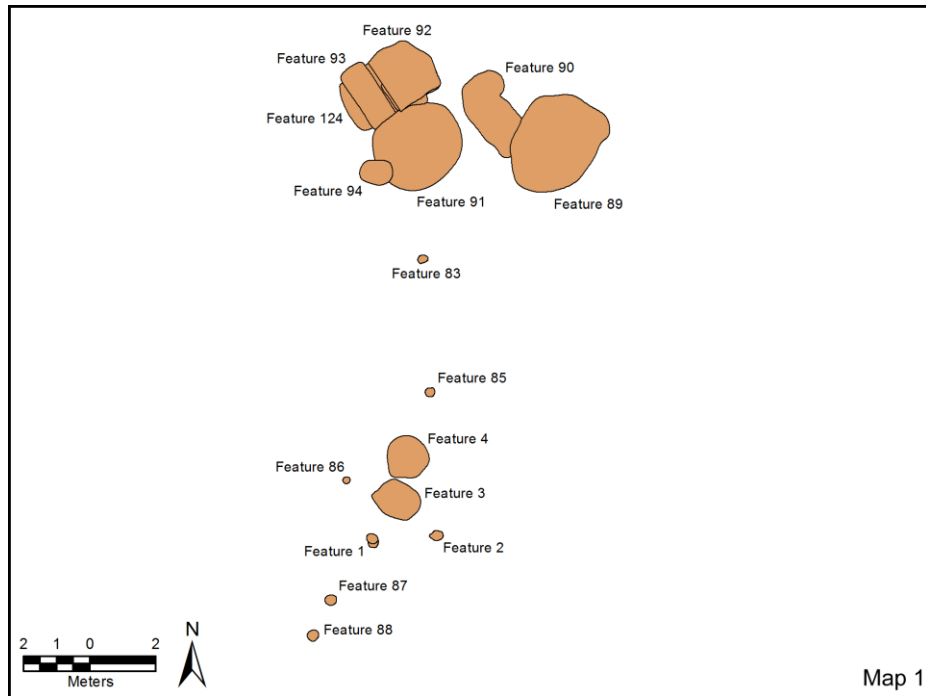
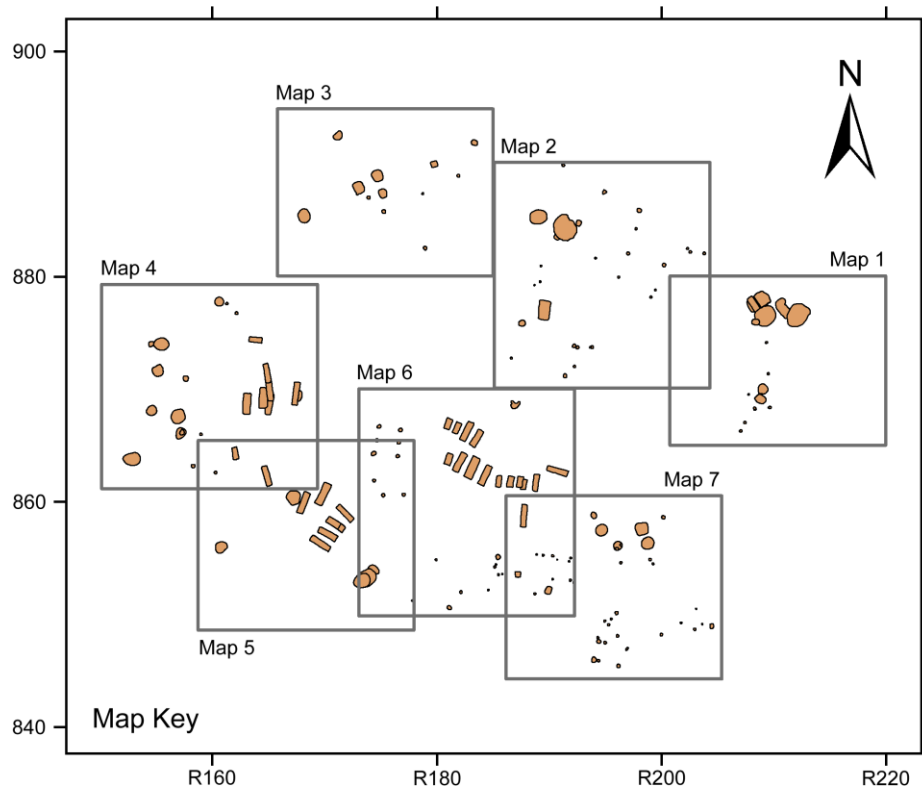


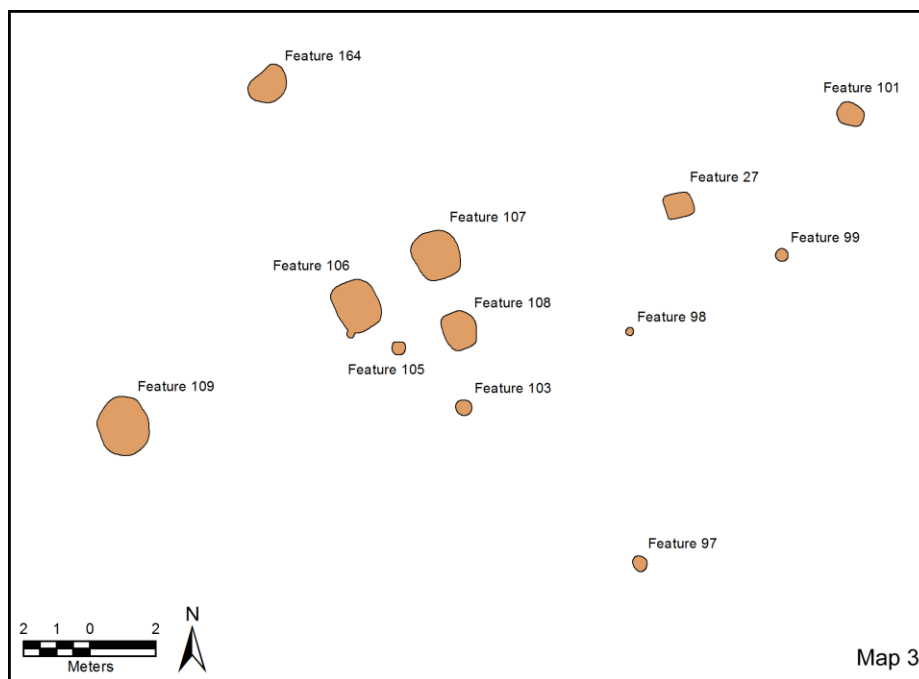
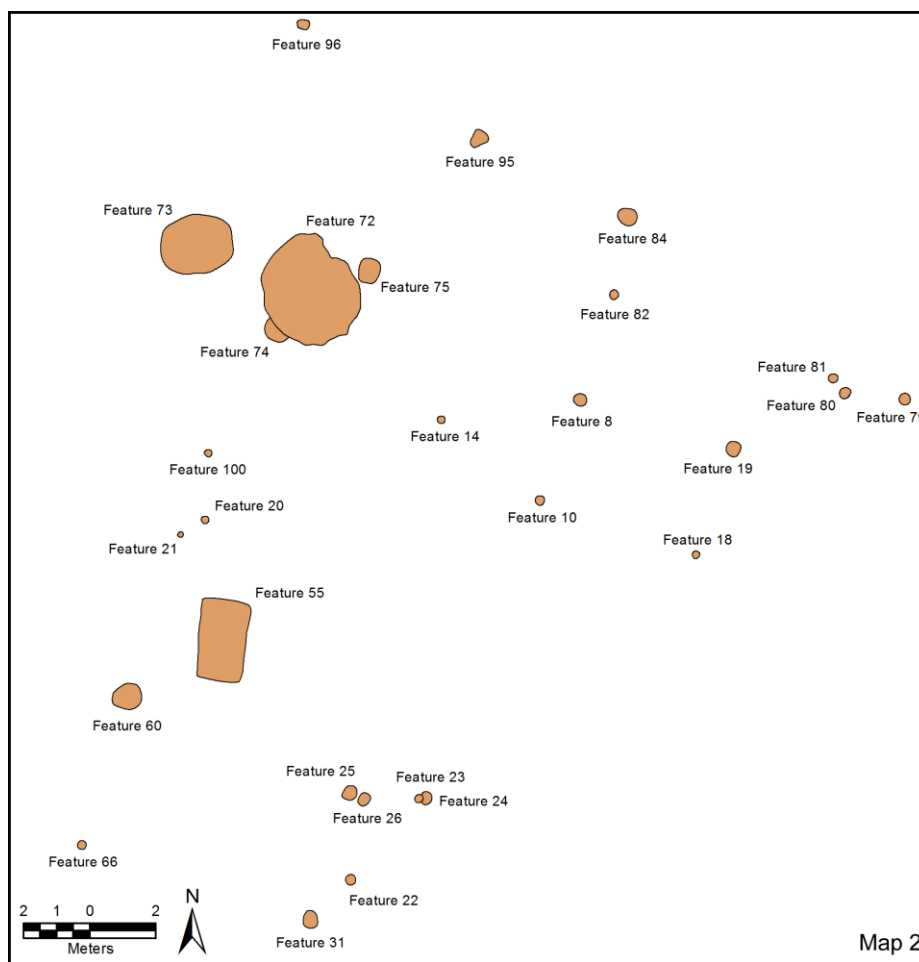
Appendix A

MAPS, ILLUSTRATIONS, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AT AYERS TOWN

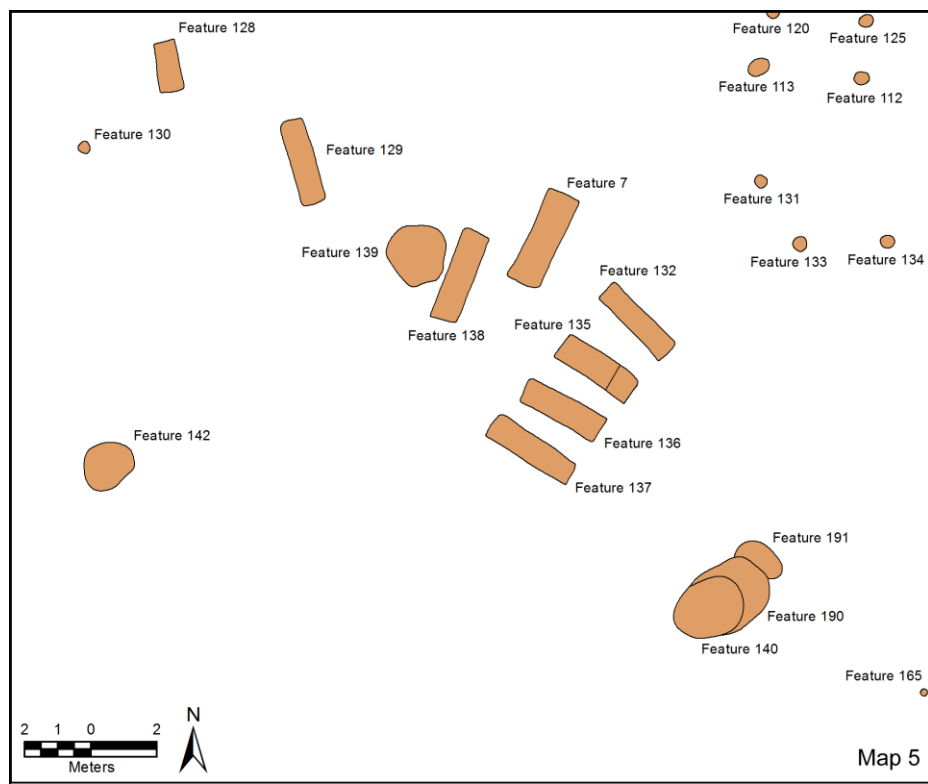
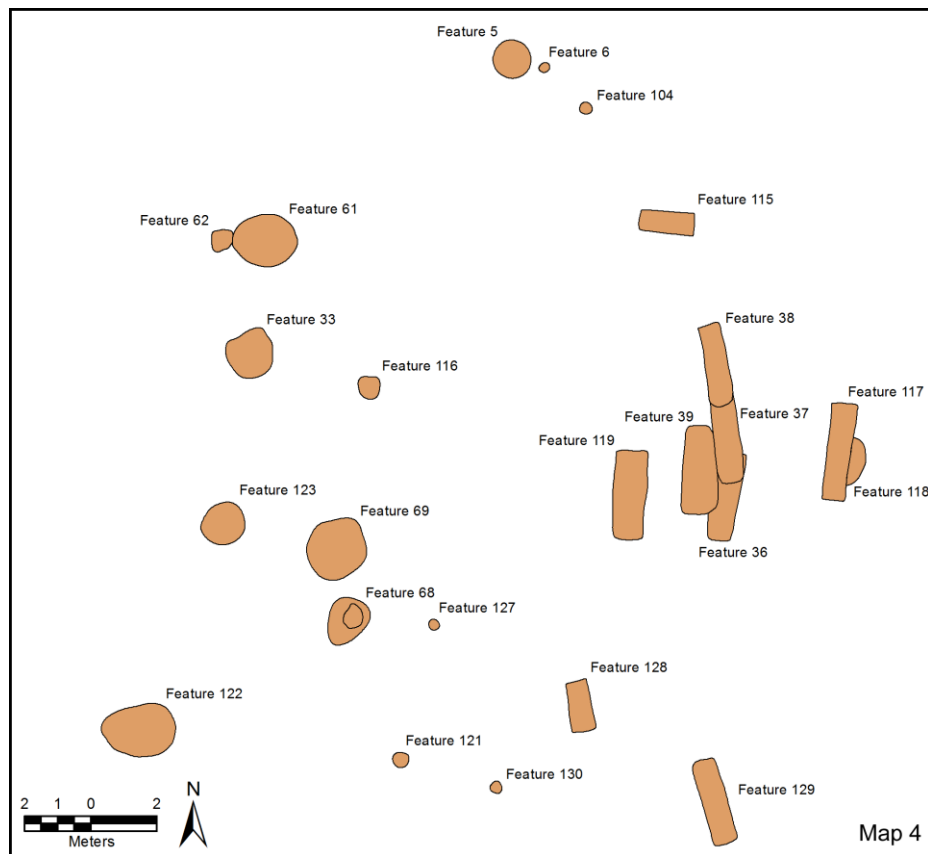
MAPS LOCATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES



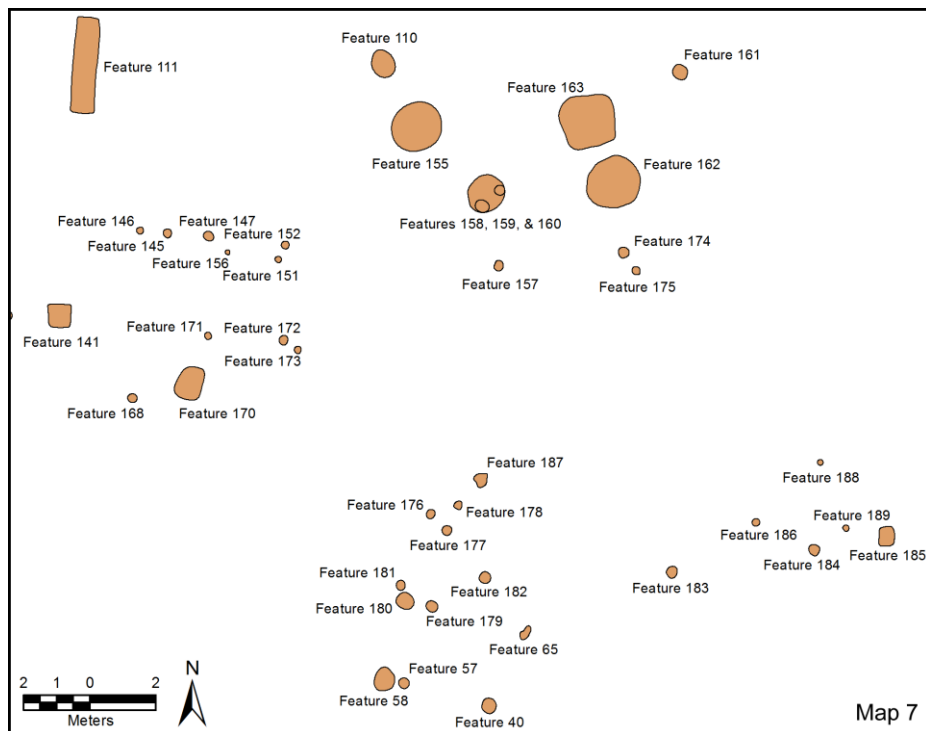
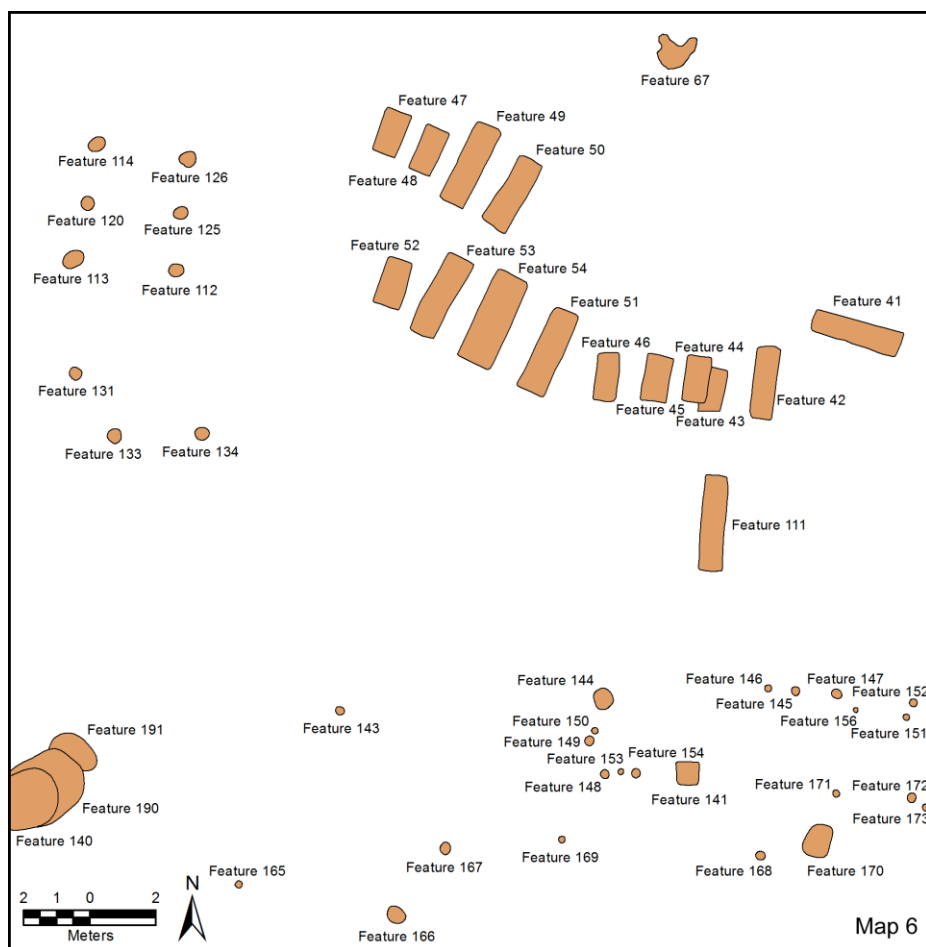
MAPS LOCATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES



APPENDIX A



MAPS LOCATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES



DESCRIPTIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Feature 1 (center at 868.29R208.27) (Figure A.1)

Feature 1 was a charred corncob-filled pit located within Structure Locality 1 at the eastern edge of the site. Excavations revealed a generally oval pit that measured 24 cm long by 21 cm wide and approximately 12 cm deep. Feature 1 contained a thin (1–2 cm) layer of dark brown (Munsell 10YR 3/3) silty clay loam that covered a dense deposit of carbonized material. Excavation of this six-liter deposit revealed a shallow, straight-sided pit with a roughly rounded base that extended into a patch of granular saprolite. The entire matrix of Feature 1 was flotation processed.

Feature 1 is interpreted as a smudge pit, the most common type of facility documented at Ayers Town. These facilities are typically relatively small, with a high depth-to-width ratio, and are distinguished by evidence of *in situ* burning, including masses of incompletely combusted fuel indicative of an oxygen-starved firing environment. Within historic-era Catawba contexts, such smudge pits probably functioned as facilities used to smudge or soot the interiors of low-fired earthenware vessels as a means of waterproofing (see Binford 1967; Munson 1969). Smudging of Catawba vessels is indicated by Jones (1815) and Mooney (in Holmes 1903:56).

Feature 2 (center at 868.41R209.58) (Figure A.2)

This irregular, ovoid posthole is also located in Structure Locality 1. It measured 29 cm long by 21 cm wide and was approximately 24 cm deep with straight sides and a flat base. The posthole matrix consisted of a single zone of yellowish red (5YR 4/4) silty clay loam, which yielded a single potsherd and numerous small cobbles. The stepped profile of this posthole may represent a small, deep, flat-based posthole within a broader access pit.

Feature 3 (center at 869.17R208.75) (Figure A.3)

Feature 3 was a sub-rectangular storage pit situated at the center of Structure Locality 1. This slightly bell-shaped pit was oriented northwest to southeast and measured approximately 92 cm long by 77 cm wide and 32 cm deep. The pit matrix consisted of three distinct soil zones. Zone 1, which was 11 cm thick, was heavily mottled dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) loamy sandy clay with numerous lumps of unfired potter's clay and high artifact density. Materials recovered from Zone 1 include 239 Catawba potsherds, two English salt-glazed stoneware sherds, one English tin-enamelled earthenware sherd, five glass beads, two iron sheet fragments, 10 clay pipe fragments, two steel needles, two lead strips, and two tinware fragments. A large section of a wooden plank was recovered from middle of Zone 1. This plank, which varied from 1–3

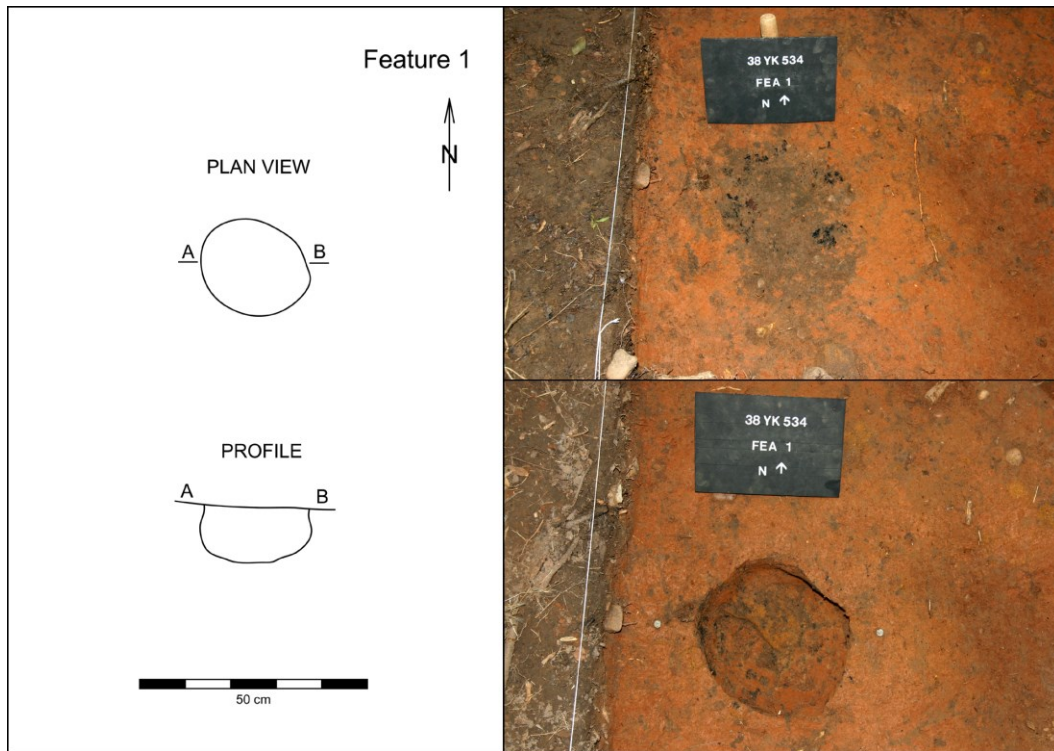


Figure A.1. Feature 1 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

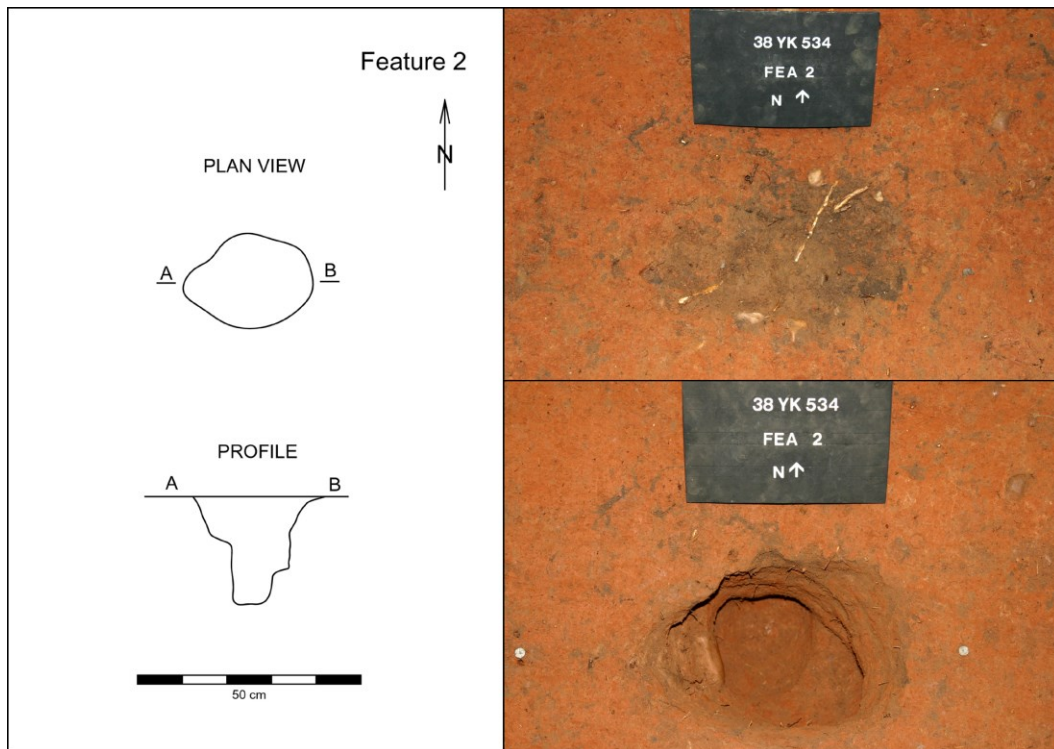


Figure A.2. Feature 2 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

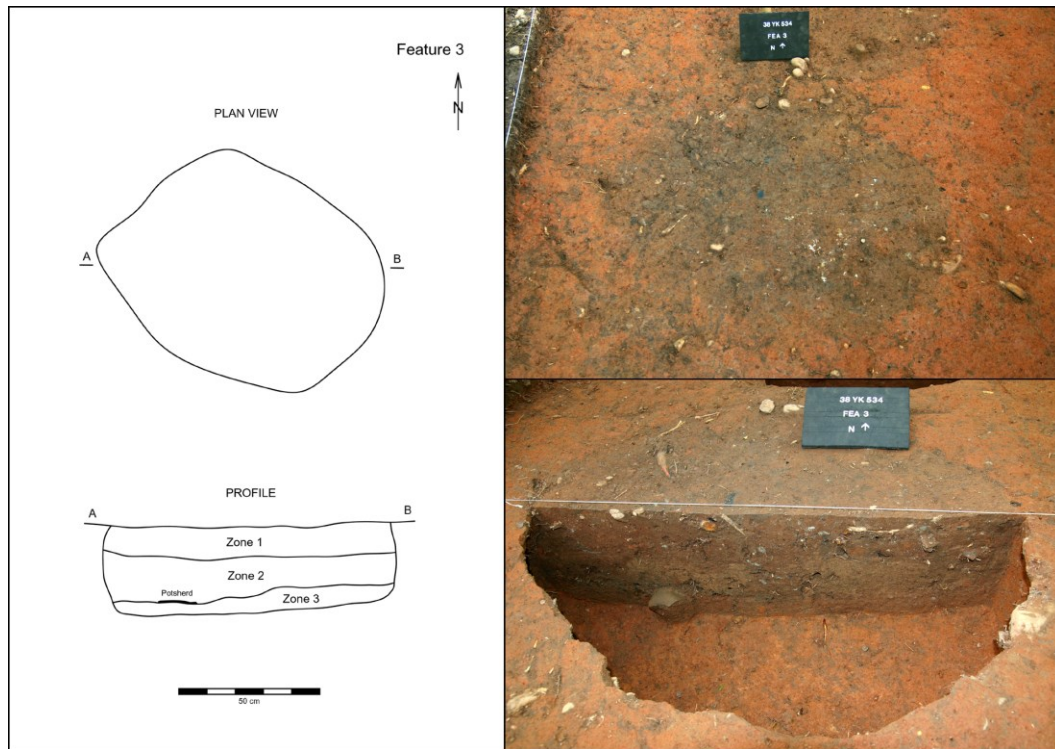


Figure A.3. Feature 3 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

cm in thickness, may represent an element of the original pit covering. Two 8-liter flotation samples were collected from Zone 1, one from each half of the feature.

The interface between Zones 1 and 2 was irregular yet clearly defined. Zone 2 consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loose clayey sand and lacked the mottling that defined Zone 1. Zone 2 ranged in thickness from approximately 11 cm on the eastern side of the pit to 16 cm at its maximum. Material content of the Zone 2 deposit was significantly lower than that of Zone 1. Cultural materials recovered from Zone 2 include 43 Catawba potsherds, a glass bead, a clay pipe, iron sheet fragments, two wrought nail fragments, and a green-glazed creamware sherd, along with egg shell and animal bone fragments. Zone 2 yielded fewer, yet larger potsherds than Zone 1; many of these larger vessel portions are referable to particular vessel types. Excavators retained 15 liters of soil from Zone 2 for subsequent flotation recovery of botanical remains.

The boundary between Zones 2 and 3 was marked by heightened charcoal density. Zone 3 was composed of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) clayey sand that was 5–8 cm thick. Relatively few artifacts were recovered from this zone and include nine Catawba potsherds, two glass beads, two English slipware sherds, seven flakes, and several animal bone fragments. The removal of Zone 3 revealed a flat pit base in sterile clay subsoil. Fifteen and a half liters of soil from Zone 3 were retained for flotation processing.

The size and morphology of Feature 3 is consistent with substructure storage facilities documented at the nearby Old Town site (SoC 634), a Catawba settlement

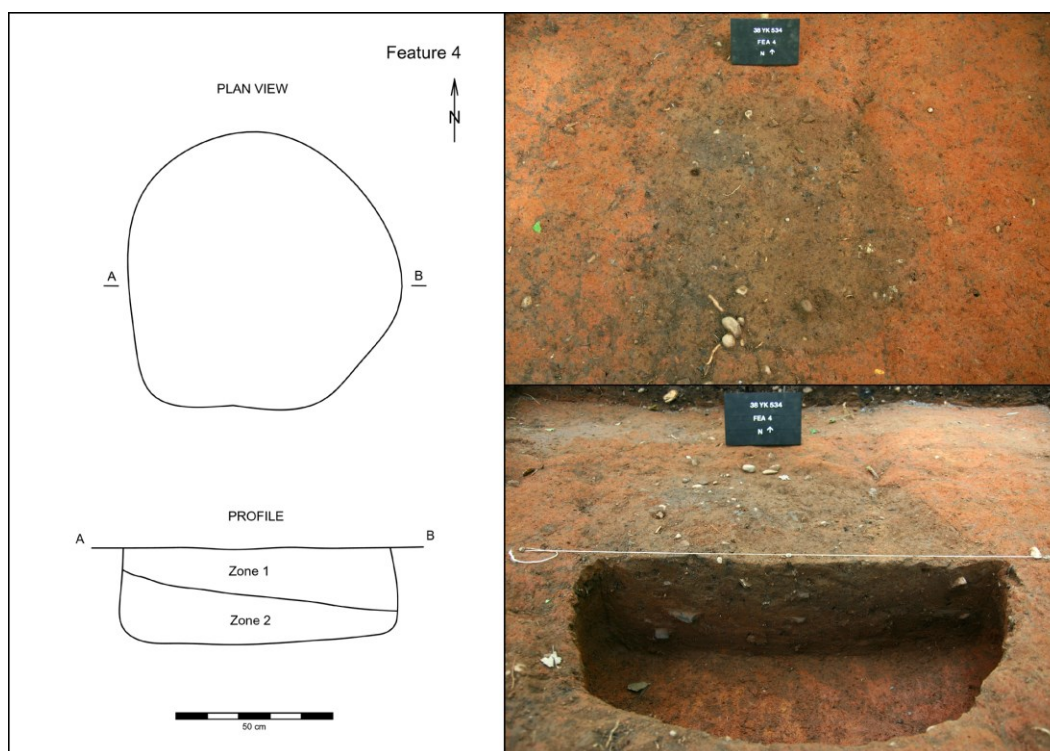


Figure A.4. Feature 4 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

contemporaneous with Ayers Town. Such facilities probably functioned in the short term storage of foodstuffs within the immediate domestic space, but were typically filled with household refuse upon abandonment.

Feature 4 (center at 869.97R208.99) (Figure A.4)

This circular to sub-rectangular pit was located near the eastern edge of the site within Structure Locality 1, within one meter of Feature 3. Feature 4 measured approximately 87 cm across and extended 30 cm into the subsoil. The pit matrix consisted of two distinct deposits. Zone 1 ranged in depth from 5 cm on the west side to 18.5 cm on the east and was composed of dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) loamy sand, mottled with red gravelly clay. Flecks of charcoal and lumps of light greenish gray (10G 8/1) unfired potter's clay occurred throughout this zone. Artifacts recovered from Zone 1 include 148 Catawba potsherds, four glass beads, two Catawba pipe fragments, an English kaolin pipe fragment, a cut silver strip, and five tinware fragments. A 16.5-liter soil sample from Zone 1 was flotation processed for recovery of botanical remains.

Zone 2 consisted of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) clay loam and contained a higher density and diversity of artifacts than Zone 1. These materials include 114 Catawba potsherds, a glass bead, three pipe fragments (stone, English kaolin, and Catawba), lead sprue, a tinware fragment, a wrought nail, an iron sheet fragment, an English slipware sherd, and a charred wooden plug [?]. Two 8-liter flotation samples were collected from Zone 2.

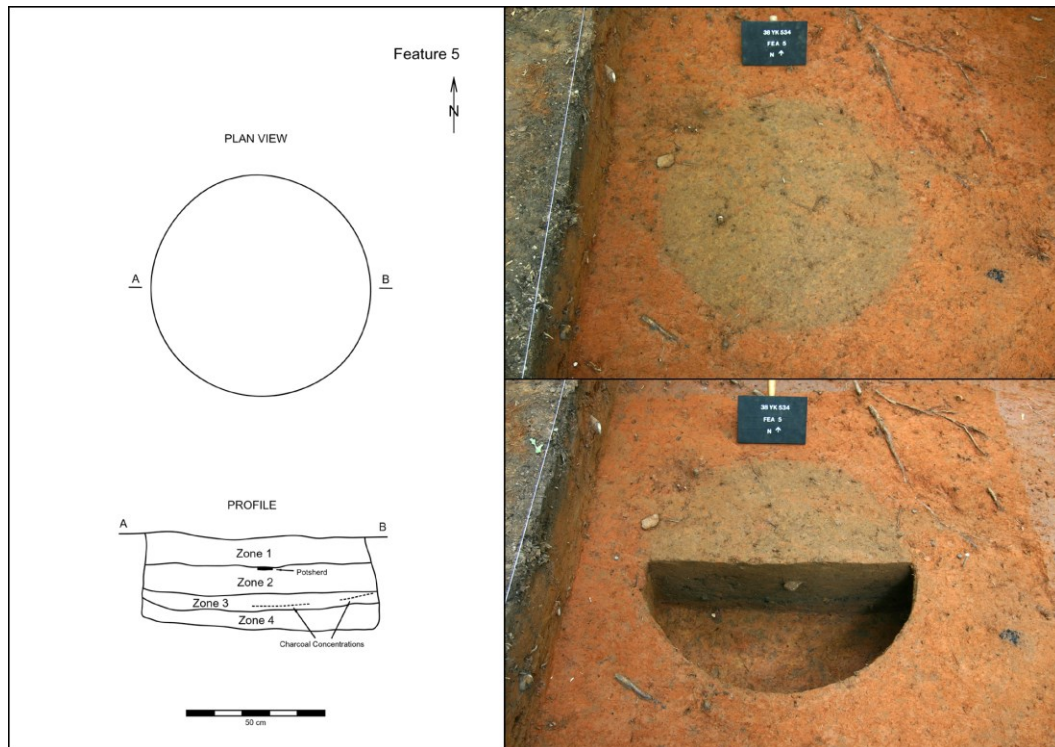


Figure A.5. Feature 5 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Removal of the Zone 2 deposit exposed a flat pit base evident against red clay subsoil. The sides of Feature 4 were somewhat bell-shaped in profile, especially along the east edge. The size and shape of Feature 4 suggest it was used a storage facility which was eventually filled with refuse. The sloped Zone 1/Zone 2 interface indicates rapid deposition in close sequence.

Feature 5 (center at 877.83R160.57) (Figure A.5)

Feature 5 was a large circular storage pit located in the northwestern portion of the site in Structure Locality 7. This facility was 80 cm in diameter and extended 33 cm below the base of plowzone. The feature matrix was differentiated as four discrete fill zones. Zone 1, a 10 cm thick deposit, consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam mottled with lighter yellowish soil. Artifacts recovered from the Zone 1 deposit include 58 Catawba potsherds, a cast iron kettle fragment, brass and silver sheet fragments, an English kaolin pipe fragment, a piece of lead sheet, an English salt-glazed stoneware sherd, and a Morrow Mountain type projectile point. Twenty liters of the Zone 1 deposit were collected for flotation processing.

Zone 2 was a more homogenous deposit of brown (7.5YR 4/2) silt loam with flecks of charcoal and lumps of unfired potter's clay. Like Zone 1, this deposit was 10 cm thick and contained relatively little cultural material, including 69 Catawba potsherds, a cut silver strip, a fragment of green bottle glass, and four flakes. Nineteen liters of Zone 2 soil were retained for flotation.

The transition between Zones 2 and 3 was abrupt and marked by heavy concentrations of charcoal, especially on the east side of the pit. Zone 3, a 6-cm-thick deposit, consisted dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silty loam mottled with lumps of both reddish brown and light gray unfired potter's clay, and contained a substantial amount of ash. This zone sloped upward at the north and west ends of the pit. Zone 3 was particularly artifact-rich, and yielded 75 Catawba potsherds (including a possible burnished pot lid handle), 10 glass beads, an iron Jew's harp, a slipware sherd, a pearlware sherd, two Britannia metal buttons, English kaolin and Catawba pipe fragments, a gunflint, fragments of a tin pillbox, and pewter and iron objects. Zone 3 also produced a 1782 George III (Hibernia) copper halfpence, which fixes a *terminus post quem* for the deposit and informs perspectives on the chronology of the historic Catawba occupation. Because Zone 3 evinced heavy charcoal content, the majority of this deposit (21.5 liters) was flotation processed for recovery of botanical remains.

Below Zone 3, excavators encountered a brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay loam. This zone contained far fewer artifacts, most of which were recovered near the Zone 3/4 boundary. Items found in Zone 4 include 34 Catawba potsherds, six glass beads, a kaolin pipe fragment, a creamware sherd, lead and iron fragments, and the finial from a ground glass stopper. Zone 4 ranged in thickness from 4.5 cm on the west side to 9 cm near east wall. This deposit rested on the base of the pit.

The bottom of the pit was relatively flat but sloped down slightly toward the east. The pit walls were generally straight on the south and west; however, the east and north walls were slightly undercut, giving them a bell-shaped profile.

The interpretation of Feature 5 as a storage pit is based on its overall size, shape, and contents. Zones 1, 2, and 4 contained moderate amounts of cultural debris and refuse, and may reflect gradual pit accumulation. Zone 3, on the other hand, contained large amounts of charcoal and a variety of artifact types, and it suggests a more rapid deposition.

Feature 6 (center at 877.65R161.24) (Figure A.6)

Feature 6 was a small, shallow, oval basin located southeast of Feature 5 within Structure Locality 7. This basin measured approximately 23 cm east–west by 20 cm north–south, and 5 cm deep. The fill was a single deposit of charcoal and strong brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay, and was processed as a 0.5-liter flotation sample. Excavation of this matrix revealed a basin-shaped pit with in-sloping sides and a rounded base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. While it is likely that Feature 6 represents the base of a severely truncated smudge pit, no charred corn kernels or cob fragments were recovered in the flotation sample.

Feature 7 (center at 860.93R169.94) (Figure A.7)

Feature 7 was a rectangular grave pit located within Cemetery 2, part of the burial cluster containing Feature 132 and Features 135–138. This pit was partially occluded by tree roots; complete exposure of the grave surface revealed a rectangular plan that

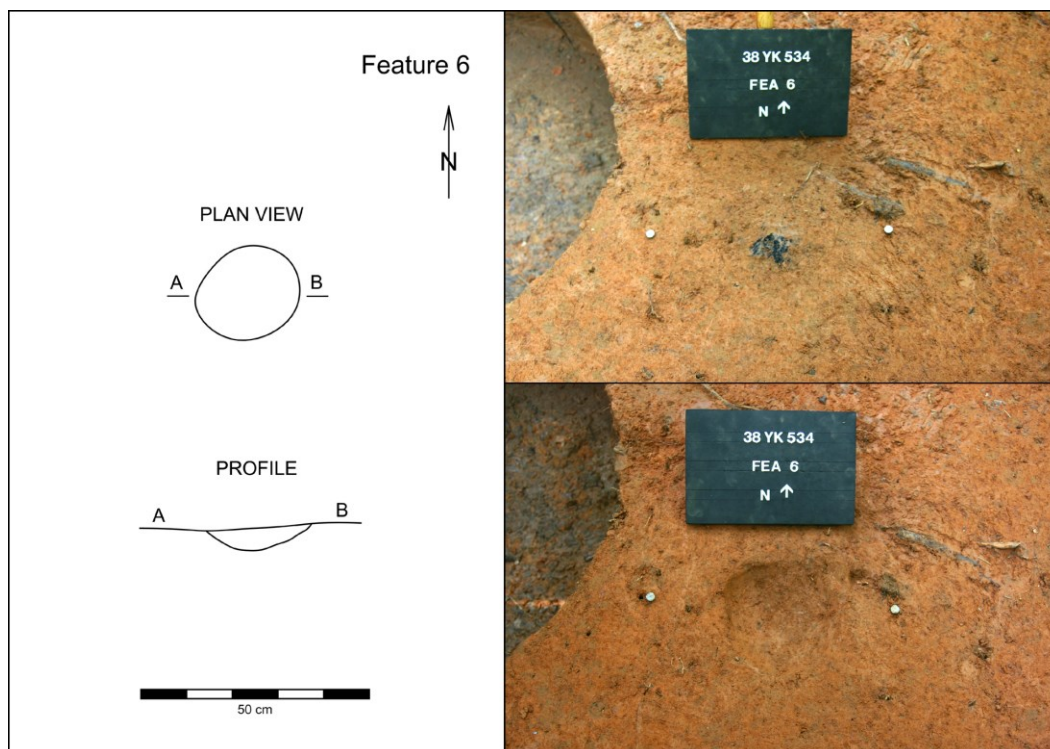


Figure A.6. Feature 6 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).



Figure A.7. Feature 7 plan view drawing and photograph of feature top (view to northeast).

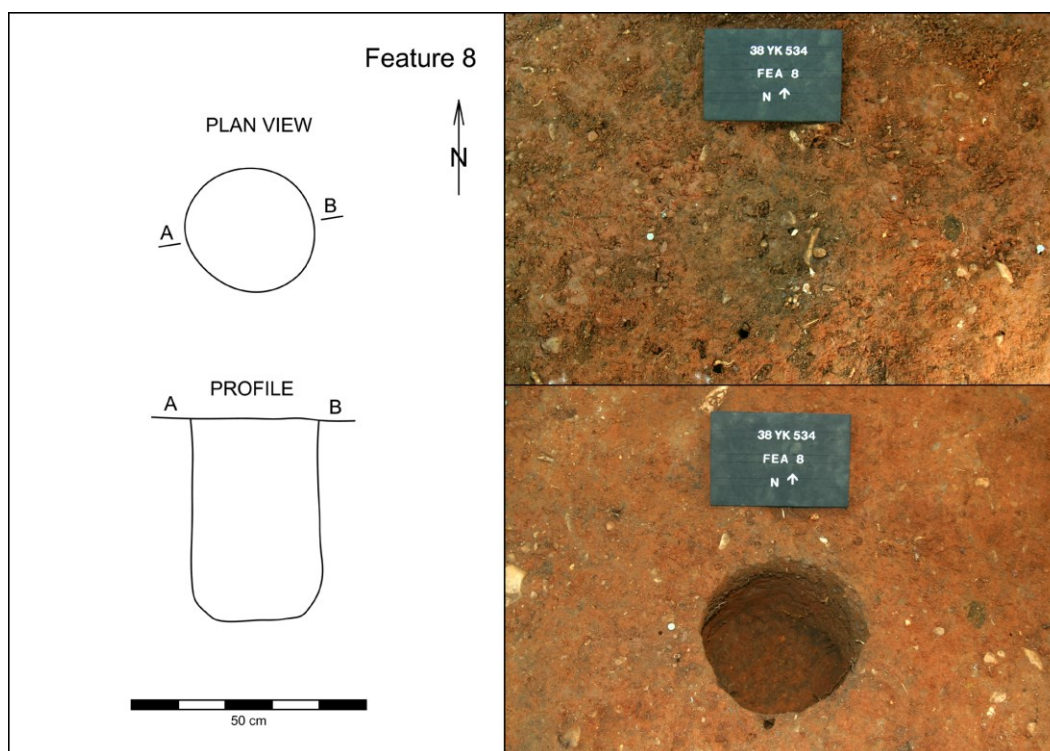


Figure A.8. Feature 8 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

measured 208 cm long (oriented northeast to southwest) and 66 cm wide, with well-defined straight edges and distinct corners. The matrix exposed at the top of Feature 7 was mixed and heavily mottled red and yellow clay. Five Catawba potsherds were recovered from the top of Feature 7 as it was cleaned for photography.

The shape, dimensions, and fill characteristics indicate that Feature 7 was a spade-cut grave pit, most likely excavated to receive an adult inhumation in coffin. As was the case with all graves defined at Ayers Town, the exposed surface of Feature 7 was photo-documented and the grave pit plan was mapped with a total station.

Feature 8 (center at 882.11R196.97) (Figure A.8)

Feature 8 was part of a loosely defined arcade of postholes (Features 8, 10, 14, 18, 19, and 80–82) located in the northeastern quadrant of the site near Structure Localities 2 and 3. This 26 cm diameter, circular posthole was highly regular, with vertical walls extending 43 cm to a flat base. The posthole matrix consisted of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) fill that graded into strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) near the bottom. The fill was excavated as a single zone, which yielded an animal scapula, a clay pipe fragment, seven Catawba potsherds, and several other animal bone fragments. A concentration of small pebbles was discovered at the base of the posthole.

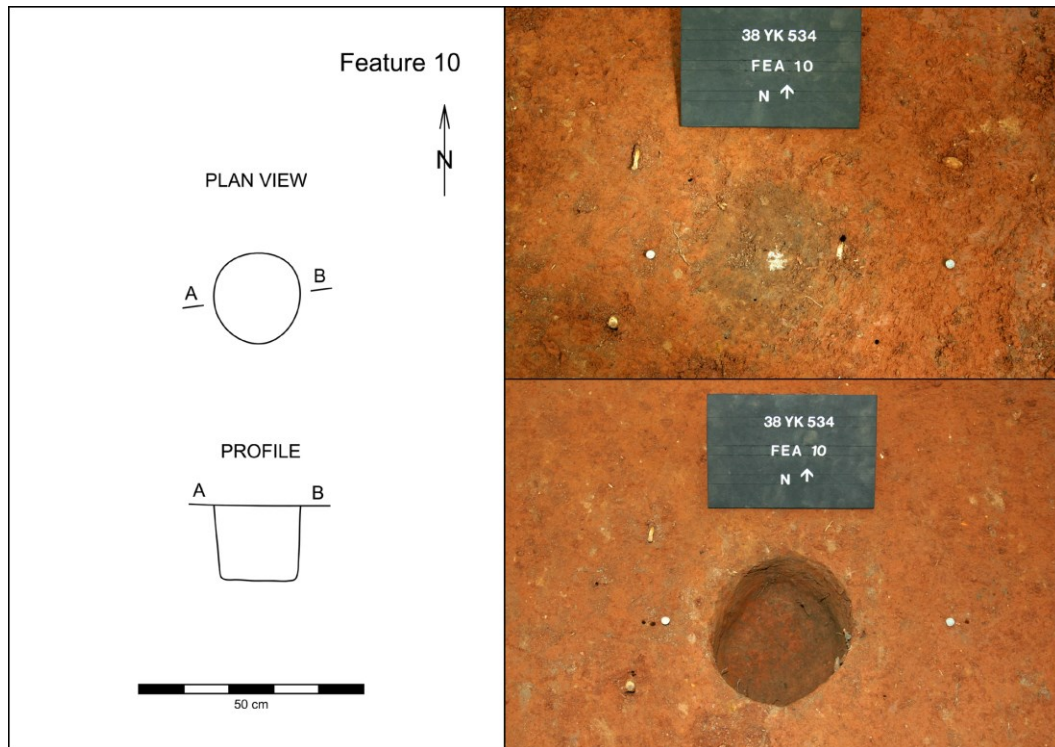


Figure A.9. Feature 10 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 10 (center at 882.11R196.97) (Figure A.9)

Feature 10 was part of a cluster of postholes identified as Structure Locality 4. This posthole, which measured 20 cm in diameter and 17 cm deep, was especially well defined, with vertical walls and a flat base. The fill consisted of very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3) silty clay loam and contained four Catawba potsherds, three flakes, and a small lump of unfired gray potter's clay (visible at the top of the feature).

Feature 14 (center at 881.69R194.08) (Figure A.10)

This posthole, located between Structure Localities 3 and 4, measured 17 cm in diameter and 11 cm deep, with slightly inward-sloping walls terminating in a flat base. The feature fill was a brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay loam with charcoal flecks. Materials recovered from this feature include six Catawba potsherds and small clumps of unfired red potter's clay. Several unmodified rocks were also incorporated into the fill.

Feature 18 (center at 878.85R199.41) (Figure A.11)

Feature 18, another probable posthole, was also located within the cluster of postholes identified as Structure Locality 4. This circular feature measured 16 cm in diameter and was excavated as a single zone to a depth of 18 cm. The posthole walls were nearly vertical and terminated with a flat base. The Feature 18 soil matrix consisted

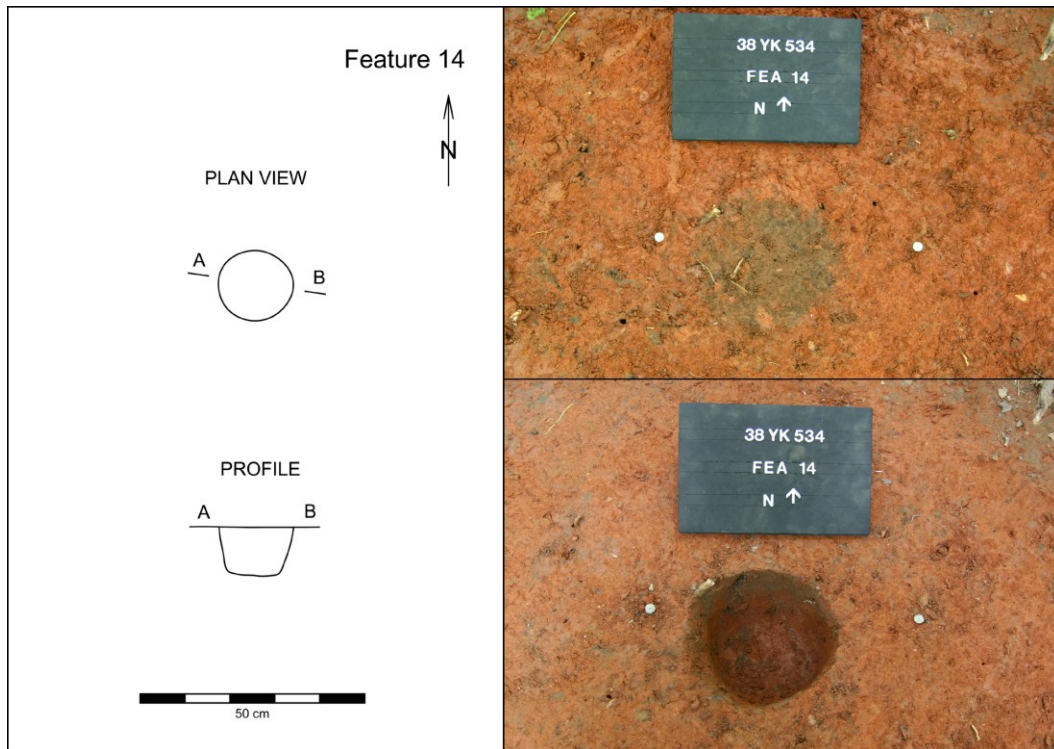


Figure A.10. Feature 14 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

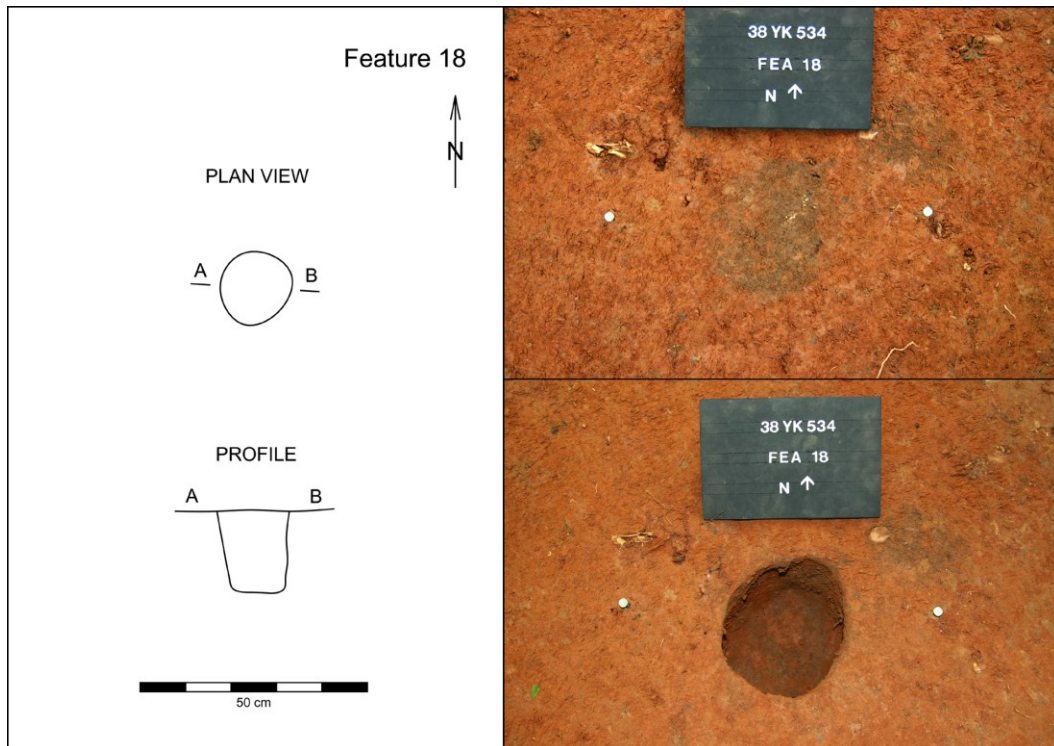


Figure A.11. Feature 18 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

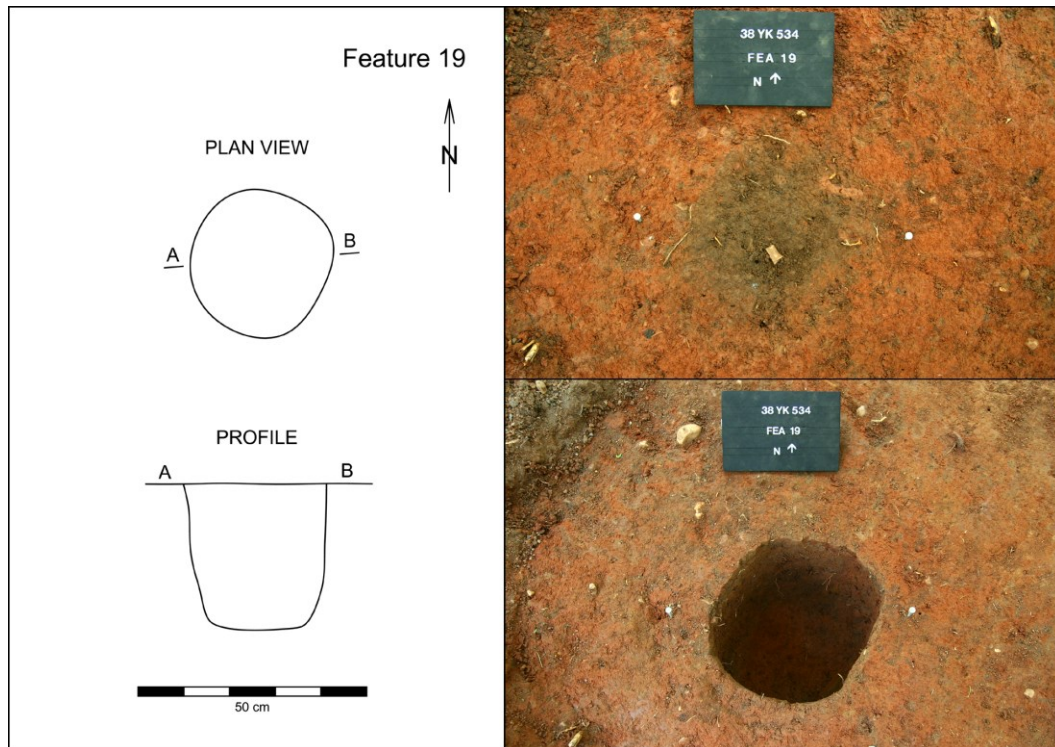


Figure A.12. Feature 19 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

of red (2.5YR 4/6) clay loam, which yielded one glass bead, two Catawba potsherds, and two fragments of calcined bone.

Feature 19 (center at 881.07R200.19) (Figure A.12)

This trash-filled posthole was located just north of Feature 18, in the posthole cluster identified as Structure Locality 4. Feature 19 was circular in plan and measured approximately 32 cm in diameter and 32 cm deep, with nearly vertical walls and a flat base. The feature matrix was a single zone of brown (7.5YR 4/3) silty clay loam [?] with numerous unmodified cobbles. Artifacts recovered from this context included 27 Catawba potsherds, two glass beads, a brass button, nine fragments of animal bone, and lumps of unfired red potter's clay.

Feature 20 (center at 879.58R189.12) (Figure A.13)

This small, circular posthole measured 16 cm in diameter and 18 cm deep, with slightly tapered walls and a flat base. The posthole matrix was brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay loam with numerous rocks and cobbles. Five Catawba potsherds were recovered from this context.

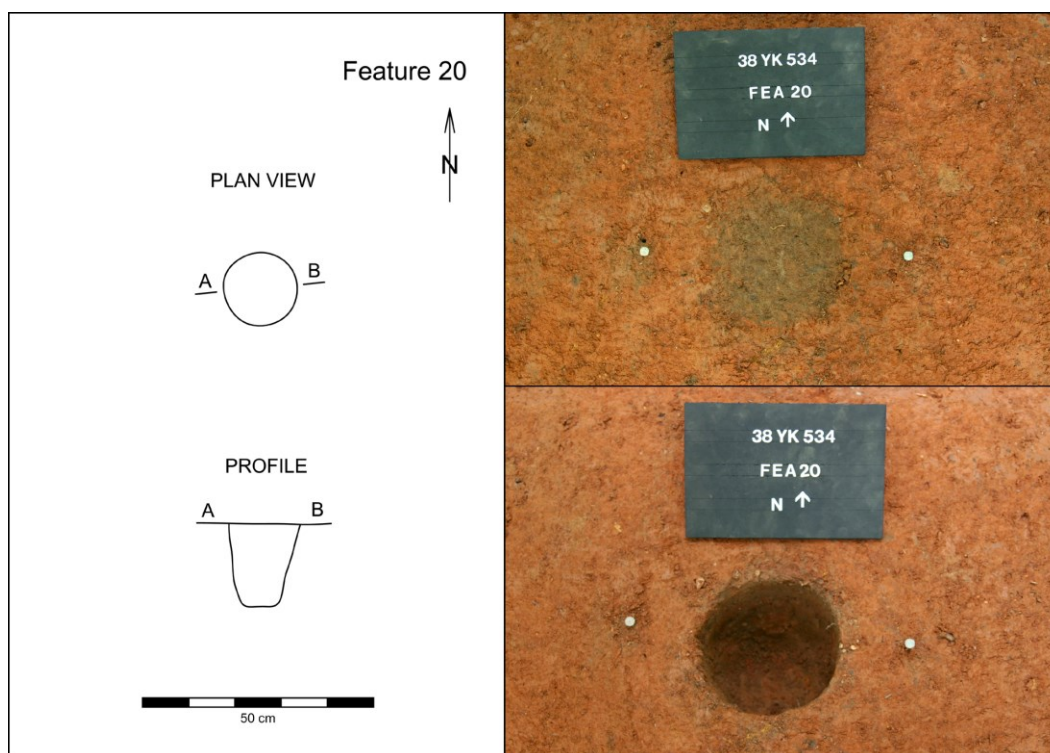


Figure A.13. Feature 20 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 22 (center at 872.06R192.19) (Figure A.14)

This relatively shallow, charred corncob-filled basin was part of a cluster of cob-filled pits (Features 22–26) located near the center of the site and probably associated with Structure Locality 2. Feature 22 was circular in shape and measured 22 cm in diameter, with inward sloping sides and a flat bottom. The basin fill consisted of a single six centimeter thick zone of burned corncobs and charcoal mixed with brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay loam; all three liters of fill was collected as a flotation sample. Feature 22, like all other charred corncob-filled features, is interpreted as a smudge pit.

Feature 23 (center at at 873.76R193.60) (Figure A.15)

Feature 23 was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit that intruded the west half of another cob-filled pit, Feature 24; both smudge pits are part of a “precinct” of smudge pits near the center of the site. Feature 23 measured 17 cm in diameter and contained a single eight-centimeter-thick zone of charred maize cobs and charcoal lightly mixed clay loam. All fill (five liters) was flotation processed for recovery of botanical remains. Excavation of Feature 23 revealed a shallow, basin-shaped morphology, which probably represents the base of a deeper, but plow-truncated smudge facility.

APPENDIX A

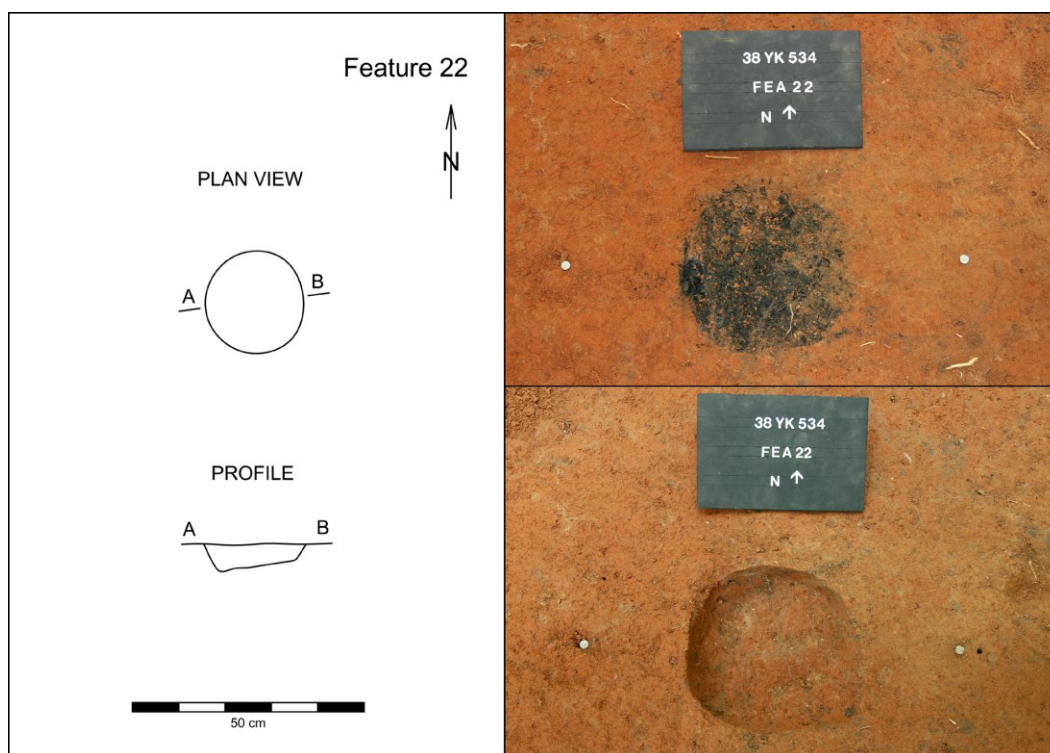


Figure A.14. Feature 22 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

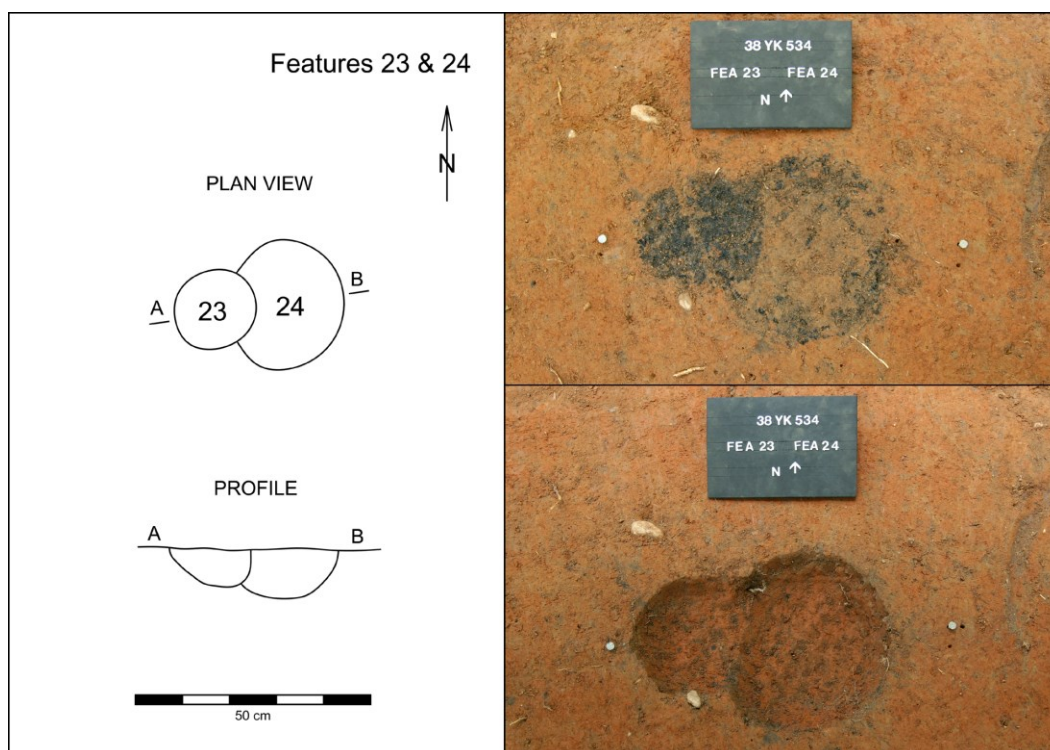


Figure A.15. Features 23 and 24 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of features (top, view to north) and excavated features (bottom, view to north).

