

CHAPTER 8. CERAMIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Introduction

A total of 1,773 sherds was recovered during the salvage recovery project at site 31SK15. A series of attributes including exterior and interior surface treatment, temper type and relative particle size, portion of vessel represented, maximum wall thickness, and decoration was recorded for each sherd. Temper particle size was determined by comparison with the Sandsizer grain size chart. The size categories are silt (<1/16 mm), very fine (1/16 to 1/8 mm), fine (1/8 to 1/4 mm), medium (1/4 to 1/2 mm), coarse (1/2 to 1.0 mm), and very coarse sand (greater than 1.0 mm). These categories were simplified and reduced such that silt was grouped with very fine sand, and medium was grouped with coarse sand. Very coarse sand is referred to as granule. Additional observations, including rim form and lip modification, were recorded for rim sherds when possible. Orifice diameter and vessel form were estimated for large rim sherds and partially reconstructible vessel sections. In addition to these attribute observations, type designations were assigned when possible. As a general rule, observations were not recorded for sherds smaller than 2 cm in diameter due to the potential for misidentification. These small sherds were quantified.

Most sherds in the assemblage are consistent with the Oldtown series (Wilson 1983:616-618; Ward and Davis 1993; Eastman 1996) (Table 3). Oldtown series pottery has been recovered from several protohistoric and contact period sites in the upper Dan drainage, including sites in the Lower Sauratown Locality (31RK1 and 31RK5); the Madison site (31RK6), located in western Rockingham County; and sites in the Upper Sauratown Locality (31SK1, 31SK1a, 31SK6). These sites, and the Oldtown ceramic series, are thought to be associated with the Saura Indians, who are known to have occupied this area during the seventeenth century (Wright 1966:400, 413). The Oldtown series is characterized by hard, well-kneaded sand-tempered paste that is smooth to the touch. Temper particles are fine to very fine with occasional inclusions of coarse particles. This ceramic series shares many attributes with the late prehistoric Dan River series and is thought to have developed from it (Wilson 1983).

In addition to Oldtown pottery, Dan River and New River series sherds were recovered from 31SK15 (Coe and Lewis 1952; Evans 1955; Holland 1970). These late prehistoric ceramics were produced during the first half of the second millenium A.D. and are found in neighboring river drainages in southern Virginia and northern North Carolina as the series' names indicate. The most distinctive difference between the two series is in temper: Dan River sherds are usually tempered with sand, crushed quartz, or a mixture of the two; while New River sherds are tempered with crushed shell. As mentioned above, there are many continuities between the Dan River and Oldtown series and, because of the similarities between the two, Dan River pottery found in the upper Dan drainage is likewise thought to have been made by the Saura Indians.

Table 3: Pottery Types from 31SK15 by Context.

Context	Dan River series	New River series	Oldtown series						Not Identifed	Total	Percent
			Coarse Net Impressed	Plain	Burnished	Comp. Stamped	Simple Stamped	Other			
General Site	8		13	13	6	1	1	16		58	3.3

Fea. 1	1		4	2		1	1	6	52	67	3.8
Fea. 2									6	6	0.3
Fea. 3			2		5				6	13	0.7
Fea. 4			1							1	-
Fea. 6			3							3	0.2
Fea. 10			4				1	15	5	25	1.4
Fea. 15	5		6	4	12		2	11	11	51	2.9
Fea. 16	6		119	58	26	8	1	30	86	335	18.9
Fea. 17	3		40	9	7	14		8	20	101	5.7
Fea. 18	1	1	3					2	2	9	0.5
Fea. 25									2	2	0.1
Fea. 30			1							1	-
Fea. 31				2	1				1	4	0.2
Posthole, Struc. 1									2	2	0.1
N. Side, PZ			5	1				7	9	22	1.2
N. Side, Zone 3	10		38	13	1			22	43	127	7.2
S. Side, PZ			14	10		1	1	6	4	36	2.0
S. Side, Zone 2	44		83	77			9	34	285	532	30.0
S. Side, Zone 3	14		42	43	1		8	51	220	379	21.4
S. Side, Zone 4			1							1	-
Total	92	1	379	232	59	25	24	208	754	1,775	99.9
Percent	5.2	0.1	21.4	13.1	3.3	1.4	1.4	11.7	42.5	100.0	

All three ceramic series in the assemblage from 31SK15 are dominated by net-impressed or plain exteriors and smoothed interiors. Paste characteristics like temper and texture were used as a basis for series designations. Pottery type distinctions were made on the basis of exterior surface treatment. Each pottery type recovered from 31SK15 is discussed below, and the assemblage is compared to other Dan River and Oldtown assemblages from the region.

