

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AN EARLY AMERICAN FARMSTEAD: THE  
WILEY SMITH SITE (31MG2098)

by

Kelsey A. Schmitz

August, 2019

Director of Thesis: Dr. Charles Ewen

Major Department: Anthropology

While farmsteads are relatively abundant in the historic and archaeological record, there are many issues with the current practices used to identify, evaluate, record, and study them. However, farmsteads represent a way of life that was once customary to much of the American population, and therefore deserve adequate archaeological attention. This thesis studied a late colonial/early federal period farmstead located in the Uwharrie National Forest in Montgomery County, North Carolina, that was once owned by the county sheriff Wiley Smith. This project utilized artifact analyses, historical documentation, and comparative analyses to test whether or not this farmstead operated as a truly subsistence-based unit, or whether the Smith household was instead a part of the ever-growing consumerist population of the early nineteenth century. High frequencies of decorated, mass-produced historic ceramics serve as indication that the Smith household had moved well-beyond a colloquial, subsistence lifestyle and was actively participating in the emerging consumerist and commercialist American that had begun to dominate American society. Finally, a comparative analysis of multiple historical homesteads/farmsteads within the Uwharrie National Forest identify five patterned traits. These traits relate to the landscape, geography and topography, and artifacts from farmsteads in this

region, and provide the groundwork for additional, broader comparative research to establish a North Carolina Piedmont farmstead pattern.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AN EARLY AMERICAN FARMSTEAD:  
THE WILEY SMITH SITE (31MG2098)

A Thesis

Presented To the Faculty of the Department of Anthropology  
East Carolina University

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Arts in Anthropology

by

Kelsey A. Schmitz

August, 2019

© Kelsey A. Schmitz, 2019

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AN EARLY AMERICAN FARMSTEAD:  
THE WILEY SMITH SITE (31MG2098)

by

Kelsey A. Schmitz

APPROVED BY:

DIRECTOR OF THESIS: \_\_\_\_\_  
Charles Ewen, PhD

COMMITTEE MEMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., PhD

COMMITTEE MEMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
Holly Mathews, PhD

CHAIR OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF ANTHROPOLOGY: \_\_\_\_\_  
I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., PhD

DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL: \_\_\_\_\_  
Paul J. Gemperline, PhD

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express sincere and overwhelming gratitude for all of the individuals that contributed to the completion of this thesis project. First is my advisor and thesis committee chair, Dr. Charles Ewen. His unwavering support, advice, and knowledge were truly invaluable and enabled me to complete this seemingly daunting project on time. I would also like to thank the other members of my thesis committee, Dr. Holly Mathews and Dr. Randy Daniel, for their expertise and guidance. Next is Joel Hardison and the United States Forest Service, specifically the Uwharrie Ranger District, who were more than generous in their support of this project. Additionally, I would like to recognize Scott Shumate of Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants for not only first presenting the Wiley Smith site to me as a research topic, but also for generously sharing a multitude of data on the subject. I also could not have completed this project without the assistance of my wonderful field crew, named in Appendix C of this thesis. The project would most certainly not be what it is today without their dedication both in the field and out.

A final thanks to my fellow graduate students, friends, and family for providing me with unconditional support during my graduate school career. I could not have done it without their constant encouragement. This is for you.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES .....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	viii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
Research Question .....	2
CHAPTER 2: BACKGROUND.....	5
Farmstead Archaeology .....	5
History of Piedmont NC and Montgomery County .....	12
Wiley Smith.....	12
Chain of Title for Site 31MG2098 .....	17
CHAPTER 3: METHODS .....	30
Previous Archaeology .....	32
Archaeological Fieldwork .....	34
Artifact Analysis.....	38
CHAPTER 4: RESULTS .....	43
Shovel Test Pits .....	43
Excavation Units .....	46
Artifact Analysis.....	53
CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION .....	67
Site Occupation .....	67
Structural Evidence .....	68
Farmstead Lifeways.....	71
Comparative Analysis .....	73



CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION .....	78
REFERENCES .....	81
APPENDIX A: CHAIN OF TITLE FOR SITE 31MG2098 .....	85
APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG .....	95
APPENDIX C: CREW .....	121
APPENDIX D: FIELD SPECIMEN (FS) CATALOG .....	122
APPENDIX E: SUMMARY DETAILS OF SHOVEL TESTS .....	125
APPENDIX F: LITHIC ANALYSIS DEFINITIONS .....	131

LIST OF TABLES

2.1 List of land grants from Montgomery County, North Carolina attributed to Wiley Smith  
(total= 260 acres)..... 13

2.2 List of land grants from Montgomery County, North Carolina attributed to Willi Smith  
(total= 100 acres)..... 13

2.3 List of land grants from Montgomery County, North Carolina attributed to Wiley Smith  
(total= 601 acres)..... 14

4.1 Artifact frequencies by artifact group..... 54

4.2 Historic ceramic types at site 31MG2098 by count and weight..... 59

4.3 Mean Ceramic Date calculations for historic ceramics from site 31MG2098 ..... 60

4.4 Prehistoric artifact types at site 31MG2098 by count and percentage of total..... 64

5.1 Details of the comparative analysis of homestead/farmstead sites located in the Uwharrie  
National Forest ..... 77

## LIST OF FIGURES

2.1-2.3 United States Forest Service Purchase Unit plat.....	26
2.4 Tract No. 1349 overlaid by individual land grant purchase tracts.....	29
3.1 “The location of the SPB project area on a portion of the Uwharrie National Forest, Uwharrie Ranger District map” (Shumate et al. 2018), courtesy of Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants .....	31
3.2 “Aerial plan view of archaeological site 31MG2098 including approximate site limits and the locations of site features, 2017 shovel tests, and Test Unit 6” (Shumate et al. 2018), courtesy of Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants.....	33
3.3 Depiction of shovel tests and units excavated at site 31MG2098 .....	37
3.4 Placement of six ECU excavation units and metal detecting square within historic artifact concentrations at site 31MG2098 .....	37
3.5 Metal detecting at site 31MG0298 .....	38
3.6 Stanley South’s archaeological classification system by group and class.....	41
3.7 Lithic Sizing Chart (in millimeters), created in Microsoft Paint, not to scale.....	42
4.1 Shovel test excavations at site 31MG2098 (October 2018) .....	44
4.2 Shovel test excavations at site 31MG2098 (December 2018).....	45
4.3 Depiction of shovel test pits that tested positive for historical artifacts at site 31MG2098 ....	45
4.4 Photograph of ECU Unit 3C+D Zone 2, Level 1 base .....	49
4.5 Photograph of ECU Unit 4 Zone 1, Level 1 base .....	50
4.6 Photograph of ECU Unit 4, Feature 1, Zone 1, Level 1 base.....	51
4.7 Sample of window glass fragments excavated from site 31MG0298 .....	55
4.8 Sample of brick fragments excavated from site 31MG2098.....	56

4.9 Sample of nails and nail fragments excavated from site 31MG2098.....	56
4.10 Concentration of historical ceramics across site 31MG2098 .....	58
4.11 Sample of temporally diagnostic ceramics excavated from 31MG2098.....	61
4.12 Sample of bottle glass excavated from 31MG0298 .....	61
4.13 Cast iron cauldron foot excavated from 31MG0298 .....	62
4.14 Two-pronged iron fork excavated from 31MG0298 .....	62
4.15 Morrow Mountain Type II projectile point recovered from site 31MG2098.....	64
4.16 Artifacts recovered from metal detecting test square at site 31MG2098 .....	65

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Wiley Smith site is a late 18th-early 19th century farmstead located in the Uwharrie National Forest in Montgomery County, North Carolina. The site is named after the landowner, Wiley Smith, who was the Sheriff of Montgomery County for an undetermined period of time. This site represents an opportunity to study a late Colonial/early Federal period American farmstead, that possesses several unique and promising components. While early American farmsteads have been rather extensively studied by archaeologists, the Wiley Smith site is located in a little studied geographic and topographic region. This particular region has been identified as the edge of the Triassic Basin in the Carolina Piedmont. This unique landscape has a high historical precedent for long-term occupation, and therefore presents an opportunity to study a particular farmstead that supposedly practiced “hardscrabble,” subsistence farming in this area. Additionally, Smith’s position as the Sheriff of Montgomery County and other historical documents that have been identified as linking him to this property offer another perspective on farmstead life in early North Carolina. This research will add to the existing knowledge of early American farmsteads, as well as of early North Carolina history and archaeology.

This project has several proposed aims. First is the determination of site occupation and site function. More specifically, the project aims to interpret how the occupants of site 31MG2098 reacted to and engaged with a rapidly changing society that was abandoning a colonial way of life in favor of a consumerist, commercial lifestyle. Detailed artifact analyses were utilized to interpret the lifeways of people living in this area during the late 18th-early 19th century, contributing significant information about the site occupants and the communities they lived in. Specifically, these analyses were utilized to determine whether or not the occupants of this site did subscribe to a subsistence lifestyle or were in tune to greater societal trends. Another

goal of this project is to perform a comparative analysis of geographically and temporally contemporary sites in the Carolina Piedmont, in attempts to identify patterns and trends in the location, landscape, and cultural components of farmsteads in the Uwharrie National Forest. This data will be useful to the United States Forest Service (USFS), who aim to gain a better understanding of the natural and cultural resources and historic land usage contained within their properties. By providing them with the results of this study, plans for further management of the historic property of Wiley Smith can be made.

### **Research Question**

The Wiley Smith site presents an opportunity to investigate the site of a late Colonial/early Federal period farmstead. This temporal designation is particularly interesting, as “in many regions, farm sites dating to the Colonial or early Federal periods (from the 1600s to the early 1800s) are rare and not routinely discovered during archaeological surveys” (Groover 2008:6). According to historic research, the land appears to have been under the ownership of Smith for less than thirty years, allowing for a unique chance to study a relatively short-term occupation of a farmstead site. This short-term occupation of a single family has the potential to provide increased “analytical clarity” (Wilson 1990:30), as it is not complicated by long-term familial occupation. Additionally, the presence of historical documentation related to land ownership and estate purchases increase the interpretive value of this site. The location of the project area on the edge of the Triassic Basin is of particular interest to the USFS, who would like to gather information on why this landscape seems to have attracted a great deal of habitation given its relative ruggedness. Finally, decades of North Carolina archaeological survey and excavation reports housed at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology and

North Carolina State Archives will provide the basis for a regional comparative study of contemporaneous farmsteads.

The main research question that this research aims to answer is what type of agricultural and/or subsistence pattern and associated lifestyle was being utilized at this farmstead.

According to the USFS, it is likely that “hardscrabble” or subsistence farming was practiced at the Wiley Smith site. However, scholars such as Loehr (1952) doubt the widespread existence of subsistence of “self-sufficient” farming that is so often romanticized in American culture today.

Loehr emphasizes the importance of trade to even some of the most rural communities in America. Additionally, the proposed date of occupation at site 31MG2098 as occurring in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century places this particular farmstead at an interesting time period in American history. As noted by Smith and Boyle (2003), “The structure of rural American life changed dramatically over the course of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the United States shifted from a primary agricultural and rural nation to an industrialized and urban one.” This means that the occupants of the Wiley Smith site were living right on the edge of a transformative period in American culture and consumerism, characterized by mass cultural shift from subsistence-based rural survival to a commercialized industrial society based on consumerist habits.

Intensive and detailed artifact analysis were used to test these ideas at the Wiley Smith site. Artifact analysis assisted in the identification of patterns, which were used to address the question of if the Smith household employed a subsistence farming lifestyle or if they were a more connected household that was involved in increased amounts of trade related to consumerism. This approach allows for a greater understanding of the type of lifestyle occupants of the Wiley Smith site practiced, and which parts of the ever-changing culture of early America most influenced them.

This thesis is divided into six chapters that aim to provide insight into the life of the occupants of site 31MG2098. Chapter 2 discusses the background information pertaining to the site. This includes an overview and literature review of farmstead archaeology, a brief history of the Piedmont region in North Carolina and Montgomery County, what information we know about Wiley Smith, and finally a summary of the chain of title for the property containing site 31MG2098. Chapter 3 details the methodology employed in this study, including both field and laboratory methods. Chapter 4 reveals the results of the archaeological investigations undergone at site 31MG2098, including details regarding both fieldwork and laboratory/artifact analyses. Chapter 5 includes interpretations of the results detailed in the previous chapter. It is argued that Wiley Smith was indeed the occupant of site 31MG2098, and that the occupants of the site did subscribe to the subsistence-based lifestyle previously thought. Chapter 6 contains the conclusions of this research. Also discussed are potential avenues for future research.



## CHAPTER 2: BACKGROUND

In order to appropriately approach the study of the Wiley Smith farmstead at site 31MG2098, it is important to first gain a broad understanding of the field of farmstead archaeology. Following this discussion of the field, a summarized background on the North Carolina Piedmont, specifically Montgomery County, will provide greater cultural context for the subsequent archaeological investigations. Finally, a summary of the title chain for the property that includes site 31MG2098 will provide personal details to the story of Wiley Smith and his ownership of the land.

### **Farmstead Archaeology**

Systematic archaeology of American farmsteads began in the 1960s and 70s (Groover 2008:4). Much of the increase in farmstead studies came from the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Section 106 process that gave rise to the world of contract archaeology. As the number of mandated archaeological and historic surveys increased, so did the interaction with farmstead sites. Even today, "...a great deal of farmstead archaeology is accomplished with funding from tax dollars" (Klein et al. 2001:11). The following background section will identify several of the current problems and benefits of farmstead studies. Additionally, a literature review of relevant studies will attempt to answer the question of how these farmsteads should be studied. Finally, an overview of the Wiley Smith site, including previous archaeological examinations, will argue that this site possesses several unique and promising aspects that make it worth further investigation.

#### *Problems with the study of farmsteads*

One of the main problems with the study of American farmsteads is lack of research interest attributed to these sites, even from within the archaeological community. Within the

historical archaeology community there is a no consensus on which sites should be excavated and how they should be investigated (Klein et al. 2001:13). As identified by Groover (2008), additional problems stem from both the abundance and age of farmstead sites across the country. Farmstead sites are so pervasive that they are often ignored if they are not immediately threatened.

Another issue comes from the research designs utilized to study farmsteads. First of all, the term farmstead itself is not practical, because it fails to account for the inherent variation and complexity of these sites across space and time (Klein et al. 2001:10). Secondly, studies often tend to focus solely on the household of the farm, probably due to temporal and monetary constraints that prevent large scale spatial excavations and analyses. While some see long-term familial occupation of farmsteads as an enhancement of research potential (Wilson 1990:27), others see this continual occupation as mixing the archaeological record, and therefore a reason to ignore these types of sites. With long-term occupation consisting of multiple households over several decades, the archaeological record becomes harder to sort out in relation to these episodes of occupation (Wilson 1990:27). Seeing as “most Historic period farmsteads in eastern North America” are probably “multi-household occupations of over 20 years’ duration,” (Wilson 1990:30) the task becomes exceedingly daunting.

Many scholars have acknowledged the lack of comparative analyses in the field of farmstead archaeology. Groover (2008) notes that “ironically, although farmsteads represent one of the most prevalent type of sites in North America, they have yet to foster a fully organized and conscious research effort” (Groover 2008:12). He also states that while individual farmstead studies exist, there is an overall lack of unity across regions and the discipline as a whole (Groover 2008:18). Similarly, Klein et al. notes that “...there have been no comprehensive and

focused discussions on the issues associated with the archaeology of 19th-century farmsteads since a 1983 symposium held at the California University of Pennsylvania” (Klein et al. 2001:9). Orser (1990:6) also emphasizes this significant lack of comparative studies on the agricultural South. “There have been a few preliminary attempts to compare farmsteads within a broader geographic or temporal context, but most of these remain unpublished CRM overviews or have only received limited distribution” (Wilson 1990:23).

A final problem with the study of farmsteads involves determination of significance. This issue stems largely from their abundance, as well as the fact that many are relatively recent in age. McCann and Ewing (2001:16) note that “...no clear criteria for evaluating these types of sites have been developed by the professional archaeological community.” This lack of standardization has led to situations where CRM archaeologists are recommending farmstead sites and artifacts scatters as significant and requiring further work, when in the long run very few receive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility (McCann and Ewing 2001:16). Because farmsteads are encountered so often in the field, combined with the lack of standardized criteria for site evaluation, an “uncertainty about the value of further research” currently exists (McCann and Ewing 2001:19).

In a similar vein, Wilson (1990) argues that we need to move beyond simply identifying countless farmstead sites, and instead need to work towards “placing historic farmsteads in nation, regional, and local contexts for the purpose of assessing their significance” (Wilson 1990:24). While many farmsteads are identified in CRM surveys and archaeological investigations, they are rarely given further investigation or consideration.

*Why study farmsteads?*

Given all the issues that have arisen from the study of American farmsteads, one could ask the question of why study this cultural resource at all? Scholars have several responses to this. First of all, farmsteads are important because they provide information on early farming techniques. As stated by Beaudry (2001:139), “nineteenth-century farmsteads are important because of what they can tell us about 19th-century farms”. Farming as a way of life dominated the landscape for the majority of this country’s existence (Groover 2008:2). Therefore, the archaeological and historical sites that are left behind contain the material remains that represent this large demographic group (Klein et al. 2001:10). Understanding that past experienced by these people and their agricultural way of life becomes increasingly vital as the frequency of farms decreases in American society today (Groover 2008:5).

Farmsteads are also important because of what they can tell us about the larger societies in which they operated. Adams states that “because the farms had to respond to a variety of outside forces and ideas, it is a microcosm of those changes in broader society. The placement of structures in relation to one another and to the outside world reflects the degree of conservatism and innovation for the farmer” (Adams 1990:101). Therefore, farmsteads can provide information not just about the people that inhabited that particular landscape, but also about broader societal trends and developments that affected them. The archaeology of farmsteads reveals information about “large-scale processes that transpired across America” in addition to “relevant cultural information about the details of daily rural life” (Groover 2008:5). Additionally, archaeology provides a look at the history of farmsteads that cannot be gained through historical research alone (Groover 2008:4).

*How should we study farmsteads?*

In recent years there has been an increased in discussion surrounding what to do with all these farmsteads, and how to handle them. Several organized discussions have taken place, including a 1997 colloquium on 19th century domestic archaeology in New York; a 1997 workshop on 19th century farmstead archaeology put on by the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology; a 1998 round-table discussion on the archaeology of 19th century farmsteads organized New York State Department of Transportation (DOT) (McCann and Ewing 2001:19-20); and a 1990 volume of Historical Archaeology dedicated to research of historic plantations and farmsteads. In response to this increased discussion and displeasure with the current methodology of identifying and assessing 19th-century farmsteads, several states have developed and implemented plans for dealing with the ubiquitous encounters of farmsteads in CRM archaeology. This includes programs in state departments such as the Minnesota DOT, Pennsylvania DOT, and New York State DOT (McCann and Ewing 2001:19-20). These represent a growing interest in the understanding and preservation of farmsteads as well as improving the way we study them archaeologically.

*The Archaeology of North American Farmsteads* (2008) by Mark D. Groover represents one of the only comparative works on the topic of farmstead archaeology. Groover examines several farmstead sites in order to create a comparative synthesis across regions of the country (Northeast, Southeast, and the Midwest) as well as temporal groupings (colonial, federal and antebellum, and postbellum and twentieth century). In addition to this comparative study, Groover begins his work with a thorough examination of the state of farmstead archaeology as a discipline. He concludes that the research topic that is most often addressed in farmstead studies is that of landscape studies (Groover 2008:17). Groover also introduces a research design for the study of farmsteads, which includes the construction and utilization of a regional historic context

and site-specific analyses, with emphasis on a world systems theory and analysis of historic documentation (Groover 2008:19).

Adams (1990) proposes that the definition of a rural site must be reworked in favor of a landscape history approach. Instead of focusing purely on the inner domestic sphere comprised of features such as the house and yard, the entire farm itself should be included. Adams states that “the farm was a system with many subsystems” (Adams 1990:101), including both unaffected and affected environments on the landowner’s property. With this increased focus on the landscape, questions that address the farm layout should be prioritized. While there are always exceptions, most farmsteads fit well within central place theory. This would mean that areas characteristic of higher energy expenditure are found closer to the main house, and vice versa (Adams 1990:94). Other components that make up the larger farm system include fencing, relationship of structures to roads/highways, etc. With this increased focus on the broader landscape of the farmstead, research should be aimed at addressing questions regarding layout and function of the farm.

Other scholars are in agreement with Adams and his idea that the farm is a complex system. Beaudry argues that questions being asked in the research of farmsteads need to include a greater emphasis on past agriculture practices (Beaudry 2001:129). Research questions applied to the study of farms need to be tailored to the subject at hand, and not simply carried over from other facets of the discipline (Beaudry 2001:138). She too is in favor of a landscape archaeology approach that aims to assess the farm as an entire “feature system” rather than just a home (Beaudry 2001:130). After all, the farmstead contained many other features outside of the main house, including “farm buildings, fences, walls, trackways and roads, components of drainage and irrigation as well as water storage facilities, areas for storing and processing crops, and so

on—in addition to the domestic compound or homelot” (Beaudry 2001:130). But plainly, “to tell the story of the farmer’s lives, we must focus on farms and farm work” (Beaudry 2001:139). Overall, Beaudry encourages archaeologists to look at the broader picture and examine the farmstead as a whole, not just its parts.

Countless scholars have emphasized the importance of integrating an analysis of historical documents when studying a historic farmstead (Adams 1990; Beaudry 2001; Groover 2008; McCann and Ewing 2001; Klein et al. 2001; Wilson 1990). Important research tools and sources for studying farmsteads and their landscapes include public records, county atlases, county maps, USDA soil surveys and soil productivity maps, historic USGS topographic maps, public records, (Adams 1990; Wilson 1990). These historical documents are undeniably useful in revealing the activities, layout, and function of past farmsteads.

Many other articles include further recommendations for the excavation of farmstead sites. For example, instead of writing off “mixed” deposits as disturbed or worthless to research, as is done at other types of sites, in the context of a farmstead such deposits may provide “information on physical changes to farmsteads” and should receive proper examination (Klein et al. 2001:11).

One example of a physical change comes in the form of building “recycling.” Several scholars bring attention to this topic of the recycling of old buildings (Adams 1990; Wilson 1990; Beaudry 2001). Most common in the mid-19th century, the recycling of buildings included the moving of entire structures to new locations in addition to the reuse of parts of older ones (Wilson 1990:31). This recycling can also be evidence of reorganization, a practice that was widespread as early as the late 1700s. The process of farm reorganization represents the physical manifestations of farmer’s reactions to changes in agricultural practices that were beginning

during this time (Beaudry 2001:130). Therefore, building recycling and farm reorganization is just one of the many ways that the farmstead reflects societal changes.

### **Regional History: Montgomery County and the North Carolina Piedmont**

Counties of the North Carolina Piedmont, including Montgomery, Anson, and Stanley counties, have similar, entwined histories. European settlement in the area began in the 1730s mainly by Scottish Highlanders, Scotch-Irish, and German groups (Cooper and Hanchette 1977:194, Medley 1976, Benson 1999). By this time most of the native occupation had declined or moved elsewhere (Jurney and Davis 1930). Montgomery County split from Anson county in 1779, and Stanley County from Montgomery in 1843. Montgomery and nearby counties saw significant growth during the mid-18th century (Benson 1999, Lefler 1948). The county seat moved numerous times, beginning in Tindaesville and ending in Troy. Montgomery County experienced the construction of many homesteads and farmsteads, due to the relative absence of native populations and inexpensive prices of land (Jurney and Davis 1930). Many were drawn to the area by the lure of gold, first identified in the area in 1799 (Benson 1999).

The Uwharrie National Forest covers upwards of 50,000 acres of diverse geography and topography, often described as “rugged” (Benson 1999:5-6). It has received considerable attention in the field of prehistoric archaeology for the numerous quarry sites within its boundaries. Today, the forest is managed by the USDA Forest Service, and continues to be a destination for outdoor recreation.

### **Wiley Smith**

In order to apply the discussed methods and techniques to the study of the farmstead that was believed to have once been located at site 31MG2098, it is important to first understand more about the man that is believed to have lived there. Historical evidence of Wiley Smith has



proven scarce, complicated by the commonality of the name and the apparent lack of documentation of his location beyond the purchase of initial land grants. However, the name Wiley Smith (and its variants) does appear several times in various historical documents, giving insight to his residence in Montgomery County.

### *Land Grants*

One of the more concrete traces of Wiley Smith in the historical record exists in the form of early land grants. In Montgomery County, five distinct land grants belong to the name Wiley Smith, totaling 260 acres (Table 2.1). It is one of these five land grants, Grant #1990, that includes the 100 acres from the USFS Tract Number 1349, and the location of site 31MG2098. Another land grant exists under the name Willi Smith, which totals 100 acres (Table 2.2). An additional six land grants are found under the name William Smith, totaling six hundred and one acres (Table 2.3). If all these land holdings are combined—assuming Wiley, Willi, and William are all variations in spelling of the same individual—then Smith owned a total of nine hundred and sixty-one acres over the course of forty-two years.

Table 2.1: List of land grants from Montgomery County, North Carolina attributed to Wiley Smith (total= 260 acres).

Name	County	Entered	Entry #	Issued	Grant #	Warrant #	Book	Page	Acres	Location	File #	MARS	Images ...
Wiley Smith	Montgomery	1802	5858	1804	1989		118	305	5	On waters of Cheeks Creek	1660	12.14.89.1660	<a href="#">Patent</a>
Wiley Smith	Montgomery	1801	5610	1804	1990		118	306	100	Of the waters of Big Creek	1661	12.14.89.1661	<a href="#">Patent</a>
Wiley Smith	Montgomery	1802	5869	1802	2044		119	276	30	On the Mountain Creek	1697	12.14.89.1697	<a href="#">Patent</a>
Wiley Smith	Montgomery	1811	6897	1812	2464		132	287	100	On E. side of Pee Dee	2135	12.14.89.2135	<a href="#">Patent</a>
Wiley Smith	Montgomery	1799	5052						25	On waters of Cheeks Creek	0103	12.14.89.4393	<a href="#">Text Only</a>

Table 2.2: List of land grants from Montgomery County, North Carolina attributed to Willi Smith (total= 100 acres).

Name	County	Entered	Entry #	Issued	Grant #	Warrant #	Book	Page	Acres	Location	File #	MARS	Images ...
Willi Smith	Montgomery	1797	4008						100	On waters of Bigg Creek	0189	12.14.89.4479	<a href="#">Text Only</a>

Table 2.3: List of land grants from Montgomery County, North Carolina attributed to Wiley Smith (total= 601 acres).

Name	County	Entered	Entry #	Issued	Grant #	Warrant #	Book	Page	Acres	Location	File #	MARS	Images ...
William Smith	Montgomery	1790	655	1799	1511		101	220	2	On North East side of Pee Dee River	1154	12.14.89.1154	<a href="#">Patent</a>
William Smith	Montgomery	1794	1068	1799	1526		101	227	300	On South West side of Pee Dee river	1169	12.14.89.1169	<a href="#">Patent</a>
William Smith	Montgomery	1794	1481	1799	1527		101	228	100	On South West side of the Yadkin River	1170	12.14.89.1170	<a href="#">Patent</a>
William Smith	Montgomery	1817	7628	1818	2485		133	84	60	On waters of Mountain Creek	2156	12.14.89.2156	<a href="#">Patent</a>
William Smith	Montgomery	1818	7835	1818	2509		133	92	60	On waters of mountain creek	2180	12.14.89.2180	<a href="#">Patent</a>
William Smith	Montgomery	1839	97	1840	3248		146	358	79	On waters of Watery Branch	2911	12.14.89.2914	<a href="#">Patent</a>

Given the commonality of the last name “Smith” and the first name “William” and variants such as “Wiley” and “Willie,” it is difficult to trace family trees/lineages. There are several possible lineages that have been identified. The first is that Wiley Smith was married to Holland Smith. This is supported by a War of 1812 pension application that lists Wiley/Willie Smith as having served in North Carolina, and his wife as Holland Smith. Willie and Holland Smith appear together on 1850, 1860, and 1870 federal census in Pitt County, North Carolina, with a possible daughter named Nancy Smith. However, there is little identified evidence to link this Willie and his wife to Montgomery County and site 31MG2098.

The second possible lineage is that Wiley Smith was married to Susannah Smith. This is supported by an 1825 will of Wiley Smith that places him in Grainger County, Tennessee at the time of the will’s writing. This will lists his wife (Susannah Smith), three sons (Wesley, Dixon, and William), and three daughters (Abi, Betsey, and Polly). This will also coordinates with a findagrave.com record (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/139522510>) that lists Wiley Smith as being born in North Carolina in 1771 and dying in Grainger County, Tennessee in 1826. This record also lists the same six children (Abigail “Abi”, Wesley, Dixon, Mary “Polly”, William, and Elizabeth “Betsey”) as the will. Other evidence for there being a Wiley Smith in Tennessee include an 1850 federal census record from Montgomery, Tennessee that lists a Wiley Smith as a farmer and age 58 (birth year 1792) with a birth place of North Carolina,

and an 1874 estate file that lists Wiley (spelled Willie in the document) as being in Montgomery County, Tennessee.

The third possible lineage is that Wiley Smith was married to Elizabeth Hearn. However, Elizabeth Hearn(e) appears in several Montgomery County census records (1840, 1850, 1860), putting this just out of the time range for Wiley Smith. The fourth possible lineage leaves the wife of Wiley Smith unknown, but names two sons (Williamson Franklin and John T.) and two daughters (Martitia and Charlotte Sophia). The Stanly County Genealogical Society “Names from an old ‘day book’ ledger found in Wiley Smith’s estate papers’ in their 1982-1983 winter issue (Volume 2, Number 1). Names of interest in this list include “Wiley Smith” and “Williamson F. Smith,” providing support for the idea that Wiley had a son named Williamson Franklin.

The last possible lineage is based off of a findagrave listing for William (Wiley) Smith, which gives him a birth date of 1774, a wife named Nancy Allen Smith, and a daughter named Martha Smith Morris. It is possible that this Wiley Smith was the son of Blessing Stephens, and that Nancy Allen was the daughter of Revolutionary War veteran Darling Allen. This is the lineage that was chosen by Shumate et al. (2018) in the final report for the previous archaeology conducted at site 31MG2098. This lineage is the only option that places Smith in Montgomery County at the correct time period to be the same Wiley Smith that is associated with the 100 acres of Grant No. 1990 that was issued in 1804 (Shumate et. al 2018). All other possible lineages contain mismatched details, such as on census records.

Moving past the lineage of Wiley Smith, little information about his life has been gained from any other historical documentation. Census records have provided little help in identifying the lineage and location of Wiley Smith. The 1800 federal census for Montgomery County,

North Carolina lists a Wiley Smith with one free white male under 10, 1 free white male 26-44, one free with female under 10, one free with female 26-44, 1 slave, for total of 5 household members. It is likely that this is the Wiley Smith that owned 31MG2098, given the coordinating date of occupation and location within the county.