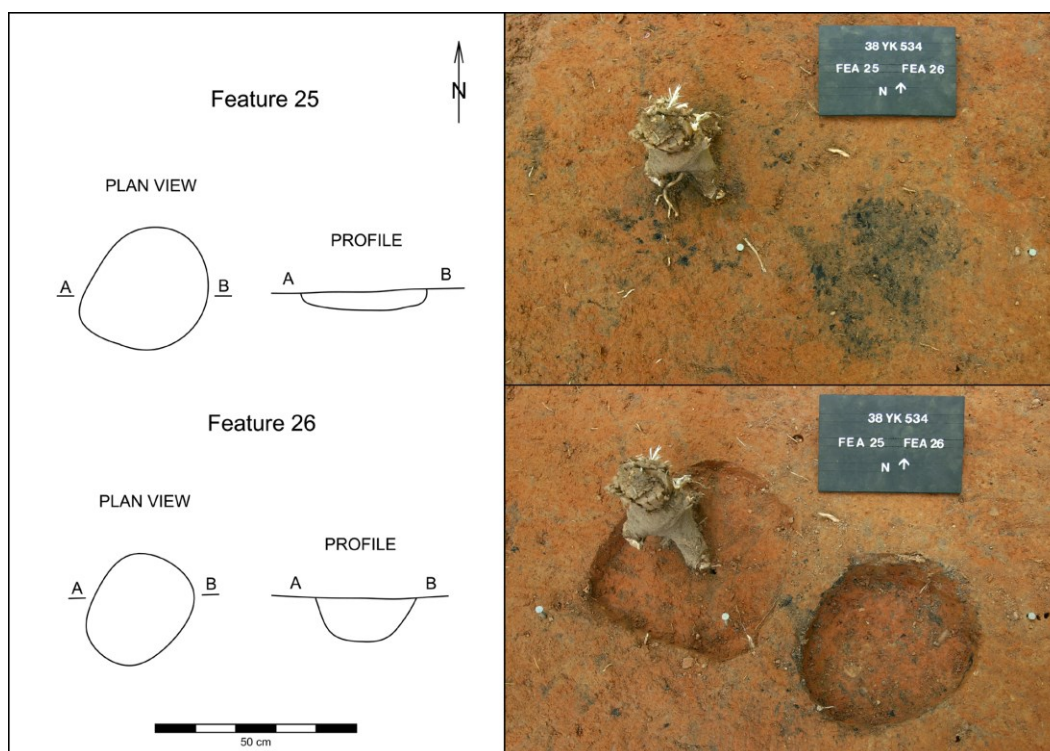


Figure A.16. Features 25 and 26 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of features (top, view to north) and excavated features (bottom, view to north).

Feature 24 (center at 873.76R193.75) (Figure A.15)

Feature 24, another charred corncob-filled pit, was intruded by Feature 23. Feature 24 was oval in plan, measuring 28 cm by 23 cm, and was 11 cm deep. The pit matrix was excavated as a single zone and the fill, mostly charred cobs mixed with brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay loam, was collected as a 5-liter flotation sample. Two Catawba potsherds were also recovered from this pit. Like Feature 23, this probable smudge pit exhibited a shallow, basin-like form, and it presumably represents the base of a once deeper, but now plow-truncated, facility.

Feature 25 (center at 873.87R192.18) (Figure A.16)

Feature 25 was an ovoid, charred corncob-filled pit located adjacent to Feature 26, and is part of the cluster of smudge pits adjacent to Structure Locality 2. This shallow, basin-shaped facility measured approximately 32 cm by 28 cm in plan and 5 cm in depth. It had sloping sides and a flat base. The fill from Feature 25 was composed largely of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay loam with some charred material also present. Three glass beads were also recovered from this context. All the contents of Feature 25 were collected as a flotation sample and totaled 2.5 liters. Feature 25 is interpreted as a smudge pit.

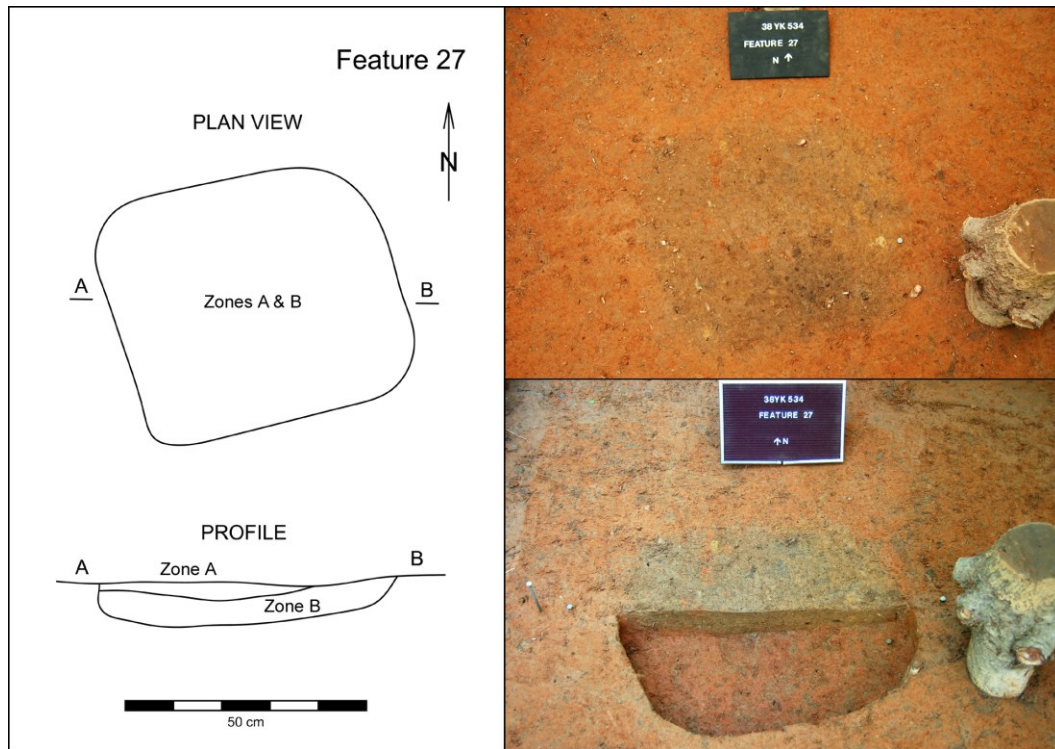


Figure A.17. Feature 27 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

Feature 26 (center at 873.75R192.48) (Figure A.16)

Feature 26 was another charred corncob-filled pit in the cluster of smudge pits located southeast of Structure Locality 2. This oval basin measured 28 cm by 23 cm in diameter and extended 11 cm below the base of the plowzone. The feature fill consisted of burned cob fragments and other charcoal in a matrix of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay loam. This matrix also contained a Catawba potsherd and several fragments of fired clay. The fill was recovered as a 6-liter flotation sample.

Feature 27 (center at 890.03R179.72) (Figure A.17)

Feature 27 was a small, shallow, sub-rectangular pit at the center of Structure Locality 6 at the northern edge of the site. This feature measured approximately 59 cm long by 52 cm wide and 9 cm deep. The slightly inward sloping pit walls terminated at a slightly sloping base to create a basin-shaped morphology. Comparable, but deeper, sub-rectangular pits defined at the contemporaneous Old Town site are interpreted as substructure storage facilities, and Feature 27 may represent a similar, but truncated, substructure “cellar” pit.

The pit matrix consisted of two relatively sterile zones of fill. Zone A, a relatively thin (3.5–4.5 cm) lens of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam, covered approximately two-thirds of the pit surface. Soil recovered from this stratum was

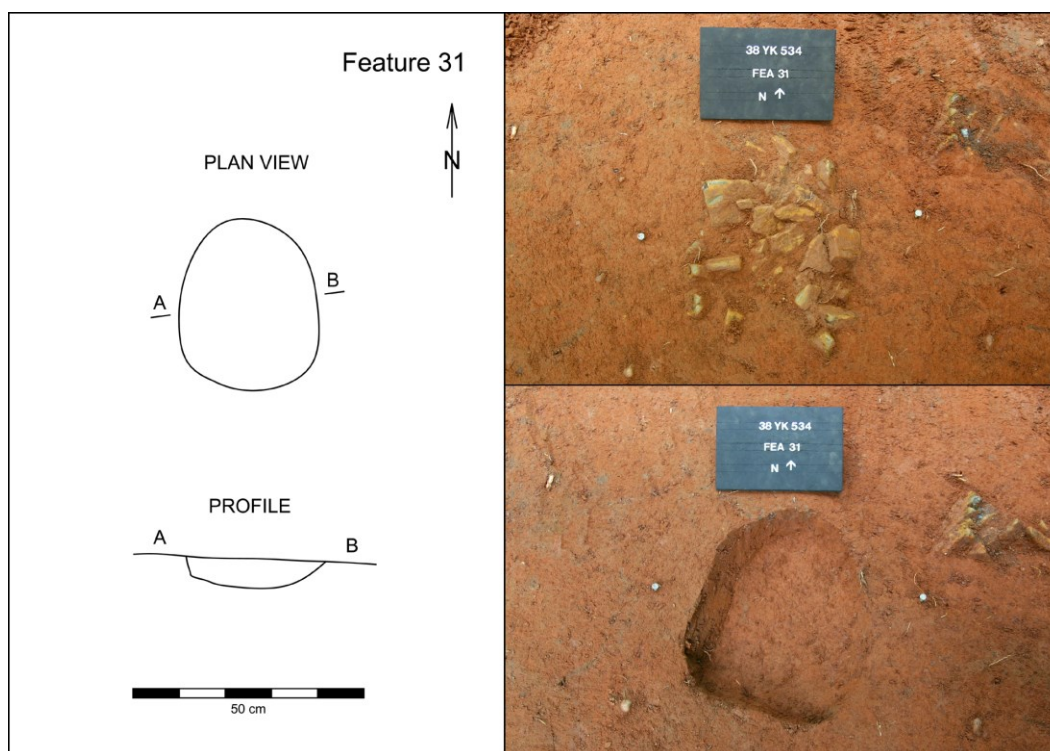


Figure A.18. Feature 31 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

retained as a 13-liter flotation sample (with the exception of a sample of unfired potter's clay). Zone A yielded only two Catawba potsherds and four stone flakes.

Zone B, which was lighter and more heterogeneous than Zone A, consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay loam. This 6-cm-thick zone produced a small, cut sheet silver strip, two flakes, and a few unmodified cobbles.

Feature 31 (center at 871.24R191.37) (Figure A.18)

Feature 31 was a small rock cluster located near the center of the site. The feature consisted of 89 tabular pieces of sandstone set into a shallow (7 cm) oval basin or depression in the subsoil that measured 37 cm long and 30 cm wide. Surrounding the rocks was a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay loam soil matrix; no artifacts were recovered from this matrix.

Although this cluster of sandstone fragments resembles rock ovens documented in Archaic and Woodland period contexts in the region, neither the feature matrix nor the underlying subsoil showed evidence of burning, and no charcoal was evident in the surrounding soil. Because this feature exhibits such evidence of considerable leaching and mechanical weathering, it likely predates the historic-era Catawba component and may derive from the Archaic or Woodland period occupations documented at Ayers Town.

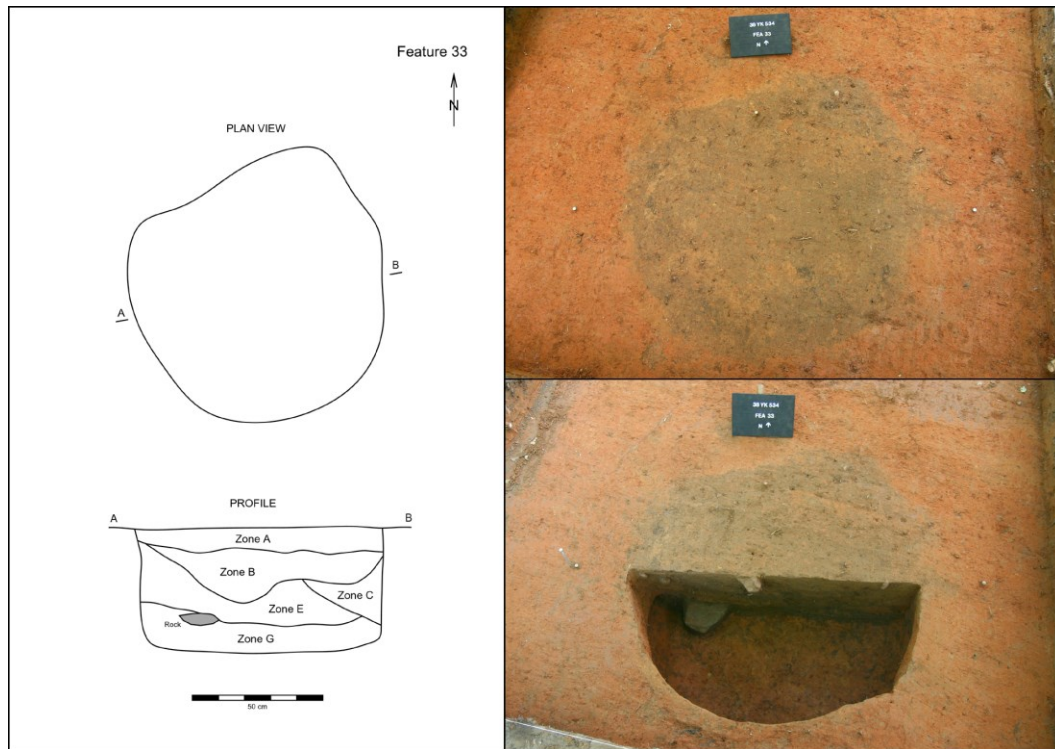


Figure A.19. Feature 33 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

Feature 33 (center at 871.71R155.12) (Figure A.19)

Feature 33 was a sub-rectangular pit located at the western edge of the site in Structure Locality 8. This pit measured 97 cm by 93 cm and 48 cm deep, with vertical walls and a flat base. The size and morphology of this feature is consistent with those of intramural storage facilities documented at the Nassaw site (38YK434), a mid-eighteenth century Catawba village. The presence of multiple discrete strata within Feature 33 indicates repeated episodes of refuse disposal filled the pit after its storage function was abandoned.

Feature 33 contained seven discrete fill deposits, designated Zones A–G; only five of these are represented in the midline feature profile view (Figure A.19). Zone A, the uppermost deposit, consisted of approximately 8–9 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay loam that included four Catawba potsherds, seven glass beads, three flakes, a domed brass tack, and a polished stone fragment. At the base of this zone, small lumps of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) potter's clay marked the surface of Zone B. This 20-cm-thick stratum resembled Zone A, with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay loam that graded to higher silt content toward the base of the zone. Zone B deposits yielded four Catawba potsherds, 16 glass beads, two clear glass fragments, and a silver bell [?] fragment, along with animal bone fragments.

Zone C, apparent after removal of Zone B, consisted of loose, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey silt mottled with red (2.5YR 4/6) clay and charcoal flecks. This wedge-shaped stratum was confined to the southeast portion of the feature and measured

approximately 17 cm thick along the east wall. Zone C contained few artifacts, including five Catawba potsherds, five glass beads, and a piece of rolled lead sheet.

Zone D appeared as a thin (1–7 cm) lens of yellowish red (5YR 4/4) clay loam deposited along the southern wall of the feature. This deposit, which probably represents either sediments washed into an open pit or a partial collapse of the pit wall, contained only a single glass bead. All of this deposit (four liters) was collected for flotation processing.

Zone E, situated beneath Zones B–D, was composed of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silty clay mottled with brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay. This stratum, which ranged up to 23 cm thick, contained a relatively dense deposit of debris, including 18 potsherds, seven glass beads, an iron rod, a green bottle glass fragment, a kaolin pipe fragment, a lead ball, and a nail fragment.

Zone F appeared as a thin (4 cm) lens of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) and red (2.5YR 4/6) clay below Zone E. This sterile deposit probably represents another episode of pit wall collapse. The basal deposit in Feature 33, Zone G, was dark yellowish brown silty clay approximately 12 cm to 18 cm thick. Zone G contained noticeably more ash than the overlying zones; it also exhibited higher densities of cultural material. Artifacts recovered from this deposit include 20 Catawba potsherds, 26 glass beads, three clear glass fragments, a large tin sheet and disk, a brass thimble, an iron buckle, a gunflint, a lead ball, a piece of rolled lead sheet, a silver wire loop, and a wrought nail.

Feature 36 (center at 868.42R165.10) (Figures A.20 and A.21)

Feature 36 was one of four superimposed, rectangular burial pits located on the west side of the site within Cemetery 3. Feature 36, the southernmost grave in this cluster, measured 185 cm long (north–south) and 47 cm wide at its southern end. Features 39 and 37, which both intrude and postdate Feature 36, obscured a large portion of the north and west edges of this pit. The relatively straight edges and angled corners of the pit probably indicate a spade-cut grave; the rectangular form may have accommodated a coffin burial. The length of the grave pit (185cm; 6 ft) corresponds to adult height, and the pit likely represents the inhumation of a Catawba adult.

The grave fill matrix was mixed reddish brown, yellow, and cream colored clays that were incompletely consolidated. Tests in other areas identified thin, lens-like deposits of cream colored clays at depths greater than one meter below surface, and the presence of such clay in the matrix of Feature 36 indicates a grave depth greater than one meter.

Feature 37 (center at 869.71R165.15) (Figures A.20 and A.22)

Feature 37 was a rectangular burial pit associated with three other burials (Features 36, 38, and 39) in Cemetery 3. Like these other burials, Feature 37 was oriented generally north–south. It measured approximately 195 cm long and 58 cm wide at its widest point. Feature 37 intruded Feature 36 to the south and was intruded by Features

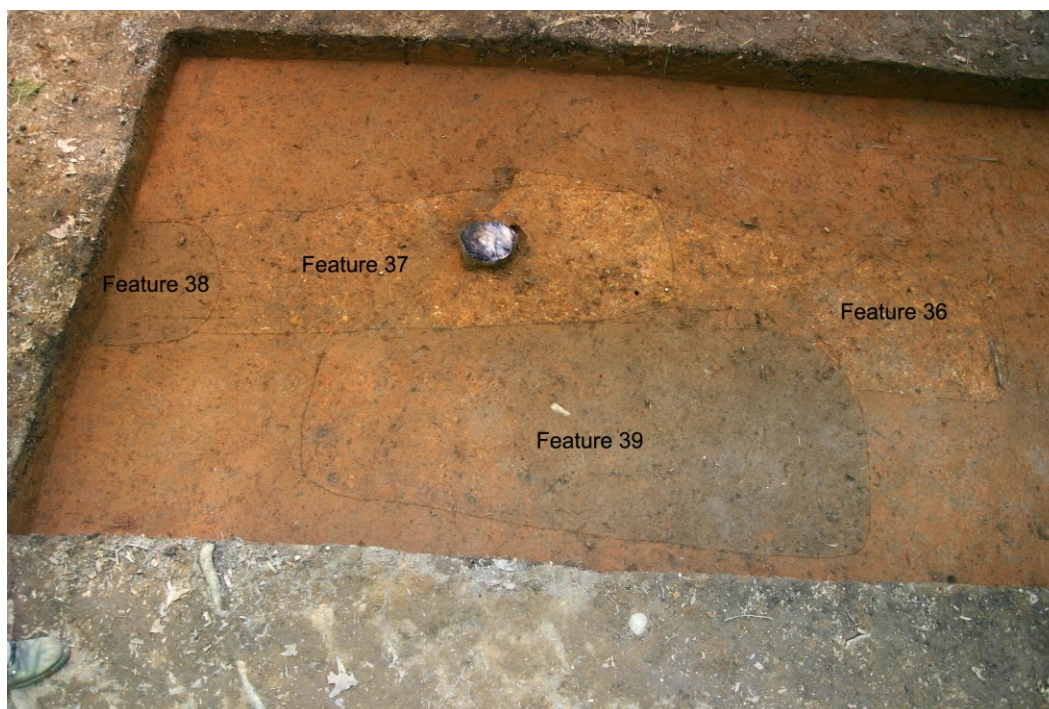


Figure A.20. Tops of Features 36–39 in Sqs. 867–869R165–166 (view to east).

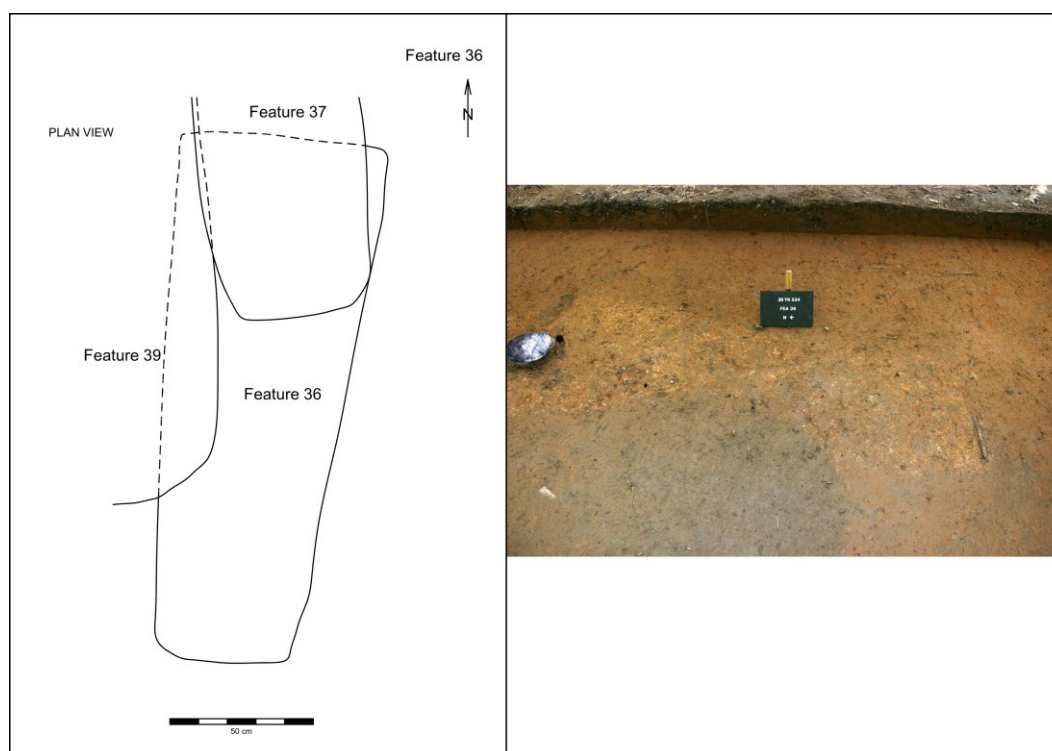


Figure A.21. Feature 36 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to east).

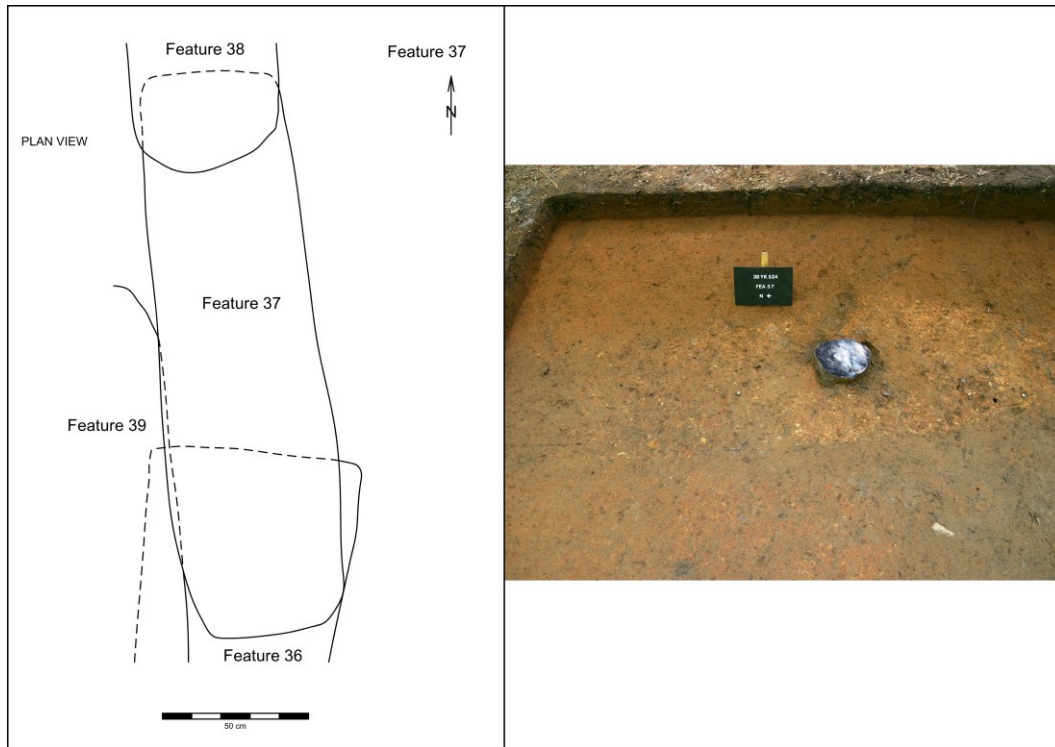


Figure A.22. Feature 37 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to east).

38 and 39 on the north and west, respectively. This pit was identified as a grave of an adult based on its size, morphology, and highly mottled red and yellow clay fill. Like all other grave pits identified at Ayers Town, the uniform edges and squared corners indicate initial preparation with spades or similar digging tools. The rectangular morphology and size of these pits suggest their preparation to receive coffin inhumations. Feature 37 was photographed and mapped.

Feature 38 (center at 870.82R164.95) (Figures A.20 and A.23)

Feature 38 was a rectangular burial pit associated with three other superimposed burials (Features 36, 37, and 39) in Cemetery 3. The surface of Feature 38 was distinguished from Feature 37, which it intruded, based on the presence of dark humus material that appeared to have washed into the pit as its contents settled and voids collapsed. This pit measured 173 cm north–south and 49 cm east–west, and probably is the grave of an adult. The surface of Feature 38 was mapped and photographed.

Feature 39 (center at 869.26R164.50) (Figures A.20 and A.24)

Feature 39 was a rectangular burial pit located in the cluster of superimposed graves in Cemetery 3; this grave intrudes west edges of both Features 36 and 37. Feature 39 measured 186 cm long, 59 cm wide at the north end, and 75 cm wide at the southern end, dimensions indicative of an adult inhumation. The matrix evident in the northern half of Feature 39 is the mixed, incompletely consolidated clay fill characteristic of grave

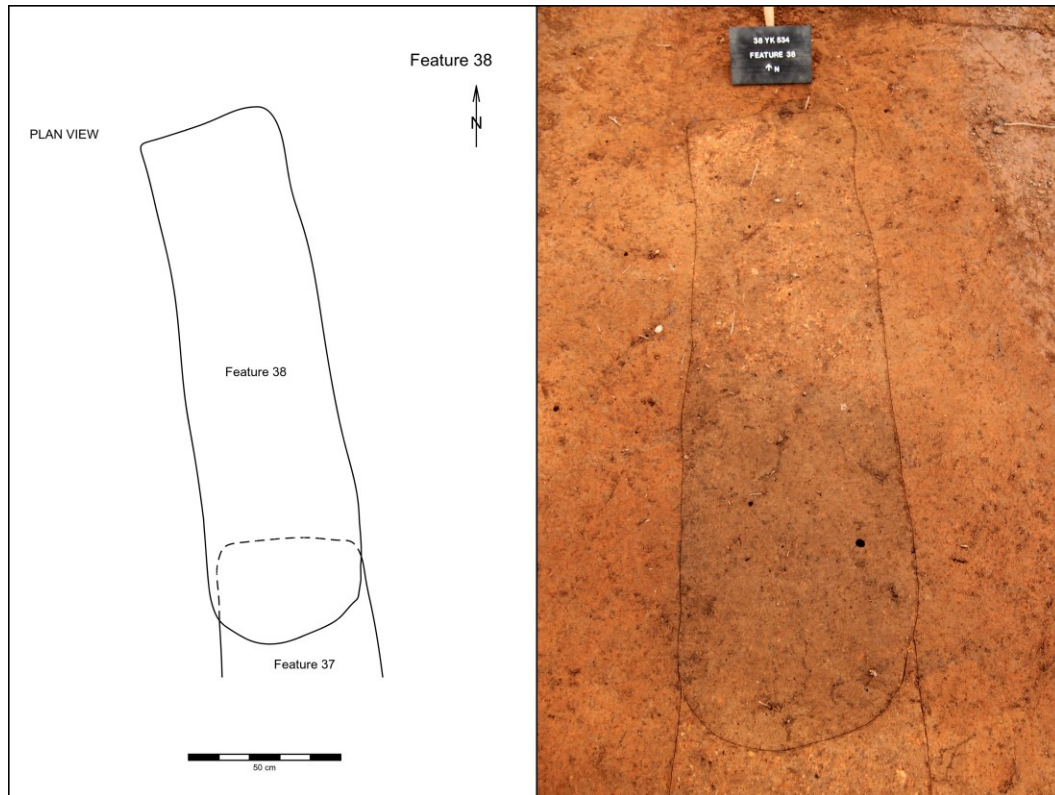


Figure A.23. Feature 38 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

contexts at Ayers Town. The southern end of Feature 39 exhibits a much darker, organic silt loam that probably represents infilling by the original A-horizon soils (now missing due to erosion) when the coffin collapsed and the grave surface sank.

Feature 40 (center at 845.43R196.13) (Figure A.25)

Feature 40, a circular pit filled with charred corncobs, is one of 13 smudge pits (i.e., Features 40, 57, 58, 65, and 176–184) clustered in a special activity precinct along the southeastern periphery of the village area. This facility measured approximately 32 cm in diameter and 24 cm deep, with straight to outward curving walls and a nearly flat bottom. The feature matrix was almost entirely charcoal and burned organic material with some black (10YR 2/1) sandy silt. All 21 liters of the primary feature deposit were retained for flotation processing. Materials recovered from Feature 40 included seven Catawba potsherds, fragments of burned and calcined animal bone, and a few rocks and pebbles.

Feature 41 (center at 862.73R190.80) (Figure A.26)

Feature 41 was one of 15 burial pits associated with Cemetery 1, located in the south-central area of the site. Feature 41 was situated at the easternmost edge of the cemetery and is notable for its east–west orientation, perpendicular to most of the other

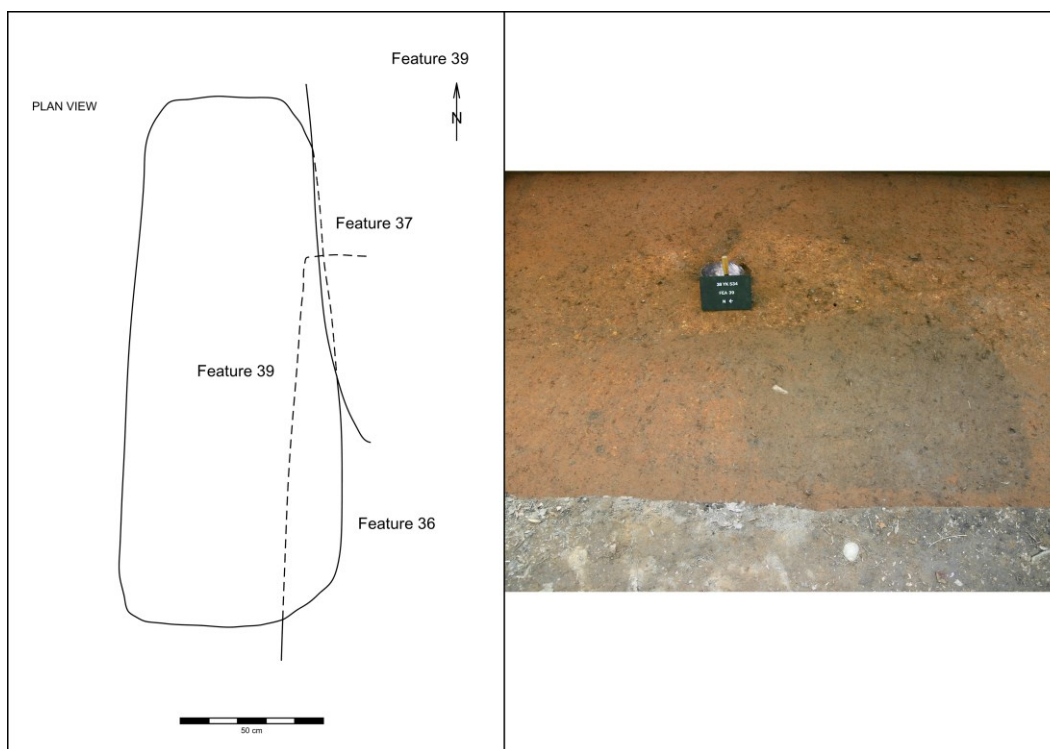


Figure A.24. Feature 39 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to east).

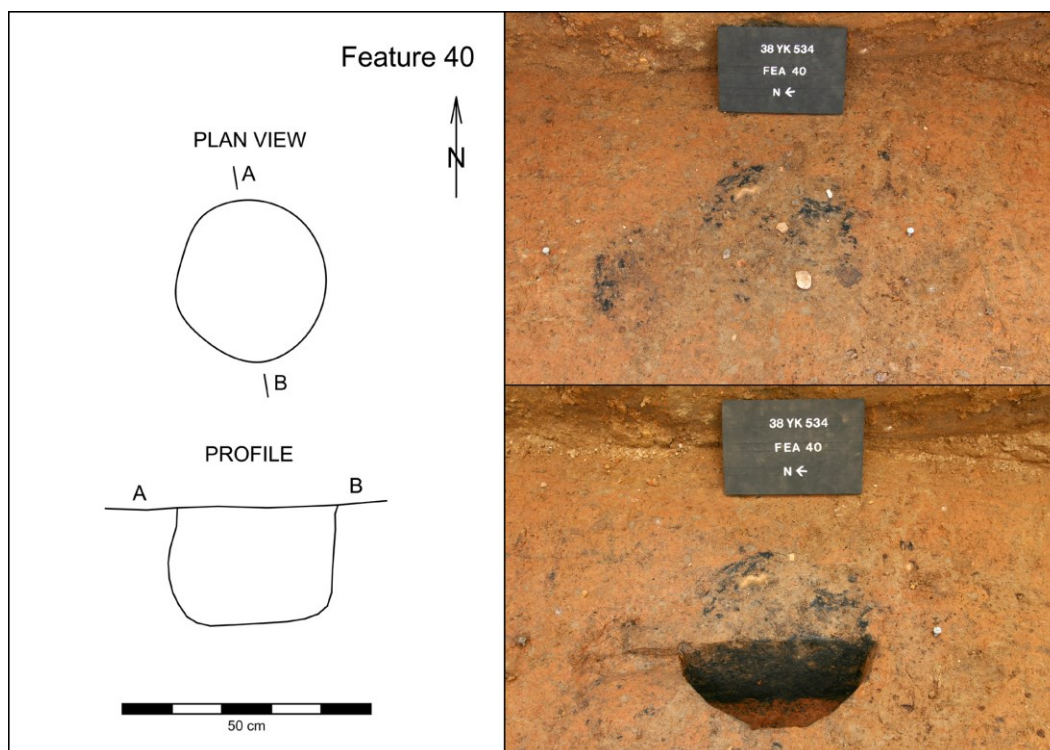


Figure A.25. Feature 40 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to east) and fill profile with west half excavated (bottom, view to east).

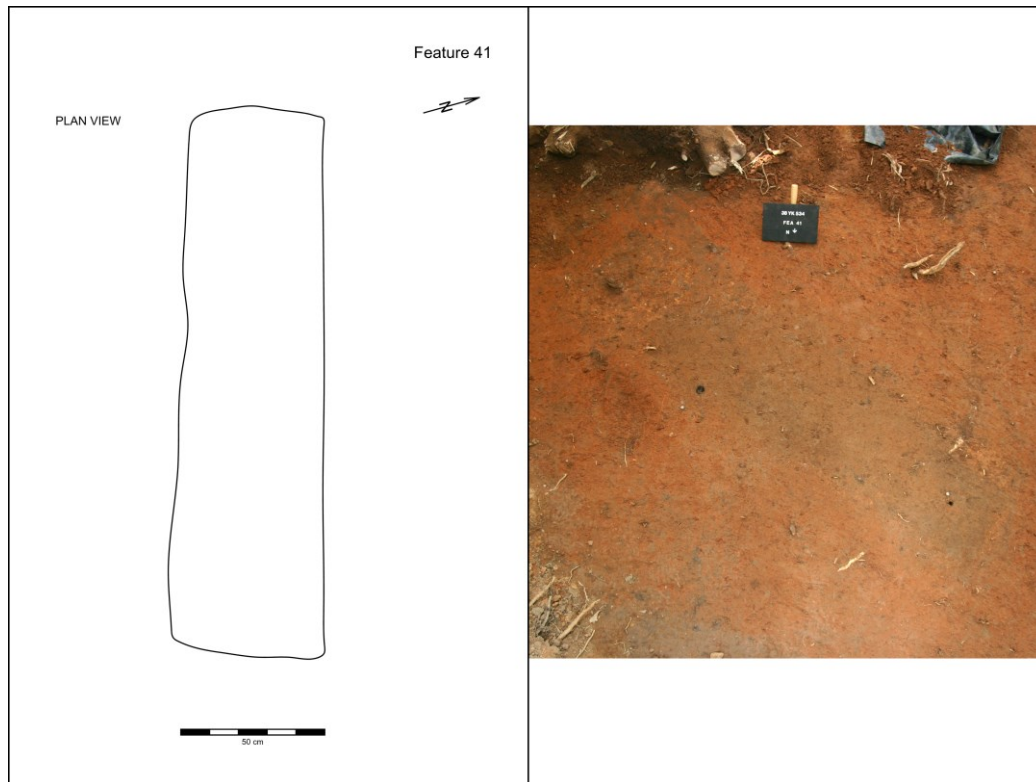


Figure A.26. Feature 41 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to south).

burials in this group. This rectangular feature measured 191 cm long by 50 cm wide, dimensions which indicate an adult inhumation. The eastern end of the pit exhibited mottled clay fill, while the rest of the pit held a more homogenous brown fill (at the subsoil surface), possibly due to collapse after the initial filling. This feature was photographed and then mapped with a total station but not excavated.

Feature 42 (center at 861.69R188.74) (Figure A.27)

Feature 42 was a rectangular burial pit located between Features 41 and 43 at the east end of Cemetery 1. It was approximately 152 cm long and 48 cm wide with distinct, straight edges and heavily mottled clay fill visible at the subsoil surface. Feature 42 was oriented approximately N9°E, an alignment that implies a possible affiliation with the four smaller (subadult?) burials located immediately to the west (Features 43–46). This cluster appears to form a discrete spatial group within Cemetery 1, and is designated Group A. This feature was photographed and then mapped with a total station but not excavated.

Feature 43 (center at 861.60R187.72) (Figure A.28)

Feature 43 was a rectangular burial pit located in Cemetery 1, Group A, between Features 44 and 42. Feature 44 intruded the northwest side of Feature 43. Feature 43 was 96 cm long and approximately 51 cm wide, dimensions which probably indicate the grave of a sub-adult. The fill at the top of the feature was characterized by highly mottled

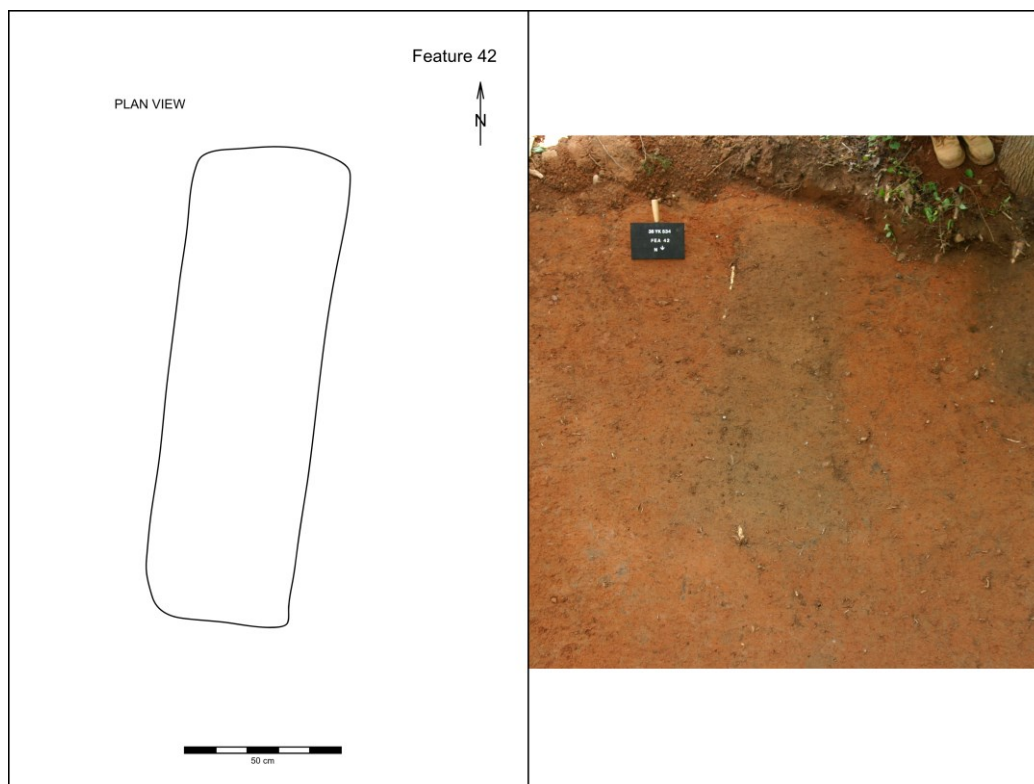


Figure A.27. Feature 42 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to south).

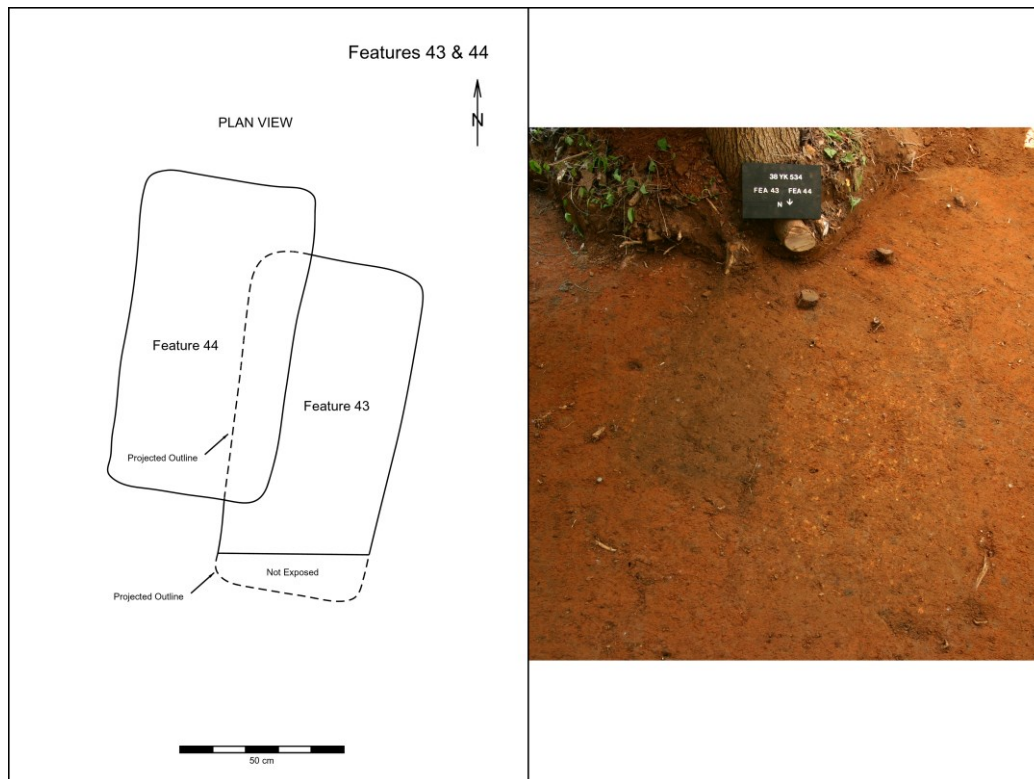


Figure A.28. Features 43 and 44 plan view drawings and photographs at top of subsoil (view to south).

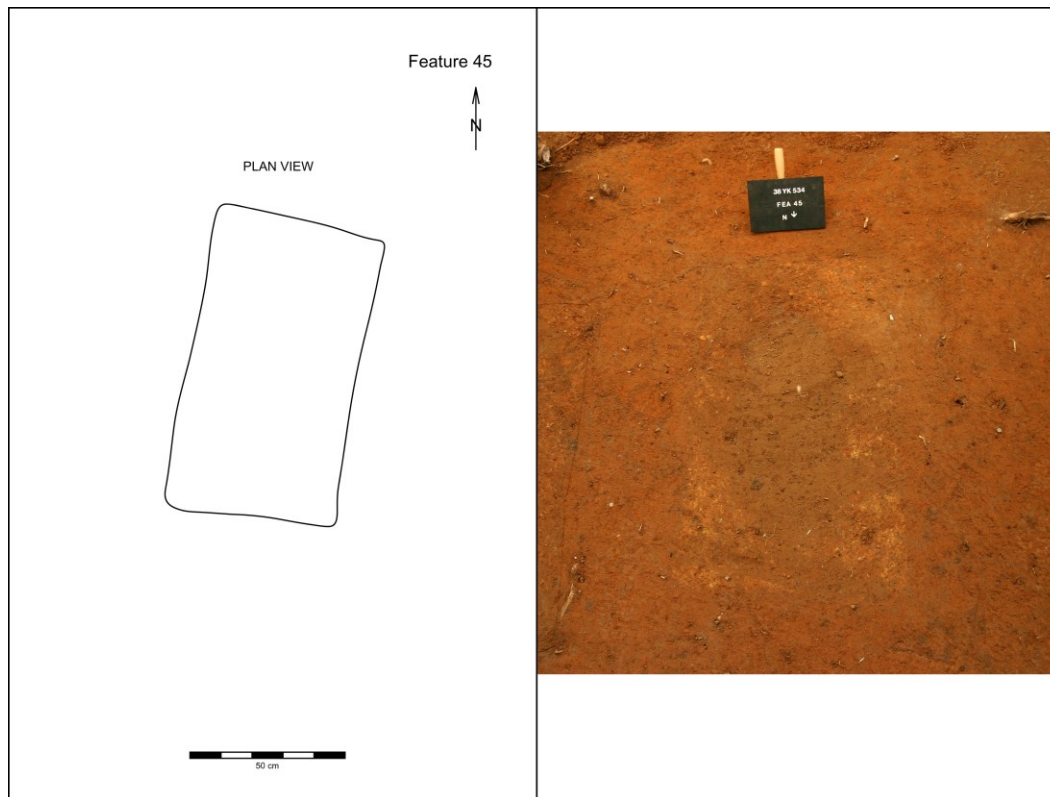


Figure A.29. Feature 45 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to south).

red and yellow clay which contrasted sharply with the surrounding red clay subsoil. Feature 43 was photographed and then mapped with a total station but not excavated.

Feature 44 (center at 861.80R187.37) (Figure A.28)

This rectangular-shaped pit, which intrudes Feature 43, was located within Group A of Cemetery 1. This grave pit was relatively small (97 cm by 52 cm), and likely represents the grave of a sub-adult. It was similar in size, shape, and orientation to Features 43, 45, and 46; together, these graves appear to represent a plot of subadults interred over a relatively brief period or at least placed in reference to one another.

The plan view of this feature was mapped and photographed as exposed at the subsoil surface.

Feature 45 (center at 861.80R186.51) (Figure A.29)

Feature 45, a small rectangular burial pit within Cemetery 1, Group A, measured 97 cm long by 54 wide. Like adjacent Features 44 and 46, Feature 45 likely represents a sub-adult internment. This feature was photographed and mapped.

Feature 46 (center at 861.85R185.) (Figure A.30)

This small rectangular burial pit was situated at the western edge of Cemetery 1, Group A. It was approximately 102 cm long and 48 cm wide, and oriented N6°E. The feature matrix evident at the top-of-subsoil surface was a mixture of brown silt loam (topsoil) and orange clay that derives from a depth greater than 50 cm below the subsoil surface. The small size of Feature 46 indicates a probable sub-adult inhumation. This feature was photographed and mapped.

Feature 47 (center at 866.98R180.98) (Figure A.31)

Feature 47 was a small rectangular burial pit located at the northwest edge of Cemetery 1. This feature was approximately 95 cm long and 54 cm wide, dimensions which indicate a sub-adult inhumation. It was mapped and photographed.

Feature 47 is arrayed parallel to Features 48, 49, and 50. All are similarly oriented (N22°E–N30°E) and regularly spaced. These graves, along with a parallel row of similarly oriented graves (Features 51–54), constitute Cemetery 1, Group B.

Feature 48 (center at 866.51R181.73) (Figure A.32)

Feature 48, a rectangular grave pit, was located in the northern row of Cemetery 1, Group B. This pit measured 99 cm long by 50 cm wide; the long axis was oriented N24°E. The pit matrix, as observed at the subsoil surface, was heavily mixed red, yellow, and cream-colored clays and brown silt loam (topsoil). The dimensions, morphology, and fill characteristics of this facility indicate a probable sub-adult interment. This feature was mapped and photographed.

Feature 49 (center at 866.31R182.62) (Figure A.33)

Feature 49, another rectangular burial pit, was situated between Features 48 and 50 in Cemetery 1, Group B. This pit measured 181 cm long and 57 cm wide, dimensions consistent with an adult inhumation. The grave orientation was N27°E. The pit fill evident at the exposed surface was strongly differentiated, with mixed red and yellow clay in the northern one-third of the pit, and brown silt loam mottled with red and yellow clay in the remainder. These markedly different fills probably reflect collapse and subsequent refilling of the southern portion of the grave. This feature was mapped and photographed.

Feature 50 (center at 865.65R183.50) (Figure A.34)

Feature 50, a rectangular grave pit located at the eastern end of the northern row of Cemetery 1, Group B, likely represents the grave of a juvenile or small adult. This pit measured approximately 162 cm long and 54 cm wide, and was oriented N30°E. The Feature 50 matrix was brown silt loam mixed with red and yellow clays. This feature was mapped and photographed.

APPENDIX A

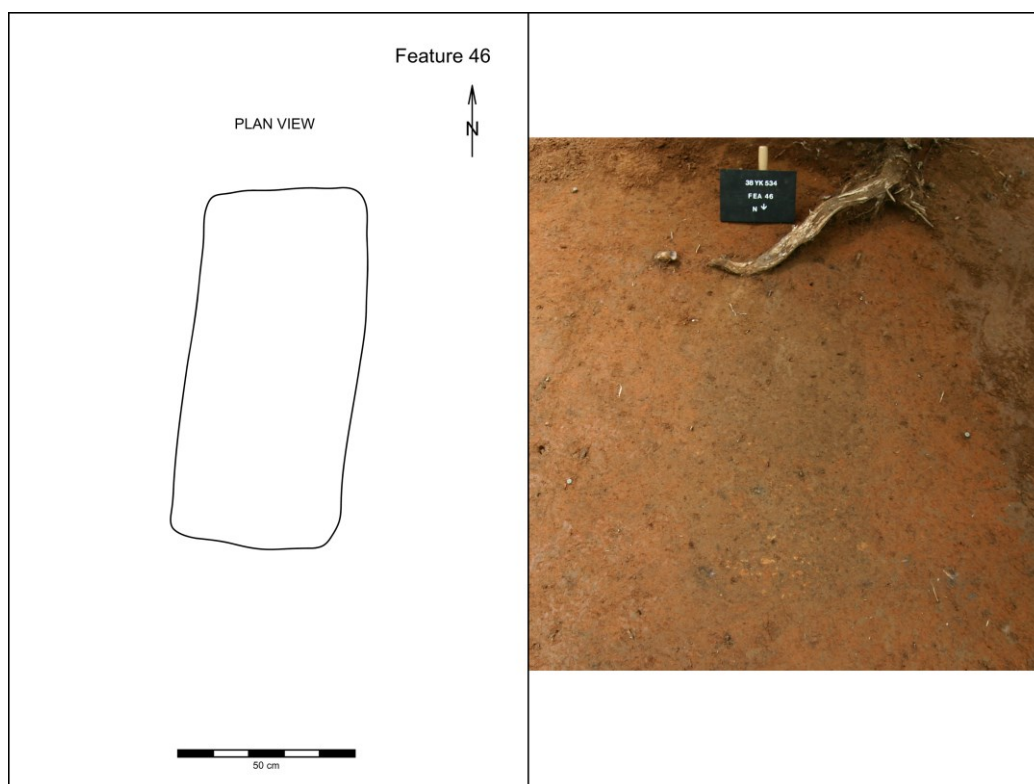


Figure A.30. Feature 46 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to south).

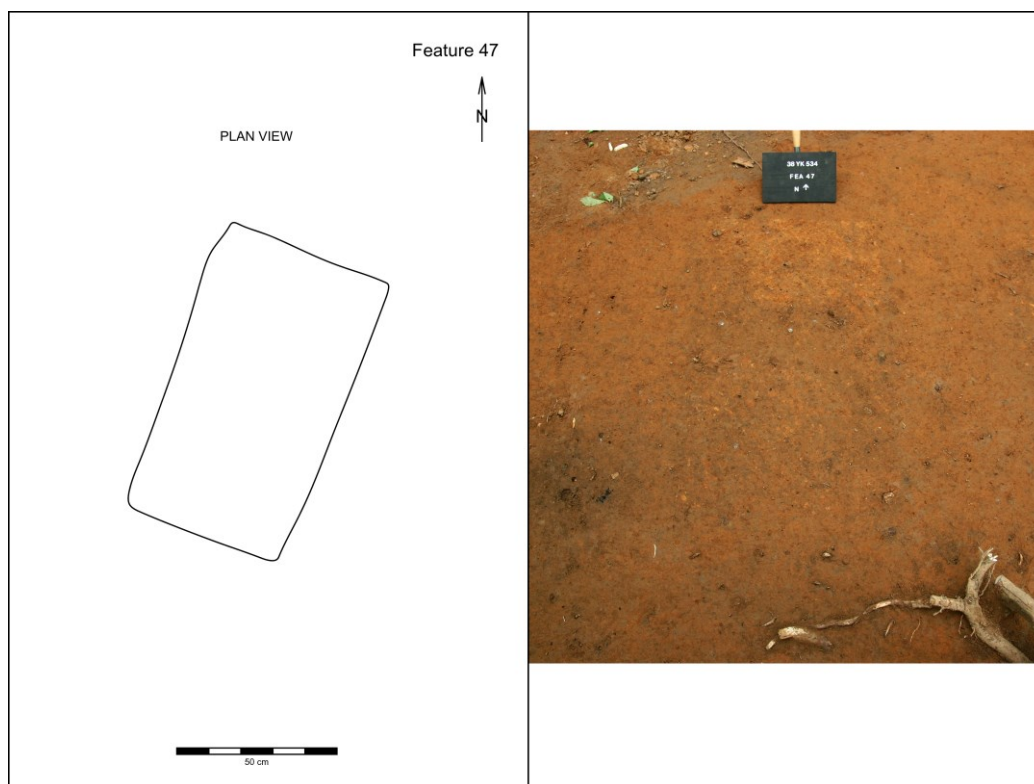


Figure A.31. Feature 47 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

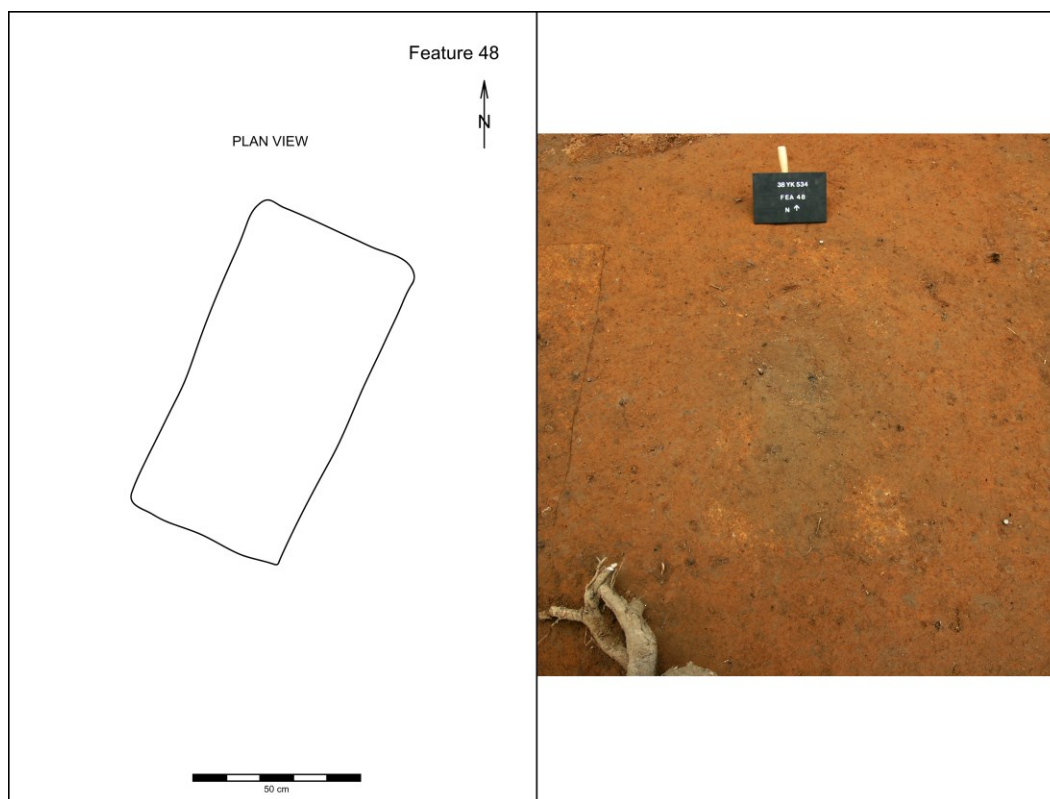


Figure A.32. Feature 48 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

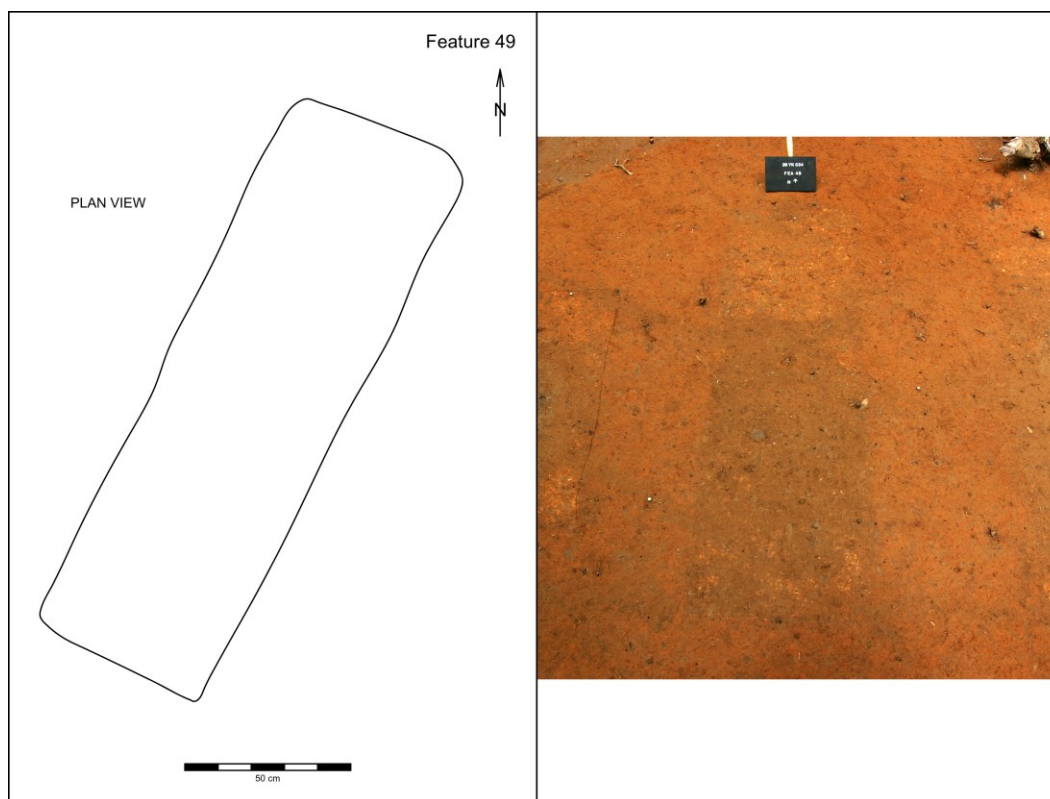


Figure A.33. Feature 49 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

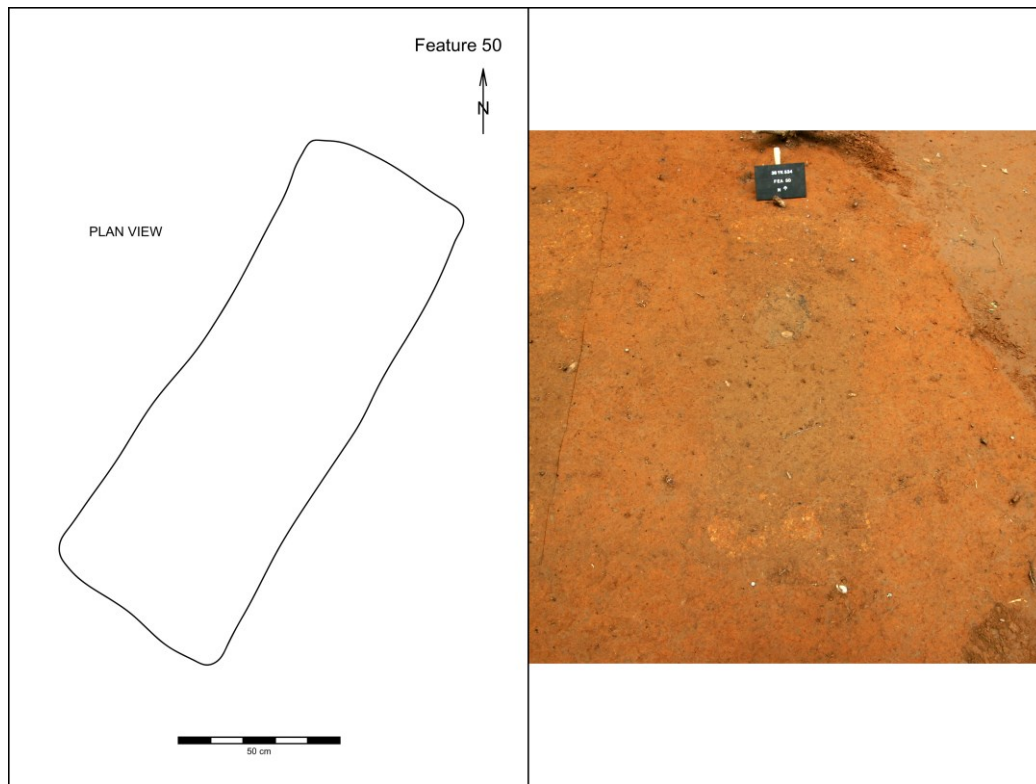


Figure A.34. Feature 50 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

Feature 51 (center at 862.37R184.24) (Figure A.35)

Feature 51 was a rectangular burial pit situated at the eastern end of the southern row of graves in Cemetery 1, Group B. This pit measured 185 cm long and 60 cm wide; the long axis was oriented N26°E. Pit dimensions indicate a probable adult burial. The feature matrix apparent at the surface was varied, with mixed red and yellow clay at the ends and brown silt loam mottled with red and yellow clays in the middle. The larger area with brown silt loam fill likely represents refilling of the grave after the original fill settled with the collapse of the coffin. Feature 51 was mapped and photographed.