Dan River Net Impressed

Sample Size: N=52.

Temper: Most sherds are tempered with coarse particles including coarse sand (N=20), quartz granules (N=9), crushed quartz (N=7), and a mixture of sand and crushed quartz (N=4). A few sherds are tempered with finer particles including fine sand (N=8) and very fine sand (N=4).

Exterior Surface Finish: The exterior surface of these sherds is textured with relatively coarse, knotted nets.

Interior Surface Finish: Most Dan River Net Impressed sherds have smoothed interior surfaces (N=42), though nine have scraped interiors. The interior of one sherd could not be identified.

Decoration: Two sherds have exterior surface decorations: one has fingernail pinches around the neck, and the other has short vertical incisions around the neck. One rim sherd has pointed castellations added to the lip.

Form: Four Dan River Net Impressed rim sherds were recovered from 31SK15. All are from jars with everted rims. One jar has a rolled lip. Vessel Number 18 (Figure 70) is from a Dan River Net Impressed jar.

Dan River Plain

Sample Size: N=10.

Temper: These sherds are tempered with coarse sand and quartz granules.

Exterior Surface Finish: These sherds have smoothed exterior surfaces. Some sherds may have been textured with nets prior to being smoothed.

Interior Surface Finish: All sherds have smoothed interiors.

Decoration: No exterior surface decoration or lip modification is present on these sherds.

Form: No rim or base sherds were recovered.

Dan River Cord Marked

Sample Size: N=7.

Temper: All of these sherds are tempered with quartz granules.

Exterior Surface Finish: The exterior surface of these sherds has parallel cord impressions that are oriented vertically. The cord is relatively thick, approximately 2 mm in diameter.

Interior Surface Finish: The interior surface of these sherds is smooth.

Decoration: A single rim sherd has dowel impressions along the exterior margin of the lip.

Form: The Dan River Cord Marked vessel (Number 25, Figure 71) has a restricted neck. The single, nonmending rim sherd has a folded lip and the rim is probably everted.

New River Net Impressed

Sample Size: N=1.

Temper: This sherd has small voids that developed when shell temper particles leached away.

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

Interior Surface Finish: The interior surface is scraped.

Decoration: No exterior surface decoration is present, but fingernail pinches are on the lateral margin of the vessel lip.

Form: This sherd is from the rim and neck of a jar with a recurved rim (Figure 72).

Oldtown Coarse Net Impressed

Sample Size: N=379.

Temper: Nearly half of all Oldtown Coarse Net Impressed sherds are tempered with fine sand (N=172). Just over a quarter of these sherds were tempered with coarse sand (N=108) while 15 percent were tempered with very fine sand (N=59). Other types of temper include fine sand with quartz granules (N=17), sand and steatite mixed (N=14), and sand with crushed quartz inclusions (N=9).

Exterior Surface Finish: The exterior surface of Oldtown Coarse Net Impressed sherds has been textured with a knotted net. The net impressions tend to be very clear and the knots are usually evenly spaced. The cordage used in the net is fine, usually less than 1 mm in diameter.

Interior Surface Finish: Most of these sherds have smoothed interiors (N=318), though a small number of sherds have scraped interiors (N=39). The interior of nine sherds has been burnished, and eight sherds have a fine orangish red slip on the interior wall. The interior surface treatment of five sherds could not be determined.

