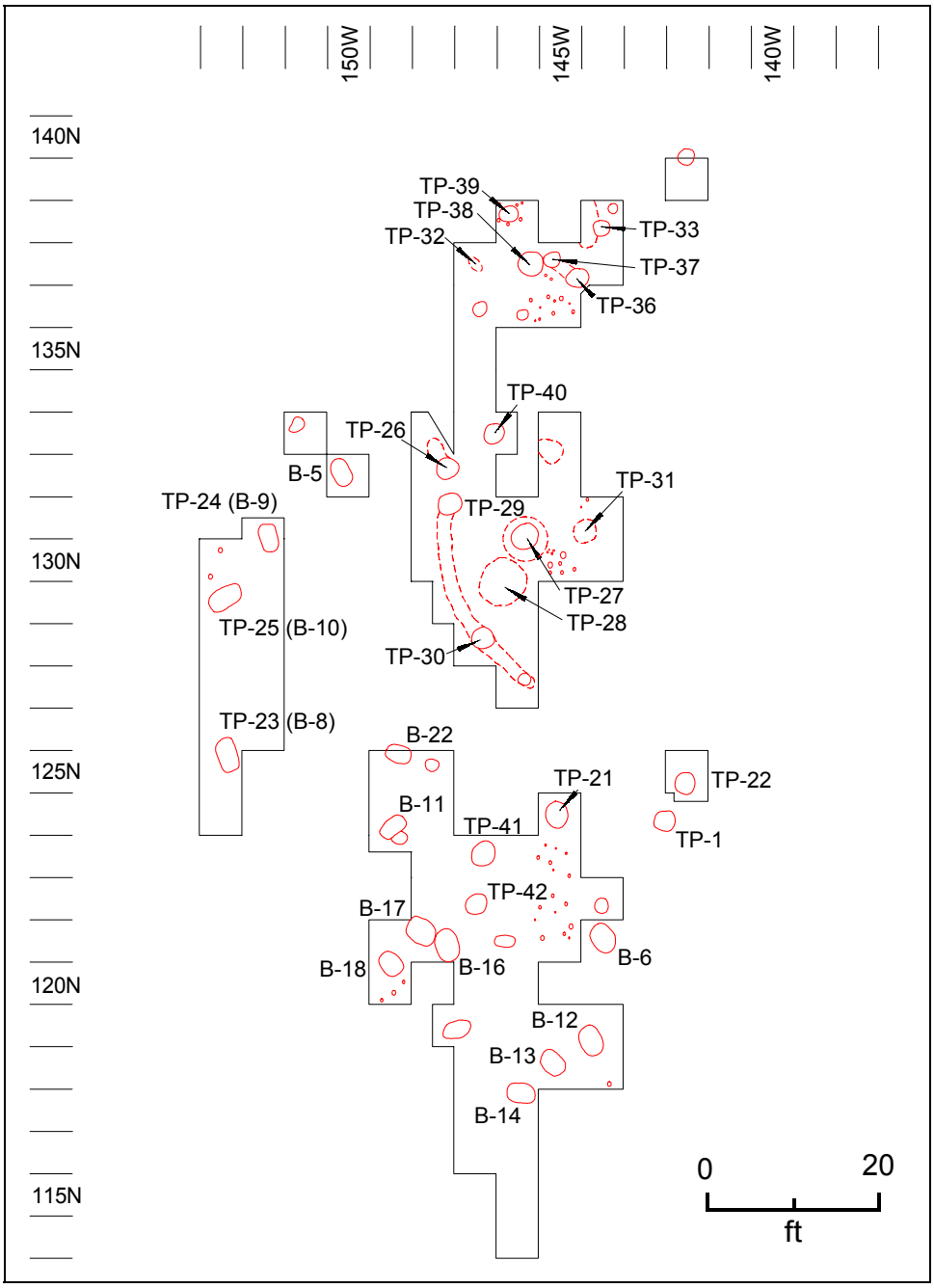


Figure 6. Close-up of excavations on the west side of the Stockton site.

F-2. This designation was assigned to an arc of fire-hardened, crumbly clay just west of TP-10 and about 10 ft long. Beneath the hard clay was a layer of gritty, granular clay that extended more than 1.0 ft into the subsoil. This feature flanked the outside edge of an 8-ft diameter ring of postholes (surrounding TP-10) and appears to be the remains of a small structure.

TP-1. This refuse-filled pit was dug by the artifact collector who first reported the site to Richard Gravely. It was circular in plan view with straight sides and a flat bottom, and it was approximately 2.1 ft in diameter and 2.0 ft deep. The fill contained ash, charcoal, animal bone, mussel and periwinkle shell, and numerous potsherds. None of these artifacts are present in the Stockton site collection.

TP-2. This pit was 2.5 ft in diameter by 2.1 ft deep. It was circular, had straight sides, and a flat-to-slightly-rounded bottom. It contained potsherds, a few animal bones, mussel and periwinkle shell, several large pieces of wood charcoal, and the handle of a small, clay ladle or spoon. The articulated skeleton of a small, unidentified animal lay on the bottom of the pit.

TP-3. This was a small, bowl-shaped, refuse-filled pit that contained several potsherds and a few animal bone fragments. It measured 1.9 ft in diameter and was 1.0 ft deep.

TP-4. TP-4 was a large, oval, refuse-filled pit that measured 5.5 ft by 4.5 ft at the top and was 1.6 ft deep. It had a slightly rounded bottom. According to the field notes, the fill appeared greenish in contrast to the surrounding red subsoil clay and contained a large amount of wood ash. This fill contained a few mussel and periwinkle shells, potsherds, and animal bone, including several turtle carapace fragments.

TP-5. This large, circular, refuse-filled pit measured 3.5 ft in diameter by 2.3 ft in depth. It had a slightly rounded bottom. Fill content and color were described as being the same as was found in TP-4. Artifacts found in TP-5 include numerous potsherds and periwinkle shells, a few mussel shells, much animal bone (deer, turtle, fish, and bird), a bone awl, two pieces of a broken bird-bone flute, two chipped-stone projectile points, and stone flakes. Numerous large river cobbles were found at the bottom of the pit.

TP-6. This feature was described in the field notes as a small, shallow refuse-filled pit or hearth. It had a rounded bottom and measured 2.1 ft in diameter by 1.2 ft in depth. It contained a considerable amount of wood charcoal and other carbonized plant material as well as a few potsherds.

TP-7. This was a large, refuse-filled storage pit that contained a large number of artifacts. It was 5.2 ft in diameter by 4.6 ft in depth, and it had straight sides and a flat bottom. The fill was stratified and, according to the field notes, consisted of "layers of black, gray, greenish, yellow, orange, brown, and red soil (clay, ash, charcoal, sand, etc.)." The pit bottom was covered with "a thin layer of charred or decayed black material resembling bark, grass, or corn leaves." Some of the artifacts reported from this feature include numerous potsherds, animal bone (many fragments charred or burned), periwinkle and mussel shell, fire-cracked rock, charcoal, a clay spoon or ladle handle, part of a miniature clay pot, clay and soapstone pipe fragments, numerous pieces of worked bone, and several chipped-stone projectile points. A radiocarbon date run on the charcoal yielded an uncorrected date of A.D. 1320 ± 50 (Beta-101588). A shallow pit containing a human burial (B-4) was found along the eastern edge of TP-7 and likely intrudes the storage pit (see description of Burial 4).

TP-8. TP-8 was a basin-shaped pit 2.2 ft in diameter and 1.3 ft in depth. The fill contained numerous potsherds, animal bone, and shell. Gravely observed numerous small, dark, circular soil stains around the perimeter of the feature that resembled post molds; however, they proved to be animal burrows. None of these artifacts are present in the collection.

TP-9. This feature was located adjacent to TP-8. It was a straight-sided pit measuring about 3.0 ft in diameter, and it had a rounded bottom at a depth of 1.6 ft below the base of plow zone. TP-9 contained black, ashy fill and numerous potsherds, animal bone, and mussel and periwinkle shell. Other artifacts listed in the field notes include a triangular projectile point, the tip of a turkey-bone awl, a split bear tooth with a groove around one end, and a bone arrow point made from a deer phalanx.

TP-10. TP-10 was a small, basin-shaped pit about 1.7 ft in diameter and 1.4 ft deep. It contained black ashy soil, several potsherds, and smaller amounts of mussel shell, periwinkle shell, and animal bone. It also contained a whole ground-stone celt and a fragmented bone awl.

TP-11. This feature represents the bottom of a small, very shallow, trash-filled pit. It extended less than 0.2 ft below the base of plow zone, and its diameter was not recorded. The contents of this feature included mussel shell, charcoal, stone flakes, and a few potsherds.

TP-12. This was a small, basin-shaped pit located just southwest of TP-11. No additional information is provided in the field notes, and there are no artifacts from this feature in the collection.

TP-13. TP-13 was a shallow, basin-shaped pit that measured 3.2 ft in diameter and 1.1 ft in depth. The fill was a black, ashy sand that contained numerous potsherds and animal bone (mostly deer), as well as charcoal and fire-cracked rocks. Other artifacts found in TP-13 include an Archaic projectile point fragment, a bone awl fragment, and the handle from a clay dipper or ladle.

TP-14. TP-14 was a shallow-basin-shaped pit. It measured 3.0 ft in diameter and 1.0 ft in depth. It contained a few potsherds, animal bone fragments, charcoal, stone flakes, and mussel and periwinkle shells.

TP-15. This feature was a shallow, basin-shaped pit that contained wood ash, charcoal, shell, animal bone, potsherds, and stone flakes. Its dimensions were not recorded. The pit bottom was irregular and partly baked.

TP-16. This feature was a shallow, basin-shaped pit. No additional information is provided in the field notes, and there are no artifacts from this feature in the collection.

TP-17. TP-17 was a shallow, basin-shaped pit. No additional information is provided in the field notes, and there are no artifacts from this feature in the collection.

TP-18. This feature was a shallow, basin-shaped pit. No additional information is provided in the field notes, and there are no artifacts from this feature in the collection.

TP-19. TP-19 was a refuse-filled pit that measured about 2.5 ft in diameter; the pit's depth was not recorded. The upper fill was a sandy ash containing potsherds, mussel shell, periwinkle shell, animal bone (mostly deer and turkey), and charcoal. Beneath this fill and sloping downward to the west was a zone of mottled clay. Burial 7 was found within this mottled clay along the west edge of TP-19, suggesting that this pit actually may have been the filled-in shaft of a shaft-and-chamber grave (see description of Burial 7).

TP-20. TP-20 was a bell-shaped storage pit with a rounded bottom. It measured 3.0 ft in diameter at the top and was 2.7 ft deep. The fill was a black, sandy ash that contained numerous potsherds, animal bone, mussel and periwinkle shell, charcoal, and fire-cracked rocks.

TP-21. This feature was an oval, refuse-filled pit that measured 3.3 ft by 2.7 ft in plan view and 1.3 ft in depth. The sides of the pit sloped inward, and it had a rounded bottom. The fill was a wet, greenish wood ash that contained charcoal, potsherds, animal bones, discarded stone tools and flakes, mussel shell, and periwinkle shell. Other artifacts found in the pit include a complete ceramic elbow pipe, the broken stem of another clay pipe, and a bone-splinter awl.

TP-22. TP-22 was a stratified, bell-shaped storage pit. The top of the pit was 2.5 ft in diameter. It had a maximum diameter of 3.4 ft at about 0.7 ft above the flat pit floor. The pit was 4.0 ft deep. The uppermost 1.0 ft of fill was a black, ashy sand that contained pockets of greenish wood ash and numerous potsherds. This zone rested upon a 0.3-ft thick layer of hard red clay mottled with ash. Below this mottled clay was another layer of fill consisting mostly of greenish to gray wood ash. This rested upon a layer of small mussel shells at a depth of about 1.7 ft. No information is provided about the pit fill beneath this shell layer. In addition to pottery and shell, the fill also contained several chipped-stone projectile points and a broken pipe stem. Sometime after TP-22 was excavated, the recovered artifacts were inadvertently mixed with some artifacts from TP-21.

TP-23. See description of Burial 8.

TP-24. See description of Burial 9.

TP-25. See description of Burial 10.

TP-26. This feature was a cylindrical, stratified, refuse-filled storage pit. It was 2.8 ft in diameter, had a flat bottom, and was 3.2 ft deep. An upper fill zone almost 2.0 ft thick contained deposits of ash and large quantities of pottery, animal bone, and periwinkle shell. Beneath this zone were eight large rocks, a milling stone with concavities worn on opposing surfaces, and two round, polished stones that may have been used as manos (these artifacts apparently were not collected). The stones were in a layer of greenish wood ash and rested upon two large and five smaller fragments of a nearly complete burnished jar (Vessel 36). These potsherds were carefully nested and appeared to the excavators to have been laid carefully into the pit. The fill

beneath the broken pot was a gray ash which, in turn, rested upon a layer of fired clay daub. Several of the large daub fragments exhibited impressions of sticks up to 25 mm in diameter and may have come from a burned wattle-and-daub house. Finally, a 0.2-ft thick layer of wood charcoal and gray ash was found on the pit bottom.

TP-27. This feature was a shallow, bowl-shaped pit of unspecified size. According to the field notes, the ashy fill contained much animal bone (turtle, deer, bird, and fish), pottery, charcoal, a drilled wolf tooth, a deer-bone awl, and a complete stone elbow pipe. A radiocarbon date run on the charcoal in 1973 yielded an uncorrected date of A.D. 1025 ± 60 (UGa-617). Unfortunately, none of the artifacts found in TP-27 are present in the collection, so it is impossible to associate the date with any cultural material.

TP-28. TP-28 was a large, bowl-shaped depression that measured about 6.0 ft in diameter and less than 1.0 ft deep. It was filled with a black, sandy ash that contained potsherds, animal bone, and a few mussel and periwinkle shells. None of the artifacts found in TP-28 are present in the collection.

TP-29. This feature was at the northern end of a shallow, semi-circular ditch. It was a circular, slightly bell-shaped pit that had a rounded bottom. It measured 3.0 ft in diameter and 2.5 ft in depth. The fill was a mixture of reddish ash, greenish-gray ash, charcoal, and clay. It contained several fire-cracked rocks, stone flakes, numerous potsherds, animal bone, periwinkle shell, and mussel shell. Other artifacts found in TP-29 include chipped-stone projectile points, bone awls and other worked bone, a large chipped hoe fragment, and a ground-stone celt.

TP-30. TP-30, a shallow dish-shaped feature, was located in the same semi-circular ditch as TP-29. It was 1.8 ft in diameter, about 1.0 ft deep, and was filled with midden-like soil containing potsherds, animal bone, a few fire-cracked rocks, and mussel shell. Beneath the feature was a deep area of disturbed clay interpreted as a tree disturbance. If so, then TP-30 likely represents a natural depression that was filled with refuse. None of the artifacts found in this feature are present in the collection.

TP-31. TP-31 was a shallow, circular, dish-shaped depression of unspecified size and depth that was filled with refuse. The mottled clay fill contained considerable wood ash, several large potsherds, part of a crudely made, conoidal clay pipe, and a clay ladle handle. These artifacts are missing from the collection.

TP-32. TP-32 was a small, oval, refuse-filled depression that measured 1.5 ft by 1.1 ft in plan view and 1.3 ft in depth. It was dish-shaped and the midden-like fill contained pottery, animal bone, and shell. As with TP-30, this feature appears to represent a natural depression over a tree disturbance that was filled with refuse. None of the artifacts found in this feature are present in the collection.

TP-33. This feature was a small, circular pit with straight sides and a slightly rounded bottom. It was 1.5 ft in diameter and 1.7 ft deep. The dark, midden-like fill contained numerous

potsherds, animal bone (deer, bird, and fish), fire-cracked rocks, a few periwinkle and mussel shells, and a deer-ulna awl.

TP-34. This feature was located by probing and dug by a local collector. Field notes indicate that it was a bell-shaped pit 2.7 ft in diameter and 2.0 ft deep. It had a slightly rounded bottom. None of the artifacts found in this feature are present in the collection.

TP-35. This feature was located by probing and dug by same local collector who found TP-34. According to field notes, it was a small refuse-filled pit 1.3 ft in diameter and 1.3 ft deep. It was filled with wood ash that contained a few potsherds.

TP-36. TP-36 was a bell-shaped pit that measured 2.5 ft in diameter and had a flat bottom. The pit's depth was not recorded. The fill apparently consisted of a single zone of ashy soil that contained charcoal, large amounts of mussel and periwinkle shell, and numerous other artifacts, including: a chipped-stone projectile point, two clay pipe stems, two bone awls, and other worked-bone fragments.

TP-37. This feature was a circular, straight-sided pit with a slightly rounded bottom. It was 2.3 ft in diameter and 2.3 ft deep. Field notes indicate that the fill contained numerous potsherds (including some large sherds), large rocks, animal bone, mussel shell, periwinkle shell, ash, charcoal, a chipped-stone projectile point, a ground-stone disk, and a loop handle from a miniature clay jar. These last three artifacts are the only ones present in the collection.

TP-38. TP-38 intruded the west edge of TP-37. This bowl-shaped, refuse-filled pit was 2.6 ft in diameter and 2.1 ft deep. Its fill contained several large stones, potsherds, a few mussel and periwinkle shells, animal bone (including deer, bird, fish, and turtle), and a bone bead. Only the bead is present in the collection.

TP-39. This feature was a circular, slightly bell-shaped pit that had a slightly rounded bottom. The fill was a sandy ash that contained several large potsherds and deer bone, charcoal, a few shells, a hammerstone, and a bone-splinter awl. It measured 1.8 ft in diameter and was 1.9 ft deep.

TP-40. This feature was a circular, bell-shaped pit. It was 3.0 ft in diameter at the top, had a maximum diameter of 3.8 ft at 0.5 ft above the flat pit bottom, and was 2.5 ft deep. The ashy fill contained a rich assemblage of artifacts and subsistence remains, including numerous potsherds, chipped-stone points and other tools, two clay spoons, several worked bone tools, worked shell, and fire-cracked rock. Large quantities of animal bone, mussel shell, and periwinkle shell also were found.

TP-41. TP-41 was a straight-sided, circular pit with a flat bottom. It measured 3.6 ft in diameter and 2.3 ft in depth. At the bottom of the pit were two large milling stones. The rest of the fill contained large quantities of pottery and animal bone, as well as several other stone, clay, and bone artifacts, mussel and periwinkle shell, charcoal, and ash.

TP-42. TP-42 was a circular, bell-shaped pit 3.0 ft in diameter at the top, 3.5 ft in diameter near the bottom, and 2.0 ft in depth. The ashy fill contained numerous potsherds and animal bone (including deer, bird, and fish), charcoal, mussel shell, periwinkle shell, and other objects of worked stone, bone, and clay.

TP-43. TP-43 was a large, bell-shaped pit with a rounded bottom. It was oval in outline, measuring 3.2 ft by 3.4 ft at the top, and was 1.7 ft deep. Its maximum diameter near the pit bottom was not recorded. The fill was stratified into three zones. The uppermost zone was 0.6 ft thick and consisted of an ashy sand. Beneath it was another 0.6-ft thick zone of wet, gray, wood ash. Numerous potsherds, animal bone, mussel shell, periwinkle shell, and charcoal were in the two zones. The lowermost fill zone consisted of a gritty, gravely clay, mottled with dark midden soil, that contained very few artifacts.

TP-44. TP-44 was a large, relatively shallow, bell-shaped pit. It was 3.7 ft in diameter at the top and 1.5 ft deep. The upper fill contained much ash while the lower fill was a mixture of red subsoil clay and ash. Artifacts recovered from this feature include several potsherds, a few animal bones, mussel shell, periwinkle shell, and several chunks of wood charcoal.

Discussion. The preceding feature descriptions indicate that most pits at the Stockton site were filled with ashy soil and contained a similar range of artifacts (usually pottery, animal bone, shell, and charcoal). These contents reflect domestic refuse associated largely with cooking; however, it is unlikely that these pits were intentionally dug to dispose of this refuse. Instead, most appear to represent facilities that were used to store or conceal belongings, and they were filled with refuse only when they were no longer needed for that purpose. With few exceptions, the pits were circular in plan and usually were dug more than 2.0 ft into the stiff, subsoil clay.

Thirty-four features were described in sufficient detail in the field notes to determine size (diameter and depth), shape, and likely function. Thirty-one of these were intentionally dug pits. Circular pits greater than 2.0 ft in diameter and at least 1.5 ft deep are thought to represent storage pits. Nineteen (61.3%) pits fall into this category (TP-1, TP-2, TP-5 to TP-9, TP-20, TP-22, TP-26, TP-29, TP-34, TP-37, TP-38, and TP-40 to TP-44). They ranged from 2.1 ft to 5.2 ft in diameter (mean=3.0 ft, s.d.=0.71 ft) and were 1.2 ft to 4.6 ft deep (mean=2.3 ft, s.d.=0.84). Variations in depth may be due in part to erosion or simply different storage-space needs. It is important to remember that feature depths were measured from the top of undisturbed subsoil; most pits likely were about 0.8-1.0 ft deeper when originally dug into the uneroded, unplowed site surface.

Eight other pits (TP-3, TP-10, TP-11, TP-30, TP-32, TP-33, TP-35, and TP-39) were smaller than 2.0 ft in diameter (mean=1.4 ft, s.d.=0.23 ft) and less than 2.0 ft deep (mean=1.4 ft, s.d.=0.31 ft), and interpretation of their function is less certain. Some may have been used for storage but others may represent large postholes or specialized facilities that were used for some other activity.

Finally, four features (TP-4, TP-13, TP-14, and TP-21) were large, basin-shaped pits that may have been used as hearths or roasting pits. They ranged from 3.0 ft to 5.0 ft in diameter (mean=3.6 ft, s.d.=0.84 ft) and ranged from 1.0 ft to 1.6 ft deep (mean=1.3 ft, s.d.=0.23 ft). One additional feature (TP-28) was interpreted by Gravely as a filled-in natural depression but, given its large size and shallow depth, it too may have been used as a cooking facility.

Two features appear to represent architectural structures at the site. F-1 was a long segment of a curved, shallow trench located near the southeast edge of the site. Gravely (n.d.a.) noted that similar trenches had been found along the perimeter of the Belmont (44Hr3) and Koehler (44Hr6) sites, and he has interpreted these features as "palisade trenches." Although the field notes and site map do not indicate the presence of postholes or postmolds inside F-1, in a letter to the land owner Gravely states:

> There was an Indian village at the site. . .surrounded by a stockade of posts set in a round ditch with the lower ends chocked with stones. We located and traced the ditch for about forty feet, and we found a row of post-holes in the bottom of it [letter from R. P. Gravely, Jr. to Leonard Stockton, April 12, 1969].

Three additional, undesignated trench segments were mapped on the northeast and southwest sides of the site, and two of these may connect with F-1 to form a large, 150-ft diameter circle. However, this circle does not circumscribe all, or even most, of the features and burials found at the site.

F-2, a crescent-shaped, fired-clay area at the periphery of a circular alignment of postholes, likely is associated with this house pattern. Because the posthole alignment is only about eight feet in diameter, and only a small area was excavated, it is impossible to determine what F-2 represents or what kind of structure it is associated with.

Description of Burials

Burial 1. This burial was placed in a shallow, dish-shaped, oval pit that measured 3.2 ft in length, 1.8 ft in width, and 1.5 ft in depth. The fill was gritty and contained much ash and charcoal. It also contained a few potsherds, animal bone, and numerous periwinkle shells.

The burial was that of an adult male who was 45 ± 10 years old at death (Figure 7). The upper part of the skeleton had been disturbed by plowing. He was lying on his right side in a tightly flexed position, with his head oriented to the east-southeast. Beneath the skull were two large potsherds with the concave sides up. The right arm was bent with the hand under the head. At the left hand (near the knees) were several fish-hook blanks, a broken turkey-bone awl, and a small lump of fired clay. This burial also contained the very incomplete skeletal remains of an infant who was less than one year old at death.

Burial 2. Burial 2 was a shaft-and-central-chamber grave of a child who was 1 year ± 4 months old at death (Figure 8). The shaft is described in the field notes as an "oval trash-pit" that was 3.3 ft long by 2.0 ft wide and 1.3 ft deep. It was filled with a black, ashy soil that contained small amounts of refuse, including mussel and periwinkle shell, animal bone, and potsherds. The chamber also was an oval pit, dug below the center of the shaft, and measured 2.0 ft long by 1.5 ft wide and 0.8 ft deep.

The burial was oriented with its head to the south-southwest and was lying on its back with legs flexed to the left, arms folded, and head tilted to the left. Two hundred and forty-six small shell disk beads were scattered throughout the chest area, probably the remains of a beaded

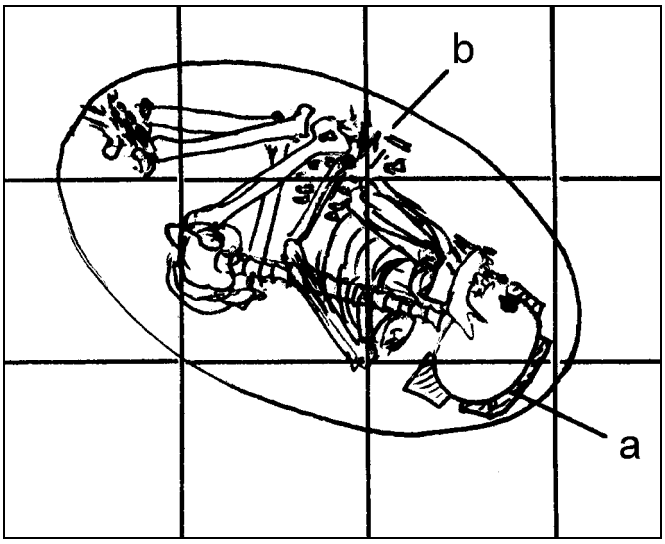


Figure 7. Field sketch of Burial 1, showing associated objects: (*a*) large potsherds under skull; and (*b*) bone fish-hook blanks. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

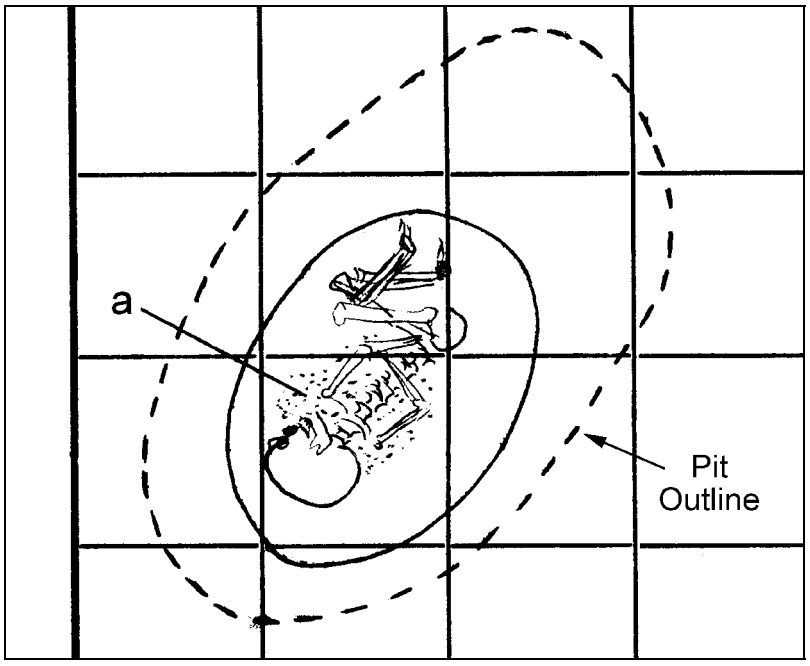


Figure 8. Field sketch of Burial 2, showing associated objects: (*a*) small shell disk beads scattered throughout chest area. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

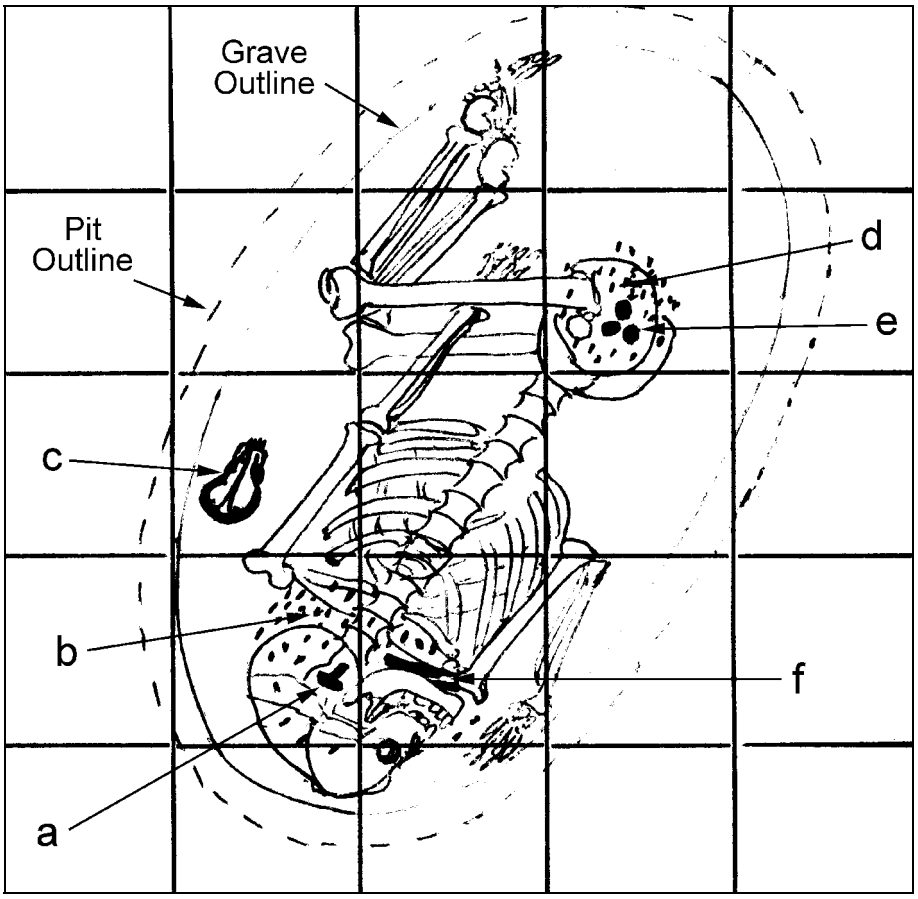


Figure 9. Field sketch of Burial 3, showing associated objects: (*a*) columella ear plugs; (*b*) columella beads; (*c*) raccoon skull; (*d*) marginella beads; (*e*) columella beads; and (*f*) long columella beads. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

shirt or blanket. Interestingly, this was the only excavated context that contained shell disk beads. All other beads found at the Stockton site either were marginella beads or columella beads. These three bead types also occur together at the Wall site, a fifteenth-century piedmont Siouan village near Hillsborough, North Carolina (Dickens et al. 1987).