Feature 52 (center at 863.78R181.01) (Figure A.36)

Feature 52 was a rectangular burial pit located at the western edge of the southern row of Cemetery 1, Group B. This feature was one of the smaller graves in the cemetery, measuring 102 cm long and 58 cm wide, and it likely represents a sub-adult burial. Feature 52 was aligned N20°E. The surface of the pit contained brown silt loam mixed with yellow clay. Feature 52 was mapped and photographed.

Feature 53 (center at 863.67R182.06) (Figure A.37)

This rectangular burial pit was located between Features 52 and 54 in the southern row of Cemetery 1, Group B. Feature 53 was approximately 183 cm long and 58 cm

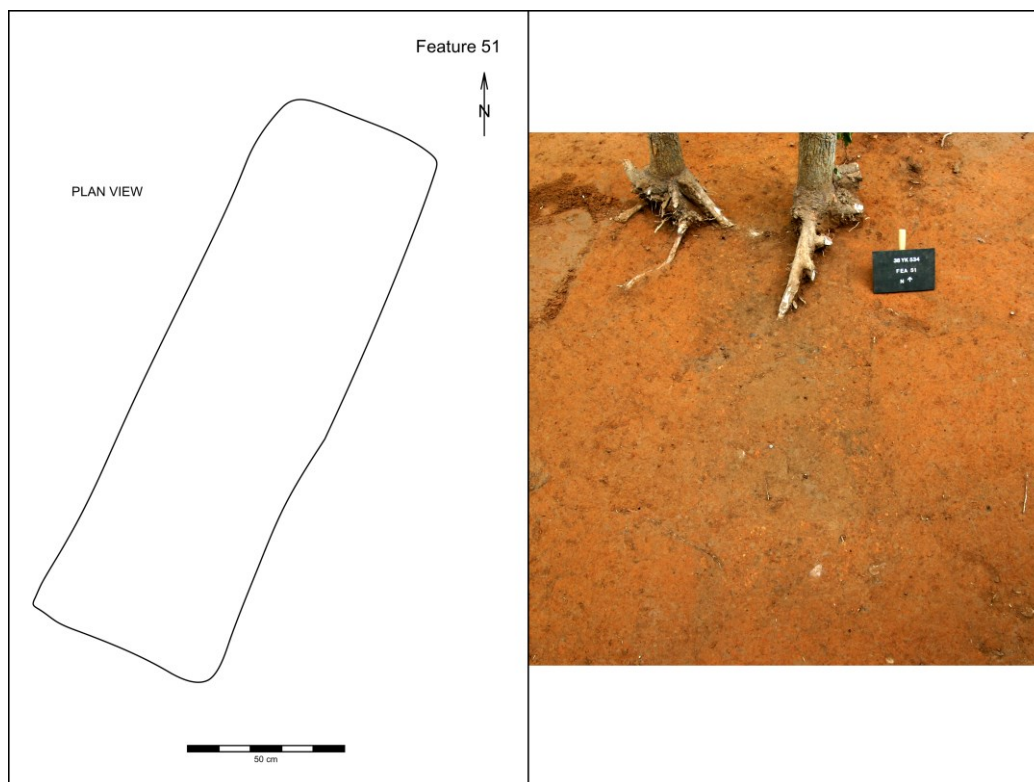


Figure A.35. Feature 51 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

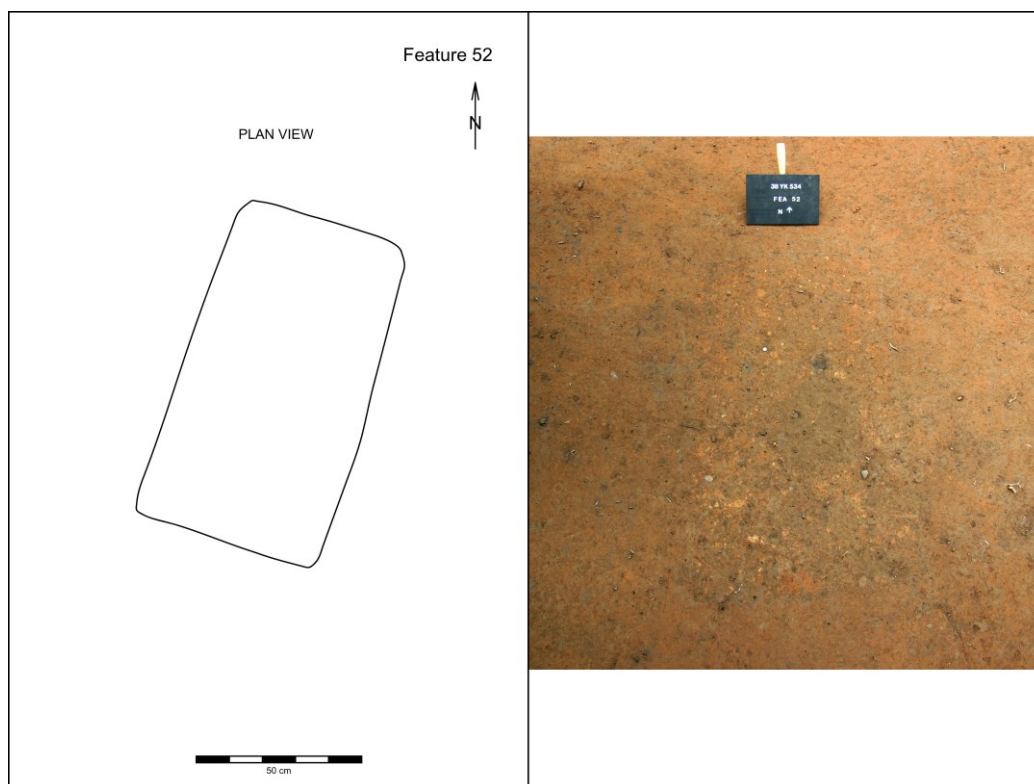


Figure A.36. Feature 52 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

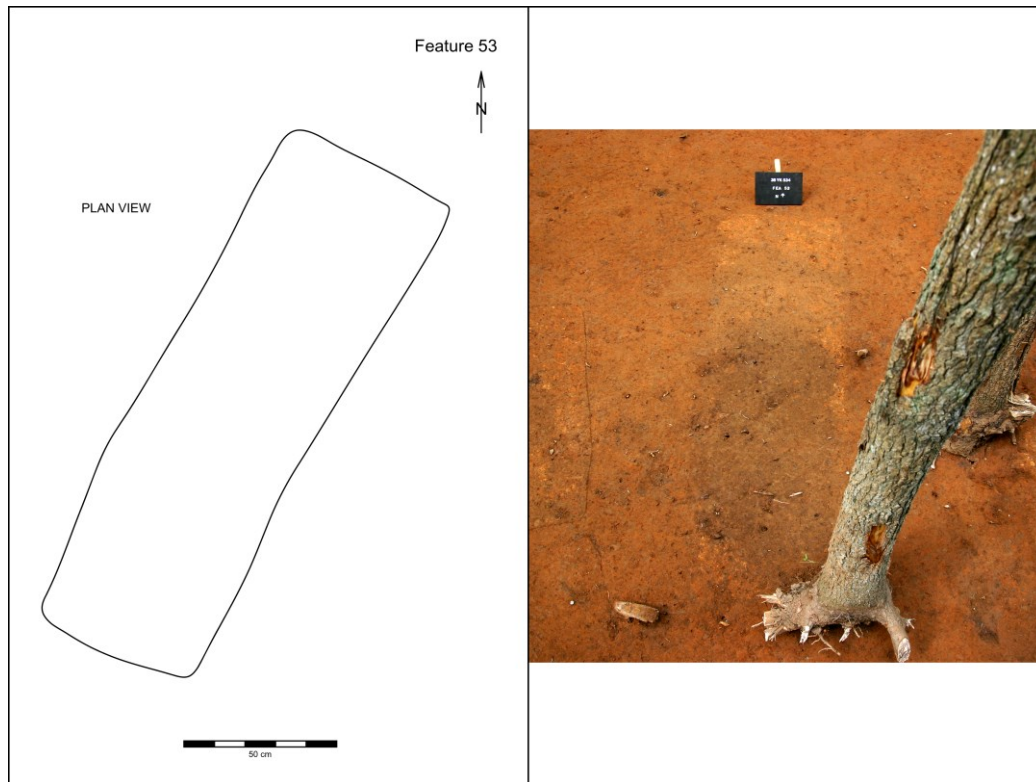


Figure A.37. Feature 53 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

wide, and probably is the grave of an adult. The grave pit is oriented N28°E and is closely aligned to Features 51 and 54. The feature fill is primarily mixed clay, with a central area of silt loam representing probable refilling. Feature 53 was mapped and photographed.

Feature 54 (center at 863.08R183.11) (Figure A.38)

Feature 54, a rectangular burial pit located between Features 51 and 53 in southern row of Cemetery 1, Group B, measured 201 cm long by 78 cm wide. It probably represents an adult interment. The long axis of this grave was oriented N26°E. The pit matrix noted at the top of Feature 54 was mixed red and yellow clay with an irregular band of brown silt loam along the central axis. This feature was mapped and photographed.

Feature 55 (center at 877.09R189.50) (Figure A.39)

Feature 55, a large, rectangular pit, was located at the center of the site area; this presumed substructure cellar defines Structure Locality 2. This facility measured 171 cm long (north–south) and 101 cm wide (east–west), but extended only 23 cm below the subsoil surface. Feature 55 had a flat floor with straight vertical walls along the short axis and slightly undercut walls along the long axis. The size and morphology of this feature are consistent with substructure pit cellars documented at late eighteenth and early

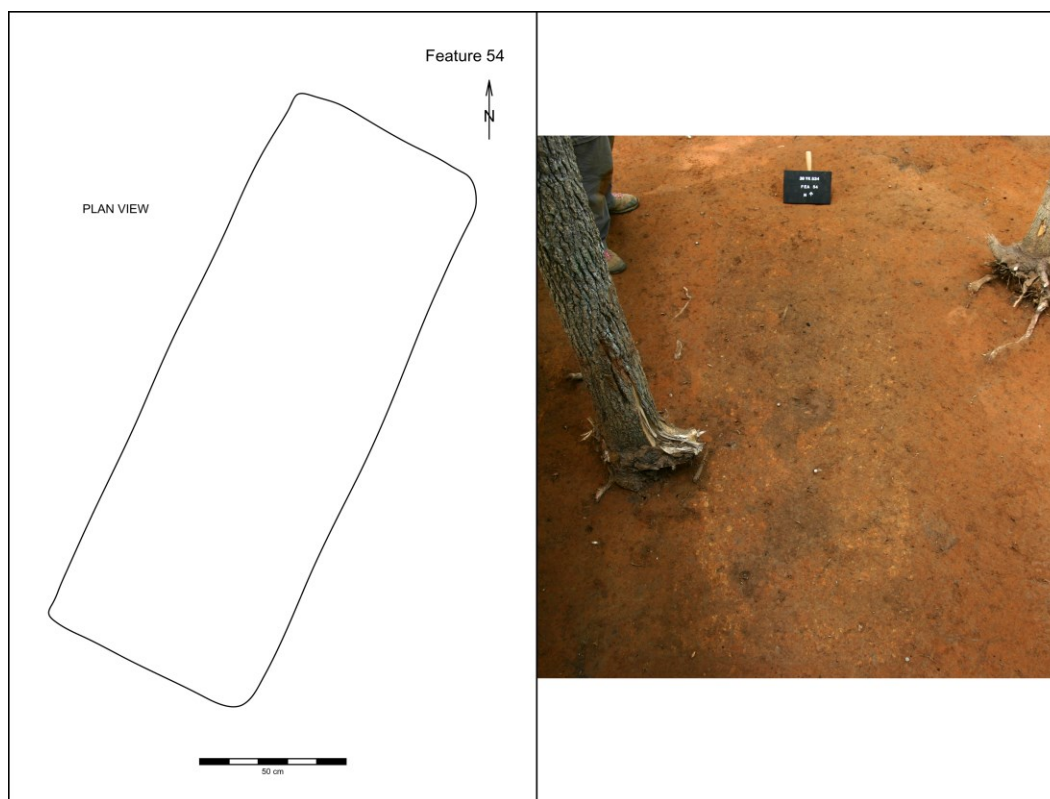


Figure A.38. Feature 54 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

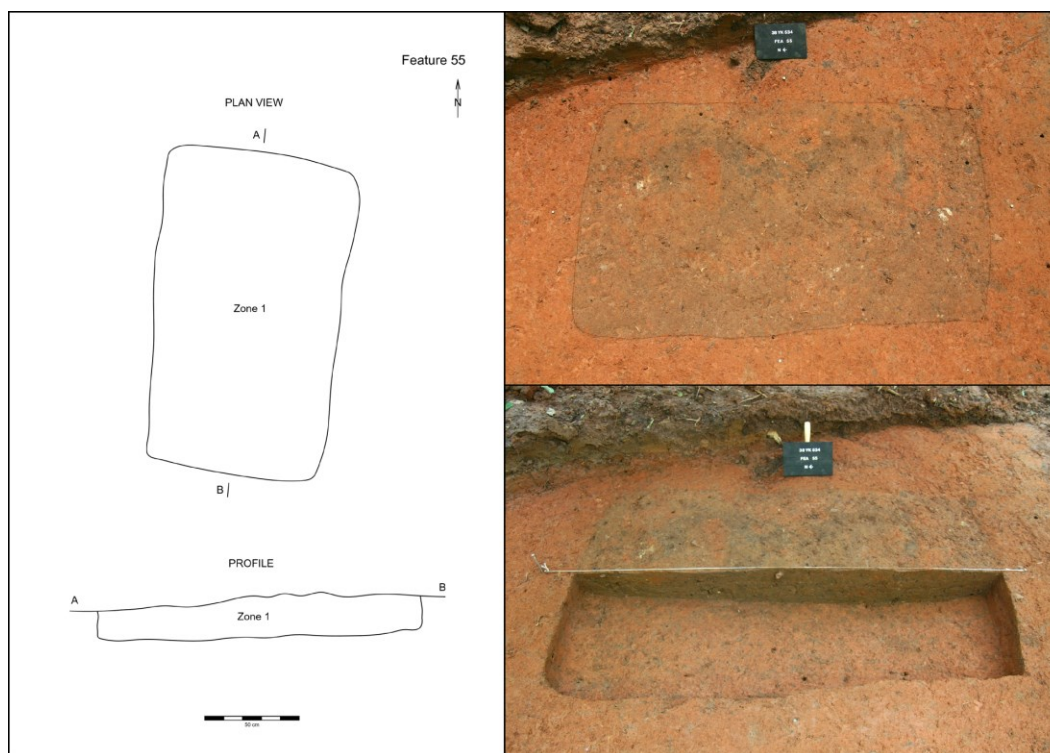


Figure A.39. Feature 55 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to east) and fill profile with west half excavated (bottom, view to east).

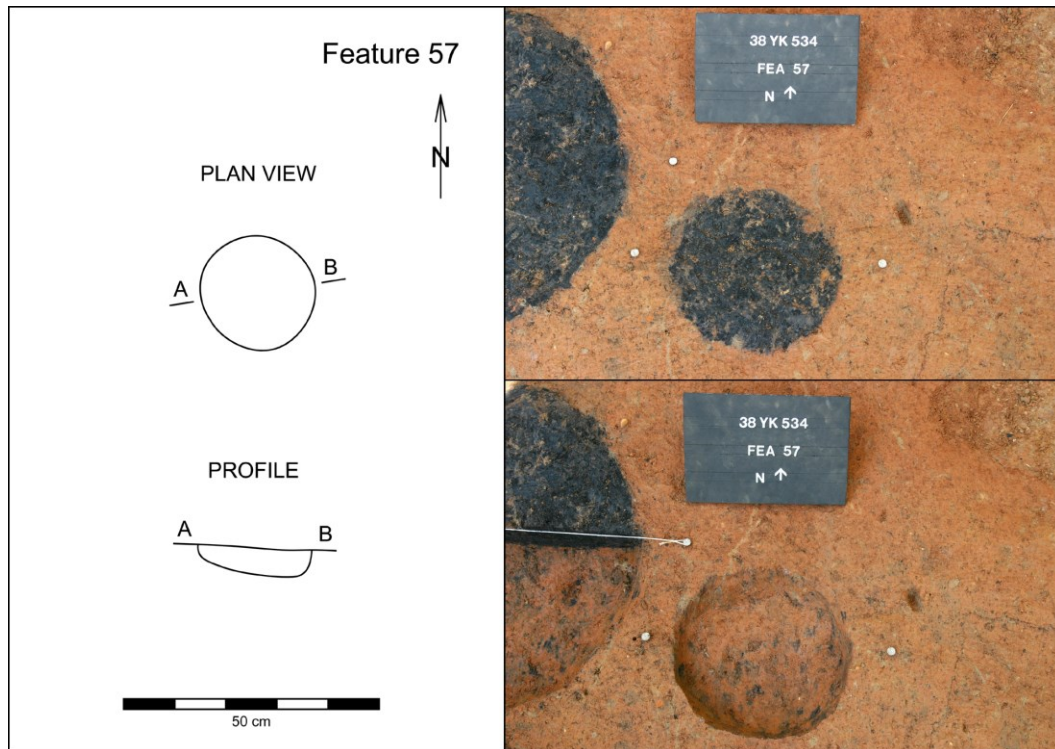


Figure A.40. Feature 57 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

nineteenth-century Catawba cabin sites (e.g., Davis and Riggs 2004); however, the relatively shallow depth of this feature is atypical of these food storage facilities.

The Feature 55 matrix was a single, undifferentiated deposit (Zone A) of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam and yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay. This deposit also included small lumps of light yellowish brown (2.5YR 6/3), unfired potter's clay and abundant charcoal fragments. Zone A ranged from 13.5 cm to 21 cm in depth, and the flat pit bottom sloped up 7.5 cm from north to south. Flotation samples totaling 25.5 liters were collected from the feature.

Excavation of Zone A recovered a rich array of artifacts, including 234 Catawba potsherds, a clay dog head effigy, 266 glass beads, five cut silver strips, a brass button, 25 creamware sherds, nine pearlware sherds, two other English sherds, six kaolin pipe fragments, 42 Catawba pipe fragments, a pewter spoon handle, an iron tack, seven nail fragments, and numerous fragments of animal bone.

Feature 57 (center at 845.92R194.35) (Figure A.40)

This circular corncob-filled pit was located at the southeastern edge of the site, part of a cluster of cob-filled pits (Features 40, 57, 58, 65, 176–182) that constitute a special purpose precinct of Ayers Town. Feature 57 measured approximately 22 cm in diameter and approximately 5 cm in depth, and was basin shaped, with inward sloping sides and a flat bottom. The carbonized cobs and charcoal were infiltrated by dark brown

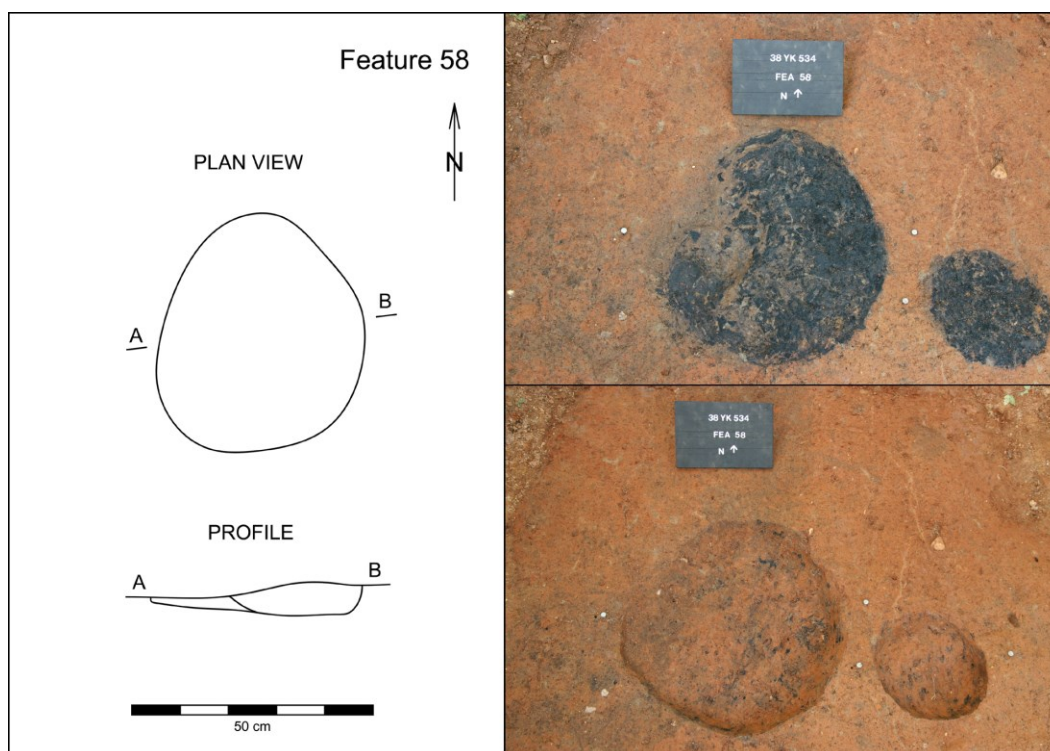


Figure A.41. Feature 58 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

(10YR 3/3) clay loam, which was easily distinguishable from the surrounding strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay subsoil. This deposit was excavated as a single zone (two liter volume) and flotation processed for recovery of botanical remains. No artifacts were recovered from this context.

Feature 58 (center at 846.00R193.96) (Figure A.41)

Feature 58 was a large, ovoid, corncob-filled pit located just west of Feature 57 in the cluster of smudge pits at the southern edge of the site. This pit measured 49 cm north–south and approximately 44 cm east–west, and extended 7 cm below the subsoil surface. It had inward sloping sides and a flat base. The relatively shallow depth of Feature 58 (and adjacent Feature 57) indicates probable truncation, presumably by mechanical grading associated with the construction of SC Highway 5, an episode that affected the southernmost edge of the site.

The pit matrix was a mixture of charred cobs, wood charcoal, and dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay loam. The western portion of the pit contained an area of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay loam a few centimeters thick that was determined to be a disturbance that intruded the feature. Beneath the charcoal layer, pockets of grayish sand were observed on top of the subsoil, though this deposit did not form a continuous or distinct zone. These deposits produced two Catawba potsherds, a fragment of animal bone, and fragments of fired clay. All soil removed from Feature 58 (15.5 liters) was flotation processed.

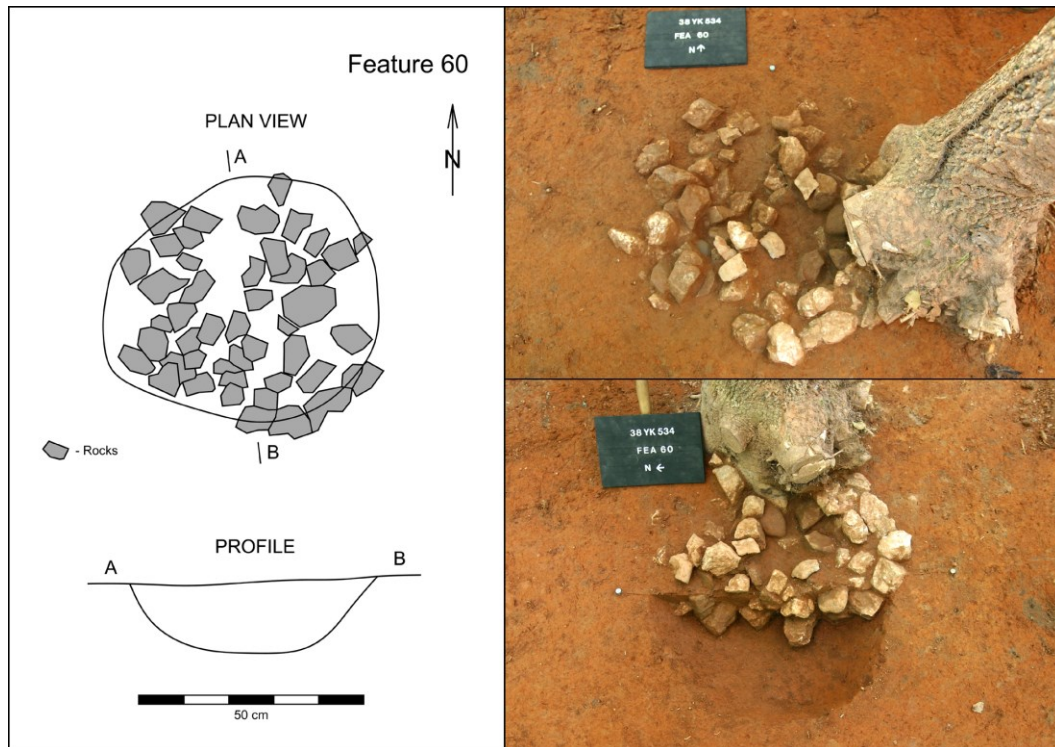


Figure A.42. Feature 60 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with west half excavated (bottom, view to east).

Feature 60 (center at 875.90R187.54) (Figure A.42)

Feature 60, located near the center of the site, was a small, oval basin filled with cobbles and cracked rock. This basin measured 61 cm (north–south) by 54 cm (east–west) and was 15 cm deep. It contained 178 quartz cobbles and cracked cobble fragments. The pit edges were not visible prior to excavation, but were defined during excavation by the incidence of rock and slightly softer soil that formed the pit matrix. No artifacts, charcoal, or other organic materials were observed during excavation, but processing of the feature fill (including a 10-liter flotation sample) recovered 12 flakes and a small quantity of charcoal.

No such rock-filled facilities at Ayers Town had clear associations with the historic-era Catawba component, and this small hearth or rock oven with its highly weathered matrix likely dates to the earlier Archaic or Woodland period site occupations.

Feature 61 (center at 874.05R155.46) (Figure A.43)

Feature 61, an oval pit with well-defined edges, was located near the western edge of the site. This pit measured 136 cm long by 109 cm wide, and it was 26 cm deep. Excavation of Feature 61 exposed a basin-shaped profile, with inward sloping walls and a flat bottom.

The feature soil matrix consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/4) heavily mottled with dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silt loam. A noticeably darker halo rimmed the southern and eastern

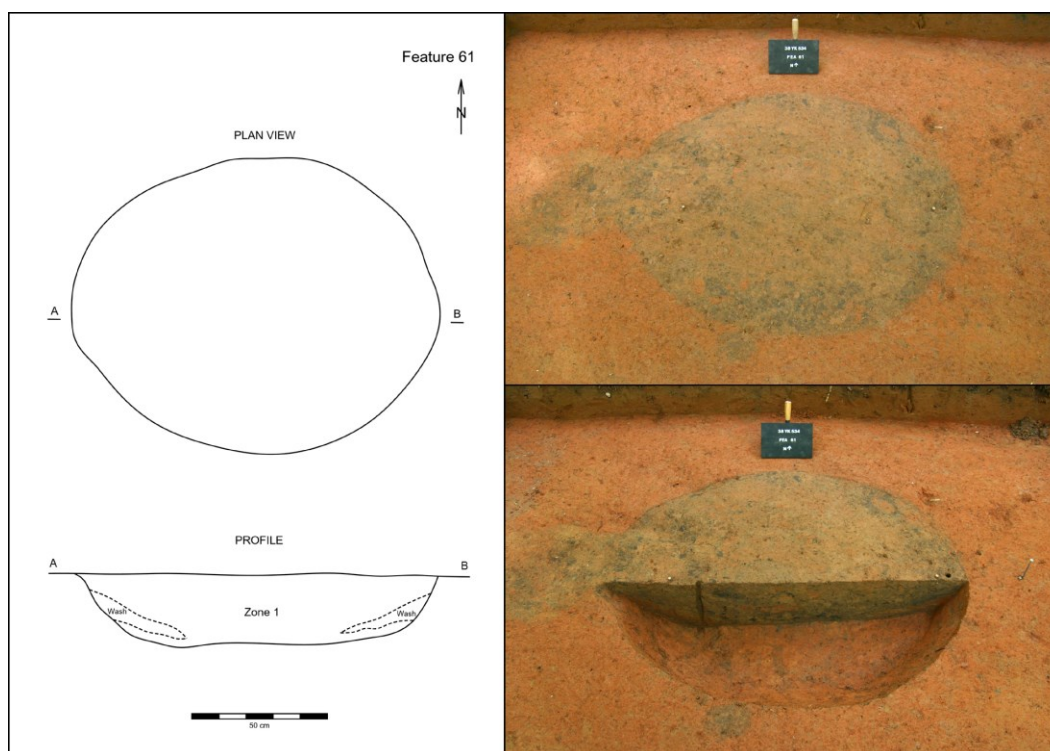


Figure A.43. Feature 61 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

edges of the pit. A thin wedge or collar of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) and brown (7.5YR 5/3) sandy clay loam was encountered along the wall at 20 cm below the feature surface. This deposit appears to represent an infiltration event (e.g., erosional wash or pit wall collapse) prior to the primary filling episode. The pit deposits yielded a Morrow Mountain Stemmed projectile point, 20 flakes, several fragments of fired clay, and a few unmodified rocks. Flotation samples (totaling 27 liters of soil) were collected from each level in the north and south halves of the pit.

Despite the lack of historic cultural material (such as pottery and glass beads) within Feature 61, this well-defined, minimally weathered pit feature is probably referable to the Catawba site occupation. It is possible that the pit was dug and re-filled before substantial amounts of refuse had accumulated at the site; that is, early in the post-1780 Catawba occupation of the site. Feature 61 is situated near Features 5, 33, and 116, probable substructure storage facilities that would have been dug into house floors. Feature 61 may represent a daub processing facility associated with the initial construction of one or more of those houses. Such features contributed clay soils for daubing the exteriors and chimneys of these structures and served as receptacles for preparation of daub mixtures.

Feature 62 (center at 874.03R154.57) (Figure A.44)

Feature 62 was a small, irregularly shaped disturbance at the west edge of Feature 61. It was approximately 44 cm across with distinct but shallow walls that extended only

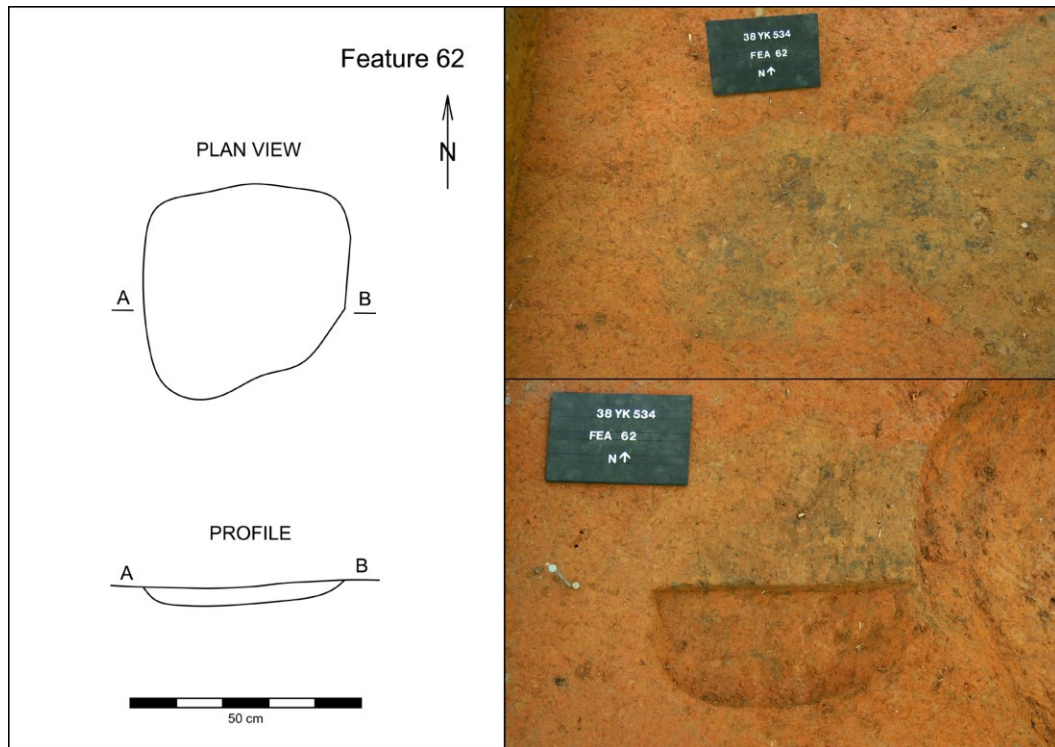


Figure A.44. Feature 62 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

3–4 cm in depth. The single zone of fill was similar to that observed in Feature 61 and consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) compact clayey sand. All of the soil within Feature 62 (15 liters) was processed by flotation. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, and it is unclear whether this disturbance was produced by human activity or natural process. It is provisionally classified as the remnant of a small soil borrow pit.

Feature 65 (center at 846.96R196.88) (Figure A.45)

Feature 65 was an elliptical pit filled with charred corncobs. It was located near the southeastern edge of the site within a cluster of 12 other smudge pits. Feature 65 measured approximately 32 cm long and 17 cm wide; it was excavated as a single zone that was 8 cm thick and which produced a 1-liter flotation sample. This pit exhibited low, vertical sides and a flat base, and probably represents a truncated remnant of a substantially deeper facility.

Feature 66 (center at 872.81R186.57) (Figure A.46)

Feature 66, located near the center of the site, was a small, roughly circular basin about 18 cm in diameter and 5 cm deep, with inward sloping sides. The feature fill, which appeared to have been heavily burned, was mottled loamy clay that ranged from very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to blackish with mottled dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6 and 10YR 4/6). Only two lithic flakes were recovered from the fill, which was collected as a 1-liter flotation sample. The size and morphology of

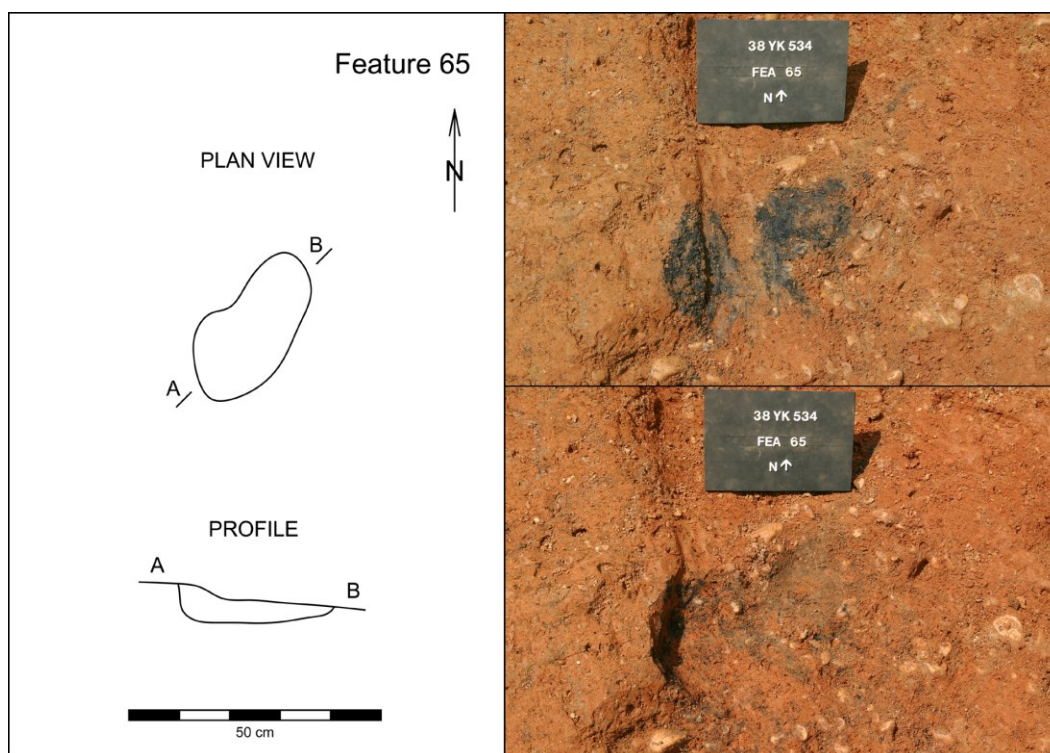


Figure A.45. Feature 65 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

this feature resembles that of many cob-filled smudge pits documented at Ayers Town, and while Feature 66 did not contain charred corncobs, the burned soil matrix is consistent with the basal deposits of many smudge pits.

Feature 67 (center at 868.55R186.81) (Figure A.47)

Feature 67 was a refuse-filled stump hole located just north of Cemetery 1 near the center of the site and within the hypothesized road corridor. The feature surface was an irregularly shaped dark brown (10YR 3/3) stain with brown and strong brown soil on the margins and fragments of Catawba pottery within the matrix. Excavation determined that the feature was a tree disturbance; it measured approximately 87 cm long by 77 cm wide and 47 cm deep, with several root protrusions and a tap root hole. Numerous artifacts were recovered from the stump-hole matrix, including 175 Catawba potsherds, a piece of chewed lead, a pearlware sherd, two lead-glazed earthenware sherds, a green-glazed cream-bodied sherd, and 14 flakes. Such high artifact density indicates a probable intentional refuse deposit (rather than natural infiltration of artifacts into the stump hole). Because all of the artifacts were quite small (i.e., less than 4 cm in diameter), this refuse may represent a secondary deposit of material that had already been subject to trampling.

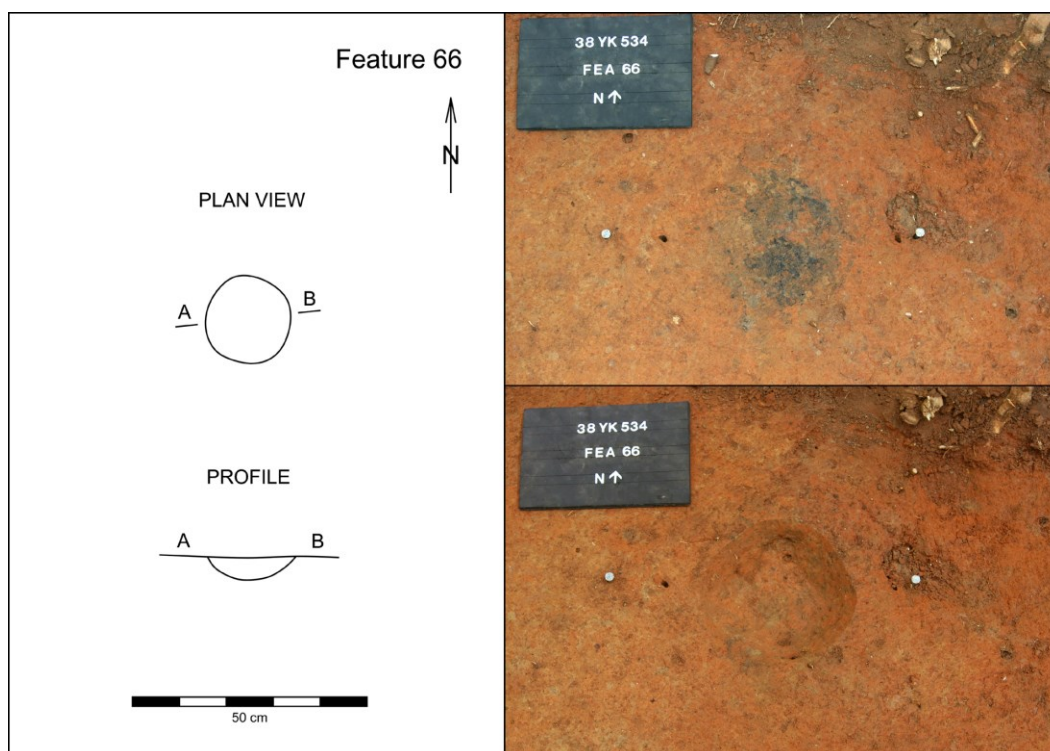


Figure A.46. Feature 66 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

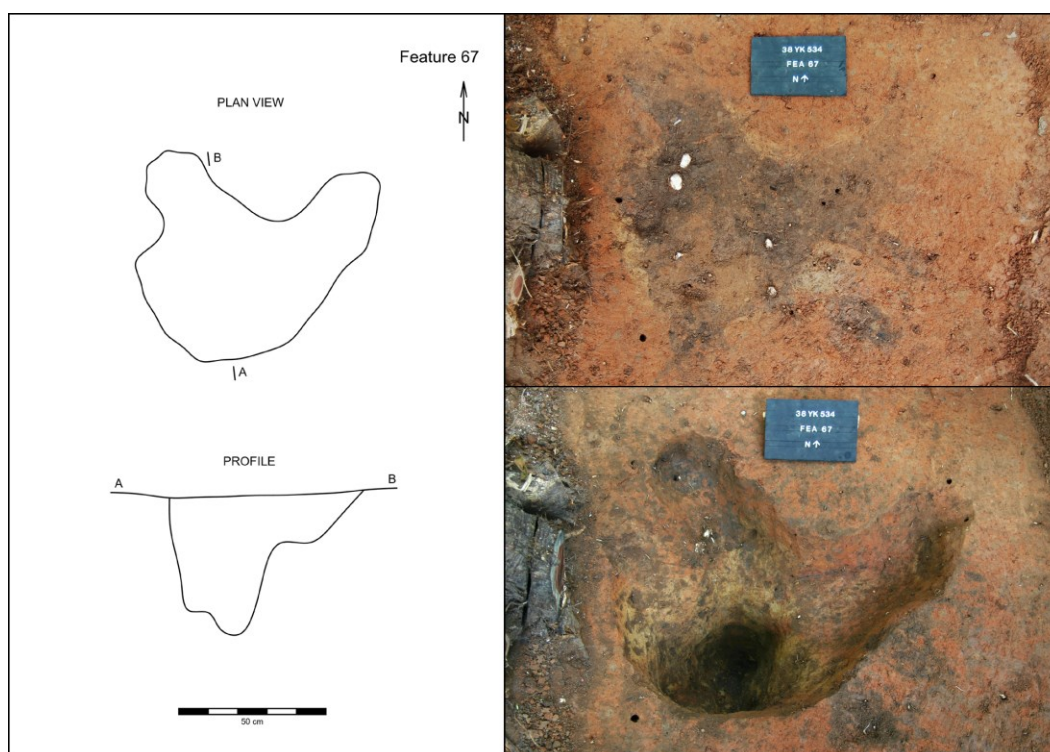


Figure A.47. Feature 67 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 68 (center at 866.16R157.16) (Figure A.48)

Feature 68 was located at the western edge of the site adjacent to Structure Locality 8. This feature actually comprises two superimposed contexts: a charred corncob-filled pit superimposed by a shallow basin. At the surface, Feature 68 appeared egg-shaped in plan, with a single zone (Zone A) of compact fine silt that was brown (10YR 5/3) in color and mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) fill. This basin-shaped deposit measured 105 cm by 83 cm, and was seven centimeters thick. Zone A contained numerous artifacts, including 30 Catawba potsherds, three glass beads, iron sheet and strap fragments, a creamware sherd, and charred corncob fragments. Eight liters of Zone A soil were retained for flotation processing.

Below Zone A was a much smaller circular pit (designated Zone B) that measured 42 cm in diameter and 22 cm in depth. The first 10 cm of Zone B contained a mix of heavily charred wood and corncob fragments, concentrated in the south and west sides of the pit, and fine brown (10YR 5/3) silt fill similar to Zone A. The bottommost 10 cm of Zone B consisted almost exclusively of charcoal, and the flat bottom and in-sloping sides of the Zone B pit were heavily fired. The mixed deposit at the top of Zone B may represent the intrusion of Zone A into the cob-filled smudge pit that comprises the base of Zone B. Artifacts recovered from Zone B include 29 Catawba potsherds, fragments of animal bone and mussel shell, and a piece of bottle glass. Seventeen liters of Zone B soil were collected for flotation; this sample yielded a large volume of charred wood and corncobs.

Feature 68 likely represents several discrete events. First, a relatively deep, narrow pit was excavated, within which a mixture of wood and corncobs was burned in a low oxygen environment, firing the pit walls and floor. Subsequent to this firing event, a broader, shallow basin was dug which truncated and partially intruded the top of the earlier feature. This basin was subsequently filled with refuse, and elements from both contexts became mixed.

Feature 69 (center at 867.67R156.98) (Figure A.49)

Feature 69 was a large, roughly circular, bell-shaped storage pit located at the western edge of the site in Structure Locality 8. This facility measured 138 cm long by 122 cm wide by 61 cm in depth. The pit matrix appeared to contain six distinct soil deposits.

Zone A consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with charcoal flecks. This basin-shaped zone, which measured eight centimeters thick, did not extend to the sides of the feature. Zone A likely represents topsoil that settled into the top of the feature as the underlying zones settled and subsided. Artifacts found in this zone include 20 Catawba potsherds, a glass bead, an English tin-enameled sherd, and a projectile point. Underlying Zone A, Zone B was a nine centimeter thick, basin-shaped deposit of dry and compact dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam with large inclusions of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay. A dense charcoal lens was noted at the base of this zone that formed an abrupt interface

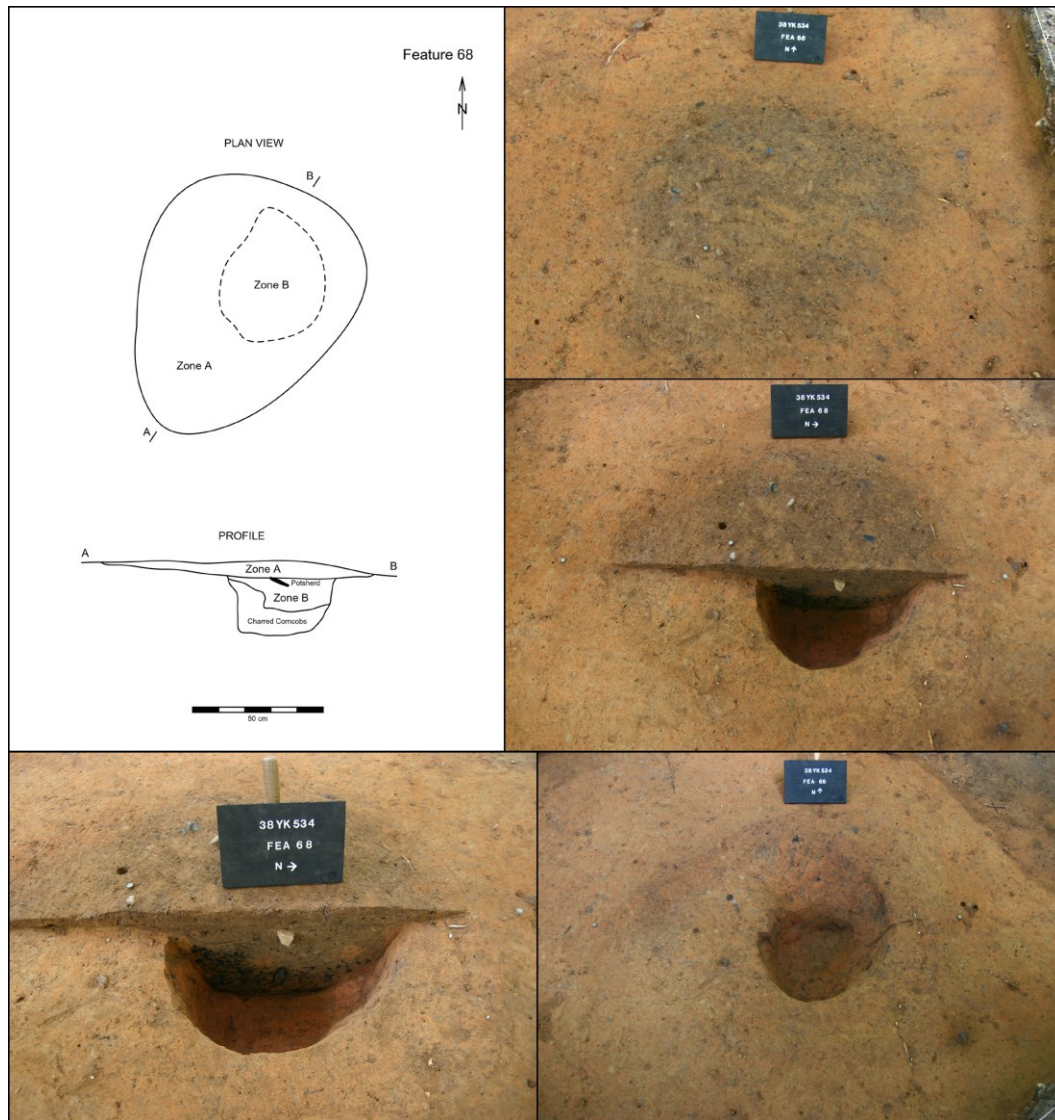


Figure A.48. Feature 68 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to north), fill profile with east half excavated (middle right, view to west), close-up of fill profile showing charred corn cobs in pit bottom (bottom left, view to west), and excavated feature (bottom right, view to north).

with Zone C. Ten potsherds were recovered from Zone B, along with a glass bead, an iron pellet, a Catawba pipe stem, three unidentified mammal bones, and a pig tooth.

Zone C, a 17 cm thick deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam with cobbles and inclusions of yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay, was partially superimposed by Zone B. This deposit contained 37 potsherds, one glass bead, a piece of brass sheet, a wrought nail fragment, pieces of animal bone, and two tabular schist rocks. One of these rocks bears an engraved motif that consists of a rectangle with an internal *crux decussate*, a possible representation of the saltire, or St. Andrew's cross in the flag of Scotland.

Zone D, which contacted both Zones B and C, consisted of compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay. Part of

this zone was evident at the surface of Feature 69, as were portions of Zones A–C. The base of Zone D was generally basin shaped, with a maximum depth of 42 cm below feature surface. Zone D yielded a variety of artifacts, including 17 potsherds, six glass beads, a pearlware sherd, a glass tumbler base fragment, a wrought nail, two clay pipe fragments, a blue glass button inset, and a gunflint flake.

The fill beneath Zone D, designated Zone E, was darker, less compact, and contained more charcoal than the previous zones. This deposit consisted of brown (7.5YR 5/4) silt loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam. Zone E also contained large chunks of yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay including a large wedge of clay that extended from the south side; this deposit may have been the product of pit wall collapse. Zone E ranged in thickness from 11 cm to 22 cm and terminated in a flat base which reached a maximum depth of 50 cm below surface. This zone contained significantly more artifacts than the overlying deposits, including 58 Catawba potsherds, eight glass beads, three creamware sherds, English kaolin and Catawba pipe fragments, a snaffle bit, an iron buckle, silver broach fastener fragments, tinware fragments, lead sprue fragments, and pieces of red sealing wax.

The basal fill zone, Zone F, was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam with clumps of greenish gray (5GY 6/1) potter's clay and large chunks of charcoal and animal bone. This deposit was very moist with a gummy consistency reflective of its high ash content. The alkaline ash probably contributed to the preservation of bone evident in this zone. Zone F contained a large and diverse assemblage of artifacts, including 50 potsherds, 22 glass beads, 28 clay pipe fragments and two nearly complete pipes, a green bottle glass fragment, a kaolin pipe fragment, numerous iron objects (e.g., key, strap, hinge, nails, and sheet fragments), and several lead artifacts (e.g., ball, disk, rolled sheet, and pellets).

Excavation of Feature 69 revealed the flat base and recurvate walls that produced a bell-shaped (or, more accurately, "spittoon-shaped") cross-section. The flat base of the pit was approximately the same diameter as the surface or mouth of the pit, but a collar or constriction in the pit walls was undercut to the floor level. Such construction expanded the storage capacity at or near floor level and reduced the effective opening of the storage chamber to facilitate closure of the pit. A similar flat-based, "belled" pit (Feature 123) was located two meters west of Feature 69; together, these may represent substructure storage facilities arrayed beneath the cabin of Structure Locality 8.

Feature 72 (center at 884.34R191.55) (Figure A.50)

Feature 72 was a large, roughly oval pit located near the northeastern edge of the site in Structure Locality 3. This basin-shaped feature measured approximately 227 cm by 196 cm in plan, and was 18 cm deep. The pit matrix consisted of four distinct soil deposits (Zones A–D), all evident at or near the feature surface. Two plow scars transected the feature southeast to northwest; these disturbances complicated definition of soil deposits at the feature surface.

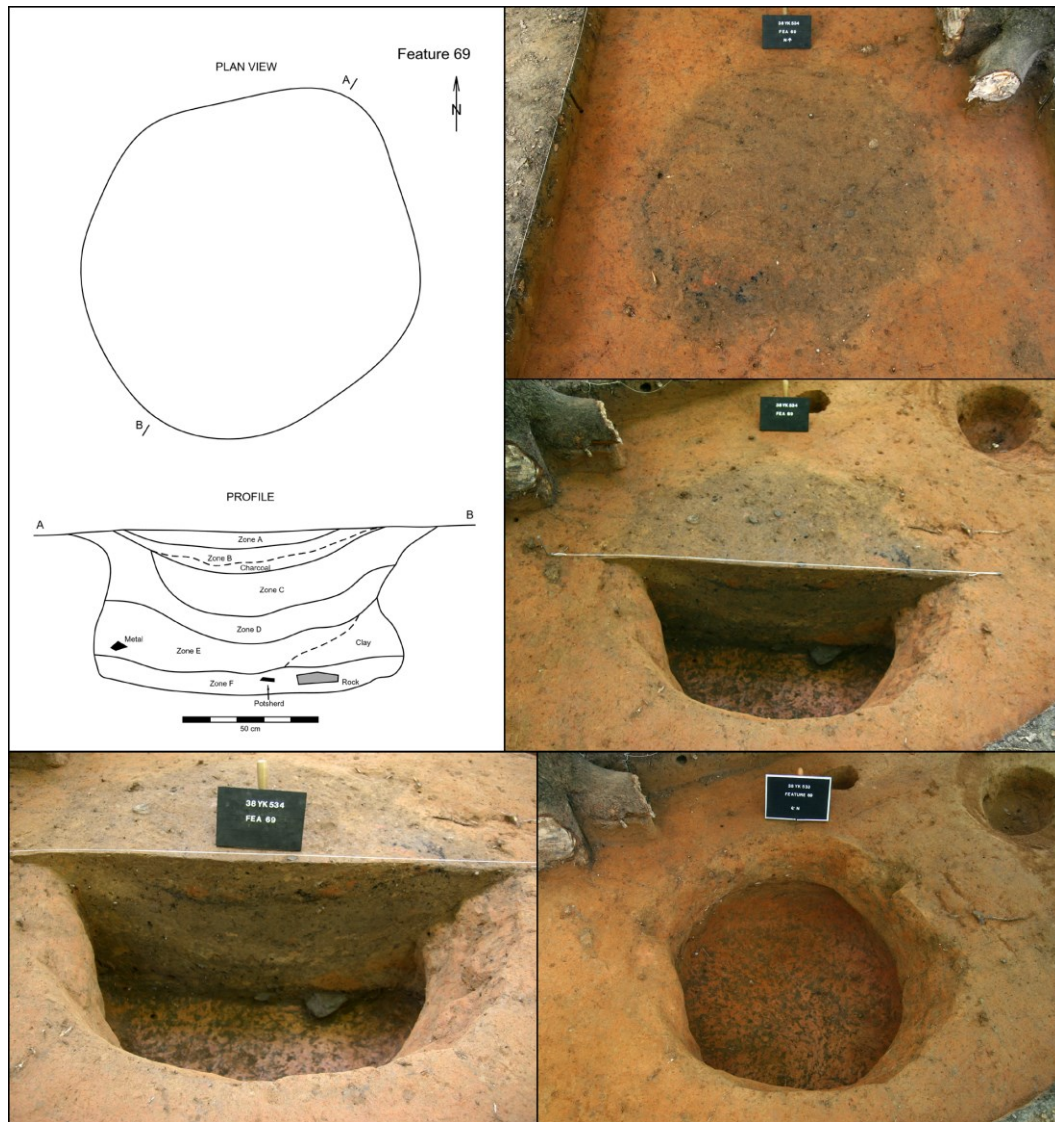


Figure A.49. Feature 69 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to north), fill profile with northwest half excavated (middle right, view to southeast), close-up of fill profile with northwest half excavated (bottom left, view to southeast), and excavated feature (bottom right, view to southeast).

Zone A, the uppermost deposit, consisted of a thin (5 cm) layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam with concentrations of large cobbles scattered in several concentrations, though none of these concentrations were visible in the pre-excavation photo at the surface. This deposit contained a moderate amount of cultural material, including 49 Catawba potsherds, three glass beads, two wrought nails, a fragment of green bottle glass, fragments of animal bone, and lithic flakes.

Beneath Zone A, Zone B was represented in all but the northwest and north margins. This zone consisted of yellowish red (5YR 5/6) compact clayey silt with abundant quartz

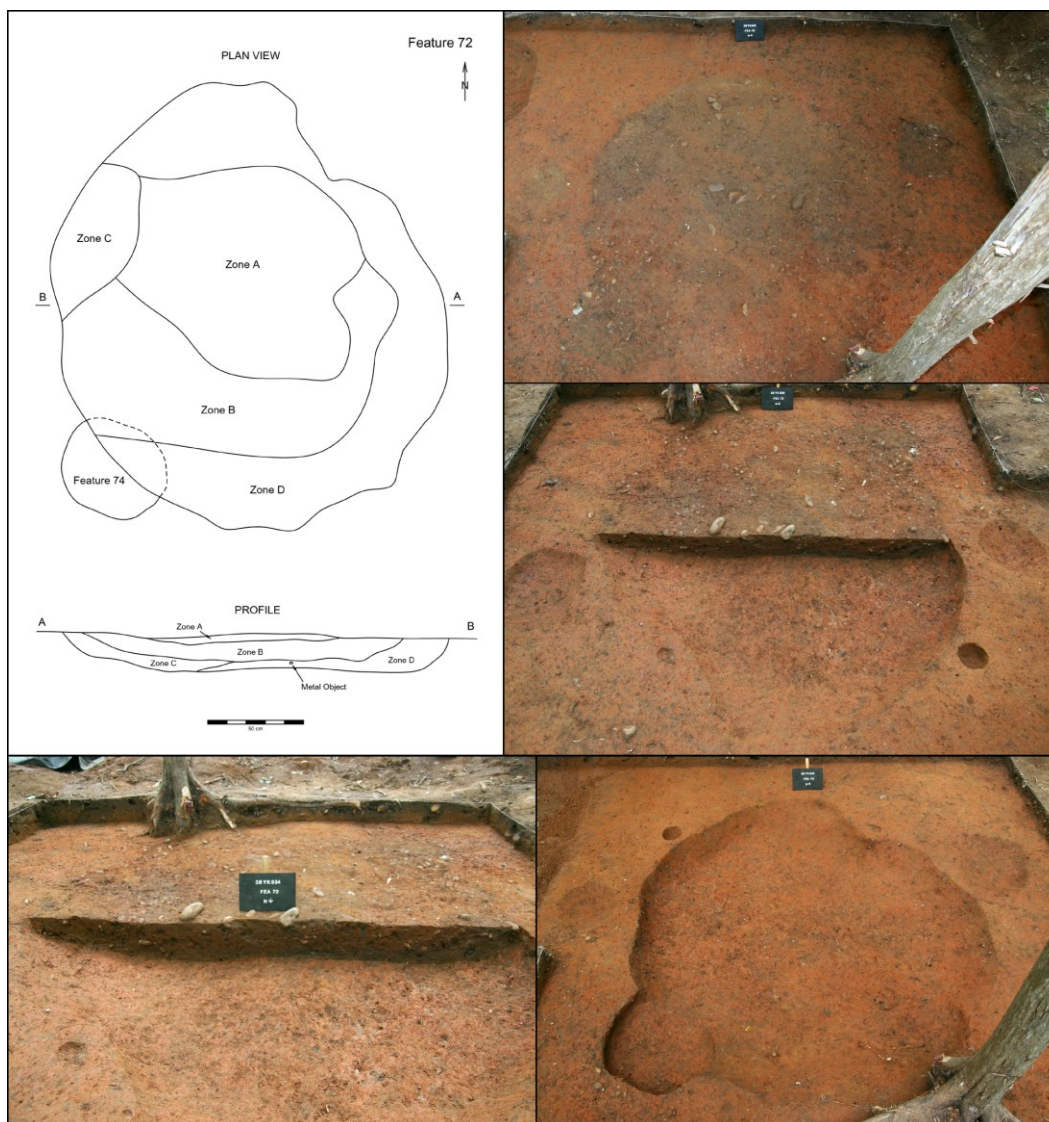


Figure A.50. Feature 72 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to north), fill profile with north half excavated (middle right, view to south), close-up of fill profile with north half excavated (bottom left, view to south), and excavated feature (bottom right, view to north).

pebbles and sparse inclusions of charcoal. This deposit presented a continuous clay cap across most of the feature that averaged 5–10 cm thick, with a maximum 15 cm thickness in the center of the south half. Within portions of this deposit, over half of the volume was quartz pebbles. Artifacts found in Zone B include 44 Catawba potsherds, two glass beads, a clay pipe fragment, a lump of lead, and fragments of animal bone.

Zone C was composed of a thin layer of dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) silt loam with many pieces and chunks of charcoal. Once Zone B was removed, a rich layer of artifacts was observed immediately at the top of Zone C. Several rim fragments of a large Catawba pan, as well as a copper tine, a flattened lead sheet, and lead sprue fragments were evident across the top of Zone C. Other artifacts recovered from this zone include 40

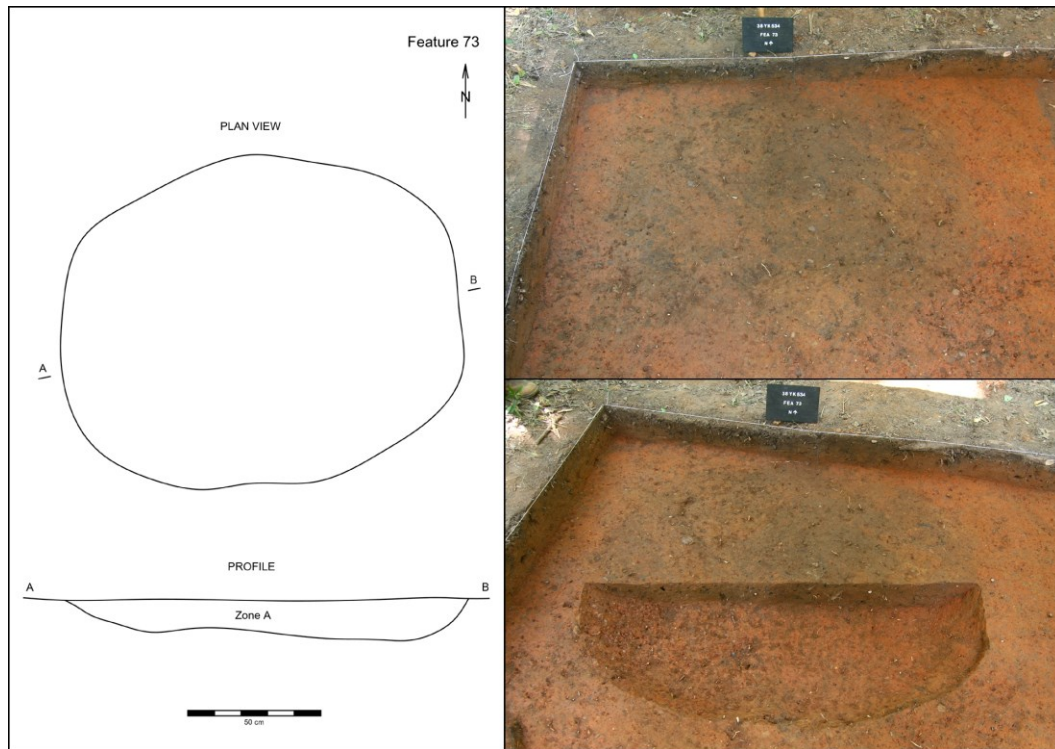


Figure A.51. Feature 73 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

potsherds, five glass beads, an English tin-enameled sherd, and a piece of green bottle glass.

Zone D, a much lighter, uniform yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt with few inclusions, was evident around the northern, northeastern, eastern, and southeastern margins of the feature. Like Zone C, Zone D contained a relatively large amount of cultural material, including 56 potsherds, four glass beads, a perforated silver disk, a clay pipe fragment, and an iron wire staple. Zone D also yielded a number of charred corncobs.

Feature 72 likely represents a shallow borrow pit, dug to procure and prepare clay for architectural use, which was eventually filled with trash and sediment. Concentrations of cobbles and pebbles encountered in Zones A and B may represent aplastic components of the original soil matrix sorted from the clay/daub product. It is noteworthy that Feature 72 superimposes Feature 74, an earlier sub-rectangular, slightly bell-shaped pit of moderate depth that may have been a substructure storage facility associated with Structure Locality 3. The inferred sequence suggests reuse of the surface (perhaps to obtain materials for the later structure in nearby Structure Locality 2) after the abandonment of the original construction in Structure Locality 3.

Feature 73 (center at 885.39R189.04) (Figure A.51)

Feature 73 was a large, trash-filled basin located just northwest of Features 72 and 74 in Structure Locality 3. This oval pit measured 152 cm long by 126 cm wide with

insloping sides and a flat base. The pit matrix was approximately 15 cm deep and consisted of a single zone of brown (10YR 5/3) fine silt loam with abundant artifact inclusions. Excavation of Feature 73 recovered 572 potsherds, including several large segments of a folded rim jar. Other cultural materials from Feature 73 deposits include 14 glass beads, three clay pipe fragments, two English lead-glazed sherds, a fragment of iron wire, and a glass button inset, along with animal bone and mussel shell fragments. Like Feature 72, Feature 73 appears to have been a borrow pit originally dug to procure clay for architectural use.