Decoration: Decoration on Oldtown Coarse Net Impressed sherds tends to be located on the lip rather than on the exterior wall of the vessel. The only exterior surface decoration

consists of a single band of fingernail pinches encircling the neck of a jar. Seventeen rim sherds have modified lips. The most common method of lip modification is fingernail pinches along the lateral margin of the lip (N=12). Other types of lip modification include pointed rim castellations (N=5), parallel incisions along the lateral edge of the lip (N=4), and diagonal incisions across the top of the lip (N=1).

Form: The most common vessel form for this type of pottery is a large jar with a restricted neck and everted rim. Sixty percent of all Oldtown Coarse Net Impressed rim sherds are everted (N=28), and an additional 20 percent are everted/folded (N=10). Two rims are recurved, one is straight, one is inverted, and five could not be identified. Two bases from net-impressed jars were recovered from 31SK15. One base is conoidal (Vessel Number 4, Figures 73 and 74) and the other is subconoidal (Vessel Number 21, Figure 75).

Comment: This pottery type was defined on the basis of a collection of pottery from protohistoric features at Early Upper Sauratown (31SK1) (Eastman 1996). This pottery had paste characteristic of the Oldtown series, but was distinctly different from Oldtown Net Impressed as defined by Davis (Ward and Davis 1993). Davis's Oldtown Net Impressed pottery was recovered from historic period sites at the Upper and Lower Sauratown Localities and was more common on later sites within the sequence. The application of the net to the clay vessel surface differed between the protohistoric and contact periods. In addition, the net used to texture the protohistoric pottery had a more open weave and larger knots. The descriptive term "Coarse" used to describe the protohistoric net-impressed type may be deceptive, given that the net used to texture these sherds is rather fine, especially when compared to that represented by Dan River Net Impressed sherds. The division of Oldtown Net Impressed into coarse and fine varieties was suggested to recognize the differences between protohistoric and contact period assemblages. The pottery recovered from 31SK15 lends support for this type distinction. Other Oldtown Coarse Net Impressed vessels include Number 1 (Figure 76), Number 3 (Figure 77), Number 6 (Figure 78), Number 9 (Figure 79), Number 10 (Figure 80), Number 11 (Figure 81), Number 13 (Figure 82), and Number 24 (Figure 83).

Oldtown Plain

Sample Size: N=232.

Temper: Over half of Oldtown Plain sherds are tempered with very fine sand (N=132) and over a quarter with fine sand (N=63). Minor types of temper include coarse sand (N=30), sand mixed with crushed quartz or quartz granules (N=5), and mixed sand and steatite (N=2).

Exterior Surface Finish: The exterior of this type of pottery has been uniformly smoothed.

Interior Surface Finish: All but a few sherds of this type have smoothed interiors (N=223, %=96). Five sherds have burnished interiors, one has a scraped interior, and the interior of the remaining three sherds could not be determined.

Decoration: Oldtown Plain sherds exhibit more and a greater variety of exterior surface decorations than other Oldtown pottery types. Three sherds from a single vessel have groups of diagonal incised lines around the rim, and two sherds are decorated with a horizontal band of circular reed punctations. One miniature cazuela bowl has incised chevrons on the rim and shoulder, and one jar has corncob impressions around the neck.

A single sherd from the neck of a jar has a strap handle attachment. Lip modification was observed on eight Oldtown Plain sherds. Five of these sherds have parallel incisions on the exterior margin of the lip, two have pointed rim castellations, and one has diagonal incisions along the top of the lip.

Form: In contrast to Oldtown Coarse Net Impressed sherds, bowl forms are as common as jars with everted rims in the Oldtown Plain assemblage. Bowl forms include simple bowls with inverted rims (N=14) and restricted bowls with carinated rims (N=4). Oldtown Plain jars have three rim forms: everted (N=12), everted/flaring (N=5), and everted/folded (N=1). One rim is straight. One Oldtown Plain vessel has a flat base and probably represents a large bowl form. Oldtown Plain vessels are represented in Figure 84 (Vessel Number 7), Figure 85 (Vessel Number 12), Figure 86 (Vessel Number 15), and Figure 87 (Vessel Number 20).

Oldtown Burnished

Sample Size: N=59.