Burial 3. Burial 3 contained the skeletal remains of an adult female who was 21 ± 3 years old at death (Figure 9). It too was described in the field notes as a trash-filled pit overlying a burial pit, but it probably represents a shaft-and-central-chamber grave. The shaft was a straight-sided, oval pit that measured 5.1 ft long by 2.9 ft wide by 0.8 ft deep, and it contained a black, ashy fill with pottery, animal bone, mussel shell, and periwinkle shell. The basin-shaped central chamber was about 4.5 ft long by 2.4 ft wide and extended only 0.7 ft below the base of the shaft.

The burial was oriented with her head to the south-southwest and was lying on her back with legs flexed to the left. The left arm was extended with the hand between the upper legs and the right arm was folded with the hand in front of the face. The head was turned to the right.

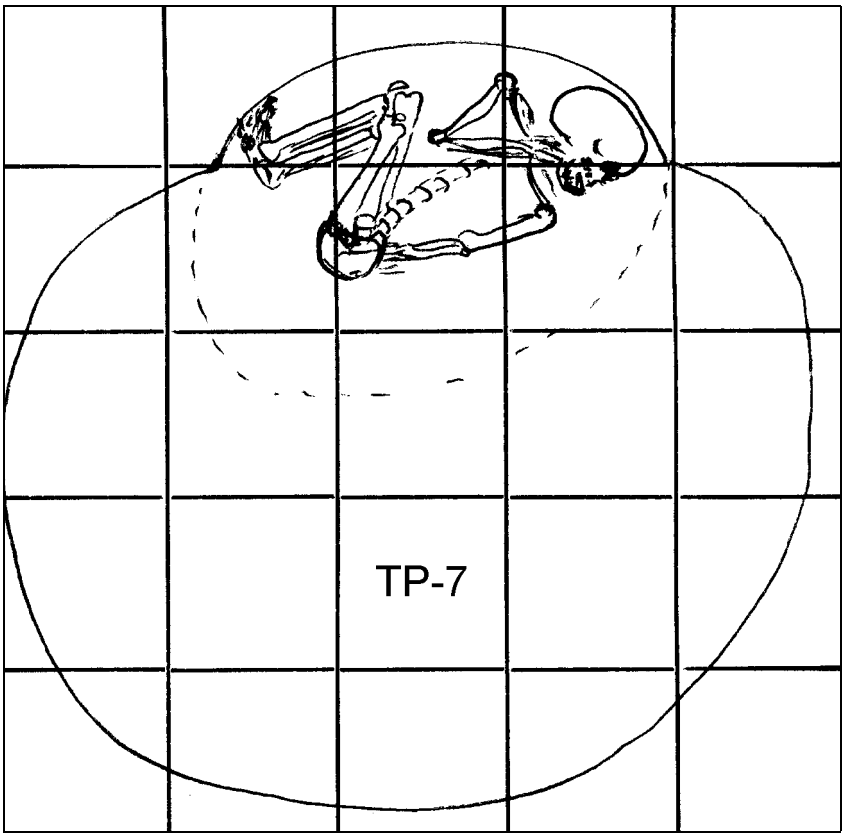


Figure 10. Field sketch of Burial 4, showing its relationship to TP-7. North is toward left of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

Shell ear pins were found near each ear and two long columella beads were located below the chin. One hundred and ten columella segment beads were recovered from the neck and upper chest area, and 34 marginella beads were found in the hip area along with three large columella segment beads. Finally, a raccoon skull was found on the chamber floor just left of the left shoulder.

Burial 4. Burial 4 was placed in an oval, basin-shaped pit that intruded the east edge of TP-7 (Figure 10). The pit was 3.0 ft long, approximately 2.0 ft wide, and 1.8 ft deep. The skeletal remains were of an adult male who was 40 ± 5 years old at death. He was lying on his back with his legs bent and folded to the right and his head turned to the left. The left arm was straight, with the hand positioned near the hip, while the right arm was bent with the hand near the face. The skull was oriented toward the south. The field notes indicate that this burial pit was not recognized at the base of plow zone but was discovered while excavating TP-7. This suggests that the pit fill was largely indistinguishable from that of the intruded, trash-filled storage pit. No funerary objects were associated with Burial 4.

Burial 5. Burial 5 was placed at the bottom of a shallow, oval, basin-shaped pit filled with ash and sandy soil that contained potsherds, animal bone, charcoal, and shell. The pit measured 3.2 ft long, 1.9 ft wide, and 1.8 ft deep. On the pit floor were the remains of an

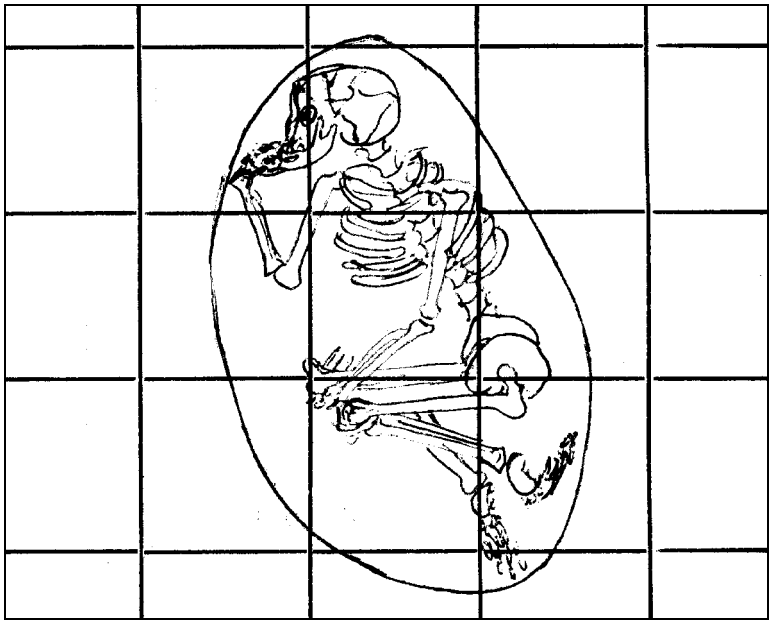


Figure 11. Field sketch of Burial 5. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

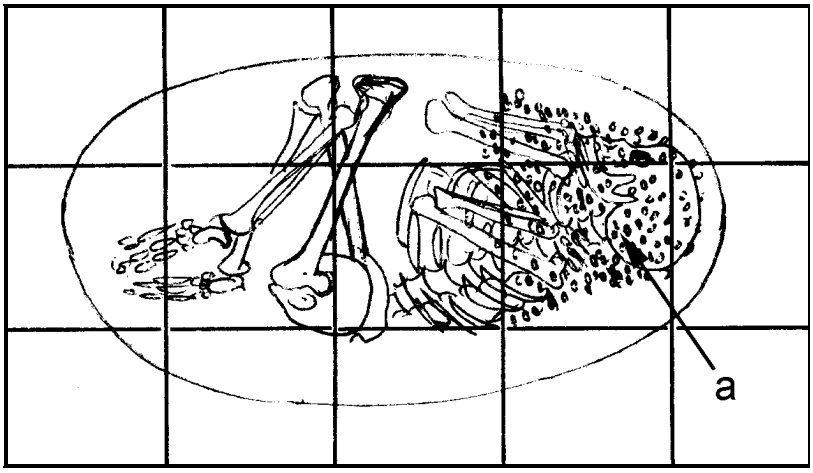


Figure 12. Field sketch of Burial 6, showing associated objects: (*a*) marginella shell beads covering and underneath head and upper body area. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

adult female who was 20 ± 3 years old at death (Figure 11). She was resting on her right side facing west, with the skull oriented to the north-northwest. The legs were flexed, the left arm was extended with the hand positioned on the knees, and the right arm was bent with the hand near the face. No funerary objects were associated with Burial 5.

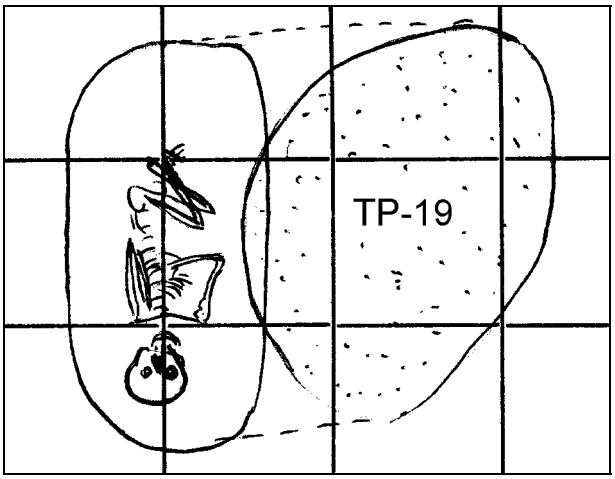


Figure 13. Field sketch of Burial 7, showing its relationship to TP-19. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

Burial 6. Burial 6 was not located within an excavation block but was identified by the occurrence of human bone fragments on the surface. The burial, an adult female who was 20 ± 3 years old at death, was placed in an oval, basin-shaped pit that measured 3.8 ft long, 1.8 ft wide, and only 0.9 ft deep (Figure 12). The fill was a hard, gritty clay. Because of its shallow depth, the plow had cut away the upper portion of the skull. The skeleton was flexed and on its right side, with the head oriented to the east. Both arms were folded with the hands positioned below the chin. The head and upper body area were covered with several hundred marginella beads that probably were sewn onto a cloak or other type of funerary garment.

Burial 7. Burial 7 was a shaft-and-chamber grave of an infant who was 9 months ± 3 months old at death (Figure 13). The shaft, designated and excavated separately as TP-19, is described in the field notes as a "refuse pit" that was 2.5 ft in diameter and of unspecified depth (see description of TP-19). The oval chamber was cut into the floor of the shaft on the west side, extended beneath the west edge of the shaft, and was 2.5 ft deep. Unlike the rich, refuse-laden shaft fill, the chamber was filled with mottled clay. The bottom of the chamber measured 2.5 ft long by 1.5 ft wide. The infant skeleton was positioned on its back with the head oriented to the south. The legs were flexed to the right and the arms were folded over the chest. There were no funerary objects associated with Burial 7.

Burial 8 (TP-23). The top of this burial pit had a long, straight-sided, oval outline and measured 4.5 ft by 3.0 ft. It had straight to slightly expanding sides and extended about 2.5 ft below the base of plow zone. The fill consisted of layers of greenish-gray wood ash, black ashy sand, and red clay, and contained numerous potsherds, charcoal, mussel shell, periwinkle shell, and the discarded bones of deer, birds, fish, and turtle.

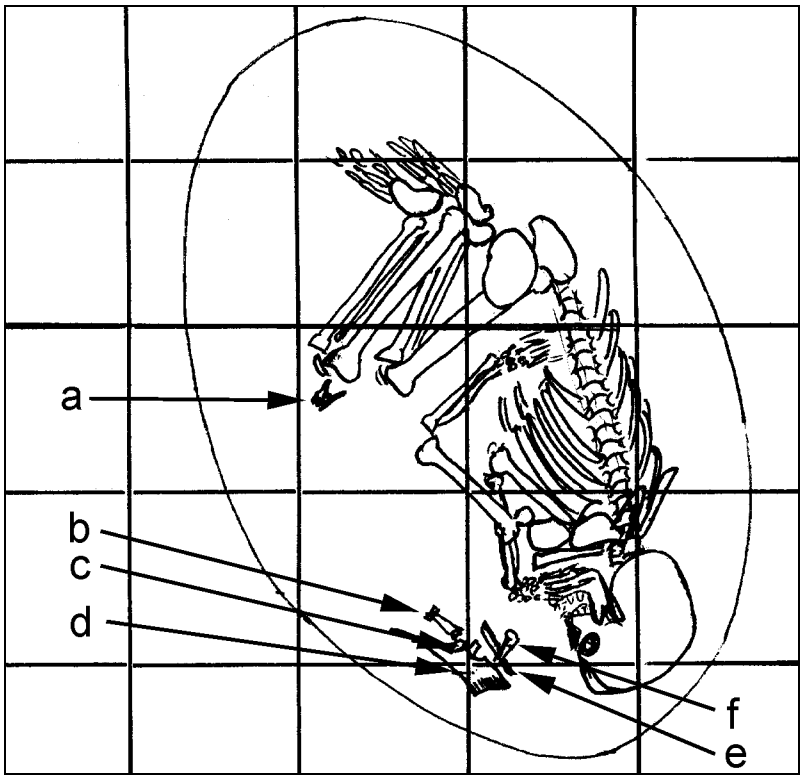


Figure 14. Field sketch of Burial 8, showing associated objects: (*a*) large deer molar; (*b*) clay pipe stem; (*c*) clay pipe bowl; (*d*) deer-bone awl; (*e*) turkey-bone awl; and (*f*) turkey-bone awl. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

Resting on the floor of the pit were the skeletal remains (Burial 8) of an adult male who was 40 ± 5 years old at death (Figure 14). Gravely (n.d.a.) described this burial as follows:

> At 26-inch level, a burial was exposed, on left side, facing left (west), head to SSE. Knees tightly flexed; left arm under body with hand over lower jaw and neck; right shoulder and ribs had collapsed to the left, forcing the upper arm across the left arm with the right forearm extending inward with the hand on the lower abdomen. Six inches in front of the face were two badly decayed turkey-leg awls, a small tobacco pipe containing dottle that had been broken, probably intentionally, with the crushed bowl at right angle to and two inches from the stem. Lying over the pipe bowl fragments and parallel to the pipe stem was a sharp deer-ulna awl, eroded but in comparatively good condition. At the right knee was a large deer molar. Bones of the burial were in a poor state of preservation, very soft and partially disintegrated. The skull, although cracked, was only one-fourth full of soil. Scattered about the body and among the bones were a few sherds, charcoal flakes, scraps of animal bone and shell, and other refuse. Appearance is of a body buried in a refuse pit.

Burial 9 (TP-24). This burial was placed in an oval-shaped, refuse-filled pit that measured 4.2 ft in length, 3.0 ft in width, and 2.7 ft in depth. Field notes indicate that the uppermost 1.3 ft of fill was similar to that found in other refuse-filled pits, and contained a large number of potsherds, some shell, charcoal, and a layer of greenish-gray wood ash. Beneath this zone, the fill was a brownish-red clay that was mottled with black soil.

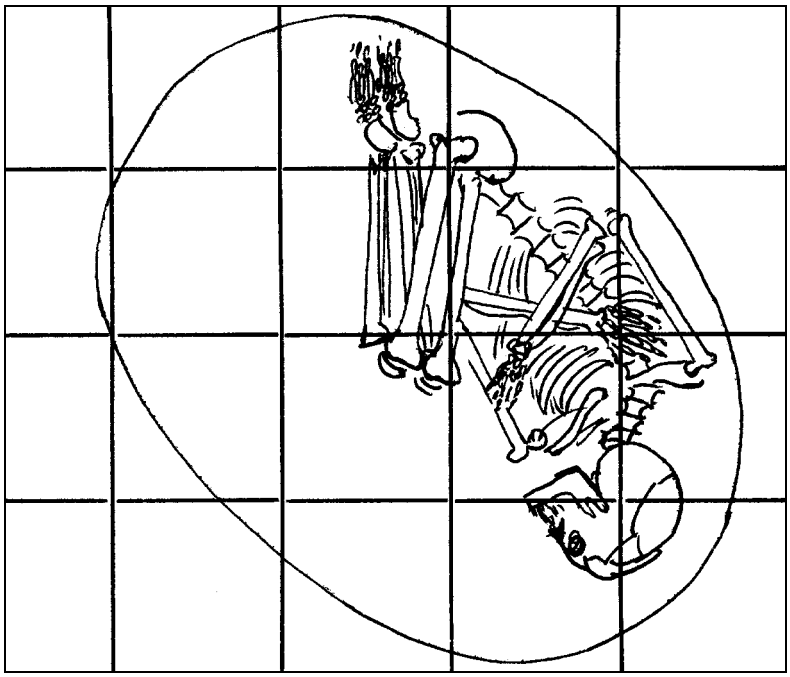


Figure 15. Field sketch of Burial 9. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

At the bottom of the pit were the skeletal remains of a 25-35 year old female (Figure 15). She was lying on her left side with her head oriented to the southeast. Her arms were folded and crossed her chest, and her legs were tightly flexed. Although no funerary objects accompanied this burial, the skull and upper half of the skeleton were covered with covered with a layer of black organic material, possibly leather, bark, or some other type of fibrous material.

Burial 10 (TP-25). This burial was placed in an oval pit 3.8 ft long, 3.0 ft wide, and 3.0 ft deep. The uppermost foot of fill was a mixture of sand and ash that contained potsherds, a few animal bones, fire-cracked rock, and some mussel shell. Beneath this zone was a 0.2-0.3-ft layer of loose, gray-green wood ash. The lower fill was stiff red clay, probably the same soil that was removed when the pit was first dug.

Resting on the pit bottom were the tightly flexed skeletal remains of an adult female who was 40 ± 7 years old at death (Figure 16). She was lying on her left side with arms and legs flexed, and her head was oriented toward the east-northeast. At the right elbow, and adjacent to the left elbow, was a cluster of marginella shell beads, possibly sewn onto the burial garments. A few other marginella beads were found beneath the mandible. None of the artifacts found in Burial 10 are present in the Stockton site collection.

Burial 11. Burial 11 was an oval pit, measuring 3.3 ft long by 2.5 ft wide and 1.5 ft in depth, that contained the skeletal remains of a small child who was 2 years ± 8 months old at death (Figure 17). The pit was filled with black, ashy soil that contained pottery, animal bone, shell, and charcoal. The skeleton was lying on its left side in a flexed position, with the head oriented toward the northeast. A small, columella shell pendant was found below the chin, and a

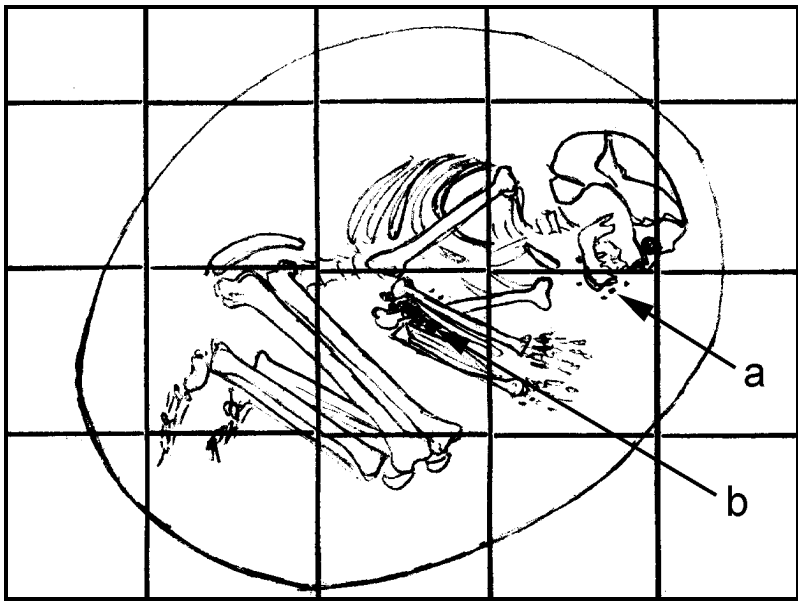


Figure 16. Field sketch of Burial 10, showing associated objects: (*a*) marginella beads at chin; and (*b*) marginella beads between left and right forearms at elbows. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

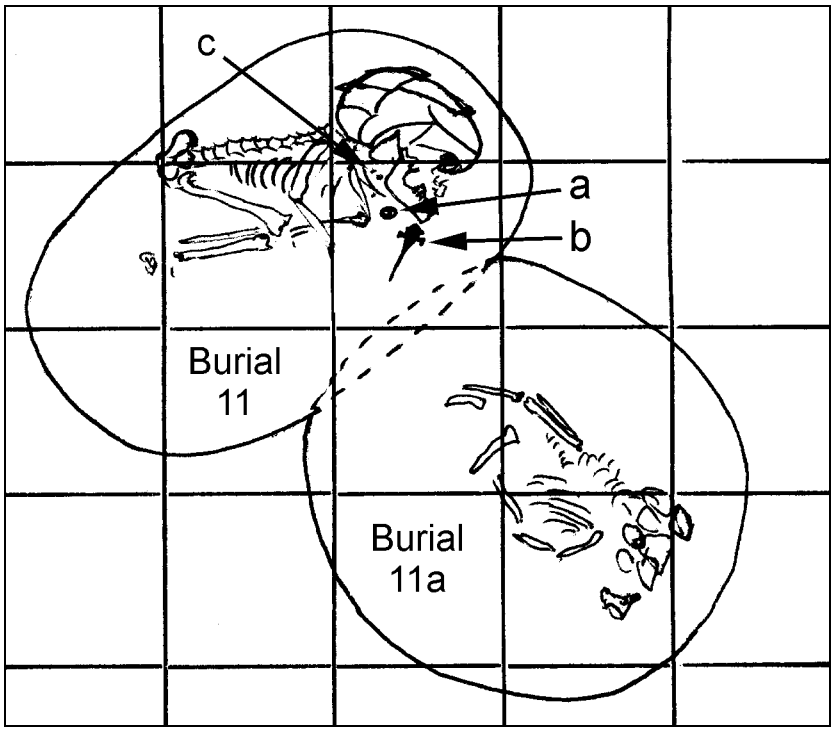


Figure 17. Field sketch of Burials 11 and 11a, and associated objects: (*a*) shell pendant; (*b*) deer vertebra; and (*c*) marginella shell beads. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

few marginella beads were found near the neck (now missing from the collection). A deer vertebra also was found near the chin, but it likely was part of the refuse-laden fill.

Burial 11a. This burial was identified in the field as the remains of a young raccoon cub; however, analysis of the recovered skeletal remains indicate that it was a newborn infant who was 3 months ± 2 months old at death (Figure 17). The head was oriented to the southeast, but the position of the body is unclear. There were no associated funerary objects other than the possible occurrence of a few raccoon bones (now lost). The pit was 2.3 ft in diameter and 1.5 ft deep, and the fill was similar to that found in Burial 11, which was located adjacent to Burial 11a.

Burial 12. Burial 12 was an oval pit, 3.3 ft long by 1.7 ft wide and 1.6 ft deep, that contained the skeletal remains of an adult female who was 45 ± 5 years old at death (Figure 18). She was lying on her left side in a tightly flexed position and with her head oriented toward the south-southeast. A notched turkey-bone awl was found on the pit floor beneath the back of her skull. The pit was filled with a black, sandy, ashy soil that contained potsherds, animal bone, shell, stone flakes, charcoal, and two clay pipe fragments.

Burial 13. Burial 13 was an oval, basin-shaped pit, 3.6 ft long by 2.4 ft wide and 1.8 ft deep, that contained the skeletal remains of an adult (probably male) who was 42 ± 5 years old at death (Figure 19). The skeleton was tightly flexed and lying on its left side with the head oriented toward the south-southeast. The left hand was positioned under the chin and the right hand was placed at the chin. Several objects were found along the right forearm, including a turkey-bone awl, a chert scraper, two lumps of black hematite, five broken bone awl tips, and three broken bone fishhooks. A single shell bead was found below the chin. The bead and hematite lumps are not in the Stockton site collection. The pit fill was a sandy ash that contained potsherds, animal bone, shell, and charcoal.

Burial 14. Burial 14 was an oval, refuse-filled pit that contained the skeletal remains of an adult female who was 35 ± 5 years old at death (Figure 20). The body was placed on its back in a loosely flexed position, with legs folded. The left hand rested on the right hip and the right arm was folded with the hand over the chest. The head was turned to the right and oriented toward the east. There were no associated funerary objects. The pit measured 4.0 ft long by 2.7 ft wide and was 1.5 ft deep, and it was filled with a black, sandy ash that contained potsherds, animal bone, shell, charcoal, fire-broken rocks, stone flakes, and a small triangular projectile point.

Burial 15. Burial 15 was an oval, basin-shaped pit that contained the skeletal remains of an adult male who was 40 ± 5 years old at death (Figure 21). He was lying on his left side in a tightly-flexed position, and his head was oriented toward the northeast. A small clay pipe was found in the lower abdominal area, between the upper legs and the lumbar vertebrae. Over the left shoulder were the bones of a small bird or mammal. Gravely observed cut-marks on both humeri which he thought may have been a result of defleshing the bone. The pit containing Burial 15 was 3.8 ft long by 2.0 ft wide and 1.1 ft deep, and the fill contained animal bone, shell, pottery, and charcoal.

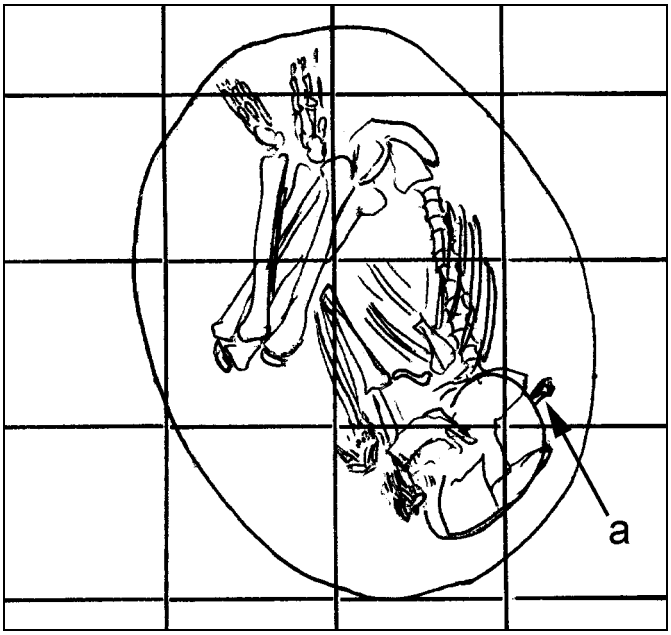


Figure 18. Field sketch of Burial 12, showing associated object: (*a*) turkey-bone awl. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

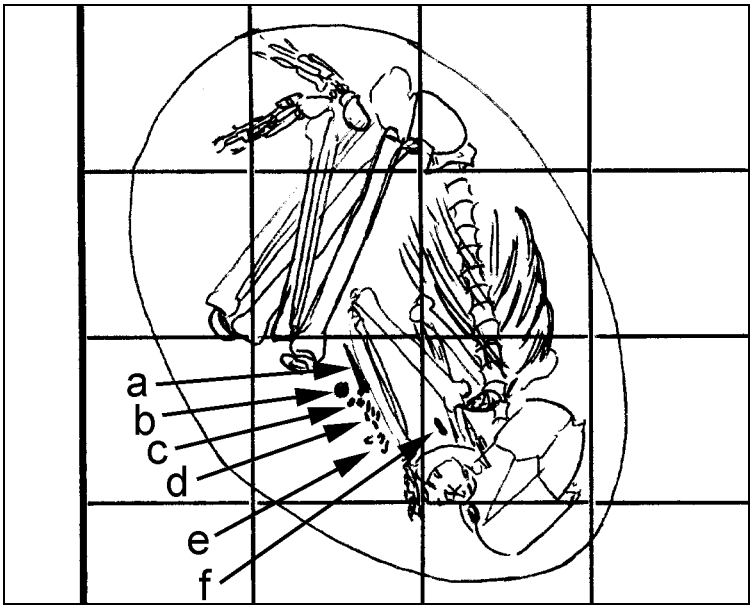


Figure 19. Field sketch of Burial 13, showing associated objects: (*a*) turkey-bone awl; (*b*) chert scraper; (*c*) two lumps of black hematite; (*d*) five bone awl tips; (*e*) three broken bone fishhooks; and (*f*) shell bead. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

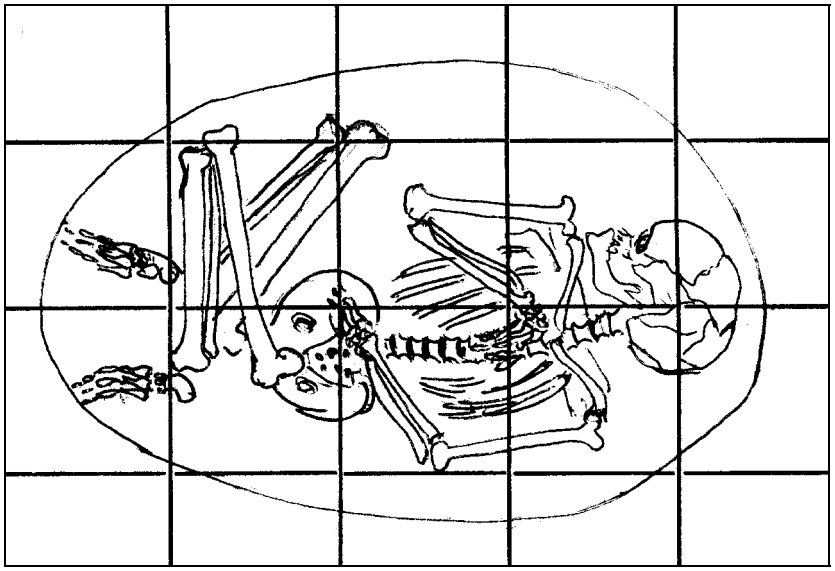


Figure 20. Field sketch of Burial 14. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

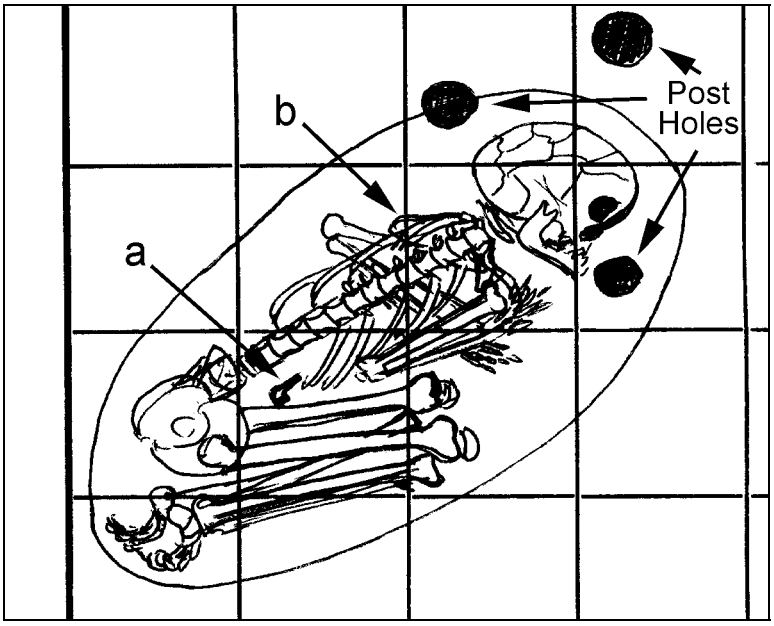


Figure 21. Field sketch of Burial 15, showing associated objects: (*a*) small clay pipe; and (*b*) skull and small bones of a small bird or mammal. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

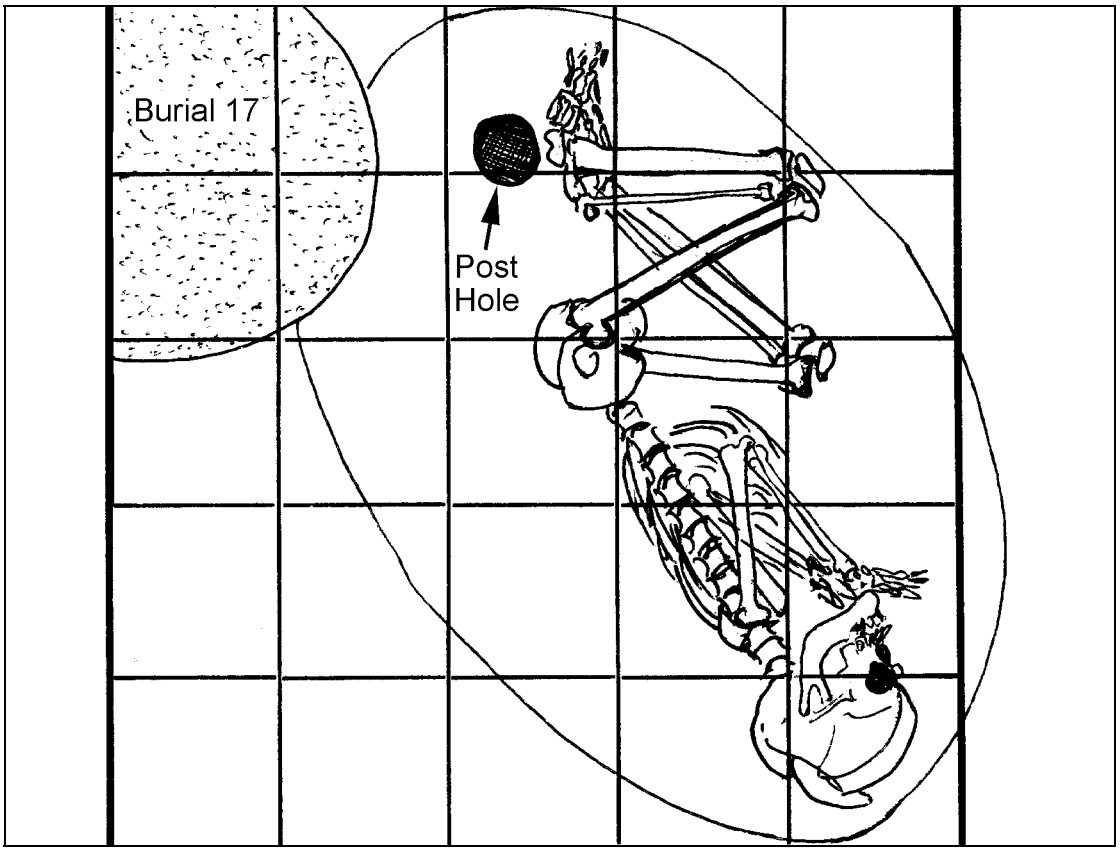


Figure 22. Field sketch of Burial 16. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

Burial 16. Burial 16 was a shallow, oval grave that measured 4.8 ft long by 3.7 ft wide and was 1.4 ft deep. The fill was mostly clay mottled with sand and dark topsoil, and it contained pottery and a few animal bones. The northwest edge of the pit was intruded by Burial 17. On the floor of the pit was the loosely flexed skeleton of an adult of indeterminate sex who was 21+ years old at death (Figure 22). This imprecise estimate of age and sex is due to the fact that the skeleton was poorly preserved. The individual was lying on its right side with both hands placed near the chin, and the head was oriented toward the southeast. No funerary objects were associated with Burial 16.