However, other census records further complicate the story. The 1810 federal census lists a Willie Smith in Brown, Montgomery County, North Carolina. This census record details six free white males, three free white females, and two slaves for a total of 11 household members. An 1850 federal census places a Wiley Smith (age 60, birth year 1790, birth place North Carolina) in Patoka, Gibson County, Indiana. However, the 1850 census from Montgomery, Tennessee also lists Wiley Smith (farmer, age 58, birth year 1792, birth place North Carolina).

There are multiple other traces of people named Wiley Smith that provide promising details, but do not appear to be the same Wiley Smith that occupied site 31MG2098. For example, there are several records for a Wiley M. (possibly Mansfield) Smith residing in nearby Randolph County during the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century, but the dates are too late to be the same Wiley Smith that owned the early 19<sup>th</sup> century land grants in Montgomery County. Additionally, there is an 1855 estate record for Wiley Smith placing him in Richmond County, North Carolina. This includes a full inventory record of the estate ownings of Wiley Smith and lists him as being married to Carolina Smith (remarried to Duncan Patterson and last name Patterson) with three children. The estate record includes much detail, such as an inventory of medicines with type and quantity. Correlates to Richmond County marriage record from 1859 of Caroline A. Smith and Duncan N. Patterson. However, this Wiley and Caroline are listed on the 1850 census, proving that they are too late to be same Wiley as the one connected to site 31MG2098. Other estate records found include an 1849 estate record for Willie/Wiley Smith in Bertie County, North

Carolina. Additionally, the name Wiley Smith can be found in a listing of North Carolina post offices ([http://www.carolana.com/NC/Towns/NC\\_POs\\_1785\\_to\\_1882\\_Sorted.htm](http://www.carolana.com/NC/Towns/NC_POs_1785_to_1882_Sorted.htm)). He is listed as the postmaster of the Pine Hill post office in Richmond County from 1853-1854, and the postmaster of the Kemps Mills post office in Randolph County from 1874-1935.

Overall, there is little evidence for anyone named Wiley Smith living in Montgomery County, North Carolina much past the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Shumate et al. 2018 concluded that the William “Wiley” Smith of site 31MG2098 was married to Nancy Allen, daughter of Revolutionary War veteran Darling Allen. Additionally, it is likely that Smith died either in the year 1815 or 1826, according to various sources (Shumate et al. 2018).

#### **Chain of Title: Uwharrie Purchase Unit Tract No. 1349**

One of the lines of evidence that suggests that the land that contains site 31MG 2098 indeed belonged to a man named Wiley Smith is the 1936 land purchase agreement between Mamie Stamey and the United States Forest Service (Figures 2.1-2.4). This document includes a detailed map of the plots of land included in the purchase agreement, and even lists their original owners and land grant information. Site 31MG2098, which is contained within an 1801 land grant for 100 acres to Wiley Smith, falls within this purchase unit identified as Tract No. 1349. In order to establish who lived at site 31MG2098, a chain of title was established for the land. This chain of title builds off of the already established chain of title included in the USFS land purchase agreement from 1936 and summarizes the individuals/parties that owned the land included in site 31MG2098 at one time or another.

#### *Early Land Grants*

Tract No. 1349 (Figure 2.1-2.4) includes land from four original North Carolina land grants ([nclandgrants.gov](http://nclandgrants.gov)). One is Wiley Smith’s 1804 land grant #1990 (Patent Book 118, Page

306) which includes 100 acres on the waters of Big Creek. Also included in Tract No. 1349 is Lucreasy Loven's 1806 land grant #2078 (Patent Book 122, Page 40) for 50 acres, James Poer's 1806 land grant #2084 (Patent Book 122, Page 43) for 50 acres, and John McLeod's land grant #2243 (Patent Book 126, Page 407) for 50 acres. The following chain of title description describes the historical ownership of the land included in Tract No. 1349. This description is supplemented by Appendix A, which shows the how the ownership of the land moved from individual to individual over the years.

### *The Carters*

The 400 acres (consisting of 6 tracts of land) given to the five Carters (Mary and her sons George, Martin, William, and Neven) were deeded to John Ewing by each individual Carter during the years 1848 through 1852. Exactly how the Carters came into possession of the land is still under investigation. The deed from Mary Carter to John Ewing (Deed Book 16, Page 462) states that Jonathan Newberry gave 400 acres to Mary Carter and her four sons through a deed of gift dated November 19, 1834. However, the connection between Jonathan Newberry and the Carters is vague. One possible lead is located in an 1838 will of Jonathan Newberry, which refers to his daughter Mary Carter. However, the only references to land holdings are those that are given to his wife (Martha), daughter (Elizabeth Ingram), and grandson (Jonathan Newberry). The only items he wills to Mary Carter is "fifty cents and no more." Lastly, it is unclear how Jonathan Newberry came into possession of the land himself.

Jonathan Newberry's 1838 will references three daughters (Elizabeth Ingram, Nancy Goodrum, Mary Carter), one son (Samuel Newberry), and one grandson (Jonathan Newberry, son of Samuel Newberry). He frequently references his wife, Martha, as she receives the majority of his estate. Several sons-in-law are also referenced, such as Stephen Pankey, who also

receives “fifty cents and no more.” A grave for Jonathan Newberry (1752-1836) is located in Richmond County, North Carolina, and denotes his service in the Revolutionary War. It is also stated that the monument to his death is erected by S.M. Ingram, indicating a possible connection to his son-in-law’s family (husband of Elizabeth Ingram).

Overall, little definitive information has been located about the Carter’s. Out of all five family members listed on the deed, George and William are the only two that seem to have been given other land grants in Montgomery County.

George Carter shows up in an 1830 U.S. Census in Montgomery County, with the appropriate neighbors. Mary Carter shows up in the 1840 and 1850 Census for Montgomery County. In 1840 there are several other household members listed living with her. In 1850 she is the only household member listed. Again, the appropriate neighbors for the area are nearby on the census. William Carter is also seen on the 1850 Census, listed as living with a Mary Carter (she is his age, however, so likely his wife and not mother). However, a different William Carter, with the middle name of McKendre, shows up on Census records from 1860-1900 as living in the Uwharrie district of Montgomery County, and having married Martha Saunders. These records put his birth year as 1832. Martin A. Carter is listed in U.S. Census Mortality Schedule for Montgomery County as having died at age 26 in March of 1860. He was listed as having been a blacksmith. His cause of death was listed as typhoid fever, for which he was ill for a short 16 days. However, there is also a Montgomery County marriage record that has a different Martin Carter listed. In this document Martin Carter married Catharine Haily on December 20, 1842, with the bondsmen listed as Ethd (possibly Etheldred?) Blake (listed below in Chain of Title).

On August 28, 1848, George W. Carter deeded his portion of the tract to John Ewing (Deed Book 16, Page 110). Neven Carter deeded his portion to John Ewing on October 19, 1849 (Deed Book 16, Page 262). Mary Carter deeded her portion to John Ewing on December 13, 1851 (Deed Book 16, Page 462). William Carter's portion was deeded to John Ewing on January 5, 1852 (Deed Book 16, Page 455) by virtue of a Sheriff's Deed.

*Etheldred Blake and Caroline Blake (wife)*

Etheldred Blake and his wife, Caroline Blake, deeded land to John Ewing on August 9, 1853 (Deed Book 17, Page 235). Exactly how the Blakes came into possession of this land is unclear, although it appears (according to the deed) that they owned a portion of the land deeded to the Carter's by Jonathan Newberry.

Etheldred Blake (1787-1874) is listed in Montgomery County Census' between 1830 and 1850. According to his grave listing, Etheldred's first wife was a Native American woman named Hattie Pettypool (1789-1848) whom he married in 1809. His second marriage was to Caroline (Carolina) Carter (possibility a connection to the Carter family?) whom he married on May 3, 1849, in Montgomery County. Records indicate that he served in the War of 1812, and that both he and Caroline were illiterate.

*John Ewing*

John Samuel Ewing (1797-1875) was born in Richmond, North Carolina. He appears in Census records for Montgomery County from 1840 through 1870, listed as a farmer. John Ewing had six children with his wife Mary Chisholm. In John Ewing's will, dated March 2, 1871, he gives his daughter, Sarah Ann E. Usher and her husband, S.T. Usher, "300 acres of land on the South side of Little Creek what is called the Carter land...and also 50 acres lying in the fork of Big Creek and Little Creek..." (Will Book 2, Page 79).



*Sarah Ann E. Usher and S.T. Usher (husband)*

Sarah Ann Ewing (1837-1884) married Samuel Thomas Usher (1833-1920) on August 19, 1858. Samuel T. Usher was the son of Samuel T. Usher (1791-1889) and Elizabeth “Bettie” Bostick (1792-1880), both originally from Richmond, NC.

*S.T. Usher and Bettie T. Usher (wife)*

S.T. Usher and his wife, Bettie T. Usher, entered a mortgage deed with C.C. Covington and Company, of New Hanover County, NC (Deed Book 1, Page 208). However, in 1897, they foreclosed on the mortgage, and the property was sold and deeded to C.C. Covington, the highest bidder (Deed Book 1, Page 208). The property appears to be the same land that was given to Sarah Ann E. Usher by her father, John Ewing, upon his death in 1875. However, it is unclear how or why the land belongs to Sarah Ann E. Usher’s husband’s parents, S.T. Usher and Bettie T. Usher, in 1897 when they foreclose on their mortgage.

*C.C. Covington and Emmie C. Covington (wife)*

Charles (“Charlie”) Chesley Covington (1873-1961) appears first on the 1880 Census in Cheeks Creek, Montgomery County, North Carolina. He then appears to have moved to High Point, North Carolina, where he is listed in the 1910-1940 Census in Guilford County. For a number of years between 1910 and 1930, C.C. appears to have lived with his wife’s family. He is listed in most of the census’ as a general farmer.

The records for C.C. Covington seem to list his wife as Genevieve Armfield (1874-1939), not Emmie C. Covington, as is listed in the Montgomery County deed (Deed Book 53, Page 307). This could indicate a possible typo/misspelling of Genevieve’s nickname, Jennie, as she is listed in several Census records. Jennie/Emmie dies in 1939, but C.C. Covington does not appear to have remarried.

*Charles H. Kluttz and Daisy Kluttz (wife) + Charles H. Graber and Janie M. Graeber (wife)*

On October 20, 1911, C.C. Covington and his wife Emmie C. Covington deeded approximately 350 acres of land to Charles H. Kluttz, his wife Daisy Kluttz, and Charles Harris Graber and his wife Janie M. Graeber (Deed Book 53, Page 307). Daisy Kluttz (maiden name Daisy Josephine Graeber) was the sister of C.H. Graeber (1878-1937), which gives insight as to why these two married couples would purchase land together. The deed states that the Kluttz' and Graebers are of Rowan County, North Carolina. He married Janie (Jennie) Margaret Alexander (1879-1947) on January 21, 1903, in Rowan. Together they had six children. Charles Harris Kluttz spent mostly worked in the coal industry, as a yard manager and retail merchant.

It appears that on June 28, 1913 (Deed Book 58, Page 27) C.H. Kluttz, Daisy Kluttz, C.H. Graber and Janie M. Graber deeded ("reconveyed") 18 acres of the 350 acres they were deeded in 1911 back to C.C. Covington and Emmie C. Covington. These 18 acres are interpreted as lappage, where plots overlapped and as a result were inadvertently included in the deed.

*N.W. Brown and Ruby R. Brown (wife)*

On June 28, 1919, the Kluttz' and Graebers granted the 350 acres to N.W. Brown of Orange County, North Carolina (Deed Book 67, Page 497). Little has been found about N.W. Brown and his wife. One possible lead lists the Browns as living in Virginia.

*W.W. Jones, W.L. Stamey, M.J. Kivett*

On October 22, 1920, N.W. Brown and his wife Ruby R. Brown deed the 350 acres to W.W. Jones, W.L. Stamey and M.J. Kivett, all of Guilford County, North Carolina (Deed Book 69, Page 357). However, on October 11, 1921, M.J. Kivett and his wife, Bertha Kivett, deed their portion of the land to W.L. Stamey (Deed Book 69, Page 353). Wright W. Jones and his wife, Lee Ora Jones, do the same on October 10, 1921 (Deed Book 69, Page 368).

Besides all three couples residing in High Point, there is a noted connection between W.W. Jones and M.J. Kivett. According to an article in The High Point Enterprise dating to May 17, 1919, “Two well-known men of the city, Marvin Kivett and Wright Jones, have purchased the grocery store of Joe Levine and have taken charge of the business....Mr. Kivett and Mr. Jones will continue to operate the grocery store at the same location, on East Washington street.” East Washington Street happened to be the same street in High Point that W.L. Stamey and Mamie Stamey lived on.

One of nine children, Marvin Jackson Kivett, Sr. (1894-1960) was from Chatham County, NC. He served in World War I. He married Bertha Pope (1893-1983) on November 3, 1917. Census records from 1920 list M.J. Kivett as a grocery merchant, 1930 as a wood dealer, and 1940 as a proprietor truck driver in the wholesale produce industry, M.J. Kivett died on September 11, 1960 from brain cancer. On his death certificate Marvin Kivett was listed as a retired president in the wholesale produce industry.

Wright W. Jones (1890-1971) was originally from Alamance County, NC. He worked in the grocery industry until about 1940, when his occupation on the 1940 U.S. Census is listed as a traveling salesman of wholesale shoes. Jones’ story takes an interesting turn when he murders his wife, Lee Ora (Leora) Ruth (1892-1948), a textile worker in a hosiery mill, in 1948. Her death certificate and court statements state that Lee Ora was stabbed by Wright W. with a knife and hatchet in the left side of the chest, causing her death. Wright W. tried to appeal to the court that he was acting under the effects of morphine and should therefore be found not guilty. However, he was found guilty for the murder of his wife, and died on June 7, 1971 in McCain Prison, NC, of chronic emphysema due to asthma.

W.L. (William Latham) Stamey (1876-1930) was originally from Dallas, NC, but moved to High Point at a relatively young age. He married Mamie J. Smith (1876-1970) in Guilford County on November 5, 1902. W.L. and Mamie Stamey lived in High Point, NC, where they had four children: Paul Alexander (1903-1981), Dorothy Latham (1906-1989), Mamie Frances (1908-1982), and William Latham, Jr. (1913-1999). W.L. owned and edited a newspaper in High Point (confirmed on his WWI Draft Card), thought to be The High Point Register. Mamie Stamey worked as a nurse according to the 1920 Census. W.L. Stamey died on June 16th, 1930, forty years before Mamie died. Interestingly, his death certificate lists his occupation as a retired jeweler. The only noted connection to the jewelry business can be found on the 1930 Census, which lists the Stamey's son, Paul A., as working as a jeweler.

*Dorothy S. Welborn and Roy C. Welborn (husband)*

A Sheriff's Tax Deed dates to May 25, 1923, and states that "a sale was held on June 5, 1920 for the 1919 taxes, in the sum of \$16.87, due on 749 acres of a 750-acre tract listed by C.H. Klutz," and was purchased by J.C. McIntosh (Deed Book 74, Page 124). This includes land that encompasses Wiley Smith's original tract. However, remarks in the USFS abstract state that "this deed seems defective, but is remedied by the quitclaim from J.C. McIntosh and wife, to Dorothy S. Welborn and Roy C. Welborn recorded in book 83, page 404 [dated April 12, 1930]." It seems that part (350 acres) of the 750-acre Sheriff's Deed granted to J.C. McIntosh was faulty, perhaps because the 350 acres was already owned by W.L. and Mamie Stamey at the time that J.C. McIntosh purchased the 750-acre tract in 1923. In November of 1928, W.L. Stamey and Mamie Stamey deeded the 350 acres to their daughter, Dorothy Smith Welborn, and her husband, Roy C. Welborn, also of Guilford County, North Carolina (Deed Book 85, Page 211).

Therefore J.C. McIntosh deeded the 350-acre portion back to Dorothy and Roy Welborn on April 12, 1930 (Deed Book 83, Page 404) in a Quitclaim Deed.

James Claude (J.C.) McIntosh (1885-1939) was a resident of Montgomery County. At age 23 he married Vernie B. Allen, age 18, on May 16, 1908 in the city of Troy. According to a WWI Draft Card dated September 12, 1918, J.C. McIntosh was in the farming business. He is also listed as a merchant and farmer on his death certificate. He died on November 9, 1939, of heart problems.

Dorothy and Roy were married in High Point on June 30, 1928. Dorothy's parents, W.L. and Mamie, deeded the 350-acre tract in Montgomery County to Dorothy and Roy in November of 1928, indicating the possibility that this was related to a wedding gift of some sort. This probability is increased given the fact that it appears Dorothy was the only Stamey child out of the four to be married. There is no record of Roy and Dorothy having children. Dorothy S. Welborn died on March 18, 1989 in Alexandria, Virginia, followed by her husband on June 18, 1991.

#### *Mamie Stamey*

On April 16, 1932, Roy C. Welborn and his wife, Dorothy S. Welborn, deeded the 350-acre tract back to Dorothy's mother, Mamie Stamey (Book 82, Page 252). It is from Mamie Stamey that the USFS purchases the land (Uwharrie Purchase Unit Tract No. 1349) that contains the original Wiley Smith tract. Mamie Stamey died in High Point on June 10, 1970 of acute heart failure due to Arteriosclerotic heart disease (ASHD).

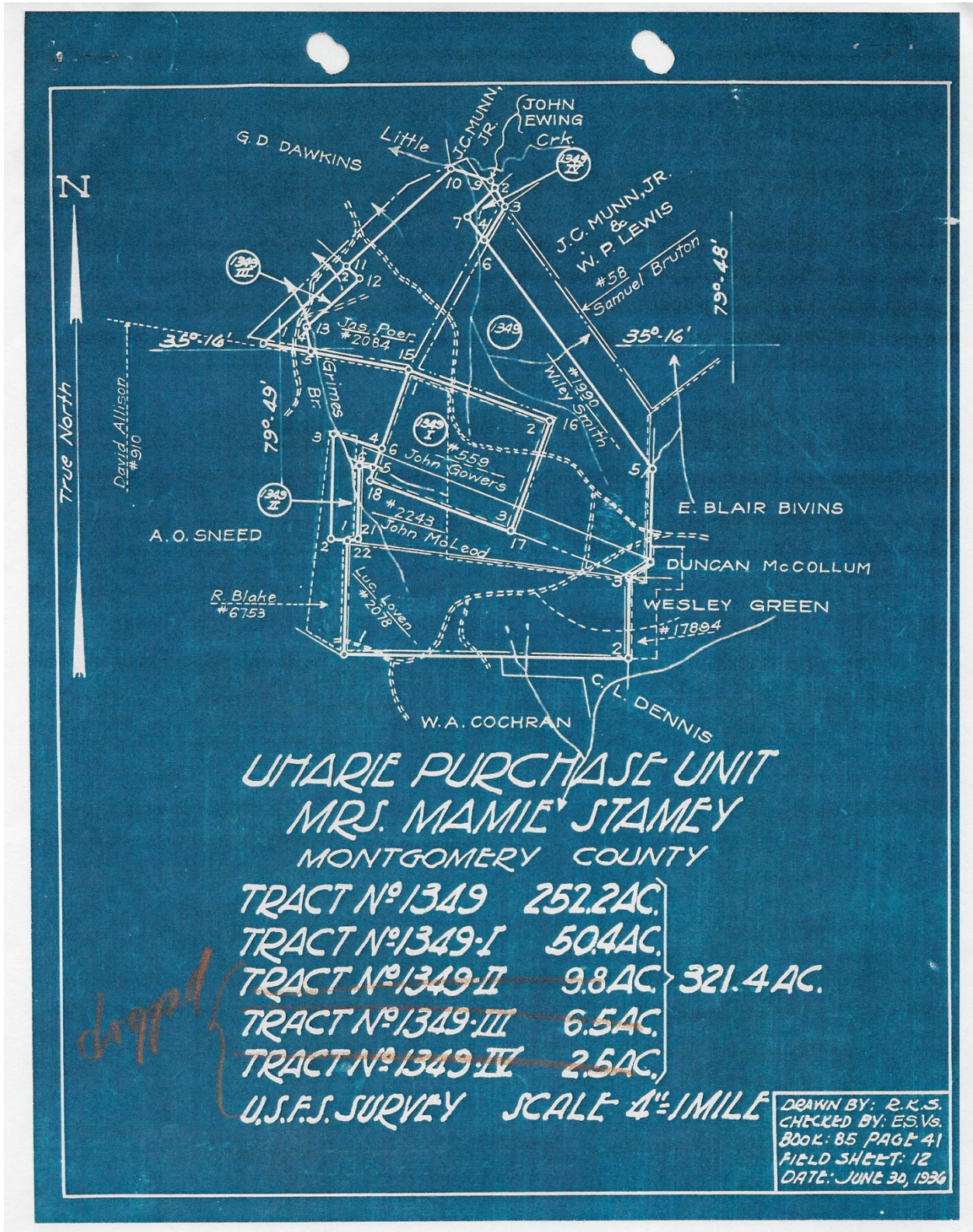
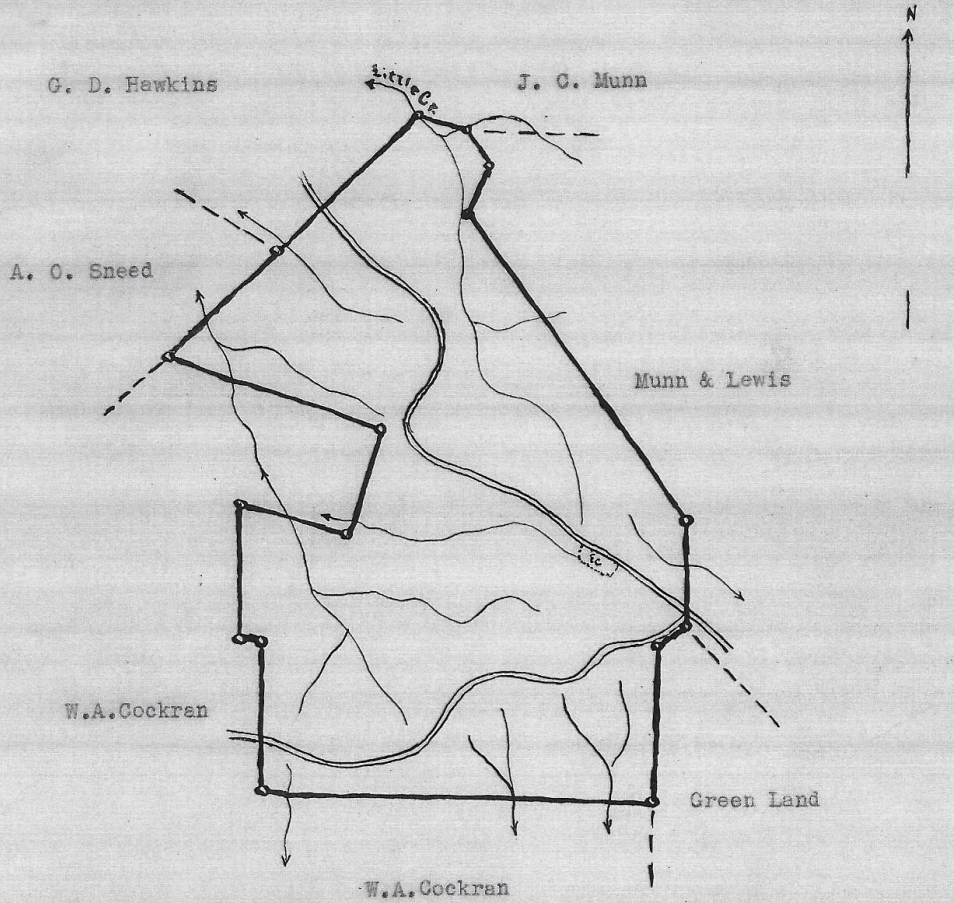


Figure 2.1: United States Forest Service Purchase Unit plat.



*F.M.S. 1/12/4.*

Type map of STANEY, Mamie S. (Mrs.) Tract No. 1349 Acres 356  
 Location Rocky Springs Township County Montgomery State North Carolina  
Pisgah National Forest, Uharie Unit  
 Field work by GRA - HLR Date Nov. '35, Nov. '39 19  , Scale 4 inches—1 mile



LEGEND

No erosion

FC	Plowland	R	Ridge	SL	Shortleaf Pine	Cp	Cypress swamp
FA	Abandoned fields	B	Barren	SD	Sand Pine	By	Bay swamp
FG	Pasture lands	W	Water	HH	Hammock high	T	Titi swamp
G	Cove	LP	Longleaf Pine	HL	Hammock low	O	Bays, open or loblollies
L	Lower slope	SP	Slash Pine	UH	Upland hardwoods	[Hatched Box]	Severe burn
U	Upper slope	LB	Loblolly Pine	HS	Hardwood swamp	[White Box]	Unmerchantable

Figure 2.3: United States Forest Service Purchase Unit plat



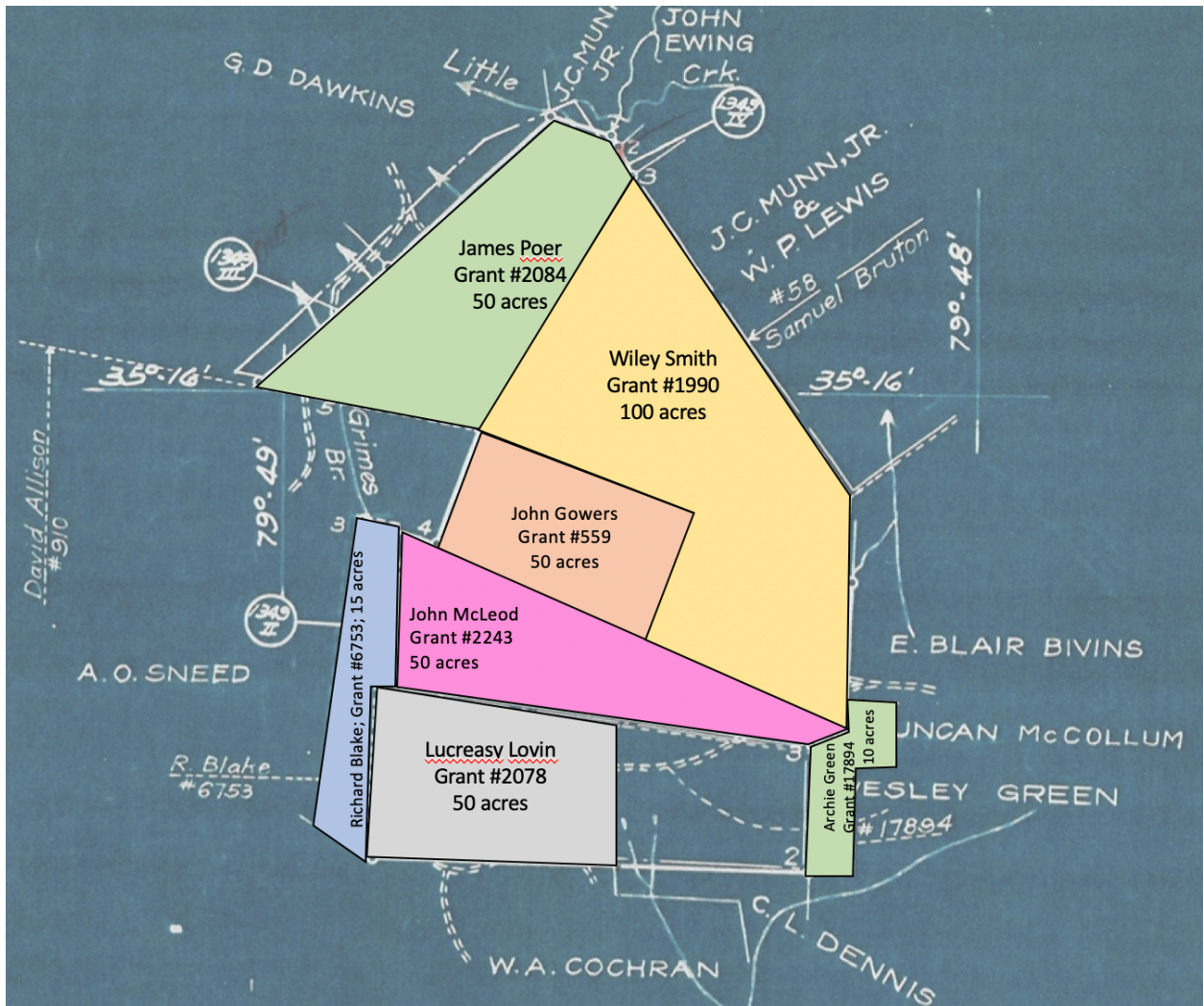


Figure 2.4: Tract No. 1349 overlaid by individual land grant purchase tracts.

## CHAPTER 3: METHODS

The Wiley Smith site was originally identified by Scott Shumate of Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants (BRAC) as a result of the United States Forest Service's Southern Pine Beetle (SPB) Prevention Project (Figure 3.1). This project aimed to restore the original Longleaf Pine stands to part of the landscape of the Uwharrie National Forest, replacing the Loblolly Pine that has been introduced by human activity in the area for a couple centuries. The Uwharrie National Forest is "a sanctuary of hardwoods, pines, and rocks" (Powell 2006:1155-1156) located in the Piedmont physiographic region of North Carolina. Established in 1961, the Uwharrie National Forest spans over 50,000 acres, including the Uwharrie Mountains. Spanning land in Davidson, Montgomery, and Randolph counties, "it is not one continuous unit, but discrete parcels of land separated by privately owned tracts" (Powell 2006:1155-1156). Hydrological features of the forest include lakes Badin and Tillery, as well as the Uwharrie and Pee Dee Rivers. Today the Uwharrie National Forest draws many guests for its recreational use.

Site 31MG2098 (the Wiley Smith site) is located southeast of Troy, North Carolina (Figure 3.1). The site can be reached from Candor, North Carolina via roads US 220A, SR 731, SR 1516, and Forest Road 6784. Forest Road 6784 will lead you to a wildlife field, and the core of the site can be reached on foot from there (approximately 130 meters). Although the majority of underbrush is kept manageable with systematic prescribed burns, the site remains heavily wooded with a thick layer of leaf litter (Figure 3.5). According to the Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants final report, the "core site area occupies a northeast-trending ridge toe that narrows to the northeast where it then drops down to a spring head and northeast-trending spring branch. The former historic house seat is located on this narrowing ridge toe, while the occurrence of historic and prehistoric period artifacts expands site limits significantly to the south, southwest,

and southeast of this former house seat and across the ridge slope that gradually rises to the south” (Shumate et. al 2018).