Temper: Oldtown Burnished sherds are characterized by very fine sand temper (N=41, %=70). Fine sand (N=9) and fine sand mixed with steatite (N=5) or granules (N=1) account for most of the rest of the assemblage. Three burnished sherds are tempered with coarse sand.

Exterior Surface Finish: The exterior surface of these sherds has been polished with a smooth tool like a pebble or bone. This polishing leaves linear facets on the surface of the pot. Burnishing may result in a polished, reflective surface, but not all clays will produce a polish when burnished. Some sherds from 31SK15 are polished, while others exhibit facets from burnishing, but no polish. One partially reconstructible vessel section (Vessel Number 17, Figure 88) was stamped with a carved paddle (filfol scroll) prior to being burnished. This vessel was not completely burnished and a lobe of one stamp design is discernible.

Interior Surface Finish: Only one Oldtown Burnished sherd has a scraped interior. Most have smoothed interiors (N=44), though nearly a quarter are burnished on the interior as well as the exterior (N=14).

Decoration: One Oldtown Burnished bowl has circular reed punctations along the rim. The lip of one burnished jar has fingernail pinches along the lateral margin of the lip (Vessel Number 19, Figure 89).

Form: Only four Oldtown Burnished rims are present. Two are from jars with everted rims, and one is from a jar with an everted and folded rim. The final rim is from a bowl with an inverted rim. Other Oldtown Burnished vessels are seen in Figure 90 (Vessel Number 8) and Figure 91 (Vessel Number 22).

Oldtown Complicated Stamped

Sample Size: N= 25.

Temper: Oldtown Complicated Stamped sherds have a higher frequency of coarse temper particles than other types in the series. Nearly half of these sherds are tempered with a mixture of sand and quartz granules (N=11), and two sherds are tempered with coarse sand. The other half of the sherds are tempered with very fine (N=9) or fine sand (N=3).

Exterior Surface Finish: The exterior surface of these sherds has been stamped with carved wooden paddles. The paddle stamp is discernible on only three sherds, and all three appear to be filfot scroll stamps. Most stamps have linear and curvilinear elements with wide lands and grooves, but three sherds exhibit an unusual stamp with narrow lands. The lands appear to form a stacked diamond pattern, but very little of the design is represented in the sherds. All three could have been stamped with a single paddle.

Interior Surface Finish: All sherds have smoothed interiors.

Decoration: No sherds have exterior surface decorations. One rim sherd has oblique incisions along the lateral edge of the lip.

Form: Only two rims of this type of pottery were recovered. Both are from jars with everted rims. An Oldtown Complicated Stamped vessel (Number 2) is seen in Figure 92.

Comment: Wilson (1983) first recognized that filfot scroll complicated stamped designs characterize the Oldtown series during the protohistoric period, while concentric circle designs characterize the historic period. Later work by Davis (Ward and Davis 1993) and Eastman (1996) verified Wilson's initial observation. The present analysis yields additional support for this temporal pattern.

Oldtown Simple Stamped

Sample Size: N=24.

Temper: Nearly half of the Oldtown Simple Stamped sherds are tempered with fine sand (N=11). Most other sherds are tempered with either very fine sand (N=7) or coarse sand (N=4). One sherd each is tempered with quartz granules and crushed quartz particles.

Exterior Surface Finish: The exterior surface of these sherds has been struck with a grooved paddle, leaving parallel lands and grooves on the pot. Some sherds are over-stamped, that is, the exterior surface of the vessel is struck repeatedly while orienting the paddle differently. Other sherds display lands and grooves oriented in only one direction. Unfortunately, most simple stamped sherds in the assemblage are small and provide little evidence for the overall appearance of the vessel's exterior surface.

Interior Surface Finish: All sherds with identifiable interior surface finishes were smoothed. The interior of one sherd was unidentifiable.

Decoration: No sherds had exterior surface decorations. Three jars have modification along the lateral edge of the lips. Two of these have parallel incisions and one has round dowel impressions.

Form: The simple stamped sherds from 31SK15 represent at least three jars. All three have everted rims, one of which has a folded lip. Vessel Number 5 (Figure 93) is Oldtown Simple Stamped.