Burial 17. Burial 17 was an oval, basin-shaped grave that contained the skeleton of an adult female who was 35 ± 5 years old at death (Figure 23). The pit was 3.5 ft long, 2.0 ft wide, and 1.9 ft deep, and it intruded the northwest edge of Burial 16. The fill in Burial 17 was a mixture of black sand and ash that contained pottery, animal bone, and some shell, and it contrasted markedly with the clayey fill of Burial 16. The skeleton was lying on its back with the legs loosely flexed to the right. The left arm was folded across the abdomen, and the right hand was placed on the chest. The head was oriented toward the southeast. No funerary objects were associated with Burial 17.

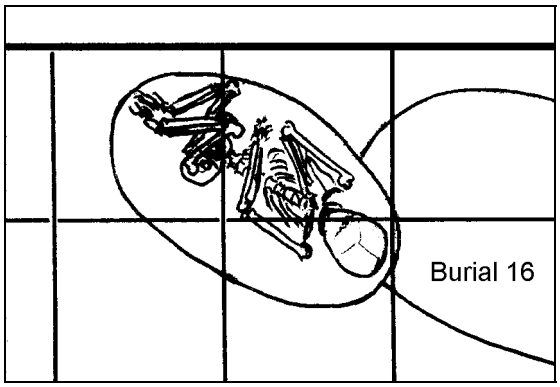


Figure 23. Field sketch of Burial 17. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 2-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

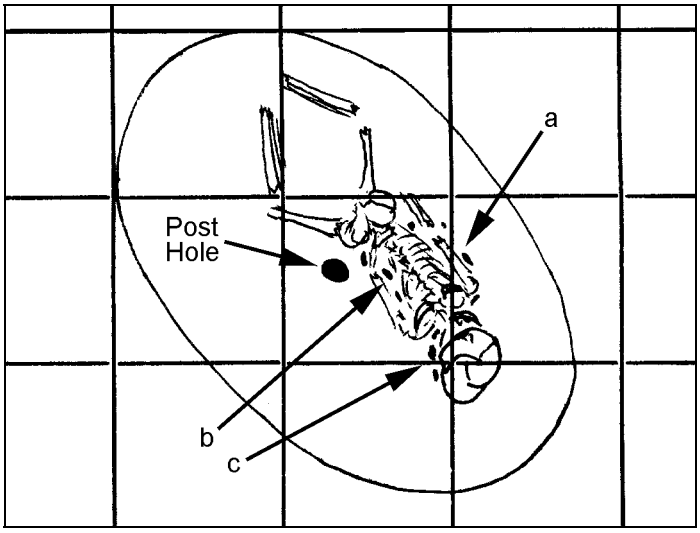


Figure 24. Field sketch of Burial 18, showing associated objects: (*a*) columella beads along right side; (*b*) columella beads along left side; and (*c*) columella beads around neck. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

Burial 18. Burial 18 was a shallow, oval pit that measured 3.2 ft long by 2.2 ft wide and 1.2 ft deep, and was filled with an ashy soil that contained charcoal, mussel shell, periwinkle shell, a few potsherds, and several stone flakes. On the bottom of the pit were the poorly preserved skeletal remains of an infant who was 9 months ± 3 months old at death (Figure 24). This individual was lying on its back with legs and arms extended, and the head was oriented to the southeast. Nine columella segment beads were found along both sides of the upper torso and along the left side of the skull. None of the artifacts from Burial 18 are present in the Stockton site collection.

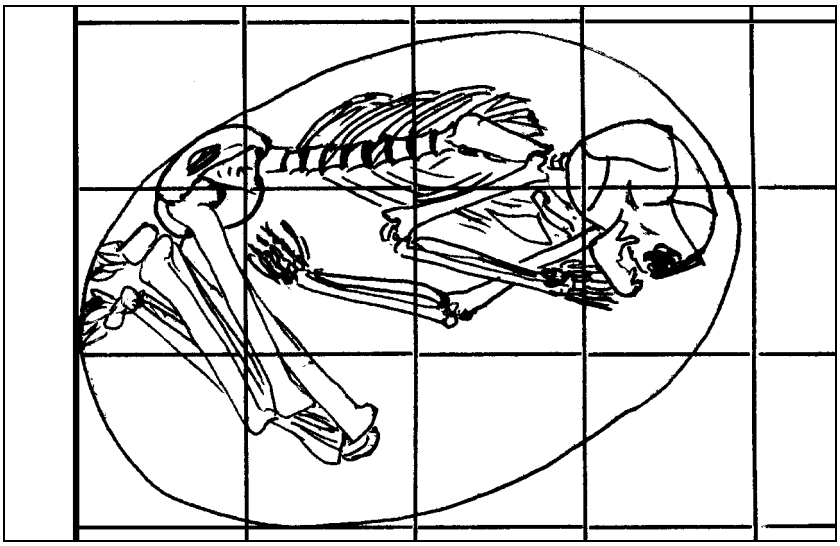


Figure 25. Field sketch of Burial 19. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

Burial 19. Burial 19 was an oval pit with a rounded bottom that contained the skeletal remains of an adult female who was 42 ± 8 years old at death (Figure 25). The pit was 3.8 ft long, 2.5 ft wide, and 1.9 ft deep, and it was filled with an ashy soil that contained animal bone, periwinkle and mussel shell, and numerous potsherds. The skeleton was loosely flexed and lying on its left side, with the right hand placed near the chin and the left arm extended. The head was oriented toward the east. Although no funerary objects were found in this burial, the Gravely (n.d.a.) noted that "there was an unusual amount of small flaky green mica along the bottom and sides of the grave (of a type found in the pebbly clay soil in this area of the site) which may have been intentionally placed in the grave."

Burial 20. Burial 20 was a roughly rectangular, refuse-filled grave that measured 3.8 ft long by 2.7 ft wide and 1.7 ft deep. The pit was filled with dark, ashy soil that contained pottery, animal bone, a few periwinkle shells, and numerous small mussel shells. On the floor of the pit were the skeletal remains of an adult male who was 40 ± 5 years old at death (Figure 26). He was lying on his right side with his head oriented toward the west-northwest. His legs were tightly flexed and both arms were extended with the hands positioned between the legs. The base of a broken Savannah River Stemmed projectile point was found near the right knee and a beaver tooth was found below the chin. Neither artifact is thought to be a funerary object placed intentionally with the burial.

Burial 21. Burial 21 was the grave of an adult male who was 35 ± 5 years old at death (Figure 27). The large burial pit, almost 2.0 ft deep, was oval-shaped and measured 4.8 ft long by 2.8 ft wide. The fill appears to have been stratified. A layer of ashy fill covered the pit bottom around the skeleton; it contained potsherds, animal bone, and periwinkle and small mussel shells. Above this layer was a 1.0-ft thick zone of hard, gritty, sterile red clay. The fill at the top of the pit was similar to that found on the pit floor and contained ash and general refuse.

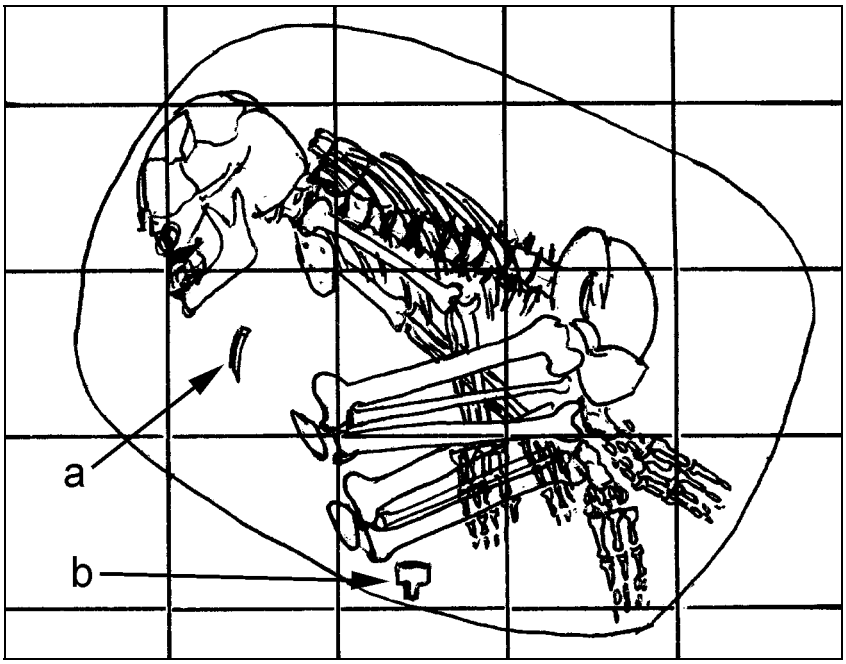


Figure 26. Field sketch of Burial 20, showing associated objects: (*a*) split beaver-tooth; and (*b*) base of large stemmed projectile point. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

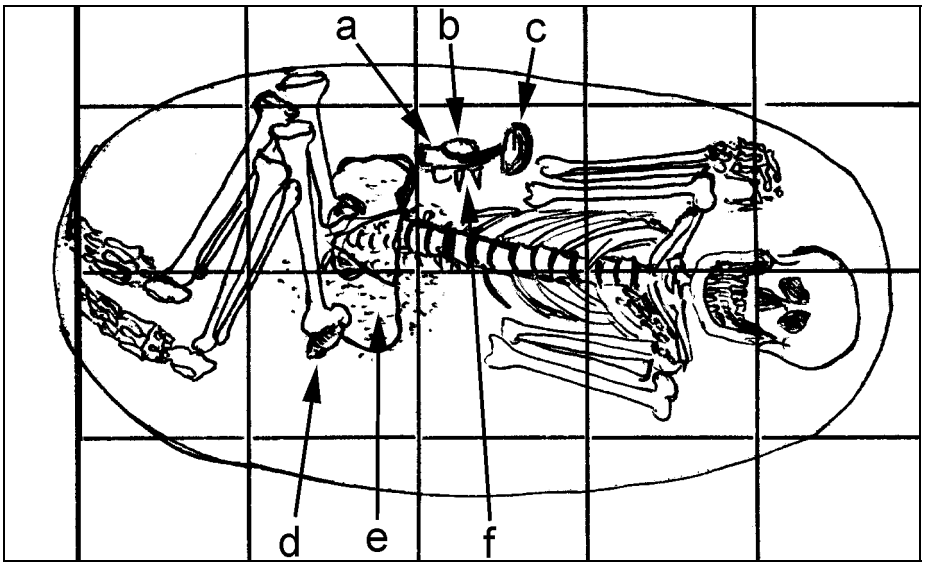


Figure 27. Field sketch of Burial 21, showing associated objects: (*a*) deer-ulna knife; (*b*) mussel shell; (*c*) large mussel shell; (*d*) broken turtle carapace; (*e*) two triangular projectile points; and (*f*) charred material. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

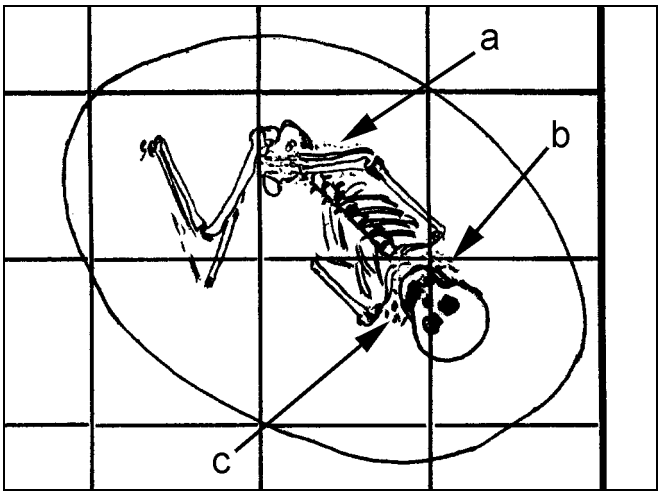


Figure 28. Field sketch of Burial 22, showing associated objects: (*a*) marginella beads; and (*b*-*c*) marginella and beads. North is toward top of drawing and grid lines are at 1-ft intervals. Drawn by R. P. Gravely, Jr.

The skeleton was lying on its back with the legs bent and the knees resting against the right wall of the pit. The head was oriented toward the east. Both arms were tightly flexed with hands placed near the shoulders. Several artifacts were found on the pit floor that appear to represent funerary objects. Most of these were found together between the right elbow and the right hip, and they include two mussel shells, a deer-ulna awl or dagger, and two small triangular projectile points. A broken turtle carapace, perhaps used as a cup or small container, also was found near the left hip.

Burial 22. This was the grave of a young child 4 ± 1 years old at death (Figure 28). The skeleton was lying on its back with its head oriented toward the southeast. The legs were loosely flexed and folded to the left. The right arm was bent slightly with the hand placed on the lower abdomen and the left arm was folded with the hand placed near the throat. The remains of two shell necklaces were found in the neck area. The first consisted of 81 marginella beads; the second was made up of 11 tubular columella beads and a columella segment bead. Fifty-seven marginella beads also were found in the abdomen area, and these appear to represent decorative elements of a beaded funeral garment.

The pit containing Burial 22 was oval and measured 3.0 ft long by 2.3 ft wide. It was 2.6 ft deep and contained two zones of fill. The upper fill was a 1.1-ft thick layer of hard, red clay with a small pocket of ash in the center. No artifacts are reported from this zone. The remainder of the fill was a gray, ashy sand that contained pottery, animal bone, and shell. Very few of these artifacts are present in the Stockton site collection.

Other Burials. In addition to the numbered burials which are described above, the Stockton site collection also contains the skeletal remains of two additional burials. The first, designated "Burial X" when the collection was first received in donation from Richard Gravely, is the nearly complete skeleton of an adult female who was 37 ± 6 years old at death. The other,

originally designated “Burial __” and now designated “Burial ?,” is the complete skeleton of an infant who was 6 months ± 3 months old at death.

Burial Patterns. The Stockton site burials represent one of the largest samples of analyzed skeletal remains from a Dan River phase site in the upper Dan River drainage. And, the similarities in pit type and fill characteristics suggest that they are part of the same cultural component at the site. Several recognized patterns in the burial sample are worth mentioning. With the exception of a few shaft-and-chamber graves, most burial pits were remarkably similar in terms of overall shape and fill. Most pits were filled with a mixture of midden-like soil, ash, and refuse (represented by potsherds, animal bone, charcoal, and shell) (Figure 29). The consistency of this fill between pits, and its contrast to the clayey topsoil that covers the entire site, indicates that the filling of burial pits was purposeful and more involved than simply backfilling the grave with the clay soil originally dug from it. The archaeological remains suggest the occurrence of a ritual practice that entailed the cleaning of hearths or feasting, and the deposition of their residues into the grave. A similar pattern has been identified by Ward (1987) at historic Occaneechi Town near Hillsborough, North Carolina.

Burials were found throughout much of the site, but occurred in greatest frequency along the southwest edge of the village. In many instances, they appear to be oriented parallel to an hypothesized palisade surrounding the village. Because of this, they are aligned in several different cardinal directions; however, in 14 of the 23 mapped burials (60.9%) the body was oriented with the head to the east to south-southeast. This pattern of burial orientation has been recognized at other village sites in the upper Dan River drainage, including Upper Saratown (Keel 1972) and Madison Cemetery (Gravely 1967b).

The demographic pattern displayed by the burial sample is somewhat unusual in that none of the burials had a mean age between 4 and 20. Three groups of individuals are represented: adult males (n=7), adult females (n=10), and very young children or infants (n=7). All of the male burials had a mean age of 40 or older except for one 35-year-old male, and their average mean age was 40.3 years (s.d.=2.76). Conversely, adult females reflect a much broader age span (from 20 to 45 years old) and had an average mean age of 32.5 years (s.d.=8.87). Five of the seven child burials had a mean age of one year or less. This pattern suggests the following: (1) infancy was a very risky period in one’s life and the rate of infant mortality was high; (2) later childhood and adolescence were periods of reduced health risk; (3) risk of death increased for females following adolescence, possibly as a result of child-bearing; and (4) risk of death remained low for adult males until they reached their 40s, toward the end of their normal life span.

Finally, certain gender-specific patterns can be seen in the frequency and types of funerary objects that occurred with the Stockton site burials. Of the seven adult male burials, five were accompanied by funerary objects. These consisted mostly of bone tools (usually awls but also bone fishhooks and fishhook blanks) but also included clay pipes and stone tools (in two burials each). Although one of the four female burials with funerary objects contained a bone awl, the other three were accompanied by shell beads (mostly marginella and columella beads) that represented either necklaces or decorative elements that probably were sewn onto clothing. Shell beads also commonly occurred with child burials, suggesting a mortuary treatment similar to that of adult females. Four of the six sub-adults were buried wearing bead necklaces or beaded garments.

Figure 29. The top of Burial 3 showing pit shape and color contrast between pit fill and surrounding subsoil.

POTTERY

The pottery assemblage from the Stockton site is composed almost entirely of potsherds and vessels of the late prehistoric Dan River series. This ceramic series is associated with the Sara Indians and related tribes who lived along the Dan River and its major tributaries from the Late Prehistoric period to the first decades of the eighteenth century. The Dan River series was first identified at the Lower Saratown site (31Rk1), located along the main channel of the river just downstream of its confluence with the Smith River in Rockingham County, North Carolina, and this pottery is diagnostic of the Dan River phase (Coe and Lewis 1952, Ward and Davis 1993). Archaeological sites with Dan River phase occupations have been dated to the period between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1450 (Eastman 1994). Other excavations in the area of Upper Saratown, in Stokes County, North Carolina, have revealed that a small number of Dan River Net Impressed pots continued to be made throughout the Contact period (Ward and Davis 1993).

The excavation of the Stockton site recovered 14,073 potsherds; an additional 2,906 potsherds were collected from the site's surface. Of these, 13,409 potsherds were not analyzed as they were determined to be too small (less than 2 cm in diameter) for attributes to be identified with confidence. Attributes such as temper, exterior surface treatment, interior surface treatment, potsherd size, portion of vessel represented, vessel type (if observable), lip treatment, and type of decoration (when present) were recorded for the remaining 3,570 potsherds in the assemblage.

These comprise about 21% of the total pottery sample. Potsherds from 25 subsurface features, 20 burials, and general excavation and surface contexts were analyzed.

The most common pottery type in the collection is Dan River Net Impressed, which accounts for more than half of all identifiable potsherds in the assemblage. Nearly a quarter of the other identifiable potsherds are Dan River Roughly Smoothed and over 15 percent are Dan River Cord Marked.

Thirty-eight rim sherds and partially reconstructed vessel sections are large enough to determine vessel shape, diameter (at the orifice), and profile. These were given individual vessel numbers and are described in Appendix 4; vessel profiles are illustrated in Appendix 5. Most vessels appear to be jars with restricted necks and straight or everted rims. Only two vessels could be reconstructed to the point that a complete profile was attained. One is a small cup with a subconical base and the other is a short, globular jar with a rounded base, broad shoulder, and short, everted rim.

Each type of pottery in the Stockton site assemblage is described below. Table 1 presents the distribution of these types by archaeological context.

Dan River Net Impressed (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=1,587 potsherds.

Temper. Nearly two-thirds (n=979, 61.7%) of Dan River Net Impressed potsherds from the Stockton site are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz, while nearly a quarter (n=354, 22.3%) are tempered with sand alone. A combination of crushed quartz and feldspar are the aplastic inclusions in most other potsherds of this type (n=246, 15.5%), while mixed sand and feldspar are present in a few (n=8) potsherds. 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 (Figure 30). No attempt has been made to distinguish between specific types of netting.

Interior Surface Finish. Interior surfaces of vessels were thinned with a serrated tool and nearly three-quarters (n=1,167, 73.5%) were smoothed after thinning. The remaining Dan River Net Impressed potsherds retain evidence of this wall thinning in the form of parallel grooves left by the scraping tool.

Decoration. Only a small percentage of potsherds are decorated (n=131, 8.3%) and most (n=102) of these had finger pinches encircling the neck or shoulder of the vessel (Figure 30*f*, *g*). One rim sherd had a band of finger pinches located just below the rim. Eleven Dan River Net Impressed potsherds have one or more bands of punctations, incisions, or incised lines encircling the neck and 10 potsherds are decorated with miscellaneous incised lines. Three potsherds have groups of parallel incised lines oriented oblique to the vessel rim and placed at intervals around the vessel neck. Though incomplete, one neck sherd may have a band of horizontal incised lines that dip to form a stacked "U" shape. Three potsherds from a single jar are decorated in a unique manner. A raised line of clay was produced around the neck of the jar by scraping up small bits

Table 1. Distribution of pottery at the Stockton site.

Context	Dan River Net Impressed	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Dan River Plain	Dan River Cord Marked	Dan River Corncob Impressed	Dan River Brushed
F-1	117	31	8	26	-	1
TP-2	16	1	3	3	2	-
TP-3	11	2	2	7	-	-
TP-4	23	4	4	10	-	-
TP-5	60	16	3	13	3	-
TP-6	2	3	-	-	-	-
TP-7	227	56	37	52	-	2
TP-13	18	20	5	7	-	-
TP-14	12	4	4	2	-	-
TP-19	13	9	3	7	-	-
TP-20	63	10	10	11	2	-
TP-21	21	6	2	9	-	-
TP-21/22	80	14	3	15	2	-
TP-26	88	21	5	29	-	-
TP-29	92	37	8	25	16	-
TP-35	1	1	-	1	-	-
TP-36	38	31	8	28	2	-
TP-37	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP-39	19	10	2	2	-	-
TP-40	94	32	9	34	2	-
TP-41	54	18	-	25	-	3
TP-42	51	35	9	6	-	1
TP-43	44	26	6	5	-	-
TP-44	16	5	1	14	1	-
TP-?	16	9	2	6	-	-
Burial 1	15	1	1	1	-	-
Burial 2	7	8	3	-	-	-
Burial 3	17	18	6	10	-	-
Burial 5	2	6	2	7	-	-
Burial 6	10	4	1	3	-	-
Burial 8 (TP-23)	69	27	1	15	-	-
Burial 9 (TP-24)	20	4	5	4	-	1
Burial 10 (TP-25))	33	26	5	9	-	-
Burial 11	17	11	1	7	1	-
Burial 12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burial 13	-	-	-	1	-	-
Burial 14	15	7	3	-	1	-
Burial 15	-	-	-	1	-	-
Burial 16	12	9	2	3	-	-
Burial 17	8	5	-	3	-	-
Burial 19	55	39	10	23	-	-
Burial 20	22	6	1	4	-	-
Burial 21	17	9	1	3	-	-
Burial "X"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burial “?”	13	1	2	2	-	-
General Excavation	28	51	14	11	-	-
Surface	51	93	37	36	3	-
Total	1,587	726	229	480	35	8
Percent	44.45	20.34	6.41	13.45	0.98	0.22

Table 1 Continued.

Context	Uwharrie Brushed	Burnished Exterior	Indeterminate	Total Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Total
F-1	-	-	4	187	345	532
TP-2	-	-	6	31	64	95
TP-3	-	-	2	24	60	84
TP-4	-	1	4	46	66	112
TP-5	-	-	15	110	201	311
TP-6	-	-	0	5	4	9
TP-7	-	1	49	424	563	987
TP-13	-	-	7	57	114	171
TP-14	-	-	2	24	77	101
TP-19	-	-	6	38	84	122
TP-20	-	-	20	116	239	355
TP-21	-	-	6	44	88	132
TP-21/22	-	-	10	124	214	338
TP-26	8	8	33	192	426	618
TP-29	-	-	29	207	580	787
TP-35	-	-	0	3	9	12
TP-36	-	-	19	126	272	398
TP-37	-	-	1	1	-	1
TP-39	-	-	5	38	67	105
TP-40	-	6	32	209	400	609
TP-41	-	-	7	107	347	454
TP-42	-	-	28	130	283	413
TP-43	-	-	3	84	110	194
TP-44	-	-	0	37	55	92
TP-?	-	-	6	39	101	140
Burial 1	-	-	2	20	59	79
Burial 2	-	-	5	23	85	108
Burial 3	-	-	6	57	126	183
Burial 5	-	-	3	20	39	59
Burial 6	-	-	2	20	81	101
Burial 8 (TP-23)	-	-	31	143	287	430
Burial 9 (TP-24)	-	-	2	36	51	87
Burial 10 (TP-25)	-	-	2	75	117	192
Burial 11	-	-	5	42	125	167
Burial 12	-	-	1	1	-	1
Burial 13	-	-	0	1	8	9
Burial 14	-	-	7	33	118	151
Burial 15	-	-	0	1	-	1
Burial 16	-	-	0	26	56	82
Burial 17	-	-	4	20	81	101
Burial 19	-	-	34	161	810	971
Burial 20	-	-	2	35	94	129
Burial 21	-	-	2	32	86	118
Burial "X"	-	-	0	-	1	1
Burial “?”	-	-	1	19	23	42
General Excavation	-	-	18	122	3,767	3,889
Surface	-	1	59	280	2,626	2,906
Total	8	17	480	3,570	13,409	16,979
Percent	0.22	0.48	13.45	100.00	-	-

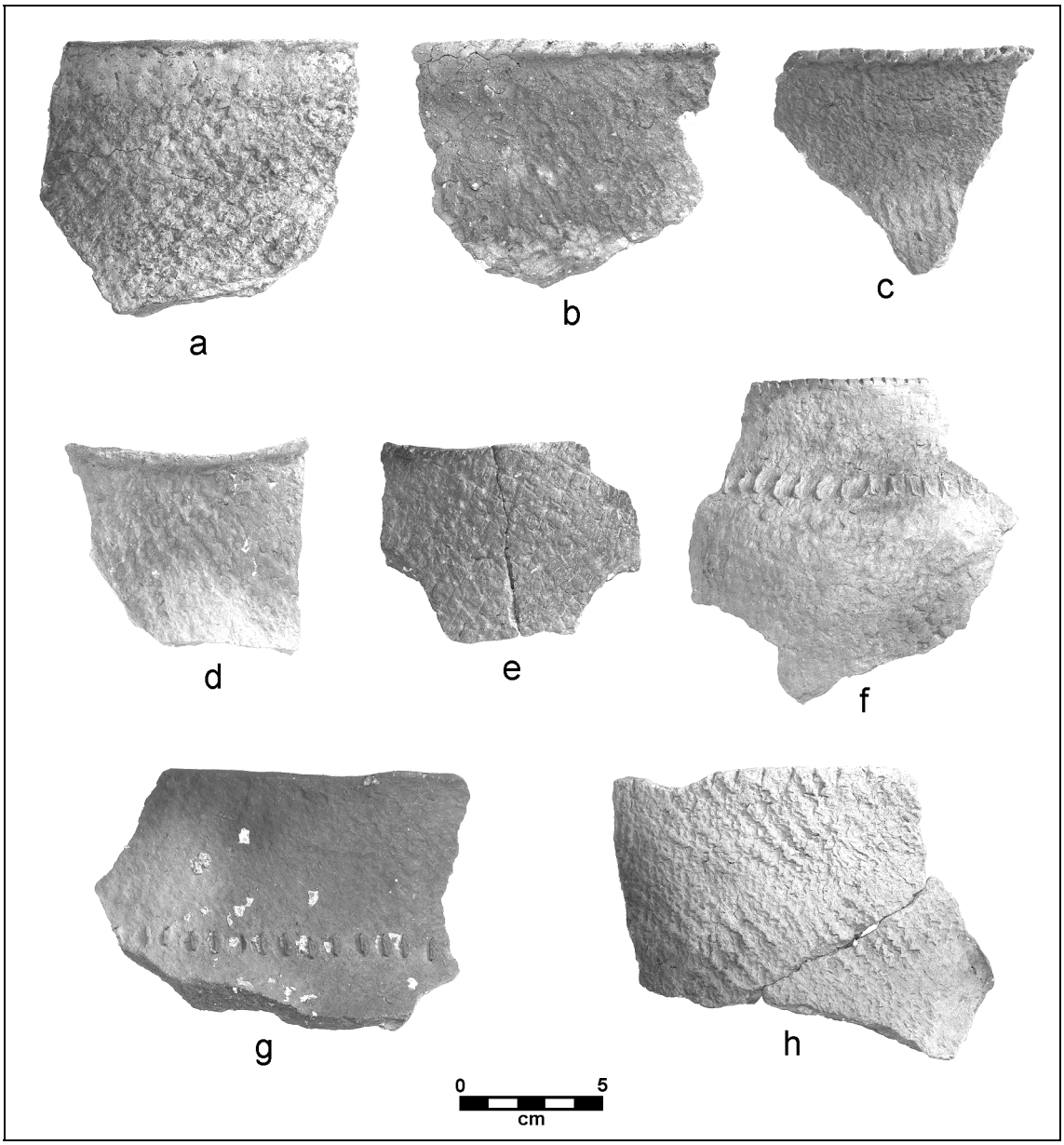


Figure 30. Dan River Net Impressed rim sherds and vessel sections from the Stockton site: Vessel 15 from Burial 10 (*a*); Vessel 31 from Burial 2 (*b*); Vessel 11 from TP-21/22 (*c*); Vessel 6 from TP-7 (*d*); Vessel 26 from TP-43 (*e*); Vessel 13 with band of finger punctations (decoration I-A-1) from TP-21/22 (*f*); Vessel 1 with band of finger punctations (decoration I-A-1) from Feature 1 (*g*); and Vessel 17 from TP-26 (*h*).

of clay with a fingernail. The small mounds of clay were left at the bottom of each fingernail groove.