Feature 74 (center at 883.56R190.69) (Figure A.52)

Feature 74 was a small, sub-rectangular, slightly bell-shaped pit intruded by the southwest edge of Feature 72. This pit measured approximately 56 cm by 50 cm and extended 17 cm below the top of subsoil. It was investigated by bisecting it along a northeast-to-southwest line which was extended into Feature 72 so that the interface between the two pits could be documented. The northwest half of the feature was removed first, and two zones of cultural fill were identified. Zone A appeared as a slightly more uniform and darker soil that contained far fewer cobbles than the Feature 72 Zone B fill that intersected it. Zone A consisted of approximately 5 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clay with several large clumps of potter's clay and contained six Catawba potsherds, a glass bead, and a cut silver strip. Zone B consisted of very homogenous dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay loam with small inclusions of unfired gray potter's clay. Zone B contained three potsherds, seven glass beads, a rolled brass cone, and animal bone and tooth fragments. Excavation of the Feature 74 revealed a flat pit base slightly larger than the pit surface, a somewhat bell-shaped cross-section characteristic of the probable subfloor storage pits identified at Ayers Town. Inasmuch as Feature 74 clearly predates Feature 72, it may represent the location of a domestic structure antecedent to borrowing activities reflected by Feature 72 (and, perhaps, Feature 73 as well). Feature 75, located 3.5 m northeast of Feature 74, may have been a second subfloor storage facility within the same domestic structure.

Feature 75 (center at 884.79R192.57) (Figure A.53)

Feature 75 was a small, shallow, basin-shaped rectangular pit located just east of Feature 72 in Structure Locality 3. It measured 52 cm by 44 cm and was 8 cm deep. Feature 75 contained a single undifferentiated deposit (Zone A) of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam mottled with yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay with inclusions of greenish gray (10Y 6/1) unfired potter's clay and charcoal. All soil retrieved from the south half of Feature 75 was flotation processed as a 6-liter flotation sample; the remainder of this deposit was waterscreened through window mesh. Feature 75 deposits contained 25 Catawba potsherds, along with 19 animal tooth and bone fragments.

The size and shape of Feature 75 are consistent with subfloor storage pits documented at the Nassaw (38YK434) and Old Town (RLA-SoC 634) Catawba village sites. Such storage facilities are typically much deeper; the shallow remnant of Feature 75 may be the result of plow truncation and surface erosion.

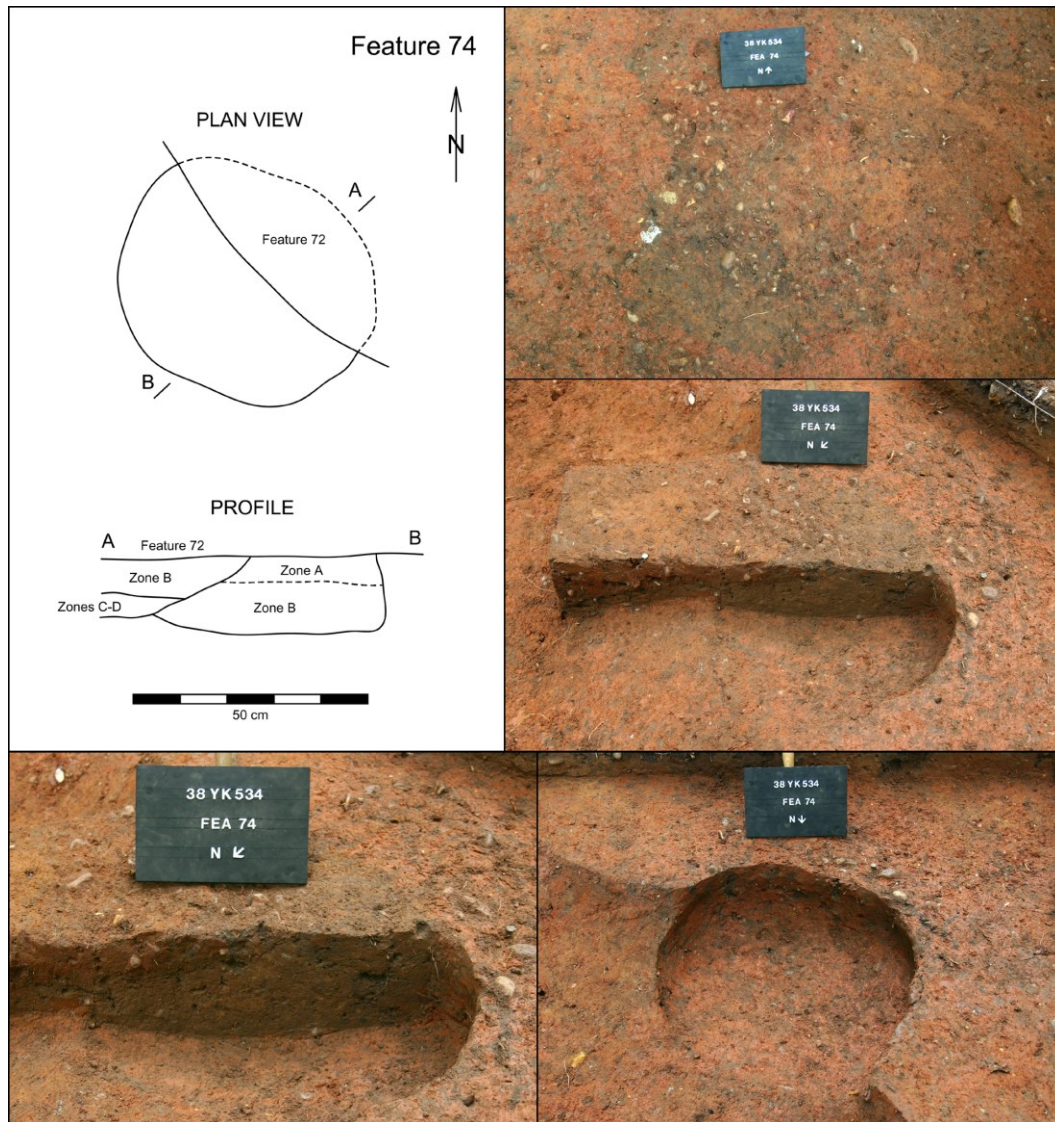


Figure A.52. Feature 74 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to north), fill profile with northwest half excavated (middle right, view to southeast), close-up of fill profile with northwest half excavated (bottom left, view to southeast), and excavated feature (bottom right, view to south).

Feature 79 (center at 882.11R203.76) (Figure A.54)

Feature 79 was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit located at the northeastern periphery of the site, adjacent to the probable post-in-ground structure pattern identified as Structure Locality 4. This smudge pit measured approximately 25 cm in diameter and 8 cm in depth, with inward sloping sides and a rounded bottom. Feature 79 was excavated as a single zone, and all fill was processed by flotation. In addition to charred corncobs, this deposit contained fragments of calcined bone and a flake.

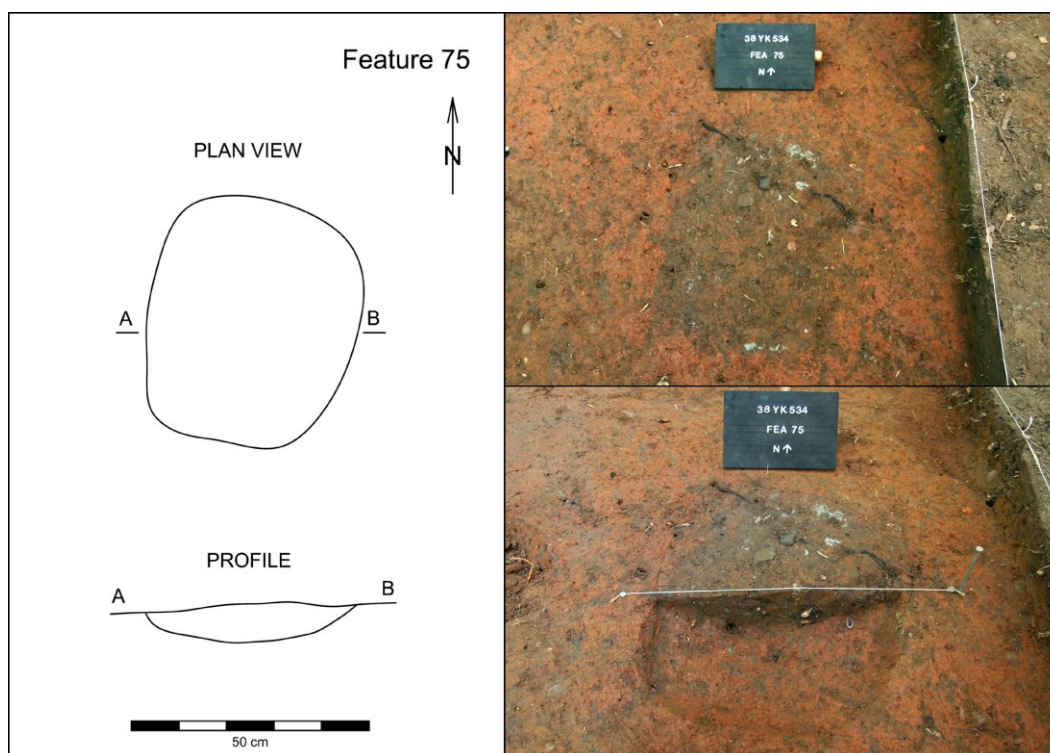


Figure A.53. Feature 75 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

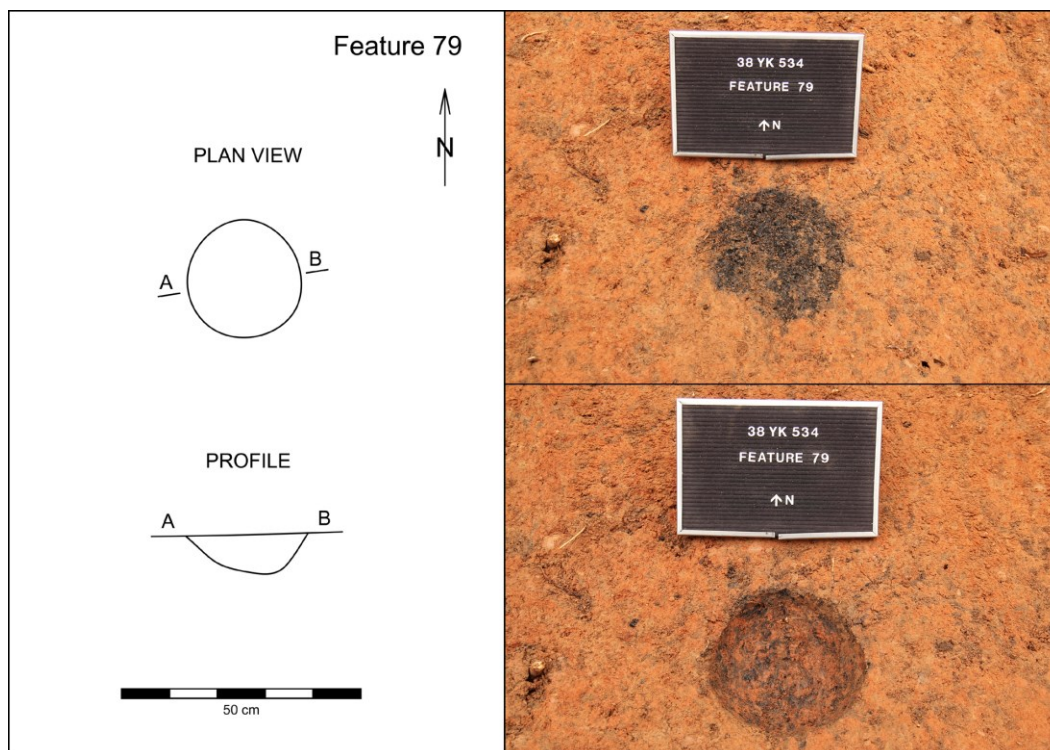


Figure A.54. Feature 79 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

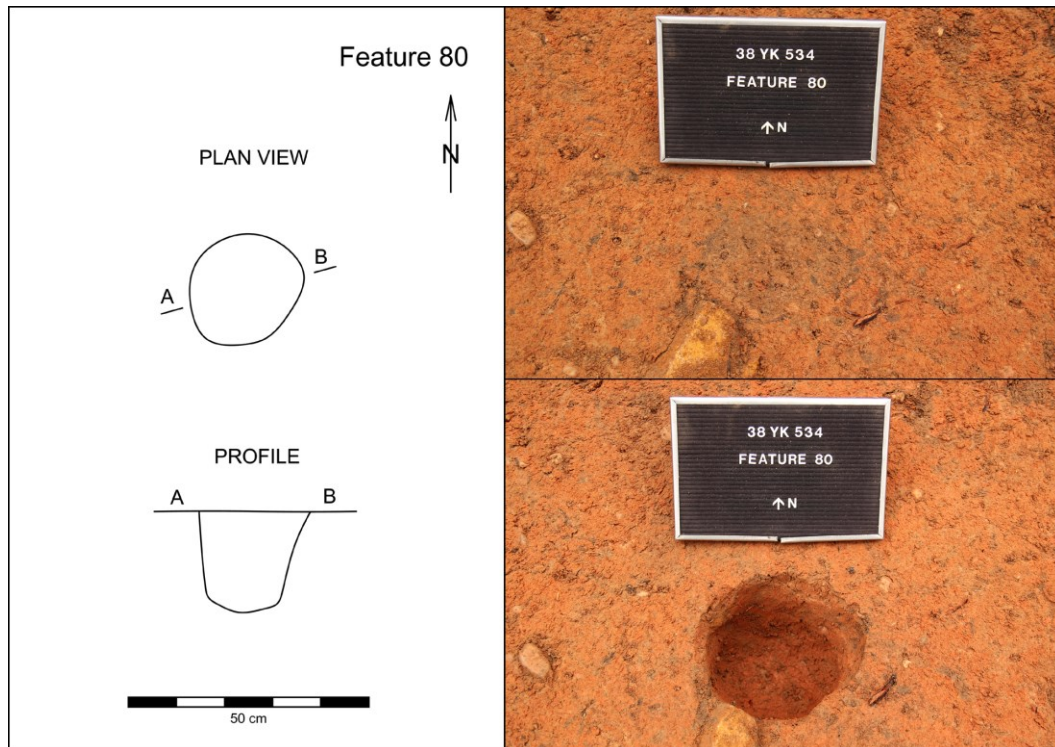


Figure A.55. Feature 80 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 80 (center at 882.24R202.50) (Figure A.55)

Feature 80 was a probable posthole located in Structure Locality 4. This small cylindrical pit measured approximately 23 cm in diameter and 21 cm in depth, with straight or slightly insloping sides and a rounded bottom. Feature 80 was excavated as a single zone, which consisted of brown clay loam with small lumps of gray potter's clay mixed in; the fill yielded a single flake.

Feature 81 (center at 882.56R202.26) (Figure A.56)

Feature 81, another probable posthole, was located near Features 79 and 80 at the northeastern edge of the site in Structure Locality 4. This small, cylindrical pit exhibited straight sides and a rounded bottom, and measured approximately 20 cm in diameter and 30 cm deep. The single zone of fill consisted of brown clay loam with gray potter's clay inclusions. The only artifacts recovered from this feature were a glass bead and a Catawba potsherd.

Feature 82 (center at 884.29R197.71) (Figure A.57)

Feature 82, a probable posthole, was located at the northern edge of Structure Locality 4. This small, oval pit measured 21 cm by 19 cm in plan, was approximately 15 cm deep, and had straight sides and a flat bottom. Feature 82 was excavated as a single zone, and all fill was waterscreened. The fill consisted of loamy clay with small amounts

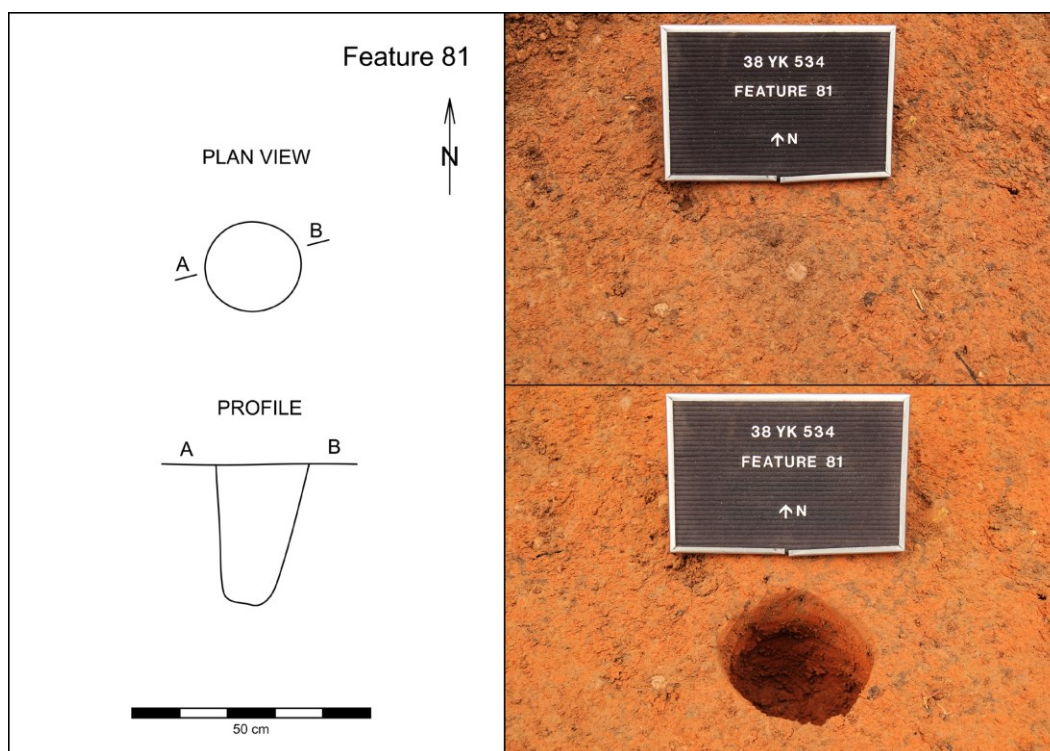


Figure A.56. Feature 81 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

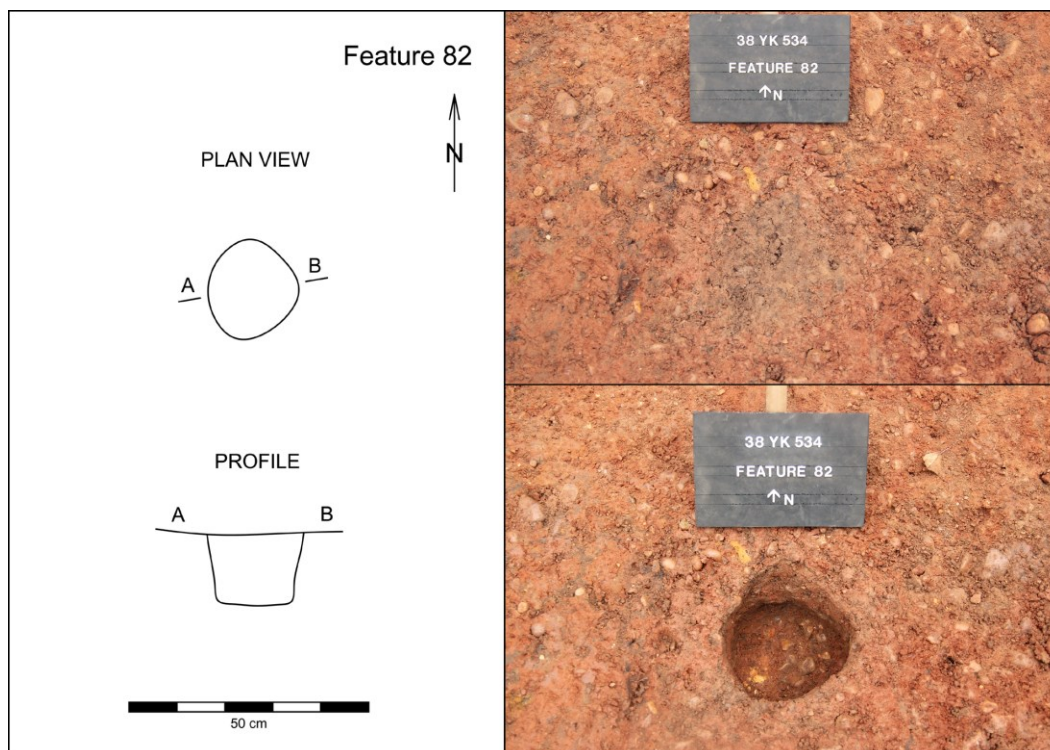


Figure A.57. Feature 82 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

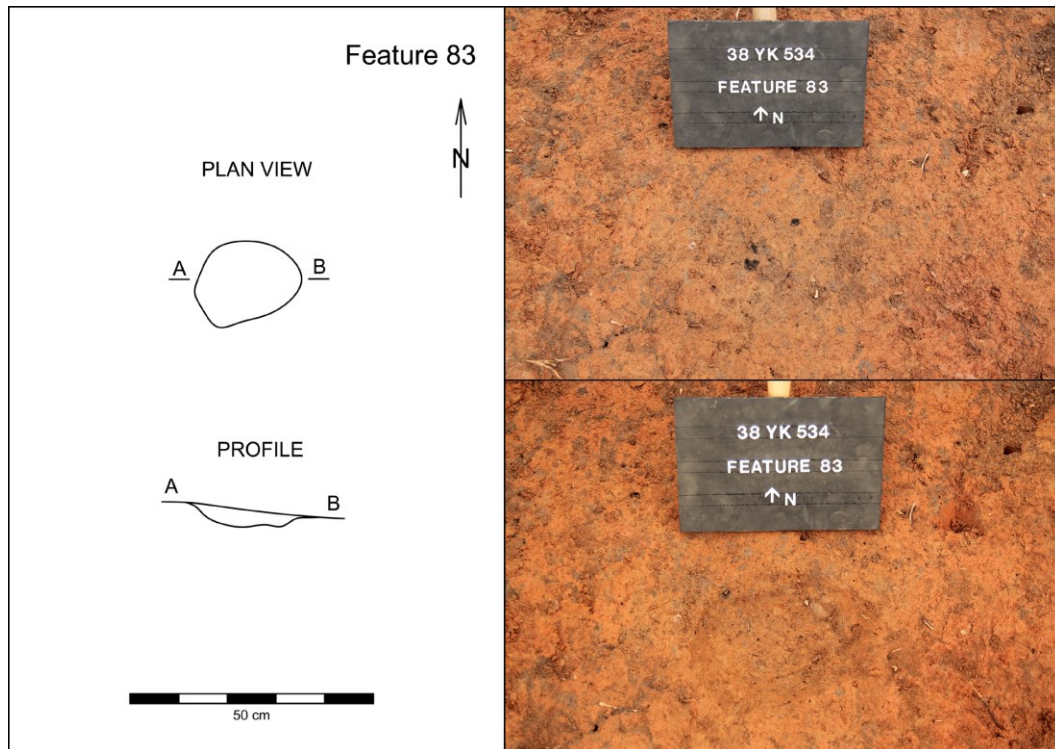


Figure A.58. Feature 83 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

of potter's clay found throughout. Two Catawba potsherds were found near the top of this feature.

Feature 83 (center at 874.20R209.29) (Figure A.58)

Feature 83 was a very shallow, oval, charred corncob-filled pit that measured 21 cm by 17 cm in plan and was approximately 4 cm deep. The bottom of this pit was basin shaped, with inward sloping sides and a flat base. This feature was located just south of a cluster of soil borrow pits (Features 89–92 and 124) at the eastern edge of the site, and may have been associated with Structure Locality 1. The feature was excavated as a single zone, and all fill was processed by flotation. This matrix consisted of yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with charcoal chunks. Because this feature is markedly shallow by comparison with most cob-filled smudge pits, it may represent only the base of a truncated facility.

Feature 84 (center at 885.91R197.98) (Figure A.59)

Feature 84 was a small, shallow, oval pit with inward sloping walls and a flat base, which was located immediately north of Structure Locality 4. The pit measured 42 cm by 36 cm in plan, 3 cm in depth, and contained a single zone of cultural fill. The pit deposit was a grayish brown clay loam that included charred hickory nut fragments but no artifacts. Feature 84 may represent the bottom of a small storage pit that was severely

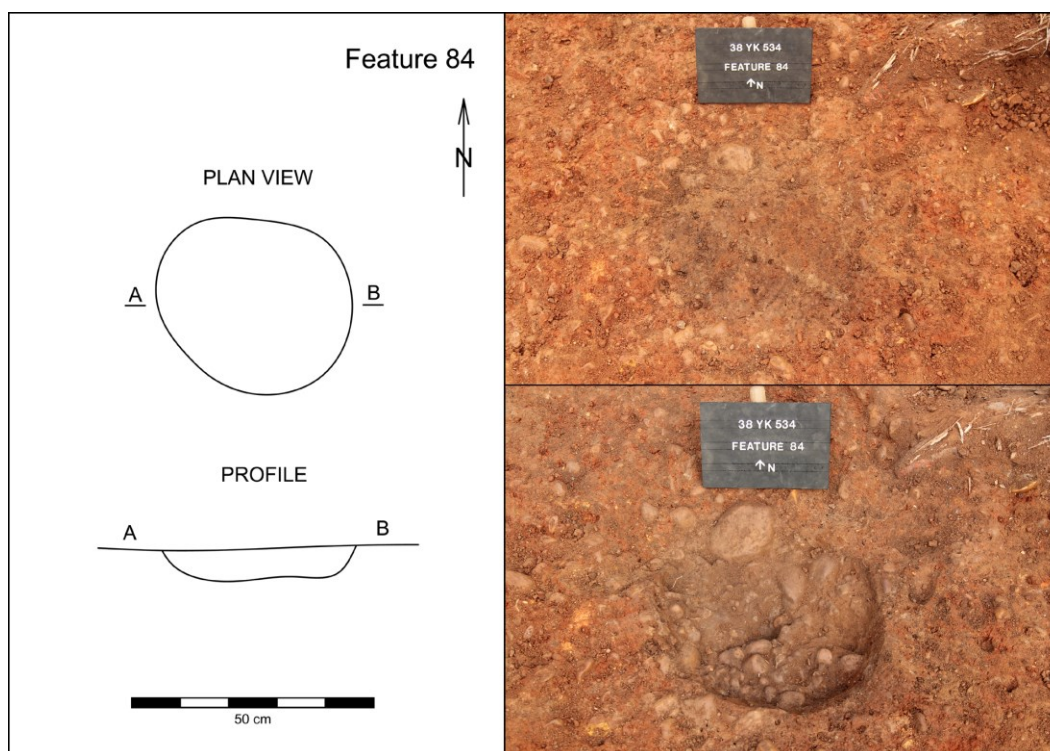


Figure A.59. Feature 84 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

truncated by plowing, but its intrusion into extremely cobbly sediments may have limited its utility.

Feature 85 (center at 871.40R209.45) (Figure A.60)

Feature 85 was an very shallow, circular pit situated at the northern edge of Structure Locality 1. This pit measured approximately 20 cm in diameter and 1 cm deep, and evinced a flat base. Feature 85 was excavated as a single zone of loamy clay, and all fill was processed by flotation; no artifacts were recovered from the feature matrix. Based upon the size and morphology of Feature 85, it is likely that this shallow basin represents the base of a severely truncated smudge pit.

Feature 86 (center at 869.57R207.71) (Figure A.61)

Feature 86 was a probable posthole located in Structure Locality 1. This small, circular pit measured approximately 15 cm in diameter and 7 cm deep. It had inward sloping sides and a rounded bottom. A single fill zone consisted of brown silty loam with unfired potter's clay and charcoal inclusions. All fill was waterscreened, and no artifacts were recovered from this context.

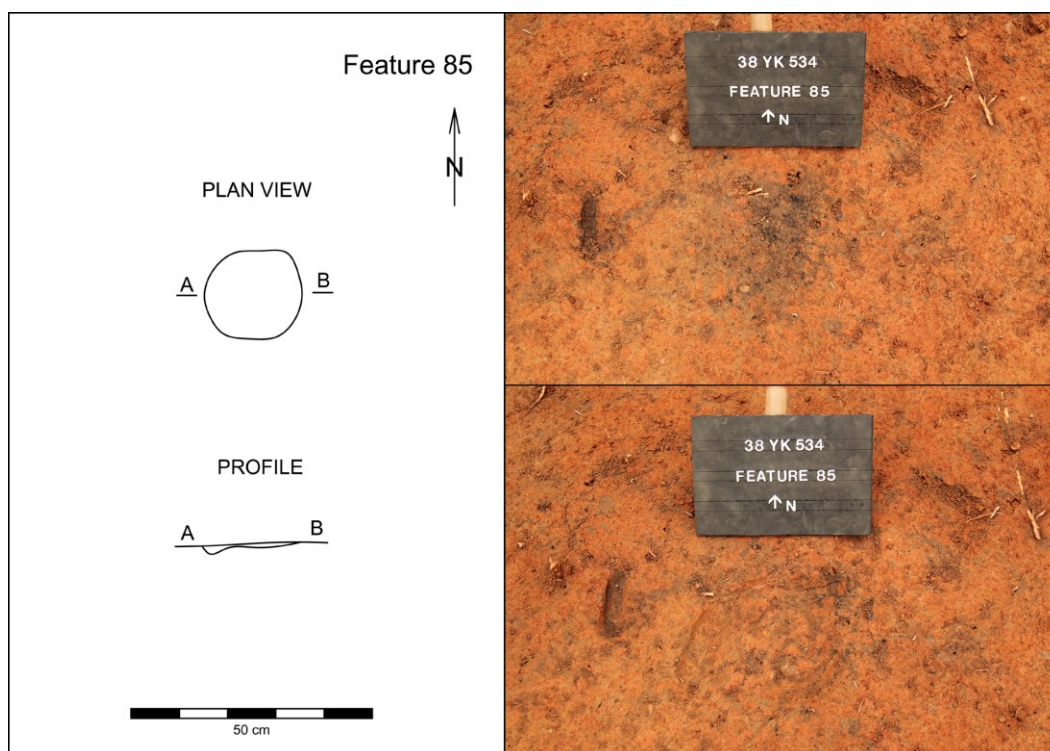


Figure A.60. Feature 85 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

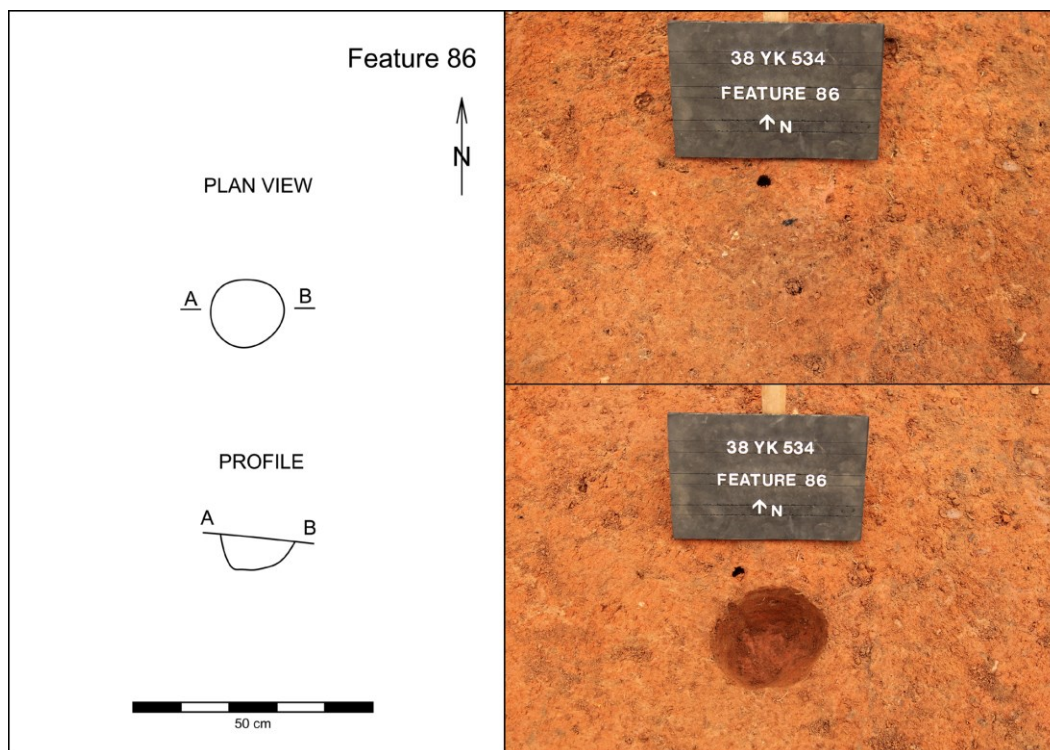


Figure A.61. Feature 86 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

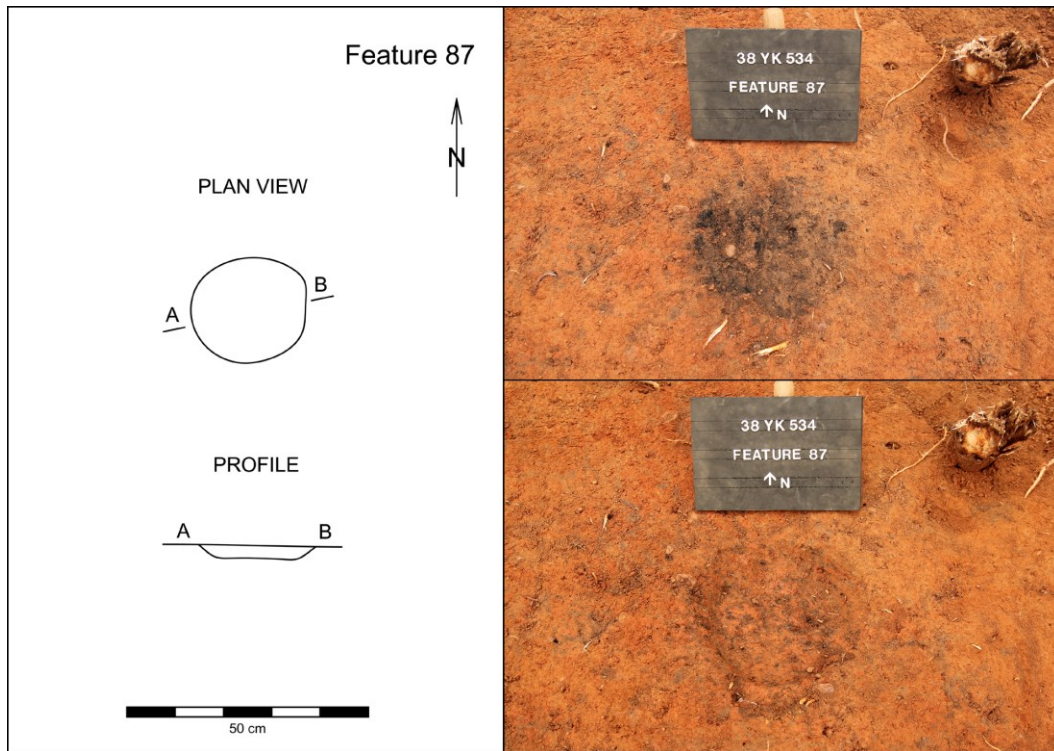


Figure A.62. Feature 87 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 87 (center at 867.06R207.39) (Figure A.62)

Feature 87, located on the south side of Structure Locality 1, was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit that measured approximately 24 cm in diameter and 3 cm deep. The bottom of this pit was irregular with in-sloping sides. The pit matrix was a single stratum that contained a few charred corncobs mixed with loam; this deposit was consistent in color and content with other cob-filled smudge pits at the site. The pit contents (1.6 liters) were flotation processed *en toto*.

Feature 88 (center at 866.32R207.01) (Figure A.63)

Feature 88 was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit located adjacent to Feature 87 near Structure Locality 1. This pit measured approximately 24 cm in diameter and 5 cm deep, and had inward sloping sides and a rounded bottom. The matrix comprised a single deposit of clay loam mixed with charcoal (including corncobs); this soil (1.9 liters) was processed as a flotation sample.

Feature 89 (center at 876.68R212.09) (Figure A.64)

Feature 89 was a large, irregular, ovoid basin located at the easternmost edge of the site, north of Structure Locality 1. This pit measured 220 cm long by 172 cm wide and ranged up to 42 cm deep below the subsoil surface.

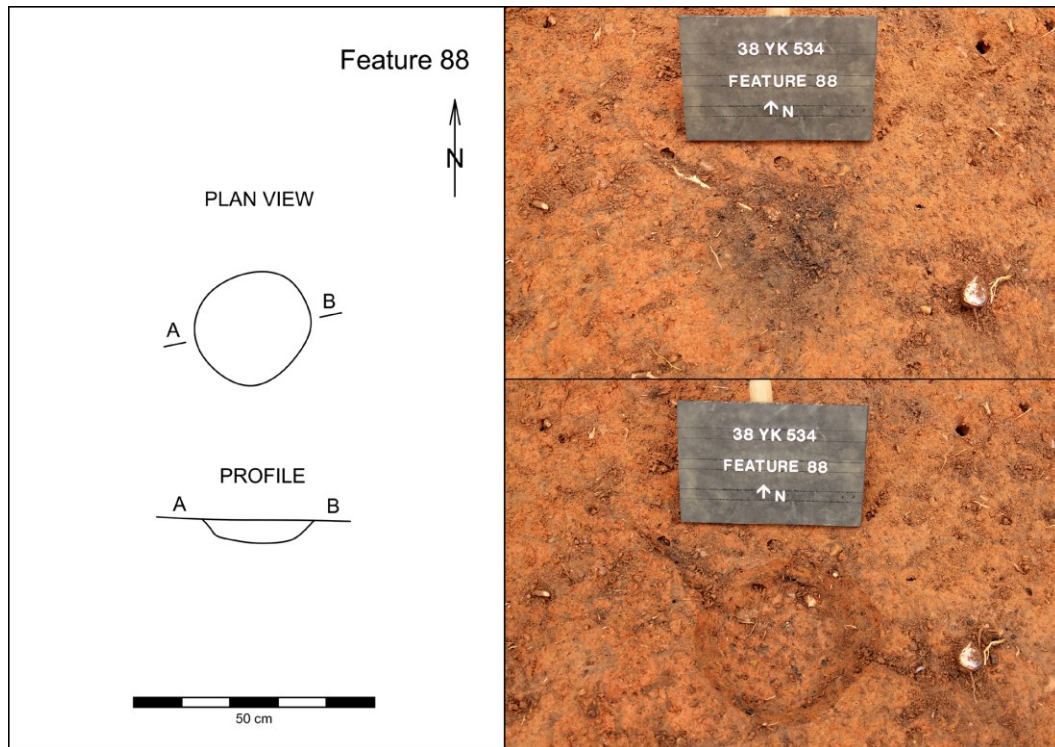


Figure A.63. Feature 88 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

The Feature 89 deposits comprised four distinct soil strata. The two uppermost zones were apparent at the feature surface. Zone 1 was a brown (7.5YR 4/3), cobble-filled sandy loam with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) halo (Zone 2) around much of its outside margin. Zone 1 extended across most of the exposed surface of Feature 89 and varied from about 9 cm to 13 cm in thickness. Artifacts recovered from this zone include 106 Catawba potsherds, an unidentified iron object, five English slipware sherds, a hammerstone, a biface, and 19 fragments of animal bone.

Zone 2 consisted of compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam mottled with brown (7.5YR 4/3) sandy clay loam. This mottled fill corresponds to the lighter “halo” noted at the surface of Feature 89. This zone contained far fewer cobbles (and artifacts) than Zone 1, but included more charcoal flecking. Zone 2 varied in thickness from 9 cm to 13 cm. A layer of red clay mottled with lumps of gray potter’s clay lined the base of this zone and was most concentrated in the northern part of the feature, while the yellowish brown to brown mottled fill extended throughout the zone in the southern portion. Zone 2 yielded 66 Catawba potsherds, a projectile point fragment, a kaolin pipe fragment, two English slipware sherds, a biface, and a stone core.

Zone 3 was a wedge-shaped deposit of softer, organically rich dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silt loam restricted to the southern half of the feature and terminating near the center of the pit. The maximum thickness of Zone 3 was 16 cm, and the base of the deposit was defined by a layer of discarded cobbles. This zone contained a few lumps of potter’s clay, 96 Catawba potsherds, a glass bead, three kaolin pipe fragments, three slipware sherds, a cut silver strip, and two chipped-stone bifaces.

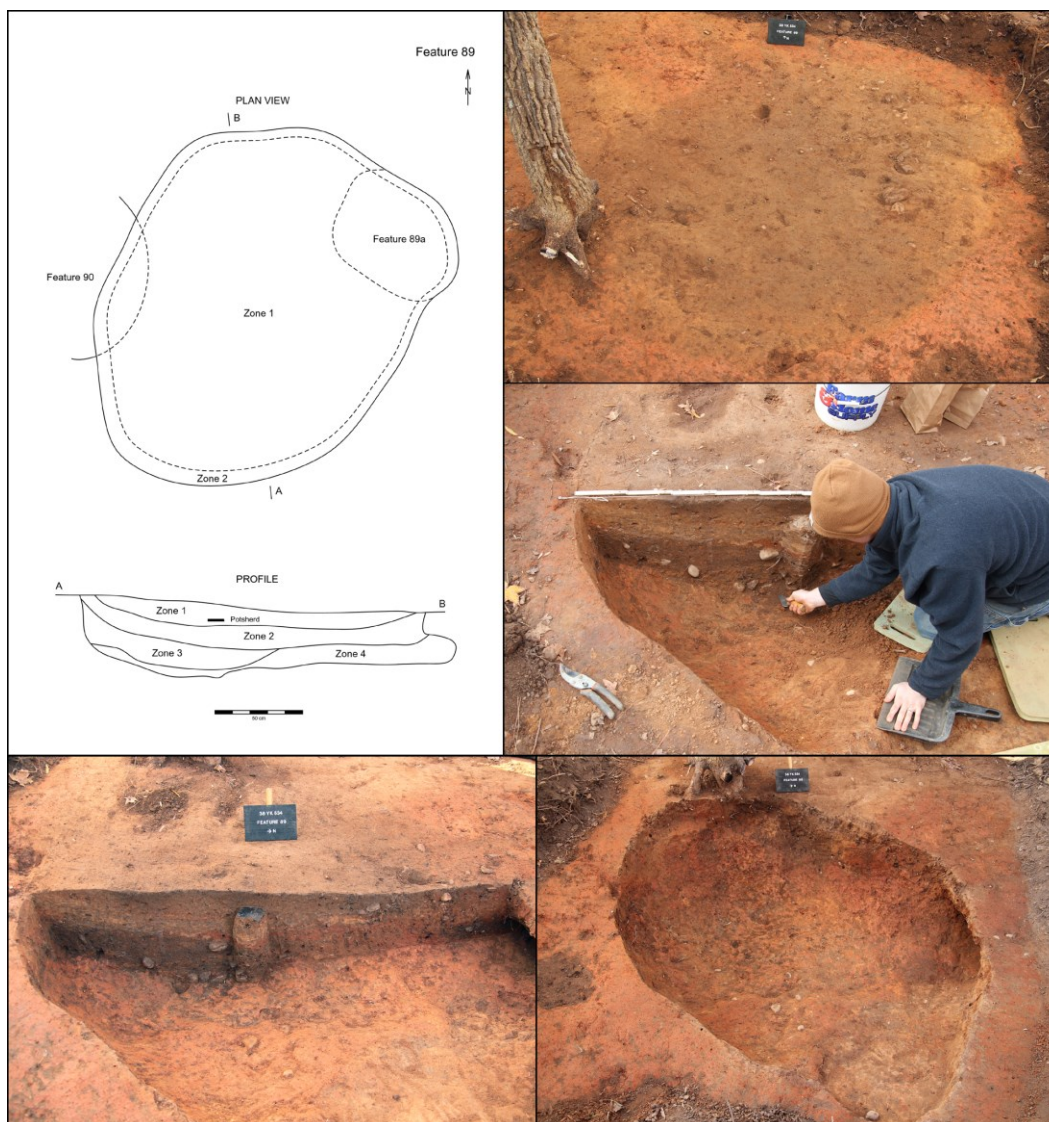


Figure A.64. Feature 89 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to north), cleaning fill profile (middle right, view to west), fill profile with east half excavated (bottom left, view to west), and excavated feature (bottom right, view to west).

Zone 4 was yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam mottled with Zone 3-like dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silt loam in the northern half. This zone lay beneath Zone 3 in the southern side of the pit and Zone 2 in the north, where the Zone 4 deposit was substantially thicker. The sides of the basin were generally uniform except along the north edge, where a small (30 cm) cavity undercut the wall of the pit by 22 cm. Two large fragments of a wine bottle were located in this side cavity. In addition to these bottle fragments, Zone 4 contained 59 Catawba potsherds, three slipware sherds, a flaked stone end scraper, animal bone, turtle shell fragments, and charcoal.

Excavation of Feature 89 revealed a relatively flat base, though the bottom of the basin became deeper and more uneven at the southern edge where the subsoil was particularly laden with alluvial cobbles. The size, morphology, and location of Feature

89 is consistent with that of probable soil borrow pits (e.g., Features 72 and 73), and Feature 89 may represent a borrow pit and daub processing facility associated with Structure Locality 1.

Feature 89 is situated within a cluster of similar features that may also have been used as clay borrow and/or processing pits. Feature 89 intrudes the eastern edge of Feature 90, and may be intruded by Feature 89a, a sandy oval discontinuity at the northeast edge of Feature 89. Because the matrix of Feature 89a appeared somewhat anomalous, and possibly (although unlikely) represents a small grave, it was not fully investigated apart from the Feature 89 excavation. Feature 89a more likely represents another small borrow pit dug into the edge of Feature 89.

Feature 90 (center at 877.32R210.68) (Figure A.65)

Feature 90 was an irregularly shaped basin or complex of basins immediately adjacent to, and intruded by, Feature 89. This feature measured 178 cm long and 104 cm wide, and it contained a single zone of fill composed of brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay loam with minor inclusions. The maximum depth of Feature 90 was approximately 47 cm with the shallowest portion at the northern end. Excavation revealed that the basin had inward sloping sides and an irregular yet rounded bottom. The shape and bottom contours of the feature suggest that it represents multiple, overlapping pits; however, the fill was consistent throughout. The pit matrix was highly uniform, and appears to represent erosional sediment that washed from the upslope (west) side and deposited into the open pit. This deposit contained relatively few artifacts, including 40 Catawba potsherds, an iron bar, two chipped-stone cores, and both calcined and unburned animal bone.

Like Feature 89, Feature 90 probably represents a clay borrow pit associated with Structure Locality 1. In contrast to Feature 89, which received primary disposal deposits, the contents of Feature 90 reflect a natural accumulation process in which the open feature trapped erosional sediments that included a sparse artifact load.

Feature 91 (center at 876.67R209.11) (Figure A.66)

Feature 91 was a large, shallow basin located adjacent to Features 89 and 90. This oval pit measured 190 cm by 166 cm and 19 cm deep (below subsoil surface). The pit matrix consisted of a single deposit of brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay loam (Zone 1), with a small ashy lens (Zone 1a) in the southwest quarter of the pit. Excavation of Feature 91 deposits revealed a basin-shaped pit with inward sloping sides and a relatively flat base.

Artifacts recovered from Feature 91 include 388 Catawba potsherds, nine glass beads, four wrought nails, a fragment of iron wire, two clay pipe fragments, five English sherds (one slipware sherd, three creamware sherds, and one salt-glazed stoneware sherd), five oxidized fragments of green bottle glass, a mussel shell scraper, and three unidentified pieces of iron, as well as fragments of calcined animal bone.

Feature 91 resembles other probable clay borrow pits identified at Ayers Town that are positioned on clays or clay loams suitable for production of daub and which exhibit high width-to-depth ratios (>4:1) and irregular or asymmetrical floor contours.

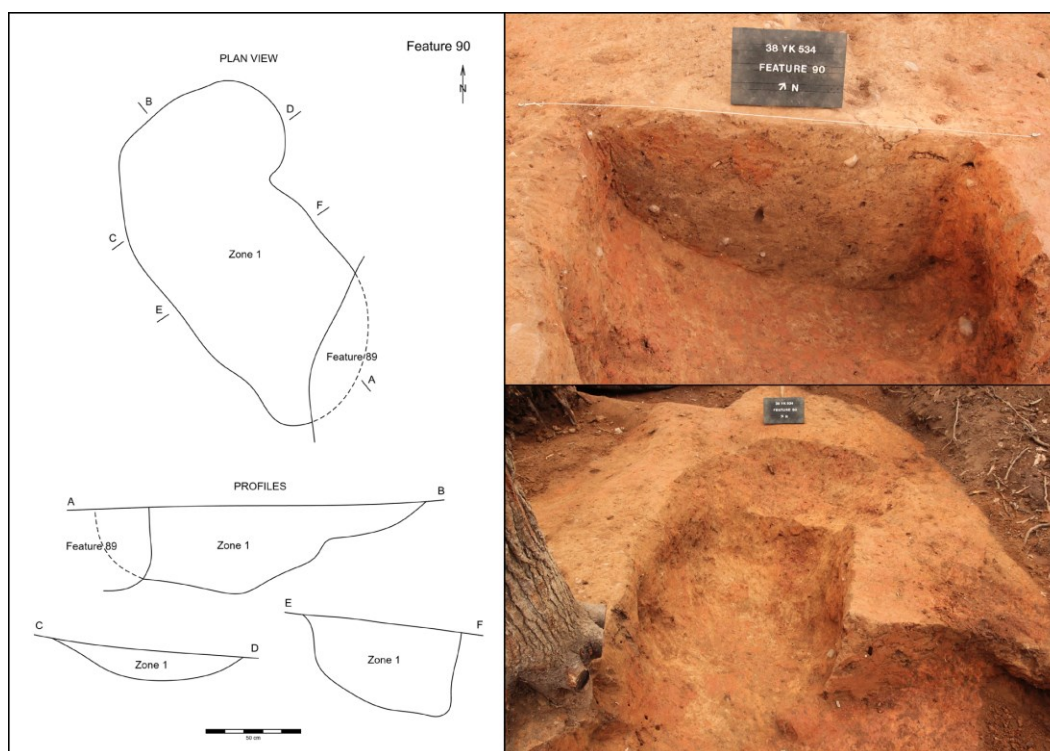


Figure A.65. Feature 90 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: fill profile with southeast half excavated (top, view to northwest) and excavated feature (bottom, view to northwest).

This refuse-filled basin was located within a cluster of probable borrow pits (Features 89, 90, 91, and 124) in proximity to Structure Locality 1.

Features 92 and 124 (approximate center at 877.84R208.58) (Figure A.67)

Feature 92, located adjacent to Feature 91, was a thin, irregularly-shaped lens of mixed, artifact-rich fill that overlaid a larger basin-shaped pit (designated Feature 124) and a rectangular grave (Feature 93) which intrudes Feature 124.

Feature 92 measured 119 cm by 81 cm in plan and was only about 1 cm thick. This lens consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay mottled with flecks of red clay and contained numerous pebbles and artifacts. This deposit was readily distinguished from Feature 124, which included appreciable quantities of unfired potter's clay, and from Feature 93, which evinced distinctive mottled-clay grave fill. Artifacts recovered from the rich Feature 92 deposit include 150 Catawba potsherds, 19 oxidized bottle glass fragments, a brass button, four glass beads, two creamware sherds, one stoneware sherd, a kaolin pipe fragment, two Catawba clay pipe fragments, a wrought nail, and a mussel shell scraper fragment, as well as charcoal and numerous pieces of mostly calcined animal bone.

Feature 124 was a large, sub-rectangular basin capped by Feature 92. The southwest half of this basin was intruded by Feature 93, a rectangular grave pit which prevented

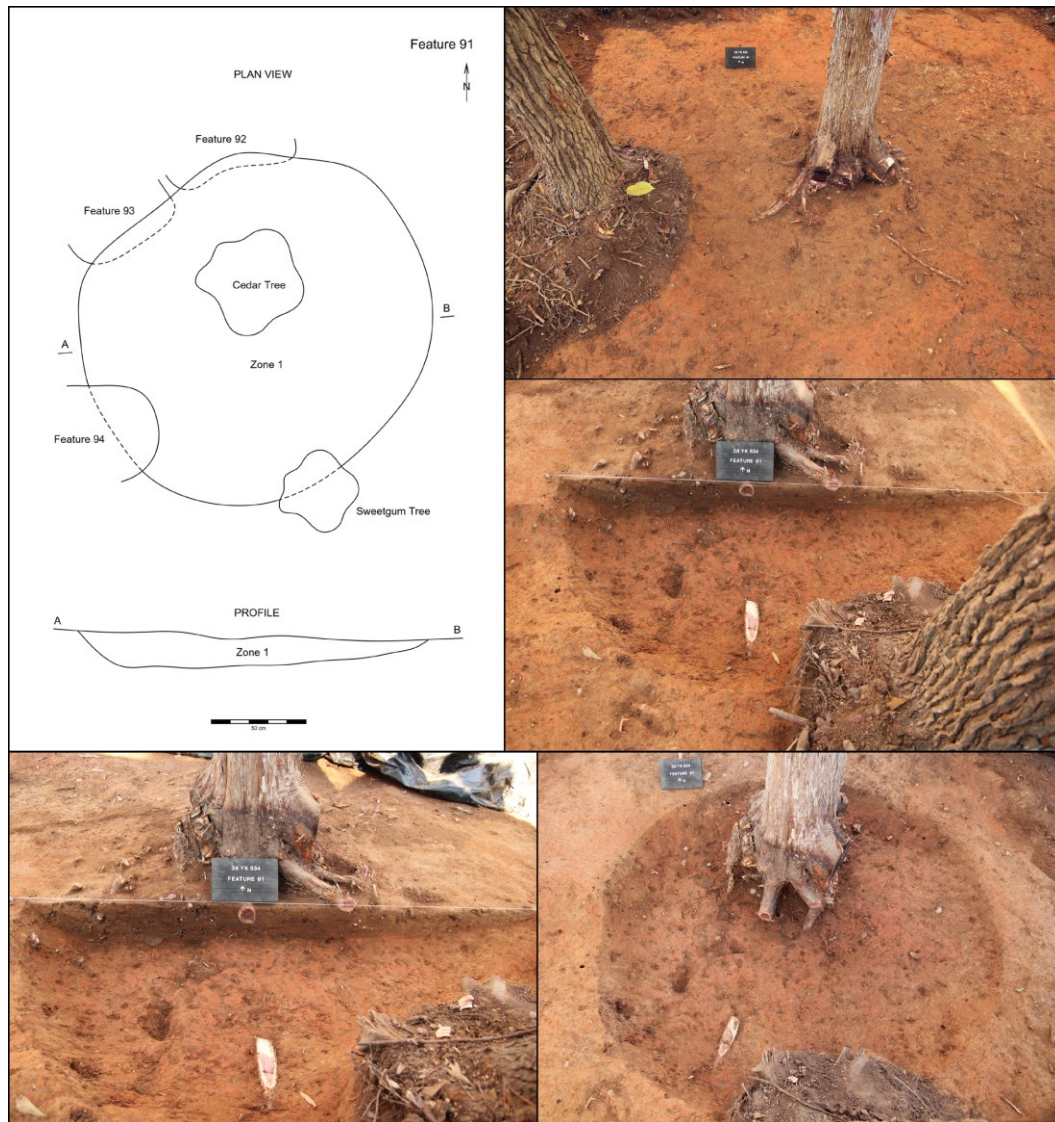


Figure A.66. Feature 91 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to west), fill profile with south half excavated (middle right, view to north), close-up of fill profile (bottom left, view to north), and excavated feature (bottom right, view to north).

excavation of that portion of Feature 124. Feature 124 measured 208 cm long by 130 cm wide, and was approximately 14 cm deep.

Feature 124 contained two distinct soil deposits. Zone 1 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clayey silt and was deepest (at 11 cm) at the eastern edge of the basin. This zone contained the majority of artifacts found in Feature 124, including 135 Catawba potsherds, a creamware sherd, a wrought nail, a modeled clay object, and eight lithic flakes, as well as animal bone fragments and charcoal. The basal portion was subdivided as Zone 2 during excavation, but subsequently recombined as part of the same stratigraphic unit. This lower portion of Zone 1 contained 25 potsherds, a glass bead, and a few fragments of animal bone. Flotation samples totaling 21 liters soil were recovered

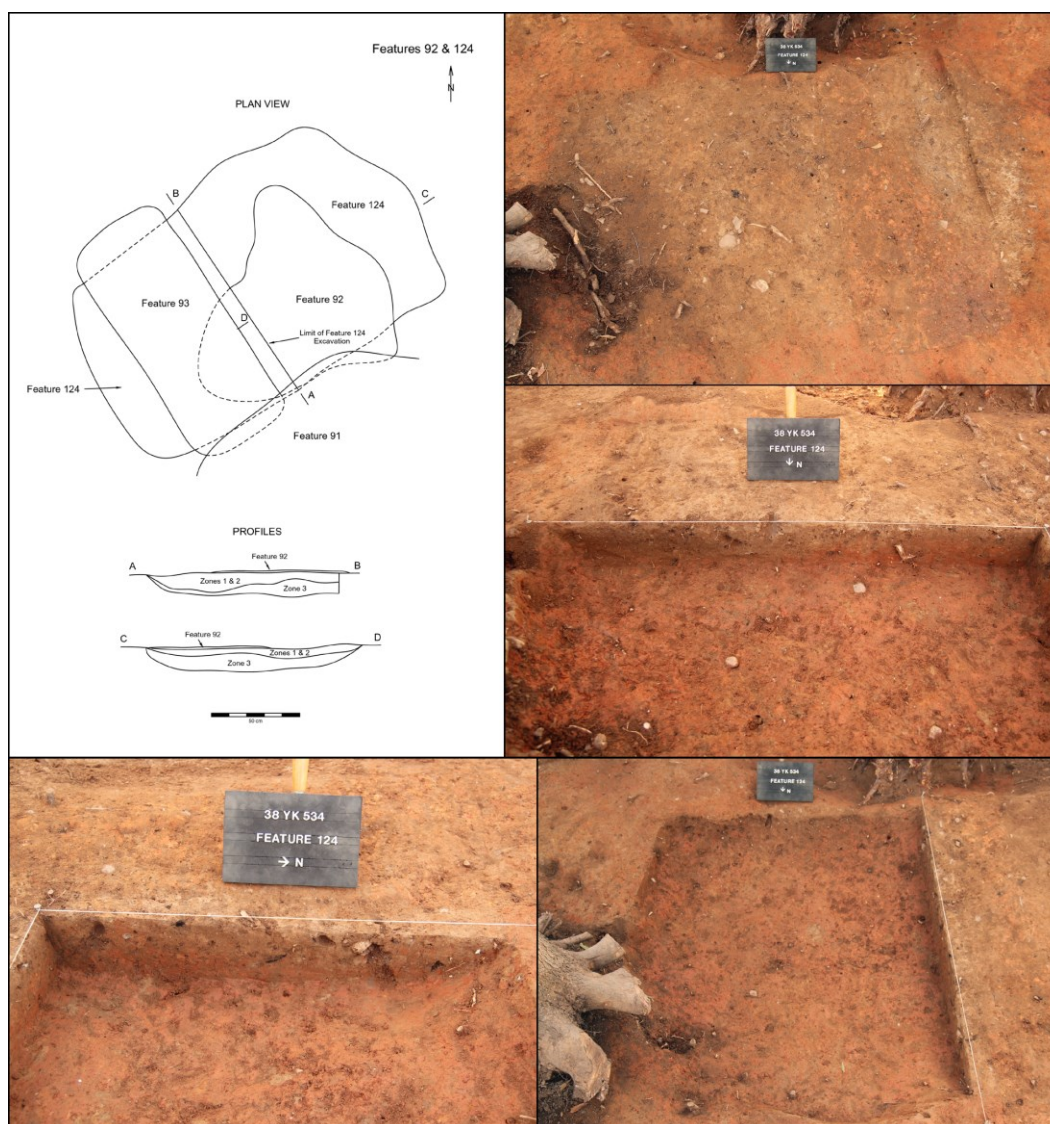


Figure A.67. Features 92 and 124 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of features following removal of Feature 92 fill over Feature 93 (top right, view to southeast), C–D fill profile (middle right, view to southeast), A–B fill profile (bottom left, view to southwest), and Feature 124 with northeast half excavated (bottom right, view to southeast).

from Zones 1 and 2. Zone 3 was a redeposited yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clay concentrated in the central and western portions of the feature. This 10 cm thick deposit included relatively few artifacts, such as nine potsherds, one slipware sherd, one pearlware sherd, and an Early Archaic Kirk Corner-Notched projectile point.

Feature 124 resembled nearby Features 89, 90, and 91 in terms of high width-to-depth ratio (>4:1), extent, and fill composition. The high clay content and low artifact density in Zone 3 likely reflects the original purpose of this facility as a clay mine and/or daub processing pit used to produce daub for cabin and chimney construction.

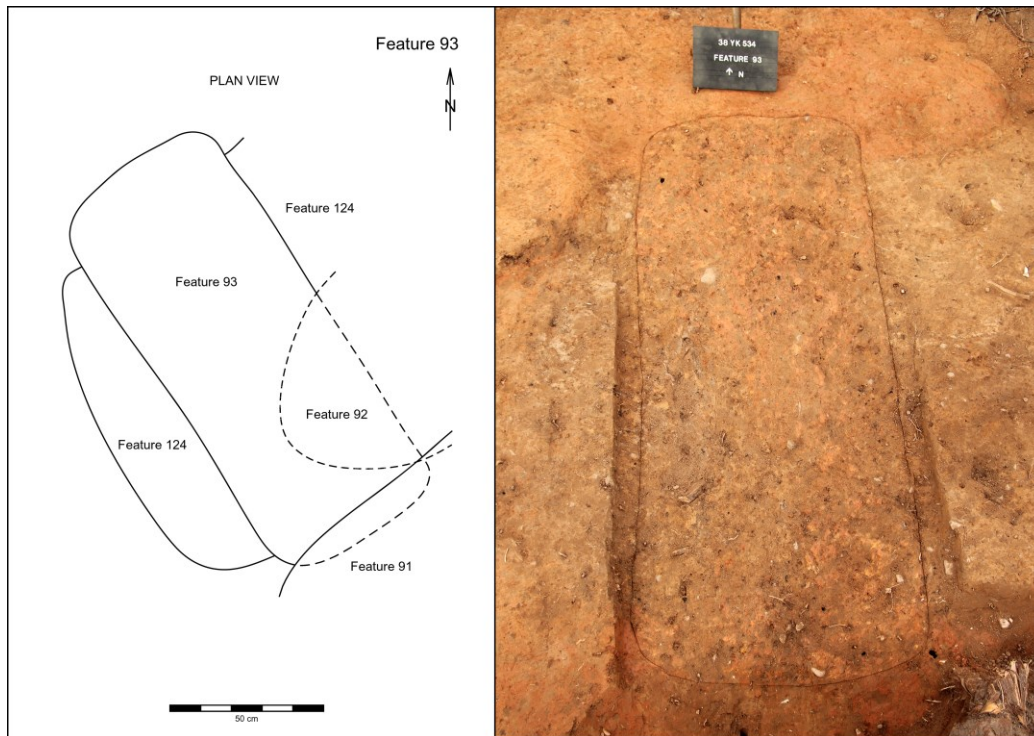


Figure A.68. Feature 93 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to southeast).

Feature 93 (center at 877.87R208.01) (Figure A.68)

Feature 93 was a rectangular grave pit that intruded the southwest portion of Feature 124. When first identified, Feature 93 was partially obscured by Feature 92, a thin lens of refuse-laden soil. Once this material was removed, the distinct edges and corners of Feature 93 were evident, revealing a 144 cm long and 58 cm wide grave pit, oriented N33°W. The grave matrix visible at the top of Feature 93 was mixed red and yellow clay, similar to other graves documented at Ayers Town. The dimensions of Feature 93 indicate a probable sub-adult inhumation.

Feature 94 (center at 876.01R208.33) (Figure A.69)

Feature 94 was a small, shallow, sub-rectangular basin that intruded the southwestern edge of Feature 91. This pit measured 69 cm long by 50 cm wide and was 7 cm deep. The pit matrix consisted of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay loam with sparse artifact inclusions. The few artifacts recovered from this context include 15 Catawba potsherds, calcined and unburned animal bone, and a clay pipe fragment.

Feature 95 (center at 887.47R194.86) (Figure A.70)

Feature 95 was a small, refuse-filled stump hole located at the northeast edge of the site near Structure Locality 3. This irregular feature measured 39 cm by 33 cm, with dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy loam fill (with charcoal and ash inclusions) that extended to a depth of 44 cm. This deposit yielded 24 potsherds, one pearlware sherd, a modeled clay

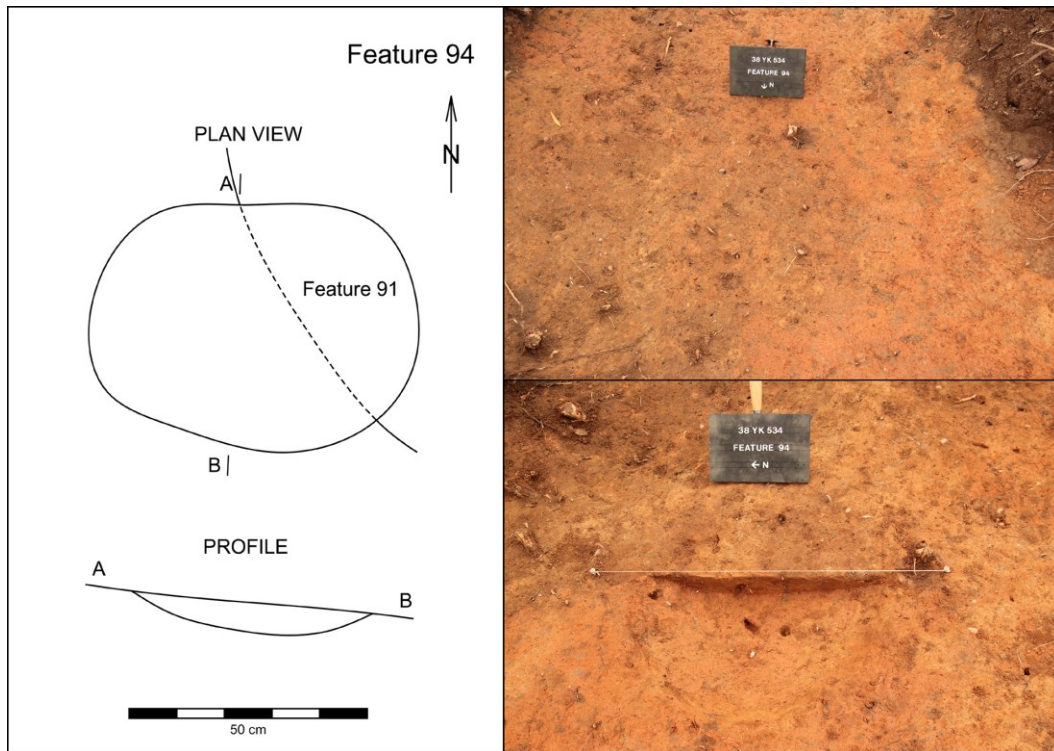


Figure A.69. Feature 94 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to south) and fill profile with west half excavated (bottom, view to east).