Other Oldtown Pottery Types

Oldtown Corncob Impressed: Of the 20 Oldtown Corncob Impressed sherds from 31SK15, at least 16 were from one small cup with an inverted rim (Vessel Number 16, Figures 94 and 95). The lip of this cup has incisions across the top of the lip. The paste of this cup is tempered with very fine sand. Two sherds from other vessels are tempered with coarse sand. All cob-impressed sherds have smoothed interiors.

Oldtown Check Stamped: A total of 15 sherds from 31SK15 have check-stamped exteriors. Ten of these sherds are from a small jar with an everted rim and rolled lip (Vessel Number 23, Figure 96). The paste of this vessel is tempered with fine sand;

however, most other check-stamped sherds from the site are tempered with coarse sand (N=4). No check-stamped sherds in the assemblage have exterior surface decorations. One rim sherd from the site has fingernail pinches along the lateral edge of its lip. This rim sherd is further distinguished by being the only check-stamped sherd with a scraped interior.

Oldtown Cord Marked: Seven Oldtown series sherds have exterior surfaces that exhibit impressions of twisted cords. Three of these sherds are tempered with fine sand, two are tempered with coarse sand, and one sherd each is tempered with quartz granules and sand mixed with crushed quartz. All sherds have smoothed interiors.

Oldtown Scraped: Four sherds were classified as Oldtown Scraped. These sherds have parallel grooves created by a serrated tool. This surface treatment looks similar to simple stamped but the grooves on scraped sherds are not regular or straight. The four Oldtown Scraped sherds from 31SK15 are part of a small open bowl with a flat base (Vessel Number 14, Figure 97). The exterior and interior of this vessel were scraped and partially smoothed. Four sherds classified as Oldtown Plain mend with this vessel. These sherds are more completely smoothed, and the evidence of scraping was completely obliterated. The paste of this vessel is tempered with very fine sand.

Oldtown Brushed: Two sherds with brushed exteriors were recovered from 31SK15. These sherds exhibit shallow grooves indicative of being lightly brushed with small twigs or straw. Both sherds are tempered with very fine sand and have smoothed interiors.

Oldtown series, Indeterminate Exterior: A total of 135 Oldtown sherds with unidentified exterior surface treatments were recovered from 31SK15.

Unclassified Fabric Impressed: Eleven sherds in the assemblage have exterior surfaces textured with fine, woven fabric. Most of these sherds are tempered with fine sand (N=7). Some sherds are tempered with coarse sand (N=3) and granules (N=1). The interior surfaces of ten sherds are smoothed and one is scraped. One sherd from the assemblage is from the neck of a restricted jar.

Vessel Descriptions

A total of 25 vessel sections were reconstructed from the 31SK15-pottery assemblage. Attributes for these vessels are presented in Table 4. Though complete profiles were reconstructed for only a few vessels, partial profiles suggest ellipsoid or ovaloid shapes. Three basic vessel form categories are present: jars, bowls, and cups. Jars are taller than they are wide, bowls are wider than they are tall, and cups are small vessels with diameters less than 10 cm. The most common vessel form is a restricted jar with an everted rim. Half of the vessels are large jars with orifice diameters that range from 28 cm to 41 cm. Other vessel forms include small jars with orifice diameters between 13 cm and 20 cm, small cups, open bowls, and miniature carinated bowls. One small vessel is consistent with the form described by Wilson (1983) as a cuspidor. Cuspidors are characterized by flat bases, wide shoulders, restricted necks, and flaring rims. Rim profiles for all vessels are provided in Appendix D.

Regional Comparison

In an effort to better understand how pottery from 31SK15 fits into the local ceramic sequence, a seriation chart of the relative frequency of pottery types was constructed. Seriation is a technique for establishing an ordering of units based on the relative frequency of traits present in the units. Usually this technique is used to establish a chronological ordering of artifact assemblages based on the relative frequency of artifact types or particular attributes. The seriation chart presented below is based on the percentage of pottery types in late prehistoric, protohistoric, contact period assemblages associated with the Saura from the upper Dan drainage. Pottery assemblages from excavated pit features from eight dated village components located in Rockingham and Stokes counties were compared with the typed sherds from 31SK15. As the chart in Figure 98 illustrates, the relative frequencies of pottery types from 31SK15 are very similar to those found in Early Sauratown phase features at 31SK1. The seriation indicates that 31SK15 was occupied during the protohistoric Early Sauratown Phase (AD 1450-1620).