Holes are present on two neck sherds. One hole was made prior to firing, while the other was drilled after the vessel had been fired. The hole made prior to firing may have been cut to accommodate a rivet for attaching a handle or to allow for suspension of the pot. Typically, holes drilled into pots after firing are situated along either side of a crack and were made to stitch the cracked pot together.

More than half (n=168, 55.4%) of all rims in this assemblage were notched. Slightly more than half of these rims had notches on the exterior margin of the lip and slightly less than half had notches on top of the lip. Most notches were oriented oblique to the rim (n=126, 75%) with the remaining notches aligned perpendicular to the rim (see Appendixes 1 and 2).

There is evidence for only one appendage among Dan River Net Impressed potsherds from the Stockton site. One rim sherd has an attachment for a handle, but the handle was not recovered.

Form. Eighteen vessels were partially reconstructed from the Dan River Net Impressed potsherds in the Stockton site assemblage (see Appendix 4). All appear to be jars. Seven have wide, pronounced shoulders and everted rims. Seven other jars do not have pronounced shoulders. This latter group of jars has both straight and everted rims. Rim diameters of all Dan River Net Impressed jars vary from 12 cm to 32 cm, with a median diameter of 22 cm. Fourteen rim sherds in the assemblage are folded.

Dan River Roughly Smoothed

Sample Size. N=726 potsherds.

Temper. Dan River Roughly Smoothed potsherds share temper characteristics with Dan River Net Impressed potsherds. A slightly higher percentage of potsherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and quartz (n=470, 64.7%) with accordingly lower percentages of potsherds with sand temper (n=148, 20.4%) and a mixture of quartz and feldspar (n=102, 14.0%). Like Dan River Net Impressed potsherds, only a few (n=6) of Dan River Roughly Smoothed potsherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and feldspar.

Exterior Surface Finish. Potsherds that fall into this type category have exteriors that appear to have been textured with nets or cord-wrapped paddles and then partially smoothed before firing.

Interior Surface Finish. Most potsherds have interiors that have been thinned and smoothed (n=584, 80.4%); the remainder (n=142 potsherds) have interiors that retain evidence of scraping.

Decoration. Nearly half of all rim sherds (n=77, 42.5%) are notched, with notches occurring either on top of the lip (n=45) or on the exterior margin of the lip (n=31). More than three-quarters of these notches are oriented oblique to the rim, with the rest oriented perpendicular to the rim. One potsherd has circular reed punctations on the top of the lip.

The most common types of decoration consist of one band of finger pinches (n=84), punctations (n=4), or short incisions (n=3) around the vessel neck. Multiple parallel incised lines (n=4) and groups of parallel incised lines oriented oblique to the rim (n=2) are also found around the necks of Dan River Roughly Smoothed jars. Twenty-six potsherds are decorated with miscellaneous incised lines.

Holes are present on three potsherds. The holes on two of these potsherds were created prior to firing and may represent handle attachments or suspension holes. One potsherd has a

hole that was drilled in the neck some time after the pot was fired. This hole probably represents an attempt to mend the vessel.

Two loop handles are present in the assemblage. One of these is incised and terminates at the top of the vessel rim in a weakly defined peak. The other is a small loop handle that is situated on the vessel rim and terminates in a notched rim peak.

Form. Six Dan River Roughly Smoothed jars and one small bowl are represented by large rim sherds of reconstructed vessel sections. Most of the reconstructed vessel sections do not extend far below the neck of the vessel. Of the more complete reconstructed vessel sections, one is a jar with an everted rim and restricted neck, and three are from jars without pronounced shoulders. One of these latter jars has an everted rim and two have straight or slightly everted rims. The rim diameter of Dan River Roughly Smoothed vessels varies from 10 cm to 36 cm, with a median value of 22 cm. This size range is comparable to that of Dan River Net Impressed jars from the site. Only six of the 181 rim sherds in the assemblage are folded.

Dan River Plain (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=229 potsherds.

Temper. More than half of these potsherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and crushed quartz (n=132, 57.6%), and more than one-third of the rest are tempered with sand alone (n=83, 36.2%). The remainder of the assemblage are tempered with a mixture of quartz and feldspar (n=12) or sand and feldspar (n=1). The temper of one potsherd could not be determined. When this distribution of temper is compared to that of other types of Dan River pottery from the site, Dan River Plain has the highest percentage of potsherds tempered with sand.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surfaces of these potsherds have been carefully and uniformly smoothed (Figure 31).

Interior Surface Finish. Most Dan River Plain potsherds have smoothed interior surfaces (n=192, 83.8%), but over 10% (n=26) have scraped interiors. The interior surface treatment of the remaining potsherds could not be determined. The interior of one potsherd is decorated with an incised zigzag line below an incised horizontal line, and the triangular areas between the horizontal and zigzag line are filled with punctations. In addition, one potsherd has parallel incised lines on the interior surface of the rim that extend onto the vessel lip.

Decoration. Fewer than 10% (n=7) of the 92 Dan River Plain rim sherds were modified. This modification consisted of notching along the top or on the exterior edge of the lip. Five of the rim sherds have notches, oriented oblique to the rim, that run along the top of the lip or the along the exterior margin of the lip and rim. One rim sherd has circular reed punctations along the top of the lip, and one potsherd has parallel incisions on the interior surface of the rim that extend onto the lip.

The most common method of exterior surface decoration on Dan River Plain potsherds is incising. Sixteen potsherds are decorated with miscellaneous incised lines and nine have a band of multiple, parallel, incised lines encircling the vessel neck. Bands of finger punctations (n=11)

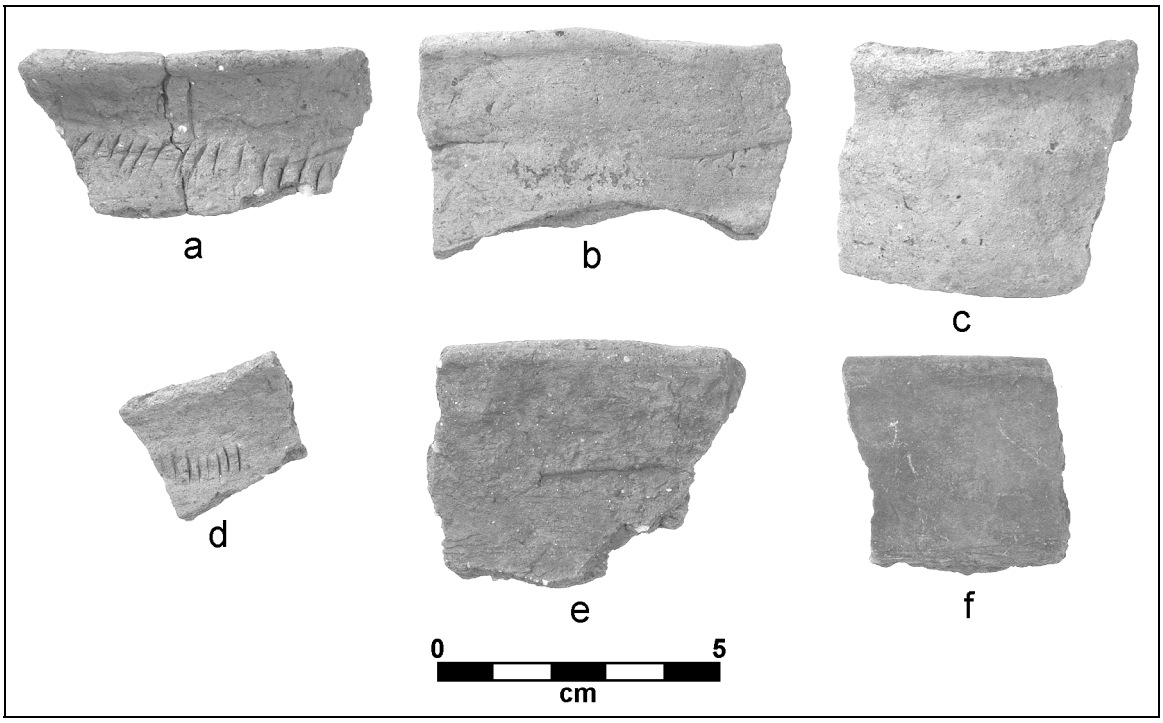


Figure 31. Dan River Plain potsherds from the Stockton site: Vessel 27 rim sherd decorated with a band of short vertical incisions (decoration I-A-7) (*a*); Vessel 29 rim sherd from TP-36 (*b*); Vessel 5 rim sherd from TP-7 (*c*); neck sherd from TP-26 decorated with a band of short vertical incisions (decoration I-A-7) (*d*); rim sherd from TP-36 (*e*); and rim sherd from TP-26 (*f*).

and other punctations (n=4) or short incised lines (n=1) that encircle the neck are the second-most common decoration on Dan River Plain vessels. Two vessels have groups of parallel, obliquely-oriented incised lines around the neck. One of these has a single band of punctations connecting the groups of incised lines.

No handles or other appendages are present on these vessels; however, a hole had been made in the rim of one jar before it was fired.

Form. One small jar with a rim diameter of 8 cm was partially reconstructed from the assemblage of Dan River Plain potsherds. In addition, five rim sherds in the assemblage are from small cups. Fragments of two miniature bowls are also present. One of these miniature bowls is decorated with short perpendicular incisions on the neck and shoulder. No rim folds were observed on Dan River Plain rim sherds.

Dan River Cord Marked (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=480 potsherds.

Temper. The distribution of tempering agents in Dan River Cord Marked pottery is very similar to that found in Dan River Net Impressed potsherds in this assemblage. A mixture of sand and quartz was used to temper nearly two-thirds of these potsherds (n=305, 63.5%), while

sand was added to just over 20% (n=106). Mixtures of quartz and feldspar (n=64, 13.3%) and sand and feldspar (n=5) account for the remainder of the assemblage.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surfaces of Dan River Cord Marked potsherds were stamped with a cord-wrapped malleating paddle (Figure 32). Typically the cord impressions are oriented perpendicular to the vessel rim, though sometimes they are oriented obliquely. No attempt was made to differentiate the types of cordage twist, but most cords ranged from 1.5 mm to 3 mm in diameter.

Interior Surface Finish. Most potsherds have plain, smoothed interiors (n=384, 80.0%), while the remainder have scraped interiors.

Decoration. Just under half of all Dan River Cord Marked rim sherds (n=54, 49.1%) have decorated lips. Parallel notches oriented perpendicular or oblique to the rim were cut in the top of the lips of 32 rim sherds. The exterior margin of the lips of the other 22 decorated rim sherds were notched.

As with most Dan River pottery types, the most common kind of decoration found on cord-marked potsherds is a band of punctations around the vessel neck. Finger-punctated bands occur with the highest frequency (n=37) and 10 potsherds were similarly decorated with other types of punctations or short incised lines. Multiple parallel-incised lines are present on three potsherds, and groups of diagonal-incised lines are present on four potsherds. One of these potsherds also has a band of finger punctations positioned above the groups of incised lines. Miscellaneous incised lines were observed on six potsherds.

Two small, plain, loop handles are the only appendages present in the Dan River Cord Marked assemblage. One of these small loop handles is integrated into a band of punctations situated just below the neck of the vessel.

Form. Four jars were partially reconstructed from this group of potsherds. Rim diameters of these jars vary from 12 cm to 26 cm. These jars have everted rims that tend to be short, though the rim of one jar is relatively tall. Among the 110 Dan River Cord Marked rim sherds are five with rim folds.

Dan River Corncob Impressed (Coe and Lewis 1952)

Sample Size. N=35 potsherds.

Temper. Sand is the most common type of temper found in this small assemblage of potsherds (n=26). It should be noted that 16 of the sand-tempered sherds are from a single vessel. The rest of the Dan River Corncob Impressed potsherds from the Stockton site are tempered with a mixture of sand and quartz.

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surfaces of these potsherds have been textured with a dry corncob (Figure 33). This surface treatment extends over the whole body of the vessel.

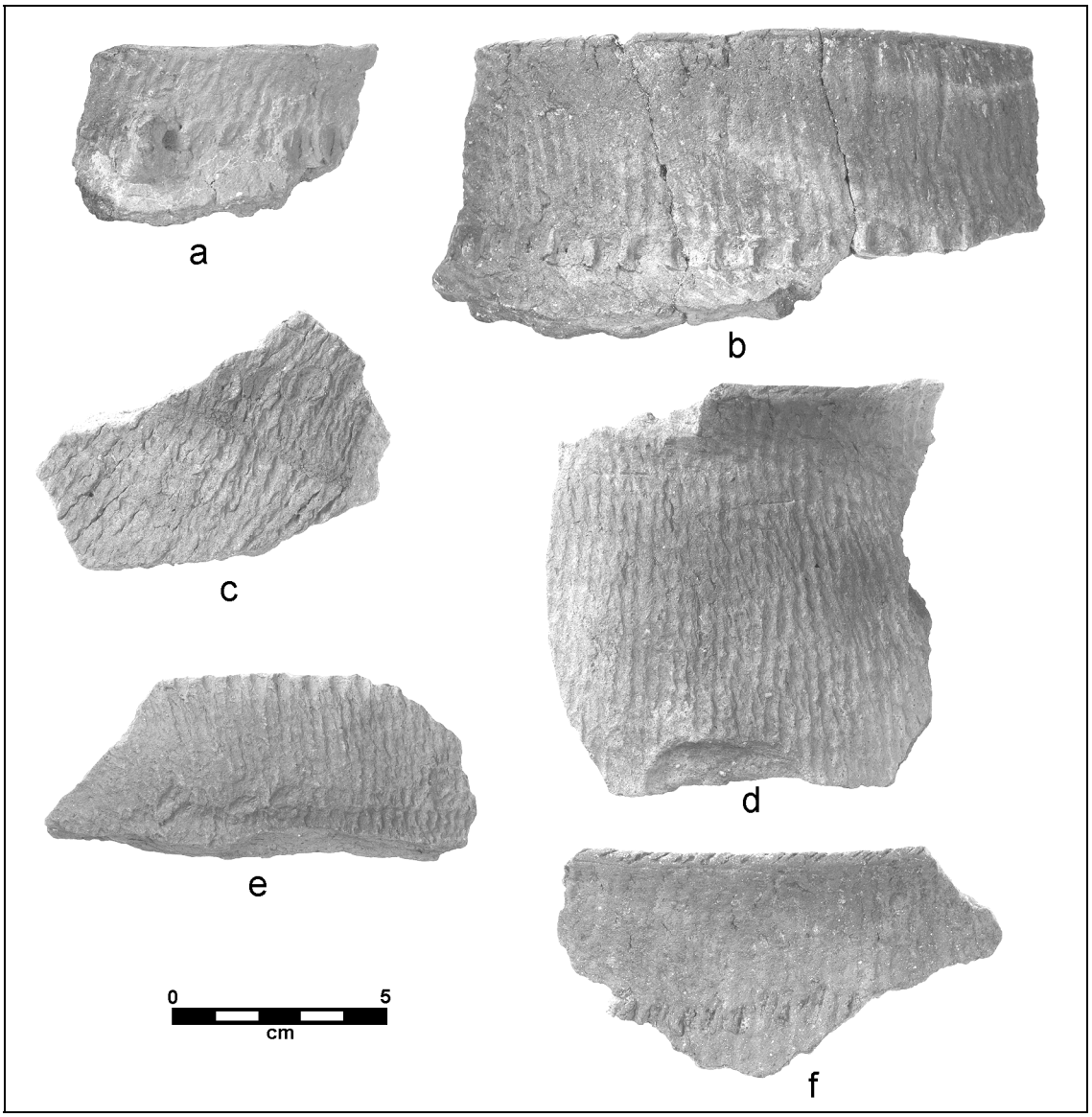


Figure 32. Dan River Cord Marked potsherds from the Stockton site: Vessel 4 rim sherd from TP-7 with band of finger punctations (decoration I-A-1) and small handle (*a*); Vessel 30 rim section from TP-36 with band of finger punctations (decoration I-A-1) (*b*); neck sherd from TP-36 with band of finger punctations (decoration I-A-1) (*c*); Vessel 14 rim sherd from Burial 10 with notched lip (type 1) (*d*); rim sherd from TP-21/22 with notched lip (type 4) (*e*); and Vessel 18 rim sherd with band of finger punctations (decoration I-A-1) and notched lip (type 1) (*f*).

Interior Surface Finish. Half of the potsherds in this assemblage have plain interiors, while the remainder retain a scraped interior.

Decoration. One-third of the 19 rim sherds had decorated lips. Notching occurs on six potsherds and is limited to the top of the lip on five of those potsherds. One potsherd has notches on the exterior margin of the lip.

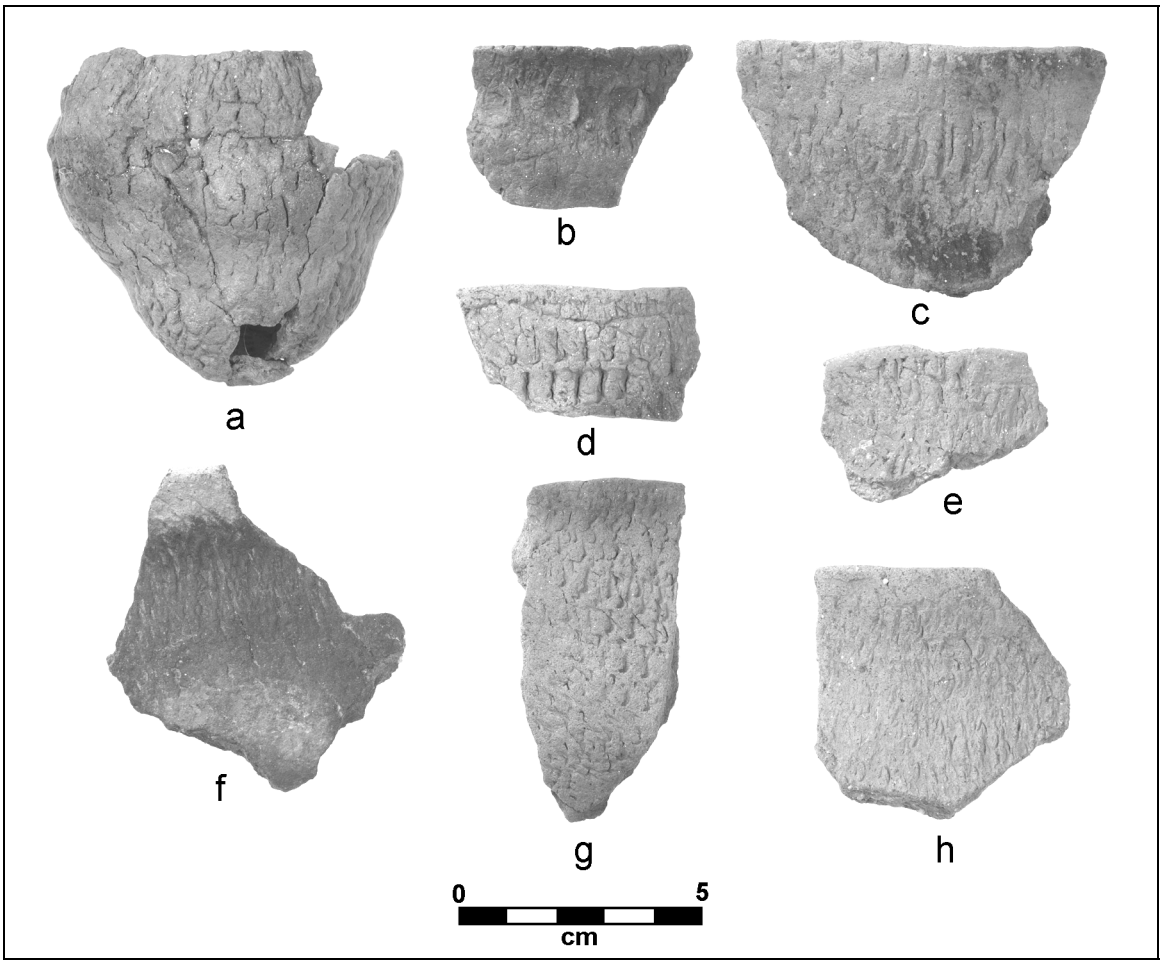


Figure 33. Dan River Cob Impressed pottery from the Stockton site: miniature jar (Vessel 37) from TP-29 (*a*); Vessel 24 rim sherd from TP-40 with band of finger punctations (decoration I-A-1) (*b*); Vessel 28 rim sherd from TP-36 (*c*); Vessel 8 rim sherd from TP-20 (*d*); Vessel 3 rim sherd from TP-5 (*e*); rim sherd from TP-7 (*f*); rim sherd from TP-20 (*g*); and rim sherd from TP-43 (*h*).

Over half of all corncob-impressed potsherds are decorated, although 16 of these decorated sherds are from a single vessel which has miscellaneous incised lines. A band of finger punctations was observed on three other potsherds in the assemblage. No handles or other appendages are present on Dan River Corncob Impressed pots.

Form. The five Dan River Corn Cob Impressed vessels identified in the assemblage are small jars or cups with rim diameters that vary from 8 cm to 14 cm. The median rim diameter is 10 cm. Four of the jars have slightly everted rims and rounded or flattened lips. The small cup has an inverted rim a sub-conical base. Two of these small vessels have folded rims.

Dan River Brushed

Sample Size. N=8 potsherds.

Temper. Five potsherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and quartz; the remainder are tempered with quartz and feldspar.

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

Interior Surface Finish. Four of these potsherds have plain interiors; the other four retain a scraped interior.

Decoration. Of the three rim sherds, only one has notches running along the top of the vessel lip. These notches are oriented perpendicular to the rim. No exterior surface-displacement decorations or appendages are present.

Form. No reconstructable vessels were identified among the Dan River Brushed potsherds. The three rim sherds are from jars.

Uwharrie Brushed

Sample Size. N=8 potsherds.

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

Exterior Surface Finish. The exterior surfaces of these potsherds have been brushed or scraped with a stiff twig brush (Figure 34). Ward and Davis (1993:396-398) have noted that Uwharrie vessels with brushed exteriors usually were stamped with net-wrapped or cord-wrapped paddles prior to being brushed.

Interior Surface Finish. All potsherds in this assemblage have scraped interiors.

Decoration. No decorations are present.

Form. The assemblage consists of body sherds, several of which are conjoining (Figure P34*a*). These potsherds are from the body of a large vessel, probably a jar.

Burnished Exterior

Sample Size. N=17 potsherds.

Temper. Most (n=12) of these potsherds are tempered with sand, though five sherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and quartz.

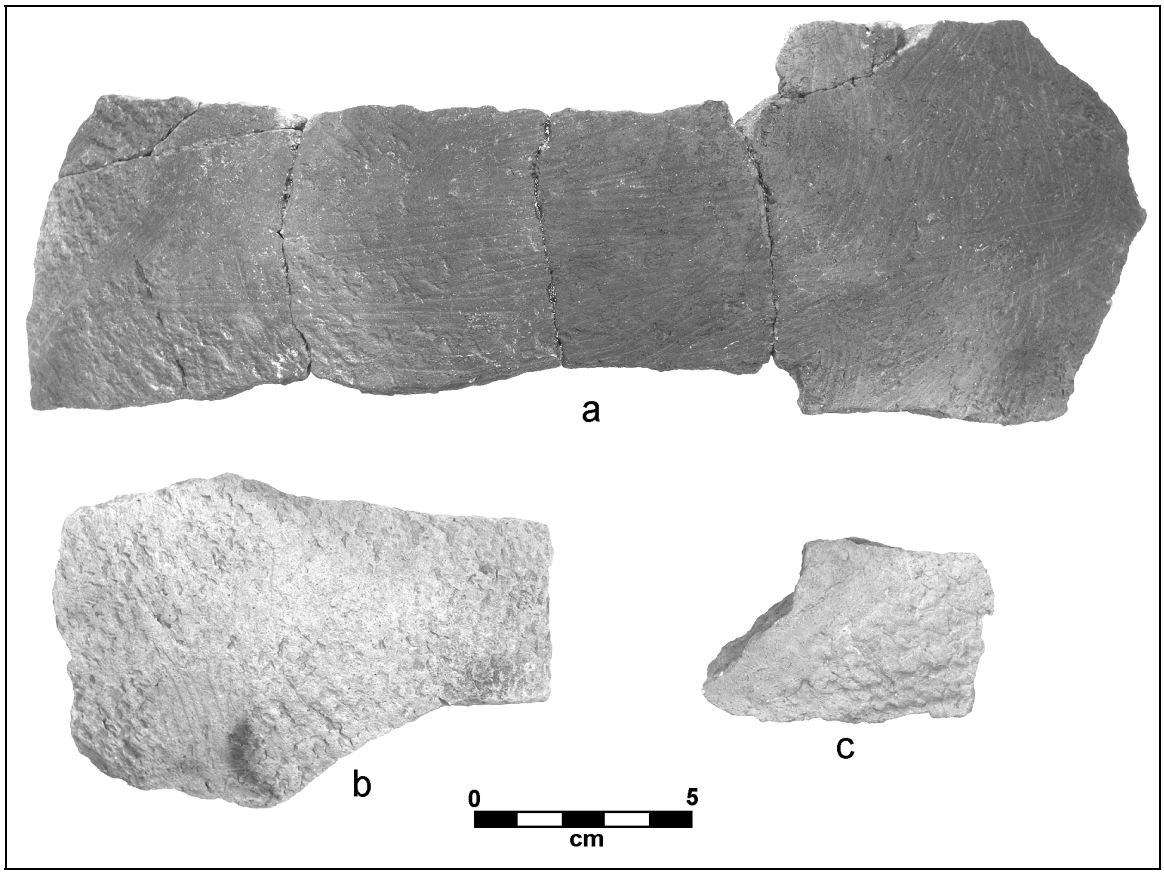


Figure 34. Uwharrie potsherds with exterior scraping from TP-26 (*a*-*b*) and TP-42 (*c*).

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

Interior Surface Finish. The interior surfaces of most burnished potsherds are plain (n=14), though three potsherds have scraped interiors.

Decoration. Most burnished potsherds from the Stockton site are decorated with incised lines or a combination of incised lines and small round punctations (n=10). Seven potsherds from a nearly complete globular jar have incised Vs filled with parallel incised lines underlying an incised horizontal line (Figure 35). This decoration is located on the neck and shoulder of the vessel. Two potsherds have an incised, zigzag line that consists of alternating vertical and diagonal lines between two horizontal incised lines. Small round punctations run parallel to the diagonal lines. The final decorated potsherd has a horizontal band of incised lines.

Form. The single reconstructed vessel in this category is a short, globular jar with a pronounced shoulder, restricted neck, and everted rim. This vessel has two holes drilled into opposing sides of the rim. These drilled holes were probably were used for suspension.

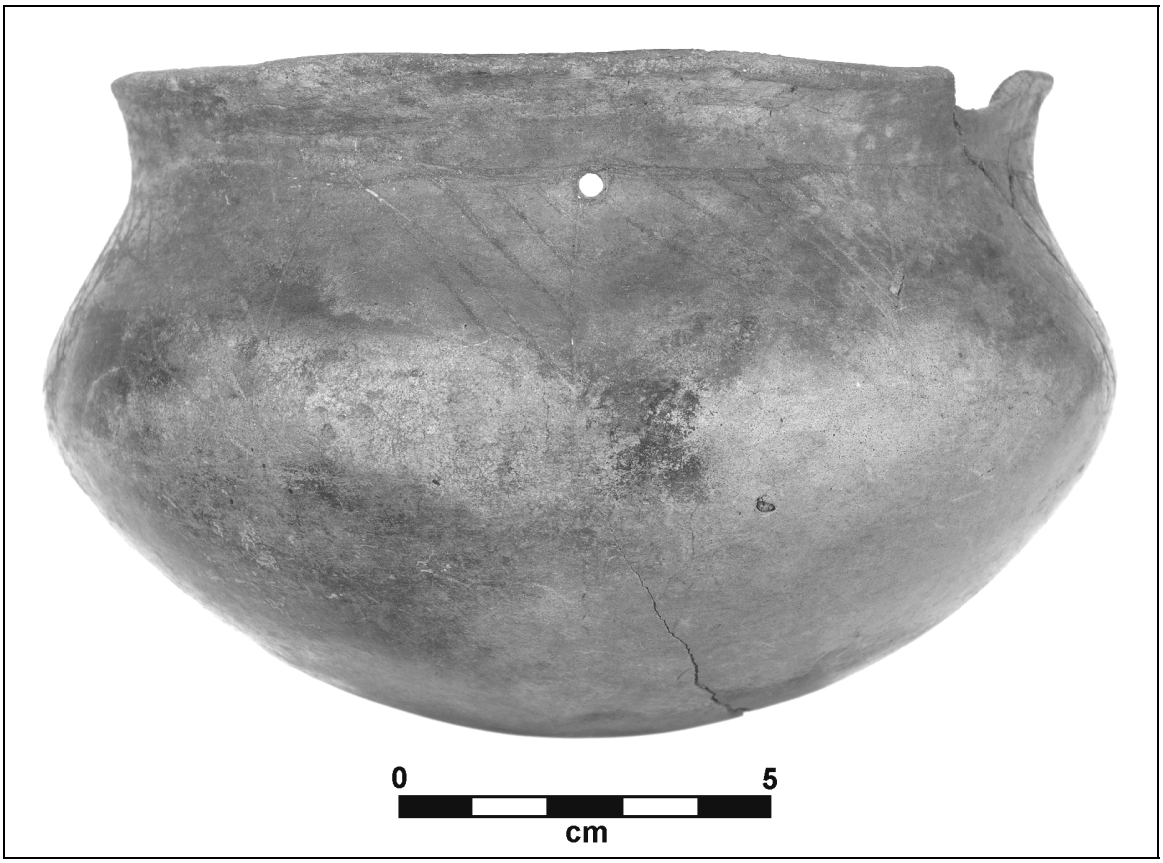


Figure 35. Burnished pot from TP-26 with incised neck design (decoration III-D-3) and suspension hole.