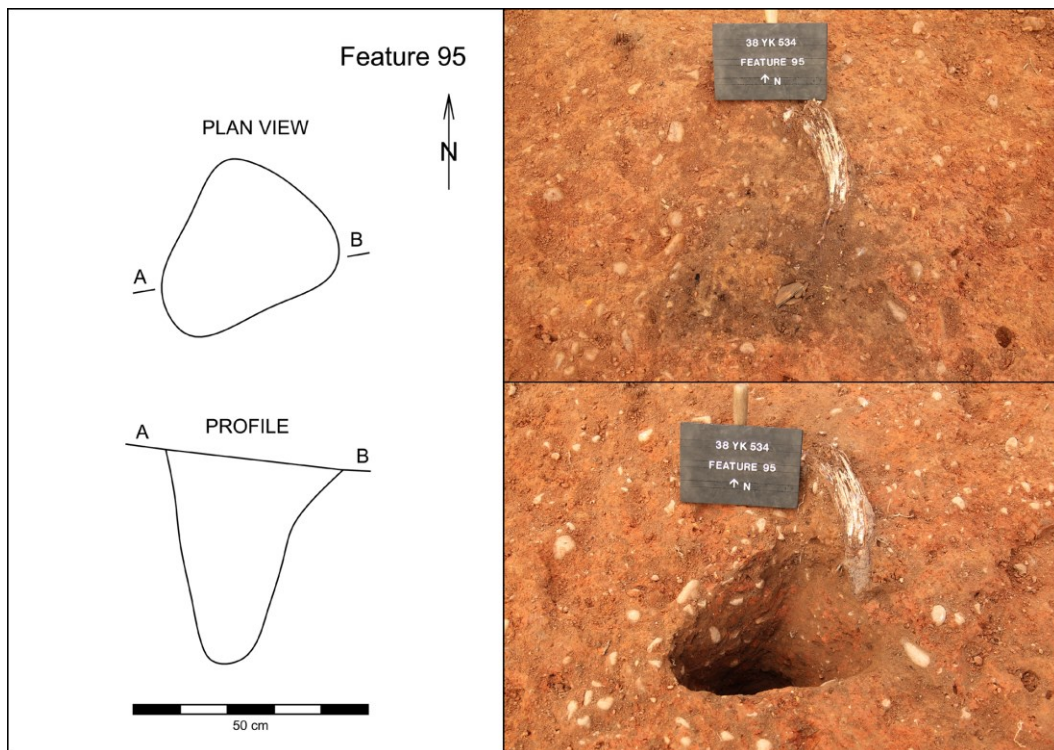


Figure A.70. Feature 95 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

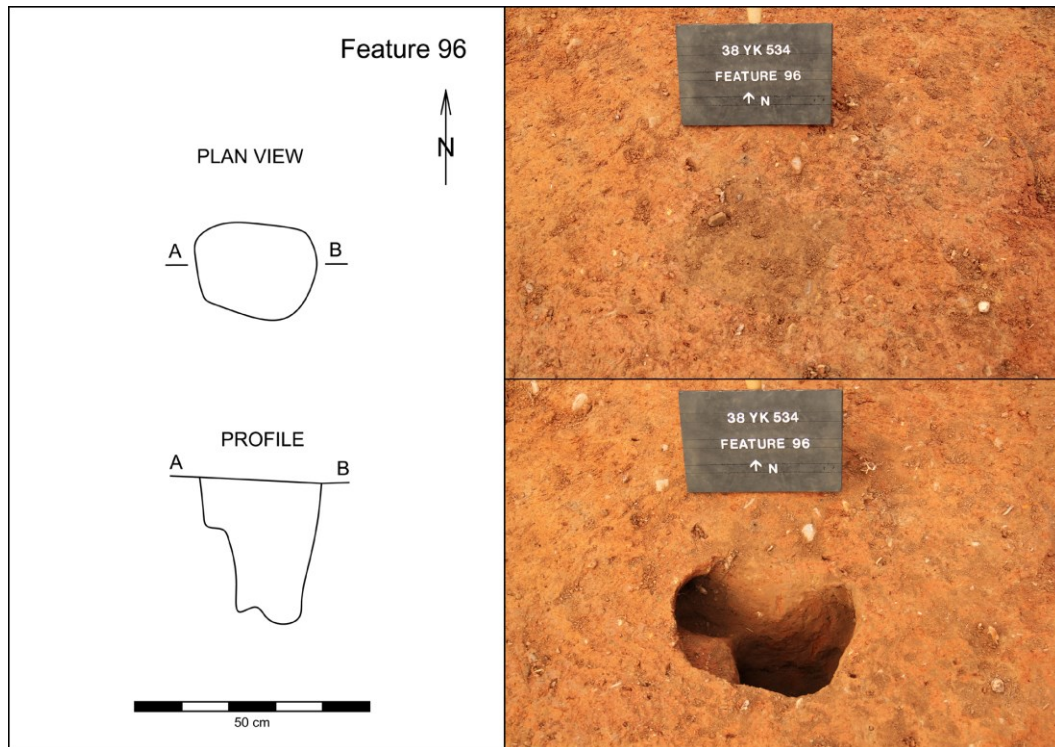


Figure A.71. Feature 96 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

object, and calcined bone fragments. The lowermost 10 cm of the feature proved to be a naturally-filled root disturbance devoid of artifacts. The sides of Feature 95 sloped inward toward a pointed base, consistent with tree tap root morphology. This feature appears to have been an open stump hole that was filled with refuse during the historic-era Catawba site occupation. This disposal pattern is well documented at the site of New Town (SoC 632/635), a Catawba village site located five kilometers north of Ayers Town.

Feature 96 (center at 889.90R191.19) (Figure A.71)

Feature 96 was another small, refuse-filled stump hole located near the northeast edge of the site, 6.5 meters northwest of Feature 95. This oval feature measured 26 cm long by 20 cm wide. It was 31 cm deep, with an irregular, rounded bottom, and the sides sloped inward with several protrusions (root holes?) extending out in different directions. The feature matrix consisted of homogenous brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay and contained 14 potsherds as well as small lumps of unfired potter's clay. Like Feature 95, this was likely an open stump hole at or near the time of the Catawba occupation and was opportunistically used as a trash receptacle.

Feature 97 (center at 882.57R178.92) (Figure A.72)

This small, oval, basin-shaped feature was located in the northwestern quadrant of the site, immediately south of Structure Localities 5 and 6. Feature 97 measured

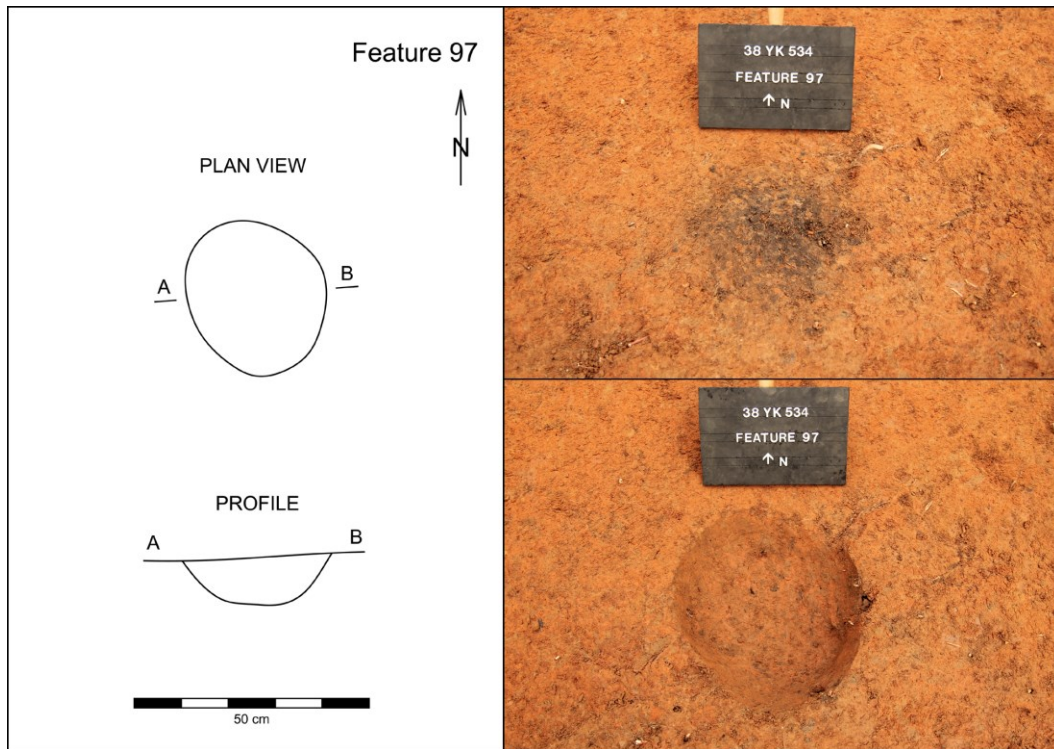


Figure A.72. Feature 97 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

approximately 34 cm long by 30 cm wide, with fill comprising a single zone of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay loam with charcoal flecks that extended to a depth of 10 cm. The pit edges were well defined, and the sides tapered inward to a rounded bottom. Other than a few small lumps of unfired potter's clay, this feature contained no culturally derived material. This feature appears to be the base of a shallow pit of unknown function.

Feature 98 (center at 887.41R178.69) (Figure A.73)

Feature 98 was a very shallow, circular, charred corncob-filled pit located between Structure Localities 5 and 6. It measured 17 cm in diameter and was approximately 2 cm deep; the bottom of the pit was rounded with in-sloping sides. The matrix consisted of charcoal mixed with red clay, all (0.4 liters) of which was flotation processed. The size, depth, morphology and content of Feature 98 indicate that it is the basal remnant of a truncated smudge pit.

Feature 99 (center at 889.02R181.88) (Figure A.74)

Feature 99, a circular, cob-filled pit located at the northern edge of the site near Structure Locality 6, measured approximately 27 cm in diameter and was 8 cm deep. The base of this pit was relatively flat, with steep in-sloping sides. The matrix of Feature 99 was approximately 75% charcoal (mostly charred corncobs), mixed with strong brown

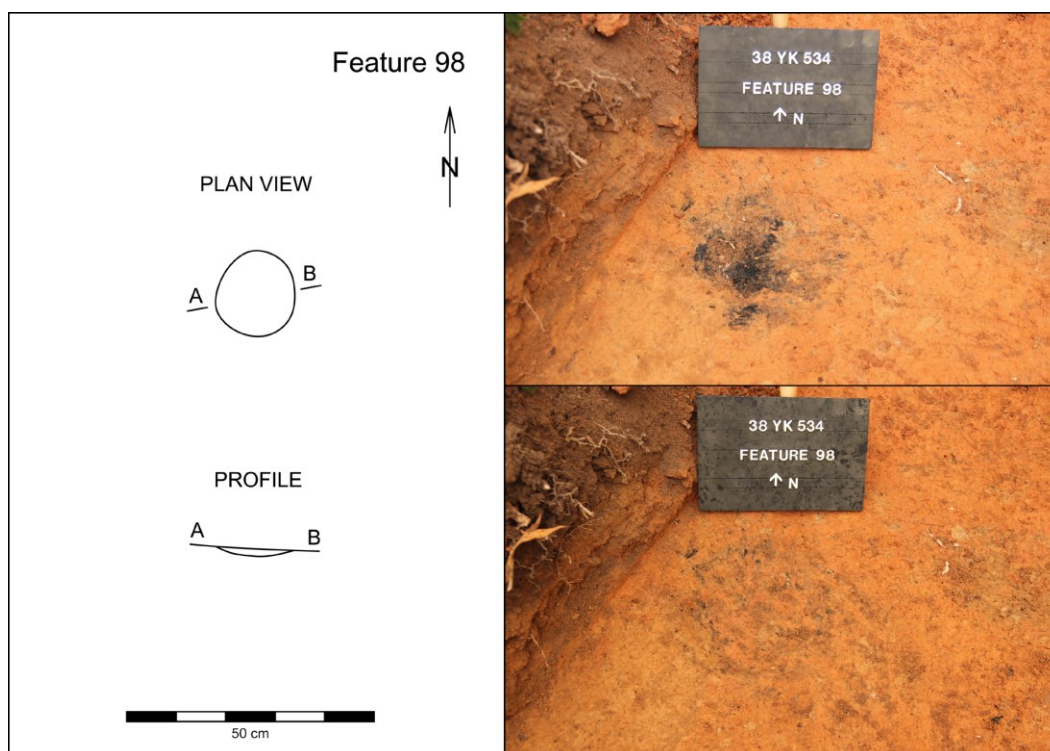


Figure A.73. Feature 98 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

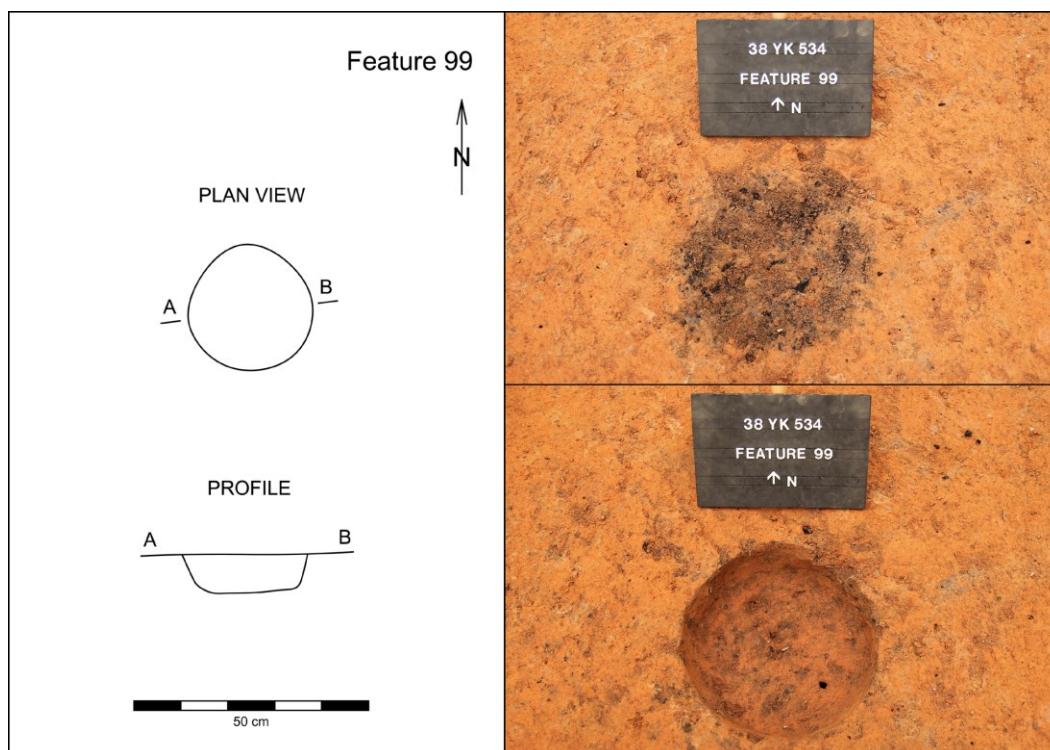


Figure A.74. Feature 99 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

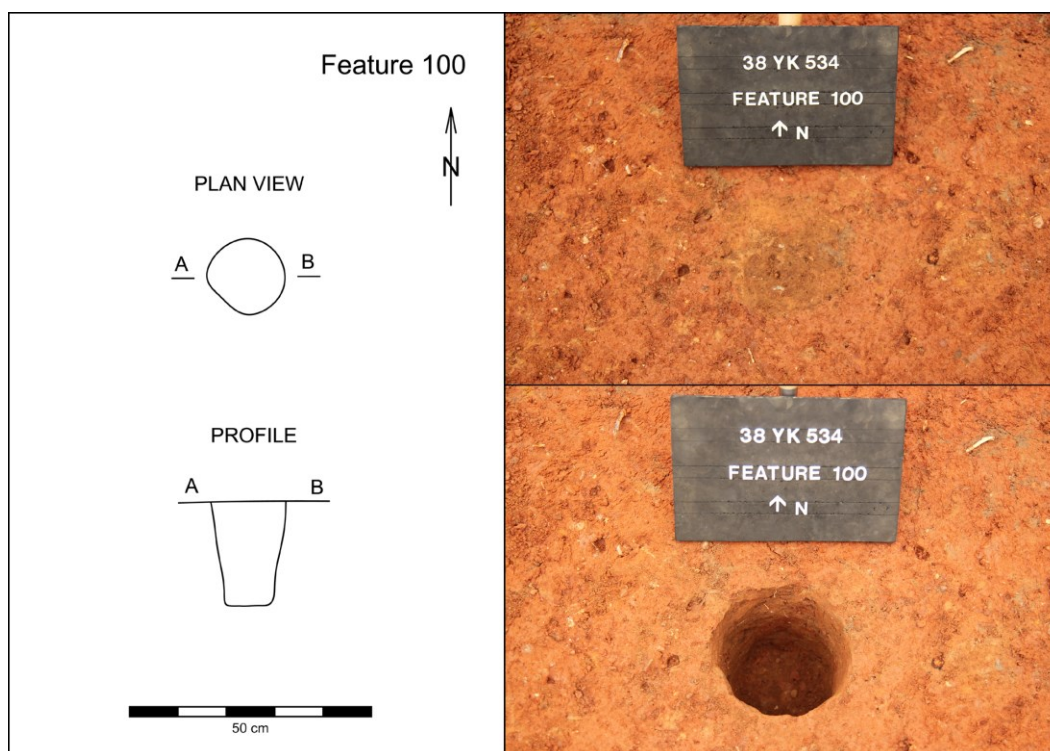


Figure A.75. Feature 100 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

(7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam. All of this deposit (5.2 liters) was collected for flotation processing. No artifacts were recovered from the fill.

Feature 100 (center at 880.99R189.21) (Figure A.75)

Feature 100 was a posthole located between Structure Localities 2 and 3. This small, cylindrical pit measured 16 cm in diameter and 21 cm deep, with straight sides and a flat bottom. The posthole matrix was dark brown (7.5YR 3/4), compact, loamy clay that contained a single Catawba potsherd and small pieces of unfired potter's clay (not collected).

Feature 101 (center at 891.97R183.31) (Figure A.76)

Feature 101 was the base of a small, shallow, oval pit located northeast of Structure Locality 6. This basin measured 57 cm by 47 cm, with inward-sloping walls and a rounded, irregular base. The feature matrix was 6 cm of compact dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) loamy clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) soil. This deposit contained both charcoal and fired clay fragments, and the pit bottom appeared discolored from burning. The Feature 101 deposit yielded two pieces of a deer bone and two potsherds.

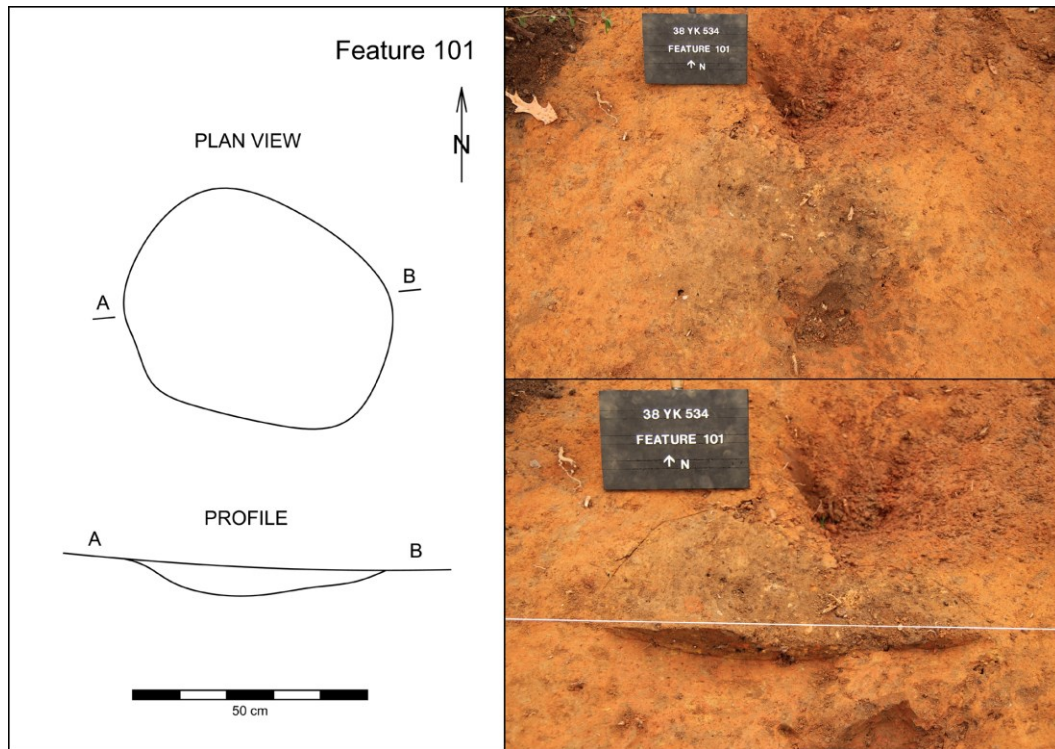


Figure A.76. Feature 101 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 102 (Figure A.77)

Feature 102 was a large, natural erosional gully at the northwest edge of the site that likely formed either prior to the Catawba occupation of the site or during the early stages of this occupation. It lies along the northern edge of the hypothesized road corridor that runs through the site. The gully headed at 884.0R164.4, then trended northwestward to 889.4R155.8, where it continued beyond the limits of the site excavation. Over the course of this 10-meter long segment, the base of the gully dropped one meter in elevation (a 10% slope), and expanded from less than 30 cm in width to more than 220 cm. Overall depth of the gully base from the present ground surface likewise increased from 33 cm at the gully head to 125 cm at the excavation edge (at 889.4R155.8). The overburden of plowzone and erosional sediments that capped the gully surface (Zone 1) ranged in thickness from 33 cm near the gully's head to 80 cm at the edge of the excavated area.

Fragments of Catawba pottery were observed across the entire exposed surface of the gully fill. Investigators sampled this deposit by excavating a 0.5 m by 2.0 m exploratory trench at the northwest end of the exposed gully. The northwest wall profile of this exploratory trench, coupled with the more extensive profile created at the edge of the backhoe-stripped area, provided a stratigraphic view of the sediments within the gully and overlying it. This profile revealed several distinct zones of sedimentation. The overlying plowzone deposits and accumulation of sediment by finely lensed sheet wash

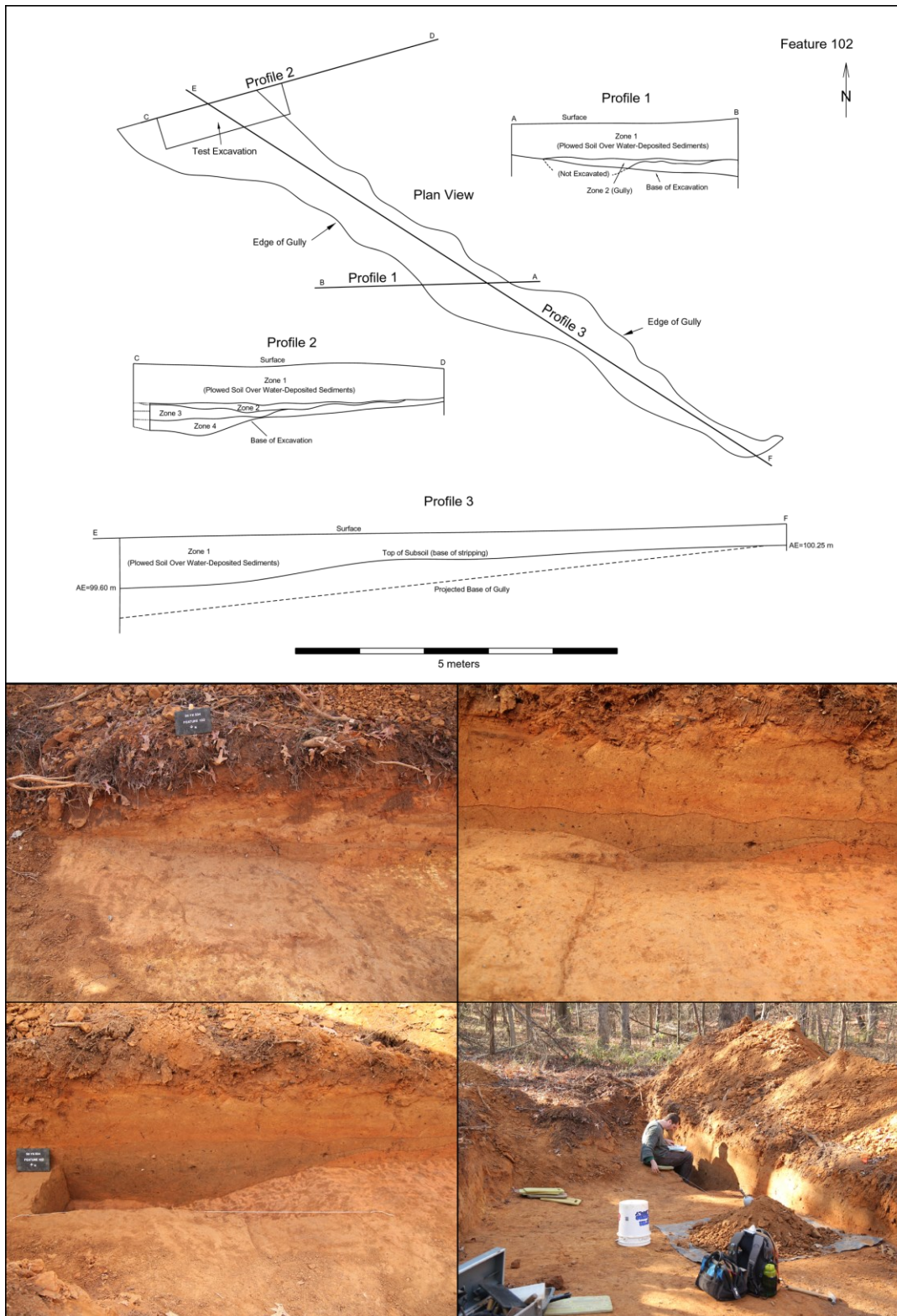


Figure A.77. Feature 102 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: Profile 1 (middle left, view to south), Profile 2 (middle right, view to northwest), Profile 2 after excavation of exploratory trench (bottom left, view to northwest), and recording Profile 2 (bottom right, view to west).

were designated Zone 1. They generally consisted of compact strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty sand. Most of this soil was mechanically stripped prior to feature discovery.

Underlying Zone 1 was Zone 2, a deposit composed of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand. It was thinly and unevenly deposited across the top of the gully. Zones 3 and 4, representing the filled-in gully, were extremely compact strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty sand with only subtle differentiation between them. Zone 4 represents the bottom-most stratigraphic unit evident in the gully and lies just above the sterile clay subsoil.

Numerous small potsherds and bone fragments were found throughout the zones, and a larger potsherd and a clay pipe fragment were observed at the base of Zone 4. The inventory of artifacts recovered from the waterscreened exploratory trench fill include 259 Catawba potsherds (252 of which were <2 cm in diameter), four glass beads, a lead-glazed sherd, a wine bottle glass fragment, and two other glass fragments.

The goal of the Feature 102 investigation was to gain a better understanding of the site's erosional history and the origin of the deeply buried cultural deposits north of the site which were encountered initially by Legacy Research's shovel testing and by later sampling with 1x1-meter excavation units. Taken together, these investigations demonstrate a high degree of soil erosion perhaps beginning during the site occupation but likely accelerating following site abandonment. The probable cause was the expansion of agricultural production—particularly cotton farming—on the Catawba reservation by white leaseholders during the early nineteenth century. The lack of primary refuse deposits at the base of the gully suggest that it did not exist as a context for trash disposal at the time of the site's occupation. However, the head of the gully does coincide with the edge of a downward-sloping surface to the north and likely constituted a natural edge to the village, much as the terrace edge to the east defined the village's limit in that direction.

The correspondence of Feature 102's location with the northern edge of the hypothesized road corridor, an anomaly defined independently based on low artifact densities, an absence of archaeological features within it, and the alignment of graves adjacent to it, suggests that this feature may represent an artificially created or naturally formed ditch along that road.

Feature 103 (center at 885.82R175.24) (Figure A.78)

Feature 103 was located just south of Feature 108 in Structure Locality 5. This small, circular basin measured approximately 34 cm in diameter and 10 cm deep, with gently in-sloping sides terminating in a nearly flat bottom. The pit fill consisted of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) loamy clay and contained a large amount of charcoal. While this feature is similar in size and shape to other charred corncob-filled pits interpreted as smudge pits, it contained no burned cobs, nor did it contain any other artifacts. It is provisionally interpreted as a smudge pit.

Feature 104 (center at 876.79R162.15) (Figure A.79)

Feature 104, located near Features 5 and 6 in Structure Locality 6, was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit that measured approximately 26 cm in diameter and 3 cm deep.

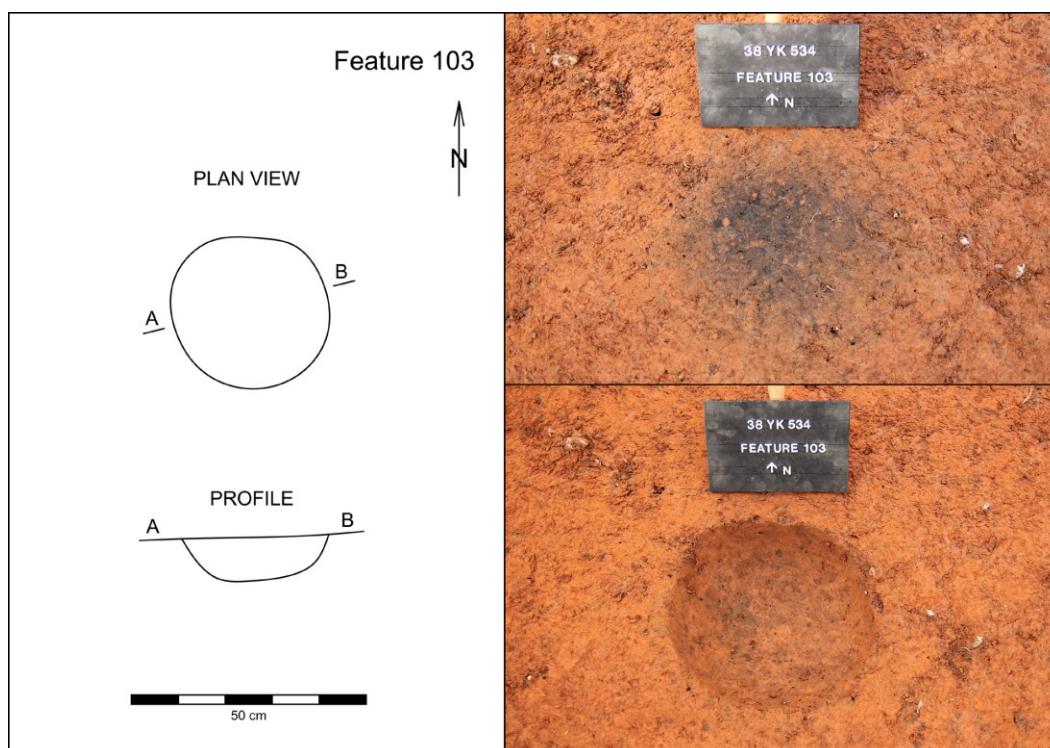


Figure A.78. Feature 103 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

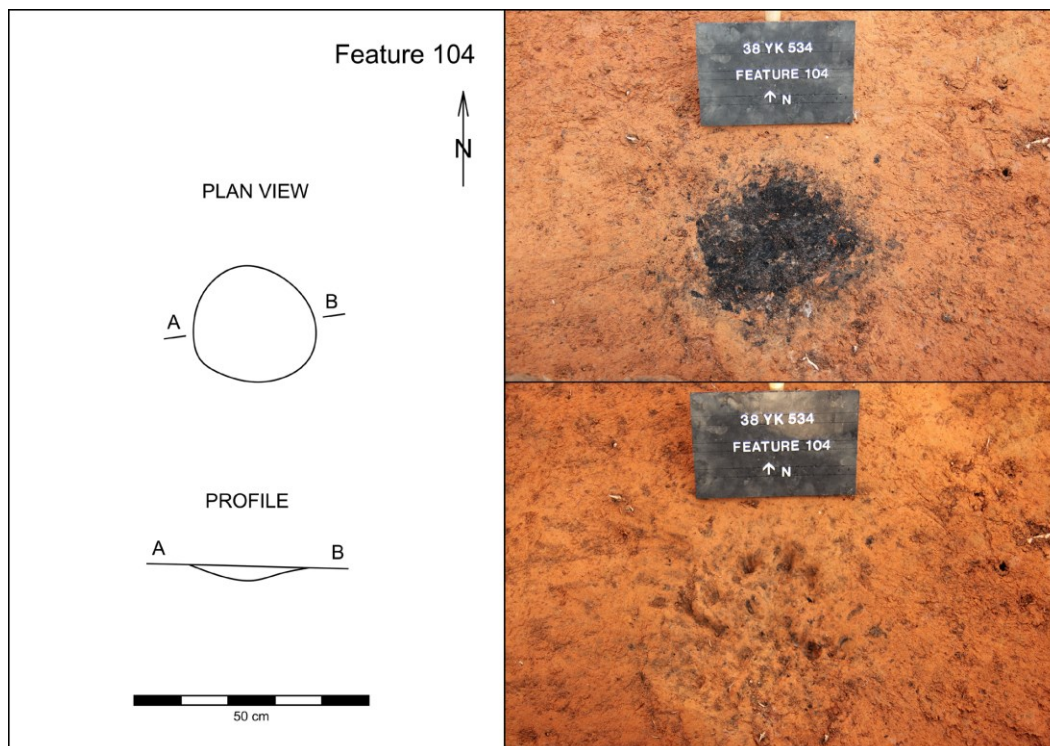


Figure A.79. Feature 104 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

The bottom of this pit was rounded and very irregular with in-sloping sides. The pit fill, which consisted of a single stratum of charcoal with small admixture of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loamy clay, was processed by flotation. Three Catawba potsherds were recovered from this deposit. Feature 104 is interpreted as the base of a truncated smudge pit.

Feature 105 (center at 887.07R173.88) (Figure A.80)

Feature 105 was a roughly circular, charred corncob-filled pit located near Features 106, 107, and 108 in Structure Locality 5. It measured approximately 28 cm in diameter and was 12 cm deep, with straight, nearly vertical sides and a flat bottom. The single zone of fill, which consisted of burned corncobs (representing 80% of the fill) mixed with very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine loamy clay, was processed as an 11-liter flotation sample. Two Catawba potsherds recovered while cleaning of top of the feature are assumed to be associated with this context. The fully excavated pit appeared to be roughly square with rounded corners, suggesting that it may have been dug with a spade or square shovel.

Feature 106 (center at 887.93R173.00) (Figure A.81)

Feature 106 was a sub-rectangular pit, one of three such facilities arrayed in Structure Locality 5. Features 106, 107 and 108, which appear evenly spaced and aligned in a square “L” pattern, may represent sub-floor cellars associated with a single dwelling. Feature 106 measured 108 cm by 90 cm in plan and was 18 cm deep with straight-to-slightly undercut walls and a somewhat rounded base. Feature 106 appears to have been filled in a single episode with a mixed matrix of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt loam and yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clay loam inclusions, with charcoal fleck and small lumps of light gray potter’s clay. A shallow disturbance, probably a tree intrusion, was evident at the surface of the feature.

Artifacts recovered from this pit include 32 Catawba potsherds, a glass bead, a fragment of brass wire, three pieces of lead shot, three fragments of clear flat glass, a chipped-stone core, and a hammerstone. Ten liters of soil from the west half of the feature were flotation processed for recovery of botanical remains.

Feature 107 (center at 889.00R174.63) (Figure A.82)

Feature 107 was a sub-rectangular pit located adjacent to Features 106 and 108 in Structure Locality 5. This facility measured 104 cm by 94 cm in plan and 33 cm deep, and it had a slightly bell-shaped profile with a flat base. This probable subfloor storage pit held four deposits. Zone 1, which consisted of dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) sandy clay loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam, was approximately 15 cm thick near the center of the pit. It contained small-to-medium sized charcoal chunks and numerous artifacts, including 208 mostly small Catawba potsherds, six glass beads, a wrought nail, four clay pipe fragments, an iron pin, a lead-glazed sherd, and two unidentified iron objects. A 10-liter flotation sample was retained from this zone. Zone

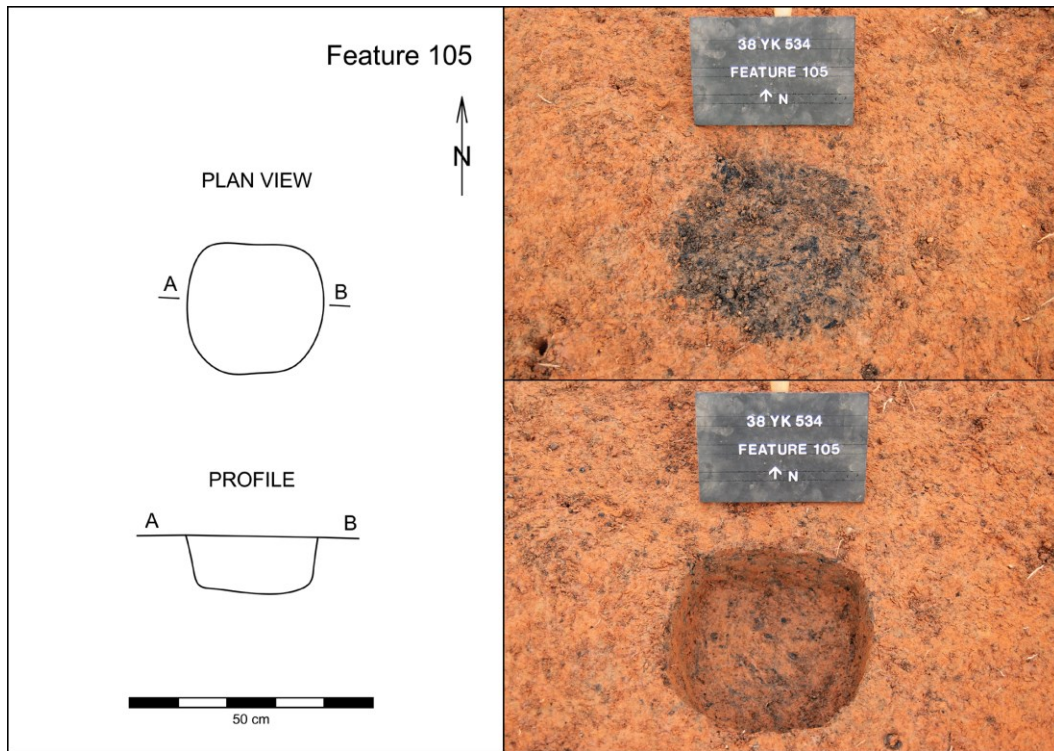


Figure A.80. Feature 105 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

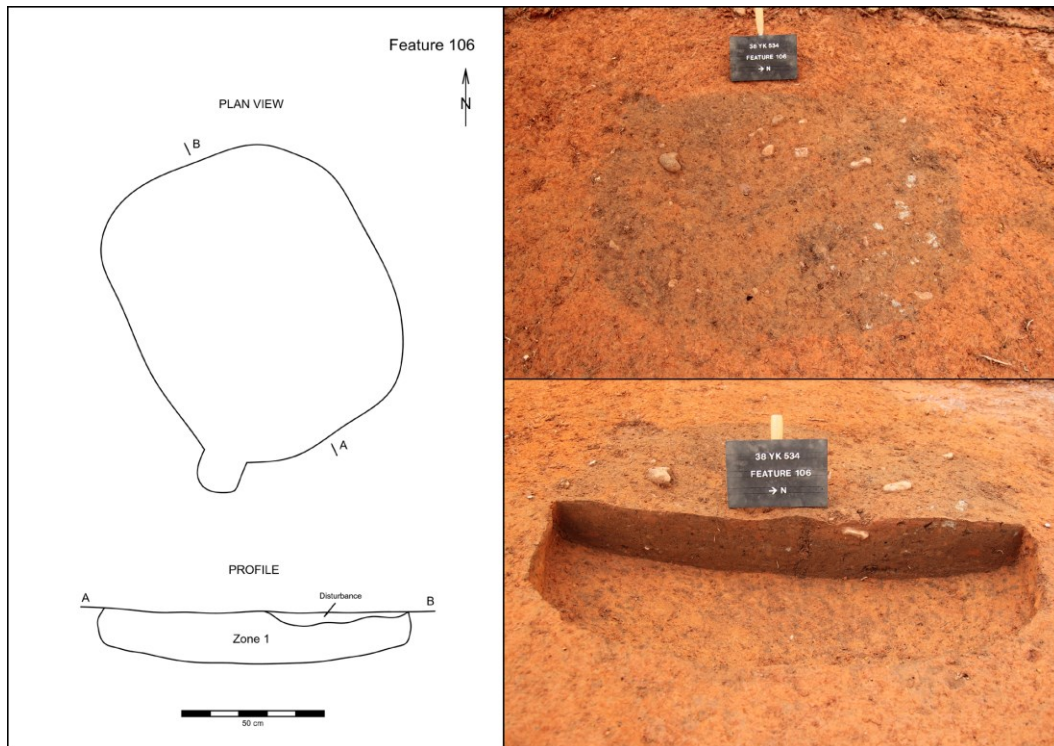


Figure A.81. Feature 106 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to west) and fill profile with east half excavated (bottom, view to west).

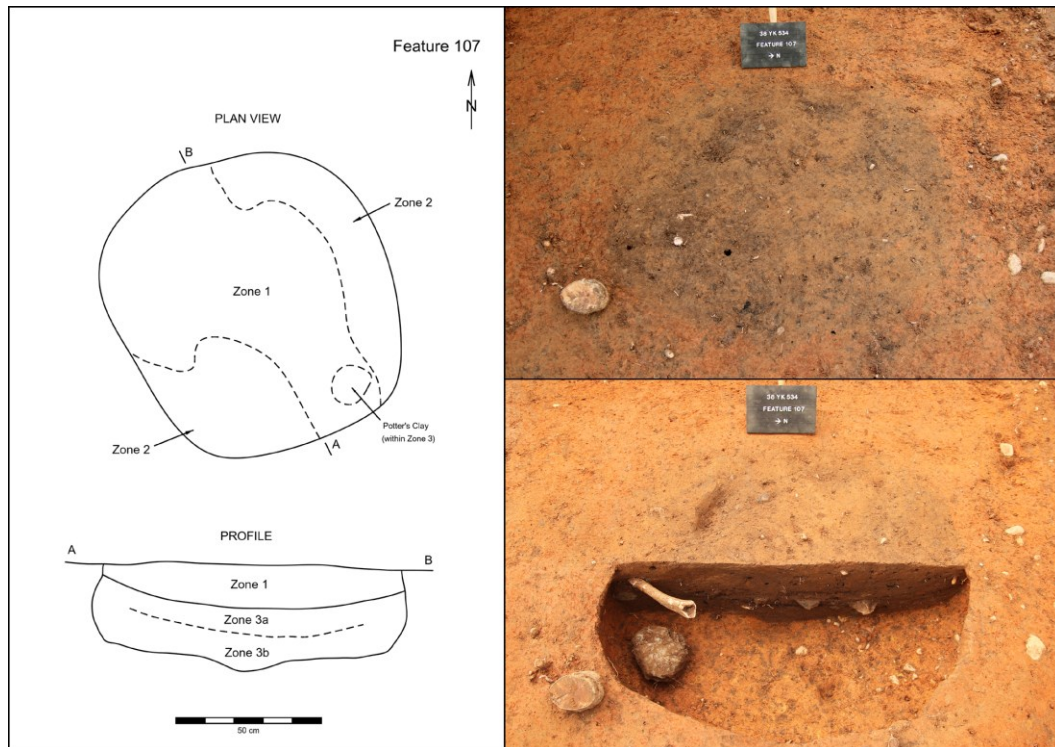


Figure A.82. Feature 107 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to west) and fill profile with east half excavated (bottom, view to west).

2, also visible at the surface of the feature, appeared in the southwest corner and along the eastern margin of the pit. This deposit was brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay loam mottled with red (2.5YR 4/6) clay. Zone 2 yielded few artifacts (i.e., 46 potsherds and 2 clay pipe fragments). Twelve liters of soil from Zone 2 were collected for flotation processing.

The basal zone, Zone 3, consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 3/3) soil. This 18 cm thick stratum was subdivided into two subzones (3a and 3b) based on differences in texture. The upper portion, Zone 3a, was predominantly sandy loam, while the lower Zone 3b was silt loam. The division between these subzones corresponded to a thin lens of charcoal.

Both subzones of Zone 3 contained abundant deposits of primary refuse, including 600 Catawba potsherds, large pig bones, 39 glass beads, three brass buttons, two strips of cut silver, an iron horse bell, lead shot and sprue, five wrought nails, and a glass fragment. Substantial amounts of unfired potter's clay were recovered from Zone 3b near the bottom of the pit. Eleven-liter and 14-liter flotation samples were collected from Zones 3a and 3b, respectively.

Feature 107 is interpreted as a sub-floor cellar pit that functioned together with, or in sequence with, Features 106 and 108. Deposits within Feature 107 likely represent at least two distinct events or episodes. The lower deposits in Zone 3 represented primary refuse deposits; Zone 3b included substantial amounts of well-sorted ash, which may indicate direct infiltration from a nearby interior hearth or chimney. Masses of unfired potter's clay in Zone 3, especially near the bottom of the pit, may reflect storage of raw

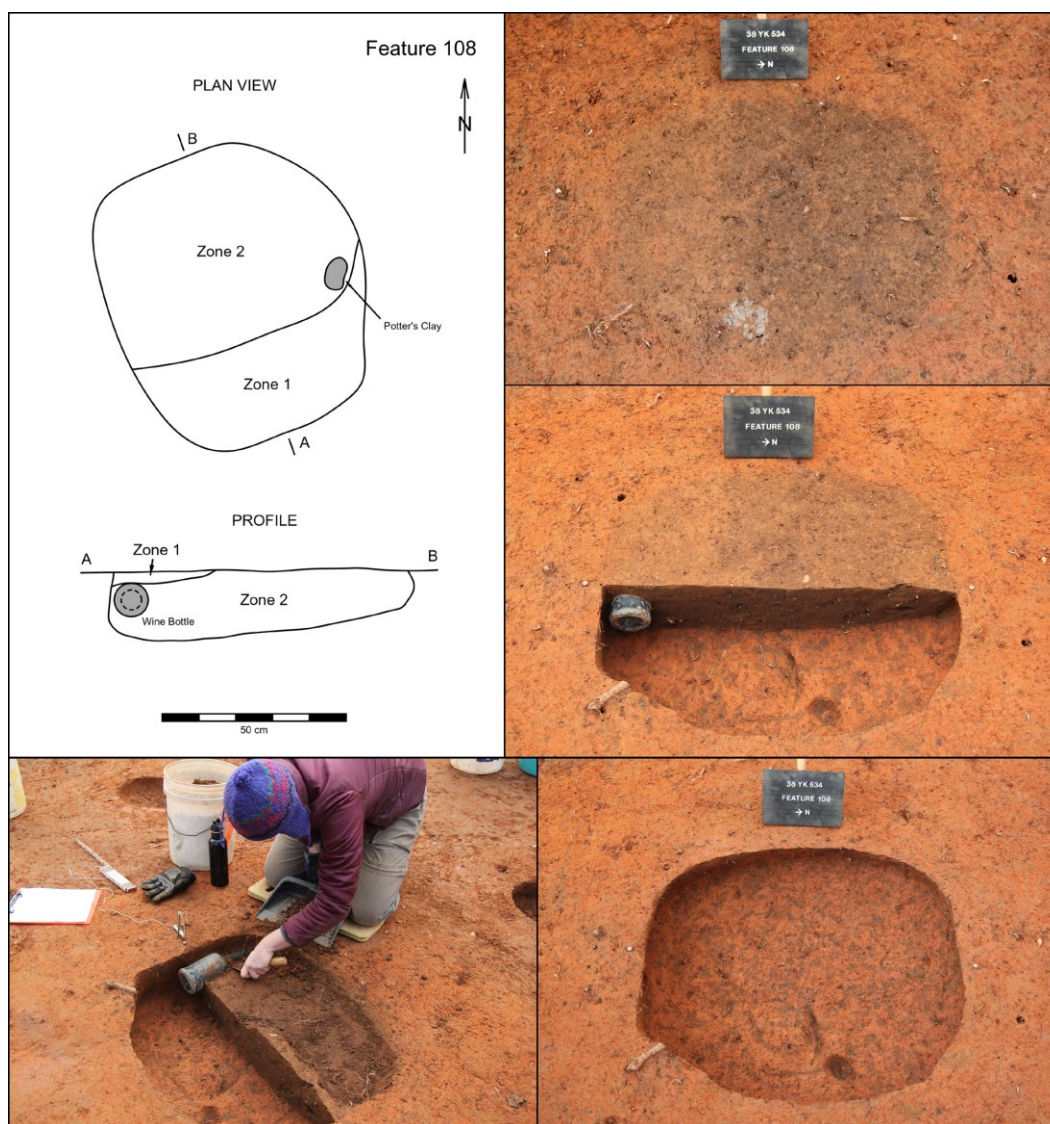


Figure A.83. Feature 108 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to west), fill profile with east half excavated (middle right, view to west), exposing wine bottle at top of Zone 2 (bottom left, view to southwest), and excavated feature (bottom right, view to west).

clay for pottery production. Zones 1 and 2, which include much lower densities of smaller, more fragmentary artifacts, likely relate to the final, intentional filling or “topping off” of the cellar with sweepings and other secondary deposits.

Feature 108 (center at 887.44R175.16) (Figure A.83)

Feature 108 was a sub-rectangular pit located adjacent to, and aligned with, Features 106 and 107 at the northwest edge of the site in Structure Locality 5. This probable sub-floor cellar pit measured 80 cm by 71 cm and contained two soil deposits that totaled 19 cm in depth. Zone 1 was a thin (~3 cm) lens of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty sand with small inclusions of yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clay and charcoal flecks. This stratum was

present only in the southern third of the pit and contained little cultural material other than three Catawba potsherds and a glass bead. The remainder of the pit matrix (Zone 2) was dark brown (7.5YR3/4) silty sand with clumps of potter's clay and large charcoal inclusions. This deposit included 70 Catawba potsherds, a brass button, 35 glass beads, two cut silver strips, two cut lead strips, two fragments of brass sheet, lead sprue, a fragment of blue glass, seven lead-glazed sherds, one creamware sherd, one tin-enamelled sherd, two clay pipe fragments, and four gunflint flakes, as well as numerous fragments of animal bone. In addition, Zone 2 yielded a complete wine bottle that had been placed on its side near the southeastern wall. Flotation samples of 2.8 liters and 11 liters were processed from Zones 1 and 2, respectively.

Excavation of Feature 108 revealed a flat pit floor that inclined gently from south to north. The pit walls were slightly undercut, creating an expanded storage compartment relative to the pit opening—a morphology shared with other probable pit cellars identified at Ayers Town.

Feature 109 (center at 885.38R168.15) (Figure A.84)

Feature 109 was a shallow, oval basin located about five meters southwest of Structure Locality 5. This facility measured 124 cm by 104 cm in plan and was about 14 cm deep, with inward sloping sides and a rounded, somewhat irregular bottom. The pit contained a single zone of compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam mixed with yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay loam inclusions. Excavation of Feature 109 recovered two large Catawba potsherds, a piece of iron, small bits of daub, calcined bone fragments, and charcoal. A 12-liter sample of the feature matrix was flotation processed.

Feature 109 resembles other probable borrow pits documented at Ayers Town in terms of dimensions and morphology. The relatively low artifact density observed in the Feature 109 matrix may reflect a fill event early during the historic-era Catawba occupation, before heavy debris loads accumulated on the site surface.

Feature 110 (center at 858.83R193.94) (Figure A.85)

Feature 110 was a very shallow (3–4 cm), oval pit located southeast of the main cemetery near Feature 155. This small pit was heavily truncated by plowing or erosion, and the western half of the feature was practically obliterated. The remaining matrix was dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silt loam with small lumps of light yellowish brown (2.5YR 6/4) and light greenish gray (10G 8/1) potter's clay and a few cobbles. Feature 110 contained only four Catawba potsherds.

Feature 111 (center at 858.85R187.69) (Figure A.86)

Feature 111 was a rectangular burial pit located at the south edge of Cemetery 1. This pit measured 201 cm long and 51 cm wide, and apparently represents an adult inhumation. The alignment of Feature 111 (N4°E) approximates those of Cemetery 1, Group A (N6°E- N11°E), located less than two meters to the north. The fill in the top of this feature, like most of the other rectangular pits interpreted as graves, was characterized by a heavily mixed clay fill with brown silt loam probably representing

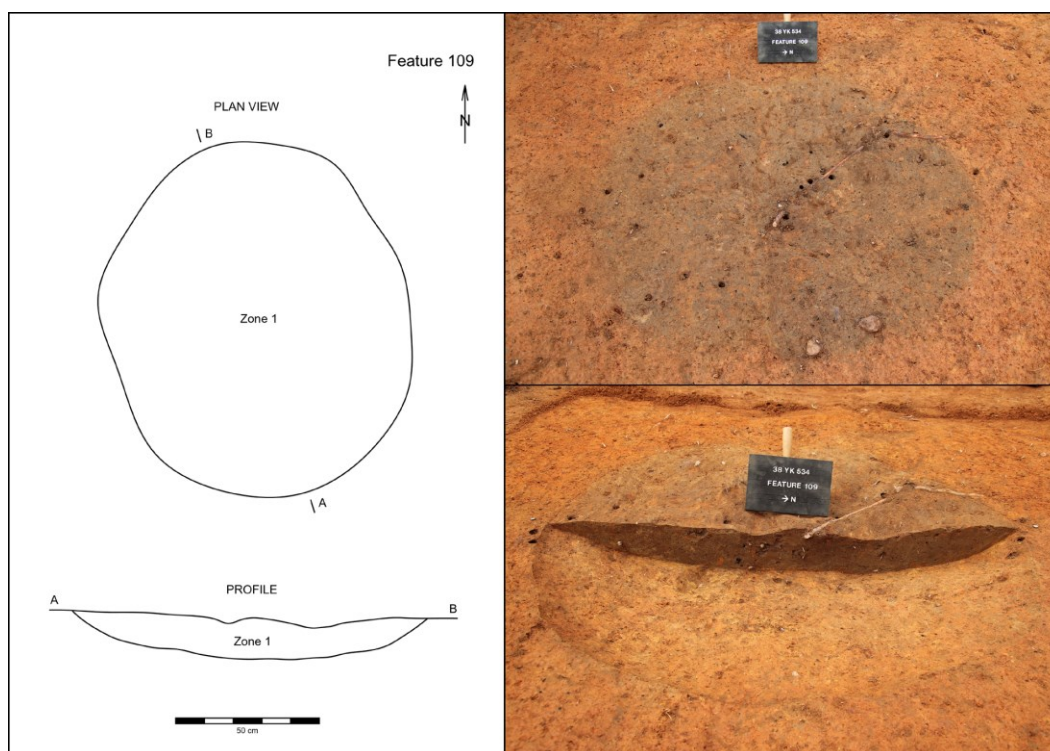


Figure A.84. Feature 109 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to west) and fill profile with east half excavated (bottom, view to west).

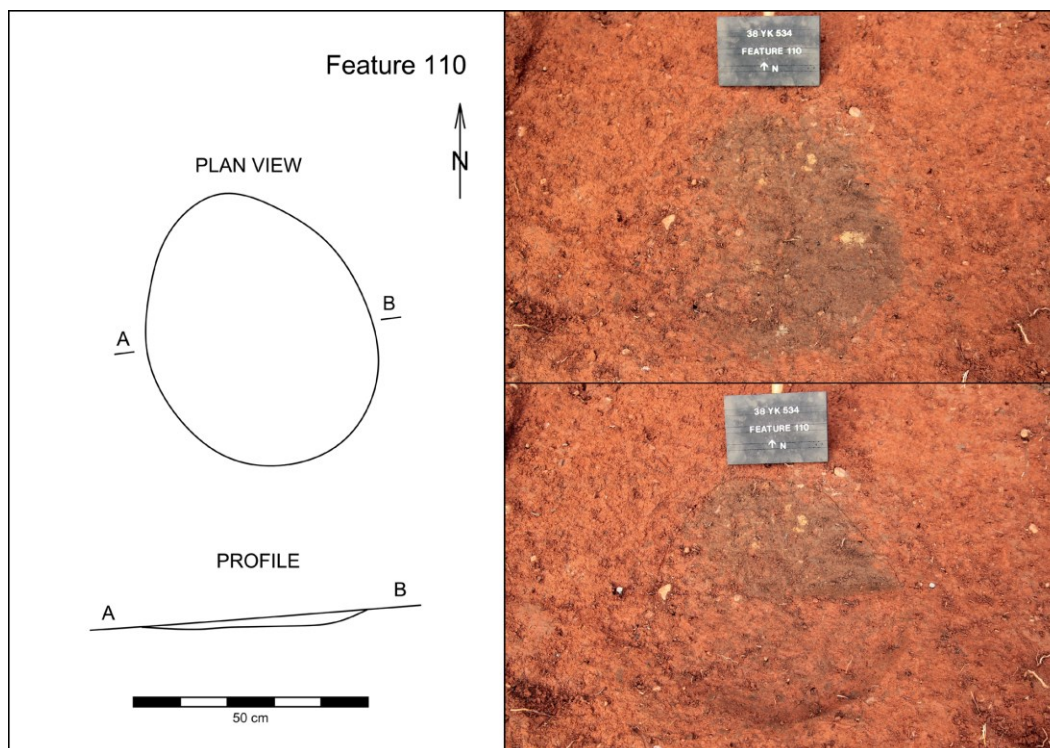


Figure A.85. Feature 110 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with east half excavated (bottom, view to north).

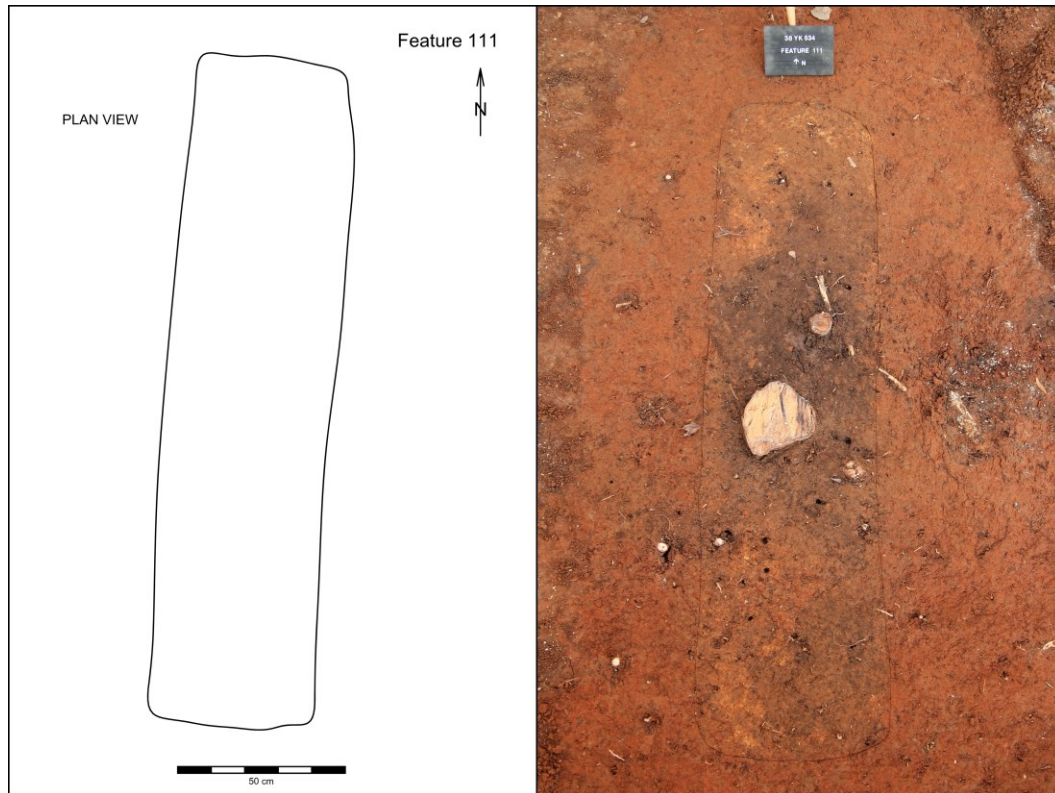


Figure A.86. Feature 111 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

post-subsidence refilling. Feature 111 was photographed and mapped.

Feature 112 (center at 864.08R176.49) (Figure A.87)

Feature 112 was a small, oval pit that measured 32 cm by 28 cm in plan and approximately 29 cm deep. This probable posthole is one of a group of six such pits (Features 112, 113, 114, 120, 125, and 126) that comprise a small (2.0 m x 2.4 m) rectangular structure pattern located immediately west of Cemetery 1 and designated Structure Locality 9.

The matrix of Feature 112 was a single deposit of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) loam, with mottling was near the edges and at the bottom. Several small to medium sized tabular rocks were uncovered at the bottom near the center of the feature; these likely represent shims wedged in the posthole to support the post. Eleven small Catawba potsherds were also recovered from the posthole.

Excavation of Feature 112 revealed a flat based pit with vertical walls, with the exception of a slight step on the southwest side. This step may represent the initial excavation of a larger pit to provide better access to prepare a deeper, more closely fit receptacle for a post.

The structure pattern to which Feature 112 belongs is unique at Ayers Town; no other definitive, symmetrical patterns were identified at the site, although another larger

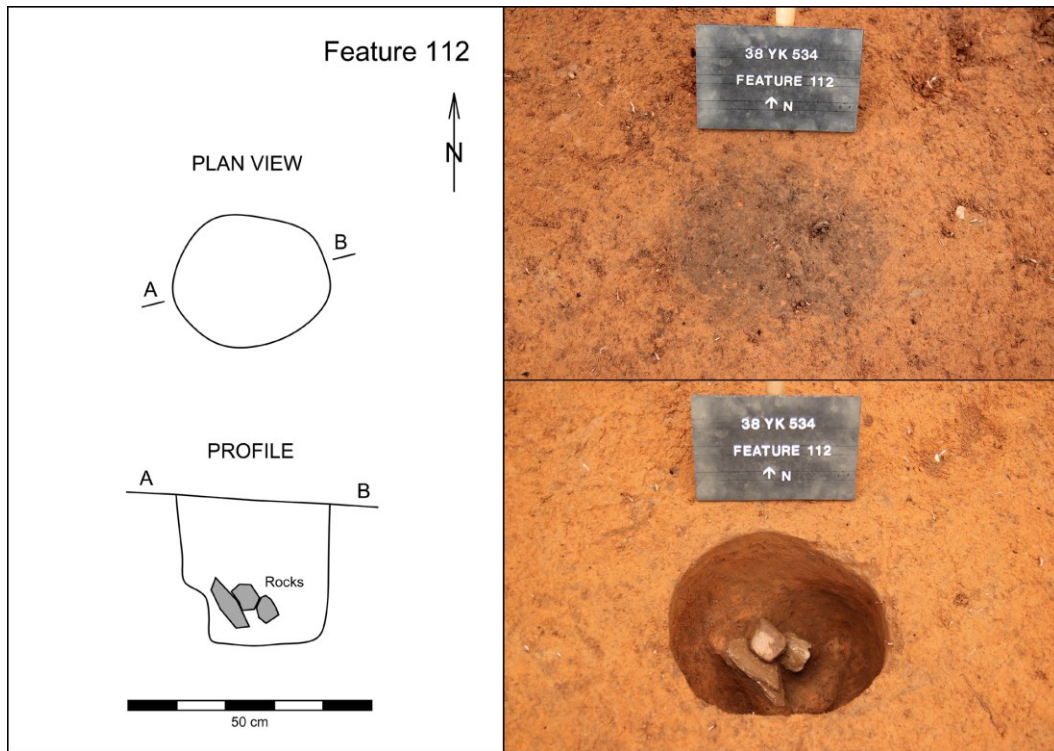


Figure A.87. Feature 112 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature with rocks *in situ* (bottom, view to north).

post grouping is represented by Structure Locality 4. Structure Locality 9, located between Cemeteries 1 and 2, is not clearly associated with any domestic area; no storage pits were located within or around this building, although a small group of three cob-filled pits is situated immediately south of the structure. Neither do the cemeteries intrude or encroach upon this structure, a pattern which may indicate contemporaneity of the building with the cemeteries—and a possible function with respect to the cemeteries.