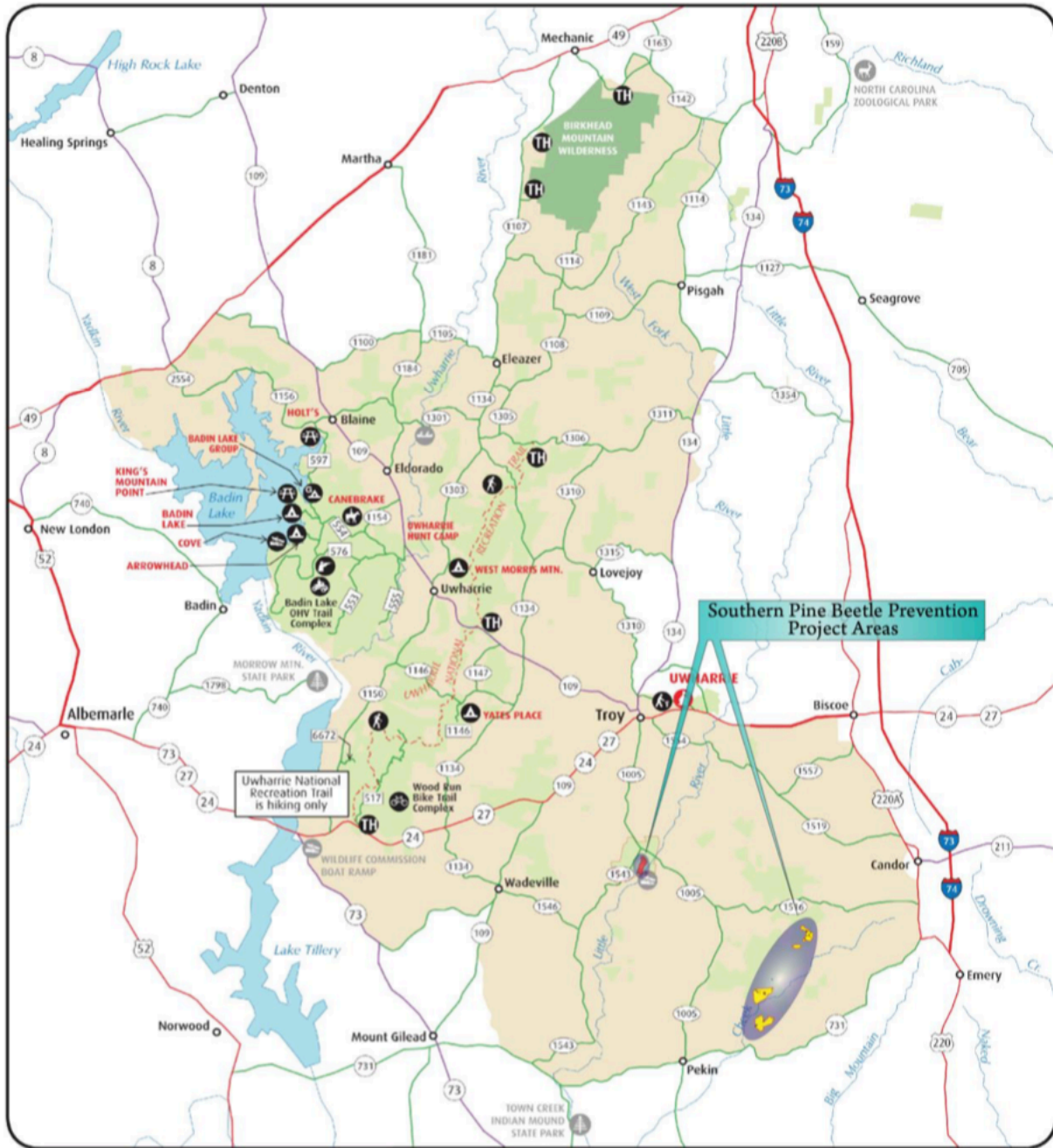


Figure 3.1: “The location of the SPB project area on a portion of the Uwharrie National Forest, Uwharrie Ranger District map” (Shumate et al. 2018), courtesy of Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants.

## **Previous Archaeology**

The affected areas identified to be included in the SPB Prevention Project (Figure 3.1) were divided into proposed units for an upcoming timber sale, prompting the Section 106 review process as outlined by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Scott Shumate of Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants (BRAC) was awarded the contract to complete a survey of several of the units included in the SPB Prevention Project. The Wiley Smith Site was identified in Unit 3 and was given the temporary site number of SPBS-16. Archaeological investigations at the site took place in the fall of 2017, and included 15-meter interval shovel testing, along with a single 1 x 2-meter test unit within the site boundaries (Figure 3.2). While this preliminary Phase 1 and 2 survey work has been performed on the project area, the main structural components of the farmstead had yet to be identified. However, these early archaeological investigations produced a wealth of historic artifacts that indicate that additional information can be gained from further excavation. The results of BRAC's investigations, including artifact analyses, were published in the final report to the United States Forest Service (USFS) in December 2018. As of April 4, 2018, the Wiley Smith site was given the permanent site number 31MG2098 by the Office of State Archaeology.

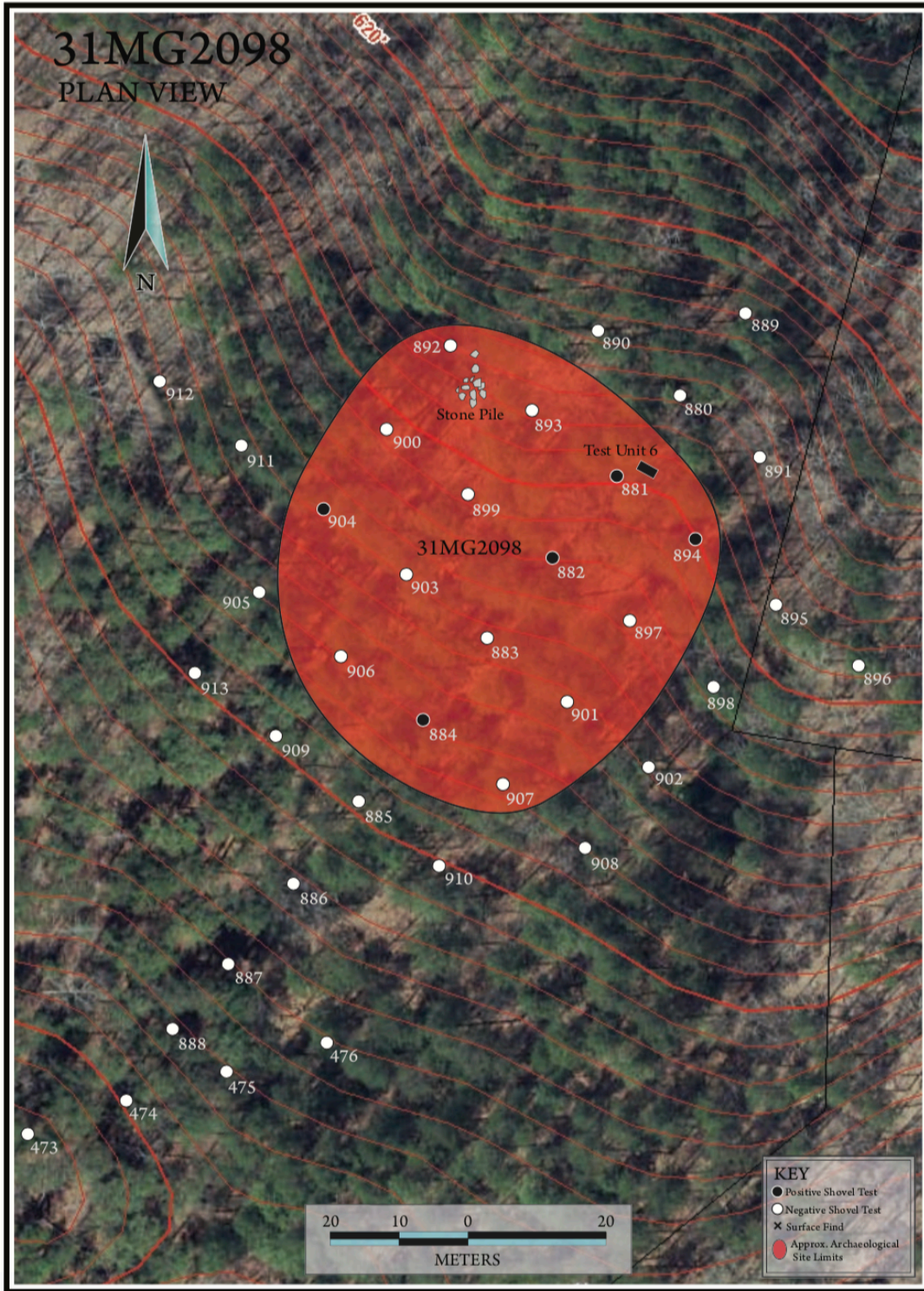


Figure 3.2: “Aerial plan view of archaeological site 31MG2098 including approximate site limits and the locations of site features, 2017 shovel tests, and Test Unit 6” (Shumate et al. 2018), courtesy of Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants.

## **Archaeological Field Work**

Archaeological field work at 31MG2098 was completed in two stages during the fall and winter of 2018. The first stage took place between October 6th and October 9th, 2018. This first period of excavations focused on the determination of site boundaries, as well as identifying any patterns or trends in historic artifact distribution across the site. The second stage took place between December 13th and December 16th, 2018. This second period of excavations focused on the identification of structural features, as well as confirming site boundaries and historic artifact distributions.

### *Shovel Testing*

This was done using a 5-meter interval shovel test grid (Figures 3.3-3.4), which incorporated the thirty-two existing shovel tests completed by Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants in 2017. Shovel tests were dug approximately 50-centimeters wide until sterile subsoil was reached. Depths for these shovel tests ranged from sixteen to thirty centimeters below the surface. A team of two crew members dug each shovel test, with one crew member digging and one crew member screening all soil through a ¼” hardwire cloth and placing artifacts in corresponding 4-mil 9 x 12 in artifact bags. Each artifact bag was labeled with the site number, STP number, FS number, date, and initials of the two crew members excavating the shovel test. After sterile subsoil was reached, detailed notes were recorded for each shovel test, including stratigraphic notations, Munsell soil colors, and artifact descriptions. Shovel tests were noted as either positive (artifacts present) or negative (no artifacts present). All measurements at this site were recorded using the metric scale (centimeters and meters).

After digging and recording was completed, each shovel test was backfilled. Sixty shovel tests were completed during the first stage of fieldwork, and twenty-three shovel tests were

completed during the second stage of fieldwork for a final total of eighty-three shovel tests.

These eighty-three can be added to the thirty-two pre-existing BRAC shovel tests to create a total of one hundred and fifteen shovel tests spanning the ridge toe of the core historic site.

### *Unit Excavations*

In addition to shovel tests, individual excavation units were completed. Five 1 x 1-meter excavation units (ECU Unit 1A and B, Unit 2A and B, and Unit 3A) were completed during the first stage of excavations in October 2018. Eight 1 x 1-meter excavation units (ECU Unit 3B, C, and D, Unit 4A and B, Unit 5A and B, Unit 6A) were completed during the second stage of excavations in December 2018. Units were labeled with a base unit number (in this case 1-6), and then a corresponding quadrant number (A-D). Units were split into quadrants (denoted by letters A-D) in order to maintain closer artifact provenience within the unit. This also enabled larger (4 x 4-meter) or smaller (1x1-meter) units to be created and added onto existing unit excavations. All measurements at this site were recorded using the metric scale (centimeters and meters). All excavated soil was screened using ¼” hardware cloth.

Units were placed on the landform following areas of artifact concentrations identified by the shovel testing. All ECU Units were excavated using smaller hand tools (trowels, brushes, dust pans, etc.) as well as shovels in order to dig through the extensive root intrusions that were present in all units. Units were excavated in 10-centimeter arbitrary levels within natural strata and were excavated until sterile subsoil was reached.

Unit 1 was excavated adjacent to the BRAC Test Unit 6 north wall. This unit was excavated as a 1 x 2-meter unit that was split into two quadrants (A and B). Unit 2 was placed approximately 10 meters north/northwest of ECU Unit 1/BRAC Test Unit 6 and measured 1 x 2-meters (quadrants A and B). Unit 3 was placed approximately 4.5 meters south/southeast of ECU

Unit 1/BRAC Test Unit 6. Quadrant A of Unit 3 was excavated during the October field session, and quadrants B, C, and D were excavated during the December field session. Unit 4 was excavated as a 1 x 2-meter unit that was split into two quadrants (A and B). Unit 5 was excavated as a 1 x 2-meter unit that was split into two quadrants (A and B). Unit 6 was excavated as a 1 x 1-meter unit, and therefore only had one quadrant (A).

### **Metal Detecting**

In order to locate additional metal (specifically iron) artifacts, a metal detector was employed during Stage 2 excavations in December of 2018 (Figure 3.5). While the original plan was to perform a systematic metal detecting survey using the shovel test grid that had already been established, due to time constraints only a single metal detecting test square was performed. This test square was set up within the established 5 x 5-meter shovel test grid, using STPs 25, 26, 23, and 24 as the four corners of the square (Figure 3.4). This location was chosen as a test square due to its proximity to the historical artifact concentration identified by the previously mentioned shovel testing. A crew member operated the metal detector with the sensitivity set to alert to iron artifacts below the surface. The crew member systematically swept the 5 x 5-meter square and dug a shovel test pit where the device alerted to the presence of iron. As previously noted, due to time constraints, further metal detecting work was not able to be done.



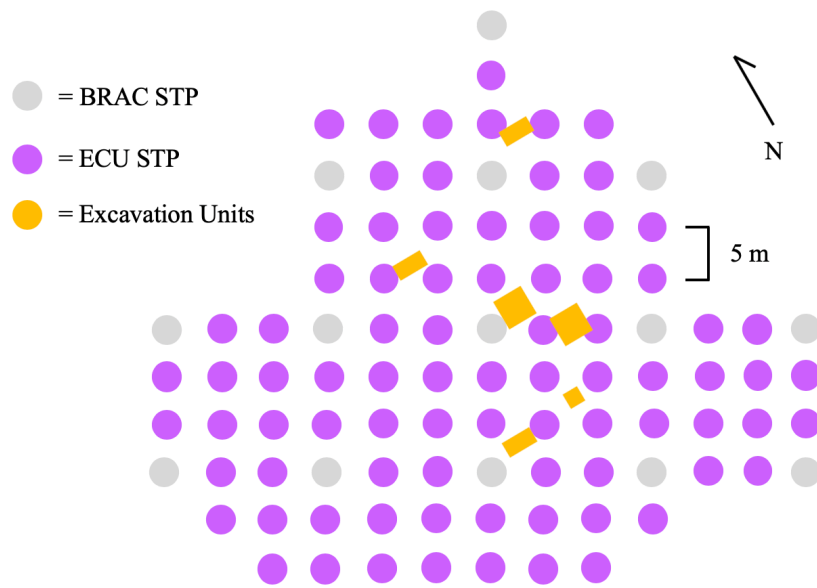


Figure 3.3: Depiction of shovel tests and units excavated at site 31MG2098.

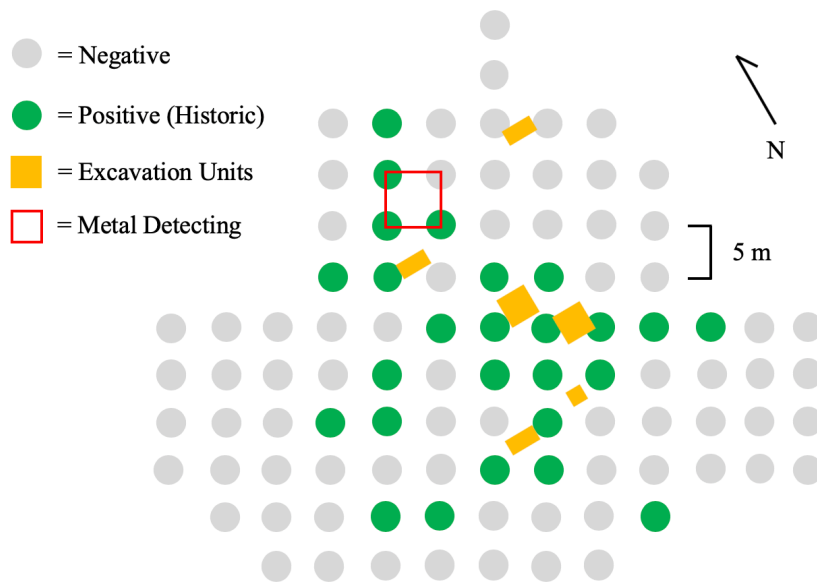


Figure 3.4: Placement of six ECU excavation units and metal detecting square within historic artifact concentrations at site 31MG0298.



Figure 3.5: Metal detecting at site 31MG0298.

### *Field Specimen Catalog*

Every provenience excavated at 31MG2098 was assigned a unique field specimen (FS) number. These numbers were recorded in the field specimen catalog (Appendix D). FS numbers were written on each artifact bag and on all paperwork in order to maintain context and keep track of provenience. Any features were given their own FS number and excavated as a separate provenience.

### **Artifact Analysis**

#### *Historical Artifacts*

Artifacts collected during both phase 1 and phase 2 of excavation were delivered to the Phelps Archaeology Laboratory. Here the artifacts were washed, dried, and sorted according to provenience. Artifacts were then analyzed within their respective proveniences and classified according to Stanley South's Artifact Classification System (South 1977) (Figure 3.6). This system utilizes "increasingly generalized type-ware-class-group classification" (South 2002:92).

Each level of classification can answer different questions about the culture being studied. In this system a total of 42 classes are divided into 9 groups. The artifacts from this assemblage fall into the kitchen, architectural, bone, and activities groups. These functional groups give a relative idea of what the purpose of the site was, often analyzed by their relative frequencies and percentages within the assemblage. Since so many others in Southeastern historical archaeology implement South's functional group classification, it was selected for this project in order to maintain comparability between other projects in the region.

Measurements taken and details recorded for ceramic sherds included count, weight, type (pearlware, stoneware, etc.), form (body, rim, base, etc.), treatment/decoration (hand-painted polychrome, plain, edged, etc.), color, associated date, and any other comments. Measurements taken for other kitchen artifacts (such as bottle glass) included weight, type (wine, medicinal, etc.), form (body, rim, base, etc.), color, associated date, and any other comments. Measurements taken for architectural remains (such as nails, iron fragments, window glass, etc.) included count, weight (grams), and dimensions (length, width, thickness), and any other comments.

Additionally, any artifacts of note were photographed. These included photographs of representative artifacts for each ceramic type, as well as various other diagnostic and unique artifacts (cauldron foot, nails, iron fork, etc.). All artifact information was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet to create an artifact catalog (Appendix B). The catalog is organized by accession number, and can be manipulated to examine artifacts by respective description, size, category, material, provenience, etc.

Information pertaining to each group of artifacts was recorded on acid free artifact tags. This information includes site name and number, provenience information, accession and specimen number, count, weight, size, material type, artifact type, and any additional

comments/notes. The completed tags were then placed with their respective artifacts in acid free 4-mil polyethylene ziplock bags. Artifacts were then packaged by provenience and accession number following North Carolina state curation standards. Finally, artifacts were placed into acid free Hollinger boxes. Each box measures 10 x 12.5 x 15 inches and will be labelled and stored per state curation standards. The artifacts will eventually be returned to the USFS for final curation at the Office of State Archaeology Research Center, where they will be permanently stored in the climate-controlled warehouse.

### *Prehistoric Lithics*

Again, artifacts collected during both stage 1 and stage 2 of excavations were delivered to the Phelps Archaeology Laboratory. Here the artifacts were washed, dried, and sorted according to provenience. Artifacts in each material type group were sorted by artifact category (flakes, fragments, tools, miscellaneous) and then further sorted by type, based on characteristics defined in Appendix B. Each artifact type was further sorted by general size using a sizing chart created in Microsoft Paint (Figure 3.7). The resulting groups of artifacts were counted by hand and weighed in grams using an Accuris Instruments scale, capable of weighing up to 5,000 g. If artifacts exceeded this weight, they were weighed in batches and the batch weights were added together.

All artifact information was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet to create an artifact catalog. The catalog is organized by accession number, and can be manipulated to examine artifacts by respective description, size, category, material, provenience, etc. Information pertaining to each group of artifacts was recorded on acid free artifact tags. The information includes site name and number, provenience information, accession and specimen number, count, weight, size, material type, and artifact type. The completed tags were then

placed with their respective artifacts in acid free 4-mil polyethylene ziplock bags. Artifacts were then packaged by provenience and accession number following North Carolina state curation standards. Finally, artifacts were placed into acid free Hollinger boxes. Each box measures 10 x 12.5 x 15 inches and will be labelled and stored per state curation standards. The artifacts will eventually be returned to the USFS for final curation at the Office of State Archaeology Research Center, where they will be permanently stored in the climate-controlled warehouse.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Class Number</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Class Number</b>
Kitchen Artifact Group	1. Ceramics	Clothing Group	19. Buckles
	2. Wine Bottle		20. Thimbles
	3. Case Bottle		21. Buttons
	4. Tumbler		22. Scissors
	5. Pharmaceutical Type Bottle		23. Straight Pins
	6. Glassware		24. Hook and Eye Fasteners
	7. Tableware (cutlery)		25. Bale Seals (from cloth bales)
	8. Kitchenware (pots, pans)		26. Glass Beads
Bone Group	9. Bone Fragments	Personal Group	27. Coins
Architectural Group	10. Window Glass		28. Keys
	11. Nails		29. Personal Items (brushes, fobs, mirrors, etc.)
	12. Spikes	Tobacco Pipe Group	30. Tobacco Pipes
	13. Construction Hardware (hinges, knobs, plates, etc.)		Activities Group
14. Door Lock Parts	32. Farm Tools		
Furniture Group	15. Furniture Hardware (hinges, knobs, plates, etc.)	33. Toys	
	Arms Group	16. Musket Balls, Shot, Spue	
17. Gunflints, Gunspalls		35. Stub-stemmed pipe	
18. Gun Parts, Bullet Molds		36. Colono-Indian Pottery	
		37. Storage Items (barrels)	
		38. Ethnobotanical (seeds, hulls)	
		39. Stable and Barn (harness, bits)	
		40. Miscellaneous Hardware (bolts, tongs, washers, etc.)	
		41. Other (reflecting activities such as industry or craft)	
		42. Military Objects (shells, insignia)	

Figure 3.6: Stanley South's archaeological classification system by group and class.

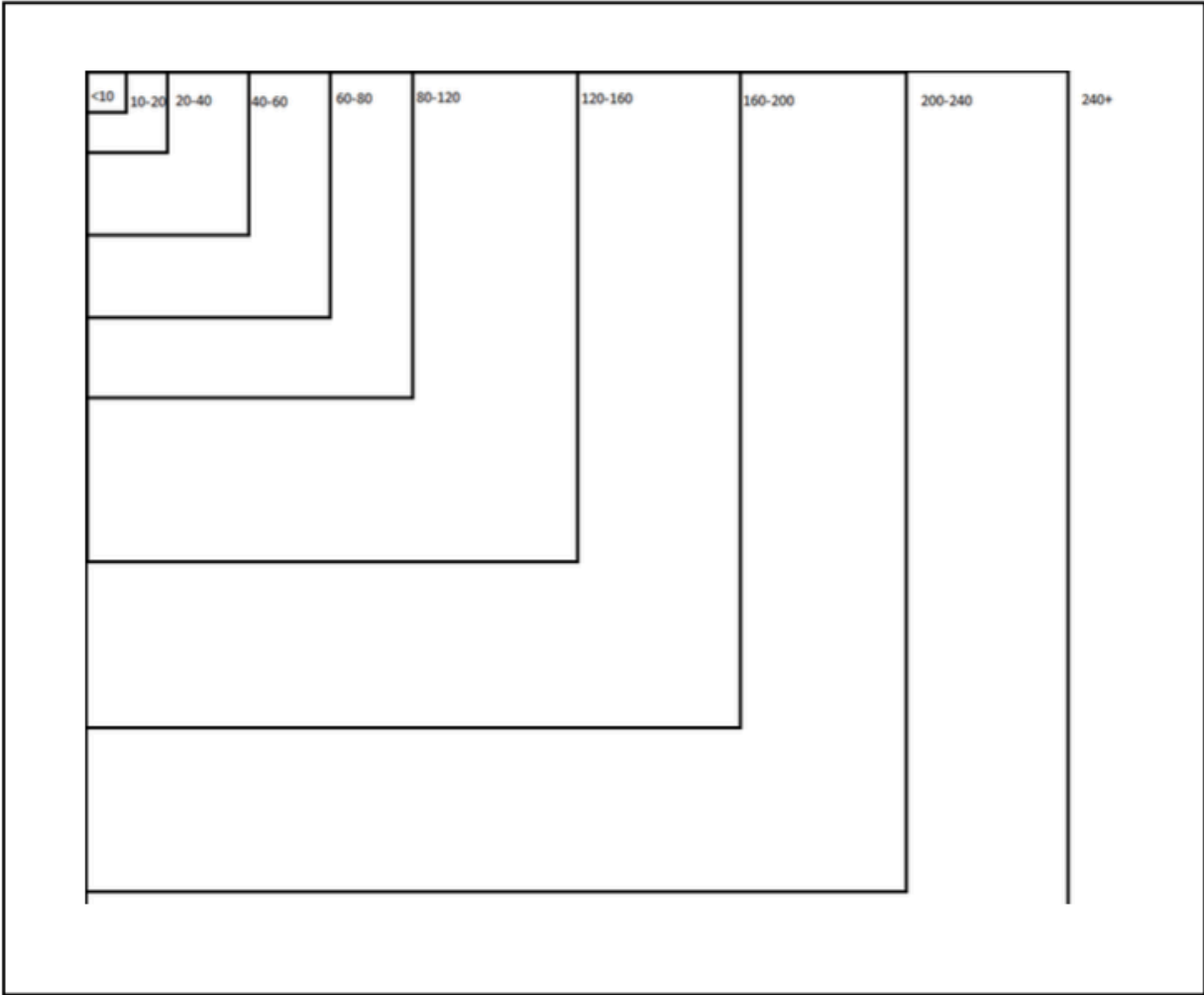


Figure 3.7: Lithic Sizing Chart (in millimeters), created in Microsoft Paint, not to scale.

## CHAPTER 4: RESULTS

Fieldwork at site 31MG2098 built upon the previous excavations conducted by Scott Shumate and Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants in 2017. Fieldwork conducted by the author and East Carolina University was performed in two stages. The first stage took place on October 6<sup>th</sup> through 8<sup>th</sup> of 2018 and consisted of the excavation of 60 shovel test pits and five 1 x 1-meter excavation units. Crew members consisted of the author and an additional six volunteers. Stage 1 saw several challenges, including locating the original shovel test pits and Test Unit 6 from BRAC's fieldwork. After discussing the location with Shumate, all units were able to be located. The shovel test grid and location of excavation units were placed based on the identified locations of BRAC's shovel tests. Phase two took place between December 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of 2018 and consisted of the excavation of an additional 23 shovel test pits and eight 1 x 1-meter excavation units. A total of eleven volunteers assisted in stage 2 of excavations at site 31MG2098. The results of these two stages, including stratigraphy and artifact details, will be detailed in this chapter.

### **Shovel Test Pits**

As previously noted, a total of 83 shovel tests were excavated between the October and December field sessions (Figure 4.1, 4.2). These shovel tests were placed in a 5-meter interval grid, incorporating the original shovel tests excavated by BRAC (Figure 3.2). Historical artifacts were present in 23 shovel tests. Prehistoric artifacts were present in 24 shovel tests. A clear historical artifact concentration can be seen (Figure 4.3). This concentration serves as the historic core of the site, likely representing the refuse deposits behind the main domestic structure.

The stratigraphy of the shovel test pits can be characterized by a humus and root organic layer measuring approximately 1-10 centimeters below the surface, followed by a brownish gray

sandy loam layer measuring approximately 10-20 centimeters below the surface, and finally either a pale grayish yellow sand subsoil or a red clay subsoil. Many of the shovel test pits found high quantities of quartz shatter and pebbles. A summary of the results and stratigraphy can be seen in Appendix D.

A total of 122 artifacts were recovered from the 83 ECU shovel tests at site 31MG2098. Of these total 122 artifacts, 5 fell under the Architecture group, 40 under the Kitchen group, and 77 under the Prehistoric group. A total of 63% of the artifacts recovered from STPs were classified as Prehistoric.



Figure 4.1: Shovel test excavations at site 31MG2098 (October 2018).





Figure 4.2: Shovel test excavations at site 31MG2098 (December 2018).



Figure 4.3: Depiction of shovel test pits that tested positive for historical artifacts at site 31MG2098.

## **Excavation Units**

The majority of the units excavated at site 31MG2098 exhibited similar stratigraphy. Typical stratigraphy seen began with a thin organic layer of humus and roots, which gave way to a gray loamy sand. This first stratum measured approximately 10 centimeters below the surface and contained the majority of artifacts. The next stratum was characterized by a light yellowish-brown sandy loam. This layer contained significantly fewer artifacts than the previous layer and represents the transition to a sterile subsoil. Some units reached a third stratigraphic layer at about 20 centimeters below surface, which was characterized by a compact yellowish-red clay. This represents the culturally sterile subsoil of the landform.

ECU Unit 1 was excavated as a 1 x 2-meter unit that was expanded off the north 2-meter wall of the original BRAC Test Unit 6. This unit was divided into Quads C (east) and D (west). The first level excavated was designated Zone 1, Level 1 and was excavated to 10 centimeters below the surface. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Zone 1, Level 1 contained a high quantity of quartz shatter and lithic debitage. Additionally, a dark soil stain/discoloration (10 YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown, sandy loam) was identified in the center of Quad C. This was identified as a rodent run or other intrusion when further excavated in the next level. Zone 2, Level 1 was excavated to 20 centimeters below the surface. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered, but artifact density notably decreased compared to the previous level. A red clay layer began to appear towards the end of the level excavation, concentrated in the southeast corner of Quad D. This level represents the transition and beginning of sterile subsoil and therefore the unit was not excavated further. A total of 220 artifacts were recovered from Unit 1, with 140 coming from Quad C and 80 from Quad D. Of the total 220 artifacts, 15 fell under the Architecture group, 2 under the Bone group, 109 under the

Kitchen group, and 94 (43% of Unit 1 total) under the Prehistoric group. Of the total artifacts recovered from Unit 1, 64% came from Zone 1, and 40% from Zone 2. Unit 1 contributed 21.7% of the total artifact count for the site.

ECU Unit 2 was excavated as a 1 x 2-meter unit that was divided into Quads A (east) and B (west). The first level was designated Zone 1, Level 1 and was excavated to 10 centimeters below the surface. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Zone 2, Level 1 was excavated to 20 centimeters below the surface. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. A large root stain ran through the center of the unit. This level represents the transition and beginning of sterile subsoil and therefore the unit was not excavated further. A total of 40 artifacts were recovered from this unit, with 17 coming from Quad A and 23 from Quad B. Of the total 40 artifacts, 26 fell under the Kitchen group, and 14 (35% of Unit 2 total) under the Prehistoric group. Of the total artifacts recovered from Unit 2, 52.5% came from Zone 1, and 47.5% from Zone 2. Unit 2 contributed only 3.9% of the total artifact count for the site.