Discussion

Over 99 percent of all analyzed potsherds from the Stockton site have been classified as Dan River series pottery. Surface treatments, tempers, decorations, and vessel forms in this assemblage are consistent with descriptions of other Dan River and Radford series assemblages from central Virginia and North Carolina (Abbott et al. 1986; Benthall 1969; Coe and Lewis 1952; Coleman and Gravely 1992; Davis et al. 1997; Holland 1970; Ward and Davis 1993). Table 2 presents the distribution of selected attributes in the Stockton site assemblage. The Uwharrie series pottery in the assemblage was produced in the piedmont region early in the Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1200) and may be associated with an early Dan River phase occupation at the Stockton site.

Pottery Decoration

Decoration on Dan River series pottery at the Stockton site is limited to surface-displacement techniques involving incision and punctation, and the attachment of appendages like loop, strap, and lug handles, and nodes. Many vessels were decorated with a combination of these techniques. The following is a description of the basic design elements or components and exterior surface decorations that are represented in the Stockton site assemblage.

Table 2. Summary of selected attributes of the Stockton pottery assemblage.

Attribute Attribute Type	Frequency	Percentage
Temper		
Sand and Quartz	2,208	61.9
Sand	836	23.4
Quartz and Feldspar	489	13.7
Other	37	1.0
Total	3,570	100.0
Exterior Surface Treatment		
Net Impressed	1,594	44.7
Roughly Smoothed	726	20.3
Cord Marked	480	13.4
Plain	229	6.4
Corn Cob Impressed	35	1.0
Other	15	0.4
Indeterminate	491	13.8
Total	3,570	100.0
Interior Surface Finish		
Plain	2,732	76.5
Scraped	800	22.4
Indeterminate	38	1.1
Total	3,570	100.0
Exterior Surface Decoration		
Class I	402	75.0
Class II	18	3.3
Class III	11	2.1
Class V	2	0.4
Class VI	93	17.3
Miscellaneous	10	1.9
Total	536	100.0

Design Elements

Decoration by Surface Displacement. Six decorative elements were identified in the 526 decorated potsherds in the Stockton site assemblage. The most common decorative element is a horizontal band of punctations or short incised lines oriented perpendicular or oblique to the vessel rim (Figure 36). This element is found in nearly three-fourths (n=380, 72.2%) of all exterior surface decorations. Punctations were made with fingernails (n=342), triangular-shaped dowels (n=18), hollow reeds (n=13), and rectangular-shaped dowels (n=1). Short incised lines occur in six decorations. Though bands of punctations and incisions are found in combination with other design elements, they usually occur as a stand-alone decoration. This design element occurs singly, in pairs, or in triplets.

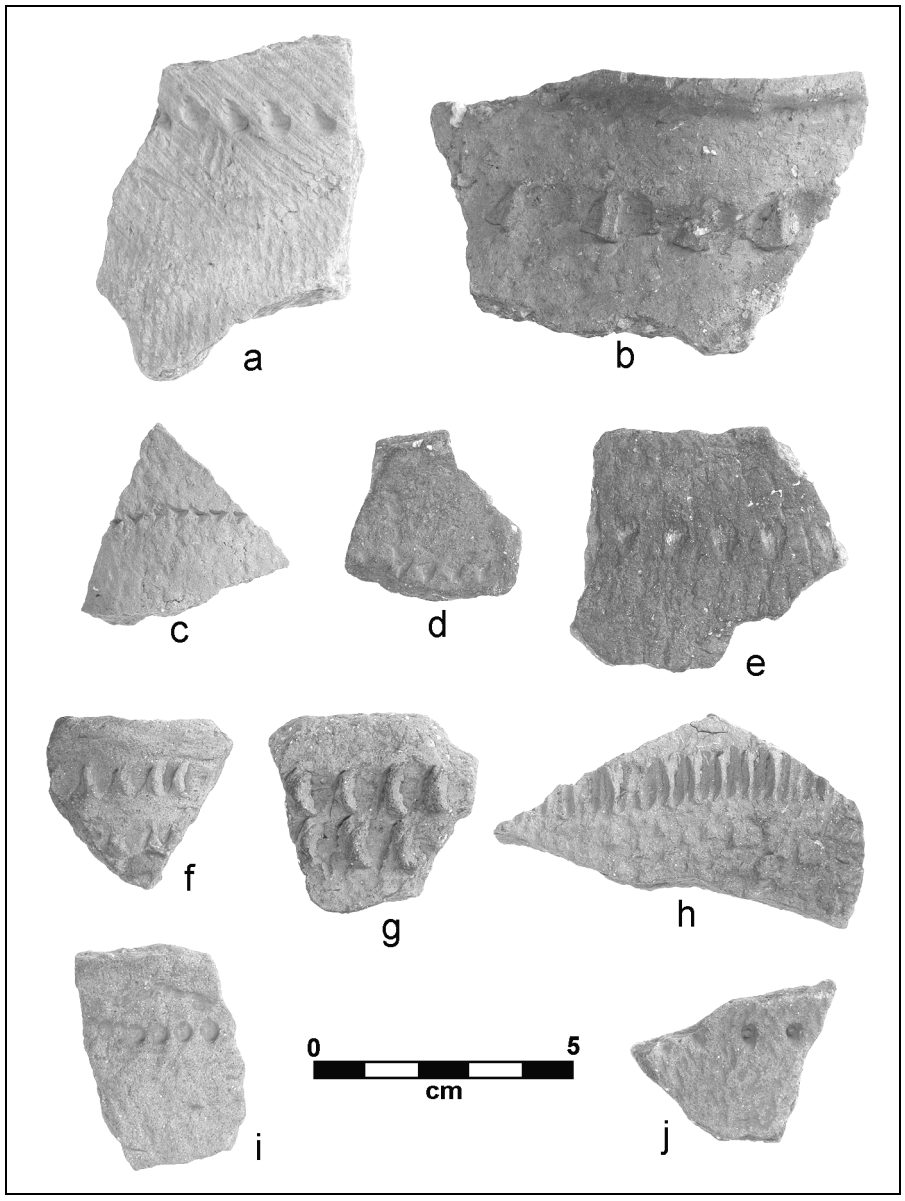


Figure 36. Examples of punctated pottery decoration at the Stockton site: neck sherd with decoration I-A-6 from TP-7 (*a*); rim sherd with decoration I-A-1 from TP-7 (*b*); neck sherds with decoration I-A-9 from TP-21/22 (*c*) and TP-4 (*d*); neck sherd with decoration I-A-3 from Burial 19 (*e*); rim sherds with decoration I-B-1 from Burial 19 (*f*) and TP-14 (*g*); neck sherd with decoration I-A-1 (*h*); and neck sherds with decoration I-A-6 from the surface (*i*) and TP-29 (*j*).

Horizontal, incised lines or bands of parallel incised lines are also common in decorations (n=39, 7.4%) (Figure 37*a*-*b*). This design element occurs on 39 decorated vessels. Horizontal, incised lines are usually found in combination with other design elements, most often incised zigzag lines.

The third-most common decorative element is groups of incised diagonal lines. This element occurs on 18 potsherds in the assemblage. While it usually occurs in combination with bands of punctations or incised horizontal lines, it is the only type of decoration on one vessel.

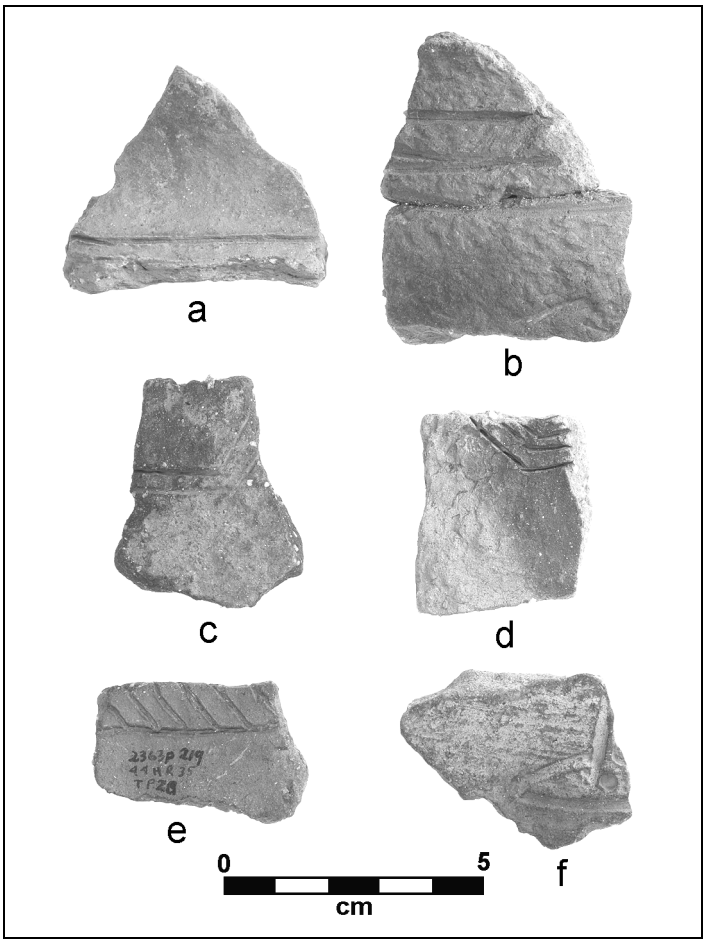


Figure 37. Examples of incised pottery decoration at the Stockton site: neck sherds with decoration I-B-5 from TP-41 (*a*) and TP-36 (*b*); neck sherds with decoration VI-A-1 from the surface (*c*) and Feature 1 (*d*); decoration VI-A-1 on the interior of a Dan River Plain rim sherd from TP-20 (*e*); and a body sherd with decoration VI-A-1 from the surface (*f*).

Horizontal, incised, zigzag lines are found on 11 potsherds in the assemblage. This design element is always found in combination with one or more incised horizontal lines in the Stockton site assemblage. Fill patterns, consisting of incisions or punctations, also form part of these decorations (Figure 38).

Two decorated potsherds have repeated (or stacked) incised rectilinear or curvilinear lines. One potsherd has repeated, stacked Vs, while the other has stacked Us integrated into a band of horizontal incised lines.

The final category of basic design elements consists of miscellaneous incised lines (Figures 37 and 38). This category includes incomplete incised designs or designs which do not conform to a recognizable pattern. Miscellaneous incised lines occur on 17 percent (n=93) of decorated potsherds from the Stockton site.

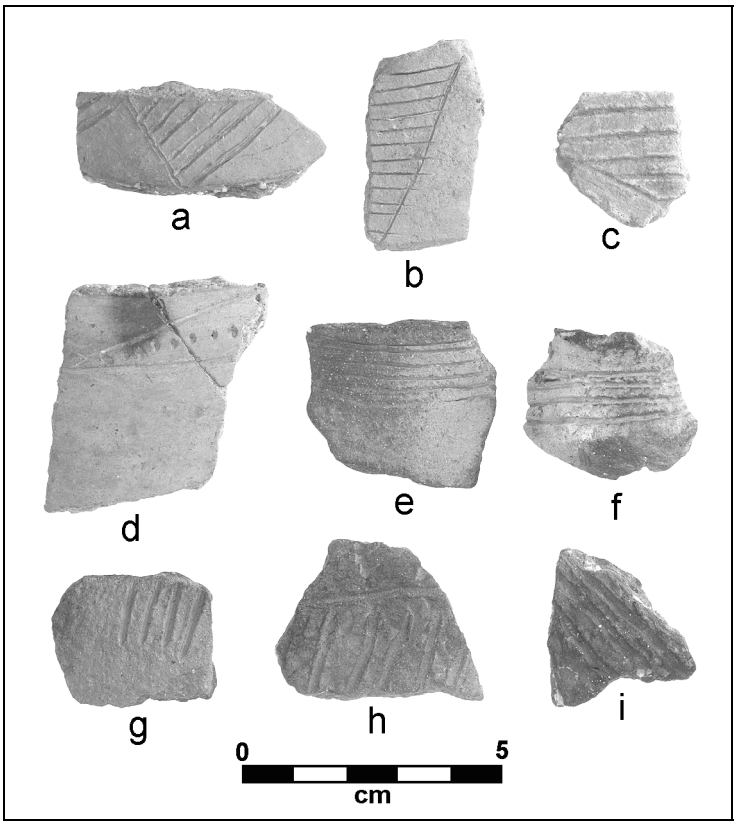


Figure 38. Examples of incised pottery decoration at the Stockton site: neck sherd with decoration III-E-7 from TP-40 (*a*); neck sherds with decoration VI-A-1 from TP-21 (*b*) and the surface (*c*); neck sherd with decoration III-E-8 from TP-40 (*d*); neck sherds with decoration I-B-5 from general excavation (*e*) and Burial 20 (*f*); neck sherd with decoration II-A-1 from general excavation (*g*); and neck sherds with decoration VI-A-1 from the surface (*h*) and TP-7 (*i*).

Appendages. Four types of appendages are present in the Stockton pottery assemblage (Figure 39). The most common type is a small loop handle. These decorative handles are positioned at the neck or on the rim. Some of these handles are integrated into bands of punctations and two terminate in rim peaks. Three larger loop or strap handles are also present. One of these handles is decorated with rows of punctations and one terminates in a rim peak. Three horizontally-oriented lug handles and a pair of vertically-oriented nodes (on a single potsherd) are also present in the assemblage.

Classification of Exterior Surface Decorations

Recently, a classification scheme was developed for exterior surface decorations in a Dan River series pottery assemblage from the Box Plant site (Davis et al. 1997). Decorations in the Stockton site assemblage are described here using this scheme. Some decorations unique to the Stockton site (i.e., not present at the Box Plant site) are worked into the classification scheme.

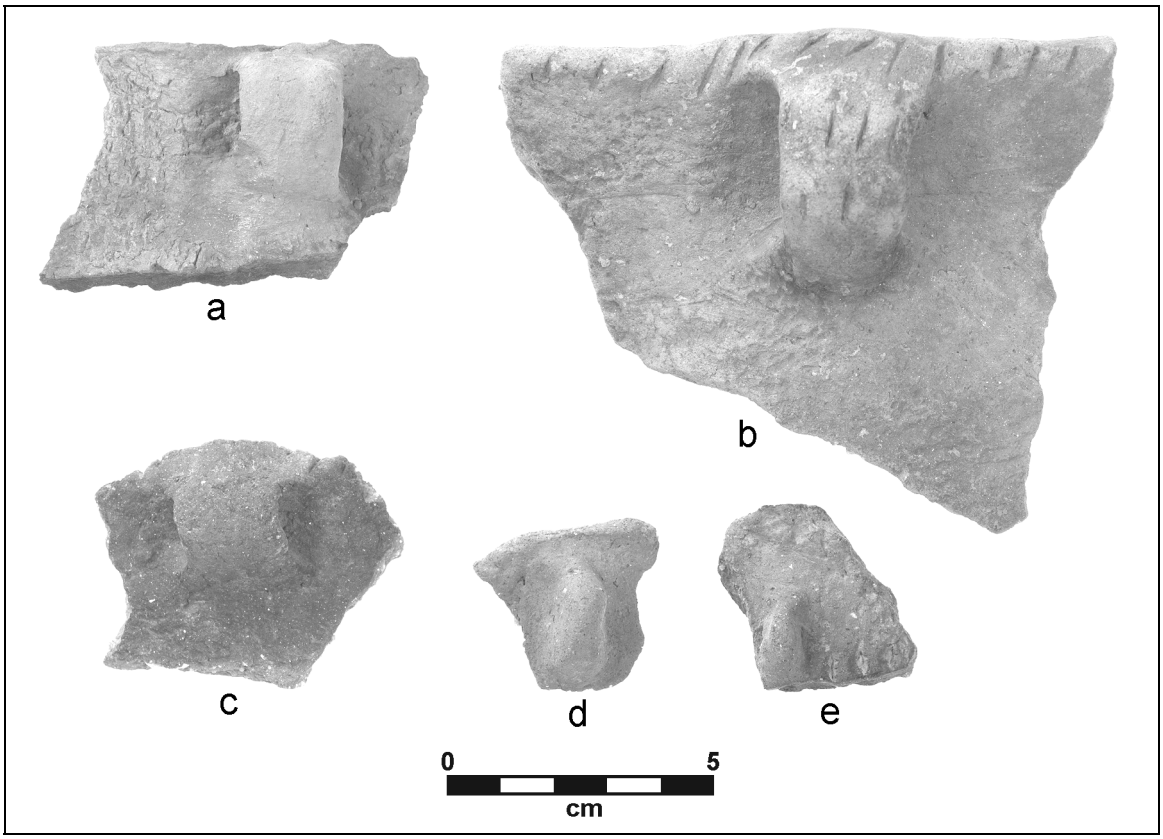


Figure 39. Handles on rim and neck sherds from the Stockton site: Dan River Cord Marked rim sherd from TP-22 with plain loop handle (*a*); Dan River Roughly Smoothed rim sherd (Vessel 7) from TP-13 with incised loop handle (*b*); Dan River Roughly Smoothed rim sherd from TP-40 with plain loop handle (*c*); neck sherd from TP-19 with a vertical lug handle (*d*); and neck sherd from TP-19 with a small, plain loop handle (*e*).

This classification is hierarchical and consists of three categories: class, subgroup, and type. Class is defined on the basis of the decorative element which forms the central theme of a decoration. Subgroups consist of similar designs formed by different techniques. Types consist of individual pottery decorations. Appendix 3 presents the distribution of decoration types by pottery type for the Stockton site assemblage.

Class I (Figure 40). The most common class of decoration on Dan River pottery from the Stockton site is horizontal bands of punctations or short incised lines that encircle the neck or shoulder of jars. Three subgroups of decorations within Class I have been identified. Decorations in Subgroup A consist of a single band of punctations. Subgroup B decorations consist of two or more parallel bands of punctations or horizontal incised lines. Subgroup C is similar to Subgroup B except that a combination of design elements were used to form the decoration.

Class II (Figure 41). The primary decorative element of the second class of decorations is a group of diagonal incised lines. Two subgroups in this class have been defined. The first

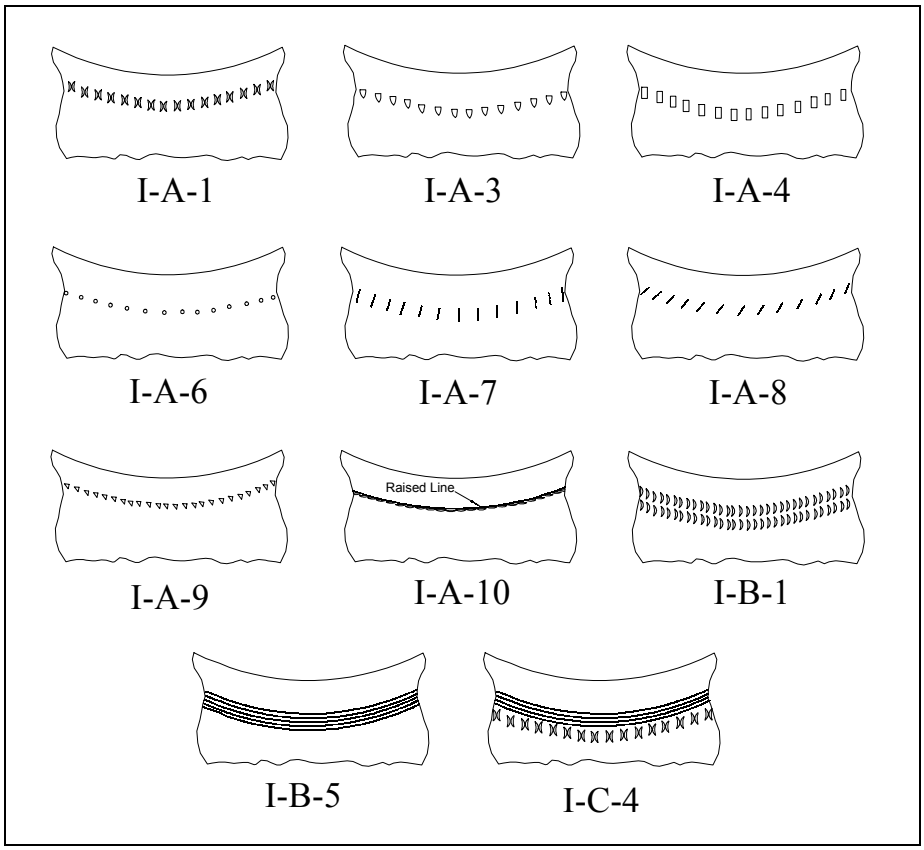


Figure 40. Class I pottery decorations found at the Stockton site.

subgroup consists of groups of the basic design element spaced around the neck or shoulder of jars. Decorations in the second subgroup consist of the basic design element and bands of horizontal punctations or incised lines.

Class III (Figure 42). Decorations in this class are characterized by horizontal, incised, zigzag lines. Two subgroups within this class have been identified. The first subgroup consists of a zigzag line with a horizontal incised line above it. The second subgroup consists of a zigzag line between two horizontal incised lines.

Class IV. This class of decoration, consisting of individual block designs placed on opposing sides of vessels along the neck or shoulder, was not present in the Stockton pottery assemblage.

Class V (Figure 43). This class of decoration is characterized by repeated (or stacked), incised, rectilinear or curvilinear designs. Subgroup A consists of the design element itself, while Subgroup B consists of the design element integrated within a band of horizontal incised lines.

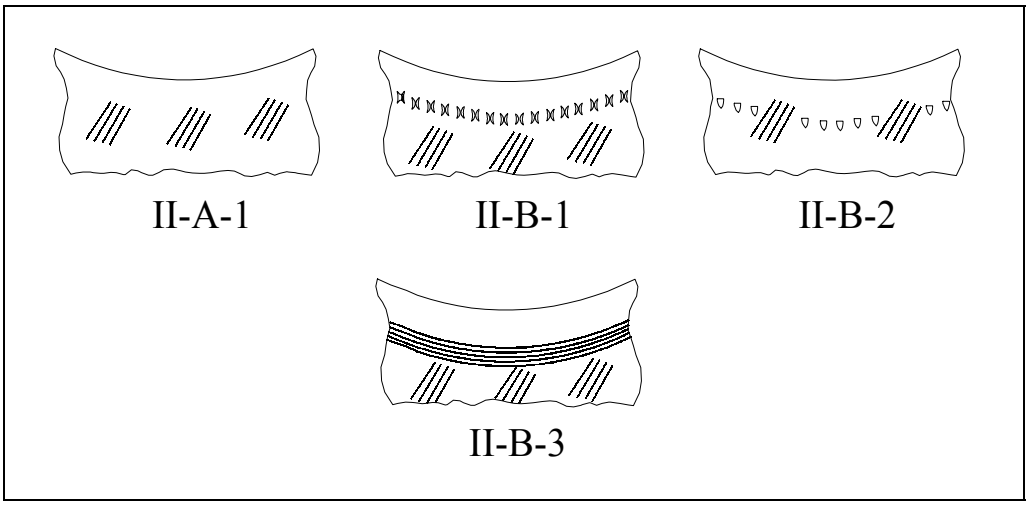


Figure 41. Class II pottery decorations found at the Stockton site.

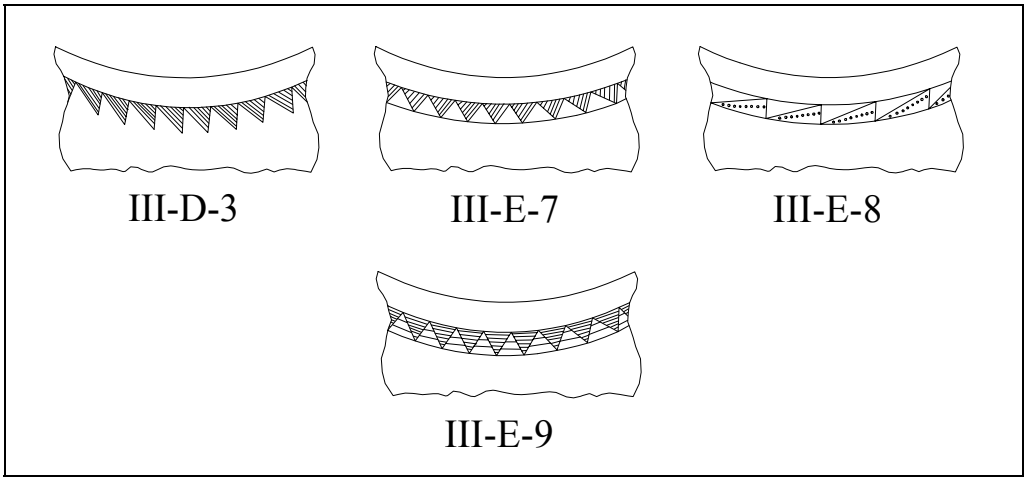


Figure 42. Class III pottery decorations found at the Stockton site.

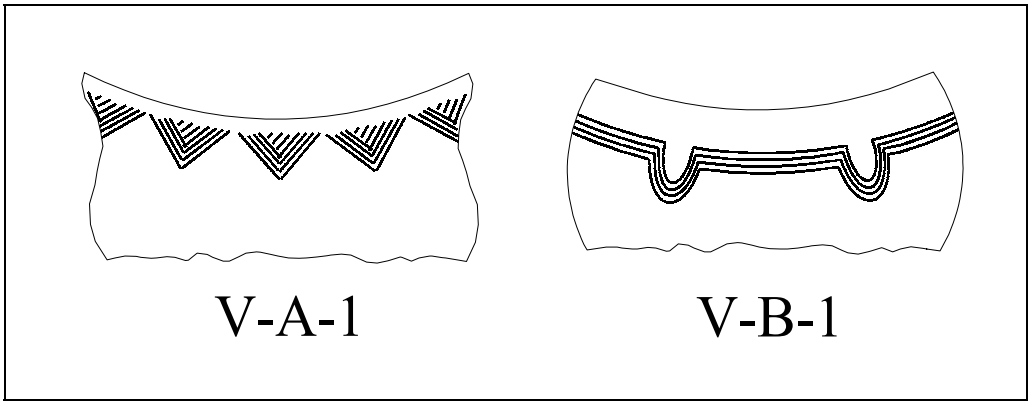


Figure 43. Class V pottery decorations found at the Stockton site.

Class VI. The final class of decoration includes miscellaneous incised lines. Decorations in this class are those that do not conform to a recognizable pattern due to the intrinsic nature of the design or because only a portion of the design was represented on a potsherd.

Interior Surface Decoration

Two rim sherds have decorated interiors. One decoration on the interior of a bowl rim sherd consists of a horizontal, incised line above an incised, zigzag line. The triangular areas between the two lines are filled with small round punctations. The second decorated interior was found on the rim of a jar. Parallel, incised lines run from the neck up onto the lip of the jar.

OTHER CLAY ARTIFACTS

Clay Pipes

Eight nearly complete pipes, four pipe bowl fragments, and 14 pipe stem fragments were recovered from the Stockton site. The more complete specimens are illustrated in Figure 44 and described in Table 3. The elbow pipes are consistent with pipes from other Dan River and Radford phase sites in the area (Benthall 1969; Coleman and Gravely 1992; Davis et al. 1997).

One elbow pipe in the assemblage may be a replica, although it is not labeled as such (Figure 44*c*). [Richard Gravely did make replicas of many pipes from sites that he excavated.] This pipe is burnished and appears to have a mold seam along the length of the stem. The interior surface of the bowl is very clean and exhibits no evidence that the pipe was ever used and no use wear is visible on the bit. The form of the pipe is consistent with elbow pipes of the Dan River phase. No other pipe from the Stockton site is identical to this pipe; therefore, it is not a replica of any other pipe from the site.

An elbow pipe found in TP-43 has what appears to be a charred reed or hollow wooden form in the bowl. It is possible that the bowl was modeled around this organic form, which was subsequently burned during the process of firing or during use of the clay pipe. The use of forms in the manufacture of clay pipe bowls has not been documented previously and, presently, this interpretation is speculative.

One onion-form pipe bowl was found during general excavations (Figure 44*f*). Onion-form pipes were identified by Coe (1952:311) at the late prehistoric Wall site in Orange County, North Carolina, and he included this type as a trait of his Hillsboro focus, now called Hillsboro phase and thought to date from about A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1600. Onion-form pipes also have been recovered from several sites in the Dan River drainage that were occupied during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries (Ward and Davis 1993). Onion-form pipes manufactured during the late prehistoric period tend to have a tapered stem and a simple, expanding or trumpet-shaped bowl, while onion-form pipes from later, contact-period assemblages tend to have well-defined, bulbous bowls and straight stems (Ward and Davis 1993:203). The specimen from the Stockton site more closely resembles Hillsboro phase pipes.

A unique, small tubular pipe was recovered from the Stockton site. The bottom edge of the bowl has an unusual extension or rim peak (Figure 44*e*). No small tubular pipes like this one are described for other Dan River phase assemblages in the project area, but this pipe has paste

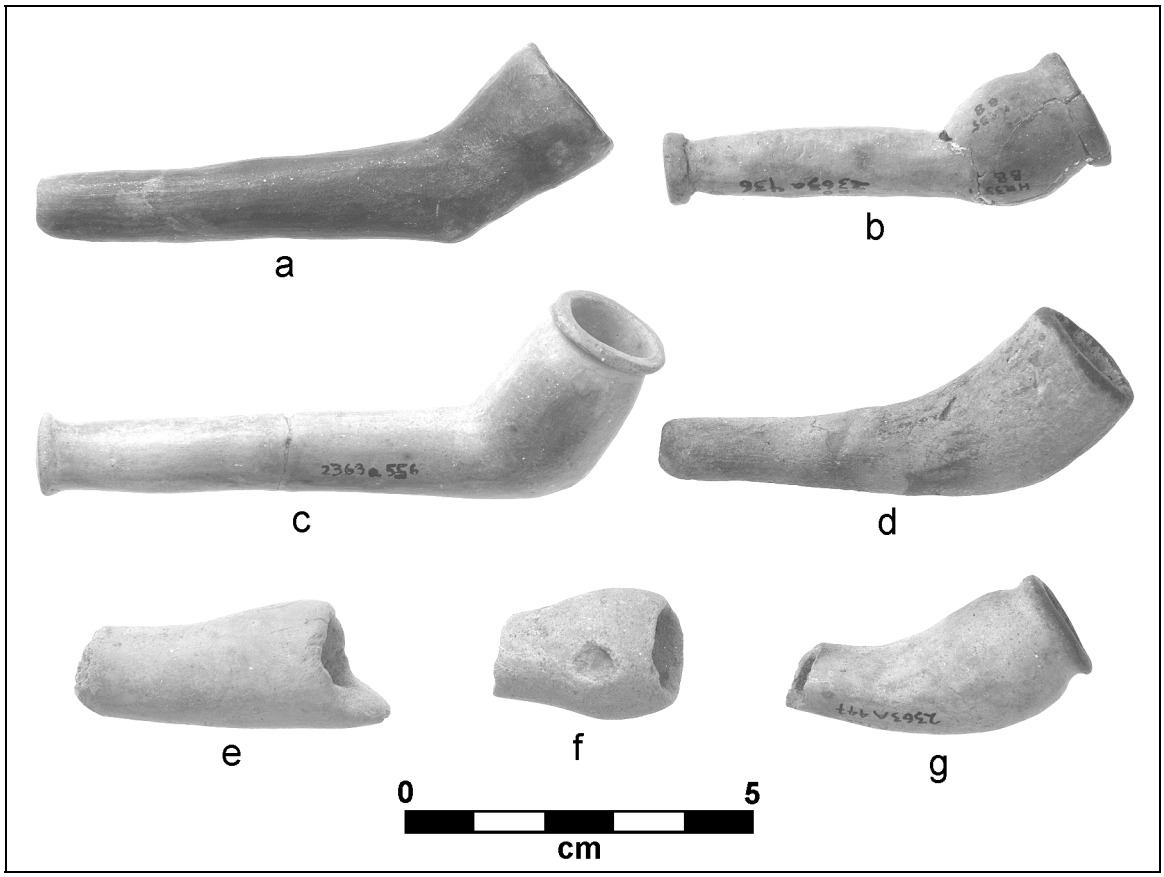


Figure 44. Complete clay pipes and pipe bowls from the Stockton site: elbow pipes from TP-21 (*a*), Burial 8 (*b*), general excavations (replica?) (*c*), and Burial 15 (*d*); tubular pipe from TP-7 with bowl rim peak (*e*); onion-form pipe bowl from general excavations (*f*); and elbow pipe bowl from Burial 12 (*g*).

like the more-traditional obtuse elbow forms in the assemblage and is thought to date to the Dan River phase.

