Introduction

This project compares ceramic attributes among six Piedmont Village Tradition (PVT) sites in the upper Yadkin River Valley. In 2017, Grayson O’Saile conducted a re-analysis, adding several attributes recorded interior and exterior surface treatment, and recorded the temper. We then compared these data to Rogers’ (1993) results, using Rogers’ groupings that we established, we think there are three possible scenarios that should be studied further:

Methods

Late Woodland PVT ceramic types include Harris River, Dan River, and Donacoo, all dating 1200-1600 CE. O’Saile combined these with Greenfield and Gaffney types for his analysis. Among these types, historic oriented pottery traditions and impermanent groups have strong temporal or geographic results. In this paper, we focus on Upper Great Bend and hope to contribute to the understanding of Upper Great Bend ceramic production and social interaction among these communities. As a result, Rogers (1993) and O’Saile (Jones et al. 2020) focused on attributes rather than types. We follow their methodology.

In 2017, Grayson O’Saile conducted a re-analysis of Rogers’ (1993) research, adding several attributes recorded interior and exterior surface treatment, and recorded the temper. We then compared these data to Rogers’ (1993) results, using Rogers’ groupings that we established, we think there are three possible scenarios that should be studied further:

- **Results**
  - In both O’Saile’s and our analyses, Model 4 had the most statistically significant results, so we use that to represent our findings below. All models show the same patterns of intersite similarity; the one exception is Model 5 where Redtail and Redtail 2 are not the most similar.

- In O’Saile’s analyses, Redtail showed the strongest attribute similarities with sites miles to the east, 31S, 31W, and 31D.

- From these data and Rogers’ (1993) results, Jones et al. (2020) created the map below of sites with ceramic similarities. The pattern did not show any strong influence of how spatially proximate sites are.

- Jones et al. (2020) conducted a analysis of dyad relationships and found that the location of key market networks was near the Redtail 2 site. If this were true, it would mean that Redtail was likely occupied for 150 years, and Porter for 200. If it represents a real market economy, perhaps the sites with similar ceramic attributes are interacting with each other.

- The expediency of pottery production and abundant access to clay sources near most sites do not explain social interactions. While our new results have us rethinking social interactions between Redtail 2 and the other sites, it does not provide further evidence to support the hypothesis of economic and social interactions between these two sites.

- We discuss what we think this means in the Discussion section.

- **Discussion**
  - With regard to Redtail and Redtail 2, we think the strongly similar in ceramic attribute patterns between these sites likely supports the hypothesis that the two sites are closely related. This is likely Redtail 2, but we are hypothesizing they would be quite similar. If that is the case, Redtail 2 could either be another center of interregional interaction, or be the result of a more diffuse interaction pattern (e.g. a cluster of sites). Further work using additional ceramic sherds could provide more information about the nature of this relationship.

- The purpose of this project was to assess the relationship between two loci at the Redtail site. We think this creates 4 groups of similar sites instead of 3.

- Jones et al. (2020) argued that the location of key market networks was near the Redtail 2 site. If this were true, it would mean that Redtail was likely occupied for 150 years, and Porter for 200. If it represents a real market economy, perhaps the sites with similar ceramic attributes are interacting with each other. The expediency of pottery production and abundant access to clay sources near most sites do not explain social interactions. While our new results have us rethinking social interactions between these two sites, it does not provide further evidence to support the hypothesis of economic and social interactions between these two sites.

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- **Conclusions**
  - We are presenting an analysis based on economic and social networks typically found in the PVT period. Given the strong similarity in ceramic attribute patterns in Redtail 2, we think that Redtail was likely occupied for 150 years, and Porter for 200. If it represents a real market economy, perhaps the sites with similar ceramic attributes are interacting with each other. The expediency of pottery production and abundant access to clay sources near most sites do not explain social interactions. While our new results have us rethinking social interactions between these two sites, it does not provide further evidence to support the hypothesis of economic and social interactions between these two sites. We discuss what we think this means in the Discussion section.

- **Acknowledgments**
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- **References Cited**