ECU Unit 3 was excavated as a 4 x 4-meter unit that was divided into Quads A, B, C, and D. Quad A was excavated first. The first level excavated in Quad A was designated Zone 1, Level 1 and was excavated to 10 centimeters below the surface. The base of Quad A was very mottled and included multiple large root intrusions. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Zone 2, Level 1 was excavated to 20 centimeters below the surface. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered, but artifact density notably decreased compared to the previous level. Notes from Zone 2, Level 1 detailed the presence of pebbles and quartz shatter, as well as multiple root stains with some charcoal present. This level represents the transition and beginning of sterile subsoil and therefore the unit was not excavated further.

Quad B was excavated next. The first level excavated in Quad B was designated Zone 1, Level 1 and was excavated to 10 centimeters below the surface. Notes for Zone 1, Level one described a heavy number of root intrusions and quartz chunks/shatter. The base of Quad B was a mottled sandy clay loam. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Zone 2, Level 1 was excavated to 20 centimeters below the surface and gave way to a red-orange clay layer. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered, but artifact density notably decreased compared to the previous level. This level represents the transition and beginning of sterile subsoil and therefore the unit was not excavated further.

Quads C and D were simultaneously excavated. The first level excavated in Quads C and D was designated Zone 1, Level 1 and was excavated to 10 centimeters below the surface. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Notes from Zone 1, Level 1 indicated the presence of a dense root layer and many quartz chunks/shatter throughout. Zone 2, Level 1 was excavated to 20 centimeters below the surface and gave way to a red-orange clay layer. Gray and orange mottling was noted in the floor of the southeast corner. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered, but artifact density notably decreased compared to the previous level. Notes from Zone 2, Level 1 detailed the presence of several interesting gray/brown (7.5YR 4/3, brown, loamy sand) intrusions/stains, best observed in the south wall profile and base of Quad C (Figure 4.4). This level represents the transition and beginning of sterile subsoil and therefore the unit was not excavated further.



Figure 4.4: Photograph of ECU Unit 3C+D Zone 2, Level 1 base.

A total of 431 artifacts were recovered from Unit 3, with 100 coming from Quad A, 138 from Quad B, 86 from Quad C, and 107 from Quad D. Of the total 431 artifacts, 6 fell under the Activities group, 19 under the Architecture group, 1 under the Bone group, 285 under the Kitchen group, and 120 (28% of Unit 3 total) under the Prehistoric group. Of the total artifacts recovered from Unit 3, 77.5% came from Zone 1, and 22.5% from Zone 2. ECU Unit 3 contained the most artifacts of any of the excavation units, accounting for 43% of the total artifact count at the site.

ECU Unit 4 was excavated as a 1 x 2-meter unit that was divided into Quads A (east) and B (west). The first level excavated was designated Zone 1, Level 1 and was excavated to 10 centimeters below the surface. Notes from Zone 1, Level 1 emphasized the presence of root systems and quartz rocks/shatter, as well as a concentration of quartz flakes in the southeast corner. Very few artifacts were recovered (n=11), with only one being a historical artifact. It appeared that the red clay subsoil had already been reached, which stood out as unusually shallow compared to the other excavation units at the site. A dark stain (10 YR 3/2, very dark gray brown) was observed at the base of Zone 1, Level 1 running east to west across the unit

(Figure 4.5). This dark stain was given the feature number 1. Feature 1 was bisected along the Quad A/B dividing line at the 50-centimeter mark, and only the part of the feature that fell in Quad A was excavated (Figure 4.6). The feature was only 3 centimeters deep, producing a brick fragment, hand painted pearlware sherd, and a quartz flake. This feature was interpreted as root activity and not a cultural feature, so the remainder of the stain was excavated. The decision was made to excavate only Quad A further, as it appeared clear that the sterile red clay subsoil had already been reached. Zone 2, Level 1 of Quad A was excavated to 15 centimeters below the surface. No historical artifacts and very few prehistoric artifacts (n=2) were recovered. This level represents sterile subsoil and therefore the unit was not excavated further.



Figure 4.5: Photograph of ECU Unit 4 Zone 1, Level 1 base.



Figure 4.6: Photograph of ECU Unit 4, Feature 1, Zone 1, Level 1 base, displaying the half excavated feature.

A total of 13 artifacts were recovered from Unit 4, with 8 coming from Quad A, 2 from Quad B, and 3 from Feature 1. Of the total 13 artifacts, 2 fell under the Architecture group, 1 under the Kitchen group, and 10 (77% of Unit 4 total) under the Prehistoric group. Of the total artifacts recovered from Unit 4, 85% came from Zone 1, and 15% from Zone 2. Unit 4 contributed only 1.3% of the total artifact count for the site.

ECU Unit 5 was excavated as a 1 x 2-meter unit that was divided into Quads A (east) and B (west). The first level excavated was designated Zone 1, Level 1 and was excavated to 10 centimeters below the surface. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Notes from Zone 1, Level 1 described large root intrusions from the southeast and northwest corners. Zone 1, Level 2 was excavated to 20 centimeters below the surface. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Zone 2, Level 1 was excavated to 30 centimeters below the surface. The extremely large root running from southeast corner to the northwest persisted. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Zone 2, Level 2 was excavated to

approximately 35 centimeters below the surface, as the soil became extremely wet and culturally sterile. Only prehistoric artifacts were recovered. This level represents the transition and beginning of sterile subsoil and therefore the unit was not excavated further. This unit was unique as a solid red clay layer was not reached.

A total of 283 artifacts were recovered from Unit 5, with 8 coming from Quad A, 2 from Quad B, and 3 from Feature 1. Of the total 283 artifacts, 4 fell under the Activities group, 5 under the Architecture group, 2 under the Bone group, 47 under the Kitchen group, and 225 (80% of Unit 5 total) under the Prehistoric group. Of the total artifacts recovered from Unit 5, 48% came from Zone 1, and 52% from Zone 2. Unit 5 contributed 27.9% of the total artifact count for the site.

ECU Unit 6 was excavated as a 1 x 1-meter unit. The first level excavated was designated Zone 1, Level 1 and was excavated to 10 centimeters below the surface. Notes from this level detailed large quartz inclusions. Both historical and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Zone 1, Level 1 (2.5Y 8/8, yellow, sandy clay) was excavated to 20 centimeters below the surface. Very few artifacts were recovered. This level represents the transition and beginning of sterile subsoil and therefore the unit was not excavated further.

A total of 28 artifacts were recovered from Unit 6. Of the total 28 artifacts, 1 fell under the Activities group, 3 under the Architecture group, 10 under the Kitchen group, and 14 (50% of Unit 6 total) under the Prehistoric group. Of the total artifacts recovered from Unit 6, 96% came from Zone 1, and 4% from Zone 2. Unit 6 contributed only 2.8% of the total artifact count for the site.



Overall, a total of thirteen 1 x 1-meter excavation units were completed between stages 1 and 2 of fieldwork in October and December of 2018. This fieldwork was made possible with the assistance of seventeen different crew members.

### **Artifact Analysis**

A total of 1,140 artifacts were excavated between October 6th and December 16th of 2018. This includes 586 historical artifacts classified in Activities, Architecture, Bone, Kitchen groups, as well as 554 prehistoric artifacts, including lithics and prehistoric pottery. Of the 1,140 total artifacts, 122 came from shovel test pit excavations, 1,105 from unit excavations, and 3 from metal detecting. The following analysis include the artifacts excavated from Stages 1 and 2 of ECU excavations, as well as the artifacts excavated during BRAC's investigations. A total of 285 artifacts were excavated by BRAC. This includes 136 historical artifacts classified in Activities, Architecture, Arms, Bone, Clothing, and Kitchen groups, as well as 149 prehistoric artifacts, including lithics. Of the 285 total artifacts, 10 came from shovel test pit excavations and 275 from the excavation of Test Unit 6.

The two artifact catalogs were combined to create a comprehensive catalog for site 31MG2098. When these catalogs are combined, a new total of 1,425 artifacts is seen (Table 4.1). This includes 722 historical artifacts classified in Activities, Architecture, Arms, Bone, Clothing, and Kitchen groups, as well as 703 prehistoric artifacts, including lithics and prehistoric pottery.

Table 4.1: Artifact frequencies by artifact group.

<b>Artifact Group</b>	<b>Count of Artifact</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Count</b>
<i>Activities</i>	15	1.1%
Miscellaneous hardware	12	0.8%
Other	3	0.2%
<i>Architecture</i>	57	4.0%
Brick fragment	12	0.8%
Mortar fragment	4	0.3%
Nail	5	0.4%
Nail fragment	6	0.4%
Slate	18	1.3%
Window Glass	12	0.8%
<i>Arms</i>	1	0.1%
Gunflint	1	0.1%
<i>Bone</i>	7	0.5%
Bone fragment	7	0.5%
<i>Clothing</i>	1	0.1%
Button	1	0.1%
<i>Kitchen</i>	641	45.0%
Ceramics	613	43.0%
Glassware	10	0.7%
Kitchenware	1	0.1%
Tableware	1	0.1%
Wine bottle	16	1.1%
<i>Prehistoric</i>	703	49.3%
Lithic	699	49.1%
Pottery	4	0.3%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

*Activities Group (n=15)*

A total of fifteen artifacts that were excavated were classified in to the Activities group. This group accounts for only 1.1% of the total artifact assemblage count. Within the Activities group, artifacts fell into either the Miscellaneous (n=12) or Other (n=3) classes. Unidentified iron fragments (n=12) were classified under the Miscellaneous class, while coal (n=1), a plastic fragment (n=1), and iron concretion (n=1) were classified under the Other class.

*Architecture Group (n=57)*

A total of fifty-seven artifacts were excavated that were classified in to the Architecture group. This group accounts for 4% of the total artifact assemblage count. Included were twelve window glass fragments (Figure 4.7), which were all aqua colored and ranged in thickness from 0.05 inches to 0.062 inches. Also included were twelve small red-orange brick fragments (Figure 4.8), eighteen slate fragments, eleven complete nails and nail fragments (Figure 4.9), and four mortar fragments. All nails (n=5) and nail fragments (n=6) recovered were heavily corroded and were unable to be dated as a result. Also included in the architecture category are 18 slate fragments. These are almost certainly related to architectural construction at the domestic site, as “there is very little slate in the Uwharries and that is used for flagstone and roof tiles” (Cooper II and Hanchette 1977:236).

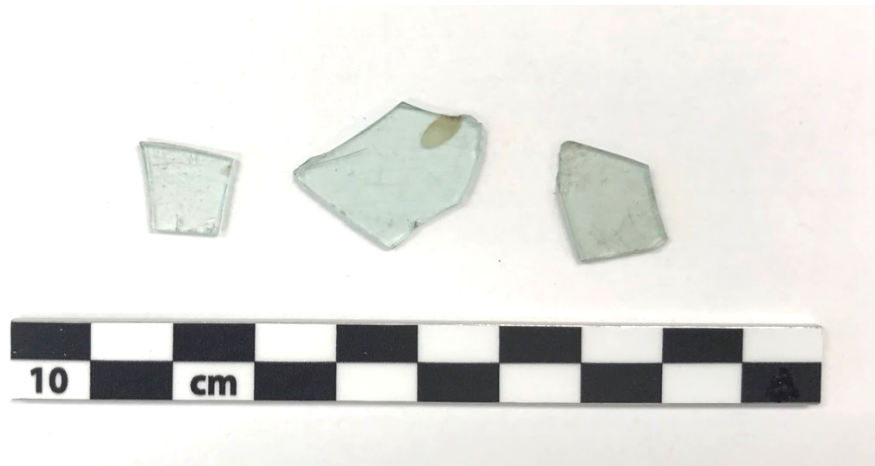


Figure 4.7: Sample of window glass fragments excavated from site 31MG0298.

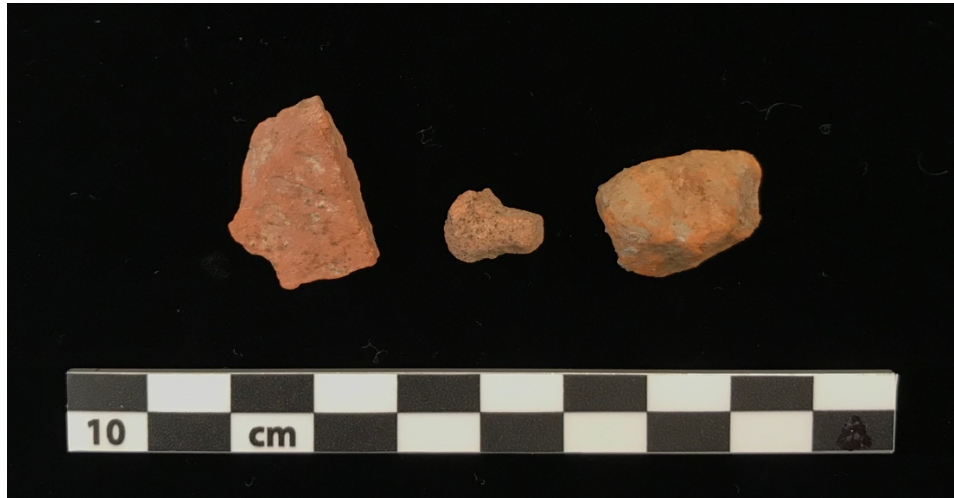


Figure 4.8: Sample of brick fragments excavated from site 31MG2098.



Figure 4.9: Sample of nails and nail fragments excavated from site 31MG2098.

*Kitchen Group (n=641)*

Artifact classes present at 31MG2098 that fall under the Kitchen group included ceramics, glassware, kitchenware, tableware, and wine bottle glass. The Kitchen group accounts for 45% of the total artifact assemblage count. The ceramics class makes up the majority of historical artifacts recovered from 31MG2098 (n=613, 43% of total artifact count) (Table 4.2,

Figure 4.11)). When plotted across the site, there is a clear concentration of historical ceramics that effectively make up the historic site core (Figure 3.4, 4.10).

The mean ceramic date (South 1977) is a dating technique used in the analysis of ceramics from historic sites. This technique uses a formula to calculate the median date of occupation for the site based on the date of manufacture ranges for each different ceramic type. The first step is to identify each type of ceramic in the assemblage. After types have been classified, associated dates of manufacture are identified. Decades of research by the archaeological community and scholars have enabled such dating to be possible. Each type of ceramic can be attributed to a distinct period of manufacture, spanning several years or several centuries. After each type is identified and dated, the counts of each type are multiplied by the median date of manufacture. Then a total sum of these products is divided by the total count of ceramics in the assemblage. The resulting value gives an estimated median date of occupation at the associated archaeological site. This relative dating technique is widely used in historical archaeology and has been proven to provide accurate periods of occupation when supplemented by other sources such as historical documentation (Deetz 1996:26). The mean ceramic date calculated for site 31MG2098 is 1797.49 (Table 4.3). This calculation excludes the ceramic that were not able to be dated (n=75). Ceramics were dated using a range of manufacture date as referenced in the Florida Museum of Natural History's Historical Archaeology Type Collection (Florida 2019).

There were a total 21 different identified types of ceramics found at site 31MG0298 (Table 4.2). Historical ceramic frequencies were analyzed by both count and weight in order to account for superficial inflation of artifact counts from smaller sherds. The percentage of the

total ceramic count stayed consistent between the artifact count and the artifact weight, with the exception of lead glazed coarse earthenware and North American stoneware.

The most common ceramic type found was plain pearlware (n=173), followed by plain creamware (n=158). Pearlwares were the most common ceramic type found at the site, including hand painted blue and white (n=43), hand painted polychrome (n=38), transfer printed (n=12), edge decorated (n=18), wormy finger painted (n=2), and annularware (n=37) pearlwares. The third most common ceramic type was lead glazed coarse earthenwares (n=36). Ceramics that were not able to be identified (n=69) included sherds that were heavily burned or were missing diagnostic surfaces. Ceramic types that appeared in small quantities included delftware (n=1), Buckley ware (n=1), salt glazed coarse earthenware (n=4), unglazed coarse earthenware (n=4), and Whieldonware (n=2). Stonewares (n=13) were fairly rare at site 31MG2098. These included alkaline glazed (n=1), lead glazed (n=7), British-brown salt glazed (n=2), North American (n=1), and Nottingham (n=1) stonewares.

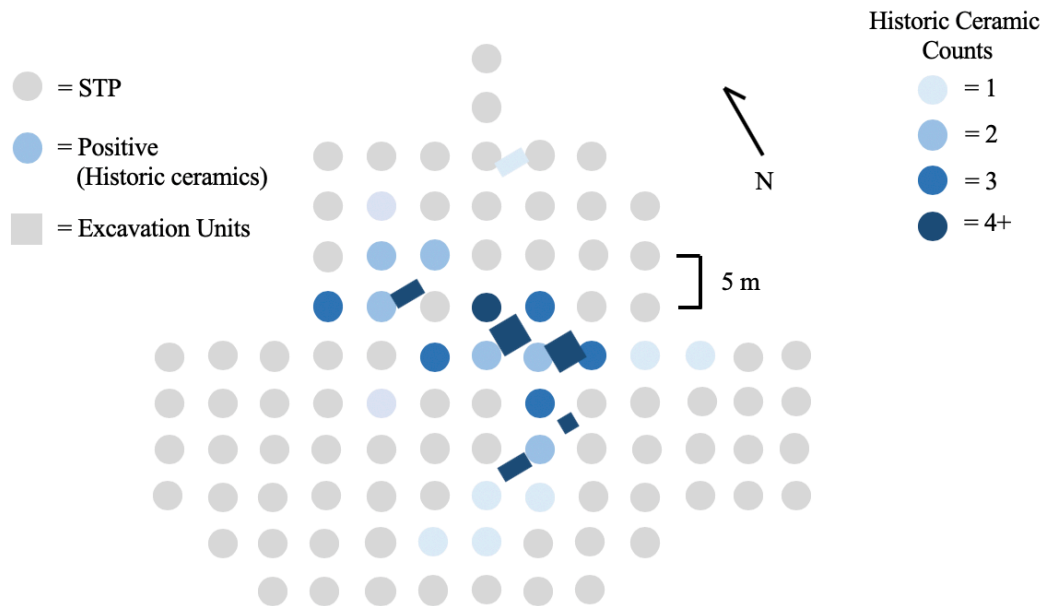


Figure 4.10: Concentration of historical ceramics across site 31MG2098.

Table 4.2: Historic ceramic types at site 31MG2098 by count.

<b>Ceramic Type</b>	<b>Count of Artifact</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Ceramic Count</b>
<i>Earthenware</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>97.9%</i>
Annularware	1	0.2%
Annularware pearlware	37	6.0%
Blue on white delftware	1	0.2%
Buckley ware	1	0.2%
Edge decorated pearlware	18	2.9%
Hand painted blue and white pearlware	43	7.0%
Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early	38	6.2%
Lead glazed coarse earthenware	36	5.9%
Plain creamware	158	25.8%
Plain pearlware	173	28.2%
Redware	1	0.2%
Salt glazed coarse earthenware	4	0.7%
Transfer printed pearlware	12	2.0%
UID	69	11.3%
Unglazed coarse earthenware	4	0.7%
Whieldonware	2	0.3%
Wormy finger painted pearlware	2	0.3%
<i>Stoneware</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>2.1%</i>
Alkaline glazed stoneware	1	0.2%
British-brown salt glazed stoneware	2	0.3%
Lead glazed stoneware	7	1.1%
North American stoneware	1	0.2%
Nottingham stoneware	1	0.2%
Paste only	1	0.2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 4.3: Mean Ceramic Date calculations for historic ceramics from site 31MG2098.

<b>Ceramic Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Date Range</b>	<b>Beginning</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Median Date</b>	<b>Product</b>
<i>Earthenware</i>						
Annularware	1	1785-1840	1785	1840	1812.5	1812.5
Annularware pearlware	37	1785-1840	1785	1840	1812.5	67062.5
Blue on white delftware	1	1630-1790	1630	1790	1710	1710
Buckley ware	1	1720-1775	1720	1775	1752	1747.5
Edge decorated pearlware	18	1785-1840	1785	1840	1812.5	32625
Hand painted blue and white pearlware	43	1775-1840	1775	1840	1807.5	77722.5
Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early	38	1795-1820	1795	1820	1807.5	68685
Lead glazed coarse earthenware	36	1700-1770	1700	1770	1735	62460
Plain creamware	158	1762-1820	1762	1820	1791	282978
Plain pearlware	173	1780-1840	1780	1840	1810	313130
Redware	1	1500-1750	1500	1750	1625	1625
Salt glazed coarse earthenware	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transfer printed pearlware	12	1784-1840	1784	1840	1812	21744
UID	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unglazed coarse earthenware	4	1490-1900	1490	1900	1695	6780
Whieldonware	2	1740-1770	1740	1770	1755	3510
Wormy finger painted pearlware	2	1790-1820	1790	1820	1805	3610
<i>Stoneware</i>						
Alkaline glazed stoneware	1	1810-1900	1810	1900	1855	1855
British-brown salt glazed stoneware	2	1690-1775	1690	1775		3465
Lead glazed stoneware	7	1730-1920	1730	1920	1825	12775
North American stoneware	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nottingham stoneware	1	1700-1810	1700	1810	1755	1755
Paste only	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>MCD= 967052 (Product Sum) / 538 (Dateable Ceramic Count) = 1797.49</b>						



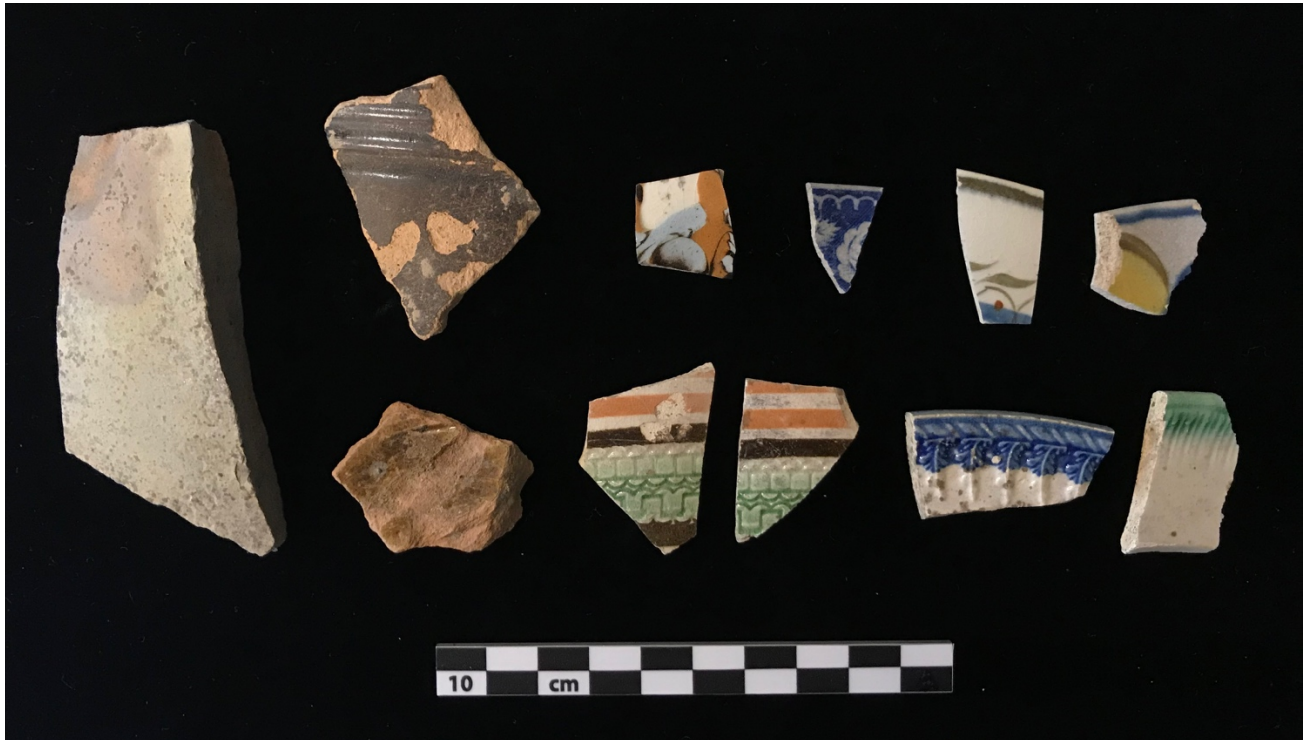


Figure 4.11: Sample of temporally diagnostic ceramics excavated from 31MG2098.

A total of 26 glassware and bottle glass shards were excavated from site 31MG2098. This included 16 olive colored wine bottle fragments (Figure 4.12), 9 clear/colorless glassware fragments, and 1 blue glass fragment. Glass was surprisingly sparse at the site, only making up 1.8% of the total artifact count.

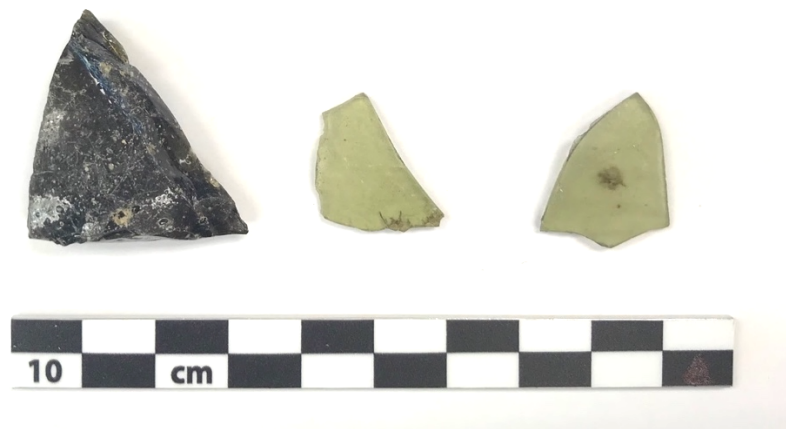


Figure 4.12: Sample of bottle glass excavated from 31MG0298.

Two other artifacts belonging to the Kitchen group stand out as unique. These include a single cast iron cauldron foot (Figure 4.13), classified as Kitchenware, that was excavated from STP 36, and a two-pronged iron fork (Figure 4.14), classified as Tableware, that was excavated from Unit 1D, Zone 1, Level 1.



Figure 4.13: Cast iron cauldron foot excavated from 31MG0298.



Figure 4.14: Two-pronged iron fork excavated from 31MG0298.

*Prehistoric (n=703)*

A total of 703 artifacts that were excavated were classified as Prehistoric (Table 4.4). This total included both lithics and prehistoric pottery sherds. Prehistoric artifacts make up 49.3% of the total artifact assemblage from site 31MG2098. Of the total Prehistoric assemblage, almost all (99.4%) are lithic materials (n=699). Only 4 prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered.

The most common types of prehistoric artifacts excavated at the site were tertiary flakes (n=213) and tertiary flake fragments (n=279). Together, they make up 70% of the total prehistoric artifact assemblage. Tertiary flakes exhibit no cortex and represent later stages in lithic reduction. A single diagnostic projectile point was recovered (Figure 4.15). The artifact was classified as a Morrow Mountain Type II. Found in Unit 5, Quad B, Zone 1, Level 2, the Morrow Mountain Type II point dates to the Middle Archaic period (Ward 1983).

Table 4.4: Prehistoric artifact types at site 31MG2098 by count and percentage of total.

Artifact Group	Count of Artifact	Percentage of Total Prehistoric Count
<i>Lithic</i>	699	99.4%
Angular debris	34	4.8%
Bifacial thinning flake	25	3.6%
Core rejuvenation flake	2	0.3%
Groundstone	1	0.1%
Morrow Mountain Type II	1	0.1%
Primary flake	6	0.9%
Primary flake fragment	1	0.1%
Secondary flake	12	1.7%
Secondary flake fragment	4	0.6%
Tertiary flake	213	30.3%
Tertiary flake fragment	279	39.7%
UID biface fragment	2	0.3%
UID core fragment	1	0.1%
UID flake fragment	101	14.4%
UID projectile point fragment	4	0.6%
UID rock	3	0.4%
UID rock, heat treated/burned	5	0.7%
UID rock, rounded	2	0.3%
UID utilized/expedient tool	3	0.4%
<i>Pottery</i>	4	0.6%
Prehistoric pottery	4	0.6%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

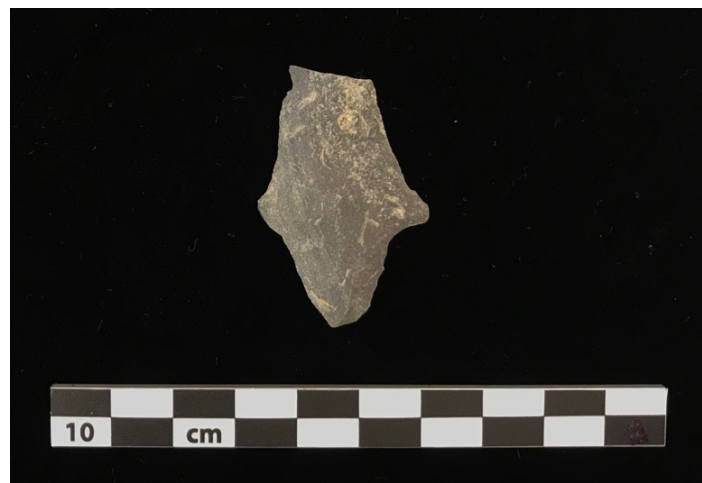


Figure 4.15: Morrow Mountain Type II projectile point recovered from site 31MG2098.

*Metal Detecting (n=3)*

As noted previously, in order to investigate the lack of iron artifacts found during Stage 1 excavations in October of 2018, a metal detector was employed during Stage 2 excavations in December of 2018. A total of three iron artifacts (Figure 4.16) were uncovered during the single metal detecting test. These included an iron strap, iron nail, and iron nail fragment. This test square effectively showed that there is almost certainly a higher proportion of iron and other metal artifacts than what was uncovered in the shovel test pits and excavation units.



Figure 4.16: Artifacts recovered from metal detecting test square at site 31MG2098.

Overall it is clear that historic ceramics represent the overwhelming majority of historical artifacts recovered from the site. There is a lack of personal artifacts, such as clothing items. There is also a lack of architectural artifacts given the assumed presence of a house or other

structure on the property in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, we must turn to the historic ceramics to learn more about Wiley Smith and his life from the artifact assemblage at site 31MG2098.

## CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION

This chapter will discuss the previously detailed results, including determination of site occupation, site function, and a resulting comparative analysis. Site occupation was able to be dated using the historical artifacts excavated from the site. The artifacts assemblage also provided insight into the site's function used as a late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead. Cultural resource management (CRM) reports of homestead/farmstead sites contemporaneous with the Wiley Smith site were obtained from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (NC OSA) and were used as the basis for comparative site and landscape analyses.