Most pipe fragments in the Stockton site assemblage are consistent with pipes from other Dan River phase assemblages, but fragments of two large, crude conical pipes were probably made during the preceding Uwharrie phase or early Dan River phase. One of these conical pipes is broken lengthwise and only half was recovered. This pipe is tempered with crushed quartz and has a maximum diameter of 34 mm. The exterior surface is plain and the bit is abraded. The second conical pipe is made from micaceous clay and has no temper. The exterior surface of this pipe is also plain and has a maximum diameter of 22 mm.

Of the four pipe bowl fragments, three were from round bowls and one was from a square bowl. Fourteen pipe stem fragments were recovered from the site. Two stems are square in cross-section and carefully smoothed, one is lightly burnished, and one crudely made stem is flattened in cross-section. Ten pipe stems are round. One of the round stems is cylindrical and has a plain exterior surface. The remaining nine round stems taper toward the bit. Six of these have carefully smoothed exteriors, one is burnished, another is roughly smoothed, and the exterior surface of the final stem is impressed with a corncob.

Table 3. Characteristics of clay pipes from the Stockton site.

Context	Pipe Form	Bowl Exterior Diameter	Comments
TP-7	Tubular	19 mm	Plain exterior, sand tempered, abraded bit, 14-mm diameter stem, peak on bottom of pipe bowl.
TP-21	Elbow	21 mm	Burnished exterior, pronounced heel, 15-mm diameter stem, 63-mm long stem.
TP-43	Elbow	29 mm	Very crude, roughly smoothed exterior, possible organic (reed?) bowl liner or interior form, 22-mm stem diameter, abraded bit.
Burial 8	Elbow	19 mm	Plain exterior, flange on bowl rim and bit, bulbous bowl, 11-mm diameter stem, 42-mm long stem.
Burial 12	Elbow	19 mm	Plain exterior, flange on bowl rim, stem is triangular in cross-section, broken stem.
Burial 15	Elbow	20 mm	Plain exterior, tapered stem, 15-mm diameter stem, 47-mm long stem.
General	Elbow	19 mm	Burnished exterior, flange on bowl rim, 14-mm diameter stem, 78-mm long stem, flaring bit. It may have been made in a mold. This pipe appears never to have been used and may be a replica.
General	Onion	19 mm	Plain exterior, sand tempered, broken stem, 14-mm diameter stem.

Ladles

Fragments of 13 ceramic ladles were identified in the Stockton site assemblage (Figure 45*a-c, e-f*). Ten of these are handle fragments. Seven are round in cross-section and pointed, two are flattened and decorated with incised lines, and one is large, plain, and flattened in cross-section. Two ladle bowl fragments also are present. Both bowls are round. The larger bowl has a rim diameter of 39 mm and is 18 mm deep; the smaller bowl fragment has a rim diameter of 27 mm and is 16 mm deep. The last ladle fragment is a small piece of the handle and bowl of a large ladle. This fragment has an incised decoration on the flattened handle.

Pottery Disks

Two small pottery disks were recovered from the Stockton site. Both are fairly crudely made. One of these has chipped edges, was made from a cord-marked potsherd, and has a diameter of 27 mm. The other disk was made from a net-impressed potsherd, has partially ground edges, and measures 23 mm in diameter.

Other Clay Artifacts

A fragment of a well-crafted animal effigy (probably representing a bird head) was recovered from TP-7 (Figure 45*d*). The exterior surface is burnished and the mouth and eyes are incised. This animal effigy may have been a decorative appendage on a pottery vessel or (more likely) part of a clay pipe. Other miscellaneous clay objects include 12 pottery coils, one ceramic ball (25 mm diameter), and eight amorphous hand-modeled clay lumps.

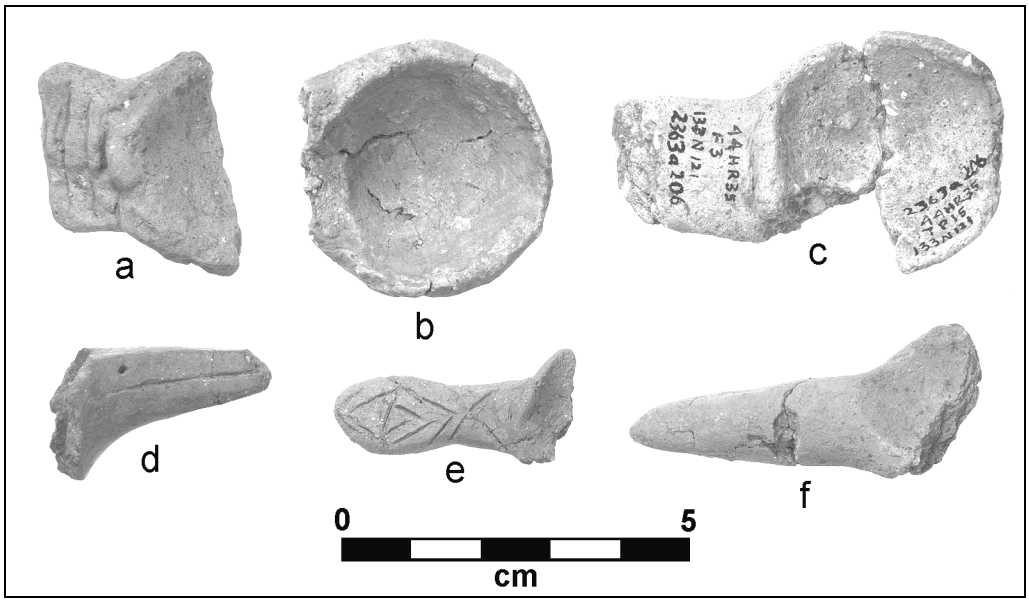


Figure 45. Other clay artifacts from the Stockton site: ladle fragments from general excavations (*a*), Burial 9 (*b*), TP-15 (*c*), TP-7 (*e*), and TP-40 (*f*); and animal effigy from TP-7 (*d*).

Ceramic Artifacts of European Manufacture

Two artifacts in the Stockton site assemblage were of European or Euroamerican manufacture. One of these is a stem fragment of a kaolin pipe. It has a bore diameter of 5/64 inches. The second artifact is a small fragment of porcelain, perhaps part of a doll or figurine. Both of these artifacts came from non-feature contexts.

STONE ARTIFACTS

Archaeological investigations at the Stockton site recovered 542 chipped-stone and ground-stone artifacts. Almost two-thirds of these (n=362) are unmodified flakes that were discarded during stone-tool manufacture. One hundred and eight projectile points were found, and most of these date to site occupations during the Dan River phase; however, they also reflect site visits that extend back in time to the Early Archaic period. Other small chipped-stone artifacts found at the site include a bifacial knife, two projectile point preforms, eight bifaces, 14 cores, three scrapers, and 26 worked flakes. Other large chipped-stone and ground-stone artifacts from the site include a chipped axe, a chipped hoe and six hoe fragments, a celt, three hammerstones, two pitted cobbles, a grinding stone, a soapstone pipe fragment, a stone gorget or pendant, and a disk. Almost half of these artifacts were recovered from archaeological features; the remainder were found on the surface or during general excavation of the plow zone.

Projectile Points

The lithic assemblage for the Stockton site contains 108 partial or whole projectile points (Tables 4 and 5). Twenty-eight of these came from general excavations and 33 were found on the surface of the site. Most (n=68) are small triangular arrow points that date to the Dan River phase of the Late Prehistoric period. However, there also are several notched, stemmed, and lanceolate spear points in the collection that were left at the Stockton site by much earlier peoples, and these artifacts demonstrate a long history of site use spanning the earlier Woodland and Archaic periods (Figure 46).

Early Archaic Types. Three projectile points were found that can be classified as Kirk Corner-Notched (Coe 1964:69-70). This projectile point type was common during the Early Archaic period (8,000-6,000 B.C.). One specimen was recovered from TP-7, while the other two were found on the surface. Two are composed of metavolcanic rock and the third was made from a piece of dark gray to black chert. [The term *metavolcanic* includes both aphyric and porphyritic flows and argillite (see Daniel and Butler 1996). All raw material identifications were made macroscopically.] While the metavolcanic rock likely has a Piedmont source, the chert probably came from the ridge-and-valley region of western Virginia. All three projectile points are missing the tips and have shallow serrated edges and straight to slightly convex bases.

Middle Archaic Types. Eight projectile points were classified into types that date to the Middle Archaic period (ca. 6,000-3,000 BC). The earliest of these was a projectile point found on the surface and classified as Stanly Stemmed, a type first recognized by Coe (1964:35) at the Doerschuk site in piedmont North Carolina. This point is made of quartz and does not have as broad a blade as is typical for this type; however, it does have a square stem with a notched base. Two other projectile points were classified as Morrow Mountain II Stemmed (Coe 1964:37-43) and date between about 5,500 B.C. and 5,000 B.C. (see Chapman 1977, 1979). Both are made of metavolcanic rock. One is from general excavations and the other was found on the surface. One of the specimens has been heavily resharpened and lacks most of the stem. The other is missing most of the blade, but the characteristically long, tapered stem is present.

Four points were classified as Guilford Lanceolate (Coe 1964:43) and are thought to date to the fifth millennium B.C. Three of these were recovered from the surface and one came from TP-13. One is composed of metavolcanic rock, two are quartz, and one is made of chert. This latter specimen has been heavily resharpened such that its base appears to have a slightly tapered stem.

One small, shallow side-notched, quartz projectile point found in TP-40 was classified as Halifax Side-Notched (Coe 1964:108-110). This specimen is identical is size and shape to projectile points illustrated by Coe (1964:109) from the Gaston site and radiocarbon-dated to about 4,500-4,000 B.C. (late Middle Archaic period) (see Eastman 1994).

Late Archaic Type. Four projectile points were found that date to the Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000-1,000 B.C.). All of these are made of metavolcanic rock and were classified as Savannah River Stemmed (Coe 1964:44-45). They were recovered from TP-4, TP-29, TP-42, and Burial 20. Three of these points have relatively narrow blades and are similar to what Coe

Table 4. Distribution of small chipped-stone artifacts found at the Stockton site.

Context	Projectile Point	Bifacial Knife	Preform	Biface	Core	Scraper	Worked Flake	Flake	Total
F-1	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	6	13
TP-2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	5
TP-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4
TP-5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7
TP-7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	21
TP-9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-13	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
TP-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TP-19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
TP-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
TP-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TP-21/22	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10
TP-26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
TP-29	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	15
TP-36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
TP-37	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TP-40	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	11
TP-41	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	19
TP-42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
TP-43	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Burial 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Burial 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Burial 3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	11
Burial 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5
Burial 6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Burial 8	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	7
Burial 9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
Burial 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Burial 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Burial 13	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Burial 14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burial 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burial 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burial 19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	14
Burial 20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burial 21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Burial 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burial "X"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burial "?"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
General*	28	1	1	-	7	-	5	93	135
Surface	33	-	1	3	1	2	6	91	137
Total	108	1	2	8	14	3	26	362	524

*General excavation.

Table 5. Distribution of projectile points found at the Stockton site.

Projectile Point Type	F-1	TP-4	TP-5	TP-7	TP-9	TP-13	TP-19	TP-21/22	TP-29
Kirk Corner-Notched	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stanly Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow Mountain II Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guilford Lanceolate	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Halifax Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah River Stemmed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yadkin Large Triangular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yadkin (eared variety)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Appalachian Pentagonal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Triangular	2	-	1	3	1	2	-	4	2
Small Stemmed Lanceolate	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Unidentified Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified (Stemmed)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fragments (Archaic)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Fragments (Woodland)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	1	2	7	1	3	1	4	4

Table 5 Continued.

Projectile Point Type	TP-36	TP-37	TP-40	TP-41	TP-42	TP-43	Bu. l 1	Bu. 2	Bu. 3
Kirk Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanly Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow Mountain II Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guilford Lanceolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax Side-Notched	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah River Stemmed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Yadkin Large Triangular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yadkin (eared variety)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Appalachian Pentagonal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Triangular	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	2	3
Small Lanceolate w/ stem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified (Stemmed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragments (Archaic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragments (Woodland)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	3

Table 5 Continued.

Projectile Point Type	Bu. 5	Bu. 6	Bu. 8	Bur. 14	Bu. 20	Bu. 21	General*	Surface	Total
Kirk Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Stanly Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Morrow Mountain II Stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Guilford Lanceolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Halifax Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Savannah River Stemmed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Yadkin Large Triangular	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Yadkin (eared variety)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
South Appalachian Pentagonal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Small Triangular	1	1	2	1	-	2	15	19	68
Small Lanceolate w/ stem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unidentified Side-Notched	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Unidentified (Stemmed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fragments (Archaic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7
Fragments (Woodland)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5
Total	1	1	2	1	1	2	28	33	108

*General excavation.

(1964:45) called Savannah River knives. The fourth point, although broken, has a broad blade and is typical of this point type.

Middle Woodland Types. Seven of the projectile points found at the Stockton site were classified into types that date to the Middle Woodland period in the Piedmont (ca. A.D. 1-1000). Six of these conform to the Yadkin Large Triangular type which Coe (1964:45) describes as a "large, symmetrical, and well made point." Three of the Yadkin Large Triangular points, made from metavolcanic rock, quartz, and dark gray chert, were recovered during general excavations and have a triangular shape typical of this type. The other three Yadkin Large Triangular points conform to Coe's "pointed ear variety." The "ears" on these points were created by shallow side notches on the lateral edges near the base. Two of these "eared" points are made of quartz and were recovered during general excavations; the other is a metavolcanic specimen that was found on the surface.

The remaining specimen is a Jack's Reef Corner-Notched point that was recovered during general excavations. Most of the blade of this point was removed either during resharpening or subsequent modification into a drill. Points of this type were described by Ritchie (1961:26) as "broad, thin, corner-notched points of medium size." Although this point is missing most of the blade, it resembles larger examples that were recovered at the Box Plant site (Davis et al. 1997:51). Like the Box Plant specimens, this point is made of black chert that probably came from a source in southwestern Virginia or northeastern Tennessee.

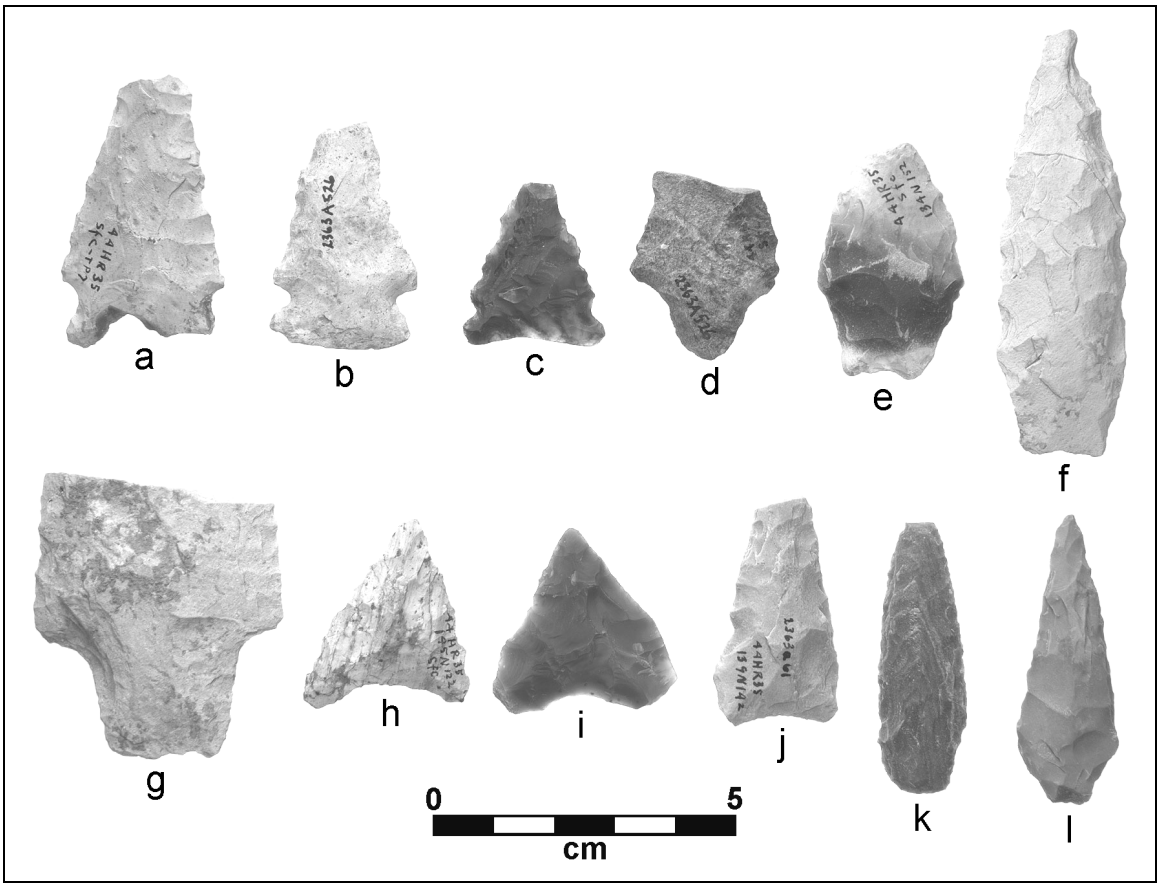


Figure 46. Archaic and Woodland chipped-stone projectile points from the Stockton site: Kirk Corner-Notched points from TP-7 (*a*) and the surface (*b-c*); Morrow Mountain II Stemmed point from the surface (*d*); Guilford Lanceolate points from general excavations (*e-f*); Savannah River Stemmed point from Burial 20 (*g*); Yadkin Large Triangular points (*h-i*) and Yadkin Large Triangular (eared variety) points (*j*) from general excavations; and unidentified small lanceolate points from TP-5 (*k*) and TP-19 (*l*).

Late Prehistoric Types. Two small, pentagonal points in the assemblage can be classified as either Pee Dee Pentagonal (Coe 1964:49) or South Appalachian Pentagonal (Keel 1976:133). Both of these point types describe small, five-sided, arrow points that usually have straight bases. Like the two points in the Stockton site assemblage, South Appalachian Pentagonal points are typically made from chert. Keel (1976:133) associates this type with the Connestee phase in western North Carolina, but they also have been found on Late Woodland and Early Mississippian sites in the region (see Kimball 1985:60). Pee Dee Pentagonal points are associated with the late prehistoric Pee Dee phase (ca. A.D. 1200-1300) occupation at Town Creek Indian Mound in North Carolina (Coe 1995:194). At Stockton, one pentagonal point was recovered from the surface and the other came from general excavations. The single, complete example is roughly symmetrical but has a slightly convex base.

Sixty-eight (or 62%) of the points recovered from Stockton are small, finely chipped, triangular arrow points and were used by the site's inhabitants during the Dan River phase (A.D. 1000-1450) (Figure 47). They range in shape from equilateral triangles to long, isosceles triangles. Fifty-one are composed of metavolcanic rock , but quartz (n=13), chert (n=3), and chalcedony (n=1) also were used. Most of these points can be classified as Caraway Triangular

(Coe 1964:49) or Clarksville Small Triangular (Coe 1964:112). Of all excavation contexts that yielded projectile points, only TP-4, TP-19, TP-42, and Burial 20 did not contain small triangular points.

For comparative purposes, the length, width, and thickness of each point was measured; these data are provided in Appendix 6. Not surprisingly, there is a positive correlation between projectile point length and width, but the correlation is relatively weak (Pearson's r=3.0). This reflects the overall variability in shape noted above.

Projectile point length varies from 18 mm to 48 mm with the mean, median, and primary mode in the 24-26 mm range. Triangular point widths range from 10 mm to 25 mm with the mean, median and primary mode at around 16 mm. Finally, thickness ranges from 2 mm to 8 mm, with the mean, median, and primary mode in the 4-5 mm range. These values are not significantly different from those for the triangular points from the Box Plant site (44Hr2) (Davis et al. 1997).

Other Projectile Points. Finally, 16 projectile points and point fragments were found that cannot be attributed to a specific type. Twelve of these are unidentifiable fragments of Archaic (n=7) or Woodland (n=5) points. The others simply do not conform to established types. Two are small, contracting-stemmed, lanceolate points that were found in TP-5 and TP-19. Both are made of metavolcanic rock and may be associated with the Dan River phase. The remaining two specimens are a small, stemmed, chalcedony point from TP-7 and a heavily reworked, side-notched point from the surface. Their chronological placement is uncertain.

Conclusions. The projectile points found at the Stockton site represent at least eight separate occupations spanning almost 9,000 years. Six minor, Archaic-period components are represented projectile points classified as Kirk Corner Notched, Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain II Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, Halifax Side-Notched, and Savannah River Stemmed. A Middle Woodland occupation is indicated by points classified as Yadkin Large Triangular and possibly Jack's Reef Corner-Notched. Finally, most of the projectile points found, including small triangular and pentagonal points, can be attributed to occupations during the Dan River phase of the Late Prehistoric period.

Other Small Chipped-Stone Artifacts

Bifacial Knife. This chipped-stone tool was recovered during general excavations and is unprovenienced. It is made of a banded porphyritic rhyolite and appears superficially similar to a Savannah River Stemmed projectile point in that it has an expanded stem with a convex base; however, the blade is asymmetrically shaped. One blade edge is straight and evenly retouched while the other is convex and deeply serrated. This specimen is thought to be a hafted knife, but its chronological placement and cultural affiliation are not known.

Preforms. Two projectile point preforms are present in the collection. Both are roughly triangular in shape. One is made from quartz and the other is a heavily patinated metavolcanic specimen. Their dimensions are similar (quartz specimen: length=45 mm, width=23 mm, thickness=9 mm; metavolcanic specimen: length=46 mm, width=24 mm, thickness=9 mm).

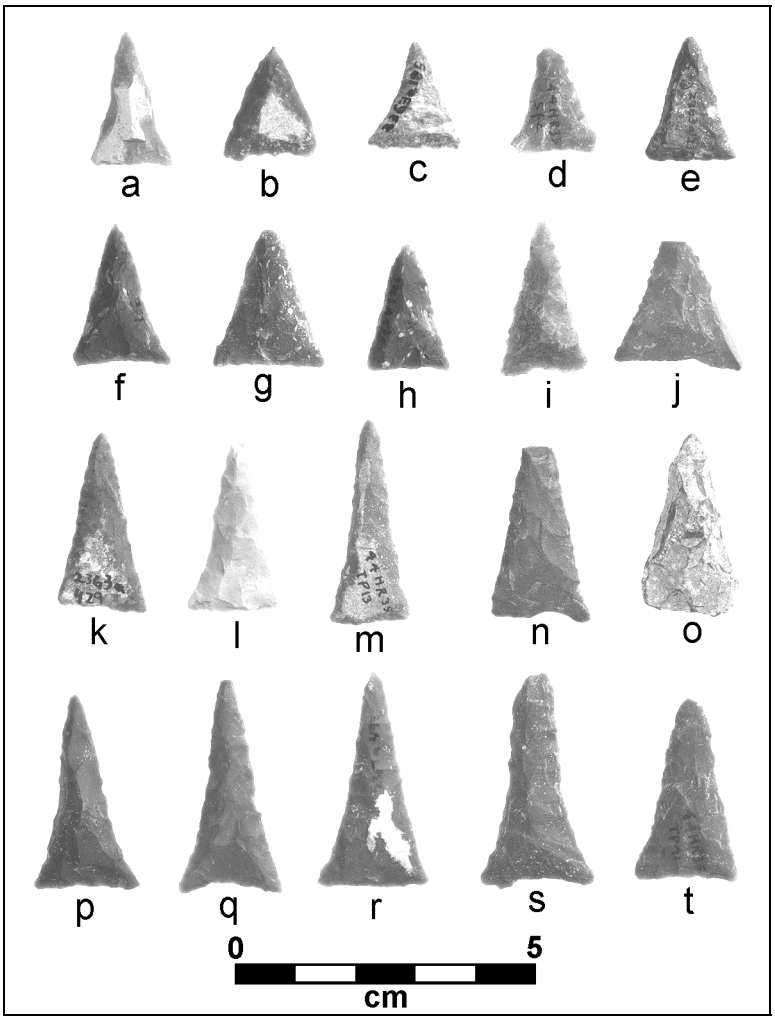


Figure 47. Small triangular chipped-stone projectile points from TP-5 (*n*), TP-9 (*c*), TP-13 (*m*), TP-21/22 (*e*), TP-29 (*j, o*), TP-36 (*g*), TP-41 (*t*), Burial 2 (*b*), Burial 3 (*f*), Burial 6 (*k*), Burial 21 (*p, r*), the surface (*a, d, h, i, l, q*), and general excavations (*s*) at the Stockton site.

They were recovered from general excavations and the surface, respectively, and likely date to the Archaic period.

Bifaces. Eight chipped-stone bifaces were recovered from the Stockton site. Six of these were shaped from metavolcanic rock; the other two were made of quartz. Five of the specimens are unbroken and three are biface fragments. Most appear to represent aborted attempts to manufacture projectile points. Three bifaces were collected from the surface of the site, and the other five were found in TP-2, TP-40, Burial 3, Burial 8 (TP-23), and Burial 19. The specimen found in Burial 8 may represent a crude bifacial knife.

Cores. Fourteen cores or core fragments are present in the Stockton site collection. Cores are chunks of knappable stone from which one or more flakes have been detached, and

they represent the parent material used in stone-tool manufacture. Seven of these artifacts were recovered from general excavations, one was found on the surface, three came from Feature 1, and three others were found in TP-2, TP-4, and Burial 13. Two specimens are composed of metavolcanic rock, four are made of quartz crystal, and eight are made of quartz. All exhibit multiple flake scars.

Scrapers. Three chipped-stone scrapers are present in the collection. One of these, an Archaic end scraper, was found on the surface. It is made of metavolcanic rock and is heavily patinated. The two other specimens, made of quartz and quartz crystal, are thick, irregular flakes that exhibit steep retouch along the distal flake margins. They were recovered from Burial 9 (TP-23) and the surface. These tools probably were used as hide scrapers.

Worked Flakes. Twenty-six flakes show intentional, but not extensive, retouching or use-wear along at least one edge. Most of these probably represent expedient cutting tools.

Flakes. Three hundred and sixty-two unmodified flakes were recovered from the Stockton site. These are the byproducts of stone-tool manufacture and maintenance. While some appear to be associated with earlier site occupations, most likely date to the Dan River phase.

Large Chipped-Stone Artifacts (Table 6)

Chipped Axe. A single chipped-stone axe made from metavolcanic rock was recovered from TP-29 (Figure 48*b*). The bit end exhibits both abrasion scars and polish, and it is surprisingly sharp. The axe has a rectangular shape, measures 152 mm long by 85 mm wide, and ranges in thickness from 10 mm at the bit to 14 mm at the heel.

Chipped Hoes. An unbroken but heavily worn chipped-stone hoe also was recovered from TP-29 (Figure 48*a*). It was made from a granitic rock by chipping and grinding the lateral edges. This hoe is roughly triangular in shape and exhibits soil (?) polish along the distal edge or bit. It is 147 mm long, 92 mm wide at the bit, 57 mm wide at the heel, and about 26 mm thick.

Six other artifacts in the collection also appear to be fragments of chipped hoes. All are made of granitic rock and are from large implements that were roughly chipped into a triangular shape. One of these was found in Burial 8 (TP-23); the others are from general excavations.

These tools probably were used for crop cultivation but also could have served as general-purpose digging implements.

Ground-Stone Artifacts (Table 7)

Celt. One complete celt was recovered from TP-10 (Figure 48*c*). It is made of greenstone and is highly polished. It has a triangular shape with a flattened poll and is plano-convex in cross-section. The bit is heavily ground and still relatively sharp, and there are small striations on the bit (i.e., use-wear) that are parallel to the long axis of the tool. The celt measures 161 mm long by 67 mm wide, and ranges from 11 mm to 21 mm in thickness.

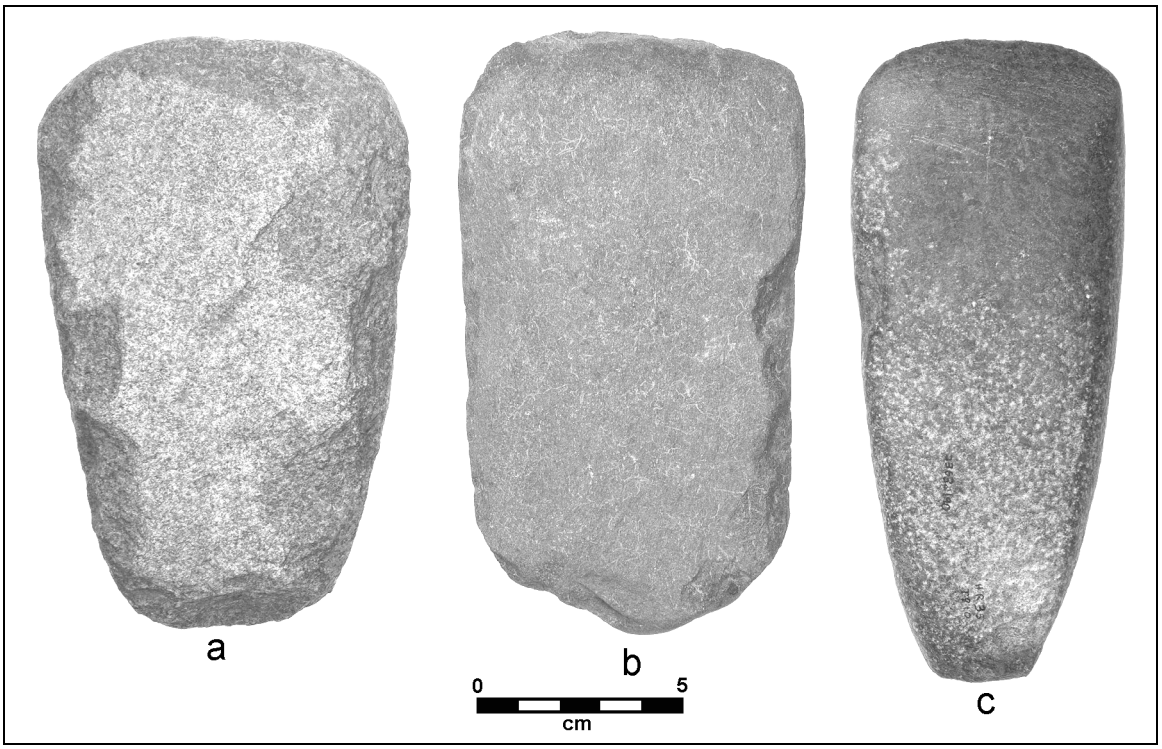


Figure 48. Large stone tools from the Stockton site: chipped-stone hoe from TP-29 (*a*); chipped-stone axe from TP-29 (*b*); and ground-stone celt from TP-10 (*c*).