Table 4: Attributes of Partially Reconstructed Vessels from 31SK15.

Vessel No.	Type	Temper	Interior Surface	Vessel Form	Rim Form	Rim Diameter (cm)	Context
1	OT Coarse Net Impressed	Sand and Steatite	Smoothed	Large jar	Everted/ Folded	27	Fea. 1
2	OT Complicated Stamped (Filfot?)	Very fine sand	Smoothed	Large jar	Everted	27	Fea. 1
3	OT Coarse Net Impressed	Coarse sand	Smoothed	Large jar	Everted/ Folded	38	Fea. 6
4	OT Smoothed over Net Impressed	Sand and Steatite	Smoothed	Conoidal Base			Fea. 6
5	OT Simple Stamped	Very fine sand	Smoothed	Small jar	Everted	20	Fea. 15
6	OT Fine Net Impressed	Very fine sand	Smoothed	Small jar	Everted/ Folded	19	Fea. 15
7	OT Plain	Very fine sand	Smoothed	Cup	Everted/ Flaring	10	Fea. 15
8	OT Burnished	Coarse sand	Smoothed	Large jar	Everted	36	Fea. 15
9	OT Coarse Net Impressed	Very fine sand	Smoothed	Large jar	Everted	33	Fea. 16
10	OT Coarse Net Impressed	Coarse sand	Smoothed	Large jar	Everted/ Folded	38	Fea. 16
11	OT Coarse Net Impressed	Coarse sand	Smoothed	Large jar	Everted?		Fea. 16
12	OT Plain	Very fine sand	Smoothed	Miniature bowl	Carinated	5	Fea. 16
13	OT Coarse Net Impressed	Fine sand	Burnished	Small jar	Everted	13	Fea. 16
14	OT Scraped	Very fine sand	Scraped/ Burnished	Small bowl	Inverted	12	Fea. 16
15	OT Plain	Very fine sand	Smoothed	Flat Base			Fea. 16
16	OT Corncob Impressed	Very fine sand	Smoothed	Cup	Inverted	9	Fea. 15 Fea. 16
17	OT Burnished over Filfot Scroll Stamped	Sand and Steatite	Burnished	Large bowl?			Fea. 16
18	Dan River Net Impressed	Fine sand	Smoothed	Large jar	Everted/ Folded	41	Fea. 16
19	OT Burnished	Fine sand	Burnished	Large jar	Everted/	28	Fea. 17

					Folded		
20	OT Plain	Coarse sand	Smoothed	Miniature bowl	Carinated	8	Fea. 17
21	OT Fine Net Impressed	Coarse to fine sand	Scraped	Conoidal Base			Fea. 17
22	OT Burnished	Very fine sand	Burnished	Cuspidor	Everted		Ditch Backdirt
23	OT Check Stamped	Fine sand	Smoothed/Scraped	Small jar	Everted/Rolled	14	Ditch Backdirt
24	OT Coarse Net Impressed	Fine sand	Smoothed	Large jar	Everted/Folded	33	Ditch Backdirt
25	Dan River Cord Marked	Granule	Smoothed	Large jar	Everted/Folded		Ditch Backdirt

Other Clay Artifacts

Clay Pipes: One pipe was nearly completely reconstructed from fragments recovered from Feature 16 (Figure 99). This pipe is a plain, obtuse elbow pipe with an accentuated heel. The pipe bowl has a 24 mm orifice diameter and 4 mm thick bowl wall. The maximum diameter of the stem is 19 mm and it is 66 mm long. The stem tapers slightly to the bit end. Five other pipe stem fragments were recovered from Features 15 and 16 (Figure 100). Three of these are large enough to determine that the stem tapers. Three pipe stems have burnished exteriors and one is plain. The plain stem terminates in a squared bit. Two other small clay objects may represent pipe fragments.