### **Site Occupation**

One of the main research questions for this thesis was to identify the main period of occupation for site 31MG2098, as well as details about who might have lived there during this time. As summarized in Chapter 2 and Appendix A, information discovered about the subsequent landowners of the property after Wiley Smith support the conclusion that Smith was the one living on the property during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Not only is Smith the most likely occupant of site 31MG2098, but he may have been one of the only owners to actually inhabit the property. This is largely due to the fact that the majority of other landowners after Smith were listed in census records as having resided in other counties in North Carolina, not Montgomery. This makes it unlikely that the subsequent landowners underwent any modifications to the land included in site 31MG2098, and especially did not reside there full time.

Another line of evidence that supports this conclusion is that fact that artifacts recovered from archaeological excavations at the site pre-date the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which would be expected if the next known ownership of the land (Jonathan Newberry to daughter in

1834) had resided there at any point. Additionally, there are no artifacts that suggest the site was inhabited after the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Ceramic analysis also supports the idea that the property was inhabited for a relatively short period of time at the very end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

According to Shumate et al. (2018), historical documentation suggests that Smith died sometime between the years 1815 or 1826. Regardless of which of these dates is the correct Wiley/William Smith, the occupation of site 31MG2098 would date to the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Shumate et al. 2019). The fact that historical records and archaeological analyses indicate the site was occupied for a short period of time supports the conclusion that Wiley Smith inhabited the site, as there were approximately only 25 years between the date of the original land grant and Smith's death.

Overall, through examination of historic documents, it appears that no one else occupied the site after Smith in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century as most owners were listed in census records other than Montgomery County, North Carolina. Additionally, there is no support in the artifact assemblage for an occupation any time after the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Structural Evidence**

Given the high quantities of domestic refuse and the (limited) presence of architectural remains in the artifact assemblage, it is reasonable to conclude that there was at one time a structure within the boundaries of site 31MG2098. This conclusion is supported by presence of brick, slate, and mortar fragments as well as the multitude of kitchen artifacts, specifically refined ceramics.

It is very likely that the original structure that stood on the property was either moved/removed, burned or destroyed, or taken apart for its lumber. Since the property was



purchased by the USFS in 1936, it is also possible that the landscape was fully or partially cleared, whether bulldozed or burned, by the federal government post-purchase. Additionally, the Uwharrie National Forest is known for its extensive logging, which likely would have severely disturbed the site. Precedence for the looting of structures for lumber and hardware as well as destruction of properties on federal land is expanded on in the comparative analysis later in this chapter.

Assuming that the original home/building stood within the determined site limits of 31MG2098, at first it seems unusual that there is a lack of iron nails in the artifact assemblage. However, the following factors likely account for this. First, it is probable that the original structure that potentially housed Wiley Smith and his family was no more than a simple wooden frame or log building, and therefore would not have required a significant amount of nails to construct in the first place. Log houses dominated the landscape in the Carolina Piedmont well into the twentieth century, particularly within rural areas and among those of Scotch-Irish and German descent (Bishir and Southern 2003, Groover 2008). The Uwharrie National Forest represents both a rural landscape and one that was dominated by Scots-Irish and German settlers. It is unlikely that the Smith house was constructed with brick, even though brick architecture in the Piedmont began in the early national period, as it would have been extremely costly (Bishir and Southern 2003:29). If the structure had been built upon brick or stone piers/foundations, it is possible that these too were pillaged or reused. Precedence for this is suggested by Groover, who suspects that the stone foundations at the Gibbs farmstead in Tennessee were moved with the house (Groover 2008:79).

The fact that two additional nails were located when metal detecting suggests that any nails remaining from the original structure have been displaced across the site and surrounding

landscape, and therefore would not necessarily be found with individual shovel tests and unit excavations. These factors help to account for the lack of iron nails in the artifact assemblage. This also suggests that we may simply not have yet located the majority of iron artifacts that would be present in the archaeological record from the assumed domestic structure, or that we have not quite located the precise location of the house itself. In fact, it is likely that we have been excavating primarily in the refuse disposal area/midden that would almost certainly be located behind the rear of the house.

Additionally, the physical and topographic location of the site strongly supports the conclusion that there was once a house within its boundaries. As noted by Mires (1993), hillsides and sloped topographic areas are often chosen over flatter landscapes for construction of historic farmsteads and colonial settlement. Reasons for this choice include the relative lack of vegetation (when compared to the below valleys which were commonly used for farming) as well as the increased sun exposure which aids in both insulation and agricultural productivity. This concept was supported by a survey of the location of 200 historic farmsteads, which identified a clear preference for “sunny slopes” (Mires 1993:83,89). As Mires stated, “most archaeological sites are located non-randomly within the environment,” making the identification and use of patterns extremely beneficial in their identification and study. This statement proves true in the comparative analysis detailed later in this chapter.

It has been acknowledged that frequently no structural evidence remained of these historic homesteads/farmsteads, especially within the Uwharrie National Forest (Cooper II and Hanchette 1977). Therefore, the task of identification and analysis lies in the hands of archaeology. Archaeological excavation and analysis can provide a multitude of details about the

lifestyles of farmstead occupants, filling in the gaps that exist from the absence of any structural evidence.

### **Farmstead Lifeways**

As stated by McMurry (1988), “America underwent the transformation from an agrarian society to an industrialized nation” during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This change was not just in cities but permeated to the rural landscapes as well. This transformation was characterized by changes in what goods were bought and consumed, what technologies were used, and even the architecture of the farms and layouts of the buildings themselves. One of the most notable changes that occurred during this time period was an overwhelming increase in consumerism and commercialism in the American household. Construction, in particular households, became increasingly standardized and homogenized. This was coupled with an emphasis on efficiency and spatial separation (Foord 2008), especially on the farmstead. Cultural transformations in the domestic space began in the “domain of foodways,” with other household items following suit (Groover 2008:45-46). Dining practices became increasingly elaborate (Ford 2008:73). Rural marketplaces were the epicenter of consumerism in these areas, which “complemented home manufacturers” (Friedlander 1991:27). Such markets existed prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, negating the common stereotype of the rural, self-sufficient farmer. Instead, there is overwhelming evidence that rural farming communities were in fact actively seeking out and purchasing goods that were in vogue with larger societal trends. In the case of the Wiley Smith site, and the absence of historic structures, artifacts will be used to interpret how the household reacted to the transforming landscape.

The presence of such a high quantity of mass-produced historic ceramics suggest that Smith was indeed tuned into the local and national economies and greater societal trends. For

example, it is known that pearlware was “manufactured in great quantities during the 19<sup>th</sup> century” (Sussman 1977:106). The presence of multiple types of pearlware in the assemblage suggests that the Smith’s purchased the goods according to the trends of the time. In this case, that trend was towards an increasingly individualized dining experience and away from a more utilitarian, communal one.

Beginning in the 19<sup>th</sup> century edge decorated pearlware gave way to transfer printing (Sussman 1977:109). Even though edge decorated pearlwares exist in greater quantities at the site than transfer printed pearlwares, the existence of any transfer printed sherds at all indicate that the Smith’s did buy this ware that was not only increasing in popularity but also cost. If the Smith household was still engaged in a more colonial-based, subsistence practice, one would expect a high quantity of utilitarian wares. For example, redware and stoneware were commonly used to both process and store foods, such as commercial dairying. Both of these types can be seen as indicators of colonial-based consumerism that centered more on production and subsistence than consumption and appearance (Groover 2008:44). This shows that the occupants of the Wiley Smith site were not only abreast of the changes occurring in consumer goods at the time but also were actively purchasing such goods. This shows a willing participation in the consumerist, commercialist movement that infiltrated even the more rural areas of the county.

In addition to providing insight into the consumerist behaviors of the Smith household, the historic ceramics in the artifact assemblage from 31MG2098 can provide key evidence about the date of occupation of the site. The high frequencies of creamwares at the site suggest a late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation (Hume 1972:125). The high frequencies of pearlwares in the assemblage also support this date, as “pearlware is undoubtedly the most common ceramic item found on sites of the early nineteenth century...” (Hume 1972:129-130). Additionally, the

numerous sherds of annularware/banded decorated pearlware in the assemblage provide further support for the suggested date of occupation given that annular wares experienced increased popularity between 1795 and 1815 (Hume 1972:131). Even the ceramics seen in low frequencies in the assemblage fall in line with the suggested date of occupation.

The occupants of the Wiley Smith farmstead did not practice a subsistence-based lifestyle, if anything simply because this lifestyle rarely existed in its true form. However, this conclusion is also supported by that overall high frequency of high quality, decorated earthenwares and the relative lack of utilitarian wares within the assemblage. This suggests that Smith, and potentially the greater community he lived in, were not immune to the changing society they were a part of. Instead, they actively participated and engaged in the emerging consumerist, commercialist market.

### **Comparative Analysis**

Multiple cultural resource management (CRM) reports of surveys and excavations conducted in the Uwharrie National Forest were referenced for evidence of homesteads and farmsteads in the region. Relevant details from each study were compiled into a single table to allow for quick reference and comparison between the sites (Table 5.1). This table details each of the sites including identifying traits, landforms, cultural components, estimated dates, and artifact finds.

One such site (31RD505) was identified in a 1977 survey (Cooper II and Hanchette 1977), conducted by Peter P. Cooper of Catawba College, of 5,500 acres in the Uwharrie National Forest. This site contains several similarities to the Wiley Smith site. First of all, the historic homestead was built upon a multicomponent prehistoric site. This mirrors the kind of site formation at the 31MG2098, which also contains a large prehistoric lithic site beneath and

within the historic occupation. Additionally, historic ceramics and glass make up the majority of artifacts found at site 31RD505, just like at site 31MG2098. Research showed that site 31RD505 had a historical structure until it was “pillaged of most of its lumber” by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Cooper and Hanchette 1977). The historic homestead at site 31RD495, also detailed in the 1977 report, was similarly pillaged for its high-quality lumber. These examples provide support for a precedence of the reuse and looting of abandoned historic structures for their lumber, indicating that there is a strong possibility that the structure that once stood on the Wiley Smith property saw a similar fate. This would also account for the lack of structural evidence seen in the 31MG2098 assemblage, as discussed previously.

The second large-scale survey included in this comparative analysis is a 1999 survey by Robert Benson of Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc. This project surveyed a total of 3,800 acres of the Uwharrie National Forest and identified a multitude of historic homestead and farmstead sites. Ten of these historic sites were able to be used in this study. These sites have historical components spanning the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, making them temporally contemporary with the Wiley Smith site. Artifacts excavated from these sites consisted mainly of historic ceramics such as plain and decorated whitewares, bottle glass of various colors, and cut and wire nails. Several of these sites still had structural remains present, and all had remnants of chimneys, rock walls, and/or fieldstone piles within the boundaries. Additionally, almost all sites were located in close proximity to old abandoned roads as well as active water sources, specifically spring heads.

The third and final large-scale survey included was completed in 2009 by Robinson. This report details the identification of site 31MG1944, a large farmstead dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Located near an old road, this property contains a large, intact wood frame house

and multiple outbuildings. Not only is this farmstead in a similar geographic region as the Wiley Smith site, site 31MG1944 was also likely inhabited during the same time. While this site remains to be excavated, its structures provide a look into what the structures on the Wiley Smith property may have looked like. Further excavation and analysis at this site could reveal further parallels between the two and provide a unique look into farmstead lifestyle in the Uwharries.

Through analysis and comparison of the aforementioned historic farmsteads and their archaeological sites, several clear patterns and diagnostic traits emerge. The first is the relative proximity of the domestic structure to a nearby springhead or similar source of water. Second is the construction of the domestic seat on a sloped or ridged landform. The Wiley Smith site is located on a narrowing ridge toe as is above a spring head and spring branch. Third is the proximity of the site to an old or abandoned road bed. While the origins of the road remain to be identified, an old road bed can be found just past the landform to the east of the historic core of the site. Fourth is presence of rock falls and/or piles near the location of the original domestic structure. As seen in the BRAC site map (Figure 3.2), there is a sizeable fieldstone pile located within the site boundaries to the north, near STP 892. Fifth is the dominance of historic ceramics and glass in the artifact assemblages. All of these identified traits are seen at the Wiley Smith site. Further refinement of these five identified traits as well as expansion and standardization of the surveys included in this comparative study can almost certainly allow for the creation of a North Carolina Piedmont farmstead pattern.

With multiple lines of evidence, such as the mean ceramic date and historical documentation including land grants, it is reasonable to conclude that this site was occupied during the very late 18<sup>th</sup> century and very early 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably for a short period of time. Additionally, it is reasonable to conclude that the most likely occupant of site 31MG2098 was

Wiley Smith. Therefore, interpretations of the site including its consumer and cultural behaviors can confidently be attributed to the Smith family.



Table 5.1: Details of the comparative analysis of homestead/farmstead sites located in the Uwharrie National Forest.

Survey	Site Number	Historical House Date	Artifacts	Notes	Landform
Cooper II and Hanchette 1977	31RD505	Up to 20th century	Historic ceramics and glass	Historic building on prehistoric site, pillaged for lumber	N/A
Benson 1989	31RD1209	Mid 19th-early 20th	Plain and decorated (transfer print) whiteware, clear bottle glass frag	Linear rock pile, near active spring head, chimney falls, near abandoned road, small cultivated field adjacent	Ridge nose
	31MG1206	Late 19th-early 20th	Cut nail, amethyst glass, clear bottle glass, green bottle glass, plain whiteware, salt glazed stoneware	Chimney base and tower fall (fieldstone); records indicate log house, corn crib, and barn	Toe slope
	31MG1214	19th-20th	Plain whiteware	Rock walls, intact chimney base (fieldstone), agricultural terraces, near old road bed; records indicate several structures, field, road	Ridge nose
	31MG1228	N/A	Clear glass, plain whiteware	Cluster of small houses, near active spring head, near abandoned dirt road, rock piles/falls, possible village	Divided ridge nose
	31MG1239	Late 19th-early 20th	Sterile	Chimney pile (cut stone and brick), well	Ridge nose
	31MG1361	Early 20th	Cut nail, clear/brown glass, brown salt glazed stoneware, plain whiteware, hand painted whiteware, yellow glazed with white ext stoneware	Chimney pile (fieldstone), cut board	Toe slope
	31MG1365	Early 20th	Wire nail, plain whiteware, clear bottle glass, wire handle	Above a stream/active apring head, old logging trail nearby, rock piles	Toe slope
	31MG1442	Late 19th-early 20th	Amethyst glass, plain whiteware	Modified by logging, above stream, abandoned logging road, no structural remains, possible bulldozing	Ridge nose
	31MG1463	20th century	Household wares	No structural remains, nearby drainage/stream	Toe slope
	31MG1499	Early 20th	Whiteware	Multiple flowing drainages, low chimney pile of fieldstone	Ridge nose
Robinson 2009	31MG1944	Late 18th-20th	N/A	Large wood frame house, multiple outbuildings, chimney, rock wall, near old road	N/A

## CONCLUSION

Work by the author as well as previous research by Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants concludes that site 31MG2098 was occupied for a short period of time in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and very early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, historical records and archaeological investigations strongly suggest that the site was occupied by William “Wiley” Smith and his wife Nancy Allen. These conclusions are supported by the artifact assemblages recovered from archaeological excavations at the site. These assemblages date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century and consist mainly of mass-produced historic ceramics. Given the lack of material culture from beyond this time frame at the site, it is extremely unlikely that anyone occupied this particular site after the Wiley Smith.

Additionally, it is argued that occupants of the Wiley Smith site were not only abreast of the changes occurring in consumer goods at the time but also were actively purchasing such goods. This shows a willingness to participate in the consumerist, commercialist movement that came to dominate the country. This analysis supports that idea that a true subsistence-based lifestyle, even in more rural areas, was not as common as some like to think. The rural marketplace not only existed but thrived in the push towards American consumerism and commercialism of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Additionally, multiple traits have been identified that can serve as the basis for the creation of a North Carolina Piedmont farmstead pattern. Selected traits cover both artifact, spatial, and structural remains. The broadening of this comparative work will enable the identification of additional farmstead properties within the Uwharries and greater Piedmont region. Comparative analyses will provide insight beyond individual households and sites and move towards a broader cultural tradition.

Further research should utilize the artifact assemblage, overall site analyses, and comparative study outlined in this work as the basis for a broader regional and temporal comparative study of early 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead lifestyles. Unpublished cultural resource management reports, government surveys, and academic research should be combined to gain greater insight into the lifeways of early Americans in the North Carolina piedmont. Such analysis would contribute greatly to the field of farmstead archaeology, as such a comparative work hardly exists. Additionally, this research would provide steps toward a regional standardization that the field notably lacks.

Additionally, any further archaeological excavations at site 31MG2098 should focus on identification of any traces of historical buildings and structures related to the Smith farmstead. As previously noted, it is likely that the excavations produced by this thesis research were mainly located in the disposal area of the backyard of the main domestic seat. Therefore, it is possible that further excavations beyond this area will identify the missing structural remains of the Wiley Smith property. It is also possible that further archival research could yield information about the kinds of structures that existed at the site.

Once a greater understanding of the structural layout and components of the Wiley Smith site are established, more in-depth research questions may be addressed. These include the influence of architecture on social trends and vice versa, such as an examination of the arrangement of farmstead buildings in correlation to the social influences of the time. Farmers and agriculturalists as a whole react and adapt directly to their environments (Margolis 1977), and these reactions can be effectively studied through spatial and artifact analyses of farmstead sites. The architecture of farm structures and the organization of buildings on the landscape are one of the key analytical tools used to examine how farming families adjusted and reacted to a

changing world. Until such remains are located, historical documentation and artifact analyses remain the main sources of information about Wiley Smith other occupants of site 31MG2098. For now, the Wiley Smith site remains as a snapshot of early 19<sup>th</sup> century lifestyle that existed on the brink of industrial America.

## REFERENCES

Adams, William Hampton

1990 Landscape Archaeology, Landscape History, and the American Farmstead. *Historical Archaeology* 24(4):92-101.

Beaudry, Mary

1984 Archaeology and the Historical Household. *Man in the Northeast*. 28:27-38.

2002 Trying to Think Progressively About 19th Century Farms. In Journal of Northeast Historical Archaeology Special Issue, Historic Preservation and the Archaeology of Nineteenth-Century Farmsteads in the Northeast. Vol. 30-31. pp. 129-142. Edited by Sherene Baugher and Terry H. Klien. UMass Boston, Boston.

Benson, Robert W.

2014 *Phase I Archeological Surface Investigation at Site 31MG164/175/646 along the Rocky Mountain Loop OHV Trail, Uwharrie National Forest, Montgomery County, North Carolina*. Report prepared by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc. for the National Forests in North Carolina, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Report on file at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern

2003 *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, NC.

Cooper II, Peter P. and Carol Lynn Hanchette

1977 *An Historic and Prehistoric Archaeological Resources Survey of a Certain 5500 acres of Uwharrie National forest, Montgomery and Randolph counties, North Carolina*. Prepared at Museum of Anthropology, Catawba College, Salisbury NC. Prepared for National Forests in North Carolina, USDA Forest Service. Report on file at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

Deetz, James

1996 *In Small Things Forgotten: An Archaeology of Early American Life*. Anchor Books: New York.

Florida Museum of Natural History

2019 Historical Archaeology Digital Type Collection. Historical Archaeology at the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville  
<<https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/typeceramics/types/>>. Accessed 7 April 2019.

Ford, Ben

2008 The Presentation of Self in Rural Life: The Use of Space at a Connected Farmstead. *Historical Archaeology* 42(4):59-75.

- Friedlander, Amy.  
1991 House and Barn: The Wealth of Farmers 1795-1815. *Historical Archaeology* 25(2):15-29.
- Groover, Mark D.  
2003 *An Archaeological Study of Rural Capitalism and Material Life: the Gibbs Farmstead in Southern Appalachia, 1790-1920*. New York, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.  
2005 *The Gibbs Farmstead: Household Archaeology in an Internal Periphery*. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 9(4):229-289.  
2008 *The Archaeology of North American Farmsteads*. Gainesville, University Press of Florida.
- Hume, Ivor Noel.  
1972 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. New York, Knopf.
- Klein, Terry H., George L. Miller, Mark D. Shaffer, Wade P. Catts, Mary C. Beaudry, Lu Ann De Cunzo, and Dena Doroszenko  
2002 Archaeology of Nineteenth-Century Farmsteads: The Results of a Workshop Held at the 1997 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 30-31:9-14.
- Loehr, Rodney  
1952 Self-sufficiency on the Farm. *Agricultural History*. 26(2):37-41.
- Majewski, Teresita, and Michael J. O'Brien  
1987 The Use and Misuse of Nineteenth-Century English and American Ceramics in Archaeological Analysis. *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory* 11: 97-209.
- Margolis, Maxine  
1977 Historical Perspectives on Frontier Agriculture as an Adaptive Strategy. *American Ethnologist* 4(1):42-64.
- McCann, Karen D., and Robert L. Ewing  
2002 Recovered Information Worth Knowing: Developing More Discriminating Approaches for Selecting Nineteenth-Century Farmsteads and Rural Domestic Sites. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 30-31:15-22.
- McMurry, Sally A.  
1988 *Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth-Century America: Vernacular Design and Social Change*. Oxford University Press, New York & Oxford.
- Mires, Peter B.  
1993 The Importance of Aspect to Historic Farmstead Site Location in the Green Mountains of Vermont. *Historical Archaeology* 27(4):82-91.

- Orser, Charles E. Jr.  
1990 Historical Archaeology on Southern Plantations and Farms. *Historical Archaeology* 24(4):1-6.
- Powell, William S.  
2006 *Encyclopedia of North Carolina*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press.
- Ritcher, Winnie Ingram  
1981 *The Heritage of Montgomery County, North Carolina*. Winston Salem, NC: Montgomery County Historical Society in cooperation with Hunter Pub. Co.
- Robinson, Kenneth W.  
2009 *Archaeological Survey Power Line Installation Areas on Federal Land along Center Methodist Church Road (SR 1300), Uwharrie Ranger District, Uwharrie National Forest, Montgomery County, North Carolina*. Wake Forest University Archaeology Laboratories. Report on file at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.
- Shumate, Scott, David Shockley, Marla Coulthard, and Kelsey Schmitz  
2018 *Archaeological Phase I Survey in the Southern Pine Beetle Prevention Project Area, Uwharrie Ranger District, Uwharrie National Forest, Montgomery County, North Carolina*. Report prepared by Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants for the National Forests in North Carolina, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Report on file at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.
- Smith, Mark and James Boyle  
2003 Analyzing Farm Layout and Architecture. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 32:45-56.
- South, Stanley A.  
1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.
- Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.  
1986 Urban Farmsteads: Household Responsibilities in the City. *Historical Archaeology* 20(2):5-15.
- Stine, Linda France  
1990 Social Inequality and Turn-of-the-Century Farmsteads: Issues of Class, Status, Ethnicity, and Race. *Historical Archaeology* 24(4): 37-49.
- Ward, H. Trawick  
1983 *A Review of Archaeology in the North Carolina Piedmont: A Study of Change*. In *The Prehistory of North Carolina: An Archaeological Symposium*, edited by Mark A. Mathis and Jeffrey J. Crow. NC Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Ward, H. Trawick and R. P. Stephen Davis  
1999 *Time Before History: The Archaeology of North Carolina*. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press.

Wilson, John S.

1990 We've Got Thousands of These! What Makes an Historic Farmstead Significant?  
*Historical Archaeology* 24(2): 23-33



APPENDIX A: CHAIN OF TITLE FOR 31MG2098

Deed Book	Page No.	Entry No.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	No. of Acres	Description of Property	Notes
			1936	Mamie Stamey	USFS	252.2	Three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, save and except about 16 acres deducted for lappage.	
82	252		April 16, 1932	Roy C. Welborn and Wife, Dorothy S. Welborn, of Guilford Co.	Mamie Stamey, of Guilford Co.	350	Beginning at a maple on the Bank of Little Creek, running thence S. 76 deg. E. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 32 deg. E 5 chains to a Gum, thence S. 25 deg. W. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 38 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner, thence S. 14 chains to a hickory, thence S. 55 deg. W. 5 chains to a gum, thence S. 20 chains to a stake, thence W. 50 chains to a stake, thence N. 20 chains to a hickory, thence N. 30 chains to a stake, thence N. 18 chains to a gum, thence S. 73 deg. E. 15 chains to a hickory, thence N. 17 deg. E. 14 chains 50 links to a white oak, thence N. 75 deg. W. 29 chains to a stake, thence N. 47 deg. E. 43 chains to the Beginning.	Warranty Deed
							Three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, save and except about 16 acres deducted for lappage.	
83	404		April 12, 1930	J.C. McIntosh and Wife, Vernie McIntosh, of Montgomery Co.	Dorothy S. Welborn + Roy C. Welborn	350	Beginning at a maple on the Bank of Little Creek, running thence S. 76 deg. E. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 32 deg. E 5 chains to a Gum, thence S. 25 deg. W. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 38 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner, thence S. 14 chains to a hickory, thence S. 55 deg. W. 5 chains to a gum, thence S. 20 chains to a stake, thence W. 50 chains to a stake, thence N. 20 chains to a hickory, thence N. 30 chains to a stake, thence N. 18 chains to a gum, thence S. 73 deg. E. 15 chains to a hickory, thence N. 17 deg. E. 14 chains 50 links to a white oak, thence N. 75 deg. W. 29 chains to a stake, thence N. 47 deg. E. 43 chains to the Beginning.	Quitclaim Deed; Remedied the discrepancies with the below Sheriff's Tax Deed

74	124	May 25, 1923	G.W. Stuart, Sheriff of Montgomery Co.	J.C. McIntosh, of Montgomery Co.	350	<p>Three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, save and except about 16 acres deducted for lappage.</p> <p>Beginning at a maple on the Bank of Little Creek, running thence S. 76 deg. E. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 32 deg. E 5 chains to a Gum, thence S. 25 deg. W. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 38 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner, thence S. 14 chains to a hickory, thence S. 55 deg. W. 5 chains to a gum, thence S. 20 chains to a stake, thence W. 50 chains to a stake, thence N. 20 chains to a hickory, thence N. 30 chains to a stake, thence N. 18 chains to a gum, thence S. 73 deg. E. 15 chains to a hickory, thence N. 17 deg. E. 14 chains 50 links to a white oak, thence N. 75 deg. W. 29 chains to a stake, thence N. 47 deg. E. 43 chains to the Beginning.</p> <p>Three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, save and except about 16 acres deducted for lappage.</p> <p>Beginning at a maple on the Bank of Little Creek, running thence S. 76 deg. E. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 32 deg. E 5 chains to a Gum, thence S. 25 deg. W. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 38 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner, thence S. 14 chains to a hickory, thence S. 55 deg. W. 5 chains to a gum, thence S. 20 chains to a stake, thence W. 50 chains to a stake, thence N. 20 chains to a hickory, thence N. 30 chains to a stake, thence N. 18 chains to a gum, thence S. 73 deg. E. 15 chains to a hickory, thence N. 17 deg. E. 14 chains 50 links to a white oak, thence N. 75 deg. W. 29 chains to a stake, thence N. 47 deg. E. 43 chains to the Beginning.</p>	<p>Sheriff's Tax Deed; It seems that part (350 acres) of this 750 acre Sheriff's Deed granted to J.C. McIntosh was faulty, perhaps because the 350 acres was already owned by W.L. and Mamie Stamey at the time that J.C. McIntosh purchased the 750 acre tract in 1923. This is resolved with the Quitclaim Deed above.</p>
85	211	November ??, 1928	W.L. Stamey and Wife, Mamie Stamey, of Guilford Co.	Dorothy S. Welborn and Roy C. Welborn, of Guilford Co.	350	<p>Three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, save and except about 16 acres deducted for lappage.</p> <p>Beginning at a maple on the Bank of Little Creek, running thence S. 76 deg. E. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 32 deg. E 5 chains to a Gum, thence S. 25 deg. W. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 38 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner, thence S. 14 chains to a hickory, thence S. 55 deg. W. 5 chains to a gum, thence S. 20 chains to a stake, thence W. 50 chains to a stake, thence N. 20 chains to a hickory, thence N. 30 chains to a stake, thence N. 18 chains to a gum, thence S. 73 deg. E. 15 chains to a hickory, thence N. 17 deg. E. 14 chains 50 links to a white oak, thence N. 75 deg. W. 29 chains to a stake, thence N. 47 deg. E. 43 chains to the Beginning.</p>	

69	368	October 10, 1921	Wright W. Jones and Wife, Lee Ora Jones, of Guilford Co.	W.L. Stamey, of Guilford Co.	1/3 of 350	<p>Three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, save and except about 16 acres deducted for lappage.</p> <p>Beginning at a maple on the Bank of Little Creek, running thence S. 76 deg. E. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 32 deg. E 5 chains to a Gum, thence S. 25 deg. W. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 38 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner, thence S. 14 chains to a hickory, thence S. 55 deg. W. 5 chains to a gum, thence S. 20 chains to a stake, thence W. 50 chains to a stake, thence N. 20 chains to a hickory, thence N. 30 chains to a stake, thence N. 18 chains to a gum, thence S. 73 deg. E. 15 chains to a hickory, thence N. 17 deg. E. 14 chains 50 links to a white oak, thence N. 75 deg. W. 29 chains to a stake, thence N. 47 deg. E. 43 chains to the Beginning.</p> <p>Three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, save and except about 16 acres deducted for lappage.</p>	<p>Warranty Deed; Wright W. (W.W.) Jones owned a one-third undivided interest in the above described land, but for some reason conveyed only a one-fourth undivided interest.</p>
69	353	October 11, 1921	M.J. Kivett and Wife, Bertha Kivett, of Guilford Co.	W.L. Stamey, of Guilford Co.	1/3 of 350	<p>Three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, save and except about 16 acres deducted for lappage.</p> <p>Beginning at a maple on the Bank of Little Creek, running thence S. 76 deg. E. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 32 deg. E 5 chains to a Gum, thence S. 25 deg. W. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 38 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner, thence S. 14 chains to a hickory, thence S. 55 deg. W. 5 chains to a gum, thence S. 20 chains to a stake, thence W. 50 chains to a stake, thence N. 20 chains to a hickory, thence N. 30 chains to a stake, thence N. 18 chains to a gum, thence S. 73 deg. E. 15 chains to a hickory, thence N. 17 deg. E. 14 chains 50 links to a white oak, thence N. 75 deg. W. 29 chains to a stake, thence N. 47 deg. E. 43 chains to the Beginning.</p>	<p>Warranty Deed with Exception; M.J. Kivett owned a one-third undivided interest in the above described land, but for some reason conveyed only a one-fourth undivided interest.</p>