Table 6. Distribution of large chipped-stone artifacts found at the Stockton site.

Context	Chipped Axe	Chipped Hoe	Total
TP-29	1	1	2
Burial 8	-	1	1
General Excavation	-	5	5
Total	1	7	8

Hammerstones. Three fist-sized hammerstones were found in TP-7, TP-39, and TP-40. The specimen from TP-7 is a semi-spherical metavolcanic rock that has been heavily battered on the exterior surface. The quartzite hammerstone from TP-39 is more spherical in shape and has a moderate amount of impact damage around its circumference. The hammerstone from TP-40 is sub-rectangular in cross-section and is broken at one end. This metavolcanic stone is battered primarily at one end, as if it was used as a baton.

Pitted Cobbles. Two pitted cobbles were found at the Stockton site. One of these, from TP-7, is a crudely chipped metavolcanic rock with shallow, hemispherical depressions on opposing surfaces. One of the depressions is blackened, as if from fire. The other pitted cobble,

Table 7. Distribution of ground-stone artifacts found at the Stockton site.

Context	Celt	Hammer-stone	Pitted Cobble	Grinding Stone	Pipe Fragment	Gorget	Disk	Total
TP-7	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
TP-10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TP-39	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-40	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
General Excavation	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Surface	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Total	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	10

made of metasandstone, came from the surface and is more spherical in shape. It also exhibits battering along the margins and appears to have been used as a hammerstone. Both tools probably were used in flintknapping.

Grinding Stone. One fragment of a large grinding stone was recovered from the surface. It is made of a fine-grained igneous rock and appears to have been cylindrical with one end flattened from abrasion.

Soapstone Pipe Fragment. A fragment of a highly ground and polished soapstone pipe was recovered from TP-7 (Figure 49*b*). This fragment is from the junction of the stem and the bowl, and it appears to be from an elbow pipe. The stem is about 13 mm in diameter and the stem hole is 6 mm in diameter.

Stone Gorget. One unprovenienced, ground-stone gorget or pendant is present in the artifact collection from the Stockton site (Figure 49*c*). It is highly polished and was made from a piece of green, banded slate. It has a roughly triangular or tear-drop shape and a single, bi-directionally drilled hole at the narrow (proximal) end which was presumably used to suspend it. It also has a single, ground notch or groove at the distal end. This gorget is 100 mm long, has a maximum width of 52 mm, and is 9 mm thick.

Stone Disk. A single ground-stone disk was recovered from TP-37 (Figure 49*a*). This circular disk was formed from a biotite-rich metavolcanic rock. It is 59 mm in diameter and 14 mm thick. Its function is not known.

BONE AND ANTLER ARTIFACTS

The inhabitants of the Stockton site used animal bone and antler to manufacture a variety of tools and ornaments, including awls, fish hooks, beamers, gouges, projectile points, flakers,

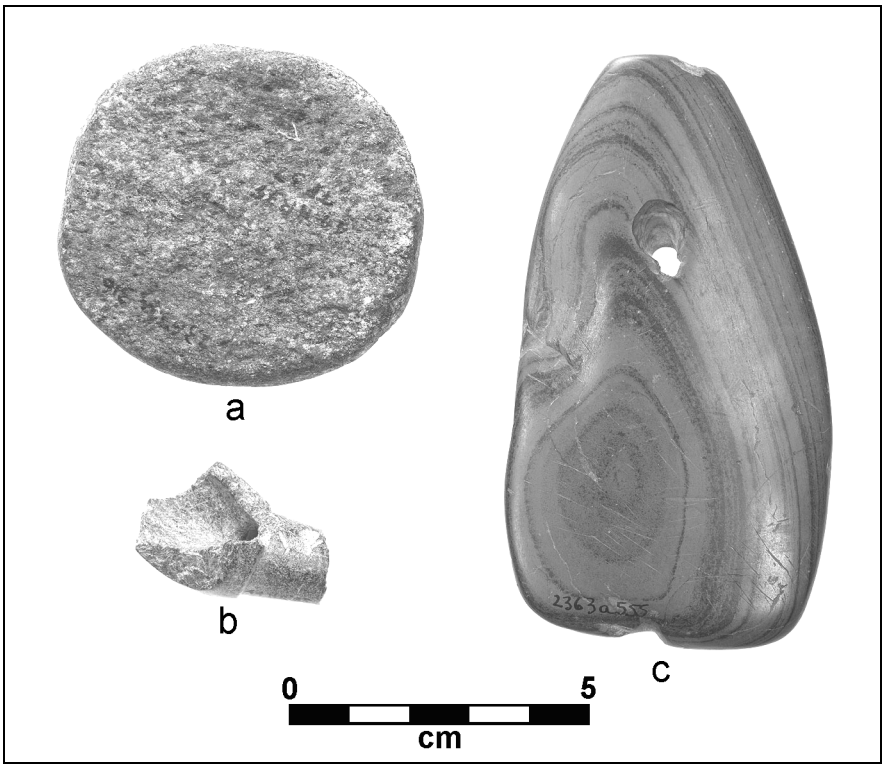


Figure 49. Ground-stone artifacts from the Stockton site: disk from TP-37 (*a*); soapstone pipe fragment from TP-7 (*b*); and slate pendant from an unknown context (*c*).

beads, and possibly flutes. Of the 78 bone artifacts found at the site, most were fashioned from white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) and turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) bones; however, bear and possibly juvenile elk bones also were used. Although at least 12 different bone and antler elements are represented in the assemblage, certain elements were used consistently to make specific tools. The types of bone artifacts found at the Stockton site compare favorably with those found at other Dan River phase sites in the Smith River drainage (see Davis et al. 1997).

Bone Awls

Thirty-one of the 78 bone artifacts found at the site were identified as bone awls or perforators (Table 8). Nine were made from deer ulnas, although deer tibia and metatarsal bones also were used for awls (Figures 50 and 51). Seven awls were made from turkey tarsometatarsus bones and the remainder were made from unidentifiable bone splinters. One turkey-bone awl found with Burial 12 has 14 notches cut along its edge. Most of these awls are polished at the tips, probably from use as animal-skin perforators.

Bone awls were sparsely distributed throughout the site except for Burial 13, which contained seven awls or awl fragments. One of these was made from a turkey tarsometatarsus bone. The remaining artifacts classified as awls from this feature were very small splinters and

Table 8. Distribution of bone awls recovered at the Stockton site.

Context	Deer Ulna	Deer Tibia	Deer Metatarsal	Turkey Tarso-Metatarsus	Mammal Rib	Unidentified Mammal	Unidentified	Total
TP-5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TP-7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-21	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TP-26	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TP-29	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
TP-33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TP-36	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
TP-39	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TP-40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burial 1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Burial 8	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Burial 12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Burial 13	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	7
General	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4
Total	9	1	1	7	1	4	8	31

could not be identified as to species or bone element. It is possible that they are not awls but were used instead in a scratcher.

Bone Fish Hooks and Manufacturing Detritus

Twenty-seven complete fish hooks, partially completed fish hooks, or bone fragments representing manufacturing detritus were found at the site. These represent the entire sequence of fish hook production, from barely modified split deer phalanges to finished hooks (Figure 52). Most fish hooks were made from the first or second phalanx of the white-tailed deer; however, there are two example of a deer radius or ulna being used as a blank for the production of bone hooks. Twenty-three of the 27 artifacts representing bone fish hook manufacture were recovered from Burial 1. Three of the other artifacts came from Burial 13 and one fish hook blank was recovered from TP-7. According to Gravely (n.d.b.), fish hooks were made as follows:

> First, a suitable bone was selected. A preference was shown for deer phalanges because of their dense, compact structure and their shape, which resulted in a hook with a straight shank and a slightly excurvate point which held its sharpness well. Next in frequency of use were deer ulnae (in many cases worn or broken awls), followed by deer long-bones, and turkey or other bird leg-bones.
>
> The first step in the manufacture of a hook was to prepare a blank. With a deer phalanx, this involved first splitting the bone longitudinally by grooving around it, and smoothing the cut edges by grinding. With ulnae and other bones the blank was formed by rounding the end, smoothing the flat surfaces in many places.

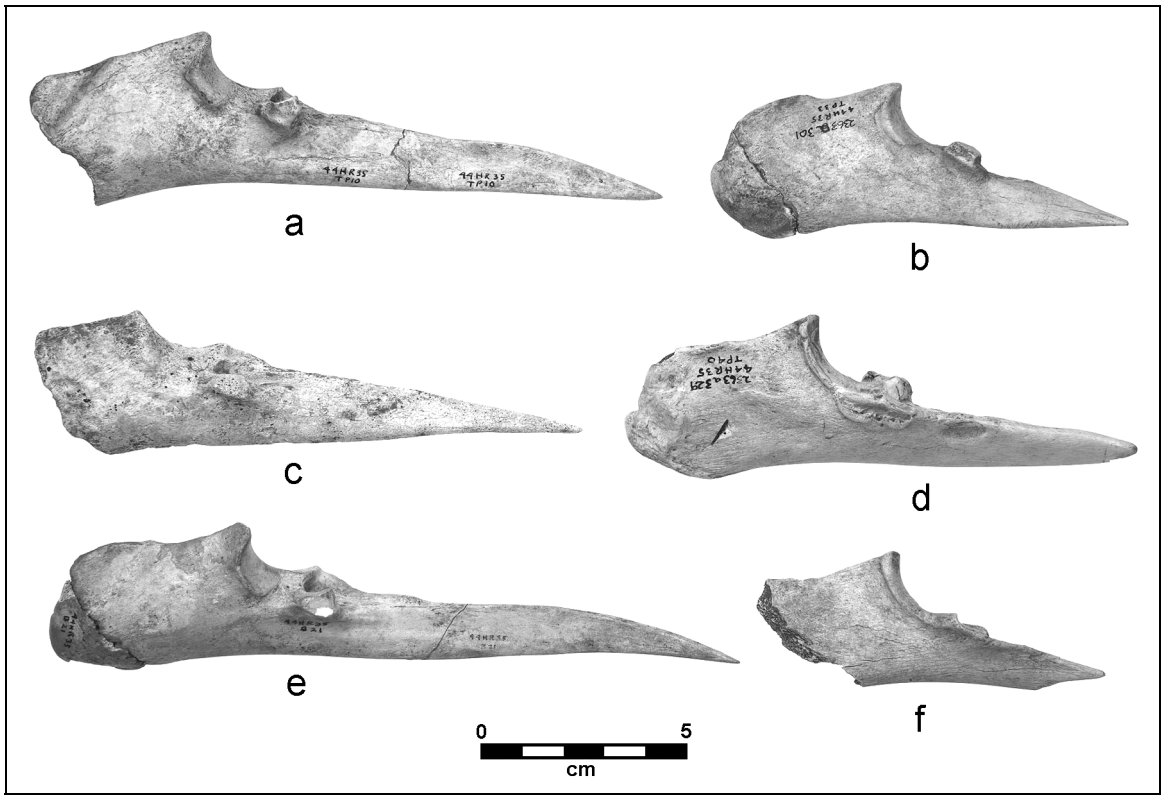


Figure 50. Deer-ulna awls from TP-10 (*a*), TP-33 (*b*), Burial 8 (*c*), TP-40 (*d*), Burial 21 (*e*), and TP-15 (*f*) at the Stockton site.

> Next, a stone drill was used to cut two holes through the flat surface, spaced to give the desired length of the hook. The intervening bone was then scratched away with a stone tool and the shank and point rough-shaped. Finally, the shank was scraped down and polished, the point worked the same manner until it was sharp and free, and the shank circled by two grooves—one about which the line was tied and a second at which the hook was snapped from the blank. In most cases the broken shank end was smoothed and the point given a final retouch and polish.
>
> After completion of the hook the utilized blank was discarded. Such residue shows a distinctive two-pronged end, one prong heavy and rough where the shank was removed and the other sharp and pointed where the tip of the hook was worked. Occasionally partially worked blanks are found that have been discarded because of breakage or flaws in manufacture.

Bone Beamers

One splintered fragment of a bone beamer was recovered from TP-41. It appears to have been constructed from a deer metatarsal and exhibits polish along both the scraping edge and the adjacent exterior surface.

Bone Gouge

One bone gouge was recovered from TP-40. It is a slightly curved tool that was created from the femur or humerus of a white-tailed deer. The slight evidence of polish at the tip suggests that it may have been used on soft material.

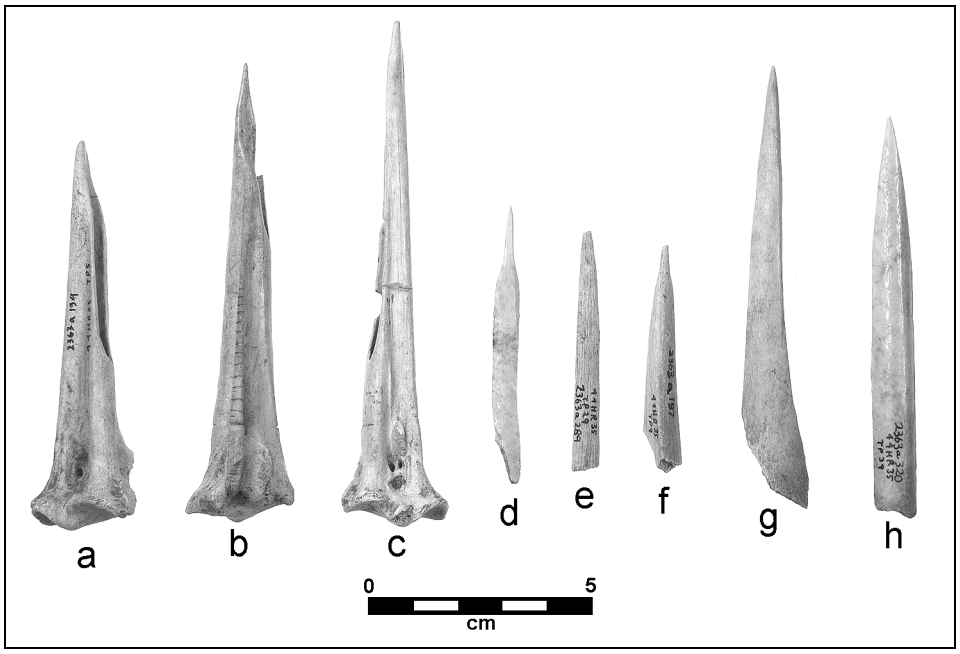


Figure 51. Other bone awls from the Stockton site: turkey tarsometatarsal awls from TP-5 (*a*), Burial 12 (*b*), and Burial 13 (*c*); and split-bone awls from TP-29 (*d-e*), TP-9 (*f*), TP-21 (*g*), and TP-39 (*h*).

Bone Flute

Two fragments of what appears to be a bird bone flute (unknown species) were recovered from TP-5. Each specimen has two small finger holes that were drilled perpendicular to the length of the bone (Figure 53*j-k*). These holes are about 5 mm in diameter and are spaced about 18 mm apart. The bone is about 7 mm in diameter and one end of each specimen has been grooved and snapped, indicating that they represent the end pieces. It is not known whether this was, in fact, a musical instrument.

Bone Beads

Seven bone artifacts appear to represent beads or bead blanks (Figure 53*d-i*). One turkey wing phalanx from TP-38 was drilled along its long axis for stringing. The other six artifacts are grooved-and-snapped segments of bird long bones. Two turkey ulna segments from TP-7 and TP-44 were grooved and snapped at each end and lightly polished. These relatively long shaft segments could be either blanks for the production of beads or finished tubular beads. The four other specimens were made from unknown, small-diameter bird bones. Both specimens from TP-7 and TP-26 were lightly polished, while specimens from TP-40 and TP-41 show no evidence of further modification.

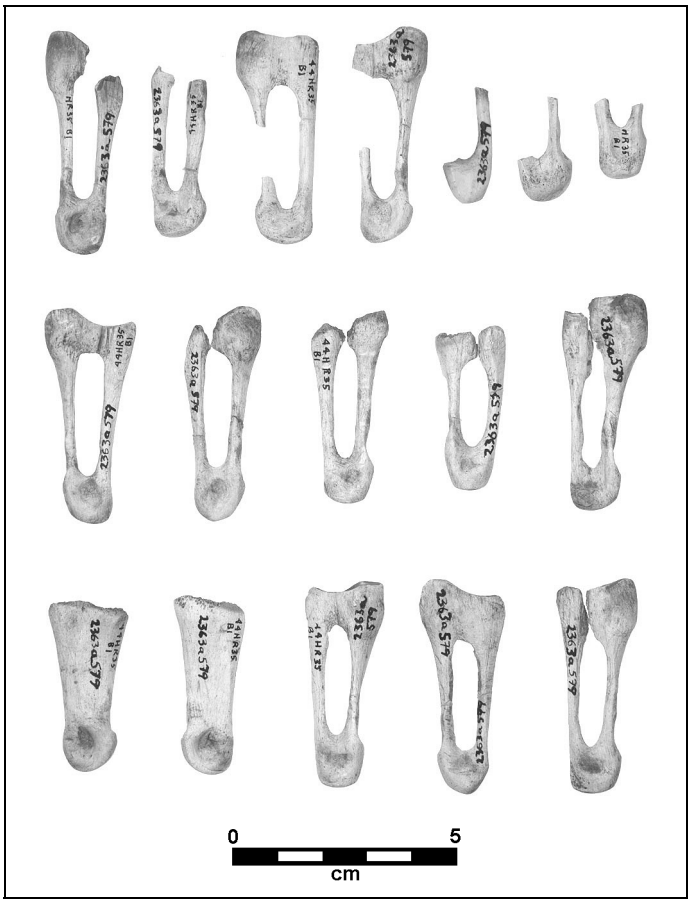


Figure 52. Bone fish hooks and manufacturing debris made from deer phalanges and found in Burial 3: split-phalanx fish hook blanks (bottom row, left), fish hooks in various stages of completion (bottom row, right; middle row; top row, left); and fragments of completed fish hooks (top row, right).

Socketed Projectile Points

Three modified third phalanges of the white-tailed deer were recovered from TP-9, TP-40, and general excavations (Figure 53*a-c*). A hole had been drilled into the base of each specimen, parallel to the long axis. It may be that wooden shafts were inserted in these holes for use as socketed projectile points.

Other Modified Bone

Six of the bone artifacts in the collection are animal bones that were cut or otherwise modified for an unknown reason. One of these is a split bear canine that was recovered from TP-9. This canine was notched at the root, possibly for suspension. Another was a small deer ulna from TP-7 that was cut just below the proximal articular surface. The metacarpal of a young, but large, mammal (perhaps an elk) was grooved and ultimately cut near the unfused distal end of the

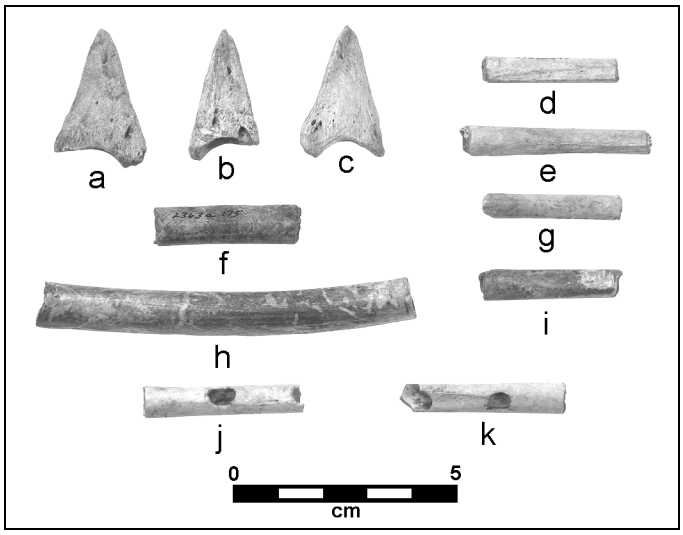


Figure 53. Other bone artifacts from the Stockton site: socketed projectile points from TP-9 (*a*), general excavation (*b*), and TP-40 (*c*); large turkey-ulna beads from TP-7 (*f*) and TP-44 (*h*); small bird-bone beads from TP-41 (*d*), TP-40 (*e*), TP-7 (*g*), and TP-26 (*i*); and bone flute fragments from TP-5 (*j-k*).

bone. It was recovered from TP-42. A large mammal bone from TP-13 had been split and ground to a point and was highly polished. Finally, a thin wafer of bone was found in TP-24 that had been cut and polished into an irregular oval, and a notched piece of bone was found in TP-20. Their functions are unknown.

Deer Antler Objects

Two antler artifacts were found. One of these was a piece of a deer antler tine recovered from Burial 3. It had been cut at one end and a hole drilled part way down the length of the tine. Its function is unknown. The other, found in TP-2, was a small antler segment that had been ground on the outside and rounded at one end. It resembles antler artifacts recovered at the Box Plant site that have been interpreted as worn flakers (Davis et al. 1997).

SHELL ARTIFACTS

Almost 2,000 shell artifacts were recovered from the Stockton site. Most of these were shell beads associated with Burials 2, 3, 6, 10, and 22 (Table 9). Other shell artifacts include a pendant, ear pins, and serrated mussel shells.

Shell Pendant

A small shell pendant was recovered from Burial 11 (Figure 54*g*). It has an oval to sub-rectangular shape and measures 19 mm by 17 mm. Two holes have been drilled into this artifact.

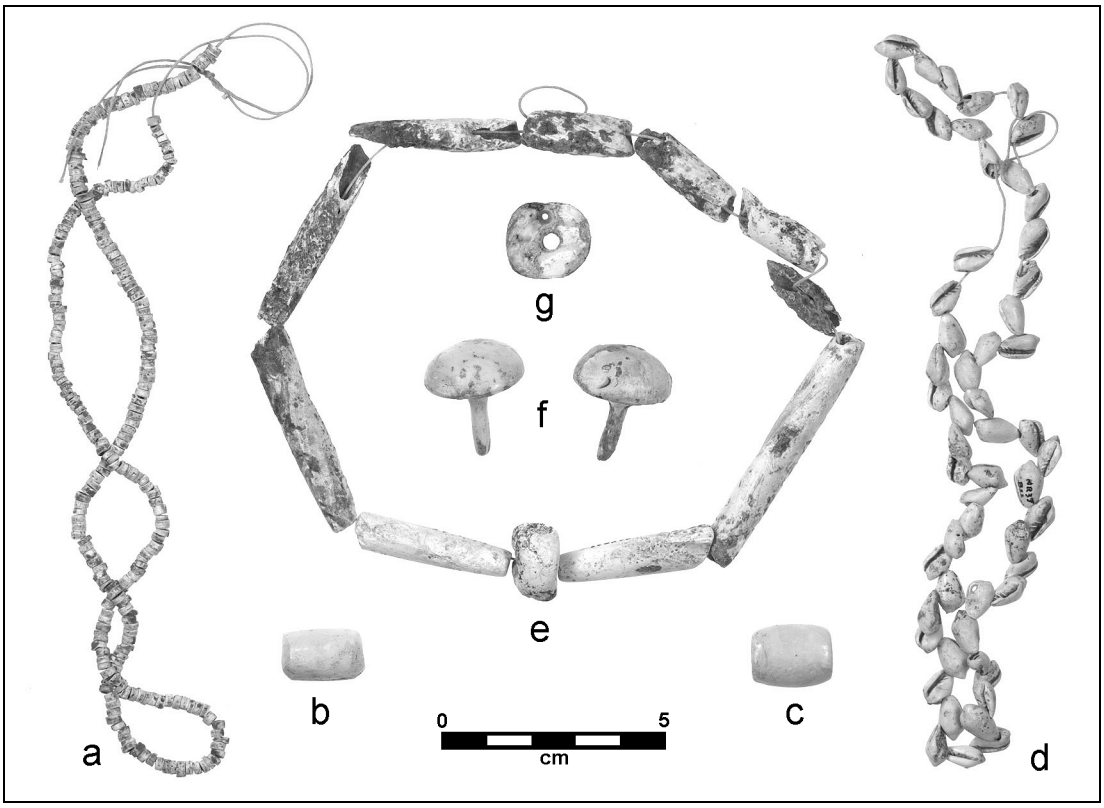


Figure 54. Shell ornaments from the Stockton site: small disk beads from Burial 2 (*a*), cylindrical columella beads from Burial 3 (*b-c*), marginella beads from Burial 22 (*d*), tubular columella beads and columella disk bead from Burial 22 (*e*), ear pins (*f*), and small pendant from Burial 11 (*g*).

The larger (3 mm in diameter) is at the center of the object. The smaller hole (1 mm) is approximately half the distance from the center to the outer edge. The function of this object is unknown, but it could have been sewn on a garment as a decoration.

Shell Ear Pins

Two shell ear pins were associated with Burial 3 (Figure 54*f*). The first shows little sign of decomposition and retains a glossy polished exterior. It is 28 mm long and has a maximum diameter at the spherical end of 22 mm. The second ear pin shows more signs of deterioration. It does not retain its polish, but otherwise is complete. This pin is 27 mm long and has an oval end that measures 22 mm by 20 mm.

Serrated Shell

Three serrated, freshwater mussel shells were recovered from TP-40; two of these are present in the collection. Each specimen has been notched along the outer margin to produce a serrated edge. Serrated shells commonly occur on late prehistoric sites in the North Carolina and southern Virginia Piedmont and are thought to have been used as potter's tools for thinning the interior walls of pots prior to firing (Ward and Davis 1993:205-206).

Table 9. Shell beads recovered at the Stockton site.

Context	Marginella	Columella Tubes	Columella Cylinders	Columella Disks	Very Small Disks	Olivella	Total
Burial 2	-	-	-	-	503	-	503
Burial 3	685	2	106	-	-	-	793
Burial 6	344	-	-	-	-	-	344
Burial 10	41	-	-	-	-	-	41
Burial 22	239	11	-	1	-	-	251
General	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1,309	13	106	1	503	1	1,933

Shell Beads

A majority of the shell beads in the Stockton site collection were made from modified marginella shells (Table 9, Figure 54). Burial 3 contained a particularly large number of marginella beads, as well as most of the columella beads found at the site. The columella beads from Burial 3 include two long tubular beads, five large cylindrical beads, and 101 small cylindrical beads. Burial 2 also contained many shell beads, but these are very small disk beads. Finally, a single olivella bead was recovered from general excavations.

SUBSISTENCE REMAINS

The faunal and floral remains from the Stockton site have not been analyzed. The quantities of animal bone, shell, and charcoal recovered from the site (not including charcoal samples that were submitted for radiocarbon dating) are summarized in Table 10. The preservation of animal bone is generally excellent, and over 90% of the samples in all three categories are from feature contexts. However, feature fill was not systematically screened, and no botanical samples were obtained by flotation. Given the common methods used to excavate features (i.e., shovels and trowels), any analysis of subsistence remains should not rely upon strict quantification of the data, but instead consider the presence and absence of species that may have contributed to the overall diet of the site's inhabitants.

Substantial samples of animal bones were recovered from TP-7, TP-29, TP-40, and TP-41, and large quantities of shell were collected from TP-26, TP-29, TP-41, and Burial 3. Most of the charcoal from the site that is available for analysis came from TP-2, TP-6, and Burial 3. [Wood charcoal from TP-7 and TP-27 was used for radiocarbon dating.]

At present, our knowledge of subsistence at the Stockton site is based on observations made by Richard Gravely (n.d.a.) regarding feature contents. His notes indicate that bones from a wide range of animal species were found, but that the most common animals were white-tailed deer, turkey and other birds, turtle, and fish. Bear and wolf also are mentioned. Both mussel shell and periwinkle shell were found, often in large quantities. Evidence for plant species used by the site's inhabitants is much more limited. According to Gravely's field notes, and inspection of carbonized plant samples in the lab, much of the charcoal represents wood that

Table 10. Summary of animal bone, shell, and charcoal from the Stockton site.

Context	Bone N	Shell N	Charcoal Wt. (g)
F-1	175	12	0.5
TP-2	23	14	30.4
TP-3	19	10	-
TP-4	33	25	-
TP-5	166	55	-
TP-6	-	-	79.0
TP-7	669	66	3.6
TP-9	2	-	-
TP-11	1	-	-
TP-13	188	18	0.4
TP-14	11	1	-
TP-19	36	5	2.8
TP-20	91	1	2.8
TP-21	111	241	8.7
TP-21/22	211	55	-
TP-26	207	552	-
TP-29	462	308	1.7
TP-33	15	1	-
TP-36	244	36	4.1
TP-40	505	8	2.4
TP-41	432	350	4.7
TP-42	209	-	-
TP-43	133	21	-
TP-44	36	124	2.9
TP-?	57	5	-
Burial 1	6	4	0.5
Burial 2	16	71	1.3
Burial 3	73	439	17.1
Burial 5	23	20	-
Burial 6	2	12	-
Burial 8 (TP-23)	209	4	-
Burial 9 (TP-24)	32	3	-
Burial 10 (TP-25)	152	4	-
Burial 11	81	-	1.8
Burial 12	1	-	-
Burial 13	6	-	-
Burial 14	13	24	-
Burial 15	25	25	0.5
Burial 16	8	2	-
Burial 17	7	11	-
Burial 19	50	14	-
Burial 20	15	57	-
Burial 21	54	56	1
Burial 22	1	5	-
Burial "X"	1	-	-
Burial "?"	37	8	-
General Excavation	491	53	7.9
Surface	-	37	-
Total	5,339	2,757	174.1

most likely came from hearths. In fact, the most clear indication of plant cultivation comes from the 35 potsherds from the site classified as Dan River Corncob Impressed. Despite this, it is likely that other plants, such as squash, native domesticates, and possibly beans, also were grown, and that a variety of nut-bearing and seed-bearing species were intensively exploited during the fall.