Feature 113 (center at 864.30R174.30) (Figure A.88)

Feature 113 was another posthole located two meters west of Feature 112 in Structure Locality 9. At the exposed surface, this oval pit measured 47 cm by 33 cm, and it was approximately 13 cm deep to the base of the upper basin or step at the southwest side. The posthole continued downward as a cylindrical, straight-sided pit that was 30 cm in diameter. The flat base was 38 cm below the posthole surface.

The stepped portion of the pit contained strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clayey sand, while the lower, cylindrical section of the posthole held dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silty sand, respectively, though it was noted that the postmold had less clay in it. Fill from the step and cylindrical portions of the pit were waterscreened separately. Four Catawba potsherds were recovered from the stepped area; 17 potsherds and a glass bead were found in the posthole proper. At the base of the posthole were several tabular stones, similar to those in Feature 112; these are probable post shims or wedges. Feature 113

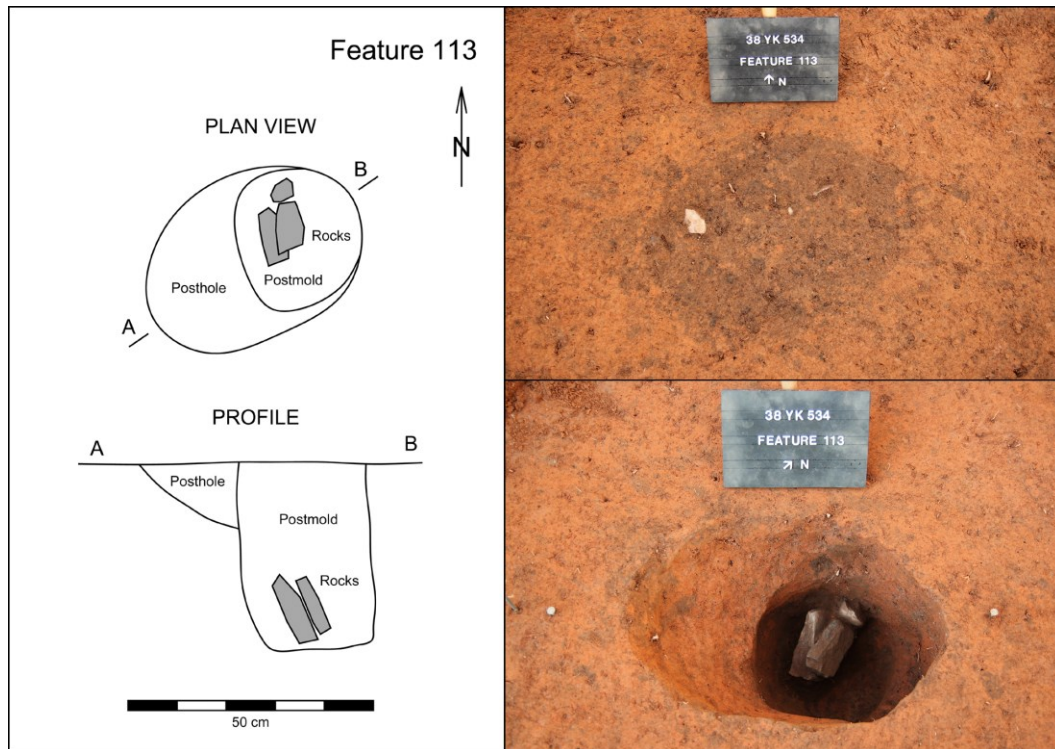


Figure A.88. Feature 113 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature with rocks *in situ* (bottom, view to north).

represents the southwest corner post for the small, rectangular structure that defines Structure Locality 9 (Features 112, 113, 114, 120, 125, and 126).

Feature 114 (center at 866.71R174.85) (Figure A.89)

Feature 114 was an oval, stepped posthole at the northwest corner of Structure Locality 9 that measured approximately 37 cm by 28 cm in plan and extended approximately 36 cm to a flat bottom. The posthole matrix fill consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/3) sandy loam mottled with brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay loam. A more homogenous (brown [7.5YR 4/3] sandy loam) 16-cm diameter stain within this posthole represented a straight-sided postmold that reached the base of the posthole. This feature was excavated as a single context, and the posthole and postmold soils yielded 21 Catawba potsherds and several animal tooth fragments.

Feature 115 (center at 874.42R163.78) (Figure A.90)

Feature 115 was a rectangular burial pit located in Cemetery 3, about two meters north of the main cluster of graves (Features 36–39, 117, and 119). The pit measured approximately 116 cm long and 46 cm wide, and likely is the grave of a sub-adult. Feature 115 had heavily mottled clay fill and distinct pit edges, similar to other contexts identified as graves. In contrast to the predominant north–south orientation of most Cemetery 3 graves, Feature 115 is oriented east–west (N96°E). This feature was photographed and mapped.

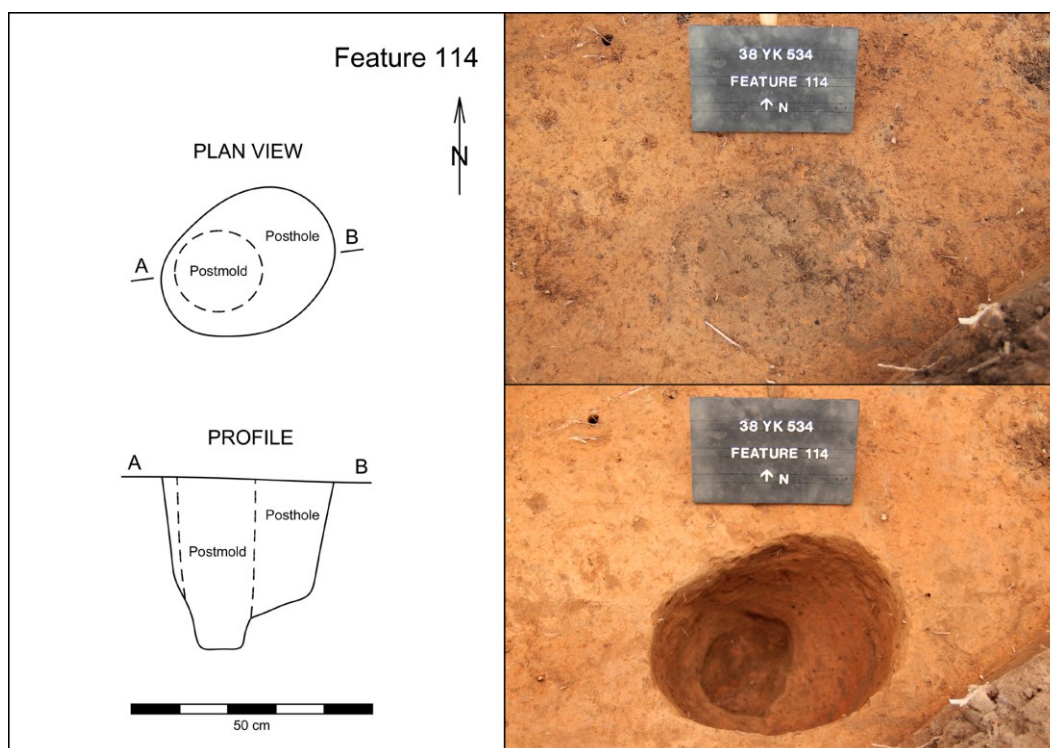


Figure A.89. Feature 114 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature with rocks *in situ* (bottom, view to north).

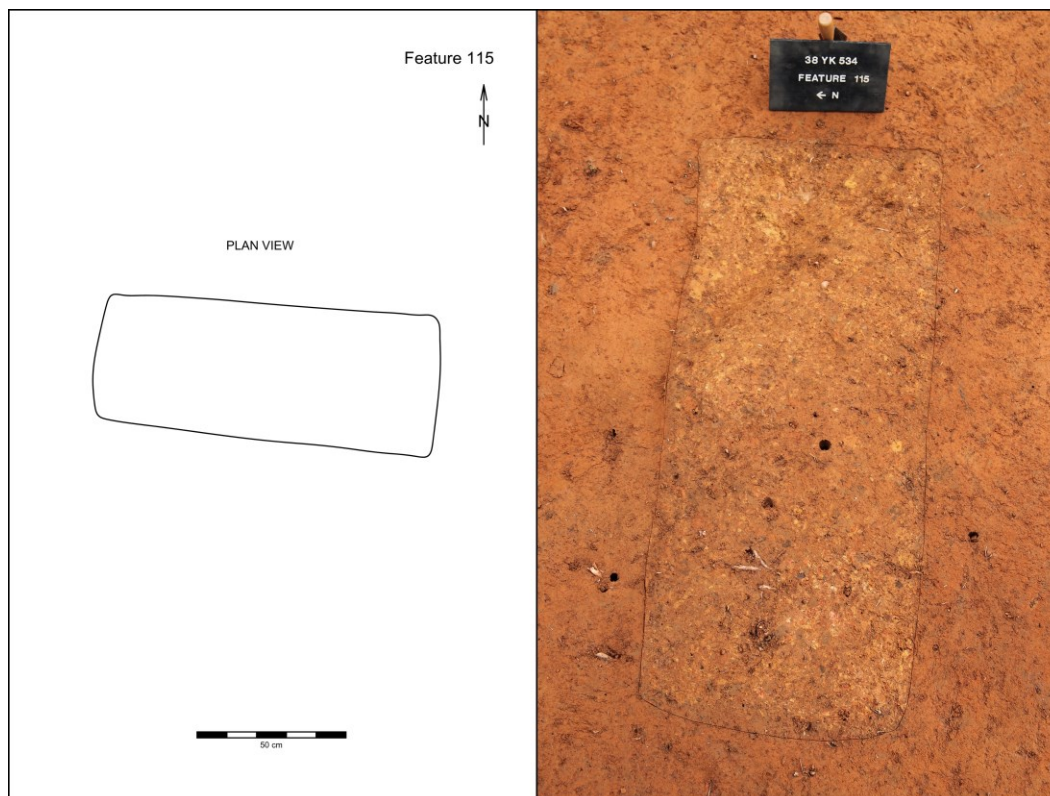


Figure A.90. Feature 115 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to east).

Feature 116 (center at 870.97R157.59) (Figure A.91)

Feature 116, in Structure Locality 8, represents two distinct contexts: a sub-rectangular storage pit intruded by a charred corncob-filled pit. The sub-rectangular storage pit measured 47 cm by 45 cm and had a maximum depth of about 30 cm. It had a bell-shaped profile and a flat but sloping base inclined east to west. This facility contained two distinct fill deposits. Zone 1, the upper 11 cm of pit fill, was a very compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam. Artifacts recovered from Zone 1 included 35 Catawba potsherds, two glass beads, a bottle glass fragment, and a lead ball.

Zone 2, a 15–19 cm thick stratum of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam with inclusions of yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clay chunks and potter's clay, was the initial fill deposit in Feature 116. It contained 69 potsherds, 14 glass beads, and fragments of iron wire and iron sheet. Thirteen-liter and 6-liter flotation samples were processed from Zones 1 and 2, respectively.

A charred corncob-filled pit intruded the surface of Zone 2 in the west half of the pit. This deposit (in reality, a separate facility) was designated Zone 3. It was about 23 cm in diameter and 14 cm deep, but did not reach the base of the larger pit. Excavation of Zone 3 recovered charred cobs and kernels, as well as two potsherds. This context had relatively straight sides and a flat base, with fired surfaces indicative of *in situ* burning of the pit contents. The Zone 3 deposit (10.3 liters) was flotation processed for recovery of botanical materials.

Feature 116 is interpreted as a small storage pit that was repurposed as a smudging chamber with the installation of a cob-filled pit. After this probable storage pit was abandoned and partially filled with soil and refuse (Zone 2), Zone 3 (the cob-filled facility) was excavated into this initial deposit, and fueled with corncobs that were then burned in place to produce smoke. The upper, unfilled portion of the storage pit would have functioned as a chamber for controlling smoke and oxygen flow, and may have served as a containment chamber for pottery or other materials subject to that smoke. After completion of the smudging process, the upper void of Feature 116 was completely filled with the Zone 1 deposit, capping the smudge pit.

Feature 117 (center at 869.60R167.41) (Figure A.92)

Feature 117 was one of six burial pits clustered in Cemetery 3 near the western edge of the site. Similar to nearby Features 36–39 and 119, Feature 117 has a north–south (N7°E) orientation. This rectangular pit measured 203 cm long by 52 cm wide and likely is the grave of an adult. The fill evident at the surface of this feature was mixed yellow and reddish brown clays, consistent with other burial contexts at the site. This burial intrudes Feature 118, a possible pit. Feature 117 was photographed and mapped.

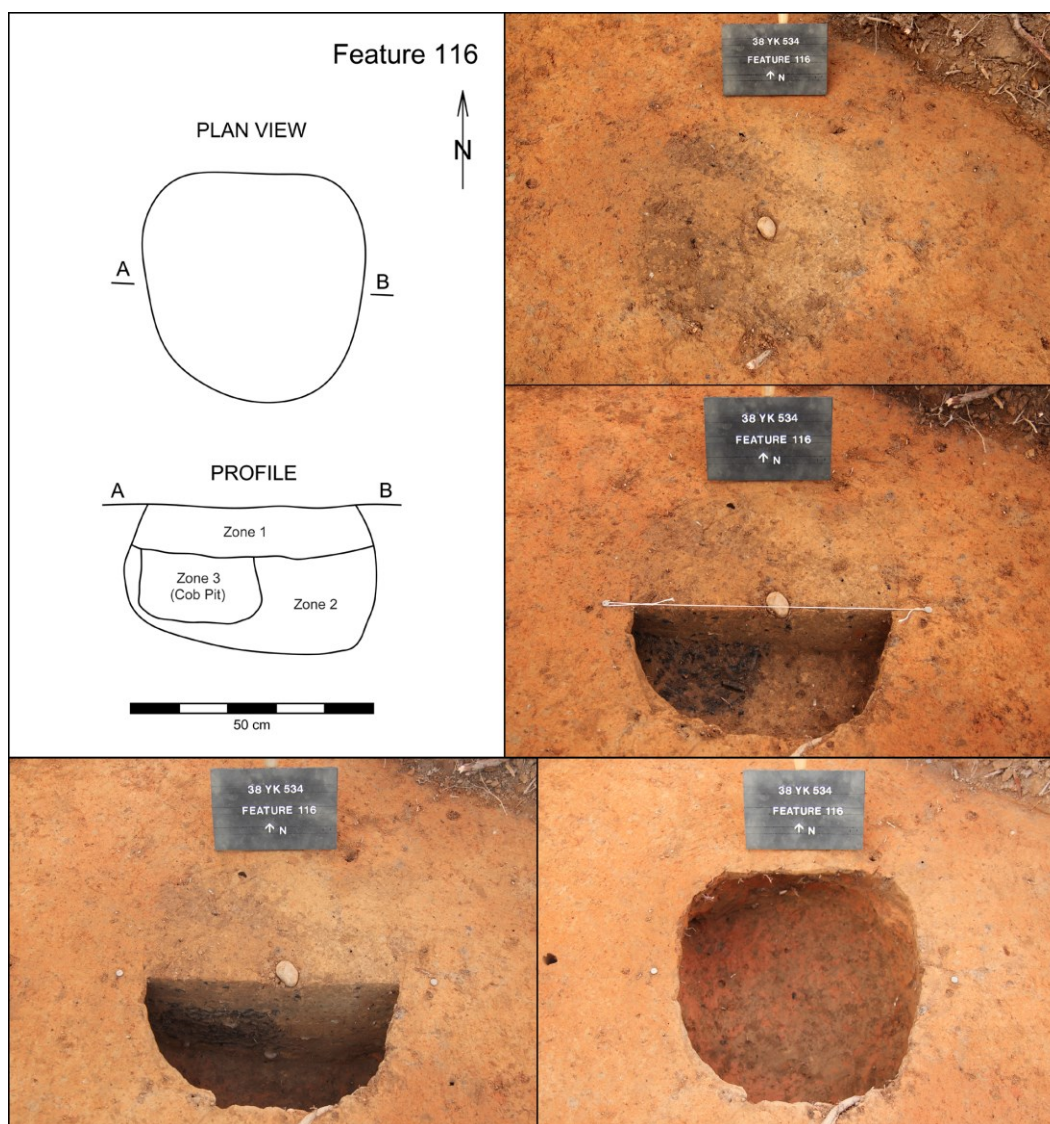


Figure A.91. Feature 116 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to north), fill profile to top of Zones 2 and 3 with south half excavated (middle right, view to north), fill profile with south half completely excavated (bottom left, view to north), and excavated feature (bottom right, view to north).

Feature 118 (center at 869.40R167.76) (Figure A.92)

Feature 118 was an oval pit largely intruded by Feature 117, a grave located at the eastern edge of Cemetery 3. The observed portion of Feature 118 measured 101 cm long (north–south); the width was occluded by Feature 117. Feature 118 was not excavated.

Feature 119 (center at 868.82R163.08) (Figure A.93)

Feature 119 was one of nine burial pits that constitute Cemetery 3 at the western end of the site. This rectangular grave measured 187 cm long by 72 cm wide, with sharply

APPENDIX A

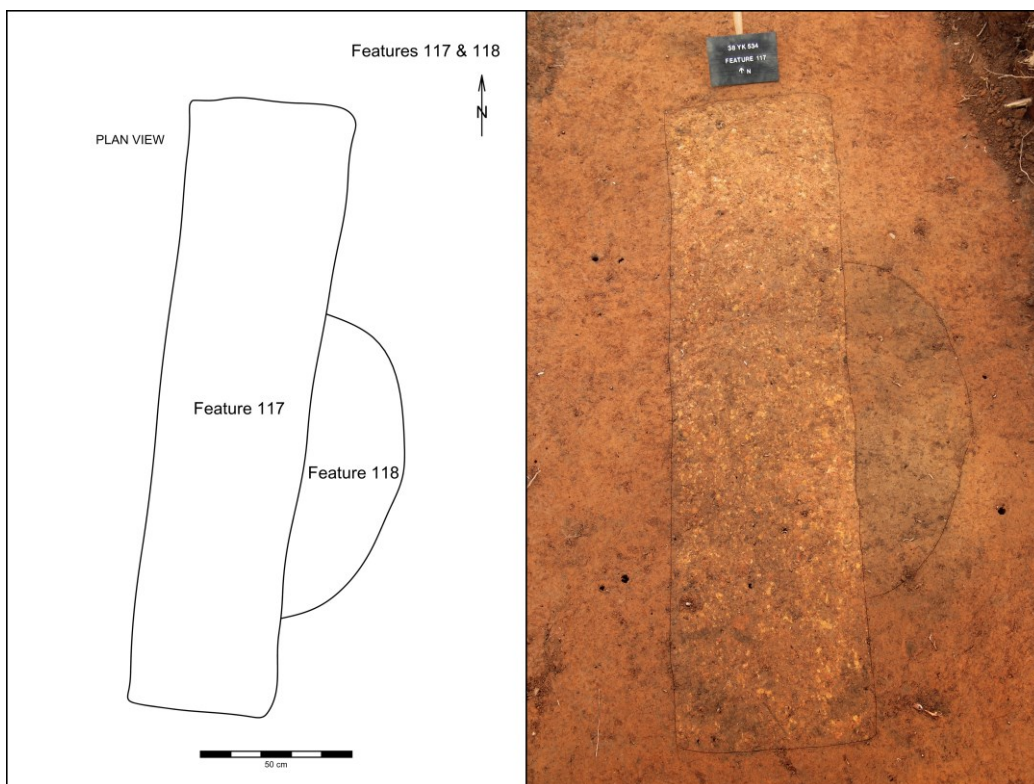


Figure A.92. Features 117 and 118 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

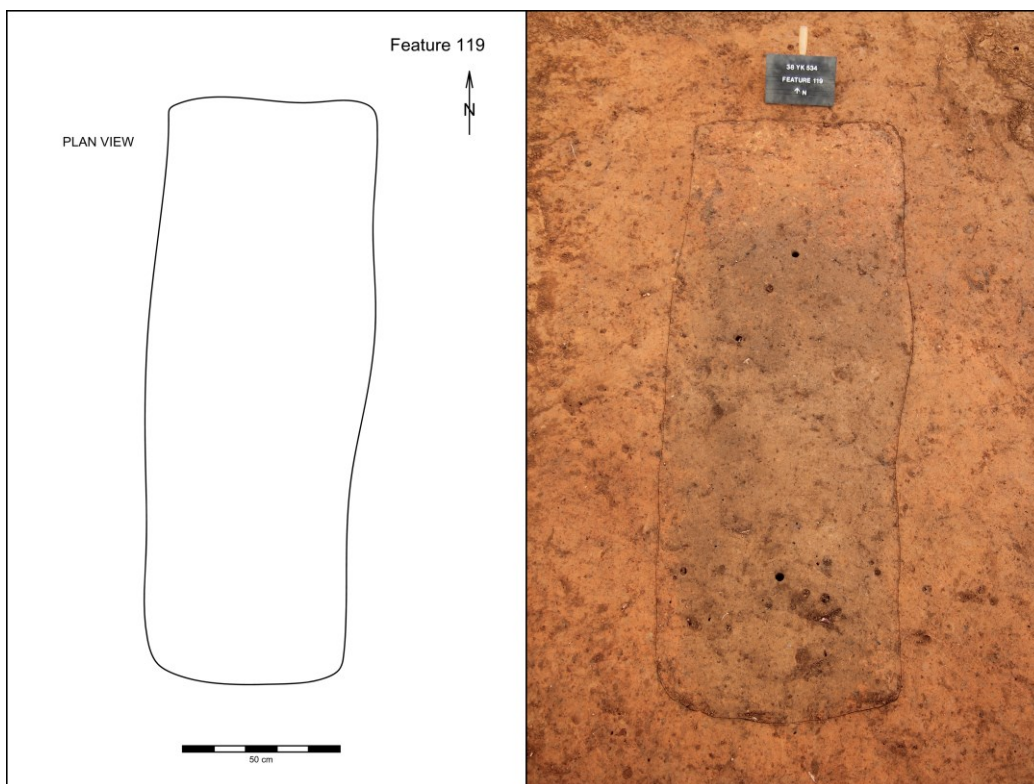


Figure A.93. Feature 119 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

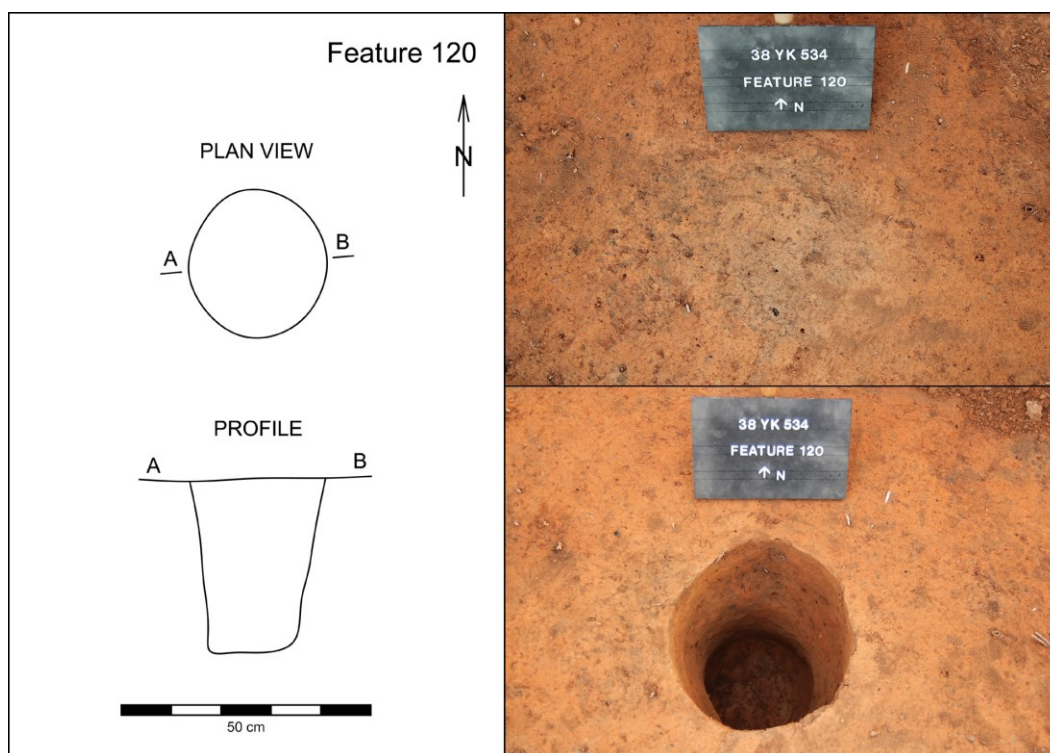


Figure A.94. Feature 120 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

defined edges and a mixed clay matrix. Like most graves in Cemetery 3, this adult-sized grave pit is oriented approximately north–south (N4°E). Feature 119 was photographed and mapped.

Feature 120 (center at 865.40R174.63) (Figure A.94)

Feature 120 was a posthole in the rectangular building pattern—Structure Locality 9—bordered by Cemeteries 1, 2, and 3. This cylindrical, flat-based pit measured approximately 30 cm in diameter and 35 cm deep. The posthole fill consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam that became more mottled with depth. Excavation of Feature 120 recovered six Catawba potsherds and a tabular stone, which may represent a shim inserted to brace the post.

Feature 121 (center at 863.20R158.27) (Figure A.95)

Feature 121 was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit located south of Structure Locality 8 near in the western edge of the site. This pit measured approximately 34 cm in diameter and 11 cm deep, with vertical sidewalls and a flat base. The pit fill consisted of charred corncobs and sticks, and fragments of calcined bone mixed with brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; a small lump of unfired potter’s clay was observed near the top of the feature. This entire deposit was processed by flotation.

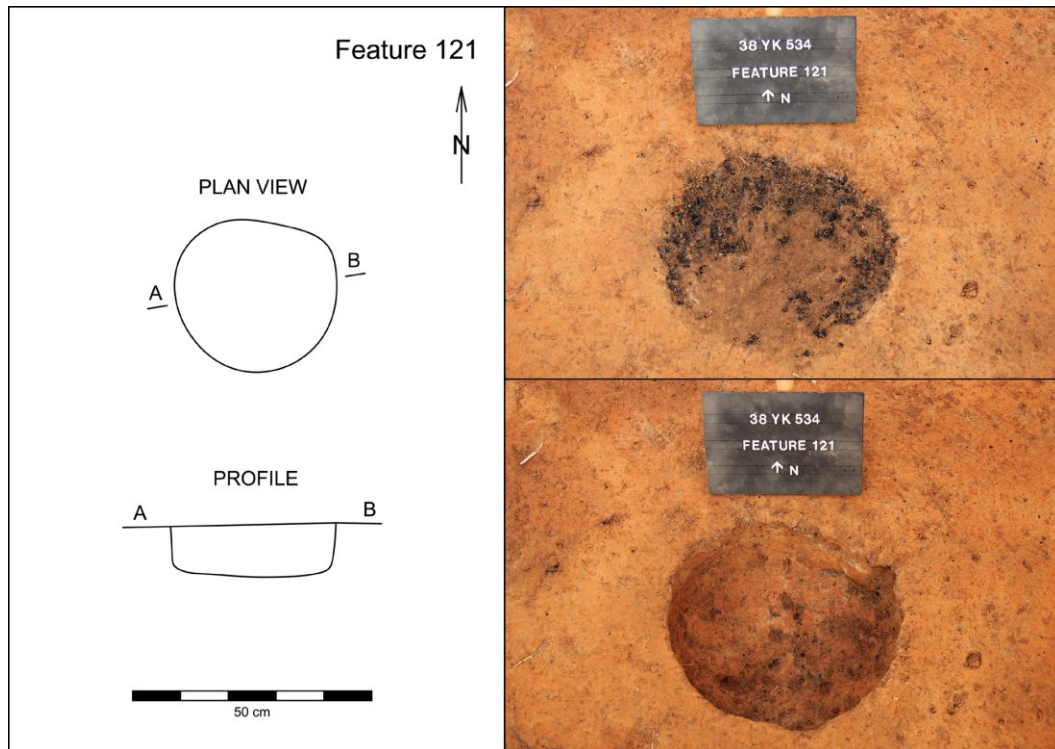


Figure A.95. Feature 121 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 122 (center at 863.81R152.77) (Figure A.96)

Feature 122 was a large, oval basin at the southwest edge of the site, about four meters southwest of Structure Locality 8. This pit measured 156 cm long, 108 cm wide, and 21 cm deep, with gently sloping sidewalls that graded into a rounded base. Feature 122 contained a single deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam and numerous large lumps of red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay. Ten liters of soil from this deposit were processed by flotation; the remainder was waterscreened. Relatively few artifacts were present in the deposit; recovered materials include 17 Catawba potsherds, 14 glass beads, one wrought nail, a gunflint flake, lead sprue fragments, and a few poorly preserved fragments of bone.

Like other large basins located at the site's periphery, Feature 122 probably represents a clay borrow pit used to obtain and process material for architectural daub. The proximity of this facility to Structure Locality 8 may reflect association with the constructions in that area.

Feature 123 (center at 868.13R154.34) (Figure A.97)

Feature 123 was a large, deep, circular pit located in Structure Locality 8 at the western edge of the site. This probable sub-floor storage facility was about 90 cm in diameter and 58 cm deep, with a bell-shaped profile and a flat base. It is situated about

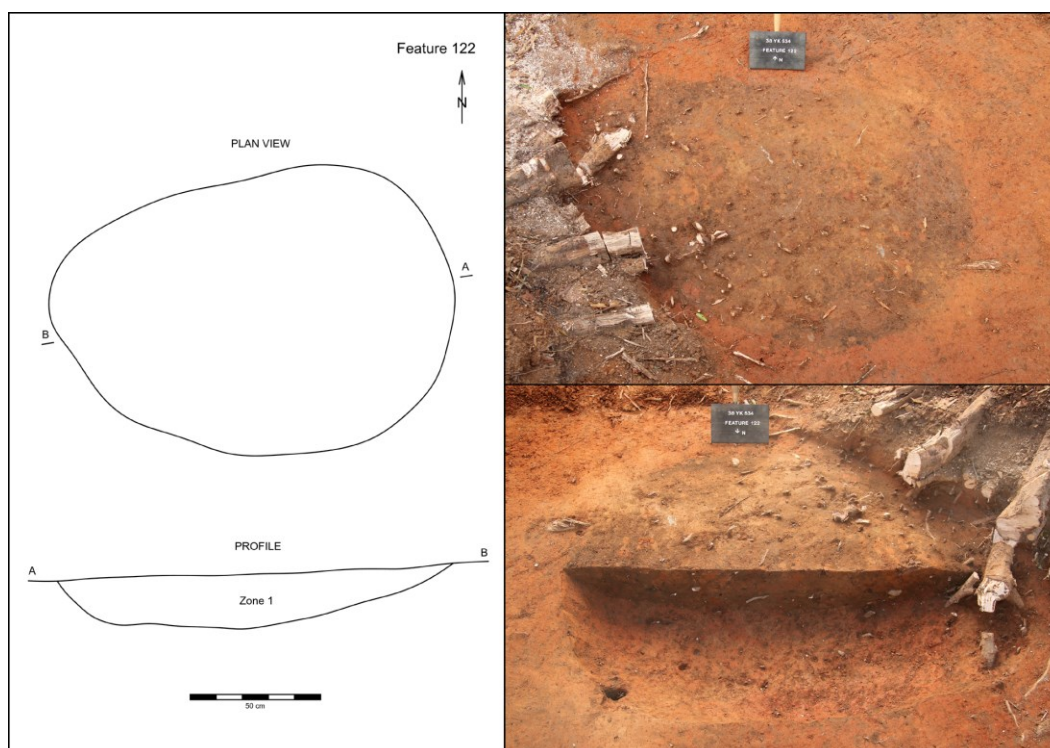


Figure A.96. Feature 122 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with north half excavated (bottom, view to south).

two meters west of Feature 69, another probable sub-floor storage pit. Both were positioned under the same building; their contemporaneity is uncertain.

The Feature 123 matrix consisted of nine distinct deposits. The uppermost zones, Zones 1 and 2, were both visible at the exposed feature surface. Zone 1 was a deposit of compact yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silt loam, with yellow clay inclusions. This eight centimeter thick, basin-shaped deposit covered most of the feature surface and contained 25 potsherds, three glass beads, a fragment of green bottle glass, a creamware sherd, and animal bone fragments.

Zone 2 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam and was visible along the eastern edge of the pit surface. The base of Zone 2 sloped significantly to the west, where it had a maximum thickness of about 29 cm. Like Zone 1, this deposit was extremely compact with few associated artifacts. Twenty-six Catawba potsherds, a bottle glass fragment, two wrought nails, a piece of lead sheet, two chipped-stone cores, and two unidentified iron objects were found in Zone 2.

Zone 3 was a lens of red clay loam that spanned the pit below Zone 2 and capped the underlying fill zones. It was thickest at the eastern wall and sloped downward toward the west edge of the pit. Artifacts recovered from Zone 3 include 30 potsherds, two glass beads, two brass button fragments, a small brass staple, a lead strip, a burnishing stone, a clay pipe fragment, and several iron fragments.

Zone 4 was the uppermost of six relatively uniform strata of primary refuse deposits. This zone was five centimeter thick and did not extend to the eastern wall of the pit.

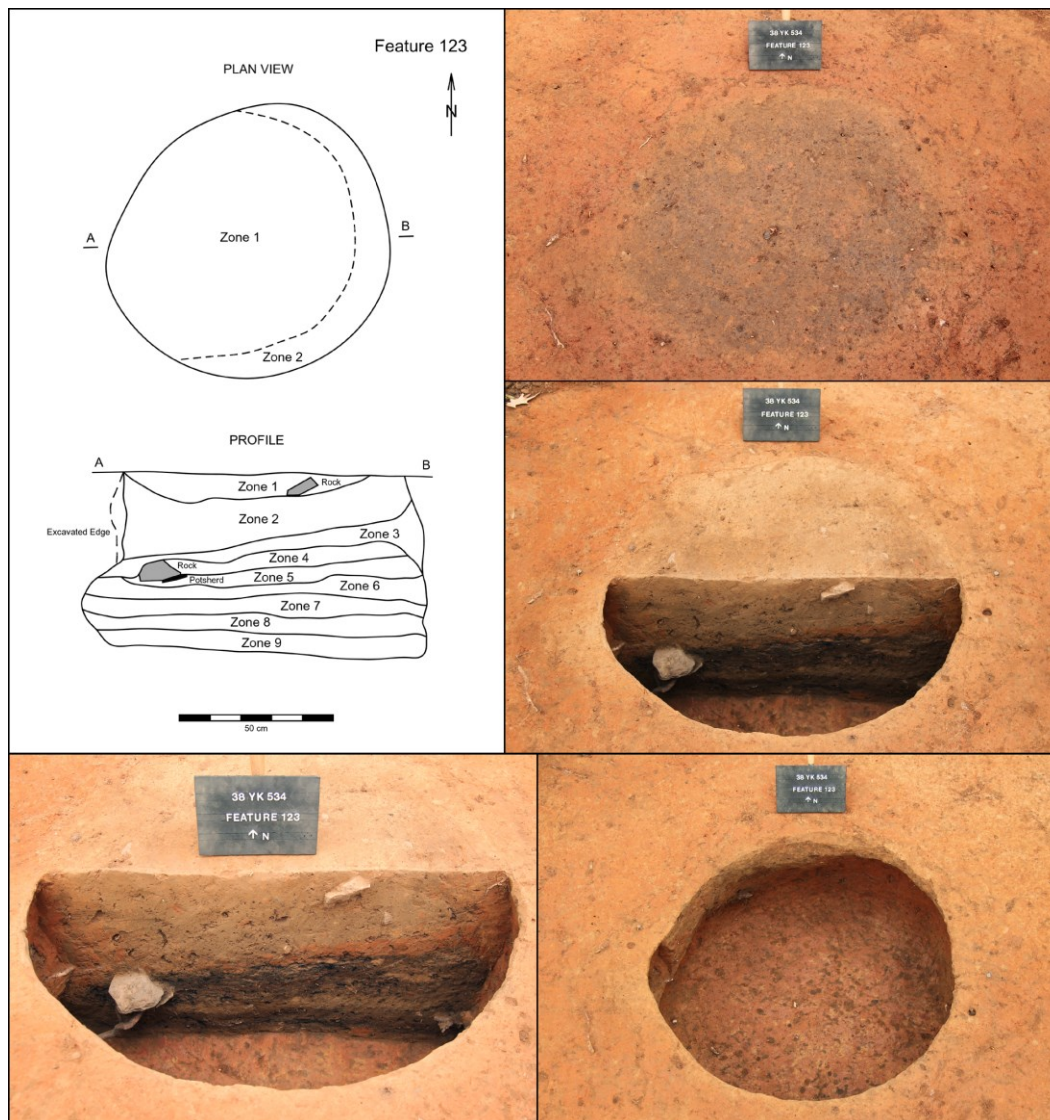


Figure A.97. Feature 123 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to north), fill profile with south half excavated (middle right, view to north), close-up of fill profile (bottom left, view to north), and excavated feature (bottom right, view to north).

Zone 4 consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam with a heavy admixture of ash, charcoal, and abundant animal bones. This deposit also contained 44 Catawba potsherds, 17 glass beads, two tin-enameled sherds, two fragments of a table knife, a silver-plated brass cufflink, a lead ball, a cast iron vessel fragment, a clay pipe and seven other pipe fragments, a lump of red sealing wax, and a silver wire loop. Because this stratum contained rich deposits of well-preserved animal bone and botanical materials, all 64 liters of soil were flotation processed.

Zone 5, another rich deposit, was flotation processed *en toto* (38 liters). This five centimeter thick stratum consisted of very ashy, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silt loam with abundant animal bones. This deposit yielded 35 potsherds, 38 glass beads, a brass Jew's

harp, a pearlware sherd and an unglazed English pot base, three wrought nails, a glass bottle fragment, unfired potter's clay, lead sprue and a cut lead strip, a piece of tinware sheet, a clay pipe fragment, and a polished stone.

Zone 6 was a 4–7 cm thick layer of moderately compact, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam that separated the ashy Zone 5 deposits from the relatively clean Zone 7. Zone 6 contained heavy concentrations of charcoal and abundant artifacts, especially glass beads. The deposit was collected as a 46-liter flotation sample. Zone 6 contained 633 glass beads, 34 Catawba potsherds, six wrought nails, a rolled tin sheet, an iron rod, four clay pipe fragments, a kaolin pipe fragment, a bone knife handle, and various other lead and glass artifacts. Animal bones recovered from this zone were remarkably well preserved, a function of the neutralizing properties of ash in the deposit.

Zone 7 was a 5–8 cm layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam with fine charcoal flecking. Soil recovered from this stratum was waterscreen processed, and yielded 29 potsherds, 36 glass beads, an English Jackfield sherd, a rolled tin sheet fragment, a silver broach fragment, two glass bottle fragments, and a cut lead strip.

Zone 8 was a mixed deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loam with pockets of ash and charcoal, and ranged from 5 to 7 cm in depth. All fill (37 liters) was processed by flotation. Artifacts from Zone 8 include 21 potsherds, 14 glass beads, a wrought nail fragment, a mussel shell scraper, a small black Catawba clay pipe and an additional pipe fragment, an unidentified pewter object, a creamware sherd, and a chipped-stone disk. This zone also contained unfired potter's clay, charcoal, and animal bone.

Zone 9, a deposit of brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam, was similar to Zone 8 except that its matrix was much more compact. This bottom-most zone was approximately 7 cm thick and contained 70 potsherds, 19 glass beads, a single piece of creamware pottery, five wrought nail fragments, two straight pins, a mussel shell scraper, three clay pipe fragments, a fragment of green bottle glass, a strip of cut silver, two brass buttons, and a lead ball. The entire 91 liters of fill from this zone was processed by flotation.

The Feature 123 deposits probably represent two distinct modes in the filling of the pit. The lowermost six zones are relatively thin, flat, uniform, trash-filled deposits that appear to represent accretional primary refuse disposal, probably within the confines of the presumed superstructure dwelling. These level, uniform strata may have presented stable surfaces suitable for reuse of the pit as a storage facility. The uppermost three zones (Zones 1–3) of Feature 123 are markedly different in character. These deposits appear to have been the products of mass filling episodes, with relatively low trash content relative to the amount of soil. These upper deposits probably mark the complete abandonment of pit function for Feature 123.

Feature 124 (See description for Feature 92)

Feature 125 (center at 865.26R176.60) (Figure A.98)

Feature 125 was a posthole that formed part of the six-post rectangular structure pattern in Structure Locality 9. This small oval pit measured 31 cm by 26 cm in plan and 29 cm deep, with straight sides and a rounded bottom.

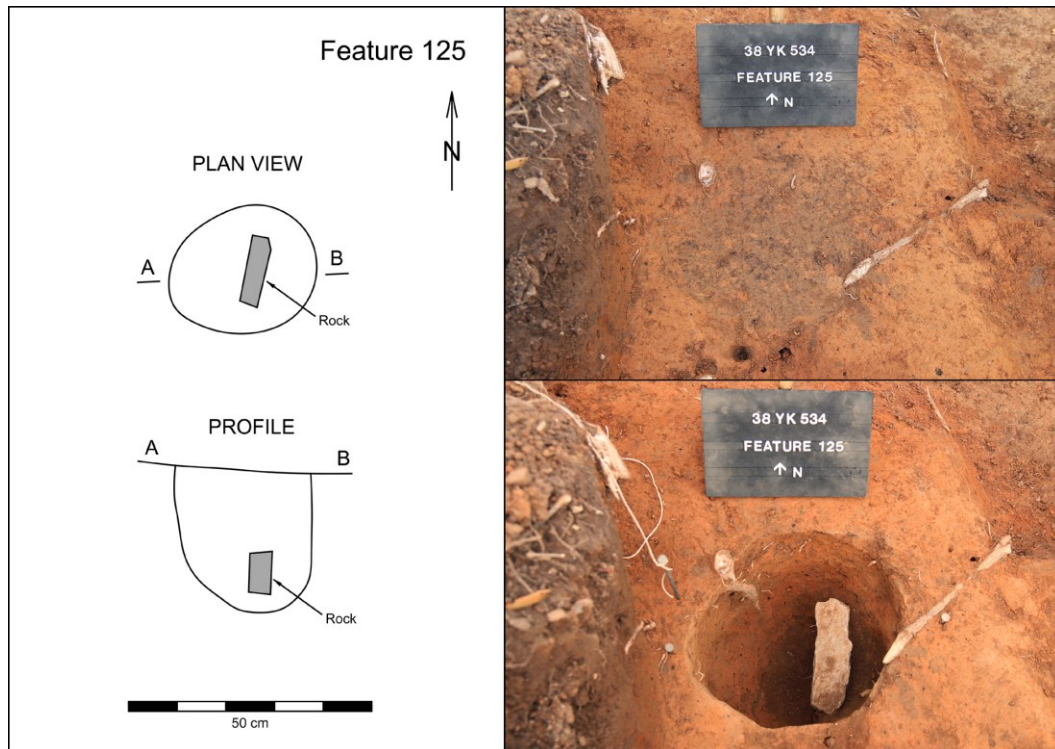


Figure A.98. Feature 125 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 125 contained a single deposit of brown (7.5YR 4/3) silty sand with medium-to-small inclusions of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay. This deposit produced eight small potsherds, and a large, tabular rock that was encountered about 21 cm below the feature surface. Similar tabular rock shims were found in five of the postholes that define Structure Locality 9.

Feature 126 (center at 866.41R176.71) (Figure A.99)

Feature 126 was a probable posthole located at the northeast corner of Structure Locality 9. This shallow, circular pit was approximately 35 cm in diameter and depth of 22 cm deep, and appears to have been heavily truncated by a modern disturbance so that only the bottom of the feature was present. It had in-sloping, tapered sides, a rounded bottom, and a stepped profile, similar to other postholes in this pattern (i.e., Features 112, 113, and 114). The posthole fill consisted of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) loam and contained a single Catawba potsherd.

Feature 127 (center at 866.02R158.95) (Figure A.100)

Feature 127 was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit with vertical side walls and a flat bottom. The pit measured approximately 23 cm in diameter and 19 cm deep, and the pit base evinced burned soils indicative of *in situ* firing. The feature matrix consisted of burned corncobs mixed with brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam, consistent in color and

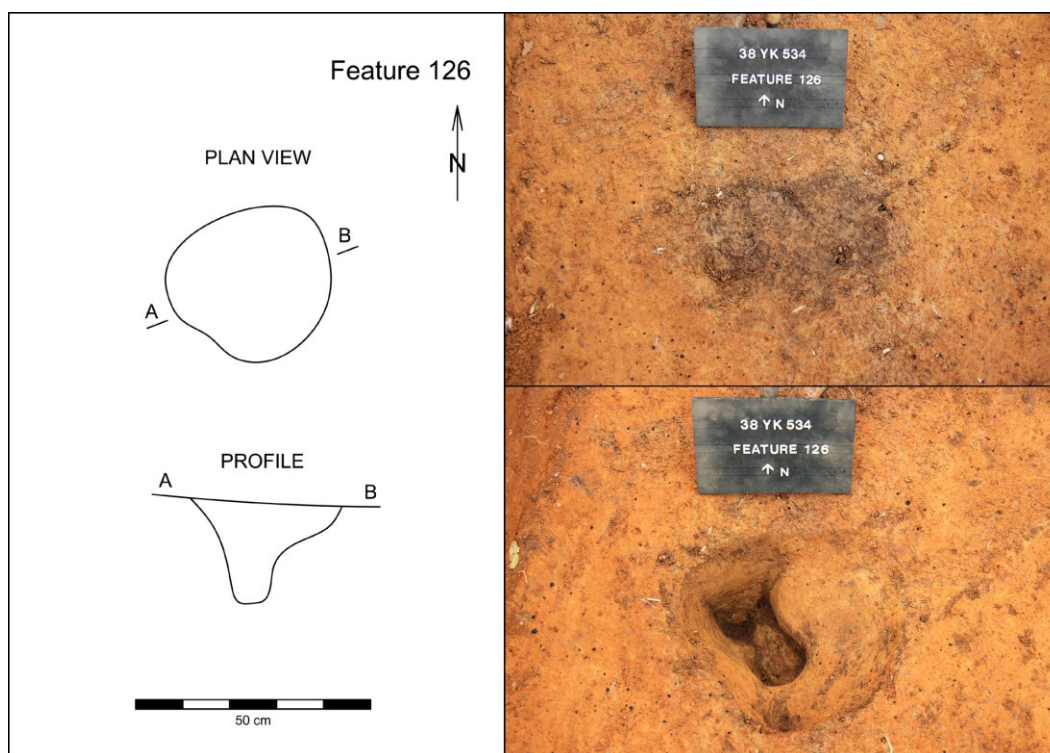


Figure A.99. Feature 126 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

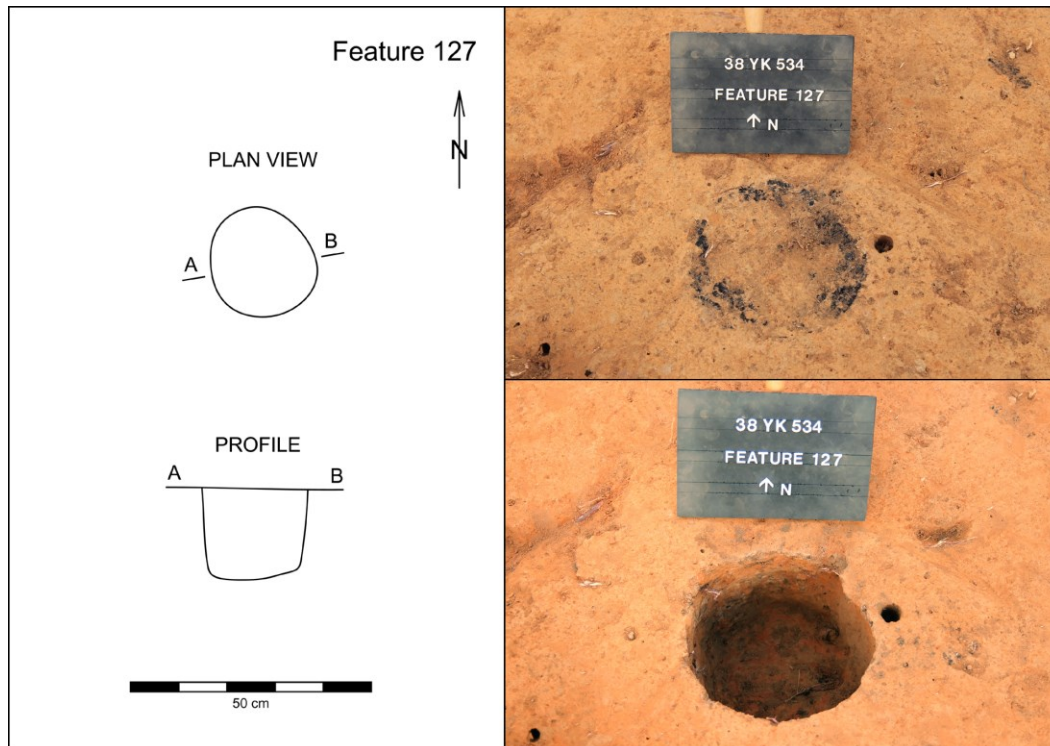


Figure A.100. Feature 127 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

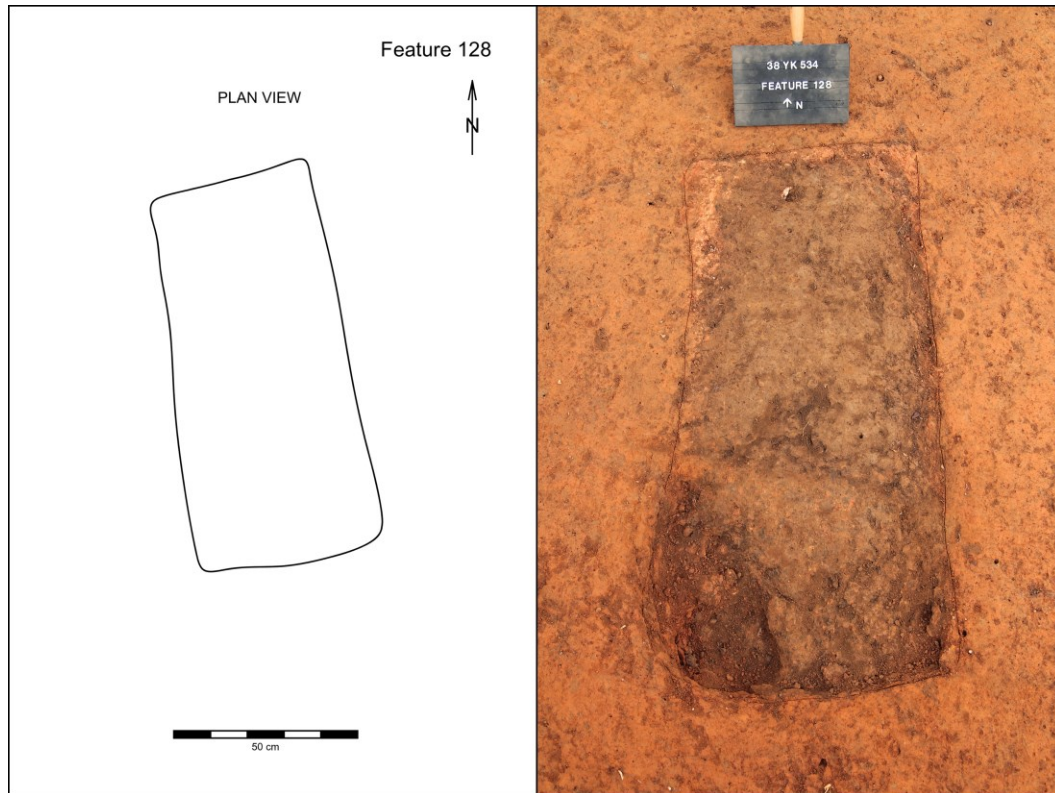


Figure A.101. Feature 128 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

content with other cob-filled smudge pits at the site. All of this deposit (nine liters) was flotation processed to recover botanical remains.

Feature 128 (center at 864.32R162.00) (Figure A.101)

Feature 128 was a rectangular grave pit located at the southern edge of Cemetery 4, about four meters southwest of the main cluster of graves (Features 36–39, 117, and 119). This pit measured 107 cm long by 51 cm wide, with clearly defined edges, and likely represents the grave of a sub-adult. The top of the pit appeared as a dark rectangular stain where humic topsoil had collapsed (or was refilled) into the grave. Mixed clay fill was visible along the north edge, and the fill at the south edge was loose and friable. The N11°W orientation of Feature 128 aligns with that of other Cemetery 3 graves, including Feature 37 (N7°W), Feature 38 (N10°W) and Feature 129 (N16°W). Feature 128 was mapped and photographed.

Feature 129 (center at 862.35R164.81) (Figure A.102)

Feature 129 was a rectangular burial pit located about four meters southeast of Feature 128, and similarly oriented (N16°W). This pit measured 183 cm long by 53 cm wide and likely is the grave of an adult. The fill at the top of the pit was mostly dark brown topsoil (either soil collapsed or refilled into the pit after subsidence), with bands of mixed orange clay along the northeast and part of the southwest edges. The edges were

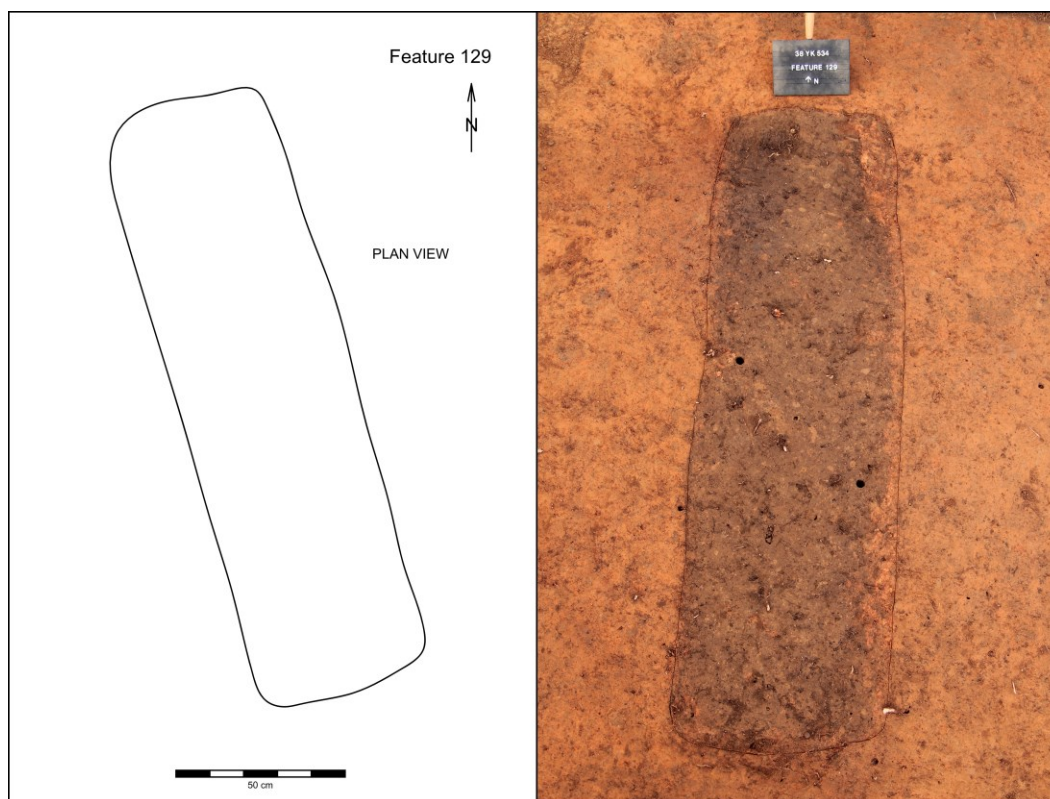


Figure A.102. Feature 129 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to north).

distinct and well defined. Feature 129 was photographed and mapped.

Feature 130 (center at 862.63R160.27) (Figure A.103)

Feature 130 was a probable posthole located south of Structure Locality 8 at the southwestern edge of the site. This small, circular pit measured approximately 26 cm in diameter and 42 cm deep with straight sides and a rounded bottom. The posthole fill consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/3) silty sand with inclusions of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay lumps, and included a large Catawba potsherd, small fragments of animal bone, and charcoal.

Feature 131 (center at 861.92R174.38) (Figure A.104)

Feature 131 was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit located northeast of Cemetery 2, due south of Structure Locality 9, and adjacent to two other cob pits, Features 133 and 134. This facility measured approximately 28 cm in diameter and 9 cm deep, with vertical sidewalls and a flat base. The pit fill consisted of large chunks of mostly carbonized wood mixed with charred corncobs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand; all eight liters of this deposit were collected as flotation sample.

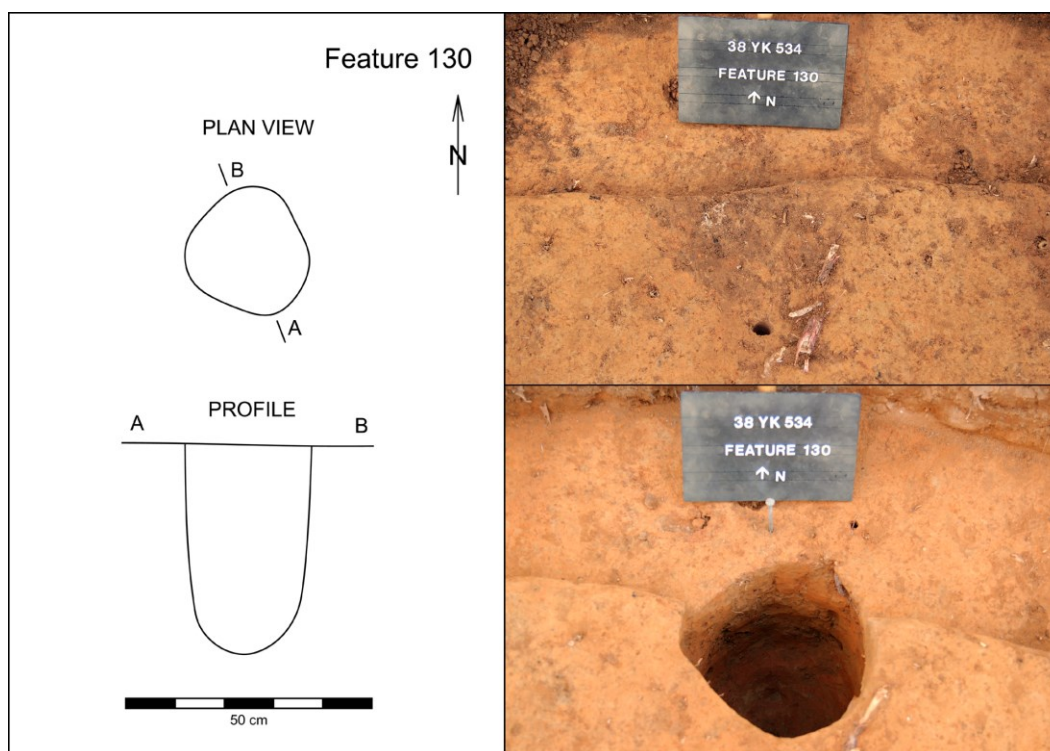


Figure A.103. Feature 130 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

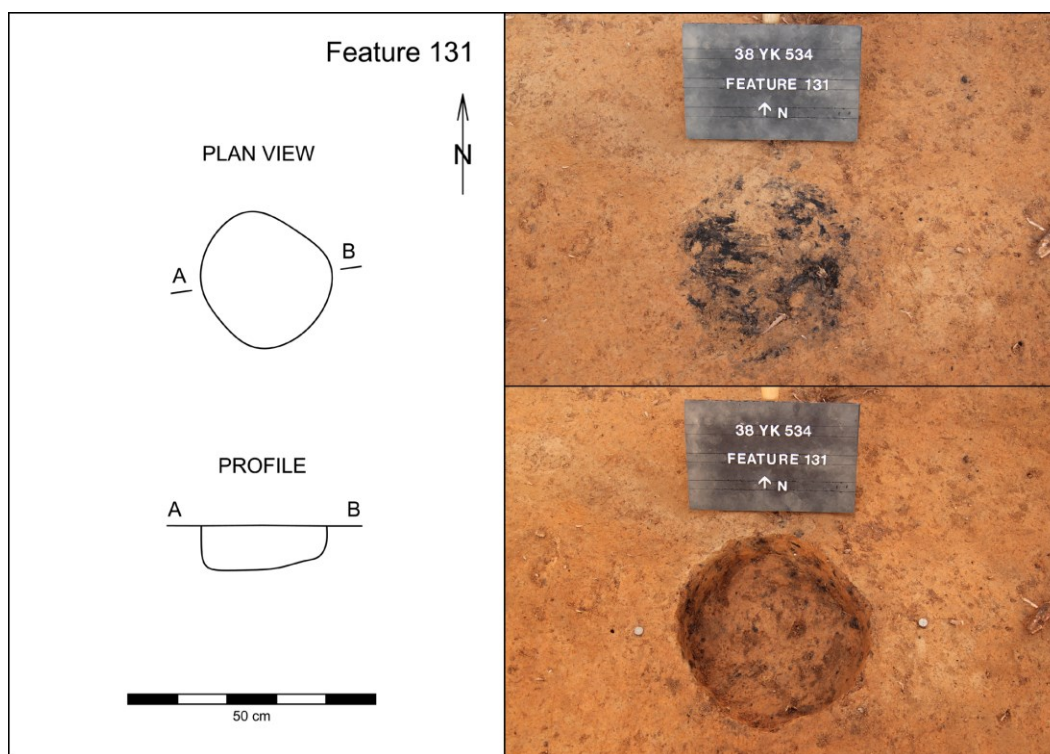


Figure A.104. Feature 131 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).



Figure A.105. Feature 132 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to northwest).

Feature 132 (center at 859.02R171.78) (Figure A.105)

Feature 132 was the northernmost of four adjacent rectangular grave pits (Features 132, 135, 136, and 137) aligned northwest–southeast within Cemetery 2. All are interpreted as graves of adults. This pit measures approximately 185 cm long and 48 cm wide, and probably represents an adult burial. The matrix of Feature 132 (as observed at the exposed feature surface) consisted of mixed clay fill at each end with dark brown silt loam in the center; the central portion of the pit was partially obscured by a large tree root. Feature 132 was mapped and photographed.

Feature 133 (center at 860.62R175.20) (Figure A.106)

Feature 133 was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit, located due south of Structure Locality 9 and adjacent to two other smudge pits, Features 131 and 134. This feature measured approximately 31 cm in diameter and 13 cm deep, with vertical walls and a flat base. The feature fill (10 liters) contained charred corncobs on top of wood charcoal, mixed with brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty sand. In addition to the carbonized material, four Catawba potsherds were recovered from Feature 133.

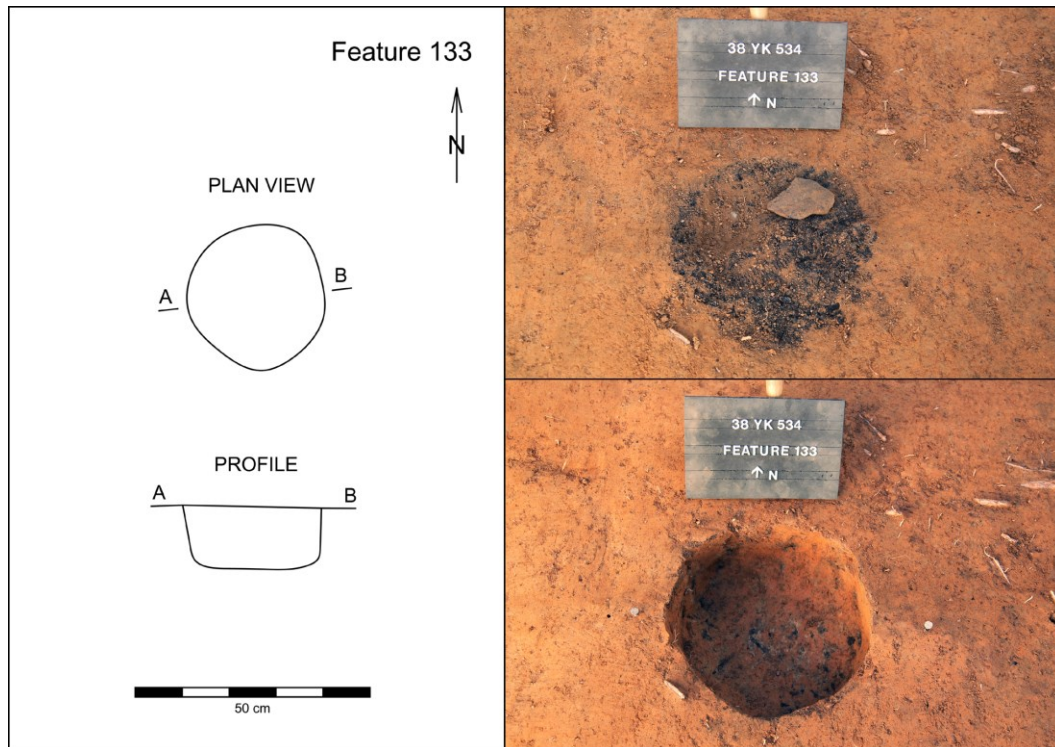


Figure A.106. Feature 133 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 134 (center at 860.68R177.03) (Figure A.107)

Feature 134 was a relatively shallow, circular, charcoal-filled pit located 2.75 m east of Feature 133. This flat-based basin measured approximately 27 cm in diameter and 5 cm deep, and contained 4.5 liters of wood charcoal mixed with brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty sand. One Catawba potsherd was recovered from this feature.