69	357	October 22, 1920	N.W. Brown and Wife, Ruby R. Brown, of Orange Co.	W.W. Jones, W.L. Stamey and M.J. Kivett, of Guilford Co.	350	<p>Three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, save and except about 16 acres deducted for lappage.</p> <p>Beginning at a maple on the Bank of Little Creek, running thence S. 76 deg. E. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 32 deg. E 5 chains to a Gum, thence S. 25 deg. W. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 38 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner, thence S. 14 chains to a hickory, thence S. 55 deg. W. 5 chains to a gum, thence S. 20 chains to a stake, thence W. 50 chains to a stake, thence N. 20 chains to a hickory, thence N. 30 chains to a stake, thence N. 18 chains to a gum, thence S. 73 deg. E. 15 chains to a hickory, thence N. 17 deg. E. 14 chains 50 links to a white oak, thence N. 75 deg. W. 29 chains to a stake, thence N. 47 deg. E. 43 chains to the Beginning.</p> <p>Three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, save and except about 16 acres deducted for lappage.</p>	Warranty Deed
67	497	June 28, 1919	C.H. Kluttz and Wife, Daisy Kluttz and C.H. Graeber and Wife, Janie M. Graeber, of Rowan Co.	N.W. Brown, of Orange Co.	350	<p>Beginning at a maple on the Bank of Little Creek, running thence S. 76 deg. E. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 32 deg. E 5 chains to a Gum, thence S. 25 deg. W. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 38 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner, thence S. 14 chains to a hickory, thence S. 55 deg. W. 5 chains to a gum, thence S. 20 chains to a stake, thence W. 50 chains to a stake, thence N. 20 chains to a hickory, thence N. 30 chains to a stake, thence N. 18 chains to a gum, thence S. 73 deg. E. 15 chains to a hickory, thence N. 17 deg. E. 14 chains 50 links to a white oak, thence N. 75 deg. W. 29 chains to a stake, thence N. 47 deg. E. 43 chains to the Beginning.</p>	Warranty Deed
58	27	June 28, 1913	C.H. Kluttz and Wife, Daisy Kluttz and C.H. Graeber and Wife, Janie M. Graeber, of Rowan Co.	C.C. Covington and Wife, Emmie C. Covington, of New Hanover Co.		<p>Beginning at a gum, Kluttz and Graeber's corner; thence South 73 deg. East 11 chains to a stake in Kluttz and Graeber's line' thence South about 15 chains to a stake in Kluttz and Graeber's line; thence West 10 chains to a stake, Kluttz and Graeber's corner; thence North 18 chains to the Beginning, containing 18 acres, more or less, and being a portion of the land deeded to C.H. Kluttz and C.H. Graeber by C.C. Covington and wife on October 20, 1911, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Montgomery County, in book 53, at page 307, to which reference is hereby made.</p>	

53	307	October 20, 1911	C.C. Covington and Wife, Emmie C. Covington, of New Hanover Co.	C.H. Kluttz amd C.H. Graeber, of Rowan Co.	350	Three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less.	Limited Warranty Deed
39	469- 472	November 22, 1897	W.J. Adams, Commissioner under judgement of Superior Court in Montgomery Couty, in an action entitled C.C.Covington, Trading as C.C. Covington and Company V. S.T. Usher and Bettie T. Usher, and D.J. Ewing and L.A. Ewing	C.C. Covington , of New Hanover Co.		<p>Beginning at a maple on the Bank of Little Creek, running thence S. 76 deg. E. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 32 deg. E 5 chains to a Gum, thence S. 25 deg. W. 7 chains to a stake, thence S. 38 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner, thence S. 14 chains to a hickory, thence S. 55 deg. W. 5 chains to a gum, thence S. 20 chains to a stake, thence W. 50 chains to a stake, thence N. 20 chains to a hickory, thence N. 30 chains to a stake, thence N. 18 chains to a gum, thence S. 73 deg. E. 15 chains to a hickory, thence N. 17 deg. E. 14 chains 50 links to a white oak, thence N. 75 deg. W. 29 chains to a stake, thence N. 47 deg. E. 43 chains to the Beginning.</p> <p>Tract I. Beginning at a maple on the bank of Little Creek, running thence South 76 deg. East 7 chains to a stake; thence South 32 deg. East 5 chains to a gum; thence South 25 deg. West 7 chains to a stake; thence South 38 deg. East 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner; thence South 14 chains to a hickory; thence South 55 deg. North 5 chains to a gum; thence South 20 chains to a stake; thence West 50 chains to a stake; thence North 20 chains to a hickory; thence West 30 chains to a stake; thence North 18 chains to a gum; thence South 73 deg. East 15 chains to a hickory; thence North 17 deg. East 14 chains 20 links to a white oak; thence North 75 deg. West 29 chains to a stake; thence North 47 deg. East 43 chains to the Beginning, containing 350 acres, more or less.</p> <p>And also six other tracts which do not include the caption property.</p>	Commissioner's Deed; Below mortgage foreclosed, and C.C. Covington became owner of property (highest bidder).

1	208	March 30, 1888	S.T. Usher and Wife, Bettie T. Usher, of Montgomery Co.	C.C. Covington and Company, of New Hanover Co.	<p>Tract I. Beginning at a maple on the bank of Little Creek, running thence South 76 deg. East 7 chains to a stake; thence South 32 deg. East 5 chains to a gum; thence South 25 deg. West 7 chains to a stake; thence South 38 deg. East 48 chains 50 links to a red oak, Wiley Smith's corner; thence South 14 chains to a hickory; thence South 55 deg. North 5 chains to a gum; thence South 20 chains to a stake; thence West 50 chains to a stake; thence North 20 chains to a hickory; thence West 30 chains to a stake; thence North 18 chains to a gum; thence South 73 deg. East 15 chains to a hickory; thence North 17 deg. East 14 chains 20 links to a white oak; thence North 75 deg. West 29 chains to a stake; thence North 47 deg. East 43 chains to the Beginning, containing 350 acres, more or less.</p> <p>And also six other tracts which do not include the caption property.</p> <p>My will is for my daughter, Sarah Ann E. Usher and S.T. Usher to have 300 acres of land on the South side of Little Creek what is called the Carter land adjoining the lands of Henry Yarborough and Patsey Blake and also 50 acres lying in the fork of Big Creek and Little Creek adjoining the land of James Lewis.</p>	Mortgage Deed; S.T. Usher and Bettie Usher entered a mortgage on a 100 acre tract and the caption tract described as tract 1 in book 39 at page 469. Mortgaged with C.C. Covington and Company.
Will Book 2	79	March 2, 1871	John Ewing	Sarah Ann E. Usher + S.T. Usher	<p>Same as Book 16, Page 455. See abstract, page 10.</p>	Will
17	235	August 9, 1853	Etheldred Blake and Wife, Caroline Blake, of Montgomery Co.	John Ewing, of Montgomery Co.	<p>Same as Book 16, Page 455. See abstract, page 10.</p>	Warranty Deed

16	455	January 5, 1852	A. Sanders, Sheriff of Montgomery Co.	John Ewing, of Montgomery Co.	<p>Beginning at a post oak among pointers runs N. 76 E. 6 chains to a pine stump among pointers; thence N. 98(?) W. 33 chains and 70 links to a stake; thence N. 84 W. 18 chains and 50 links to a blackgum; thence N. 75 W. 16 chains and 90 linksto a dead red oak among pointers, Black's corner; thence as his line S. 45 W. 18 chains and 50 links to the creek; thence up the meanders to a maple; thence S. 47 W. 43 chains to Kenneth Black's line now Richard Blake's to a stake; thence 75 E. 29 chain to a stake; thence S. 17 W. 14 chains and 20 links to a stake; thence N. 73 W. 15 chains; thence S. 18 chains; thence E. 3 chains; thence S. 20 chains to a stake by three pines and spanish oak pointers; thence E. 50 chains to a stake; thence N. 20 chains; chance N. 55 E. 5 chains (Loving) corner; thence N. 14 chains; thence N. 38 W. 48 chains and 50 links; thence N. 25 E. 7 chains; thence N. 38 E. 5 chains and 10 links to Beginning.</p>	Sheriff's Deed; William Carter's property
----	-----	--------------------	--	----------------------------------	---	--

16	462	December 13, 1851	Mary Carter, of Montgomery Co.	John Ewing, Assignee of George W. Carter, Martin Carter, William Carter and Neven Carer, of Guilford Co.	300	Beginning at a maple among pointers on the bank of the creek at the mouth of a small branch running thence up the branch the various courses to a sweetgum by three pointers at the head of the same; thence S. 10 E. 15 chains to a stake by 2 blackoaks on the 4th line of 50 acres survey; thence on that line S. 73 deg. E. 9 chains and 50 links to a small persimmon by a blackgum and maple pointers; thence S. 5 chains and 36 links to a red oak and 3 clackgums; thence E. 18 chains and 50 links to the 2nd corner of 100 acres granted by patent to Wiley Smith and the beginning corner or 50 acres granted by patent to John McLeod; thence on McLeod's line S. 55 W. 5 chains to Loving's corner; thence with Loving's line S. 20 chains to his own corner; thence W. 25 chains to the 4th corner of another 50 acre survey; thence as it runs W. 25 chains to 3rd of the same stake 3 pines and Spanish oak; thence N. 20 chains to the 2nd corner in McLeod's line of his 50 acres; thence on that line W. 3 chains to her 3rd corner; thence on it N. 18 chains to the 4th corner; thence S. 73 E. 15 chains and 20 links to the 4th corner of another 50 acre survey; thence as it reverses N. 17 E. 14 chains and 20 links to the intersection of the same and the 4th line of James Poer 50 acres; thence on Poer's line N. 75 W. 29 chains to a line formerly Kenneth Clark; thence on that N. 47 E. 43 chains to the aforesaid maple on the bank of the creek; thence S. 76 E. 7 chains to a dead Postoak among several pointers Richard Ussery beginning corner of 100 acres survey; thence on it N. 76 E. 6 chains to a pine stump among pointers his 2nd corner; thence with his line N. 9 W. 33 chains and 70 links to a stake among pointers; thence N. 84 W. 18 chains and 50 links to a blackgum; thence N. 75 W. 16 chains and 90 links to a dead redoak among pointers, Blake's corner; thence on his line reverse S. 45 W. 18 chains and 50 links to the creek; thence up his line reverse S. 45 W. 18 chains and 50 links to the creek; thence up the meanders of the same to Beginning, containing by estimation 300 acres.	Partition Deed
16	262	October 19, 1849	Neven Carter, of Guilford Co.	John Ewing, of Montgomery Co.		The same six tracts described in book 16 at page 100. See page 7 of this abstract.	Warranty Deed



					<p>Beginning at a post oak and runs S. 40 poles with John McLeod's line; thence S. 35 deg. W. 126 poles to the corner of McLeod's 50 acre tract; thence N. 75 deg. W. 110 poles, Kenneth Clark's line, N. 45 E. 128 poles with said Clark line; thence N. 60 E. 50 poles to beginning, patented by James Poer 50 acres more or less.</p> <p>A 150 acre tract which does not include the caption land.</p> <p>Beginning at a persimmon tree and runs N. 17 E. 20 chains to a Spanish oak; thence N. 73 deg. W. 25 chains to the back line; thence 17 deg. W. 20 chains to a stake; thence S. 73 deg. E. 25 chains to beginning containing 50 acres.</p>	
16	110	August 28, 1848	George W. Carter, of Guilford Co.	John Ewing, of Montgomery Co.	<p>Also 50 acres beginning at the same tree and S. 73 deg. E. 76 poles to a stake by a pine pointer; thence N. 56 poles to a red oak; thence N. 38 deg. W. 204 poles to an oak by two pine pointers and thence S. 25 deg. W. 83 poles to an oak; thence S. 73 deg. E. 100 poles to a stake; thence S. 17 deg. W. 80 to Beginning.</p> <p>Also 50 acres beginning at the same persimmon tree and runs S. 73 deg. E. 76 poles to a stake; thence N. 42 poles to a gum; thence N. 38 deg. W. 150 poles to McLeod's corner' thence S. 25 deg. W. 125 poles; thence S. 73 deg. E. 100 poles; thence S. 17 deg. W. 80 poles to the Beginning.</p> <p>Also 50 acre tract Beginning at a mountain oak and runs W. 110 poles to a mountain oak; thence S. 80 poles; thence E. 110 poles; thence W. 80 poles to the first station.</p>	Warranty Deed
		November 19, 1834	Jonathan Newberry	Carters	don't have deed for yet (referenced in Carter->Ewing)	Gift Deed(?)
Patent Book 126	407 6028	August 26, 1803 (date entered) July 6, 1812 (date issued)	John McLeod NC Land Grant No. 2243 File No. 1907 Mars: 12.14.89.1907	50	Beginning at a mountain oak by two pines and runs S. 55 W. 20 poles to a mountain oak by a post oak and pine Loveings corner thence W. 210 poles to a post oak by a pine and red oak pointer thence N. 72 poles to a red oak by two red oaks pointers thence S. 73 E. with his own line to the First Station.	Land Grant

Patent Book 122	40	6013	July 7, 1803 (date entered) July 27, 1806 (date issued)	Lucreasy Loven NC Land Grant No. 2078 File No. 1750 Mars: 12.14.89.1750	50	Beginning at a mountain oak and two post oak and red oak pointers and runs W. 110 poles to a mountain oak and black oak then S. 80 poles thence E. 110 poles thence N. 80 poles to the first Station.	Land Grant
Patent Book 122	43	5910	November 16, 1802 (date entered) June 27, 1806 (date issued)	James Poer NC Land Grant No. 2084 File No. 1756 Mars: 12.14.89.1756	50	Beginning at a post his own old corner and runs S. 38 E. 40 poles with McLeonds line then S. 25 W. 124 poles to the corner of Fidler John McLeonds 50 acre tract thence N. 75 W. 110 poles to Kenneth Clarks line thence N. 45 E. 128 poles with said Clarks line thence N. 60 E. 50 poles to the beginning.	Land Grant
Patent Book 118	306	5610	June 1, 1801 (date entered) September 10, 1804 (date issued)	Wiley Smith NC Land Grant No. 1990 File No. 1661 Mars: 12.14.89.1661	100	Beginning at a persimmon tree and runs S. 73 E. 76 poles to a stake and pine and chestnut oak pointer thence N. 112 poles to a gum Norman McLeonds corner then N. 38 W. 155 poles to McLeonds corner then S. 25 W. 123 poles thence S. 73 East 100 poles thence S. 17 W. 80 poles to the beginning.	Land Grant
Patent Book 89	344		September 11, 1794 (date entered) September 26, 1795 (date issued)	David Allison NC Land Grant No. 910 File No. Mars:	1300	Beginning at a pine on Blake's Branch on the W. side of Cheek's Creek and runs thence N. 85 E. 100 chains to a pine on the point of Bald Hill, thence N. 35 E. 100 chains to a pine bear Edward McCollums line, thence N. 54 W. 60 chains to Samuel Burton's line, then S. 51 W. 30 chains thence S. 2 E. 31 chains then S. 88 . 31 chains then N. 2 W. 31 chains, then N. 73 W. 64 chains, then S. 5 E. 120 chans to the beginning.	Land Grant
Patent Book 75	68	42	October 27, 1779 (date entered) November 17, 1790 (date issued)	John Gowers NC Land Grant No. 559 File No. 569 Mars: 12.14.89.569	50	Beginning at a persimmon tree thence N. 17 E. 20 chains to a spanish oak then N. 73 W. 25 chains to a black oak then S. 17 W. 20 chains to a stake then to the Beginning.	Land Grant

APPENDIX B: 31MG2098 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Accession No.	FS No.	Unit No.	Zone	Level	Group	Class	Description	Comments	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Lithic Size (mm)	L (in)	W (in)	T (in)
2018.0625.0001m1	2	STP 2	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	8	1.0	<10			
2018.0625.0001m2	2	STP 2	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	2.0	20-40			
2018.0625.0001m3	2	STP 2	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	3	1.4	10-20			
2018.0625.0001m4	2	STP 2	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.8	20-40			
2018.0625.0001m5	2	STP 2	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	8.8	40-60			
2018.0625.0002m6	5	STP 5	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	1.6	10-20			
2018.0625.0002m7	5	STP 5	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Quartz		UID	1	1.6	10-20			
2018.0625.0003m8	6	STP 6	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Quartz		UID	1	0.2	<10			
2018.0625.0003m9	6	STP 6	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	2	1.9	10-20			
2018.0625.0003m10	6	STP 6	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.5	<10			
2018.0625.0003p11	6	STP 6	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Olive, mustard, blue, brown	Floral motif	1795-1820	3	1.2				
2018.0625.0004m12	7	STP 7	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	3	1.3	<10			
2018.0625.0004m13	7	STP 7	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	2	0.7	10-20			
2018.0625.0004p14	7	STP 7	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; White, orange		1785-1840	2	1.4				
2018.0625.0005m15	8	STP 8	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Primary flake; Quartz		UID	1	2.2	10-20			
2018.0625.0005m16	8	STP 8	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	2	1.4	10-20			
2018.0625.0005p17	8	STP 8	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; Light blue		1780-1840	1	1.0				
2018.0625.0005p18	8	STP 8	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	1	0.4				
2018.0625.0005p19	8	STP 8	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white	Burned	1775-1840	1	0.3				

								pearlware; Rim; Blue, white						
2018.0625.0006a20	9	STP 9	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID utilized/expedient tool; UID		UID	1	3.8	20-40		
2018.0625.0006m21	9	STP 9	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	2	1.0	10-20		
2018.0625.0006m22	9	STP 9	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	1	1.8	20-40		
2018.0625.0006p23	9	STP 9	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Rim; Light blue	Burned, holloware	1780- 1840	1	0.8			
2018.0625.0006p24	9	STP 9	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762- 1820	2	0.9			
2018.0625.0006p25	9	STP 9	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body	Burned	UID	1	1.0			
2018.0625.0007m26	10	STP 10	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	1.0	10-20		
2018.0625.0007m27	10	STP 10	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Quartz		UID	1	3.3	10-20		
2018.0625.0007m28	10	STP 10	N/A	N/A	Architecture	Window Glass	Window glass; Fragment; Aqua		UID	1	0.6			0.06
2018.0625.0007p29	10	STP 10	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762- 1820	1	0.3			
2018.0625.0007p30	10	STP 10	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body		UID	1	0.5			
2018.0625.0007p31	10	STP 10	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Brown		1700- 1770	1	1.4			
2018.0625.0008m32	17	STP 17	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Glassware	Clear glass; Body; Clear		UID	1	0.2			
2018.0625.0009m33	18	STP 18	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	1	1.8	20-40		
2018.0625.0010p34	19	STP 19	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; Light blue	Same vessel	1780- 1840	2	2.9			
2018.0625.0010p35	19	STP 19	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780- 1840	1	0.2			
2018.0625.0011m36	20	STP 20	N/A	N/A	Architecture	Window Glass	Window glass; Fragment; Aqua		UID	1	0.0			0.05
2018.0625.0011p37	20	STP 20	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue	Burned	1780- 1840	2	0.9			
2018.0625.0012m38	21	STP 21	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Primary flake; Quartz		UID	1	2.3	20-40		
2018.0625.0013m39	23	STP 23	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	2	1.2	10-20		
2018.0625.0013m40	23	STP 23	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	3.1	20-40		
2018.0625.0013p41	23	STP 23	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue	Burned	1780- 1840	1	0.5			

2018.0625.0013p42	23	STP 23	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Nottingham stoneware; Body; Brown	Nottingham	1700-1810	1	1.5		
2018.0625.0014p43	24	STP 24	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; White		1780-1840	1	1.2		
2018.0625.0014p44	24	STP 24	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	1	0.2		
2018.0625.0015p45	25	STP 25	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Olive		1700-1770	1	9.7		
2018.0625.0016m46	27	STP 27	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	Same flake	UID	2	10.2	20-40	
2018.0625.0016m47	27	STP 27	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	1	0.0	<10	
2018.0625.0016m48	27	STP 27	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	2	0.7	10-20	
2018.0625.0016m49	27	STP 27	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	0.5	10-20	
2018.0625.0016m50	27	STP 27	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID rock; UID; Brown		UID	1	3.3	20-40	
2018.0625.0017p51	38	STP 32	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	1	0.8		
2018.0625.0018m52	42	STP 34	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Glassware	Clear glass; Body; Clear		UID	1	0.0		
2018.0625.0019p53	45	STP 35	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; White		1780-1840	1	0.4		
2018.0625.0019p54	45	STP 35	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; White		1780-1840	1	0.2		
2018.0625.0019p55	45	STP 35	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; White	Burned	UID	1	0.2		
2018.0625.0020a56	46	STP 36	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Kitchenware	Cast iron cauldron foot	Corroded, hole at top of shaft	UID	1	84.3	2.21	1.36
2018.0625.0021m57	64	STP 44	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Wine bottle	Olive wine bottle glass; Base; Olive		UID	1	11.8		
2018.0625.0022m58	35	STP 48	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	1	0.0	<10	
2018.0625.0023m59	39	STP 50	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Primary flake; Quartz		UID	1	2.0	20-40	
2018.0625.0023m60	39	STP 50	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	2.2	20-40	
2018.0625.0023m61	39	STP 50	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	Weathered	UID	1	0.7	20-40	
2018.0625.0023m62	39	STP 50	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.0	10-20	
2018.0625.0023m63	39	STP 50	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Wine bottle	Olive wine bottle glass; Body; Olive		UID	1	0.5		
2018.0625.0023m64	39	STP 50	N/A	N/A	Architecture	Brick fragment	Brick fragment; Red		UID	1	0.7		

2018.0625.0024m65	40	STP 51	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Primary flake; Quartz	UID	1	0.6	10-20
2018.0625.0024m66	40	STP 51	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	1	0.0	<10
2018.0625.0025m67	43	STP 52	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Quartz	UID	1	1.9	10-20
2018.0625.0026m68	44	STP 53	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	0.0	<10
2018.0625.0027m69	47	STP 54	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	0.0	<10
2018.0625.0027m70	47	STP 54	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	3	2.0	10-20
2018.0625.0027m71	47	STP 54	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	1	0.0	<10
2018.0625.0027m72	47	STP 54	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; UID	UID	1	2.2	20-40
2018.0625.0027a73	47	STP 54	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID biface fragment; UID	Weathered UID	1	13.9	20-40
2018.0625.0027m74	47	STP 54	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz	UID	1	0.3	<10
2018.0625.0027m75	47	STP 54	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz	UID	3	3.4	10-20
2018.0625.0027p76	47	STP 54	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue	Burned 1780- 1840	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0027p77	47	STP 54	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue	1780- 1840	1	0.4	
2018.0625.0028m78	48	STP 55	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	0.0	<10
2018.0625.0029p79	58	STP 61	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Paste only; Body; Gray	Paste only UID	1	0.9	
2018.0625.0029m80	58	STP 61	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	1	0.2	<10
2018.0625.0030m81	59	STP 62	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	0.6	10-20
2018.0625.0030m82	59	STP 62	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	1	0.2	10-20
2018.0625.0030m83	59	STP 62	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	1	1.1	20-40
2018.0625.0030p84	59	STP 62	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Rim; Blue, white	1775- 1840	1	0.4	
2018.0625.0031a85	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID utilized/expedient tool; Quartz	UID	1	5.4	20-40
2018.0625.0031m86	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	16	2.6	<10
2018.0625.0031m87	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	7	4.1	10-20
2018.0625.0031m88	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz	UID	3	0.5	<10

2018.0625.0031m89	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz	UID	5	2.6	10-20
2018.0625.0031m90	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	2	0.3	<10
2018.0625.0031m91	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	3	1.4	10-20
2018.0625.0031m92	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	2	14.0	20-40
2018.0625.0031m93	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; UID	UID	5	3.5	10-20
2018.0625.0031m94	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; UID	UID	1	1.9	20-40
2018.0625.0031m95	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Architecture	Slate	UID slate fragment; Dark gray	UID	1	0.0	<10
2018.0625.0031m96	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Architecture	Slate	UID slate fragment; Dark gray	UID	2	2.1	10-20
2018.0625.0031m97	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Architecture	Mortar fragment	Mortar fragment	UID	1	4.6	
2018.0625.0031p98	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Rim; Cream	1762- 1820	2	1.2	
2018.0625.0031p99	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream	1762- 1820	8	4.8	
2018.0625.0031p100	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Salt glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Brown	UID	1	1.2	
2018.0625.0031p101	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; White, orange	1785- 1840	2	1.7	
2018.0625.0031p102	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Brown, orange, blue	Floral motif 1795- 1820	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0031p103	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue	1780- 1840	8	4.0	
2018.0625.0031p104	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; Light blue	1780- 1840	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0031p105	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Transfer printed pearlware; Body; Blue	1784- 1840	1	0.0	
2018.0625.0031p106	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Transfer printed pearlware; Rim; Blue	1784- 1840	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0031p107	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Transfer printed pearlware; Base; Blue	1784- 1840	1	0.4	
2018.0625.0031p108	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; Brown	1785- 1840	1	0.6	

2018.0625.0031p109	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; Blue		1785-1840	1	5.4				
2018.0625.0031p110	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Unglazed coarse earthenware; Body	Paste only	1490-1900	2	2.3				
2018.0625.0031p111	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Unglazed coarse earthenware; Body	Paste only, burned	1490-1900	1	2.2				
2018.0625.0031p112	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed stoneware; Body; Brown		1730-1920	1	0.4				
2018.0625.0031p113	29	Unit 1C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Black	Applique	1700-1770	3	3.0				
2018.0625.0032m114	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Architecture	Window Glass	Window glass; Fragment; Aqua		UID	1	0.5				0.06
2018.0625.0032a115	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID projectile point fragment; Base		UID	1	1.1	10-20			
2018.0625.0032m116	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	3	9.2	20-40			
2018.0625.0032m117	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.3	10-20			
2018.0625.0032m118	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	2	0.6	10-20			
2018.0625.0032m119	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	1	9.7	20-40			
2018.0625.0032m120	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	2	0.4	<10			
2018.0625.0032a121	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Tableware	Two-pronged iron fork	Heavily corroded	UID	1	13.8		3.37	0.634	0.39
2018.0625.0032p122	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; White, blue	Same vessel	1785-1840	2	9.2				
2018.0625.0032p123	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; White, orange		1785-1840	1	0				
2018.0625.0032p124	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Mustard, brown, olive	Floral motif	1795-1820	3	0.8				
2018.0625.0032p125	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Black	Lustrous	1700-1770	2	2.2				
2018.0625.0032p126	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; White	Burned	UID	3	1.9				
2018.0625.0032p127	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Rim; Light blue		1780-1840	2	1.3				



2018.0625.0032p128	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	6	4	
2018.0625.0032p129	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; Green		1785-1840	1	2.3	
2018.0625.0032p130	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Body; Green		1785-1840	1	0.5	
2018.0625.0032p131	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light green		1780-1840	2	1.2	
2018.0625.0032p132	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762-1820	13	5.9	
2018.0625.0032p133	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Rim; Light blue		1780-1840	2	0.3	
2018.0625.0032p134	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Handle; Cream		1762-1820	1	0.6	
2018.0625.0032p135	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762-1820	1	0	
2018.0625.0032p136	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Unglazed coarse earthenware; Body; Brown		1490-1900	1	3.1	
2018.0625.0032p137	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Salt glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Green, yellow		UID	1	2.2	
2018.0625.0032p138	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Mustard, green, black	Applique	1700-1770	1	1.8	
2018.0625.0032p139	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Green		1700-1770	1	2.3	
2018.0625.0032m140	30	Unit 1D	1	1	Architecture	Brick fragment	Brick fragment; Red		UID	2	3.4	
2018.0625.0033m141	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.2	10-20
2018.0625.0033m142	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	0	<10
2018.0625.0033m143	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	Weathered	UID	1	1.5	10-20
2018.0625.0033m144	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	Weathered	UID	3	22	20-40
2018.0625.0033m145	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	Weathered	UID	1	41.6	60-80
2018.0625.0033m146	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	Weathered	UID	2	0.3	<10
2018.0625.0033m147	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	Weathered	UID	6	2.7	10-20
2018.0625.0033m148	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	Weathered	UID	4	10.6	20-40

2018.0625.0033m149	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	7	1.2	<10	
2018.0625.0033m150	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Kitchen	Wine bottle	Olive wine bottle glass; Body; Olive	UID	1	6		
2018.0625.0033m151	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Architecture	Nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Shank only, corroded	UID	2	3.6	1.6
2018.0625.0033b152	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Bone	Bone fragment	Horse tooth		UID	2	6.3	
2018.0625.0033p153	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Olive	Floral motif	1795-1820	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0033p154	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Transfer printed pearlware; Base; Blue		1784-1840	1	1	
2018.0625.0033p155	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; Light blue	Same vessel	1780-1840	2	1	
2018.0625.0033p156	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	7	4.6	
2018.0625.0033p157	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Body; White, blue		1785-1840	1	2	
2018.0625.0033p158	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762-1820	3	1.7	
2018.0625.0033p159	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Rim; Cream		1762-1820	1	1.6	
2018.0625.0033p160	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Salt glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Olive, yellow		UID	1	0	
2018.0625.0033p161	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Black		1700-1770	1	2.4	
2018.0625.0033p162	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Green		1700-1770	1	4.9	
2018.0625.0033m163	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Architecture	Mortar fragment	Mortar fragment		UID	3	0.7	
2018.0625.0033m164	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Architecture	Brick fragment	Brick fragment, red		UID	2	0.7	
2018.0625.0033m165	31	Unit 1C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID rock, rounded; UID; Brown	Rounded	UID	1	10	10-20
2018.0625.0034m166	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	0	<10
2018.0625.0034m167	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	Weathered	UID	6	25.8	20-40
2018.0625.0034m168	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	Weathered	UID	3	2.3	10-20
2018.0625.0034m169	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	Weathered	UID	1	2.5	20-40

2018.0625.0034m170	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Architecture	Slate	UID slate fragment; Dark gray	UID	1	0.8	10-20
2018.0625.0034p171	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Transfer printed pearlware; Body; White, blue	1784-1840	2	1.4	
2018.0625.0034p172	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Transfer printed pearlware; Rim; White, blue	1784-1840	1	0.7	
2018.0625.0034p173	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; White, blue	1785-1840	1	1.1	
2018.0625.0034p174	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Body; White, blue	1775-1840	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0034p175	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue	1780-1840	2	1.1	
2018.0625.0034p176	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream	1762-1820	1	0.7	
2018.0625.0034m177	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID rock, rounded; UID; Brown	Rounded UID	1	22.3	20-40
2018.0625.0034p178	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; Brown, green	1785-1840	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0034p179	32	Unit 1D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Salt glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Brown, yellow	UID	1	1.8	
2018.0625.0035m180	60	Unit 2A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz	UID	2	0.4	<10
2018.0625.0035m181	60	Unit 2A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz	UID	2	1.2	10-20
2018.0625.0035m182	60	Unit 2A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Quartz	UID	1	1.3	10-20
2018.0625.0035p183	60	Unit 2A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Rim; Light blue	1780-1840	2	0.9	
2018.0625.0035p184	60	Unit 2A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue	1780-1840	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0035p185	60	Unit 2A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Red	1700-1770	1	7.1	
2018.0625.0035p186	60	Unit 2A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Base; Brown	Bristol slip 1700-1770	1	29.7	
2018.0625.0036m187	62	Unit 2B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake; Rhyolite	UID	1	1.1	20-40
2018.0625.0036m188	62	Unit 2B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; UID	Weathered UID	1	2.9	20-40
2018.0625.0036p189	62	Unit 2B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Black	1490-1900	1	0.5	