CHRONOLOGY

Two of the archaeological features excavated at the Stockton site have been radiocarbon dated. The first sample was an unspecified amount of charcoal collected from TP-27 and was submitted by Mr. Howard MacCord, Sr. in 1973. It produced an uncorrected date of 925 ± 50 B.P. (A.D. 1025 ± 60) (UGa-617). Tree-ring calibration of this date produces intercepts at cal A.D. 1058, cal A.D. 1080, cal A.D. 1124, cal A.D. 1136, and cal A.D. 1157, a one-sigma range of cal A.D. 1027 to cal A.D. 1213, and a two-sigma range of cal A.D. 1007 to cal A.D. 1253 (Calibrated with the program CALIB 3.0.3c [Stuiver and Reimer 1993]; also see Eastman 1994). This radiocarbon date indicates a site occupation during the early Dan River phase and is consistent with some of the pottery found at the site, including Uwharrie Brushed potsherds (Figure 34) and Dan River Net Impressed potsherds with quartz and sand temper and scraped interiors (see Figure 30*a*, *b*, *g*, and *h*). However, it is not possible to associate this date with a specific assemblage of artifacts since all of the artifacts from TP-27 are missing from the collection.

A second sample, consisting of approximately 26 g of wood charcoal from TP-7, was submitted by the authors. It produced an uncorrected date of 630 ± 50 B.P. (A.D. 1320 ± 50) (Beta-101588). Tree-ring calibration of this date produces intercepts at cal A.D. 1310, cal A.D. 1353, and cal A.D. 1385, a one-sigma range of cal A.D. 1297 to cal A.D. 1401, and a two-sigma range of cal A.D. 1285 to cal A.D. 1417 (Calibrated with the program CALIB 3.0.3c [Stuiver and Reimer 1993]; also see Eastman 1994). This radiocarbon date indicates a second Dan River phase occupation during the fourteenth century that is roughly contemporary with radiocarbon-dated components at the Box Plant, Belmont, Koehler, Wells #1, and Dallas Hylton sites (Eastman 1994).

TP-7 was a large storage pit that contained a rich assemblage of artifacts. This assemblage included a variety of chipped-stone, ground-stone, bone, and clay artifact types found in several other features, as well as 424 analyzed potsherds (see Table 11). A comparison of the TP-7 pottery assemblage with the sample from the entire site (presented in Table 3) indicates only a few minor differences. The TP-7 assemblage contains a slightly higher percentage of sand-tempered potsherds as well as a greater percentage of net-impressed potsherds. Otherwise, the pottery from TP-7 appears to be quite representative of the entire site. This suggests that the hypothesized early Dan River phase occupation indicated by the TP-27 radiocarbon date was a minor one and that a majority of the site's archaeological features and artifacts are associated with the later, fourteenth-century occupation.

Chipped-stone projectile points in the Stockton site collection indicate that these Dan River phase occupations were preceded by visits to the site during the Archaic (ca. 7,000-1,000 B.C.) and Middle Woodland (A.D. 1-1000) periods. These visits apparently were sporadic and temporary, and they did not contribute appreciably to the archaeological record at the site. The

Table 11. Frequency distribution of attributes observed on Dan River series potsherds from TP-7.

Attribute	Category	N	%
Temper	Sand & Quartz	227	53.54
	Sand	148	34.9
	Quartz & Feldspar	39	9.2
	Sand & Feldspar	10	2.36
	Total	424	100 .00
Exterior Surface Finish	Net Impressed	227	53.54
	Roughly Smoothed	56	13.21
	Cord Marked	52	12.26
	Plain	37	8.73
	Corncob Impressed	0	0.00
	Brushed	2	0.47
	Burnished	1	0.24
	Indeterminate	49	11.55
	Total	424	100 .00
Interior Surface Finish	Plain	334	78.77
	Scraped	87	20.52
	Indeterminate	3	0.71
	Total	424	100 .00
Lip Decoration	None	52	63.41
	Type 1	7	8.54
	Type 2	9	10.98
	Type 3	14	17.07
	Total	82	100 .00
Vessel Decoration	I-A-1	30	22.56
	I-A-6	1	0.75
	V-A-1	1	0.75
	I-A-3	1	0.75
	I-A-4	1	0.75
	I-A-9	1	0.75
	II-A-1	4	3.01
	VI-A-1	4	3.01
	I-B-5	5	3.76
	I-A-8	1	0.75
	Not Decorated	84	63.16
	Total	133	100.00

three Kirk Corner-Notched projectile points in the collection provide evidence for the earliest occupation (during the Early Archaic period between about 8,000 B.C. and 6,500 B.C.). Four sequential Middle Archaic components (from about 6,000 B.C. to 3,000 B.C.) are indicated by the occurrence of Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain II Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and

Halifax Side-Notched projectile points. Four Savannah River Stemmed projectile points indicate that the site was again visited during the Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000-1,000 B.C.). And, another site occupation occurred during the Middle Woodland period (ca. A.D. 1-1000) and is reflected by the presence of Yadkin Large Triangular projectile points. The absence of Yadkin series pottery suggests that this occupation also was temporary.

CONCLUSIONS

The Stockton site was one of at least nine Dan River phase sites that were excavated by the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia during the 1960s and 1970s. However, the Stockton site excavation was unique in two ways. First, it was an upland site whereas all of the other investigated sites—Leatherwood Creek (44Hr1), Box Plant (44Hr2), Belmont (44Hr3), Philpott (44Hr4), Koehler (44Hr6), Wells #1 (44Hr9), Dallas Hylton (44Hr20), and Gravely (44Hr29)—were located on alluvial terraces. And, while a majority of the Patrick-Henry Chapter digs during this period focused on sites that were immediately threatened or would soon be threatened because of their locations in areas of industrial development, the Stockton site was excavated because it was considered unique. Its upland location made it both special and important. Second, Richard Gravely apparently excavated most of this site alone, without the assistance of other Chapter members and with only occasional help from the collector who discovered the site. The reason for this lack of Chapter-wide involvement is not known; however, the excavation may have occurred during a period when interest among Chapter members was low. Whatever the reason, the Stockton excavations still were perhaps the best documented of all archaeological work conducted under the auspices of the Patrick-Henry Chapter.

Whereas Gravely viewed the Stockton site as representing a single, palisaded village that dated to the eleventh century, a second radiocarbon date and the analysis of pottery from the site now suggest that Stockton was occupied at least twice during the late prehistoric Dan River phase. The earlier, eleventh-century occupation (dated with a charcoal sample from TP-27) seems to be represented by only a small portion of the excavated features and artifact from the site; however, this conclusion is largely speculative since the artifacts from TP-27 are no longer in the collection. Most of the archaeological remains appear associated with a fourteenth-century village. This occupation was dated using a sample of charcoal from TP-7, a large storage pit. TP-7 also contained a rich assemblage of artifacts that is largely representative of the entire site collection. It is for this reason that most of the features, burials, and artifacts are attributed to the later occupation. Also, the distribution of these features and burials in a circular fashion is suggestive of a palisade-enclosed village, and there is no good evidence at present that early Dan River phase settlements were palisaded (Davis and Ward 1991).

Our present understanding of the Dan River phase (A.D. 1000-1450) suggests that culture change was gradual during this period of late prehistory. The distinction made between early and late Dan River phase, as perceived in the archaeological record, relates more to demographic change (i.e., increased population density), intensified agricultural practices, and corresponding changes in settlement pattern than to specific differences in material culture that can be recognized easily by the archaeologist. Consequently, it is difficult at a site like Stockton to sort individual artifacts or even archaeological features into one of two occupations so close in time.

In fact, without radiocarbon dating there would be no obvious or compelling reason to hypothesize more than a single Dan River phase village at the site.

Perhaps the greatest importance of the Stockton site is its location. Late prehistoric village sites in piedmont Virginia and North Carolina are not commonly identified outside major alluvial valleys and, because of this, archaeologists do not normally look for such sites in upland settings. However, recent archaeological surveys in piedmont North Carolina and excavations at the Holt site (Davis and Ward 1991:41-42; Ward and Davis 1993) indicate that the Stockton site is not unique but instead reflects a pattern of settlement that is not yet fully appreciated by archaeologists. One important challenge of future investigations into the late prehistory of the upper Dan River drainage will be to understand the significance of upland villages such as Stockton within Dan River settlement systems.

REFERENCES CITED

Abbott, Lawrence E., Jr., Erica E. Sanborn, Michele N. Vacca, David C. Crass, Elizabeth Dull, J. Ned Woodall, and Alan N. Snavely

1986 *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Charity Lake Hydroelectric Project, Upper Smith River Basin, Patrick and Franklin Counties, Virginia*. Report Prepared in partial fulfillment of contract DACW54-84-C-0038, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District.

Braun, E. Lucy

1950 *Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America*. Hafner Publishing Company, New York.

Benthall, Joseph L.

1969 *Archeological Investigation of the Shannon Site, Montgomery County, Virginia.* The Virginia State Library, Richmond.

Calver, James L., and C. R. B. Hobbs, Jr. (editors)

1963 *Geologic Map of Virginia.* Virginia Division of Mineral Resources, Charlottesville.

Chapman, Jefferson

1977 *Archaic Period Research in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley — 1975: Icehouse Bottom, Harrison Branch, Thirty Acre Island, Calloway Island*. Report of Investigations 18, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

1979 *The Howard and Calloway Island Sites*. Report of Investigations 27, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Coe, Joffre L.

1952 The Cultural Sequence of the Carolina Piedmont. In *Archaeology of the Eastern United States*, edited by James B. Griffin, pp. 301-311. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

1964 *The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont*. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society (n.s.) 54(5). Philadelphia.

1995 *Town Creek Indian Mound: A Native American Legacy*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Coe, Joffre L., and Ernest Lewis

1952 Dan River Series Statement. In *Prehistoric Pottery of the Eastern United States*, edited by James B. Griffin, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Coleman, Gary N., and Richard P. Gravely, Jr.

1992 Archaeological Investigations at the Koehler Site (44Hr6). *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia* 47:1-41.

Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr., and J. Robert Butler

1996 An Archaeological Survey and Petrographic Description of Rhyolite Sources in the Uwharrie Mountains, North Carolina. *Southern Indian Studies* 45:1-37.

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

1997 *Archaeological Investigations at the Box Plant Site in Henry County, Virginia*. Research Report 13. Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr., and H. Trawick Ward
1991 The Evolution of Siouan Communities on Piedmont North Carolina. *Southeastern Archaeology* 10(1):40-53.

Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr., Patricia M. Lambert, Vincas P. Steponaitis, Clark S. Larsen, and H. Trawick Ward
1996 *NAGPRA Inventory of the North Carolina Archaeological Collection: Unaffiliated Human Remains and Funerary Objects (2 volumes)*. Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Dickens, Roy S., Jr., H. Trawick Ward, and R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. (editors)
1987 *The Siouan Project: Seasons I and II*. Monograph 1. Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Eastman, Jane
1994 The North Carolina Radiocarbon Date Study (2 parts). *Southern Indian Studies* 42-43.

Gravely, Richard P., Jr.
1967a Belmont: A Pre-Contact Siouan Village in Piedmont Virginia. *Eastern States Archaeological Federation Bulletin* 26:16-17.

1967b The Madison Cemetery. *Eastern States Archaeological Federation Bulletin* 26:16-17.

1969 Archeological Survey - Site Record for 44Hr35. Ms. on file. Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

n.d.a. Archaeological Field Notes for the Stockton Site. Ms. on file. Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

n.d.b. Bone Fish-hook Production in the Southern Virginia Piedmont. Ms. on file. Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Gremillion, Kristin J.
1989 *Late Prehistoric and Historic Period Paleoethnobotany of the North Carolina Piedmont*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Holland, C. G.
1970 *An Archeological Survey of Southwest Virginia*. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology 12. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.

Holm, Mary Ann
1994 *Continuity and Change: The Zooarchaeology of Aboriginal Sites in the North Carolina Piedmont*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Keel, Bennie C.
1972 *Field Report of Archaeological Investigations at Upper Sauratown, Sk^{v}1a, Stokes County, North Carolina*. Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

1976 *Cherokee Archaeology: A Study of the Appalachian Summit*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Kimball, Larry R.
1985 *The 1977 Archaeological Survey: An Assessment of the Archaeological Resources of Tellico Reservoir*. Report of Investigations 40. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Ritchie, William A.
1961 *A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points*. New York State Museum and Science Service Bulletin 384. Albany.

Shelford, Victor E.
1963 *The Ecology of North America*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Stuiver, M., and P. J. Reimer
1993 Extended ^{14}C Database and Revised CALIB Radiocarbon Calibration Program. *Radiocarbon* 35:215-230.

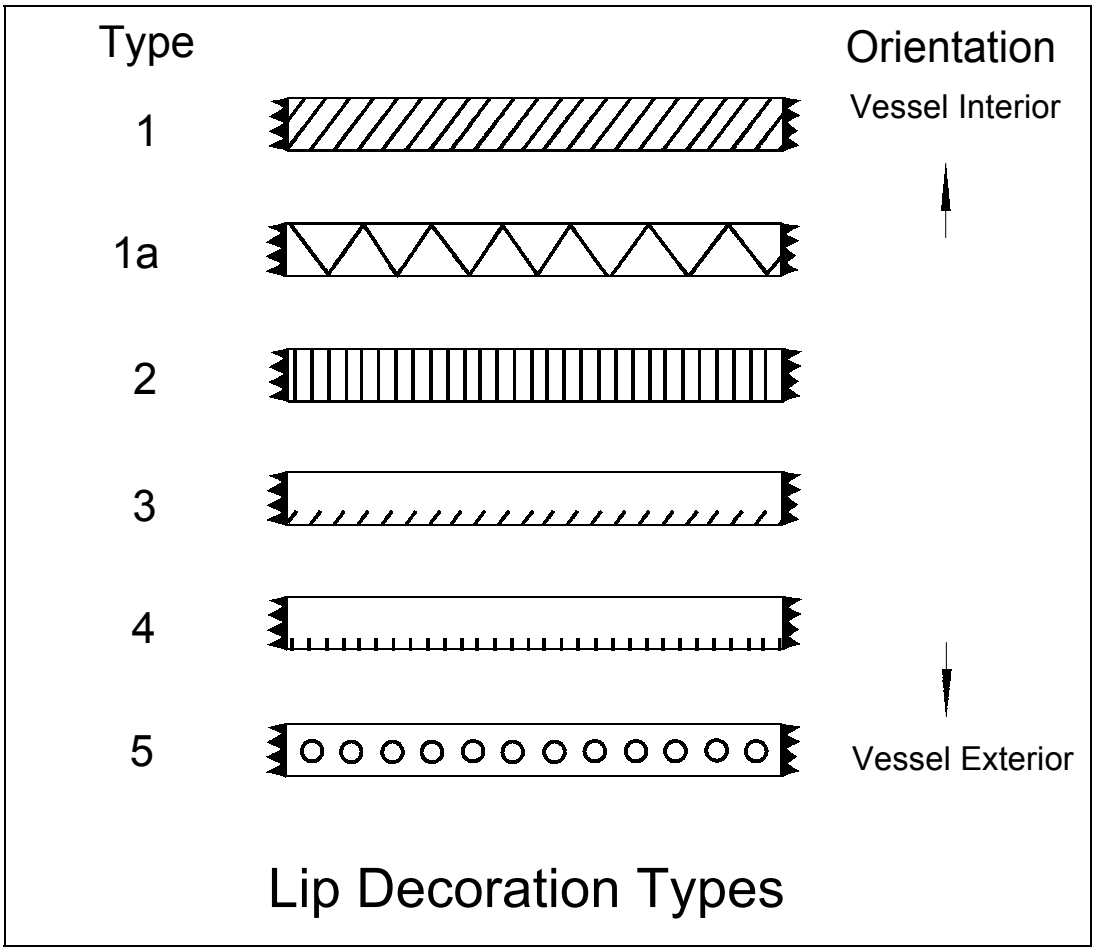
Thornbury, William D.
1965 *Regional Geomorphology of the United States*. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York.

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
n.d. Henry County Soil Maps and Descriptions. Unpublished documents on file at the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Rocky Mount, Virginia.

Ward, H. Trawick
1987 Mortuary Patterns at the Fredricks, Wall, and Mitchum Sites. In *The Siouan Project: Seasons I and II*, edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., H. Trawick Ward, and R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., pp. 81-110. Monograph 1. Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Ward, H. Trawick, and R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr.
1993 *Indian Communities on the North Carolina Piedmont, A.D. 1000 to 1700*. Monograph 2. Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

APPENDIXES



Appendix 1. Types of lip decoration found on Dan River series vessels at the Stockton site.

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

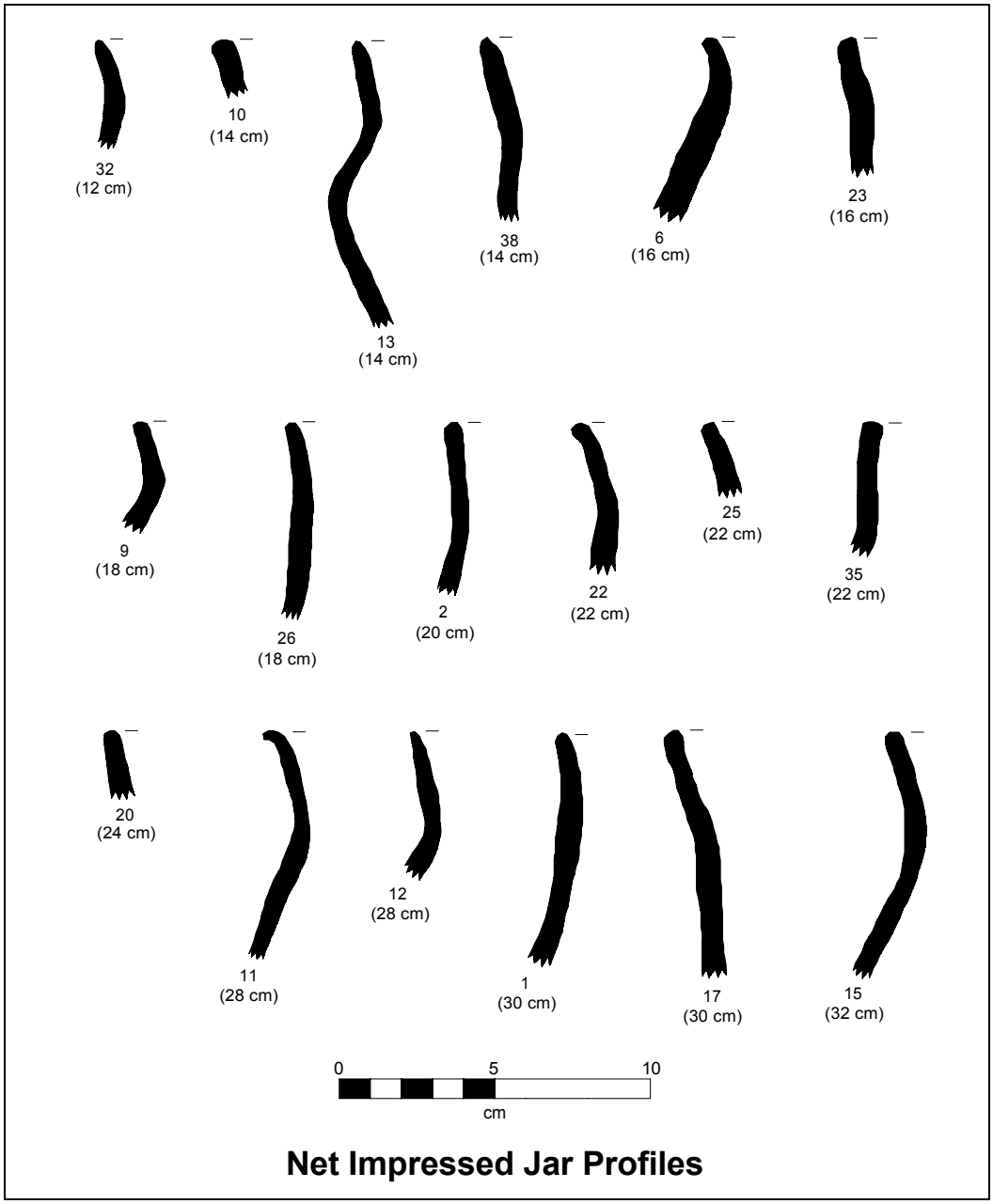
Pottery Type	Type 1	Type 1a	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 6	None	Total
Dan River Net Impressed	53	1	22	73	19	-	133	301
Dan River Roughly Smoothed	31	1	13	28	3	1	104	181
Dan River Plain	3	-	-	3	-	1	81	88
Dan River Cord Marked	20	-	12	17	5	-	56	110
Dan River Corncob Impressed	3	-	2	-	1	-	25	31
Dan River Brushed	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Burnished Exterior	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Indeterminate	47	1	16	33	10	-	109	216
Total	158	3	65	154	38	2	518	938
Percent	16.84	0.32	6.93	16.42	4.05	0.21	55.23	100

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

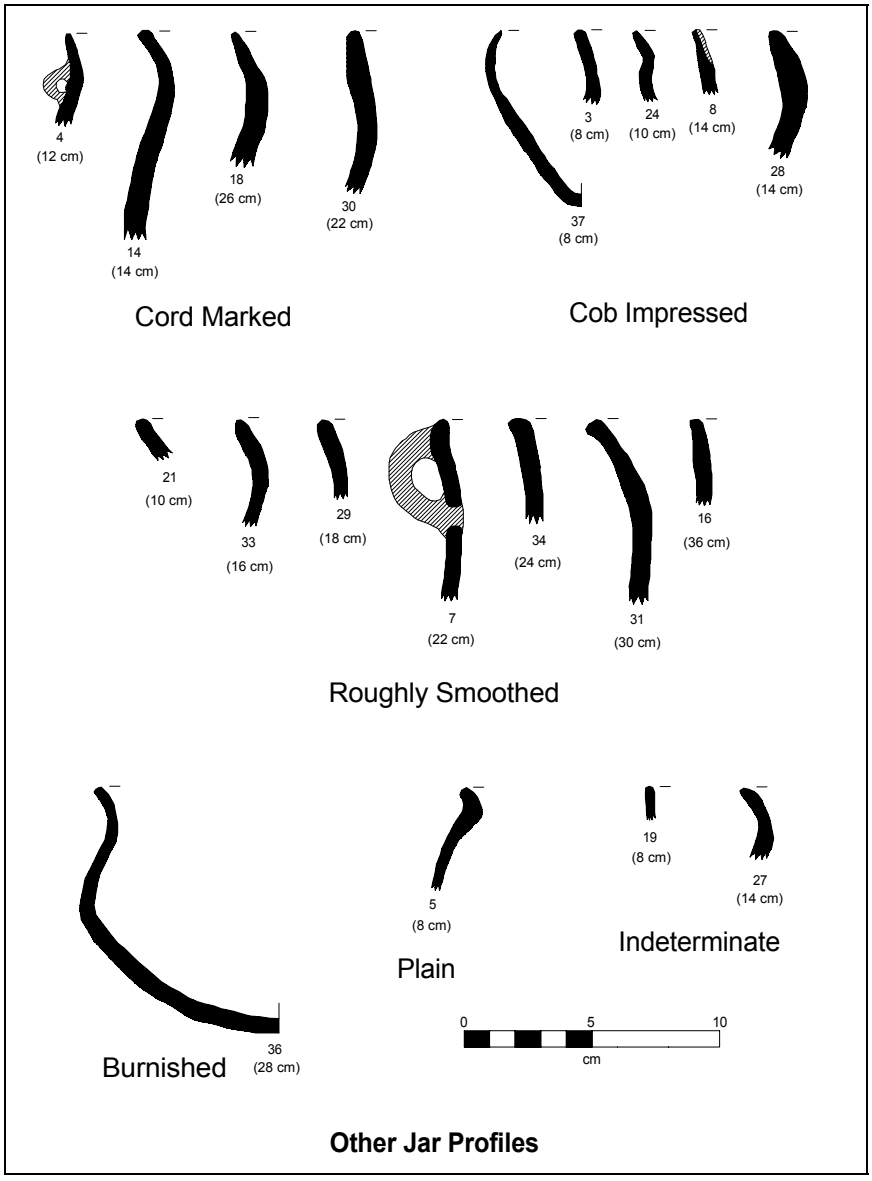
Decoration Type	Dan River Net Impressed	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Dan River Plain	Dan River Cord Marked	Dan River Cob Impressed	Burnished Exterior	Indet.	Total
I-A	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
I-A-1	103	84	11	37	3	-	94	332
I-A-10	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
I-A-3	5	-	1	5	-	-	3	14
I-A-4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I-A-6	1	3	2	3	-	-	4	13
I-A-7	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
I-A-8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
I-A-9	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	4
I-B-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
I-B-5	2	4	9	3	-	1	6	25
I-C-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
II-A-1	3	2	1	3	-	-	5	14
II-B-1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
II-B-2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
II-B-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
III-D-3	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
III-E-7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
III-E-8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
III-E-9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
V-A-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
V-B-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
VI-A-1	10	24	15	5	16	-	23	93
Miscellaneous	-	3	2	1	-	-	4	10
Total	128	126	46	61	19	10	146	536

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

No.	Context	Type	Temper	Interior	Lip	Decoration/Other	Form	Diameter
1	F-1	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None	I-A-1	Jar	30 cm
2	TP-5	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Plain	None		Jar	20 cm
3	TP-5	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 1	I-A-1	Miniature Jar	8 cm
4	TP-7	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand	Plain	None	I-A-1, Loop Handle	Jar	12 cm
5	TP-7	Dan River Plain	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Miniature Jar	8 cm
6	TP-7	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	16 cm
7	TP-13	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3	Loop Handle	Jar	22 cm
8	TP-20	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand	Plain	None	Folded Rim	Jar	14 cm
9	TP-21/22	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 1	I-A-1	Jar	18 cm
10	TP-21/22	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 3		Jar	14 cm
11	TP-21/22	Dan River Net Impressed	Quartz & Feldspar	Plain	Type 2		Jar	28 cm
12	TP-21/22	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 2		Jar	28 cm
13	TP-21/22	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand	Scraped	Type 2	I-A-1	Jar	14 cm
14	Burial 10	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 1		Jar	14 cm
15	Burial 10	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	32 cm
16	TP-26	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	36 cm
17	TP-26	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 4		Jar	30 cm
18	TP-29	Dan River Cord Marked	Quartz & Feldspar	Scraped	Type 1	I-A-1	Jar	26 cm
19	TP-29	Indeterminate	Sand	Plain	None	I-A-6	Miniature Jar	8 cm
20	TP-29	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	None		Jar	24 cm
21	TP-29	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Quartz & Feldspar	Plain	None		Miniature Jar	10 cm
22	Burial 8	Dan River Net Impressed	Quartz & Feldspar	Scraped	Type 3		Jar	22 cm
23	Burial 8	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None		Jar	16 cm
24	TP-40	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand	Plain	Type 2	I-A-1, Folded Rim	Jar	10 cm
25	TP-40	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 4		Jar	22 cm
26	TP-43	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3		Jar	18 cm
27	TP-?	Indeterminate	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None	I-A-1	Jar	14 cm
28	TP-36	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 4		Jar	14 cm
29	TP-36	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	None	Folded Rim	Jar	18 cm
30	TP-36	Dan River Cord Marked	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 1	I-A-1	Jar	22 cm
31	Burial 2	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Quartz & Feldspar	Scraped	Type 1		Jar	30 cm
32	Burial 3	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3		Jar	12 cm
33	TP-42	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Quartz & Feldspar	Plain	None	Folded Rim	Jar	16 cm
34	Burial 21	Dan River Roughly Smoothed	Sand & Quartz	Scraped	Type 2		Jar	24 cm
35	TP-13	Dan River Net Impressed	Sand & Quartz	Plain	Type 3		Jar	22 cm
36	TP-26	Burnished	Sand	Plain	None	III-D-3, Drilled Holes	Jar	14 cm
37	TP-29	Dan River Cob Impressed	Sand	Scraped	None	VI-A-1	Miniature Jar	8 cm
38	TP-43	Dan River Net Impressed	Quartz & Feldspar	Scraped	Type 1	I-A-10	Jar	28 cm



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



Appendix 5 continued.

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

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comment
F-1	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	2.7	
F-1	Quartz	Whole	2.3	23.5	21.9	5.3	
TP-5	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.0	1.5	
TP-7	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.5	3.2	
TP-7	Metavolcanic	Whole	4.1	31.3	16.7	7.9	
TP-7	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.1	-	
TP-9	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.7	17.7	15.5	3.3	
TP-13	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	6.8	Made from an old flake
TP-13	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	33	13.7	3.1	Made from an old flake
TP-21/22	Chert	Broken	-	-	23.5	4.1	
TP-21/22	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	20.7	15.5	4.2	
TP-21/22	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.4	19.5	10.1	2.3	
TP-21/22	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.9	7.7	Crude
TP-29	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	21.7	3.9	
TP-29	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.5	29	15.8	5.4	
TP-36	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.4	22.1	18.7	3.8	
TP-37	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.7	20.6	17.5	2.6	Very fine-grained rock
TP-40	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	7.8	
TP-40	Quartz	Whole	2.5	25.7	18.0	4.6	
TP-41	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.8	29.8	17.7	3.9	
TP-43	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.5	4.3	
Burial 1	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	28.9	-	5.7	
Burial 2	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.1	2.9	Made from an old flake
Burial 2	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.8	18.5	16.1	3.2	
Burial 3	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	23.4	16.7	5.1	
Burial 3	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	23.5	6.6	
Burial 3	Quartz	Broken	-	-	17.2	5.8	
Burial 5	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	12.4	4.2	
Burial 6	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.3	28.9	15.0	4.1	
Burial 8	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	4.9	
Burial 8	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.4	
Burial 14	Quartz	Whole	1.5	21.6	15.7	5.1	
Burial 21	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.0	35.1	18.6	4.8	
Burial 21	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.9	31.7	18.5	5.5	
General*	Chalcedony	Whole	3.6	47.5	20.6	4.2	Finely flaked
General*	Chert	Whole	1.5	23.9	25.3	3.6	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.3	7.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.3	4.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	10.3	3.8	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.4	4.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.1	3.9	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	19.1	4.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.9	28.7	15.0	5.1	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.8	3.2	
General*	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	-	3.0	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	16.2	4.7	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	15.1	4.2	

Appendix 6 continued.

Context	Raw Material	Condition	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comment
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	32.1	-	5.1	
General*	Quartz	Broken	-	-	18.6	5.0	
Surface	Chert	Broken	-	-	18.4	3.5	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.2	22.4	14.6	6.2	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.5	25.3	15.0	5.7	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	15.9	3.6	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.1	20.7	14.3	4.9	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	22.7	-	3.8	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	2.0	34.8	17.6	4.8	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	22.9	4.1	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	0.9	22.0	14.3	4.4	Made from an old flake
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	20.4	4.0	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.5	-	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Whole	1.4	27.9	15.1	4.3	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	17.3	4.1	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	14.7	3.8	
Surface	Metavolcanic	Broken	-	-	18.0	3.9	
Surface	Quartz	Whole	1.1	23.3	14.8	3.9	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	17.8	5.7	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	-	-	6.8	
Surface	Quartz	Broken	-	22.3	-	3.7	

*General excavation.