Feature 135 (center at 858.08R170.93) (Figure A.108)

Feature 135, a rectangular grave pit, was located in adjacent (and parallel) to Features 132 and 136 in Cemetery 2. Most of the Feature 135 surface was obscured by the base of a large oak tree, but the grave is estimated to be approximately 176 cm long and 61 cm wide, and probably represents an adult inhumation. The fill evident at the surface of the grave was mixed clay, clearly differentiated from the undisturbed subsoil with crisp boundaries. Feature 135 was mapped and photographed.

Feature 136 (center at 857.20R170.23) (Figure A.109)

Feature 136 is a rectangular grave pit located in Cemetery 2, between Features 135 and 137. Feature 136 measured approximately 189 cm long and 57 cm wide, and likely represents an adult burial. Much of the surface of the pit is brown silt loam, which probably represents refilling of the grave pit after initial subsidence. Mixed clays around

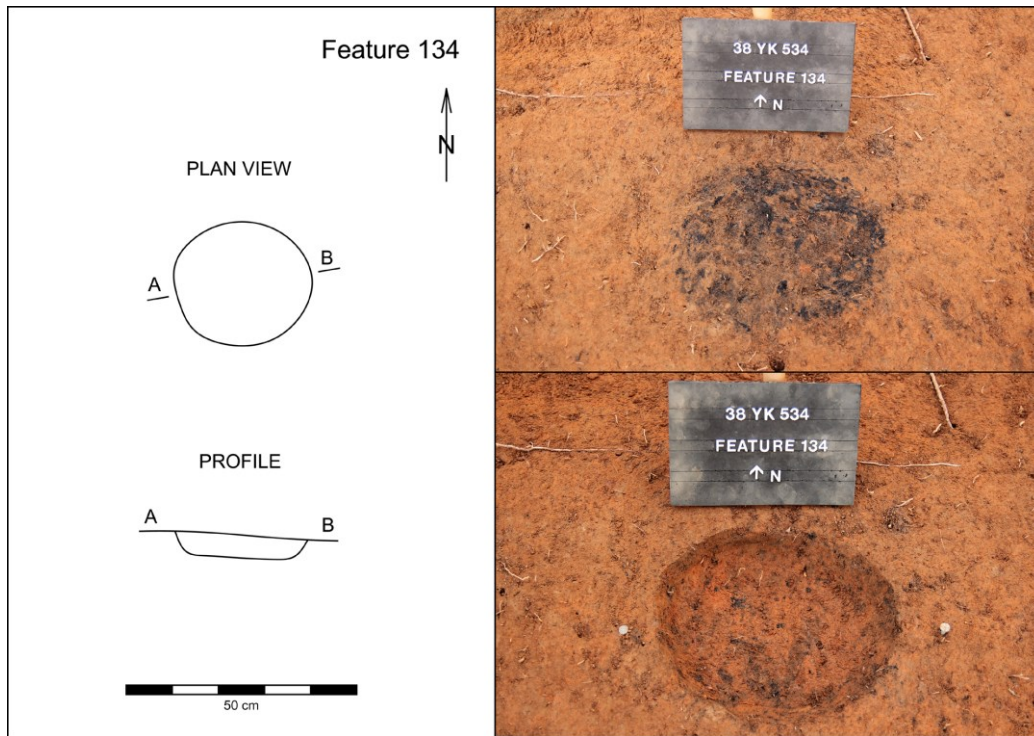


Figure A.107. Feature 134 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).



Figure A.108. Feature 135 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to northwest).

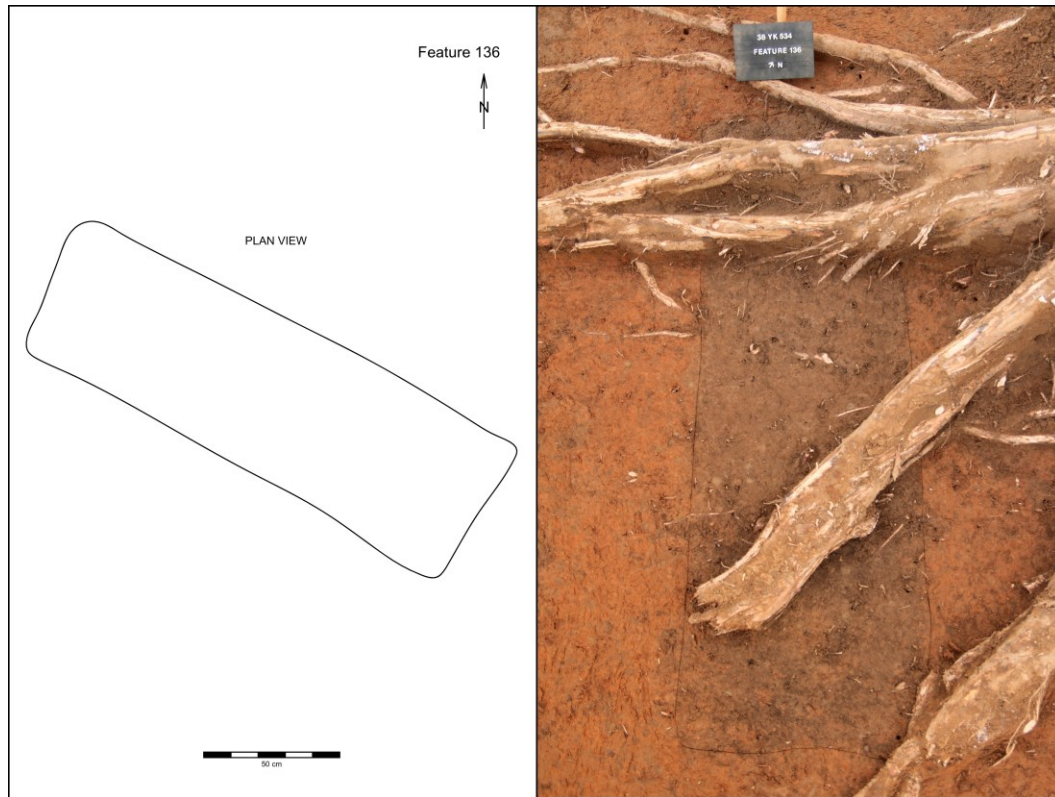


Figure A.109. Feature 136 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to northwest).

the pit margins represent the original fill of the pit after inhumation. The surface of this feature was photo-documented and mapped.

Feature 137 (center at 856.35R169.57) (Figure A.110)

Feature 137, a rectangular grave pit located adjacent to Feature 136 in Cemetery 2, was intruded upon by a small, roughly circular pit, the posthole for a modern steel gate post set in concrete. Feature 137 measured 198 cm long and 59 cm wide, with well-defined edges and characteristically mixed clay fill. The length of this pit indicates a probable adult interment. Feature 137 was mapped and photographed.

Feature 138 (center at 859.95R168.12) (Figure A.111)

Feature 138 was a large, rectangular grave pit with sharp corners and distinct edges located southwest of Feature 7 in Cemetery 2. It measured 198 cm long by 58 cm wide, with mixed clay fill at the ends and a deposit of brown silt loam in the center. This pit likely represents the grave of an adult. Feature 137 is oriented N21°E, roughly parallel to Feature 7 (N25°E) but transverse to the other graves in Cemetery 2. Feature 138 was photographed and mapped.

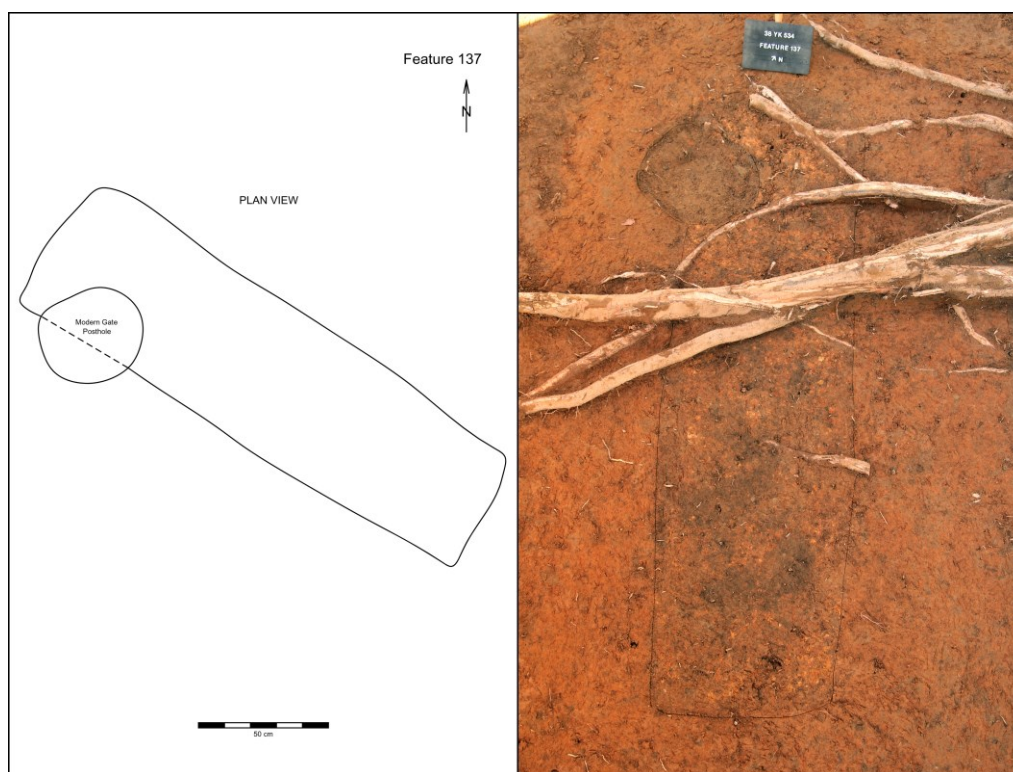


Figure A.110. Feature 137 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to northwest).

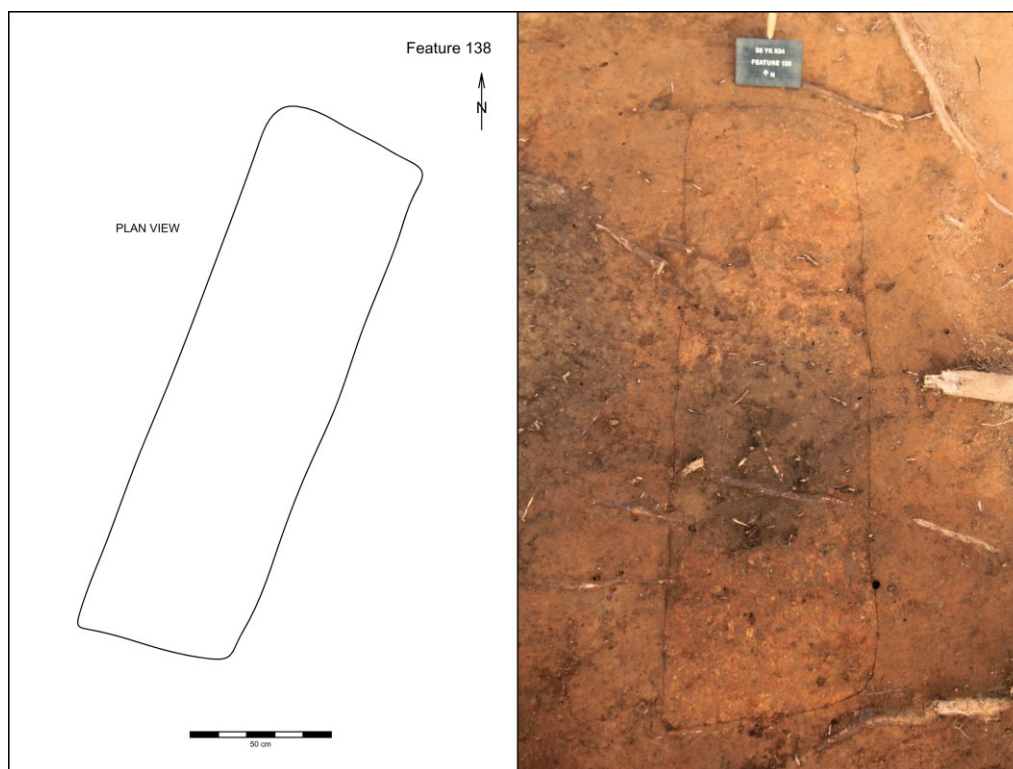


Figure A.111. Feature 138 plan view drawing and photograph at top of subsoil (view to northeast).

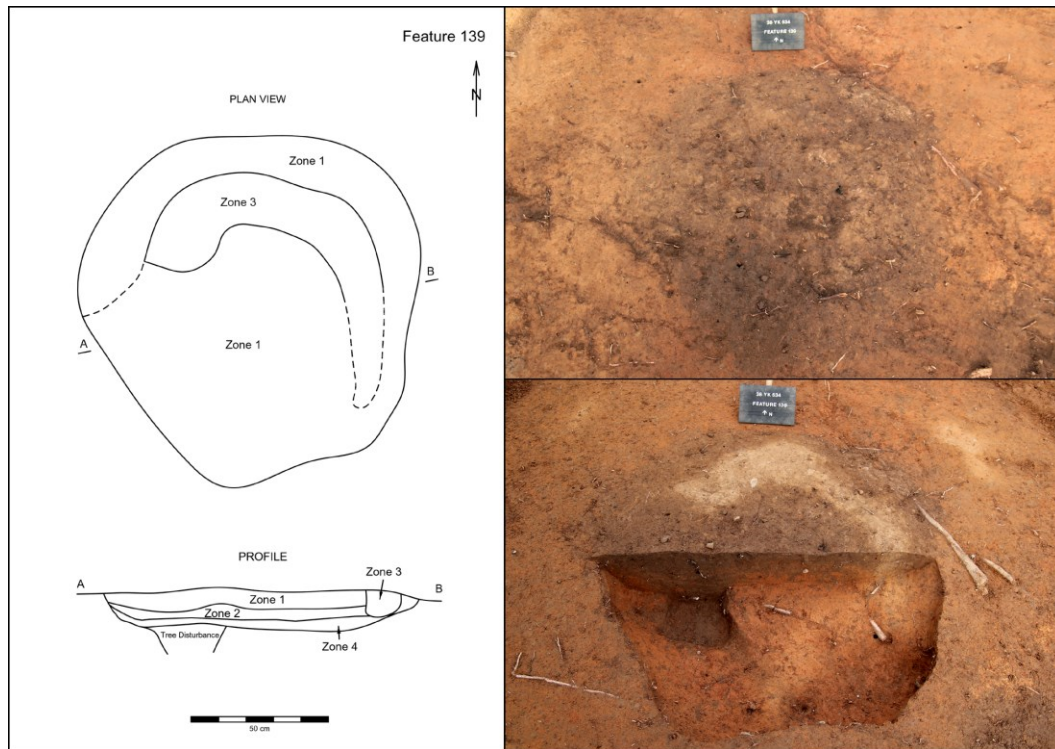


Figure A.112. Feature 139 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

Feature 139 (center at 860.47R167.18) (Figure A.112)

This irregularly shaped basin was located adjacent to Feature 138 at the edge of Cemetery 2. Feature 139 was approximately 125 cm long, 126 cm wide, and 15 cm deep, with gently sloping side walls that terminate in a flat base. This pit intruded a preexisting stump hole, which was partially excavated in the course of investigation of Feature 139.

Feature 139 contained four distinct deposits. Zones 1 and 3 were both visible from the feature's surface; however, Zone 3 appeared only as a crescent-shaped deposit of extremely compact and dry soil around the north and east edges of the pit, and was only defined as a distinct zone in the feature profile.

Zone 1 consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam with abundant charcoal and artifacts. Nine liters of this deposit were retained for flotation processing. Material recovered from Zone 1 include 144 Catawba potsherds, one piece of pearlware pottery, five Catawba clay pipe fragments, a crushed brass bell, and pieces of animal bone.

Zone 2, which lay beneath both Zones 1 and 3, was a mixture of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam and red (2.5YR 4/6) clay loam with charcoal flecks. Zone 2 ranged from 4–7 cm in thickness and contained 39 Catawba potsherds, one glass bead, a pearlware sherd, and a few fragments of animal bone. A twelve-liter sample of this deposit was collected for flotation.

Zone 3 was an extremely compact and dry deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam that formed an arc of soil approximately 9 cm deep in the northern and eastern

parts of the feature. Stratigraphically, Zone 3 superimposed Zones 2 and 4. Though its relationship with Zone 1 is not entirely clear, Zone 3 may represent a root mold or other intrusion into this feature. Zone 3 yielded 50 Catawba potsherds, a glass bead, a brass object with woven fiber still attached, one piece of lead shot, two clay pipe fragments, and animal bone. Nine liters of Zone 3 soil were flotation processed.

Zone 4, a three centimeter thick deposit of red (2.5YR 4/6) clay loam and dark brown silt loam, lined the bottom of the basin. Eleven potsherds and bits of charcoal were the only cultural material found in this zone. Beneath Zone 4, a large, dark soil stain intruded the base of the feature. The matrix within this root disturbance was very soft, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt loam. This sterile root disturbance appears to predate the construction of the Feature 139 basin.

The function of Feature 139 is unclear. This shallow basin resembles probable clay borrow pits arrayed around the perimeter of the site, but the relatively thin, level deposits within Feature 139 contrast with the massive dump deposits in most such facilities. In addition, Feature 139 is situated interior to the band of habitation and activity areas that surround the central plaza.

Features 140, 190, and 191 (center at 853.5R174.0) (Figures A.113 and A.114)

Features 140, 190, and 191 comprise a group of superimposed pits located near the south edge of the site between Cemetery 2 and Structure Locality 10. When initially uncovered by mechanized stripping, they appeared as a single, large, roughly oval disturbance measuring 250 cm northeast to southwest by about 150 cm northwest to southeast. Potsherds, animal bone, and charcoal were observed across the northeast half while the southwest half contained mottled clay but very few artifacts. Although it was initially suspected that multiple, intrusive pits were represented, subsequent troweling and photography failed to reveal clear pit edges within the disturbance. After a period of heavy rain and a second troweling, three pits were identified and mapped. The northeastern most pit, subsequently designated Feature 191, measured about 100 cm in diameter and consisted of a dark yellowish brown silt loam (10YR 4/4) with pockets of ash. It was intruded on the southwest side by a much larger oval pit that measured 140 cm by almost 200 cm. The top fill of this pit, designated Feature 190, consisted of a dark brown silt loam (10YR 4/3) with scattered concentrations of ash and charcoal. Most of the southwestern half of Feature 190 was intruded by Feature 140, a pit whose uppermost fill consisted of a dark yellowish brown sandy silt (10YR 4/6), surrounded by a band of mixed dark yellowish brown silt and clay (10YR 4/4) and very pale brown silty clay (10YR 8/4).

In order to clarify the stratigraphic relationships among the three intrusive features, a northeast-to-southwest profile line was established that bisected the centers of all three pits. Feature 140, being the most recent, was excavated first; Feature 190 was excavated next; and Feature 191 was excavated last. For each feature, the southeast half was excavated first by fill zones. The profile was then cleaned, photographed, and mapped. Finally, the northwest half was excavated, also by fill zones.

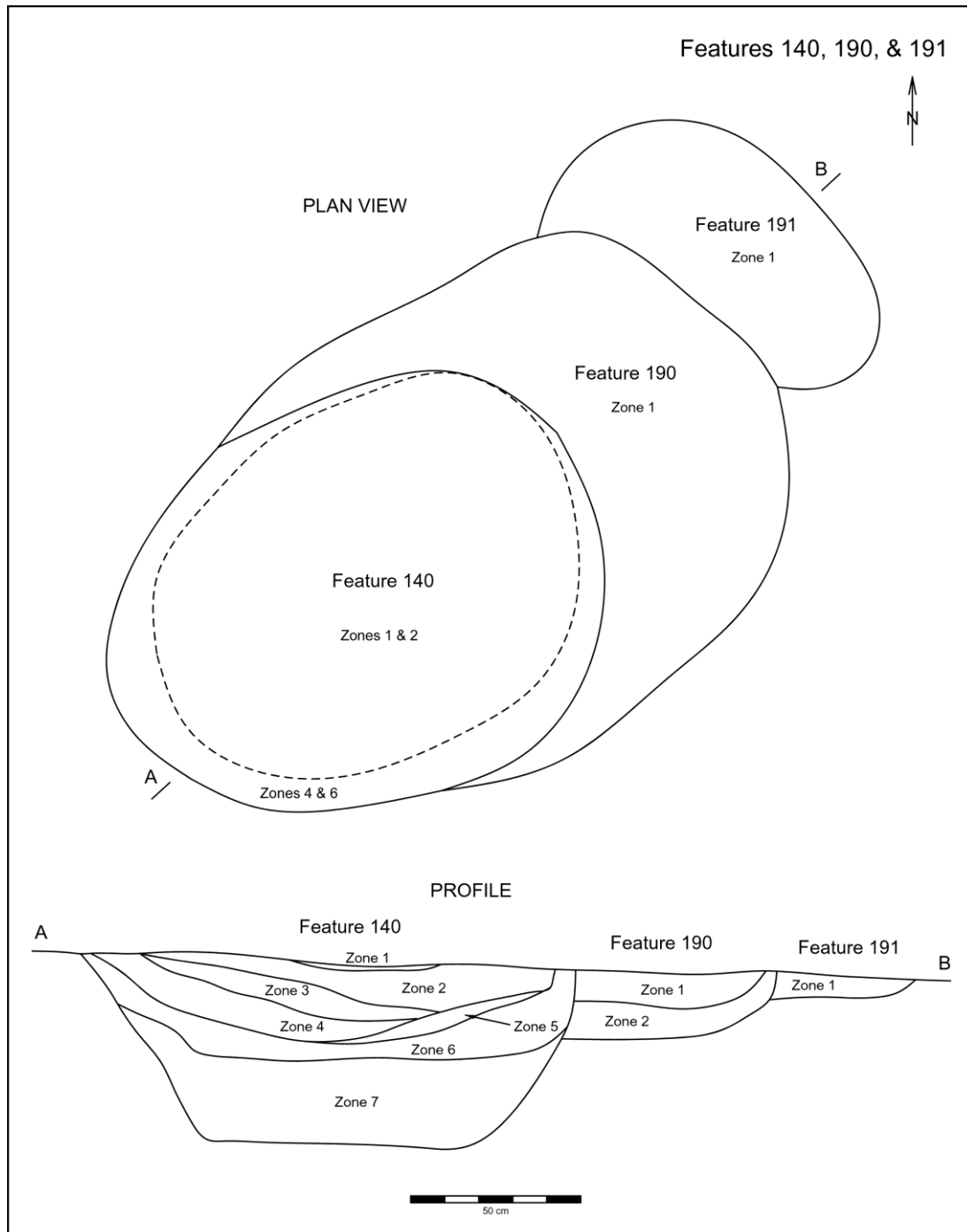


Figure A.113. Features 140, 190, and 191 plan view and profile drawings.

Feature 140. Feature 140 was a large oval pit that measured 124 cm by 150 cm in plan and 55 cm in depth. The walls tapered slightly to an oval, flat bottom that measured 105 cm by 137 cm. The pit contained seven fill zones that were designated Zones 1–7. The top five zones were relatively thin lenses that did not extend across the entire feature; Zones 6 and 7 comprised the bulk of the pit fill and also contained the majority of artifacts. Each zone, and its contents, is described below.



Figure A.114. Features 140, 190, and 191 excavation photographs: top of features prior to excavation (top left, view to north); fill profile with south halves of Features 140 and 190 excavated (top right, view to northwest); close-up of fill profile in Feature 140 (middle left, view to northwest); Feature 140 after excavation (middle right, view to northwest); Features 140 and 190 after excavation (bottom left, view to northwest), and fill profile of Feature 191 with southeast half excavated (bottom right, view to northwest).

Zone 1 was a thin lens of dark yellowish brown sandy silt (10YR 4/6) at the top center of the pit. It was about 45 cm wide but less than 2 cm thick. All fill from Zone 1 was waterscreened, and the following artifacts were recovered: a glass bead, 13 Catawba potsherds, five fragments of animal bone, two pieces of fired clay, and charcoal.

Zone 2 was a mixture of dark yellowish brown silt and clay (10YR 4/6) and very pale brown silty clay (10YR 7/3). It lay directly beneath Zone 1, measuring 122 cm in diameter and having a maximum depth of 14 cm. Fill from Zone 2 was waterscreened

and yielded 42 Catawba potsherds, three lithic flakes, fragments of animal bone, and charcoal.

Zone 3 was about 8 cm thick and lay directly beneath Zone 2 in the southwest half of the feature. It was about 87 cm in diameter and consisted of dark brown silt (10YR 3/3) with ash and charcoal. All 58 liters of this fill was processed by flotation. In addition to carbonized plant remains, this zone yielded 68 Catawba potsherds, 2 tinware sheet fragments, five fire-cracked rocks, a flake, and numerous fragments of animal bone and fired clay.

Zone 4 was a lens of fill beneath Zone 3 whose composition was very similar to that of Zone 2 but with the addition of pockets of ash and charcoal. It measured about 100 cm across and had a maximum depth of 10 cm. All fill was waterscreened except for a 10-liter sample which was processed by flotation. Zone 4 contained a greater number and variety of artifacts than the overlying zones, including 44 Catawba potsherds, one creamware sherd, four bottle glass fragments, an iron knife blade, a modeled clay object, a flake, charcoal, and fragments of animal bone and fired clay.

Zone 5 was a thin, discrete lens of dark brown silt (10YR 3/3) with ash, situated beneath Zones 3 and 4 in the northeast half of the feature. It was about 70 cm in diameter and 5 cm thick. All fill was processed as two 12-liter flotation samples. In addition to carbonized plant remains, 20 Catawba potsherds and fragments of fired clay and animal bone were recovered.

Zone 6 was the first fill zone encountered during excavation that extended across the entirety of Feature 140. At the pit edges, it extended from the top of the feature to a depth of 16–20 cm. The base of Zone 6 was relatively level at about 28 cm below the pit surface, and it had a maximum thickness of about 15 cm. Zone 6 also was the first fill zone in which numerous artifacts were encountered. The overall fill matrix was dark brown silt (10YR 3/3) with scattered concentrations of ash and charcoal, and relatively large amounts of animal bone and pottery were found near the top of the zone, just beneath the base of Zone 5. Twenty liters of fill were processed as two flotation samples; the remaining fill was waterscreened. Artifacts recovered from Zone 6 include 274 Catawba potsherds, a creamware sherd, 14 bottle glass fragments, 10 iron sheet fragments, a copper-alloy ring, two glass beads, eight clay pipe fragments, a gunflint flake, a wrought tack, an Early Archaic projectile point, three flakes, numerous animal bones and bone fragments, five mussel shells, fired clay fragments, and several wads of unfired potters clay. Among the recovered faunal remains are horse and pig mandibles, and a complete turtle carapace. The pottery fragments include large sections of two Catawba pans and four bowls.

The basal fill zone, Zone 7, was about 25 cm thick and rested on a flat pit floor. Although the fill matrix at the top of Zone 7 was similar to that of Zone 6, except for a much lower density of artifacts, it very quickly changed to sticky brown silt (10YR 5/3) with patches of very pale brown silt (10YR 7/4), and contained significantly more cobbles and fire-cracked rock. It also contained numerous artifacts, including 243 Catawba potsherds (including large sections of a pan and a jar), a complete Catawba bowl (in 11 pieces), nine pearlware plate fragments and a stoneware sherd, six bottle glass fragments, two clay pipe fragments, a pottery burnishing stone, an iron sheet

fragment, a glass bead, a large chipped-stone disk, a tabular grinding stone, seven flakes, and numerous animal bones and fragments (including a cow mandible and a deer antler). Carbonized plant remains were recovered from two 10-liter flotation samples and the remaining waterscreened fill.

The original function of Feature 140 is unclear. While it might have served as a storage pit, its inward-sloping walls contrast with other probable storage facilities at Ayers Town which have bell-shaped or straight-sided profiles. And unlike most other identified structure localities, the Feature 140/190/191 complex is not situated near ancillary facilities such as clay borrow pits and smudge pits.

When abandoned, Feature 140 was filled in two episodes. The lower two fill zones—Zones 6 and 7—were deposited fairly rapidly with household waste (i.e., food scraps, broken pottery vessels, and other debris) during initial filling of the pit and comprise almost 60% of its total contents. The kinds and quantities of artifacts from these two zones are very similar, and the juncture between them was not distinct. The remainder of the pit appears to have been filled sporadically as the lower fill contents settled, due to the decomposition of organic materials and soil compression, and created a depression. These sporadic episodes are represented by Zones 1 to 4, which appear to contain hearth cleanings and excess soil but relatively few artifacts.

Feature 190. Feature 190 was a large oval basin that originally measured about 140 cm by 200 cm in plan and 20 cm in depth. About 60% of this feature was removed by the creation of Feature 140, which intrudes it. The remaining 40% of the feature indicate that it had vertical-to-sloping sides and a flat bottom, without a distinct break between the two. Its fill contains two zones of similar composition, which were not distinguished during excavation of the southeast half. Zone 1 was characterized as dark brown silt loam (10YR 4/3) with scattered concentrations of ash and charcoal. At about 10 cm below the top of the feature, Zone 1 transitioned into a compact, light brownish gray silt (10YR 6/2), which was designated Zone 2.

A 13-liter sample of fill from Zone 1 in the northwest half was processed by flotation; the remaining fill was waterscreened. Artifacts from mixed Zone 1 and 2 fill in the southeast half include 56 Catawba potsherds, one slipware sherd, charcoal, and fragments of animal bone and mussel shell. Zone 1 fill in the northwest half contained 30 Catawba potsherds (including a large pipe), a piece of bottle glass, seven clay pipe fragments, a piece of a brass bracelet, a straight pin, a lead sheet, charcoal, and fragments of fired clay, animal bone, and mussel shell; Zone 2 contained 23 Catawba potsherds, a brass eye screw, charcoal, and fragments of animal bone.

Feature 190 is interpreted as a probable borrow pit for obtaining and processing clay used for architectural daub. It predates Feature 140 and therefore may not be associated with the same household. Upon abandonment, the pit served as a receptacle for trash. The midden-like character of the fill, the lack of a well-defined stratigraphy, the generally small size of the artifacts (i.e., only nine of 116 potsherds were larger than 4 cm in diameter), and the general lack of conjoining pottery fragments suggest that it was filled gradually with general village refuse.

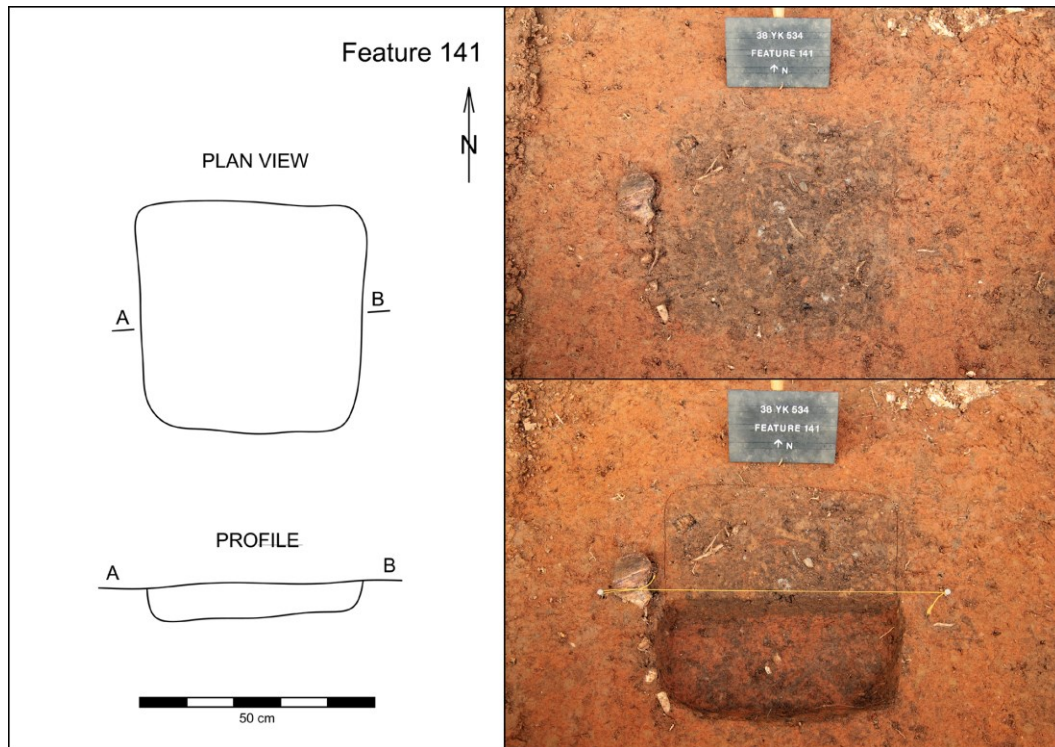


Figure A.115. Feature 141 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

Feature 191. Feature 191 was a small, oval basin that originally measured about 100 cm by 65 cm in plan and 8 cm in depth. About 20% of this feature was removed by the creation of Feature 190, which intrudes it. The remaining 80% of the feature indicate that it had sloping sides and a flat bottom. It contained a single zone of fill, which was dark yellowish brown silt loam (10YR 4/4) with scattered pockets of ash and charcoal.

All fill was waterscreened except for a 15-liter sample which was processed by flotation. Artifacts found in Feature 191 include 55 Catawba potsherds, three pearlware sherds, four bottle glass fragments, a chipped-stone disk, an unidentified iron object, a clay pipe fragment, charcoal, and fragments of animal bone. The original function of Feature 191 is unclear, but the midden-like fill characteristics are similar to Feature 190, which suggest that it was filled with general village refuse.

Feature 141 (center at 853.59R187.17) (Figure A.115)

Feature 141 was a small square pit located at the southern edge of the site in Structure Locality 10. This facility measured 49 cm by 47 cm, but was only eight centimeters deep. The feature matrix was dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silt loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam and contained lumps of light greenish gray (10Y 7/1) potter's clay. Eleven liters of this deposit were flotation processed; the remainder was waterscreened. Artifacts recovered from this context include 12 Catawba potsherds, a green-glazed teacup foot-ring, and two lead-glazed sherds, along with fragments of calcined bone, and charcoal. Feature 141 is similar in size and shape to Feature 27,

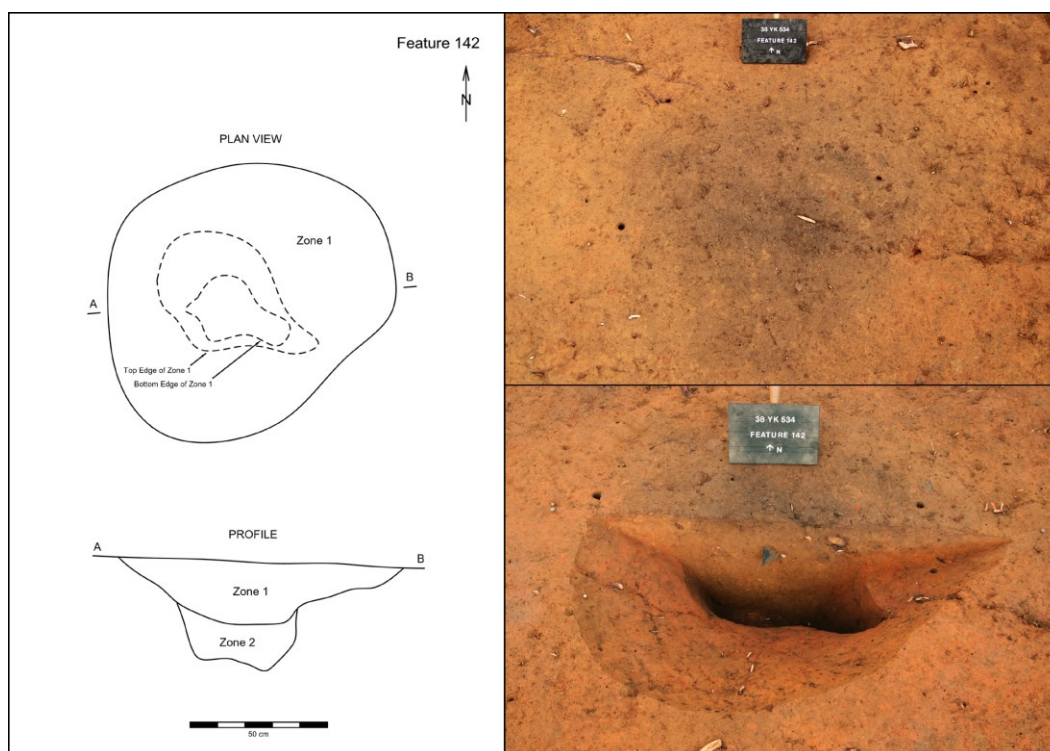


Figure A.116. Feature 142 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

located on the opposite side of the site; both are interpreted as the bases of small subfloor storage pits.

Feature 142 (center at 856.01R160.69) (Figure A.116)

Feature 142 was a large, oval, refuse-filled depression at the southwestern edge of the site. This probable tree disturbance appears to have been filled with refuse during the historic Catawba occupation of Ayers Town. The feature measured 111 cm by 93 cm in plan, with a single deposit that extended 39 cm below the feature surface. This deposit consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam that graded into yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, and included 19 Catawba potsherds, a fragment of silver wire, and fragments of animal bone, charcoal, and fired clay. Fifteen liters of soil from this deposit were flotation processed.

Beneath Zone 1 was an irregular disturbance, designated Zone 2, which appears to represent a tap root. It contained only two fired clay fragments.

Feature 143 (center at 854.89R179.89) (Figure A.117)

Feature 143 was a small, charred corncob-filled pit located on the southern edge of the site between Structure Localities 9 and 10. This basin-shaped smudge pit measured approximately 18 cm in diameter and was 10 cm deep. The pit fill consisted of wood charcoal and carbonized corncob fragments mixed with brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay

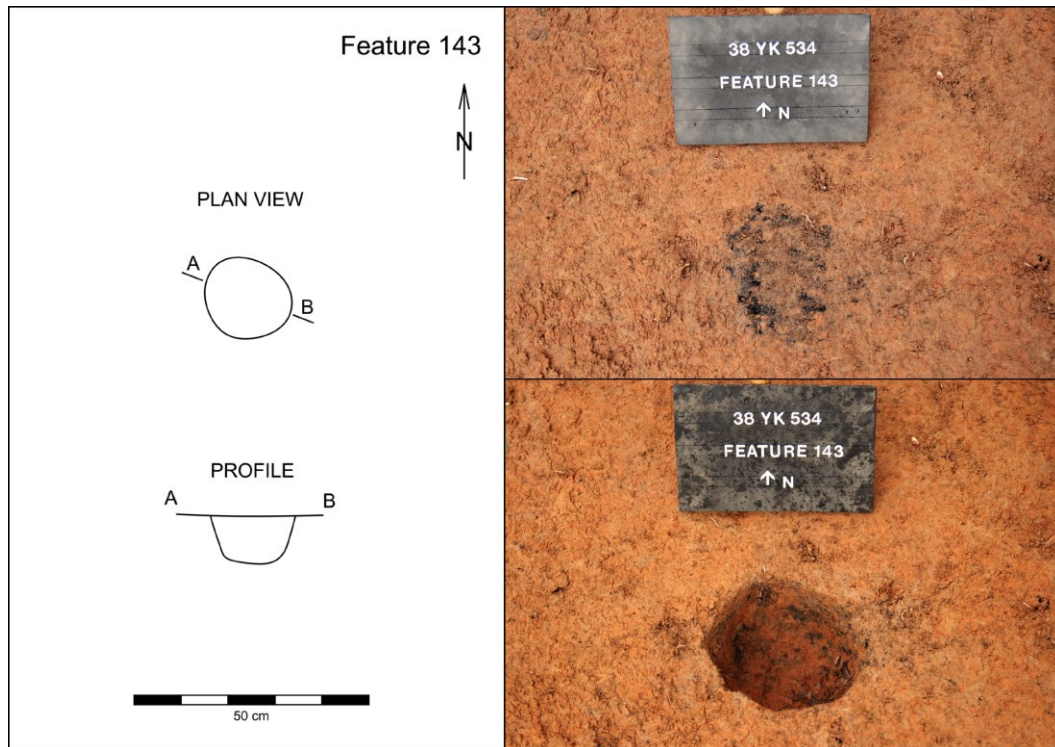


Figure A.117. Feature 143 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

loam. Strips of charred bark lined the bottom of the cob pit. All of this deposit (3.5 liters) was flotation processed.

Feature 144 (center at 855.13R185.41) (Figure A.118)

Feature 144 was a large, oval-shaped, charred corncob-filled pit that measured 45 cm by 40 cm and approximately 9 cm deep. It was located in Structure Locality 10 at the southern edge of the site. Feature 144 was excavated as a single zone, and all material associated with it was collected as a 16.2-liter flotation sample. The bottom of this pit was flat with in-sloping sides. Feature 144 contained approximately 5 cm of what appears to be some sort of clay cap, which covered much of its surface. Below this layer of brown silty clay, a nearly solid layer of charred corncob and charcoal was encountered. This feature was consistent in color and content with other cob-filled smudge pits at the site.

Feature 145 (center at 855.30R189.41) (Figure A.119)

Feature 145 was a probable posthole. This small, cylindrical pit measured about 19 cm in diameter and 13 cm deep, with slightly insloping walls and a flat base. The posthole fill, which consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loamy clay, contained two clear glass fragments, a Rosso Antico teapot lid sherd, a fragment of animal bone, and bits of fired clay.

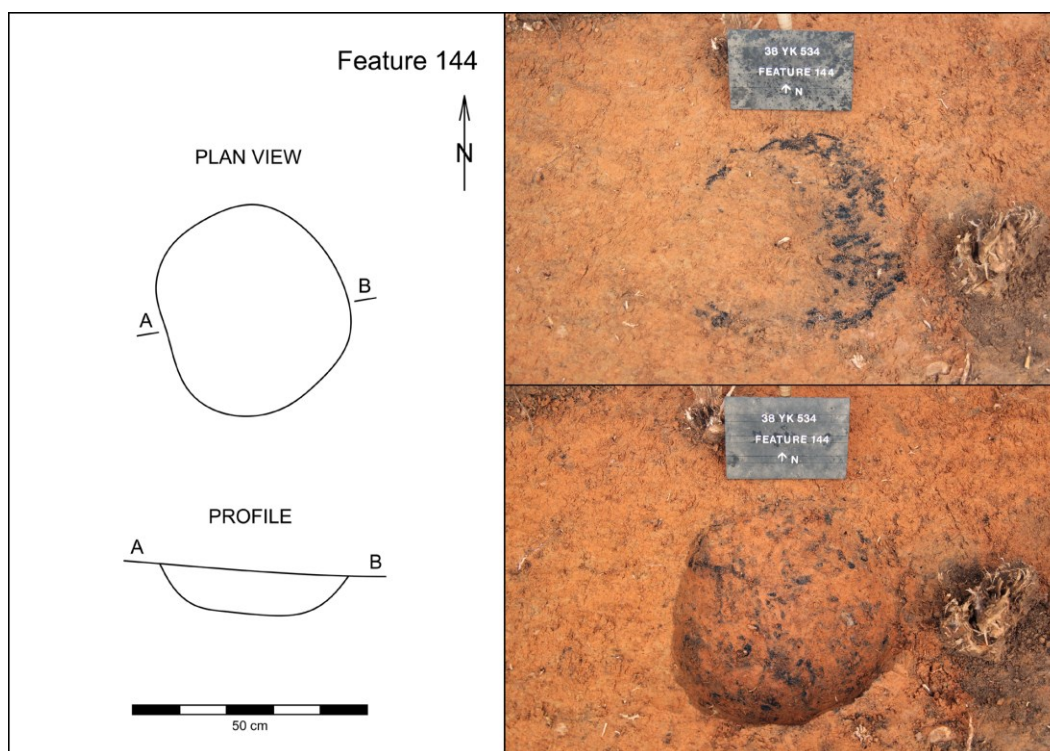


Figure A.118. Feature 144 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

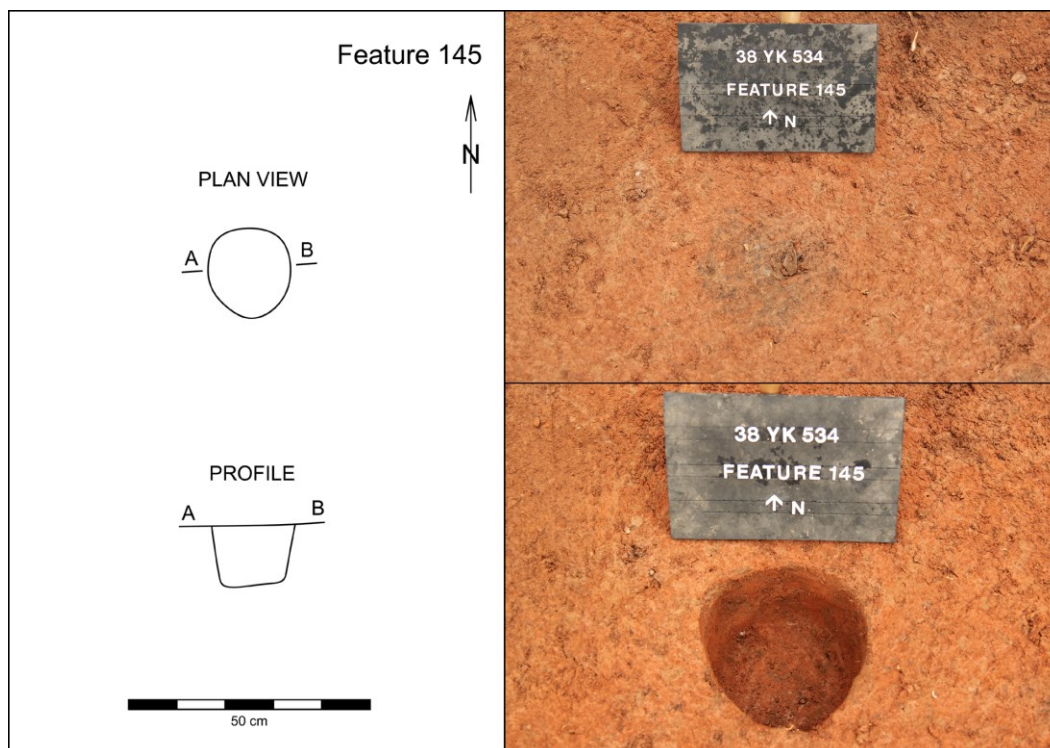


Figure A.119. Feature 145 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

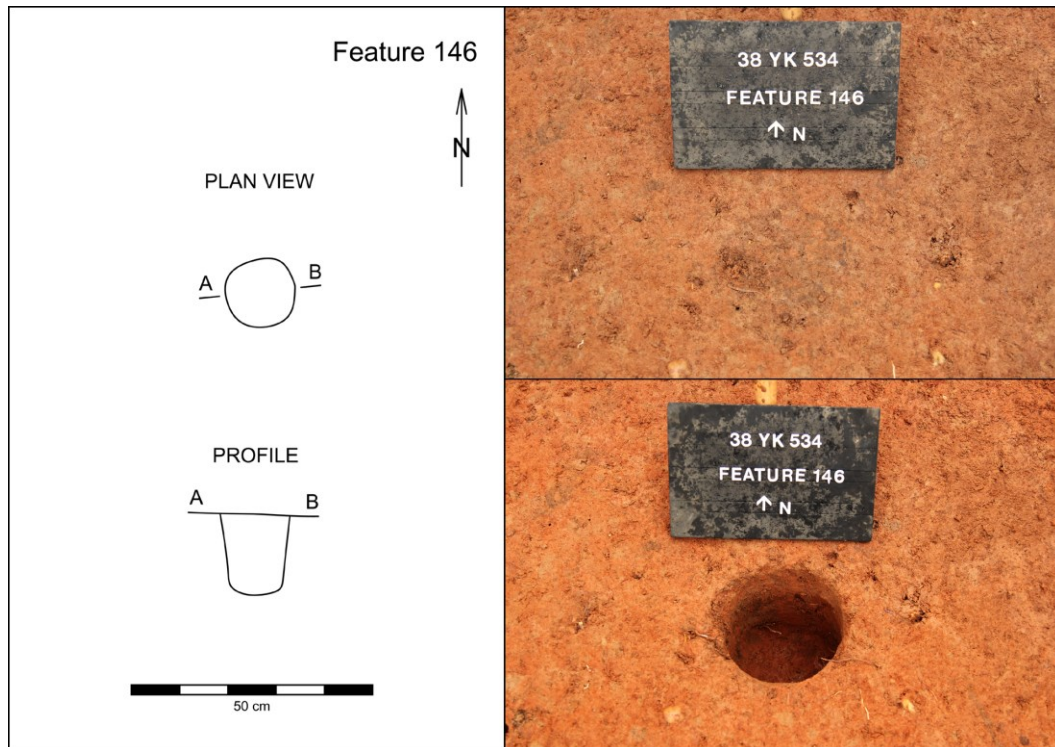


Figure A.120. Feature 146 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 145 is part of an amorphous cluster of 16 postholes (Features 145–154, 156, 168, 169, and 171–173) within and around Structure Locality 10. Six of these (Features 145, 146, 147, 151, 152, and 156) form an east-west alignment roughly parallel to the probable superstructure defined by the Feature 141–Feature 170 grouping. Temporal association of Features 145 and 170 is indicated by the presence of Rosso Antico ware in both contexts (and no others).

These postholes probably reflect the presence of traditional post-in-ground structures at Ayers Town, buildings that may correspond to the “wigwams, the original form of their houses” that Henrietta Liston observed in 1797. The structural form is undetermined.

Feature 146 (center at 855.34R188.84) (Figure A.120)

Feature 146 was another posthole in the alignment associated with Structure Locality 10. This small, circular pit had nearly vertical side walls and a flat base, and measured approximately 14 cm in diameter and 17 cm deep. The posthole fill consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam and contained no artifacts.

Feature 147 (center at 855.23R190.27) (Figure A.121)

Feature 147 was a posthole in the alignment at the north edge of Structure Locality 10. This small, circular pit evinced relatively vertical side walls and a flat base, and was

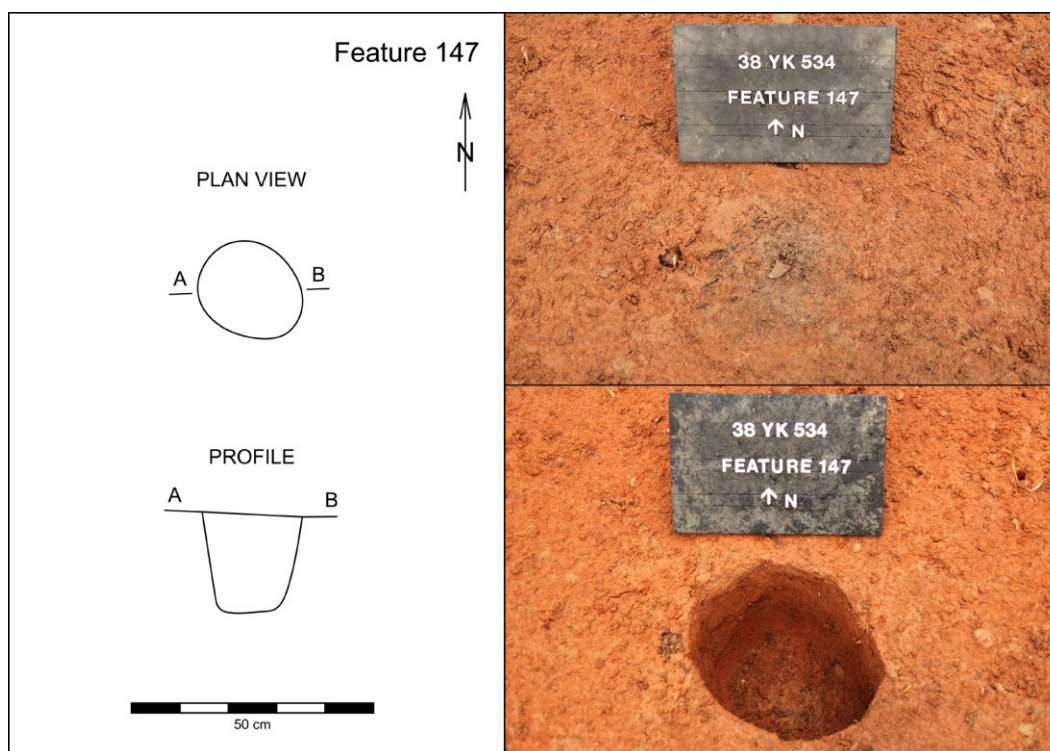


Figure A.121. Feature 147 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

approximately 21 cm in diameter and 20 cm deep. The Feature 147 matrix was dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) loamy clay that contained a Catawba potsherd, a fragment of green bottle glass, and a small, clear glass fragment.

Feature 148 (center at 853.56R185.44) (Figure A.122)

Feature 148, a probable posthole in the alignment north of Structure Locality 10. This small, circular pit measured approximately 19 cm in diameter and 10 cm deep, with slightly in-sloping side walls and a flat base. Feature 148 contained a deposit of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay with charcoal inclusions. This fill yielded five Catawba potsherds and two animal bone fragments.

Feature 149 (center at 854.26R185.11) (Figure A.123)

Feature 149, another posthole on the west side of Structure Locality 10, was approximately 20 cm in diameter and 26 cm deep, with nearly vertical walls and a slightly rounded base. The posthole fill consisted of medium brown clayey silt mottled with large pieces of lighter-colored clay. Two Catawba potsherds were recovered from the post fill.

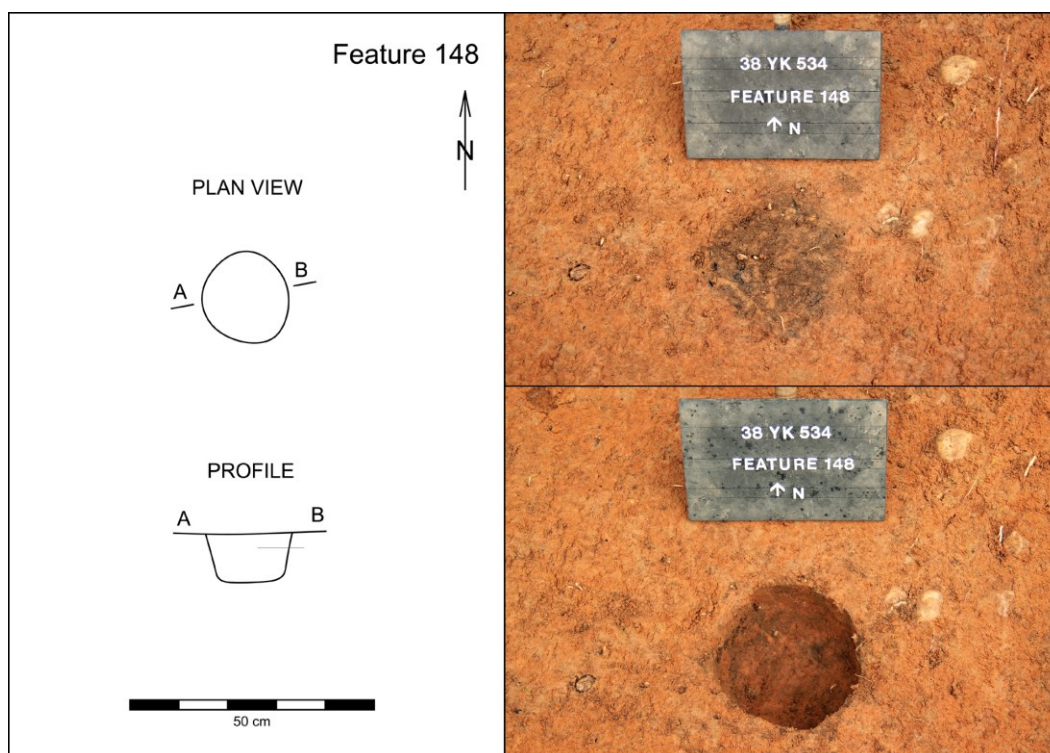


Figure A.122. Feature 148 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

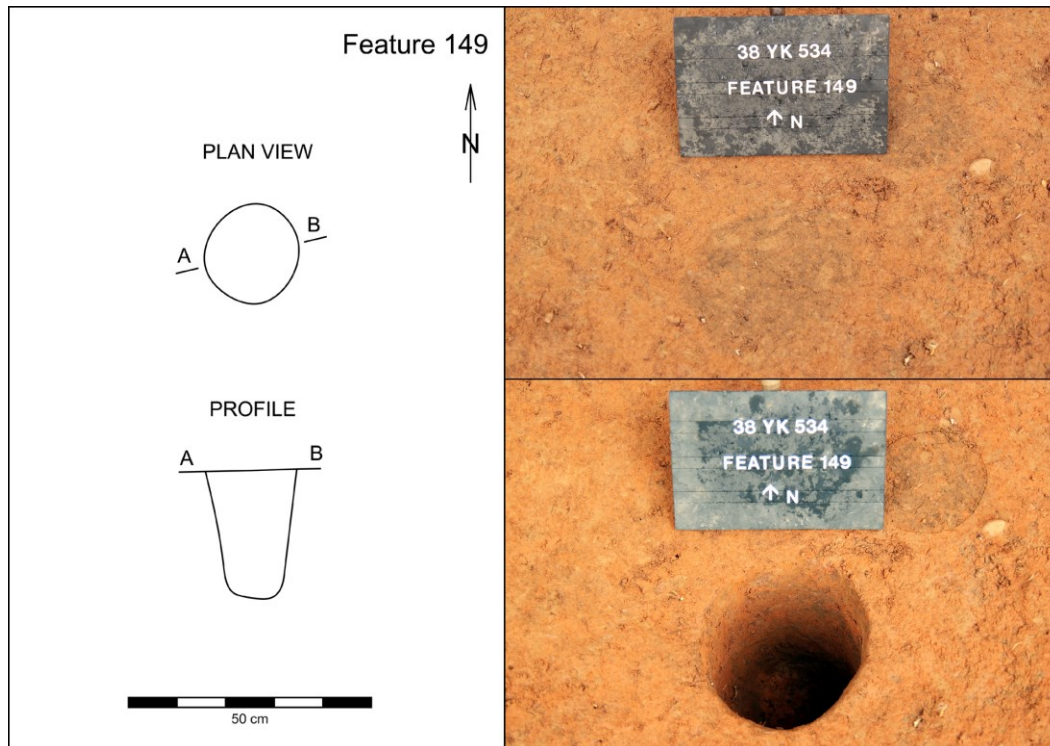


Figure A.123. Feature 149 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

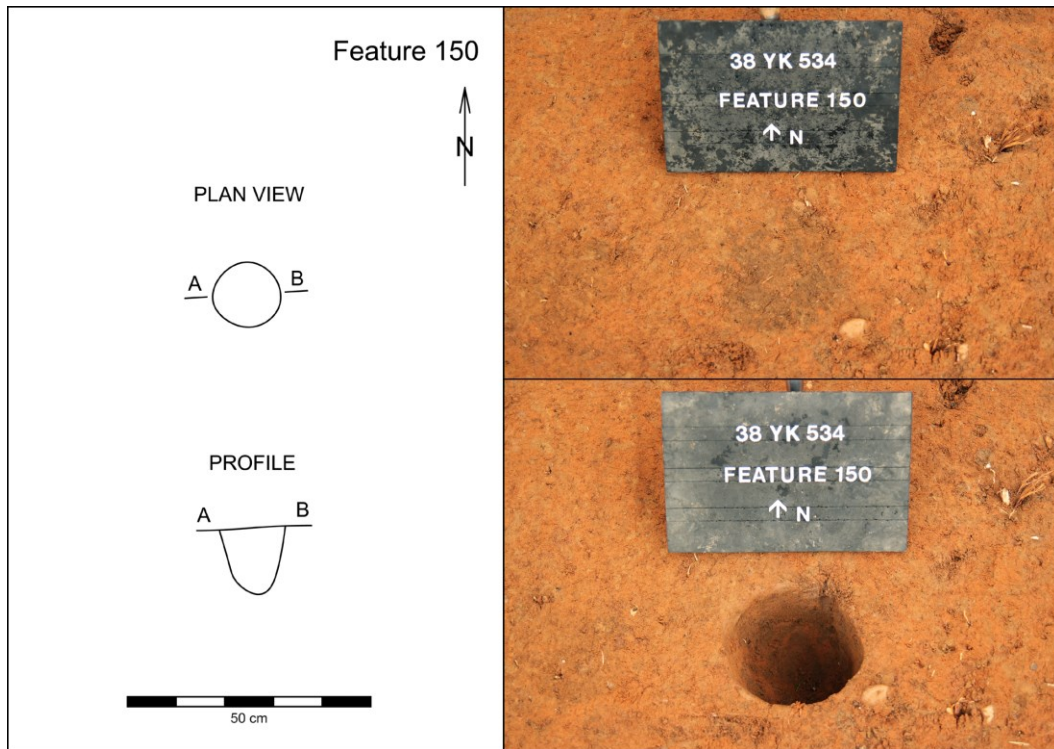


Figure A.124. Feature 150 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 150 (center at 854.48R185.23) (Figure A.124)

Feature 150 was a posthole located beside Feature 149, part of a cluster of postholes at the west side of Structure Locality 10. This small, circular pit measured approximately 14 cm in diameter and 14 cm deep, with in-sloping side walls and a rounded base. The medium brown, silty clay matrix of this posthole was sterile.

Feature 151 (center at 854.76R191.73) (Figure A.125)

Feature 151, another posthole in the alignment on the north side of Structure Locality 10, was a small, well-defined circular pit with straight to in-sloping sides and a flat bottom. It measured approximately 13 cm in diameter and 9 cm deep, with a sterile matrix of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loamy clay.

Feature 152 (center at 855.05R191.87) (Figure A.126)

Feature 152 was another posthole in the alignment on the north side of Structure Locality 10. This small circular pit measured approximately 16 cm in diameter and 20 cm deep, and exhibited vertical sidewalls and a flat base. The fill consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loamy clay mixed with traces of potter's clay, but was otherwise sterile.