2018.0625.0036p190	62	Unit 2B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Rim; Cream	Burned	1762-1820	3	2.6	
2018.0625.0036p191	62	Unit 2B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762-1820	2	0.8	
2018.0625.0036p192	62	Unit 2B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	2	1.2	
2018.0625.0036p193	62	Unit 2B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Rim; Blue		1775-1840	1	1.1	
2018.0625.0037m194	68	Unit 2A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	1	10-20
2018.0625.0037m195	68	Unit 2A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	2.5	20-40
2018.0625.0037m196	68	Unit 2A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	0	10-20
2018.0625.0037p197	68	Unit 2A	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Brown, mustard, olive	Floral motif	1795-1820	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0037p198	68	Unit 2A	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	2	0.3	
2018.0625.0037m199	68	Unit 2A	2	1	Kitchen	Wine bottle	Olive wine bottle glass; Body; Olive		UID	1	1	
2018.0625.0038m200	69	Unit 2B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.6	10-20
2018.0625.0038m201	69	Unit 2B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	0.2	10-20
2018.0625.0038m202	69	Unit 2B	2	1	Kitchen	Wine bottle	Olive wine bottle glass; Lip; Olive		UID	1	7.2	
2018.0625.0038m203	69	Unit 2B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	Weathered	UID	2	0.9	10-20
2018.0625.0038p204	69	Unit 2B	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	2	1.3	
2018.0625.0038p205	69	Unit 2B	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Rim; Cream		1762-1820	1	0	
2018.0625.0038p206	69	Unit 2B	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762-1820	4	0.7	
2018.0625.0039a207	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	utilized/expedient tool; UID		UID	1	36.1	40-60
2018.0625.0039m208	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; UID		UID	1	21	40-60
2018.0625.0039m209	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; UID		UID	1	0.4	10-20
2018.0625.0039m210	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID		UID	2	0.7	10-20
2018.0625.0039m211	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	2	0.4	<10

2018.0625.0039m212	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	7	4.4	10-20		
2018.0625.0039m213	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	3.7	20-40		
2018.0625.0039m214	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	1	0.3	<10		
2018.0625.0039m215	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	3	4.6	10-20		
2018.0625.0039m216	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Architecture	Slate	UID slate fragment; Gray		UID	3	0.3	<10		
2018.0625.0039m217	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Architecture	Slate	UID slate fragment; Gray		UID	3	2.1	10-20		
2018.0625.0039m218	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Architecture	Brick fragment	Brick fragment, red		UID	2	0.2			
2018.0625.0039m219	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	UID iron fragment	Corroded	UID	4	6.7			
2018.0625.0039a220	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Architecture	Nail	Iron nail; Complete	Corroded	UID	1	4		1.55	0.35
2018.0625.0039m221	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Glassware	Clear glass; Clear		UID	1	0.7			
2018.0625.0039p222	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Blue, green	Floral motif	1795-1820	4	2			
2018.0625.0039p223	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Body; Blue, white		1775-1840	1	0.2			
2018.0625.0039p224	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Olive, mustard, brown		1795-1820	1	0.6			
2018.0625.0039p225	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Rim; Brown		1785-1840	1	0.2			
2018.0625.0039p226	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Alkaline glazed; Body; Brown		1810-1900	1	16.2			
2018.0625.0039p227	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; Green		1785-1840	1	1.1			
2018.0625.0039p228	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; Orange, brown		1785-1840	3	2.1			
2018.0625.0039p229	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; Green, brown		1785-1840	1	2.8			
2018.0625.0039p230	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Whieldonware; Rim; Green, brown		1740-1770	1	0.8			
2018.0625.0039p231	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	11	5.6			

2018.0625.0039p232	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Rim; Light green		1780-1840	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0039p233	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; Light blue	Burned	1780-1840	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0039p234	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762-1820	2	2	
2018.0625.0039p235	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; White	Burned	UID	13	3.4	
2018.0625.0039p236	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream	Burned	1762-1820	7	3.4	
2018.0625.0039p237	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Blue on white delftware; Body; Blue	Erroded	1630-1790	1	0	
2018.0625.0039p238	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware; Rim; Gray	Burned	1785-1840	1	0.5	
2018.0625.0039p239	61	Unit 3A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Orange		1490-1900	1	2.2	
2018.0625.0040a241	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz	Worked, quartz	UID	1	0.9	10-20
2018.0625.0040m242	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	0	<10
2018.0625.0040m243	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	2	2.1	10-20
2018.0625.0040m244	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	0	<10
2018.0625.0040m245	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.3	10-20
2018.0625.0040m246	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; UID		UID	1	2.5	10-20
2018.0625.0040m247	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Architecture	Slate	UID slate fragment; Gray		UID	1	1.1	10-20
2018.0625.0040m248	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Kitchen	Glassware	Clear glass; Clear		UID	1	0.2	
2018.0625.0040p249	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Rim; Olive		1700-1770	1	3.5	
2018.0625.0040p250	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Rim; Cream		1762-1820	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0040p251	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762-1820	1	0	
2018.0625.0040p252	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	2	0.9	
2018.0625.0040p253	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; Light blue		1780-1840	1	4	
2018.0625.0040p254	70	Unit 3A	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; Green, brown	Incised geometric pattern	1785-1840	1	2.7	

2018.0625.0041p255	80	STP 41	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; Green		1785-1840	1	0.6				
2018.0625.0046m256	85	STP 66	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	0	<10			
2018.0625.0046m257	85	STP 66	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Quartz		UID	1	0.6	10-20			
2018.0625.0048m258	87	STP 68	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	0	<10			
2018.0625.0053p259	92	STP 73	N/A	N/A	Kitchen	Ceramics	Transfer printed pearlware; Rim; Blue	Floral motif	1784-1840	1	0.5				
2018.0625.0054m260	93	STP 74	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.2	<10			
2018.0625.0054m261	93	STP 74	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID		UID	1	0	10-20			
2018.0625.0056m262	95	STP 76	N/A	N/A	Architecture	Brick fragment	Brick fragment, orange		UID	1	7.7				
2018.0625.0056a263	95	STP 76	N/A	N/A	Architecture	Nail	Iron nail; Complete	Corroded	UID	1	3.6		1.7	0.463	0.310
2018.0625.0059m264	98	STP 79	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	0	<10			
2018.0625.0064a265	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Architecture	Nail	Iron nail; Complete	Corroded	UID	1	3.2		0.92	0.312	0.37
2018.0625.0064p266	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Rim; Orange, white, brown		1785-1840	1	2.3				
2018.0625.0064p267	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; Orange, white		1785-1840	3	3.5				
2018.0625.0064p268	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; Green, brown	Incised geometric pattern	1785-1840	1	0.8				
2018.0625.0064p269	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; Green		1785-1840	2	3.4				
2018.0625.0064p270	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; Blue		1785-1840	2	1.1				
2018.0625.0064p271	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Rim; Brown		1795-1820	1	0.2				
2018.0625.0064p272	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Olive, mustard, brown		1795-1820	2	0.6				
2018.0625.0064p273	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	10	3.7				

2018.0625.0064p274	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Rim; White	Burned	UID	1	0	
2018.0625.0064p275	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; White	Burned	UID	11	4	
2018.0625.0064p276	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762-1820	14	3.4	
2018.0625.0064p277	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Rim; White		1780-1840	1	1	
2018.0625.0064p278	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Body; Blue		1775-1840	4	0.6	
2018.0625.0064m279	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Wine bottle	Olive wine bottle glass; Body; Olive		UID	1	3.1	
2018.0625.0064m280	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Architecture	Slate	UID slate fragment; Gray Wormy finger painted pearlware; Body; White, blue, orange, brown		UID	2	1.6	10-20
2018.0625.0064p281	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Tertiary flake; UID		1790-1820	1	1.6	
2018.0625.0064m282	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.5	10-20
2018.0625.0064m283	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	1.7	10-20
2018.0625.0064m284	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz	Weathered	UID	1	1	10-20
2018.0625.0064m285	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	Pressure flake	UID	1	0	<10
2018.0625.0064m286	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	10	1.4	<10
2018.0625.0064m287	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	9	6.1	10-20
2018.0625.0064m288	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	3	3.7	10-20
2018.0625.0064p289	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Black		1700-1770	2	2.5	
2018.0625.0064p290	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Brown, olive		1700-1770	1	1.6	
2018.0625.0064p291	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Prehistoric	Pottery	UID prehistoric pottery		UID	3	33.2	
2018.0625.0064m292	71	Unit 3B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID rock, heat treated/burned; UID; Red, gray	Burned	UID	1	75.5	60-80
2018.0625.0065m293	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Core rejuvenation flake; UID	Possible core rejuvenation flake?	UID	1	29.1	40-60



2018.0625.0065m294	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; UID	UID	1	0	<10
2018.0625.0065m295	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Quartz	UID	1	6	20-40
2018.0625.0065m296	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	0	<10
2018.0625.0065m297	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	0.4	10-20
2018.0625.0065p298	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Rim; Burned Gray	UID	1	1.2	
2018.0625.0065p299	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Base; Burned Gray	UID	2	2.1	
2018.0625.0065p300	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; Burned Gray	UID	5	3.4	
2018.0625.0065p301	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Rim; Olive, gray	1785-1840	1	2.6	
2018.0625.0065p302	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; Burned Green	1785-1840	1	4.1	
2018.0625.0065p303	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Burned Brown	1700-1770	1	0.5	
2018.0625.0065p304	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Rim; Olive, blue, red, brown	Floral motif 1795-1820	1	2.2	
2018.0625.0065p305	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Olive, brown	Floral motif 1795-1820	1	0.8	
2018.0625.0065p306	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Olive, brown, blue	1795-1820	1	0.5	
2018.0625.0065p307	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Transfer printed pearlware; Rim; Blue, white	Floral motif 1784-1840	1	0.8	
2018.0625.0065p308	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Transfer printed pearlware; Body; Blue, white	1784-1840	1	0.2	
2018.0625.0065p309	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Rim; Blue, white	1775-1840	1	1.4	

2018.0625.0065p310	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Base; Blue, white	1775-1840	1	1.2	
2018.0625.0065p311	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Body; Blue, white	1775-1840	2	0	
2018.0625.0065p312	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Body; Blue	Dark blue interior 1775-1840	4	0.5	
2018.0625.0065p313	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; Orange, white, brown	1785-1840	3	1.9	
2018.0625.0065p314	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Base; White	1762-1820	1	2.1	
2018.0625.0065p315	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; White	1762-1820	2	0.5	
2018.0625.0065p316	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Base; Cream	1762-1820	3	5.3	
2018.0625.0065p317	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Rim; Cream	1762-1820	2	1.6	
2018.0625.0065p318	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream	1762-1820	6	5.4	
2018.0625.0065p319	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue	1780-1840	14	10.3	
2018.0625.0065p320	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Rim; Light blue	1780-1840	3	5.4	
2018.0625.0065p321	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	British-brown salt glazed stoneware; Body; Brown	1690-1775	1	4.3	
2018.0625.0065m322	104	Unit 3C	1	1	Kitchen	Wine bottle	Olive wine bottle glass; Base; Olive	UID	1	7.3	
2018.0625.0066m323	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	0.6	10-20
2018.0625.0066m324	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	2	20-40
2018.0625.0066m325	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz	UID	1	0.2	<10
2018.0625.0066m326	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz	UID	1	1.3	10-20
2018.0625.0066a327	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID core fragment; Quartz	UID	1	23	20-40
2018.0625.0066m328	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	Weathered UID	1	5.6	20-40
2018.0625.0066m329	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Primary flake; UID	UID	1	2.7	20-40
2018.0625.0066m330	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	1	2.4	20-40

2018.0625.0066p331	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Transfer printed pearlware; Body; Blue		1784- 1840	1	0				
2018.0625.0066p332	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Olive, blue		1795- 1820	4	1.8				
2018.0625.0066p333	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; Orange, white		1785- 1840	1	1.5				
2018.0625.0066p334	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; Green	Geometric pattern	1785- 1840	1	0.7				
2018.0625.0066p335	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Olive, blue	Same vessel	1795- 1820	2	1.6				
2018.0625.0066p336	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; Orange, white, brown, green	Same vessel	1785- 1840	3	8				
2018.0625.0066p337	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Rim; Mustard, green, blue		1795- 1820	1	1.2				
2018.0625.0066m338	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Wine bottle	Olive wine bottle glass; Body; Green		UID	1	0.9				
2018.0625.0066m339	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Wine bottle	Olive wine bottle glass; Body; Olive		UID	2	1.5				
2018.0625.0066m340	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Architecture	Window Glass	Window glass; Fragment; Aqua		UID	1	0.8				0.05
2018.0625.0066m341	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Architecture	Slate	UID slate fragment; Gray		UID	1	0.2	<10			
2018.0625.0066m342	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	UID iron fragment	Corroded	UID	1	1		0.65	0.279	0.13
2018.0625.0066p343	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	North American stoneware; Body; Gray	North American	UID	1	53.8				
2018.0625.0066p344	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Base; Black		1700- 1770	1	11.6				
2018.0625.0066p345	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Black	Same vessel, lustrous	1700- 1770	2	15.9				
2018.0625.0066p346	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; Cream	Paste only	UID	1	0				
2018.0625.0066m347	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	Weathered	UID	1	0	<10			

2018.0625.0066p348	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762- 1820	18	7.9	
2018.0625.0066p349	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body;	Burned	UID	15	5.1	
2018.0625.0066p350	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Gray Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780- 1840	12	8.6	
2018.0625.0066p351	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Rim; Light blue		1780- 1840	2	3.9	
2018.0625.0066p352	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; Light blue		1780- 1840	4	12.7	
2018.0625.0066p353	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; Blue		1785- 1840	1	2.8	
2018.0625.0066p354	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Blue, yellow		1795- 1820	1	0.5	
2018.0625.0066p355	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; Blue		1785- 1840	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0066p356	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Olive		1795- 1820	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0066p357	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Body; Blue		1775- 1840	1	0.2	
2018.0625.0066p358	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Rim; Blue		1785- 1840	1	0	
2018.0625.0066m359	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID rock, heat treated/burned; UID; Red	Burned	UID	3	46.5	
2018.0625.0066m360	105	Unit 3D	1	1	Kitchen	Glassware	Clear glass; Clear	Possibly worked?	UID	1	1.4	
2018.0625.0067m361	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake; Quartz		UID	1	4.5	20-40
2018.0625.0067m362	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	5.6	20-40
2018.0625.0067m363	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	0	<10
2018.0625.0067m364	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	2	0.6	<10
2018.0625.0067m365	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	6	2.4	10-20
2018.0625.0067m366	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	3	5.6	20-40

2018.0625.0067m367	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	9	1.5	<10			
2018.0625.0067m368	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	1	0.3	10-20			
2018.0625.0067m369	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	15	6.6	10-20			
2018.0625.0067m370	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	Weathered UID	1	2.6	20-40			
2018.0625.0067m371	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Architecture	Window Glass	Window glass; Fragment; Aqua	UID	1	0.2				0.05
2018.0625.0067p372	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue	1780-1840	1	0				
2018.0625.0067p373	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; Light blue	1780-1840	2	3.8				
2018.0625.0067p374	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Rim; Blue	1775-1840	1	0.2				
2018.0625.0067p375	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Buckley ware; Body; Brown	1720-1775	1	1.8				
2018.0625.0067m376	76	Unit 3B	2	1	Activities	Other	Coal fragment; Black	UID	1	1.2				
2018.0625.0068m377	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID projectile point fragment; Tip	UID	1	2	10-20	0.77	0.619	0.24
2018.0625.0068m378	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Quartz	UID	1	2	10-20			
2018.0625.0068m379	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	1	0.1	<10			
2018.0625.0068m380	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	Weathered UID	1	6.4	20-40			
2018.0625.0068p381	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue	1780-1840	4	5				
2018.0625.0068p382	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; Light blue	1780-1840	2	8.2				
2018.0625.0068p383	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Annularware pearlware; Body; White, orange	1785-1840	1	0				
2018.0625.0068m384	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Architecture	Slate	UID slate fragment; Gray	UID	1	5.2	20-40			
2018.0625.0068m385	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Architecture	Window Glass	Window glass; Fragment; Aqua	UID	1	0.5				0.06
2018.0625.0068p386	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Rim; Cream	1762-1820	2	2.1				
2018.0625.0068p387	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream	1762-1820	1	0				
2018.0625.0068p388	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; White	1762-1820	2	0				
2018.0625.0068p389	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Rim; Blue	UID	1	0				

2018.0625.0068p390	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Brown		1700-1770	1	2.1	
2018.0625.0068p391	107	Unit 3C	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Olive, brown		1700-1770	1	0.7	
2018.0625.0069p392	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; Gray	Burned	UID	1	1	
2018.0625.0069p393	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Rim; Light blue		1780-1840	1	0.6	
2018.0625.0069p394	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Brown	Erroded	1490-1900	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0069p395	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Whieldonware; Body; Black, brown, olive	Interior green	1740-1770	1	0.6	
2018.0625.0069p396	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Brown		1700-1770	1	3.2	
2018.0625.0069p397	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Rim; Blue		1775-1840	2	0.4	
2018.0625.0069p398	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream		1762-1820	1	0.2	
2018.0625.0069b399	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Bone	Bone fragment	UID bone fragment, white		UID	1	0.4	
2018.0625.0069m400	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Architecture	Slate	UID slate fragment; Gray	Possibly etched	UID	1	86.9	80-120
2018.0625.0069m401	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID		UID	1	2.6	20-40
2018.0625.0069m402	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	0.6	10-20
2018.0625.0069m403	113	Unit 3D	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	1	0.9	10-20
2018.0625.0070m404	72	Unit 4A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	2	0.2	<10
2018.0625.0070m405	72	Unit 4A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz		UID	1	0.4	10-20
2018.0625.0070m406	72	Unit 4A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Quartz		UID	1	0.9	10-20
2018.0625.0070m407	72	Unit 4A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID rock; Quartz		UID	1	10.9	20-40
2018.0625.0070m408	72	Unit 4A	1	1	Architecture	Brick fragment	Brick fragment, orange		UID	1	2.8	
2018.0625.0071m409	73	Unit 4B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	0	<10
2018.0625.0071m410	73	Unit 4B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	1	0.5	10-20

2018.0625.0072m411	106	Unit 4A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	2	0	<10			
2018.0625.0073m412	110	Feature 1, Unit 4B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Quartz	UID	1	0.5	10-20			
2018.0625.0073m413	110	Feature 1, Unit 4B	1	1	Architecture	Brick fragment	Brick fragment, orange	UID	1	1.1				
2018.0625.0073p414	110	Feature 1, Unit 4B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Body; Blue	1775-1840	1	0				
2018.0625.0074p415	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; White	1780-1840	1	0				
2018.0625.0074p416	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Rim; Blue	1775-1840	1	0				
2018.0625.0074p417	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Body; Blue	1775-1840	1	0.5				
2018.0625.0074p418	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Olive, brown	1795-1820	1	0.3				
2018.0625.0074p419	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; White	1780-1840	1	0.7				
2018.0625.0074p420	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Edge decorated pearlware; Rim; Blue	1785-1840	1	0				
2018.0625.0074p421	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream	1762-1820	1	1.3				
2018.0625.0074p422	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; White	Burned UID	2	0.6				
2018.0625.0074a423	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID projectile point fragment; Tip	UID	1	0.6	10-20	0.53	0.455	0.18
2018.0625.0074m424	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	0	<10			
2018.0625.0074m425	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	1.4	10-20			
2018.0625.0074m426	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; UID	UID	1	0.6	10-20			
2018.0625.0074m427	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	2	1.7	10-20			
2018.0625.0074m428	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID flake fragment; UID	Weathered UID	1	1.2	10-20			

2018.0625.0074m429	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID rock, heat treated/burned; UID; Brown	UID	1	7.9	20-40				
2018.0625.0074p430	74	Unit 5A	1	1	Prehistoric	Pottery	UID prehistoric pottery	UID	1	8.1					
2018.0625.0075m431	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; UID	UID	1	0.3	10-20				
2018.0625.0075m432	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	1	0	<10				
2018.0625.0075m433	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	2	0.6	10-20				
2018.0625.0075m434	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	2	0.2	<10				
2018.0625.0075m435	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	2	1.3	10-20				
2018.0625.0075m436	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	3	11.3	20-40				
2018.0625.0075m437	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	1	2.4	20-40				
2018.0625.0075m438	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	4	0.7	<10				
2018.0625.0075m439	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	3	1.9	10-20				
2018.0625.0075m440	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Glassware	Blue glass; Blue	UID	1	0.7					
2018.0625.0075m441	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	UID iron fragment	Heavily corroded	UID	2	16.1				
2018.0625.0075a442	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Architecture	Nail	Iron nail; Complete	Bent	UID	1	3.6		1.45	0.409	0.37
2018.0625.0075p443	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; Light blue		1780-1840	2	1.9				
2018.0625.0075p444	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Rim; Blue	Dark blue interior	1775-1840	1	0.3				
2018.0625.0075p445	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	6	2.3				
2018.0625.0075p446	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; Gray	Burned	UID	4	3.4				
2018.0625.0075p447	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Base; Mustard		1795-1820	1	0.6				
2018.0625.0075p448	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted polychrome pearlware, early; Body; Olive		1795-1820	1	0.8				
2018.0625.0075p449	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Rim; White		1762-1820	1	0.3				



2018.0625.0075p450	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; White		1762-1820	2	0.6	
2018.0625.0075p451	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Base; Cream	Same vessel	1762-1820	3	5.9	
2018.0625.0075p452	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Rim; Cream		1762-1820	2	0.2	
2018.0625.0075p453	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; Body; Orange		1490-1900	1	6	
2018.0625.0075m454	75	Unit 5B	1	1	Architecture	Window Glass	Window glass; Fragment; Aqua		UID	1	0	0.06
2018.0625.0076m455	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake; UID		UID	1	0.5	10-20
2018.0625.0076m456	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.2	10-20
2018.0625.0076m457	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	2.3	20-40
2018.0625.0076m458	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.2	<10
2018.0625.0076m459	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID		UID	1	0.6	10-20
2018.0625.0076m460	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.4	10-20
2018.0625.0076m461	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Architecture	Slate	UID slate fragment; Gray		UID	1	1	10-20
2018.0625.0076b462	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Bone	Bone fragment	UID bone fragment, white		UID	2	0.2	
2018.0625.0076p463	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; White		1762-1820	1	0.2	
2018.0625.0076p464	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	1	0.3	
2018.0625.0076p465	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Body; Blue	Floral motif	1775-1840	1	0.5	
2018.0625.0076p466	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; White	Burned	UID	2	0.8	
2018.0625.0076p467	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; Cream	Paste only	UID	1	0.2	
2018.0625.0076p468	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Rim; Blue	Burned	UID	1	0.8	
2018.0625.0076p469	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Kitchen	Ceramics	Transfer printed pearlware; Body; Blue	Floral motif	1784-1840	1	0.6	
2018.0625.0076m470	78	Unit 5A	1	2	Activities	Other	UID iron concretion		UID	1	149.7	

2018.0625.0077a471	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Morrow Mountain Type II; Rhyolite	UID	1	6.8	20-40	1.68	1.084	0.28
2018.0625.0077m472	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Rhyolite	UID	2	8.8	20-40			
2018.0625.0077m473	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	2	0.2	<10			
2018.0625.0077m474	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	7	4.3	10-20			
2018.0625.0077m475	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	3	7	20-40			
2018.0625.0077m476	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	5	0.8	<10			
2018.0625.0077m477	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	11	6.9	10-20			
2018.0625.0077m478	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	7	23.6	20-40			
2018.0625.0077m479	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	1	0.3	10-20			
2018.0625.0077m480	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	4	20.2	20-40			
2018.0625.0077m481	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Primary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	1	2.1	20-40			
2018.0625.0077m482	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	1	0.4	10-20			
2018.0625.0077m483	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake; Rhyolite	UID	2	1.8	10-20			
2018.0625.0077m484	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake; Rhyolite	UID	1	2.3	20-40			
2018.0625.0077m485	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	2.8	20-40			
2018.0625.0077p486	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Base; Light blue	1780-1840	1	5.3				
2018.0625.0077p487	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Kitchen	Ceramics	Hand painted blue and white pearlware; Body; Blue, white	1775-1840	1	0.2				
2018.0625.0077p488	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Kitchen	Ceramics	UID refined earthenware; Body; Cream	Paste only	UID	1	0.5			
2018.0625.0077p489	79	Unit 5B	1	2	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain creamware; Body; Cream	1762-1820	1	0.9				
2018.0625.0078m490	108	Unit 5A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	2	0.4	<10			
2018.0625.0078m491	108	Unit 5A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	2	1.7	10-20			
2018.0625.0078m492	108	Unit 5A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	1	0.8	10-20			
2018.0625.0078m493	108	Unit 5A	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	2	6.1	20-40			

2018.0625.0078p494	108	Unit 5A	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Lead glazed coarse earthenware; ; Red	1490-1900	1	2.1	
2018.0625.0079m495	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake; Rhyolite	UID	2	1.9	10-20
2018.0625.0079m496	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Secondary flake; Rhyolite	UID	3	11.6	20-40
2018.0625.0079m497	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	16	1.9	<10
2018.0625.0079m498	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	23	10	10-20
2018.0625.0079m499	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	4	9.8	20-40
2018.0625.0079m500	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	11	0.7	<10
2018.0625.0079m501	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	23	12.3	10-20
2018.0625.0079m502	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	14	32.5	20-40
2018.0625.0079m503	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz	UID	1	0.2	10-20
2018.0625.0079m504	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; UID	UID	1	0.4	10-20
2018.0625.0079m505	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	1	0.4	10-20
2018.0625.0079m506	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Rhyolite	UID	1	0.6	10-20
2018.0625.0079m507	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Architecture	Brick fragment	Brick fragment, orange	UID	2	0.5	
2018.0625.0079m508	109	Unit 5B	2	1	Activities	Other	Plastic fragment; White	Modern	1	0	
2018.0625.0080m509	114	Unit 5A	2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Primary flake; Rhyolite	UID	1	1.4	10-20
2018.0625.0080m510	114	Unit 5A	2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	1	0.2	10-20
2018.0625.0080m511	114	Unit 5A	2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	2	2.6	10-20
2018.0625.0080m512	114	Unit 5A	2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	1	1.7	20-40
2018.0625.0080m513	114	Unit 5A	2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	UID rock; UID	UID	1	4.9	20-40
2018.0625.0081m514	115	Unit 5B	2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID	UID	2	0.7	10-20
2018.0625.0081m515	115	Unit 5B	2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	2	0.4	<10
2018.0625.0081m516	115	Unit 5B	2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite	UID	4	1.7	10-20
2018.0625.0081m517	115	Unit 5B	2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	11	6.9	10-20
2018.0625.0081m518	115	Unit 5B	2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite	UID	10	22.8	20-40

2018.0625.0082m519	103	Unit 6	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Rhyolite		UID	1	0	<10			
2018.0625.0082m520	103	Unit 6	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	0.2	<10			
2018.0625.0082m521	103	Unit 6	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	2	0.5	10-20			
2018.0625.0082m522	103	Unit 6	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	3	0.7	<10			
2018.0625.0082m523	103	Unit 6	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; Quartz		UID	2	1.7	10-20			
2018.0625.0082m524	103	Unit 6	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID		UID	1	0.5	10-20			
2018.0625.0082m525	103	Unit 6	1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID		UID	1	2.8	20-40			
2018.0625.0082p526	103	Unit 6	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	earthenware; Body; Cream	Paste only	UID	1	0.6				
2018.0625.0082p527	103	Unit 6	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramics	Plain pearlware; Body; Light blue		1780-1840	7	5.8				
2018.0625.0082m528	103	Unit 6	1	1	Architecture	Window Glass	Window glass; Fragment; Aqua		UID	1	0.3				0.05
2018.0625.0082m529	103	Unit 6	1	1	Kitchen	Wine bottle	Olive wine bottle glass; Body; Olive		UID	2	1.2				
2018.0625.0082m530	103	Unit 6	1	1	Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	UID iron fragment		UID	1	3.3		1.06	0.728	0.16
2018.0625.0082m531	103	Unit 6	1	1	Architecture	Nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Corroded	UID	2	14.5		0.53	0.564	1.74
2018.0625.0083m532	111	Unit 6	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake; Rhyolite		UID	1	8.2	20-40			
2018.0625.0083m533	111	Unit 6	1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	Tertiary flake fragment; UID		UID	1	0.3	10-20			
2018.0625.0084m534	112	Unit 6	2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Angular debris; Quartz		UID	1	0.5	<10			
2018.0625.0085m535	116	Metal Detecting	N/A	N/A	Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Iron strap	Corroded, bent	UID	1	68.5		3.11	1.584	1.12
2018.0625.0086m536	117	Metal Detecting	N/A	N/A	Architecture	Nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Shank only	UID	1	5		1.75	0.343	0.28
2018.0625.0087a537	118	Metal Detecting	N/A	N/A	Architecture	Nail	Iron nail; Complete	Bent	UID	1	4.7				

## APPENDIX C: CREW

### October 2018

- Kelsey Schmitz
- Dr. Charles Ewen
- Kimberly Byrnes
- Mike Shoaf
- Cindy Shoaf
- Courtney Page
- Kimberly Urban

### December 2018

- Kelsey Schmitz
- Emily Edwards
- Wesley Nimmo
- Ian Beggen
- Sherry Boyette
- Michael Navarro
- Muriel Grubb
- Mia Armstrong
- Mary Glenn Krause
- Courtney Page
- Kimberly Urban
- Christopher LaMack

