

## Exotic Clovis Stone Tools from the Topper Site, 38AL23, Allendale County, South Carolina

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Excavations at the Topper site in Allendale County, South Carolina, have yielded abundant chert artifacts related to Clovis quarrying, manufacturing and tool-using activities (Goodyear et al. 2007; Miller 2007). As of 2008, counting units on the terrace area and the hillside area overlooking the terrace, 578 m<sup>2</sup> has been excavated. Chert outcrops at the site at the eroding escarpment and in the river bed. Topper chert is described petrologically as a silicified grain stone from the Tertiary Flint River formation and is a member of the Allendale type (Upchurch 1984). This report summarizes the incidence of non-chert Clovis tools foreign to the site.

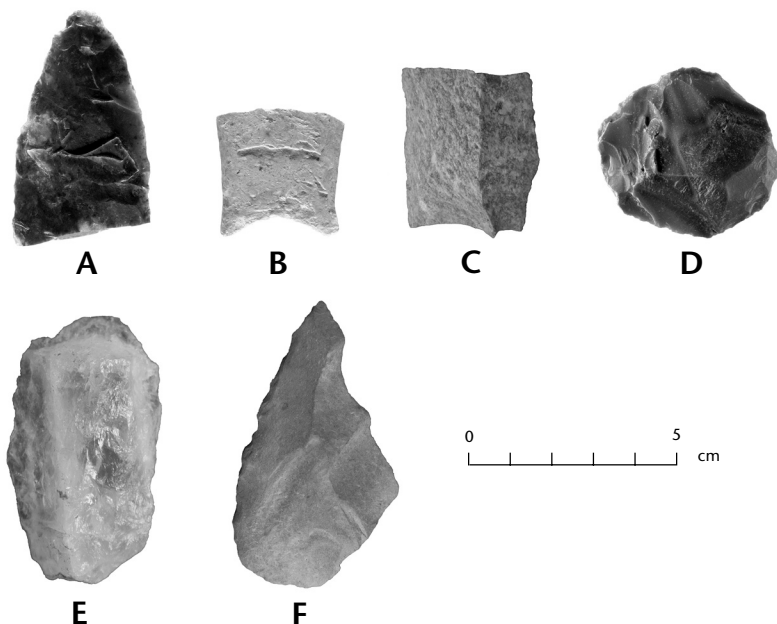
The exotics are represented by five metavolcanic artifacts and one quartz crystal artifact (Figure 1). These raw materials were checked against the lithic raw-material type collection curated at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, maintained by K. Derting.

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**Figure 1.** Exotic Clovis stone tools from excavated contexts at the Topper site, 38AL23.

Of the six artifacts, two fragments of Clovis points on exotic material have been recovered at Topper to date. One is the distal portion (Figure 1A) of a point (SC495) found in the terrace area. It is made of an unweathered black fine-grained rhyolite. The other is a Clovis base (SC489) (Figure 1B) made of a weathered porphyritic rhyolite with inclusions of quartz, feldspar, and iron pyrite. This base is from the hillside excavations. The three remaining metavolcanic artifacts, all from the hillside, are made of fine-grained tuffs. One of these (Figure 1C), on a differentially crystallized tuff, is the medial section of a flake, possibly a prismatic blade since it has three parallel scars. It is not retouched and macroscopically appears unused. The second (Figure 1D) is an endscraper on a flake made of dark green welded vitric tuff (Novick 1978:428). The material is very fine grained, unweathered, and translucent on the edges. The third (Figure 1F) is a lighter green, fine-grained tuff similar to Figure 1D, described above. It is unifacially retouched along the left margin with evidence of heavy wear damage on the right margin. The entire artifact feels dull, probably from use and transport. The last item (Figure 1E) is a quartz crystal flake from the hillside with expedient unifacial retouch on the left margin and distal end.

All the metavolcanics could be from the Uwharrie Mountains area of the central North Carolina Piedmont (cf. Daniel 1998). Quartz crystal is abundant in the Piedmont of Georgia and the Carolinas. Rhyolite origins are less definitive, since quarries are also known in the western South Carolina Piedmont. The three pieces made of tuff, however, are strongly suspected to be

from the Uwharrie Mountains area of North Carolina. Green tuff outcrops are known from near Ashboro, North Carolina (E. Poplin, pers. comm. 2009). If some of the artifacts described here came from the Uwharries, transport over a distance of 250–350 km is indicated. Since non-chert debitage is extremely rare at Topper (e.g., Miller 2007), all these pieces were likely carried in and discarded once at the quarry. As such, they may be as informative about where people came from as what they were used for at Topper.

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