Clay pipes were recovered from the Belmont site in Henry County, Virginia, which dates to the Dan River phase. Ten whole or almost whole pipes and 118 pipe fragments were recovered. The exterior bowl diameters of the whole pipes measured between 20.0 to 25.5 mm, and the maximum stem diameters ranged between 13.5 and 20.0 mm. Stem length ranged from 28.0 to 84.5 mm (Davis et al. 1997b). The pipe from Feature 16 of site 31SK15 fits well into this range.

Six of the Belmont pipes were plain and two were burnished. The majority of the pipes were elbow pipes, but one had an onion bowl. This latter type of bowl does not have an elbow, but resembles a tube. All of the pipe stem fragments were round and tapering excepting two. One of these was square, the other bi-convex. The bits were mostly plain, although some were either flaring, thickened, or had squared flanges. All but two of the bowls were round, with the others being square. Pipe bowl rims, like the bits, were either plain, flared, thickened or had squared flanges. The elbows were mostly rounded, although there were six angular ones, two that were wide and flat, and one consisting of a curved tube (Davis et al. 1997b). Again, the Feature 16 pipe has a plain bit, a round, tapering stem, and a round elbow bowl, which make it much like the Belmont pipes.

At Lower Sauratown, which has a late prehistoric and a Middle Sauratown contact component, there were three categories of pipes: *traditional*, with sandy or gritty paste; *terra-cotta*, with fine, nontempered paste oxidized to a reddish orange, brown, or terra-cotta color and with a smooth or burnished surface; and *white clay*, white to light smoky gray in color, and similar to terra-cotta, but sometimes with orange inclusions. The majority of the pipe fragments were from Middle Sauratown features. There were five complete pipes and 48 fragments from this site. Most of the fragments were in the traditional category. There were two stem types: straight, with diameters averaging around 10 mm and bores 5 mm; and tapered, up to 21 mm in diameter with bores up to 10 mm. Both stem types had onion and elbow bowls. Most of the

terra-cotta and white clay pipes were associated with onion bowls, although elbows were also of both clay types.

One white pipe had fine roulette designs of diamonds and triangles with two parallel lines around the bowl. This has been noted as a horizon marker for the second half of the seventeenth century (Ward and Davis 1993).

Of the 64 clay pipe fragments from the Kluttz site in Stokes County, which had late prehistoric and late Sauratown components, 90 percent were traditional in style. Terra-cotta and kaolin pipes were also present. Most of the stems did not taper and averaged 17 mm in diameter, with 7 mm bores (Ward and Davis 1993).

Many of the pipes at the contact period Jenrette site on the Eno drainage had similar fine roulette decorations with interlocking diamond or triangle shapes and/or parallel lines around the bowl circumference. These pipes were smooth with straight stems that averaged 7 mm in diameter and had bores averaging 5 mm. Many were terra-cotta. Similar pipes in the Tidewater area date to 1650-1680. These terra-cotta pipes may have been manufactured by colonials or Native Americans (Ward and Davis 1993).

During the Siouan project, many more pipes were recovered from the later period sites. It appears that smoking increased sharply with European contact, and may have become a secular activity as well as or instead of a ritual one. Traditional pipe forms persisted along with European influenced styles, such as molded kaolin pipes, which may suggest that both usages were common (Ward and Davis 1993:367-368).

The pipe and pipe fragments recovered from site 31SK15 appear to fall more into the "traditional" category and resemble earlier collections from the Dan River phase more than they do later contact period pipes. The latter are more decorated, are more delicate, and have finer pastes.

Clay Beads: Two round clay bead fragments were recovered from 31SK15. Both beads have central perforations (Figure 101). A very small clay disk may be a bead or possibly a naturally formed, fired clay disk.

Pottery Disks: Five pottery disks have been identified in the ceramic assemblage (Figure 102). All these disks were recycled flat sherds. One very nicely ground disk has a central perforation.