**APPENDIX D: FIELD SPECIMEN (FS) CATALOG**

<b>FS Number</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Excavator(s)</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of Bags</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	STP 1	S of STP 882	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
2	STP 2	S of STP 882	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
3	STP 3	E of STP 892	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
4	STP 4	E of STP 892	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
5	STP 5	E of STP 893	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
6	STP 6	E of STP 893	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
7	STP 7	E of STP 881	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
8	STP 8	E of STP 881	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
9	STP 9	N of STP 881	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
10	STP 10	E of STP 9	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
11	STP 11	E of STP 10	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
12	STP 12	N of STP 894	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
13	STP 13	S of STP 880	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
14	STP 14	E of STP 13	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
15	STP 15	E of STP 14	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
16	STP 16	S of STP 891	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
17	STP 17	E of STP 880	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
18	STP 18	W of STP 891	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
19	STP 19	N of STP 893	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
20	STP 20	N of STP 5	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
21	STP 21	N of STP 9	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
22	STP 22	S of STP 890	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
23	STP 23	N of STP 20	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
24	STP 24	N of STP 21	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
25	STP 25	E of STP 890	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
26	STP 26	W of STP 880	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
27	STP 27	N of STP 880	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	1	Positive
28	STP 28	S of STP 889	N/A	N/A	Charles Ewen, Kimberly Byrnes	10/6/18	0	Negative
29	Unit 1C	Quad C	1	1	Kelsey Schmitz	10/7/18	1	N/A
30	Unit 1D	Quad D	1	1	Kimberly Byrnes	10/7/18	1	N/A
31	Unit 1C	Quad C	2	1	Kelsey Schmitz	10/7/18	1	N/A
32	Unit 1D	Quad D	2	1	Kimberly Byrnes	10/7/18	1	N/A
33	STP 29	S of STP 3	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	0	Negative
34	STP 30	S of STP 4	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	0	Negative
35	STP 48	S of STP 29	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	1	Positive
36	STP 49	S of STP 30	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	0	Negative
37	STP 31	S of STP 893	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	0	Negative
38	STP 32	S of STP 5	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	1	Positive
39	STP 50	N of STP 899	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	1	Positive
40	STP 51	S of STP 32	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	1	Positive
41	STP 33	S of STP 6	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	0	Negative
42	STP 34	S of STP 881	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	1	Positive
43	STP 52	S of STP 33	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	1	Positive

44	STP 53	N of STP 882	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	1	Positive
45	STP 35	S of STP 7	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	1	Positive
46	STP 36	S of STP 8	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	1	Positive
47	STP 54	S of STP 36	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	1	Positive
48	STP 55	S of STP ___	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	1	Positive
49	STP 37	S of STP 894	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	0	Negative
50	STP 38	S of STP 41	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	0	Negative
51	STP 56	N of STP 897	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	0	Negative
52	STP 57	S of STP 38	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	0	Negative
53	STP 39	S of STP 39	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	0	Negative
54	STP 40	S of STP 895	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	1	Positive
55	STP 58	S of STP 39	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	0	Negative
56	STP 59	N of STP 898	N/A	N/A	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	0	Negative
57	STP 60	W of STP 882	N/A	N/A	Kelsey Schmitz, Kimberly Byrnes	10/9/18	0	Negative
58	STP 61	S of STP 882	N/A	N/A	Kelsey Schmitz, Kimberly Byrnes	10/9/18	1	Positive
59	STP 62	E of STP 882	N/A	N/A	Kelsey Schmitz, Kimberly Byrnes	10/9/18	1	Positive
60	Unit 2A	Quad A	1	1	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	1	N/A
61	Unit 3A	Quad A	1	1	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/8/18	1	N/A
62	Unit 2B	Quad B	1	1	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	1	N/A
63	STP 43	N of STP 890	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	0	Negative
64	STP 44	N of STP 25	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	1	Positive
65	STP 45	N of STP 26	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	0	Negative
66	STP 46	N of STP 17	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	0	Negative
67	STP 47	N of STP 18	N/A	N/A	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/8/18	0	Negative
68	Unit 2A	Quad A	2	1	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/9/18	1	N/A
69	Unit 2B	Quad B	2	1	Mike Shoaf, Cindy Shoaf	10/9/18	1	N/A
70	Unit 3A	Quad A	2	1	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	10/9/18	1	N/A
71	Unit 3B	Quad B	1	1	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	12/13/18	1	N/A
72	Unit 4A	Quad A	1	1	Wesley Nimmo, Sherry Boyette	12/13/18	1	N/A
73	Unit 4B	Quad B	1	1	Wesley Nimmo, Sherry Boyette	12/13/18	1	N/A
74	Unit 5A	Quad A	1	1	Emily Edwards, Muriel Grubb	12/13/18	1	N/A
75	Unit 5B	Quad B	1	1	Emily Edwards, Muriel Grubb	12/13/18	1	N/A
76	Unit 3B	Quad B	2	1	Kim Urban, Courtney Page	12/13/18	1	N/A
77	Unit 4A	Feature 1	1	1	Sherry Boyette, Chris LaMack	12/15/18	0	N/A
78	Unit 5A	Quad A	1	2	Emily Edwards, Muriel Grubb	12/15/18	1	N/A
79	Unit 5B	Quad B	1	2	Emily Edwards, Muriel Grubb	12/15/18	1	N/A
80	STP 41	E of STP 894	N/A	N/A	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/15/18	1	Positive
81	STP 42	S of STP 41	N/A	N/A	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/15/18	0	Negative
82	STP 63	E of STP 900	N/A	N/A	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/15/18	0	Negative
83	STP 64	W of STP 899	N/A	N/A	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/15/18	0	Negative
84	STP 65	E of STP 899	N/A	N/A	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/15/18	0	Negative
85	STP 66	W of STP 897	N/A	N/A	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/15/18	1	Positive
86	STP 67	E of STP 897	N/A	N/A	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/15/18	0	Negative
87	STP 68	W of STP 898	N/A	N/A	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/15/18	1	Positive
88	STP 69	S of STP 63	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	0	Negative

89	STP 70	S of STP 64	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	0	Negative
90	STP 71	S of STP 899	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	0	Negative
91	STP 72	S of STP 65	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	0	Negative
92	STP 73	S of STP 60	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	1	Positive
93	STP 74	S of STP 62	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	1	Positive
94	STP 75	S of STP 66	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	0	Negative
95	STP 76	S of STP 897	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	1	Positive
96	STP 77	S of STP 70	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	0	Negative
97	STP 78	S of STP 71	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	0	Negative
98	STP 79	S of STP 72	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	1	Positive
99	STP 80	S of STP 73	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	0	Negative
100	STP 81	S of STP 61	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	0	Negative
101	STP 82	S of STP 74	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	0	Negative
102	STP 83	S of STP 75	N/A	N/A	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	0	Negative
103	Unit 6	N/A	1	1	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/15/18	1	N/A
104	Unit 3C	Quad C	1	1	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/15/18	1	N/A
105	Unit 3D	Quad D	1	1	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/15/18	1	N/A
106	Unit 4A	Quad A	2	1	Sherry Boyette, Chris LaMack	12/15/18	1	N/A
107	Unit 3C	Quad C	2	1	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/15/18	1	N/A
108	Unit 5A	Quad A	2	1	Emily Edwards, Muriel Grubb	12/15/18	1	N/A
109	Unit 5B Feature 1,	Quad B	2	1	Emily Edwards, Muriel Grubb	12/15/18	1	N/A
110	Unit 4B	N/A	1	1	Sherry Boyette, Chris LaMack Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn	12/15/18	1	N/A
111	Unit 6	N/A	1	2	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/16/18	1	N/A
112	Unit 6	N/A	2	1	Michael Navarro, Mary Glenn Krause	12/16/18	1	N/A
113	Unit 3D	Quad D	2	1	Ian Beggen, Mia Armstrong	12/16/18	1	N/A
114	Unit 5A	Quad A	2	2	Emily Edwards, Muriel Grubb	12/16/18	1	N/A
115	Unit 5B Metal	Quad B	2	2	Emily Edwards, Muriel Grubb	12/16/18	1	N/A
116	Detecting Metal	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sherry Boyette	12/16/18	1	N/A
117	Detecting Metal	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sherry Boyette	12/16/18	1	N/A
118	Detecting	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sherry Boyette	12/16/18	1	N/A



## APPENDIX E: SUMMARY DETAILS OF SHOVEL TESTS

STP Number	Stratigraphy/Soils/Depth	Depth (cmbs)	Artifact Content/Notes
ECU STP 1	Lvl 1 (0-10cm) humus and roots, 10YR 5/3 Lvl 2 (10-27) sandy loam, 10YR 6/4 Subsoil (27+cm) sand, 10YR 7/4; tested to 27 cmbs	27	None
ECU STP 2	Lvl 1 (0-10cm) humus and roots, 10YR 5/3 Lvl 2 (10-29) sandy loam, 10YR 6/4 Subsoil (29+cm) sand, 10YR 7/4; tested to 27 cmbs	29	Lithics
ECU STP 3	Lvl 1 (0-6cm) humus and roots. Lvl 2 (6-16) sandy loam, 10YR 4/3 Subsoil (16+cm) sand, 10YR 5/6; tested to 30 cmbs	30	None
ECU STP 4	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots, 10YR 2/1 Lvl 2 (7-15) sandy loam, 10YR 4/2 Subsoil (15+cm) sand, 10YR 7/4; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	None
ECU STP 5	Lvl 1 (0-4cm) humus and roots. Lvl 2 (4-22) sandy loam, 10YR 5/4 Subsoil (22+cm) sandy clay, 10YR 7/6; tested to 3- cmbs	30	Lithics
ECU STP 6	Lvl 1 (0-5cm) humus and roots. Lvl 2 (5-17) sandy loam, 10YR 4/3 Subsoil (17+cm) sandy clay, 10YR 7/4; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Lithics, pearlware sherds
ECU STP 7	Lvl 1 (0-9cm) humus and roots, 10YR 3/3 Lvl 2 (9-17) sandy loam, 10YR 6/4 Subsoil (17+cm) red clay, 5YR 5/6; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Lithics, pearlware sherds
ECU STP 8	Lvl 1 (0-10cm) humus and roots, 10YR 5/3 Lvl 2 (10-27) sandy loam, 10YR 6/4 Subsoil (27+cm) sand, 10YR 7/4; tested to 27 cmbs	Not recorded	Pearlware, lithics
ECU STP 9	Lvl 1 (0-8cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (8-17) sandy loam, 10YR 5/4 Subsoil (17+cm) clay loam, 7.5YR 7/8; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Burnt ceramics, lithics, quartz shatter
ECU STP 10	Lvl 1 (0-8cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (8-18) sandy loam, 7.5YR 6/6 Subsoil (18+cm) clay, 5YR 6/8; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Ceramics, flat glass, quartz shatter
ECU STP 11	Lvl 1 (0-5cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (5-13) sandy loam, 10YR 5/3 Subsoil (13+cm) clay, 5YR 5/8; tested to 25 cmbs	25	Quartz shatter
ECU STP 12	Lvl 1 (0-4cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (4-10) loam, 10YR 6/6 Subsoil (10+cm) clay, 5YR 5/8; tested to 21 cmbs	21	Quartz shatter
ECU STP 13	Lvl 1 (0-5cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (5-16) sandy loam, 10YR 5/6 Subsoil (16+cm) clay, 5YR 5/6; tested to 24 cmbs	24	None
ECU STP 14	Lvl 1 (0-?cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (?-12) clay loam, 10YR 5/6 Subsoil (12+cm) clay, 5YR 5/8; tested to 20 cmbs	20	None

ECU STP 15	Lvl 1 (0-5cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (5-11) clay loam, 10YR 5/4 Subsoil (11+cm) clay, 5YR 5/8; tested to 19 cmbs	19	Gravel
ECU STP 16	Lvl 1 (0-5cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (5-14) loam, 10YR 5/4 Subsoil (14+cm) clay, 5YR 5/8; tested to 23 cmbs	23	None
ECU STP 17	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-20) clay loam, 7.5YR 6/6 Subsoil (20+cm) clay, 7.5YR 7/6; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Glass, quartz shatter
ECU STP 18	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-17) clay loam, 7.5YR 5/6 Subsoil (17+cm) clay, 7.5YR 6/8; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Lithics
ECU STP 19	Lvl 1 (0-10cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (10-23) sandy loam, 10YR 5/3 [shallower on north side] Subsoil (23+cm) sand, 10YR 7/4; tested to 32 cmbs	32	Pearlware
ECU STP 20	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-26) sandy loam, 10YR 6/4 Subsoil (26+cm) sand, 10YR 7/4; tested to 30 cmbs	30	Ceramics
ECU STP 21	Lvl 1 (0-10cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (10-23) sandy loam, 10YR 6/4 Subsoil (23+cm) clay loam, 10YR 7/4; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Lithics
ECU STP 22	Lvl 1 (0-10cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (10-20) sandy loam, 10YR 5/3 Subsoil (20+cm) clay loam, 10YR 7/4; tested to 30 cmbs	30	None
ECU STP 23	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-17) sandy loam, 10YR 6/4 Subsoil (17+cm) clay, 10YR 6/8; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Ceramics, lithics
ECU STP 24	Lvl 1 (0-5cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (5-16) sandy loam, 10YR 6/6 Subsoil (16+cm) clay, 5YR 6/8; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Pearlware
ECU STP 25	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-15) loam, 10YR 4/3 Subsoil (15+cm) clay loam, 10YR 7/6; tested to 29 cmbs	29	Ceramic
ECU STP 26	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-16) clay loam, 10YR 6/3 Subsoil (16+cm) clay, 7.5YR 5/8; tested to 27 cmbs	27	None
ECU STP 27	Lvl 1 (0-4cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (4-13) sandy loam, 10YR 7/4 Subsoil (13+cm) clay, 5YR 5/6; tested to 23 cmbs	23	Lithics
ECU STP 28	Lvl 1 (0-10cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (10-14) sandy loam, 10YR 5/4 Subsoil (14+cm) clay, 10YR 7/6; tested to 25 cmbs	25	None
ECU STP 29	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-26) sandy loam, 10YR 6/2 Lvl 3 (15-39) sandy loam, 10 YR 7/3 Subsoil (39+cm) sand, 10YR 7/4; tested to 30 cmbs	53	None

ECU STP 30	Lvl 1 (0-6cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (6-20) sandy loam, 10YR 5/2 Subsoil (20+cm) sand, 10YR 8/4; tested to 36 cmbs	36	None
ECU STP 31	Lvl 1 (0-3cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (3-18) sandy loam, 10YR 7/4 Subsoil (18+cm) sand, 10YR 7/6; tested to 37 cmbs	37	None
ECU STP 32	Lvl 1 (0-3cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (3-24) sandy loam, 10YR 7/3 Subsoil (24+cm) sand, 10YR 8/4; tested to 34 cmbs	34	Ceramics
ECU STP 33	Lvl 1 (0-4cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (4-28) sandy loam, 10YR 6/2 Subsoil (28+cm) sand, 10YR 8/6; tested to 38 cmbs	38	None
ECU STP 34	Lvl 1 (0-3cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (3-20) sandy loam, 10YR 5/2 Subsoil (20+cm) sand, 10YR 8/4; tested to 30 cmbs	30	Glass
ECU STP 35	Lvl 1 (0-3cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (3-18) sandy loam, 10YR 7/3 Subsoil (18+cm) sand, 10YR 6/8; tested to 25 cmbs	25	Ceramics
ECU STP 36	Lvl 1 (0-8cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (8-24) sandy loam, 10YR 6/4 Subsoil (24+cm) sandy clay loam, 10YR 6/8; tested to 28 cmbs	28	Cast iron cauldron foot
ECU STP 37	Lvl 1 (0-3cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (3-21) sandy loam, 10YR 6/3 Subsoil (21+cm) sandy clay, 10YR 7/6; tested to 26 cmbs	26	None
ECU STP 38	Lvl 1 (0-4cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (4-16) sandy loam, 10YR 5/3 Subsoil (16+cm) sand, 10YR 7/6; tested to 27 cmbs	27	None
ECU STP 39	Lvl 1 (0-8cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (8-19) sandy loam, 10YR 4/2 Subsoil (19+cm) sandy clay, 10YR 7/6; tested to 28 cmbs	28	None
ECU STP 40	Lvl 1 (0-4cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (4-15) sandy loam, 10YR 3/1 Subsoil (15+cm) sand, 10YR 7/6; tested to 28 cmbs	28	None
ECU STP 41	Lvl 1 (0-10cm) loamy sand, 10YR 4/3 Lvl 2 (10-23) sand, 2.5Y 7/4 Subsoil (23+cm) sandy clay, 2.5Y 7/6; tested to 30 cmbs	30	Ceramics, lithics, quartz shatter
ECU STP 42	Lvl 1 (0-15cm) loamy sand, 2.5Y 4/3 Subsoil (15+cm) clayey sand, 2.5Y 6/4; tested to 25 cmbs	25	Quartz shatter
ECU STP 43	Lvl 1 (0-4cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (4-18) sandy loam, 10YR 6/4 Subsoil (18+cm) sand, 10YR 7/8; tested to 24 cmbs	24	None
ECU STP 44	Lvl 1 (0-2cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (2-16) sandy loam, 10YR 7/4 Subsoil (16+cm) sand, 10YR 8/8; tested to 26 cmbs	26	Glass

ECU STP 45	Lvl 1 (0-4cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (4-12) sandy loam, 10YR 6/2 Subsoil (12+cm) sand, 10YR 7/6; tested to 18 cmbs	18	Quartz shatter
ECU STP 46	Lvl 1 (0-3cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (3-13) sandy loam, 10YR 6/3 Subsoil (13+cm) clay, 10YR 6/8; tested to 18 cmbs	18	None
ECU STP 47	Lvl 1 (0-2cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (2-10) sandy loam, 10YR 6/2 Subsoil (10+cm) clay, 10YR 7/8; tested to 18 cmbs	18	None
ECU STP 48	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-15) sandy loam, 10YR 3/2 Subsoil (15+cm) sandy loam, 10YR 5/4; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Lithics
ECU STP 49	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-17) sandy loam, 10YR 4/1 Subsoil (17+cm) sandy loam, 10YR 7/4; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Quartz shatter
ECU STP 50	Lvl 1 (0-5cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (5-17) sandy loam, 10YR 5/3 Subsoil (17+cm) sandy loam, 10YR 6/6; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Glass, iron, lithics, quartz shatter
ECU STP 51	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-15) sandy loam, 10YR 5/3 Subsoil (15+cm) sandy loam, 10YR 6/4; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Ceramics, lithics, charcoal, quartz shatter
ECU STP 52	Lvl 1 (0-8cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (8-21) sandy loam, 10YR 5/3 Subsoil (21+cm) sandy loam, 10YR 6/4; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Lithics, quartz shatter
ECU STP 53	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-25) sandy loam, 10YR 4/4 Subsoil (25+cm) sand, 10YR 7/6; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Lithics
ECU STP 54	Lvl 1 (0-9cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (9-18) sandy loam, 10YR 5/4 Subsoil (18+cm) sandy loam, 10YR 7/4; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Ceramics, lithics, charcoal, quartz shatter
ECU STP 55	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-18) sandy loam, 10YR 5/2 Subsoil (18+cm) clay, 10YR 6/8; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Lithics, pebbles
ECU STP 56	Lvl 1 (0-4cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (4-15) clay loam, 10YR 4/2 Subsoil (15+cm) clay, 10YR 7/6; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	Charcoal, quartz shatter, pebbles
ECU STP 57	Lvl 1 (0-15cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (15-27) sandy loam, 10YR 5/4 Subsoil (27+cm) clay, 10YR 6/6; tested to 28 cmbs	Not recorded	Pebbles
ECU STP 58	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-13) sandy loam, 10YR 4/2 Subsoil (13+cm) sandy clay loam, 10YR 6/6; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	None
ECU STP 59	Lvl 1 (0-14cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (14-22) sandy loam, 10YR 5/3 Subsoil (22+cm) sandy loam, 10YR 6/6; tested to __ cmbs	Not recorded	None

ECU STP 60	Lvl 1 (0-5cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (5-19) sandy loam, 10YR 5/1 Subsoil (19+cm) sandy loam, 10YR 6/6; tested to 34 cmbs	34	None
ECU STP 61	Lvl 1 (0-6cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (6-21) sandy loam, 10YR 4/3 Subsoil (21+cm) loam, 10YR 6/4; tested to 38 cmbs	38	Lithics
ECU STP 62	Lvl 1 (0-6cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (6-19) sandy loam, 10YR 4/2 Subsoil (19+cm) loam, 10YR 7/4; tested to 37 cmbs	37	None
ECU STP 63	Lvl 1 (0-3cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (3-15) sandy loam, 2.5Y 5/2 Subsoil (15+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/4; tested to 40 cmbs	40	Brick, quartz shatter
ECU STP 64	Lvl 1 (0-2cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (2-18) loamy sand, 2.5Y 5/2 Subsoil (18+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/6; tested to 40 cmbs	40	Pebbles
ECU STP 65	Lvl 1 (0-1cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (1-10) sandy loam, 2.5Y 5/1 Subsoil (10+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/6; tested to 40 cmbs [hit water table]	40	Quartz shatter
ECU STP 66	Lvl 1 (0-2cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (2-18) sandy loam, 2.5Y 4/2 Subsoil (18+cm) sandy clay, 2.5Y 7/4; tested to 28 cmbs	28	Lithics, pebbles
ECU STP 67	Lvl 1 (0-1cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (1-10) sandy loam, 2.5Y 4/2 Subsoil (10+cm) sandy clay, 2.5Y 6/3; tested to 24 cmbs	24	Quartz shatter
ECU STP 68	Lvl 1 (0-1cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (1-15) sandy loam, 2.5Y 4/2 Subsoil (15+cm) sandy clay, 2.5Y 6/3; tested to 22 cmbs	22	Lithics, pebbles
ECU STP 69	Lvl 1 (0-3cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (3-6) sand, 5Y 3/1 Subsoil (6+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/6; tested to 37 cmbs	37	None
ECU STP 70	Lvl 1 (0-5cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (5-10) sand, 2.5Y 5/4 Subsoil (10+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/4; tested to 36 cmbs	36	Quartz shatter
ECU STP 71	Lvl 1 (0-6cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (6-11) sand, 2.5Y 4/1 Subsoil (11+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/8; tested to 31 cmbs	31	None
ECU STP 72	Lvl 1 (0-7cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (7-13) sand, 5Y 4/2 Subsoil (13+cm) sand, 2.5Y 7/8; tested to 32 cmbs	32	None
ECU STP 73	Lvl 1 (0-3cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (3-8) sand, 5Y 4/3 Subsoil (8+cm) sand, 2.5Y 5/6; tested to 30 cmbs	30	Ceramics
ECU STP 74	Lvl 1 (0-6cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (6-9) sand, 2.5Y 5/4 Subsoil (9+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/6; tested to 35 cmbs	35	Lithics

ECU STP 75	Lvl 1 (0-4cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (4-16) sand, 2.5Y 4/1 Subsoil (16+cm) sand, 10YR 6/8; tested to 30 cmbs	30	None
ECU STP 76	Lvl 1 (0-8cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (8-15) clayey sand, 5Y 2.5/1 Subsoil (15+cm) sand, 5Y 6/8; tested to 33 cmbs	33	Nail, brick fragment
ECU STP 77	Lvl 1 (0-3cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (3-4) sand, 5Y 3/2 Subsoil (4+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/6; tested to 35 cmbs	35	None
ECU STP 78	Lvl 1 (0-6cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (6-15) sand, 2.5Y 4/3 Subsoil (15+cm) sand, 2.5Y 7/8; tested to 32 cmbs	32	None
ECU STP 79	Lvl 1 (0-6cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (6-7) sand, 2.5Y 3/1 Subsoil (7+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/6; tested to 31 cmbs	31	Lithics
ECU STP 80	Lvl 1 (0-5cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (5-6) sand, 7.5YR 5/1 Subsoil (6+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/8; tested to 30 cmbs	30	None
ECU STP 81	Lvl 1 (0-9cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (9-10) sand, 2.5YR 4/2 Subsoil (10+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/6; tested to 36 cmbs	36	None
ECU STP 82	Lvl 1 (0-2cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (2-4) sand, 2.5Y 5/3 Subsoil (4+cm) sand, 2.5Y 5/6; tested to 32 cmbs	32	Quartz shatter
ECU STP 83	Lvl 1 (0-4cm) humus and roots Lvl 2 (4-9) sand, 2.5YR 4/2 Subsoil (9+cm) sand, 2.5Y 6/6; tested to 32 cmbs	32	None

## APPENDIX F: LITHIC ANALYSIS DEFINITIONS

### *List of definitions from Phase I Archeological Surface Investigation at Site 31MG164/175/646 along the Rocky Mountain Loop OHV Trail (Benson 2014; pp. 7-10)*

#### Flaked Stone Tools

Flaked stone tools range from unshaped, utilized debris fragments (expedient tools) to deliberately shaped, techno-functional forms (formal tools). Discarded tools are essentially the final stage of lithic tool use.

Formal Tools. Formal tools include tools that have been intentionally shaped by bifacial or unifacial reduction insofar as having altered the original shape or form of the blank. Bifacial or unifacial flake scars are often invasive, meaning that the flakes that were removed extend across at least one third the width of the blank.

- PP/K (whole or base). Projectile points/knives (PP/K) or hafted bifaces are shaped tools that were likely hafted, usually bifacially reduced and presumably had a variety of functions. The final form of the whole PP/K or basal portion of the PP/K are spatio-temporal markers.
- PP/K (medial or distal). This category includes PP/K fragments that cannot be culturally fixed because they lack diagnostic features.
- PP/K (lateral fragment). This category includes the non-diagnostic edges of hafted bifaces.
- Other Bifacial Tool. All bifacially reduced tools in the final stages of tool reduction that are not recognized as diagnostic hafted bifaces are included in this category. These bifacial tools may or may not be hafted tools.
- Unidentified Biface Fragment. This category includes fragments of all bifacially reduced tools that were not able to be categorized as hafted biface fragments or other bifacial tool fragments.
- End Scraper. Unifacial or bifacial flaking has altered (usually straightens) the distal or proximal end of a flake or blank.
- Side Scraper. Unifacial or bifacial flaking has altered one or both lateral edges of the flake or blank.
- Composite Tool. Unifacial or bifacial flaking has altered at least one lateral edge and one end (proximal or distal) of the flake or blank.
- Bifacial Chopper. Bifacial flaking has altered the distal end of a very large flake or blank. Flake scars are particularly invasive with no secondary retouch. The modified end remains sinuous and the form is often transverse, meaning that the distal width is greater than the implement's overall length.
- Unifacial Chopper. Unifacial flaking has altered the distal end of a very large flake or blank and flake scars are particularly invasive with no secondary retouch. Tool forms are often transverse.
- Late Stage Preform. Late stage preforms are bifacially reduced blanks that have

secondary retouch around their perimeters but still retain somewhat sinuous edges. These preforms are basically unfinished hafted bifaces that are not readily identifiable to cultural period but tend to date to the Late Archaic. Many late stage preforms exhibit evidence of use-wear.

Expedient Tools. Expedient tools are flakes, blades or blanks that exhibit use-wear and/or minimal retouch along the lateral edges or proximal and distal ends. Retouch flake scars are not invasive and do not alter the original shape or form of the flake, blade or blank. Theoretically, these tools were used for a specific task and then discarded.

- Side use-wear. Flakes, blades or blanks that exhibit use-wear and/or minimal retouch along one or both lateral edges.
- End use-wear. Flakes, blades or blanks that exhibit use-wear and/or minimal retouch on the distal and/or proximal end.
- Composite use-wear. Flakes, blades or blanks that exhibit use-wear or minimal retouch on at least one edge and one end.
- Perforator/Graver/Awl. These tools are often made from discarded formal tools but may be produced from flakes or blades. Usually a protruding corner of the raw material is enhanced by minimal retouch to form a ‘nosed’ tool. The presumed function of these tools is to perforate or score soft materials such as animal hides. However, some of these tools are thick and appear to have been heavy-duty tools, possibly used to score bone or wood.

### Flaked Stone Debris

Lithic flaking debris is defined as culturally altered stone that has not been used for any particular activity. It is the discarded by-product of tool manufacture. A flake is generally 50% or greater complete (if the approximate overall size can be estimated), has a discernible bulb of percussion and/or striking platform and can be classified in one of the following categories.

- Primary Flakes retain  $\geq 50\%$  of cortex (dorsal surface lacks evidence of flake scars);
- Secondary Flakes retain  $< 50\%$  of cortex;
- Tertiary Flakes have no cortex, but do have flat or crushed platforms (usually from direct, hard or soft hammer percussion), a pronounced bulb of percussion and are generally larger than 3 cm in length.
- Biface Thinning Flakes (BTF) or thinning flakes have sinuous or flat, intact platforms indicative of soft hammer percussion. Platforms may also be hooked with the proximal end retaining flake scars on both faces, which is the edge of the larger biface from which the flake was removed. However, the proximal ends should not display any evidence of use-wear, thus distinguishing them from retouch flakes. The dorsal surface of biface thinning flakes may also display flake scars that are parallel to the longitudinal axis of the flake, if it is a later stage biface thinning flake, or flake scars perpendicular or at oblique angles to the longitudinal flake axis. These flakes are generally less than 3 cm but greater than 1 cm in length.
- Retouch Flakes have pointed or sinuous and flat platforms indicative of pressure flaking. Retouch flakes reflect the final shaping stage of biface manufacture (if necessary) or



sharpening of completed bifacial tools;

- A flake fragment is lithic debris that is generally less than 50% complete and/or lacks a proximal end and cannot be reliably classified in one of the above flake categories. Flake fragments fall into one of the two categories below:
  - Early Flake Fragment - retains some cortex, and
  - Late Flake Fragment - retains no cortex.
- Angular Fragments are debris that do not fall into any of the above flake or flake fragment categories. Typically, the debris is a result of hard hammer percussion during the earlier stages of biface production or core reduction. Angular fragments display no morphological characteristics of flakes and are usually angular or blocky in appearance. Early reduction angular fragments have cortex and late reduction angular fragments have no cortex.
- Tested Stone is a block of lithic material that has had one or a few flakes removed but not in any regular pattern. Often a few flakes will be removed on opposing faces and sides.
- Early Stage Preform/Bifacial Cores, sometimes referred to as 'earlier preforms' or 'earlier stage preforms,' have flakes removed from both faces, usually around the entire perimeter of the large flake or blank. Edges are sinuous, unmodified and display no evidence of use.
- Amorphous Cores have two or more striking platforms randomly placed around the nodule. These cores are often somewhat spherical in shape.
- Single Platform Cores have one striking platform from which flakes were struck. Often these cores are used with a hammer/anvil technique. Such a technique leaves a 'pyramidal' shaped core with a crushed point opposite the striking platform.
- Opposed Platform Cores have two striking platforms at opposite ends of the nodule. These cores tend to be blocky in shape and remotely rectangular.
- Bipolar Cores are typically few in number mostly because the bipolar core technique usually obliterates what core would be left. Instead of relatively careful flake removal, pebbles or nodules are struck once at the center to splinter the material into several flakes. Often the material collapses completely, leaving only shattered remains. If a bipolar core remains complete it will exhibit crushed ends, is often elliptical in shape, and should exhibit long parallel scars originating from the same modified edge.
- Unidentified Core Fragments are debris fragments that display incomplete flake scars and cannot be reliably classified in one of the above core categories.