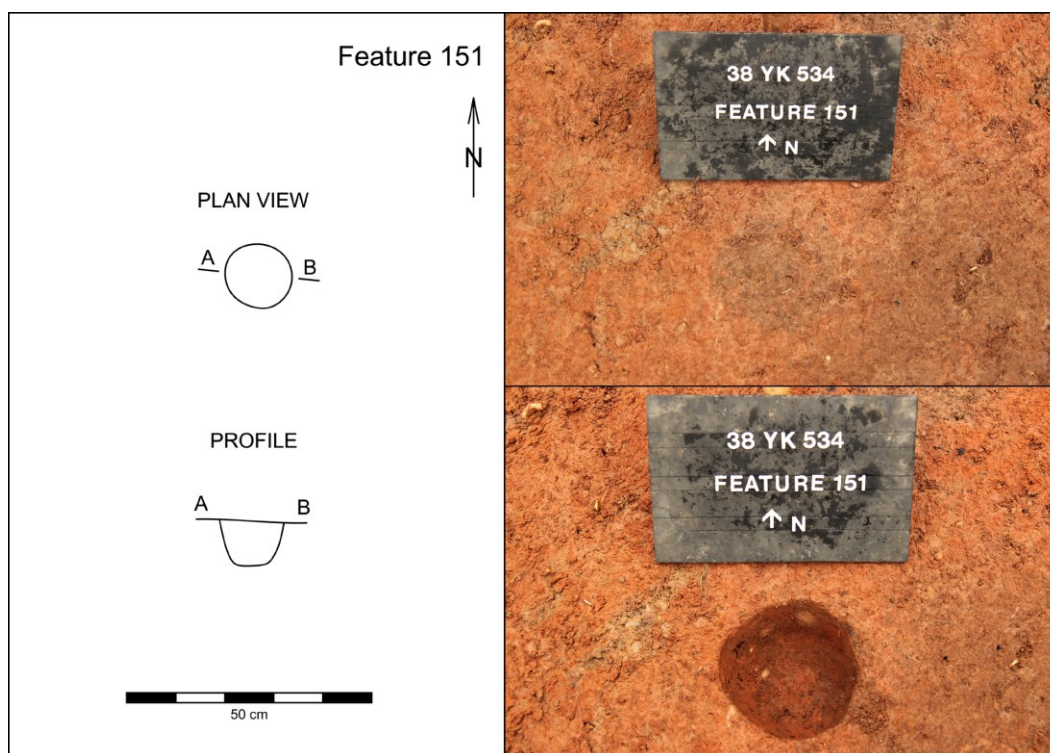


Figure A.125. Feature 151 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

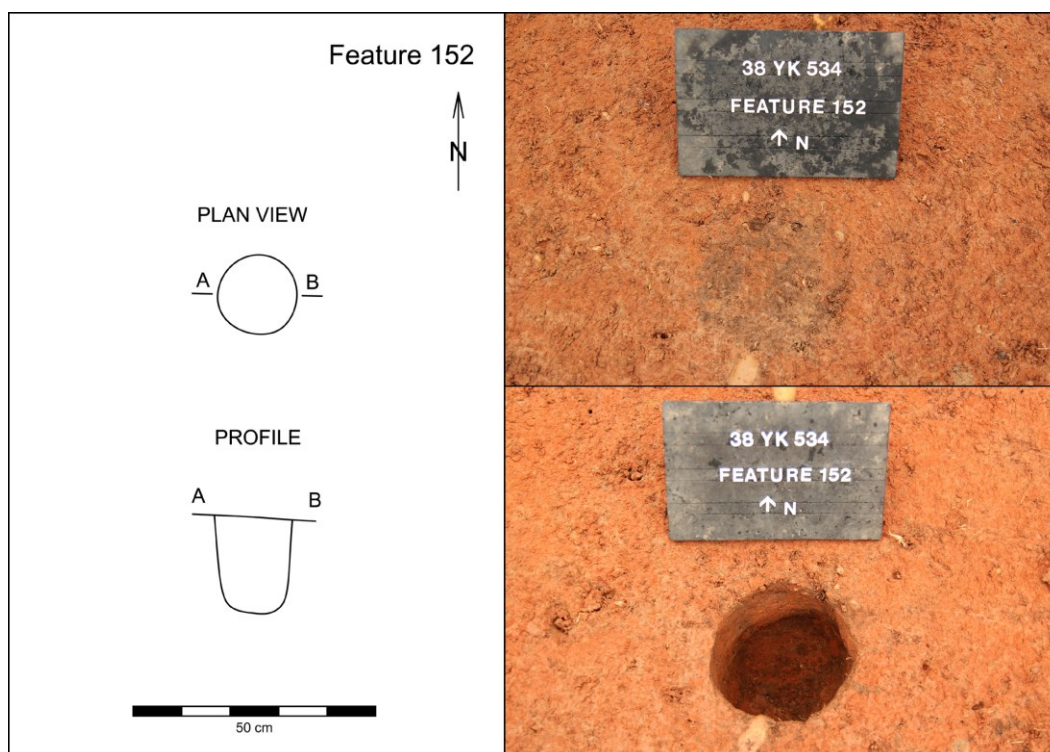


Figure A.126. Feature 152 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

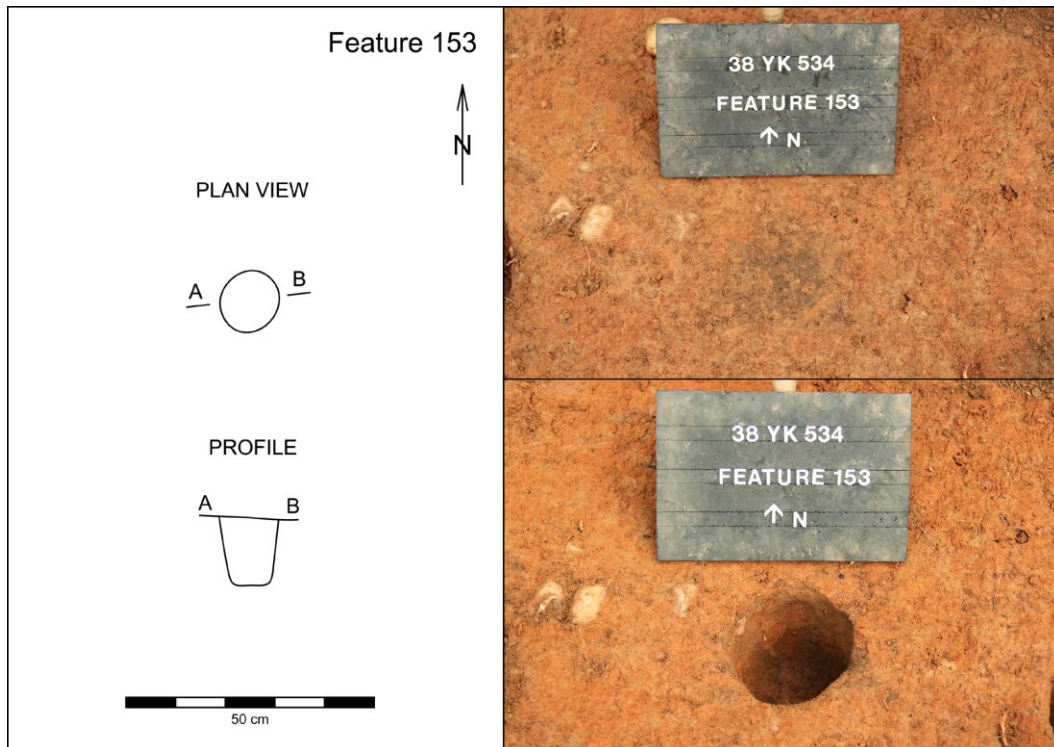


Figure A.127. Feature 153 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 153 (center at 853.61R185.77) (Figure A.127)

This posthole, located in the post cluster immediately west of Structure Locality 10, was a small, circular pit that measured approximately 12 cm in diameter and 14 cm deep. It had slightly in-sloping side walls and a flat base, and contained a deposit of medium dark brown silty clay, but no artifacts.

Feature 154 (center at 853.58R186.08) (Figure A.128)

Feature 154 was a posthole located adjacent to Feature 153 in Structure Locality 10. This small, circular pit measured approximately 20 cm in diameter and 37 cm deep, with vertical walls terminating in a flat base. The posthole fill consisted of medium brown silty clay with three or four lumps of potter's clay and two Catawba potsherds.

Feature 155 (center at 857.48R194.65) (Figure A.129)

Feature 155 was a large, circular pit located in Structure Locality 11. This probable subfloor storage pit was approximately 103 cm in diameter and 43 cm deep, with slightly undercut side walls and a flat to slightly rounded bottom.

The pit matrix comprised four distinct deposits. Zone 1 consisted of mottled reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam, which graded to slightly darker reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fill in the western half of the feature. This 15 cm thick deposit yielded 28 Catawba

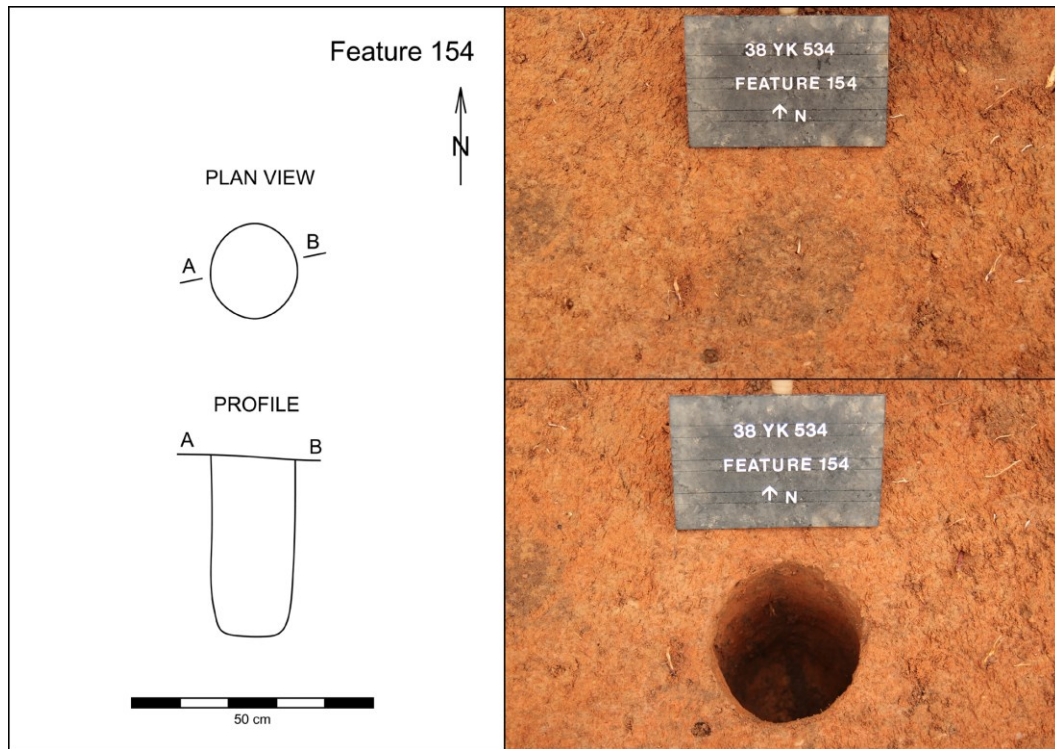


Figure A.128. Feature 154 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

potsherds, four glass beads, 14 lithic flakes, fire-cracked rocks, charcoal, and small amounts of potter's clay. An 8-liter soil sample from Zone 1 was retained for flotation.

Zone 2 was a 7–10 cm thick deposit of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silt loam mottled with yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silt loam, with small inclusions of potter's clay. Zone 2 produced relatively few artifacts, including eight potsherds, a fragment of green bottle glass, 12 lithic flakes, charcoal, and fire-cracked rocks. Ten liters of soil from this deposit were flotation processed as a flotation sample.

Zone 3 consisted of 10–14 cm of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) silt loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silt loam, and included large clumps of greenish gray (10Y 6/1) and light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) potter's clay. This deposit contained 286 Catawba potsherds (including three pans and one jar), 13 glass beads, six fragments of English pottery (i.e., creamware, pearlware, and Jackfield), two wrought nails, three clay pipe fragments, a large nutting and grinding stone, and a piece of flat glass. Eight liters of this deposit were flotation processed.

The basal unit, Zone 4, was approximately six centimeters of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam. This deposit contained 30 potsherds, 17 glass beads, a wrought nail, a straight pin, a piece of green bottle glass, and two fragments of iron sheet. An 8-liter flotation sample was also collected from this zone.

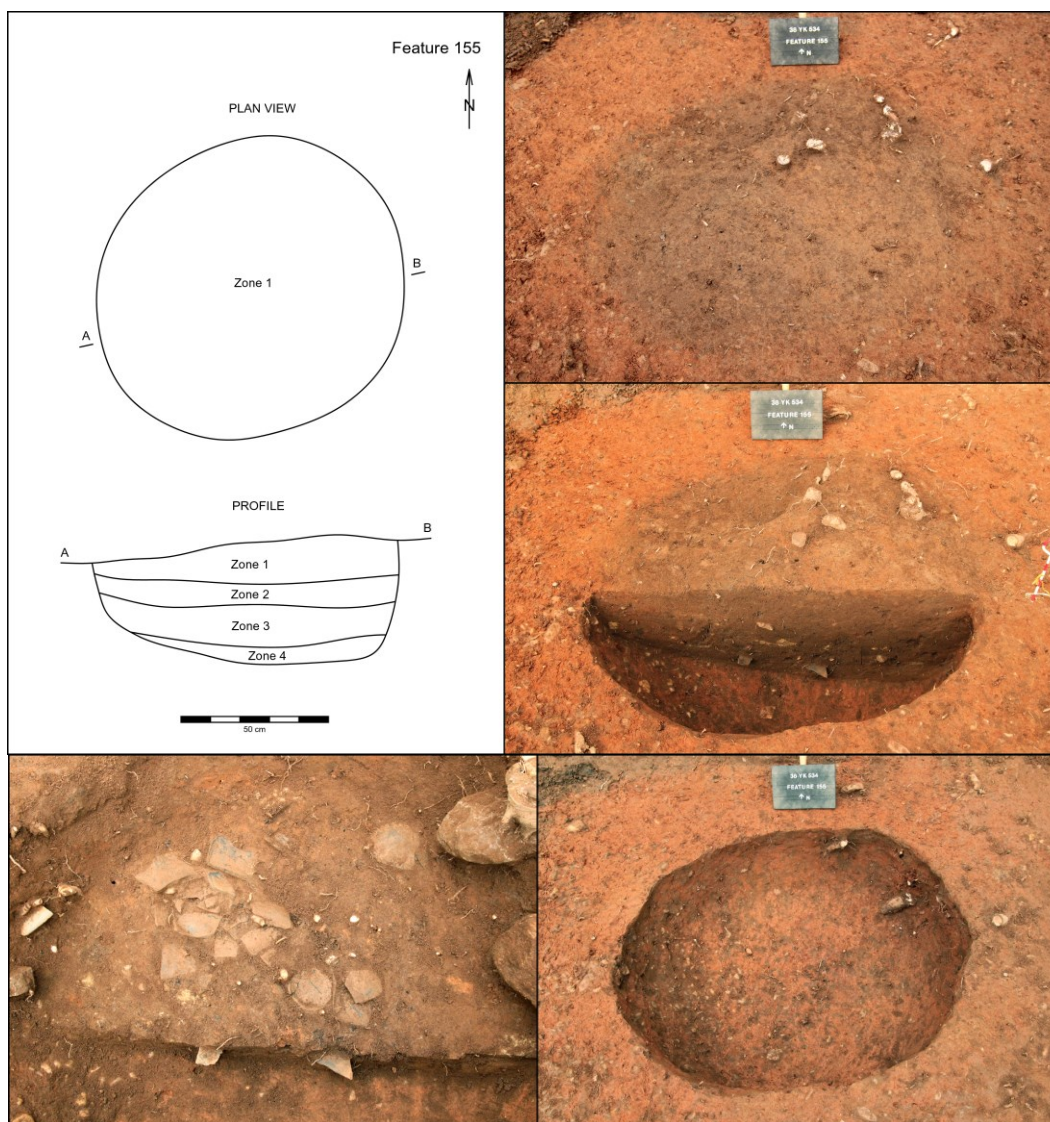


Figure A.129. Feature 155 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to north); fill profile with south half excavated (middle right, view to north); close-up of potsherds at base of Zone 3 (bottom left, view to north); and excavated feature (bottom right, view to north).

Feature 156 (center at 854.90R190.67) (Figure A.130)

Feature 156 was a small, cylindrical posthole that measured approximately 10 cm in diameter and 8 cm deep. Excavation of the dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loamy clay matrix revealed a rounded base, but recovered no artifacts.

Feature 157 (center at 854.63R196.34) (Figure A.131)

Feature 157 was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit located within Structure Locality 11 at the southeastern part of the site. Feature 157 measured approximately 22 cm in diameter and 8 cm deep, with a single, 3.6-liter deposit of charred corncobs that

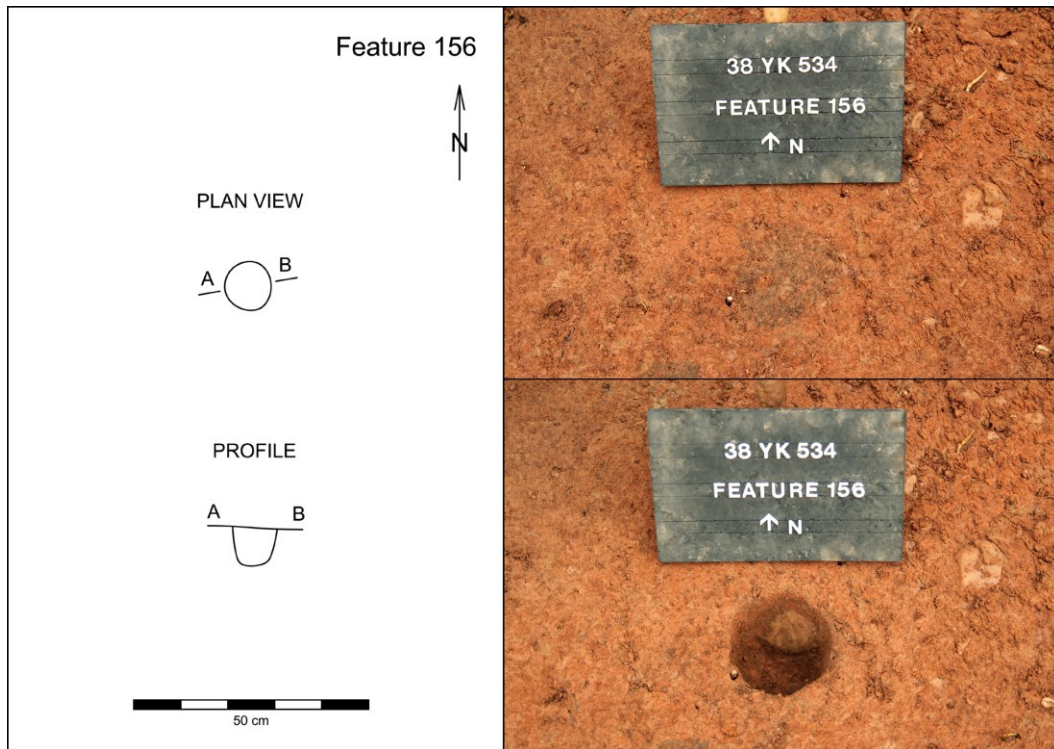


Figure A.130. Feature 156 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

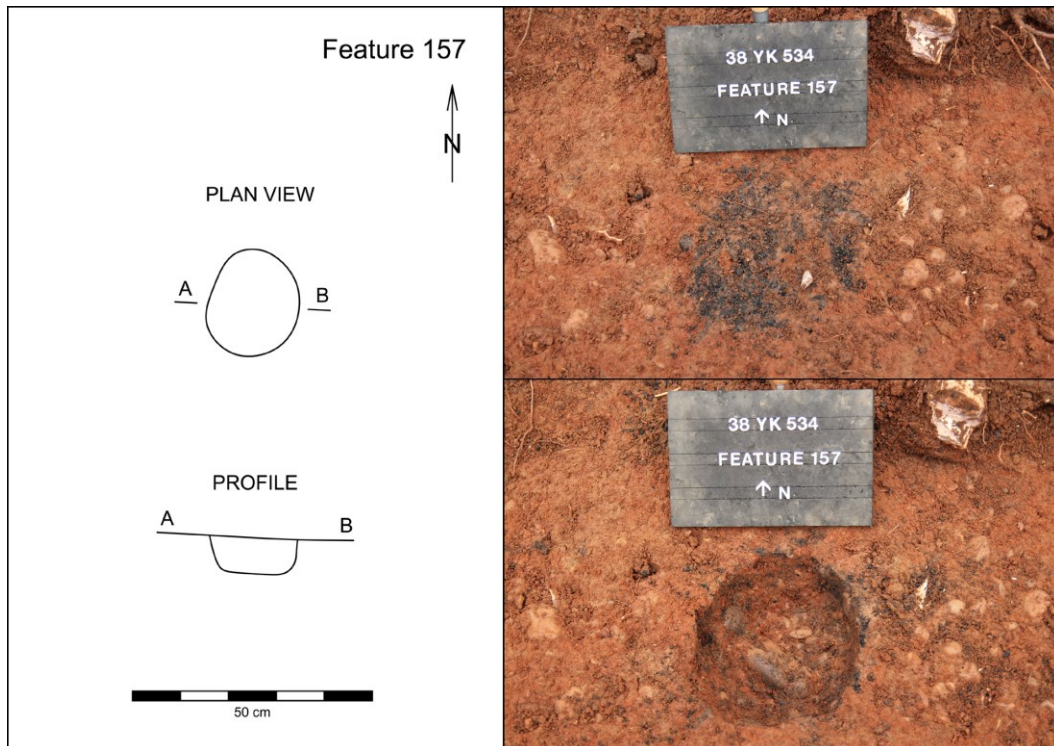


Figure A.131. Feature 157 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

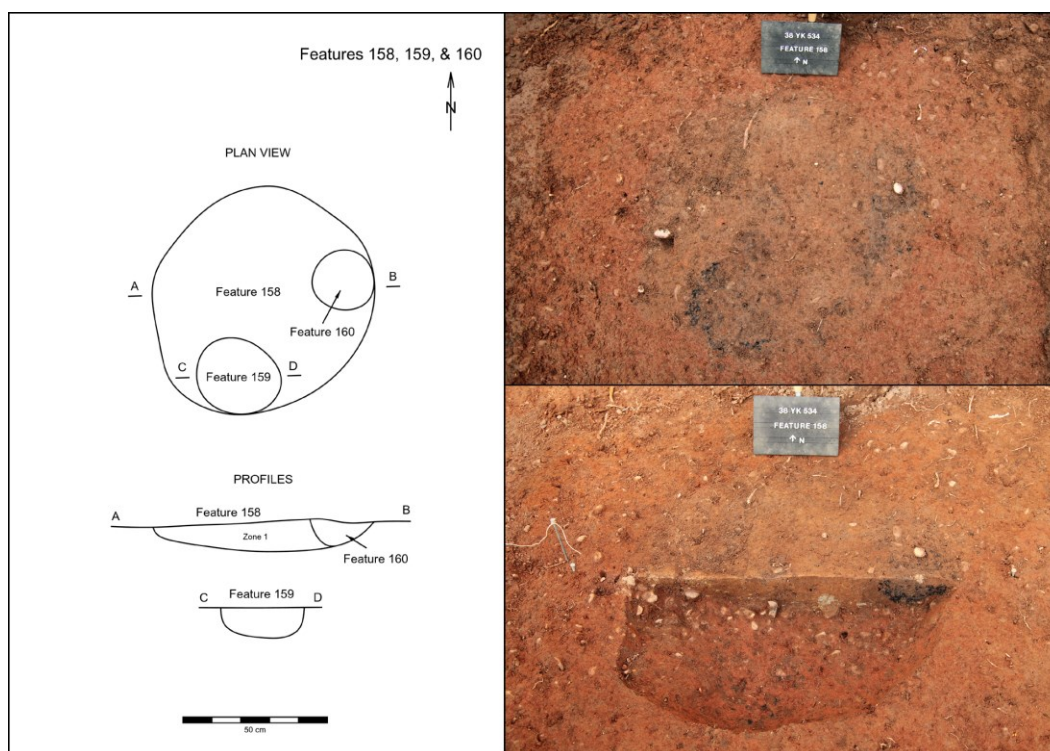


Figure A.132. Features 158, 159, and 160 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of features (top, view to north) and fill profile with south half of Features 158 and 160 excavated (bottom, view to north).

contained one stone flake. Excavation of this deposit revealed a small, well-defined basin with straight sides and a flat, uneven base on cobbly subsoil.

Feature 157 is situated near Features 159 and 160, smudge pits that intrude Feature 158. These three smudge pits (Features 157, 159, 160) may represent specialized reuse of the Structure Locality 11 after abandonment of Features 155 and 158.

Feature 158 (center at 856.15R196.06) (Figure A.132)

This relatively shallow, basin-shaped pit was located in Structure Locality 11 along the southeastern side of the village. This basin measured 78 cm in diameter and 11 cm deep, and contained a single deposit of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty sand mottled with dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silty clay with small-to-medium inclusions of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay. Excavation of this deposit exposed a rounded, irregular base in cobbly subsoil.

The pit deposit included small flecks of charcoal and lumps of greenish gray and yellowish brown potter's clay, as well as 30 Catawba potsherds, two modeled clay objects, two glass beads, a creamware sherd, two clay pipe fragments, and fragments of animal bone.

Two charred corncob-filled smudge pits (Features 159 and 160) intruded Feature 158. These reflect probable reuse of the location for pottery smudging; placement of the smudge pits within Feature 158 probably represents opportunistic excavation into the softer pit matrix (rather than excavation into the resistant cobbly subsoil).

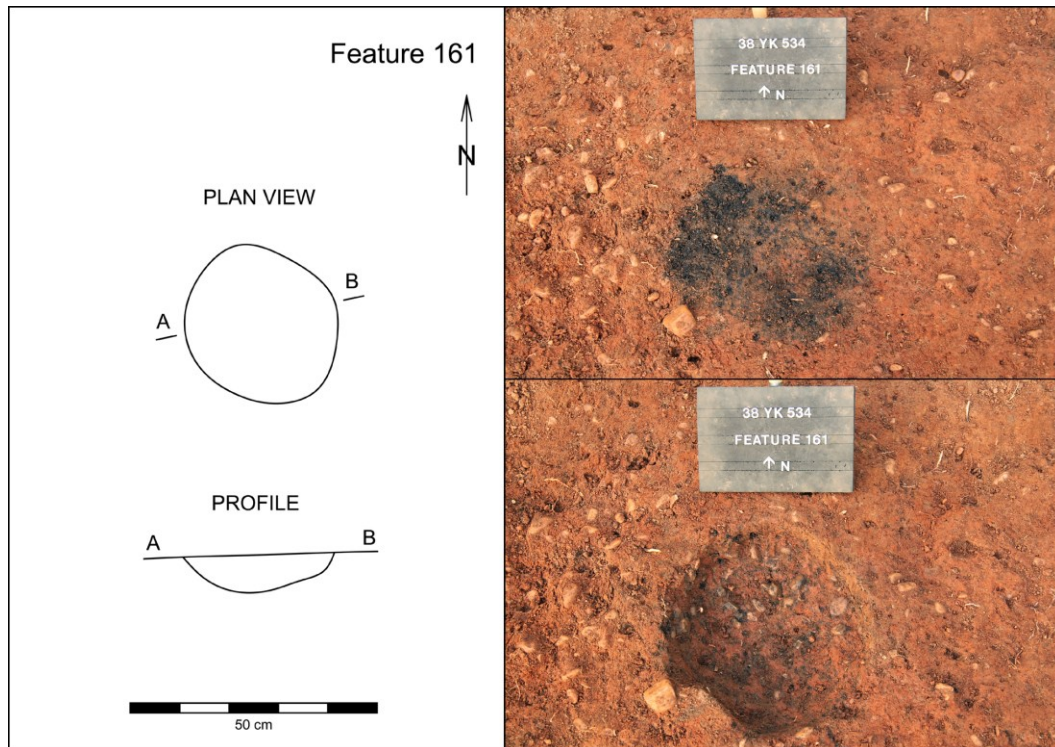


Figure A.133. Feature 161 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 159 (center at 855.89R196.00) (Figure A.132)

Feature 159 was a circular, charred corncob-filled smudge pit that intruded the south half of Feature 158. This smudge pit measured approximately 29 cm in diameter and 11 cm deep, with slightly in-sloping walls that terminated in a rounded base. This pit contained a single, eight-liter deposit of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay mixed with charred corncobs.

Feature 160 (center at 856.16R196.35) (Figure A.132)

Feature 160, another circular, charred corncob-filled smudge pit, also intruded the east edge of Feature 158. This facility measured approximately 21 cm in diameter and 9 cm deep, and had in-sloping walls and a rounded bottom. The pit matrix consisted of seven liters of dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silty clay mixed with charred plant material; this deposit contained two Catawba potsherds and one pearlware sherd.

Feature 161 (center at 858.65R200.13) (Figure A.133)

Feature 161 was a circular, charred corncob-filled smudge pit located in Structure Locality 12 at the southeastern edge of the village area. This pit measured approximately 32 cm in diameter and 8 cm deep, with in-sloping walls and a rounded base. Feature 161 contained a single, 4.3-liter deposit of charred plant material mixed with reddish brown silty clay.

Feature 162 (center at 856.36R198.75) (Figure A.134)

Feature 162 was a large, circular storage pit located in Structure Locality 11 adjacent to Feature 163, a sub-rectangular storage pit. Feature 162 measured approximately 111 cm long, 108 cm wide, and 32 cm deep (below the subsoil surface), with slightly in-sloping walls and a slightly rounded base. The pit matrix consisted of four deposits: Zones 1, 3, and 4 were refuse deposits and Zone 2 was a small smudge pit that intruded the surface of the feature and extended through Zones 1, 3, and 4.

Zone 1 consisted of approximately 15 cm of dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) clay loam with charcoal inclusions. This deposit included 101 Catawba potsherds, five glass beads, six fragments of English pottery, a rolled silver sheet, a brass button, two clay pipe fragments, and an iron bar. An intact, salt-glazed stoneware ink bottle rested at the base of Zone 1 near the eastern edge of the pit.

Zone 2 was a charcoal-filled smudge pit that intruded Zones 1, 3, and 4 in the southwestern quadrant of the feature. This small, circular pit measured 21 cm in diameter and approximately 24 cm deep, with vertical side walls and a rounded base. Unlike most probable smudge pits, the three liter deposit in Zone 2 contained no obvious corncobs, but did include a kaolin pipestem.

Zone 3, a 7–9 cm thick deposit of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) loamy clay, underlay Zone 1. This deposit contained 27 Catawba potsherds, 17 glass beads, 14 fragments of English pottery, two brass buttons, a silver cuff link, a fragment of green bottle glass, two brass sheet fragments, red sealing wax, and a kaolin pipe fragment.

Beneath Zone 3 was Zone 4, a 10–12 cm thick deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clay loam with lumps of potter's clay near the top. Zone 4 contained a substantial amount of ash with charcoal flecking and calcined bone, as well as five Catawba potsherds, 27 glass beads, a clay pipe fragment, two cut lead strips, and a piece of lead shot.

Intrusion of the Zone 2 smudge pit into Feature 162 after it was abandoned and filled with debris was probably an opportunistic repurposing that took advantage of the soft matrix of the filled pit for the installation of a single event-use smudge facility. The placement of this smudge pit in proximity to four other smudge pits (Features 157, 159, 160, and 175) may reflect reuse of Structure Locality 11 after abandonment of this residence area.

Feature 163 (center at 857.69R198.15) (Figure A.135)

Feature 163 was a large, trash-filled pit located immediately north of Feature 162 in Structure Locality 11. The sub-rectangular storage facility measured 112 cm long, 109 cm wide, and 25 cm deep, with vertical side walls and a flat base. Feature 163 contained a single deposit of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silt loam that included 423 Catawba potsherds, 18 glass beads, five English sherds, five iron scissor fragments, a small clay spoon, a gunflint, a brass Jew's harp, a marble, a glass bottle stopper, a straight pin, lead shot, and a brass ring.

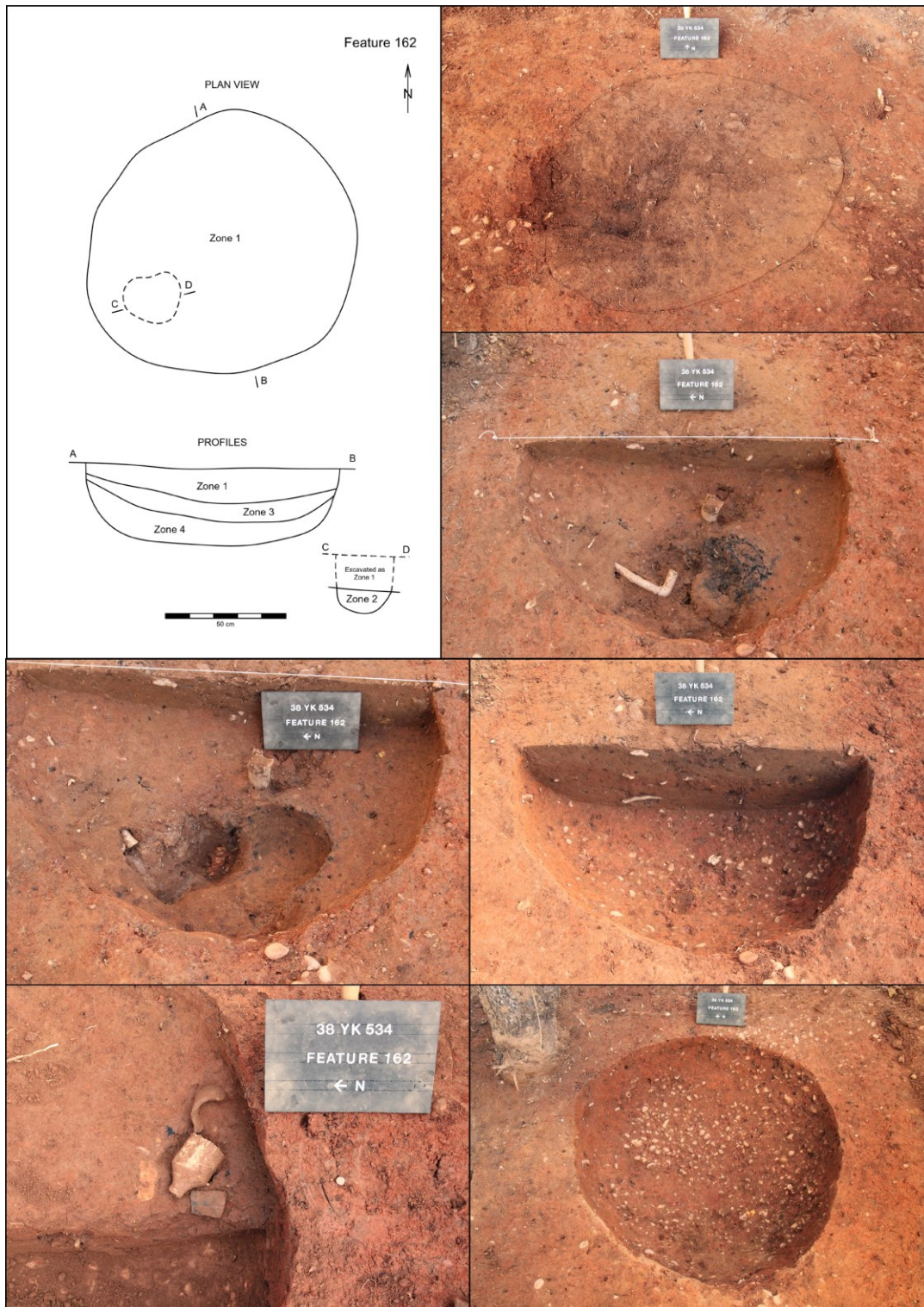


Figure A.134. Feature 162 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to north); fill profile with Zone 1 in west half excavated (second row right, view to east); base of Zone 1 with Zone 2 (smudge pit) removed (third row left, view to east); fill profile with west half excavated (third row right, view to east); *in situ* stoneware bottle at base of Zone 1 in east half (bottom left, view to east); and excavated feature (bottom right, view to east).

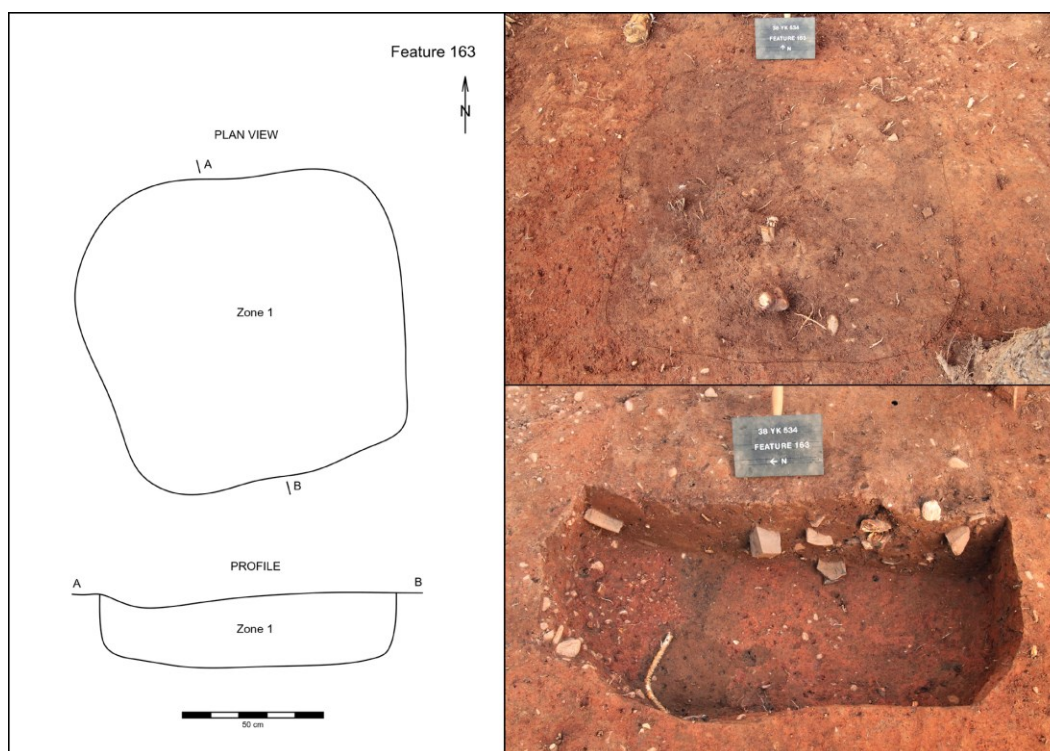


Figure A.135. Feature 163 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with west half excavated (bottom, view to east).

Features 162 and 163 probably represent subfloor storage pits associated with the same residence. Their close proximity to Features 155 and 158 presumably reflects the sequential residential use of this position in the settlement.

Feature 164 (center at 892.59R171.15) (Figure A.136)

This ovoid basin located at the northern edge of the site probably represents the remnant base of a heavily truncated pit. Feature 164 initially appeared circular in plan after removal of the plow disturbed soil; trowel cleaning for photo-documentation reduced the feature to its documented ovoid form. Cleaning also removed thin lenses of potter's clay.

Feature 164 measured approximately 88 cm by 64 cm in plan and was 8 cm deep, with a slightly irregular base. The feature matrix comprised two deposits. Zone 1 was approximately 6 cm thick and consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand silt loam which contained five Catawba potsherds, fire cracked rock, a lithic flake, and fragments of calcined bone. Zone 2 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt loam deposit that contained charcoal flecks, bits of calcined bone, two potsherds, two flakes, and a lithic scraper.

The size, morphology, and potter's clay content of Feature 164 resembles probable clay processing facilities documented at the nearby Old Town site, the location of a

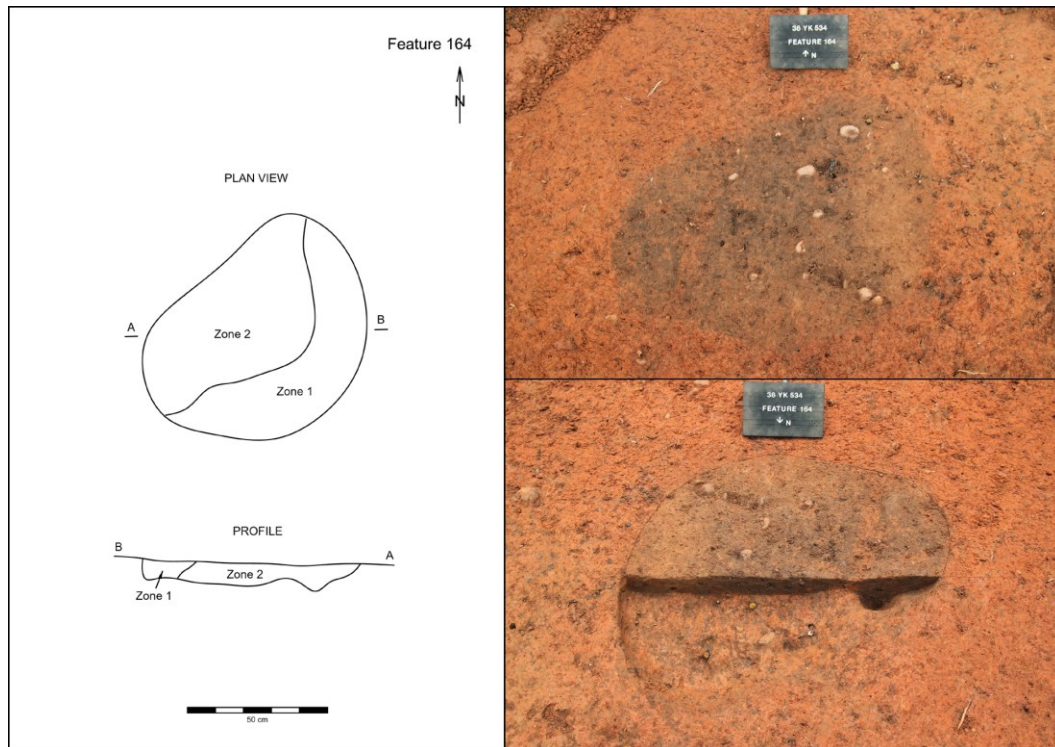


Figure A.136. Feature 164 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and fill profile with north half excavated (bottom, view to south).

contemporaneous Catawba village. These facilities are typically located immediately outside probable residences.

Feature 165 (center at 851.26R177.78) (Figure A.137)

Feature 165 was a probable posthole located near the southern edge of the site between the Feature 140/190/191 complex and Structure Locality 10. This posthole measured approximately 15 cm in diameter and 10 cm deep, with in-sloping sides and a rounded bottom. The posthole matrix was strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loam; no artifacts were recovered from this deposit.

Feature 166 (center at 850.62R181.07) (Figure A.138)

Feature 166 was a shallow, oval, charred corncob-filled pit located along the southern perimeter of the site west of Structure Locality 10. It measured 40 cm by 34 cm in plan, and was 3 cm deep, with in-sloping sides and a flat base. This pit contained a 4.1 liter deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loam mixed with charred corncobs, sticks, and bark fragments. This deposit yielded two Catawba potsherds.

Feature 167 (center @ 852.02R182.11) (Figure A.139)

Feature 167, an oval, charred corncob-filled pit, was located on the southern edge of the site west of Structure Locality 10. This smudge pit measured 26 cm by 22 cm in plan,

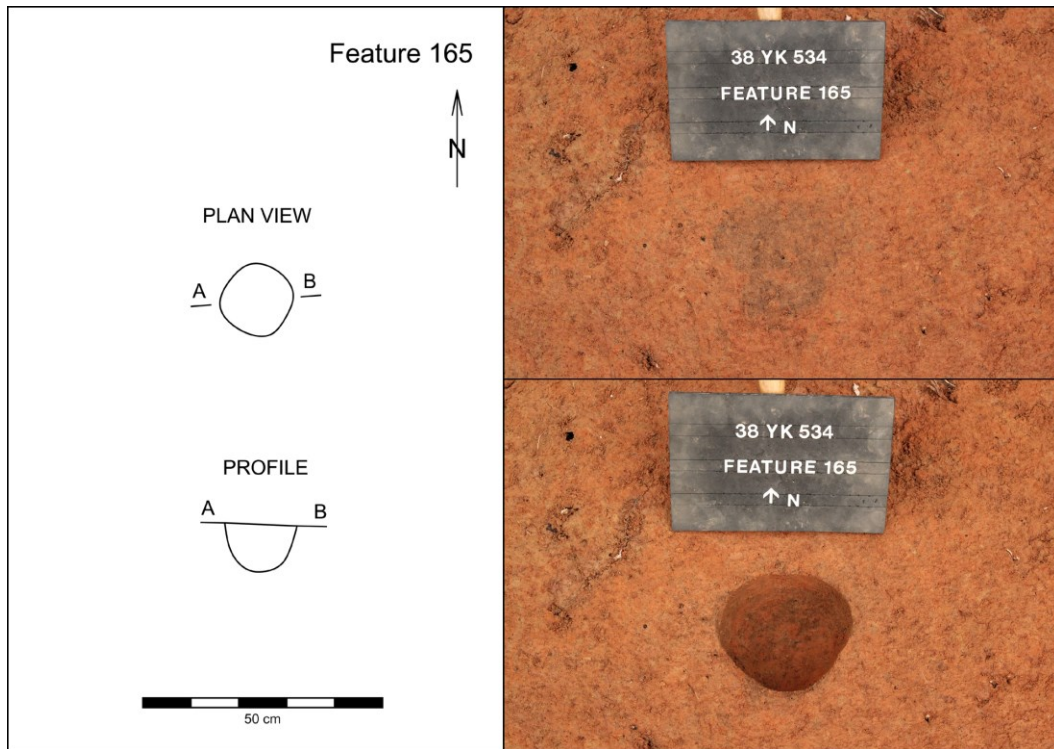


Figure A.137. Feature 165 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

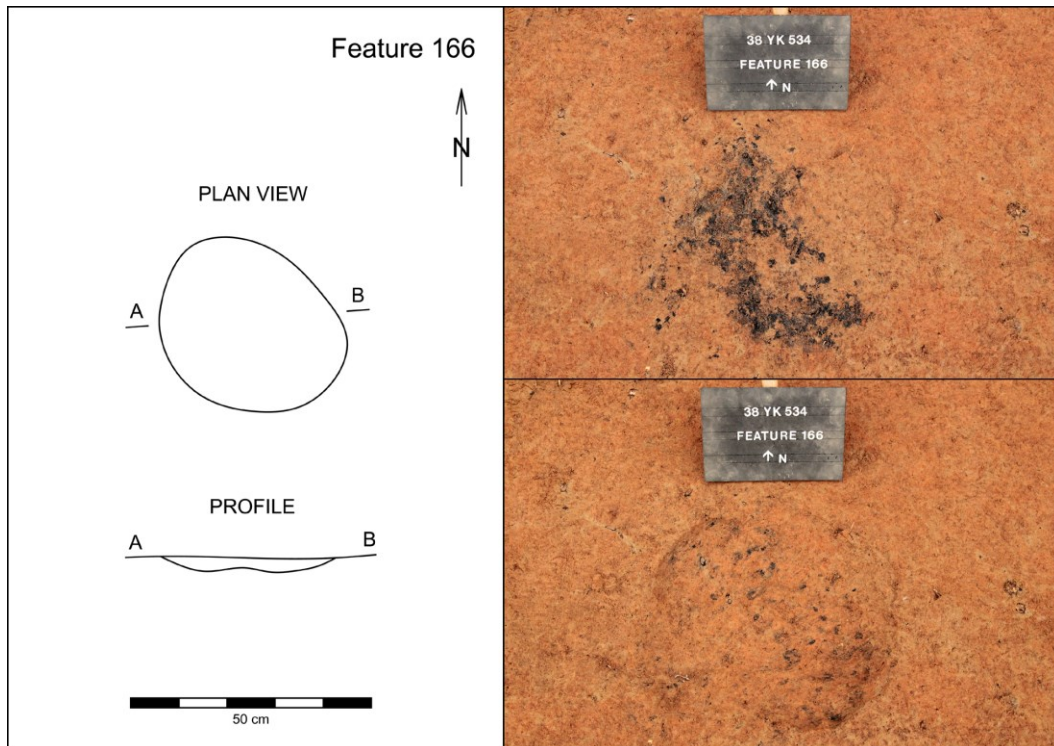


Figure A.138. Feature 166 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

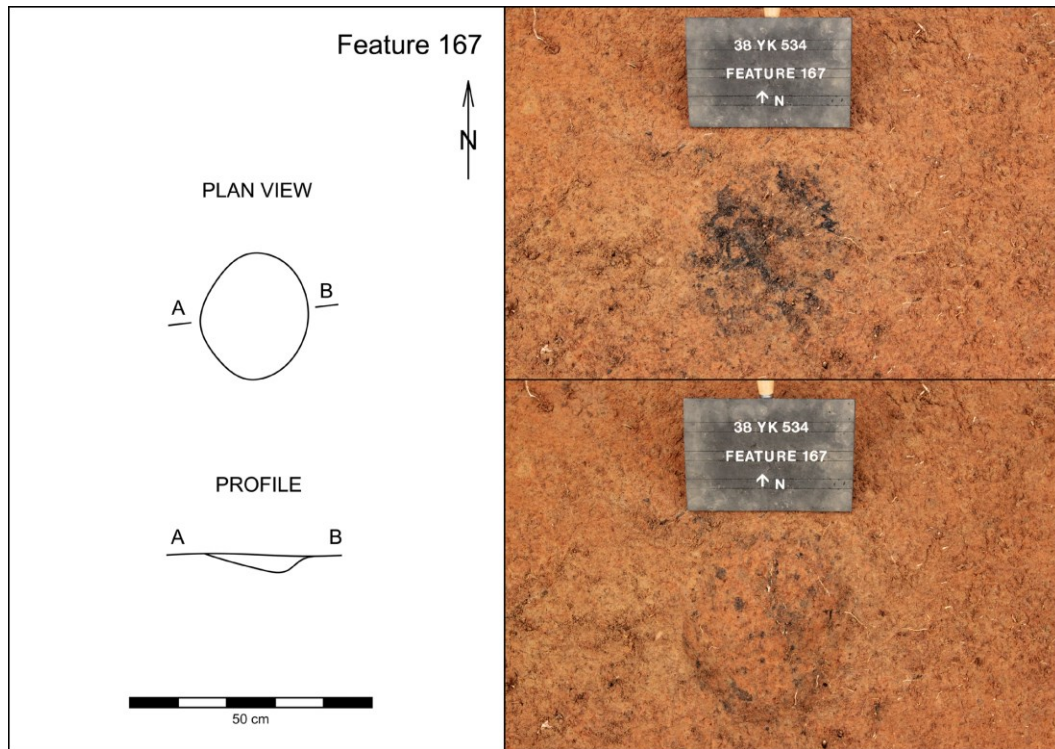


Figure A.139. Feature 167 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

was 4 cm deep, and evinced in-sloping sides and a rounded bottom. The pit matrix comprised a 1.1 liter deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loam mixed with carbonized plant remains.

Feature 168 (center at 851.86R188.68) (Figure A.140)

Feature 168 was a posthole in the cluster surrounding Structure Locality 10 at the southern edge of the site. This small pit exhibited in-sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 20 cm in diameter and 9 cm deep. The posthole fill deposit consisted of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay loam and contained three Catawba potsherds.

Feature 169 (center at 852.20R184.53) (Figure A.141)

Feature 169 was another posthole in Structure Locality 10. This small, circular pit measured 14 cm in diameter and 6 cm deep, and exhibited in-sloping sides and a rounded base. The posthole fill consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay loam. This deposit contained no associated artifacts.

Feature 170 (center at 852.15R189.89) (Figure A.142)

Feature 170 was sub-rectangular pit located in Structure Locality 10 at the southern edge of the village area. This facility measured 71 cm by 55 cm in plan and 20 cm deep, and had out-sloping, or bell-shaped, sides and a level or slightly basin-shaped base.

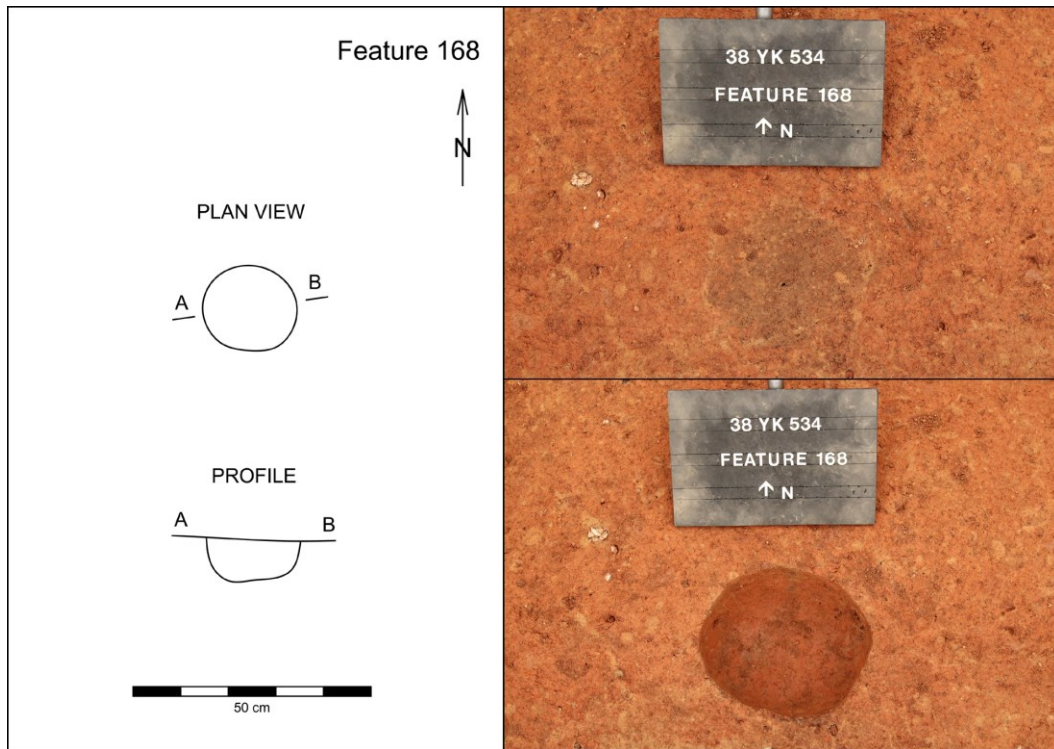


Figure A.140. Feature 168 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

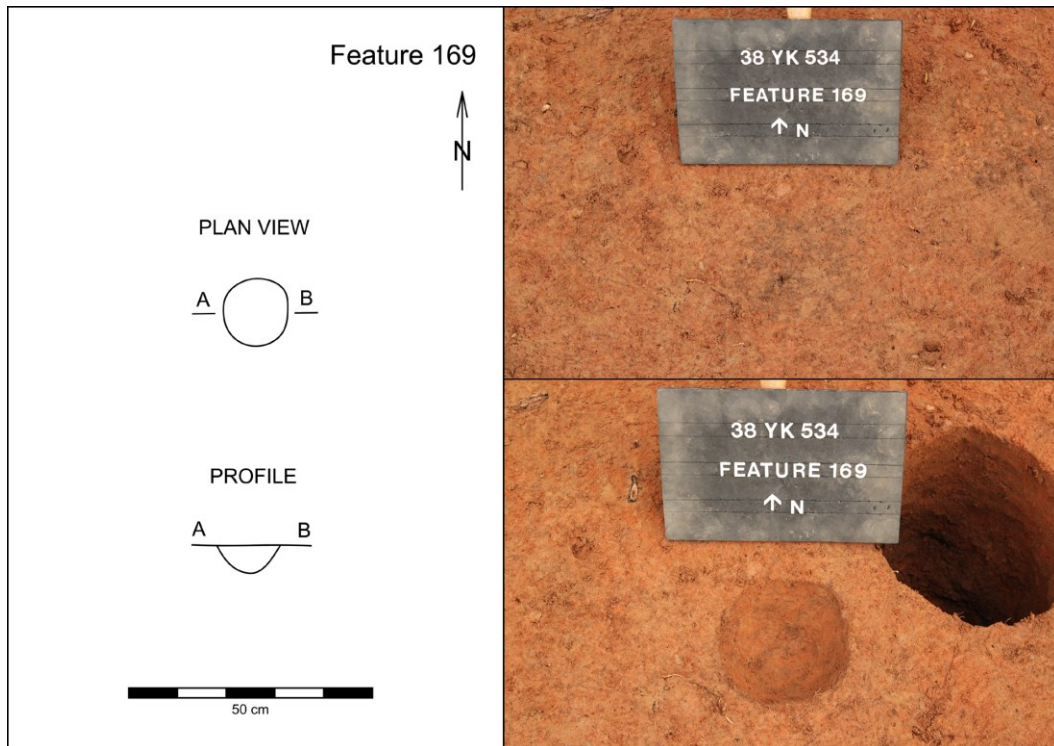


Figure A.141. Feature 169 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

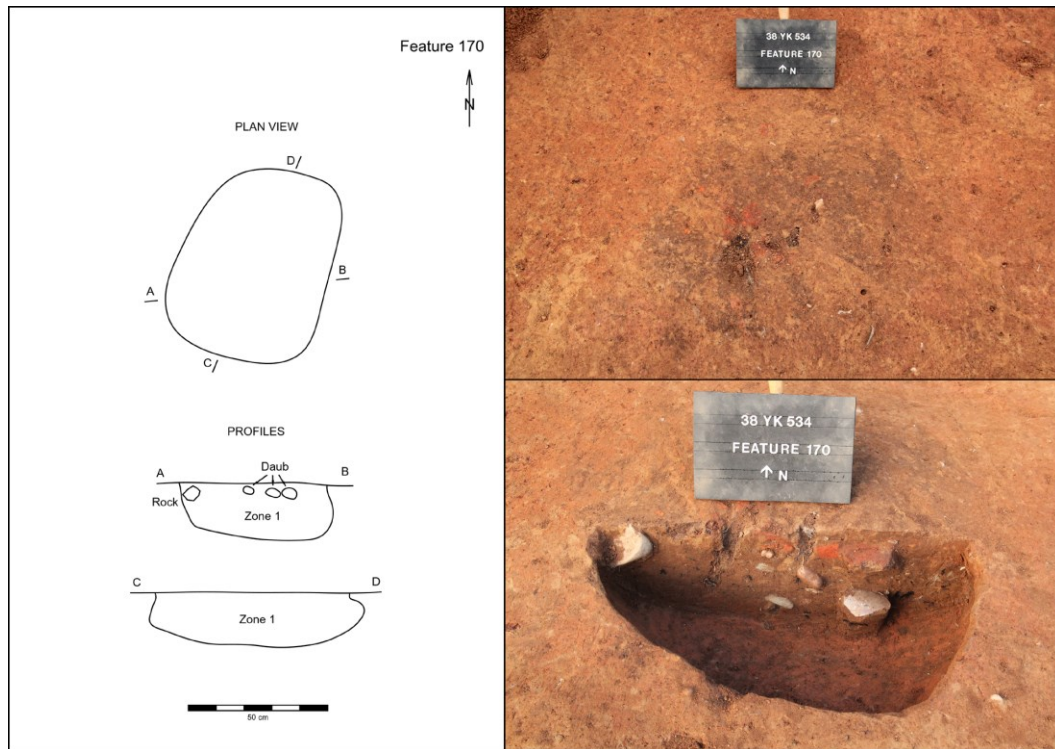


Figure A.142. Feature 170 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and A-B fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

Excavations revealed that the matrix was a single, 94-liter deposit of homogenous dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) loamy clay with abundant artifacts and other debris. All of the soil from this deposit was flotation processed. Materials recovered from this deposit include 111 Catawba potsherds, 25 glass beads, a fragmented clear glass decanter, a silver cone earring, two brass tacks, a fragment of brass wire, two kaolin pipe fragments, a Catawba clay pipe fragment, two potter's burnishing stones, an iron knife handle fragment, pieces of unfired potter's clay, several clay hearth fragments, fragments of large animal bone and mussel shell, and a few burned corncobs. Feature 170 also produced an array of English ceramics including tin-enameled wares, yellow lead-glazed earthenwares, and Rosso Antico stoneware.

The size, morphology, and content of Feature 170 are consistent with other probable substructure storage pits defined at Ayers Town. Its size and shape suggest that this feature served as a small, sub-floor storage pit before eventually being filled with hearth cleanings and other domestic debris.

Feature 171 (center at 853.14R190.26) (Figure A.143)

Feature 171 was a posthole in Structure Locality 10. This small, deep, circular pit measured approximately 15 cm in diameter and 43 cm deep. It had straight sides and a flat base that was slightly stepped at the bottom. The posthole fill was a uniform deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silt loam with flecks of charcoal, small lumps of potter's clay, and seven Catawba potsherds.

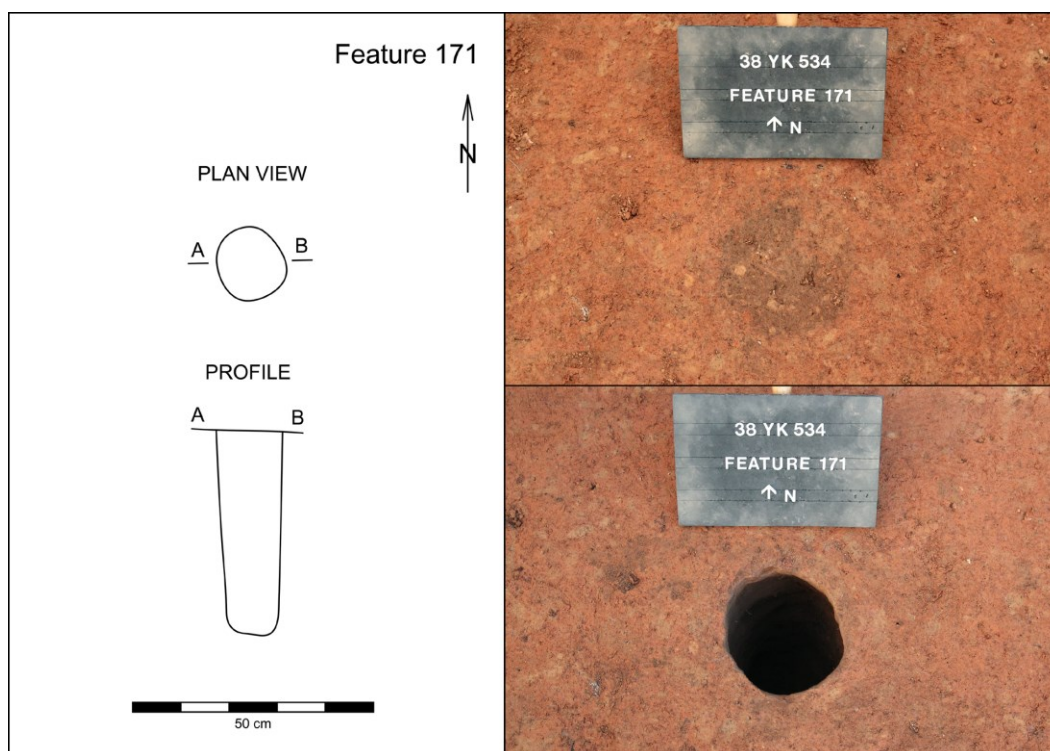


Figure A.143. Feature 171 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

Feature 172 (center at 853.07R191.84) (Figure A.144)

Feature 172 was another posthole in the Structure Locality 10 cluster. This posthole measured approximately 20 cm in diameter and 37 cm deep, with vertical walls and a rounded base. The fill of this feature was dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) silt loam mottled with fragments of red (2.5YR 4/8) burned clay and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam. Small lumps of unfired potter's clay were also evident in the posthole deposit.

Feature 173 (center at 852.87R192.14) (Figure A.145)

Feature 173 was a posthole in the cluster surrounding Structure Locality 10. This small, circular pit measured 16 cm in diameter and 11 cm deep, with vertical walls and a flat base. The matrix of Feature 173 was a uniform deposit of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silt loam with charcoal flecks and included six Catawba potsherds.

Feature 174 (center at 854.90R198.94) (Figure A.146)

Feature 174 was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit that measured approximately 22 cm in diameter and 7 cm deep. It had in-sloping sides and a rounded bottom, and is interpreted as a smudge pit. This feature was located south of Feature 162 in Structure Locality 11, near the southern edge of the site. Feature 174 was excavated as a single zone, and the fill, comprised of cobs within a reddish brown silty clay matrix, was

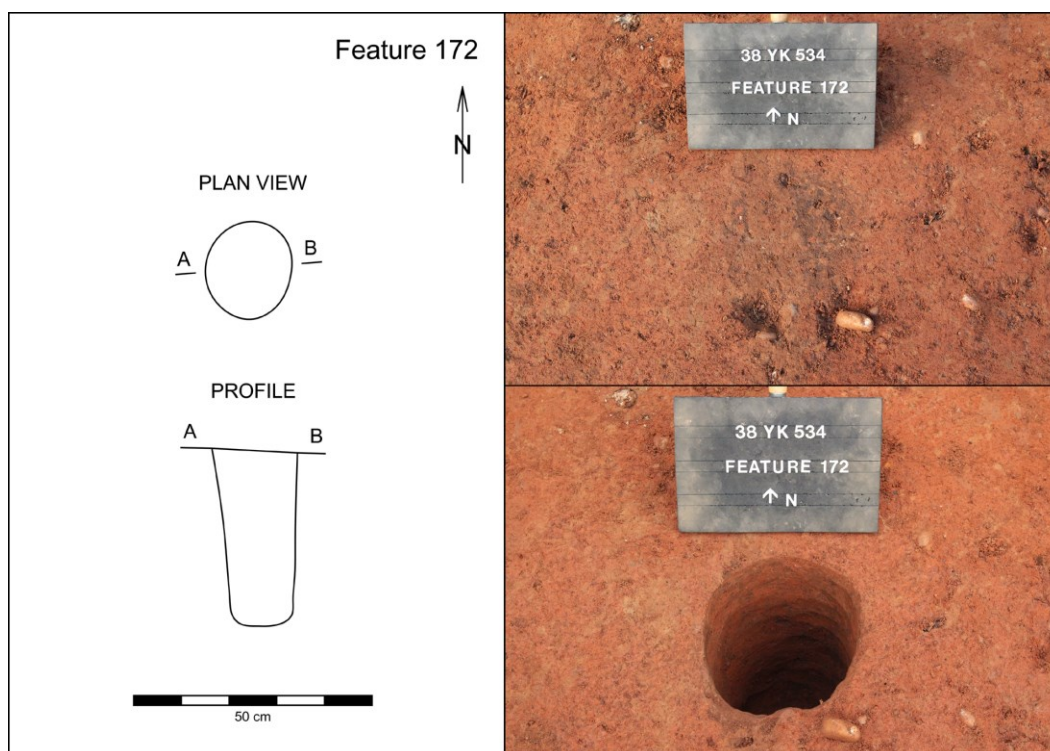


Figure A.144. Feature 172 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

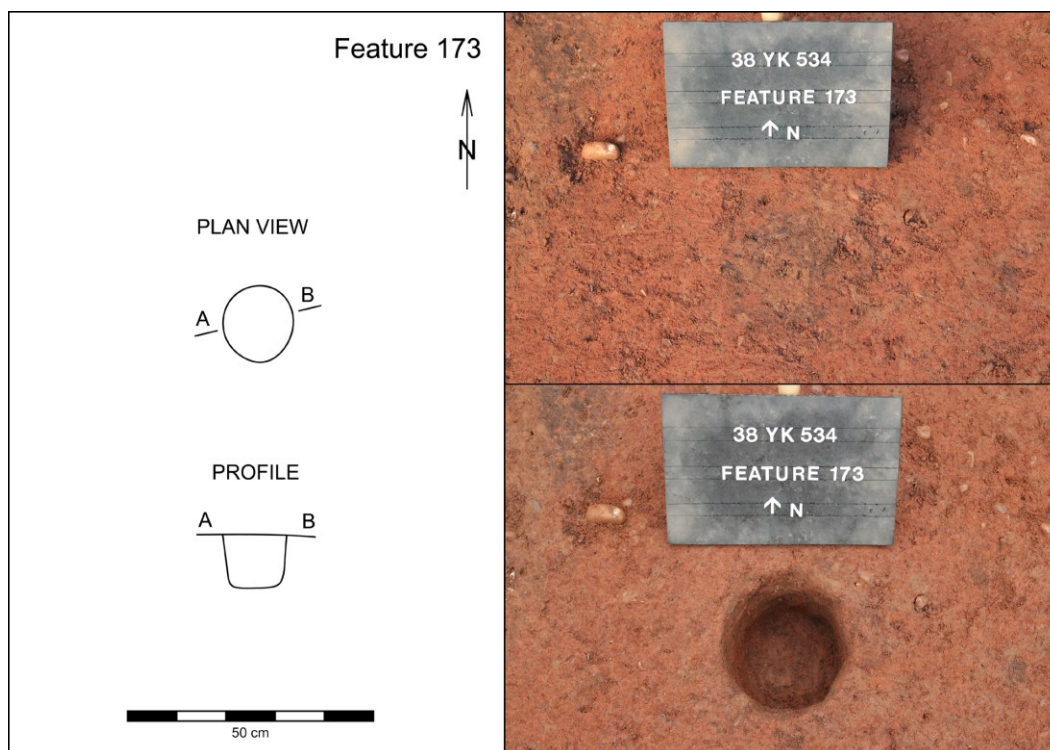


Figure A.145. Feature 173 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

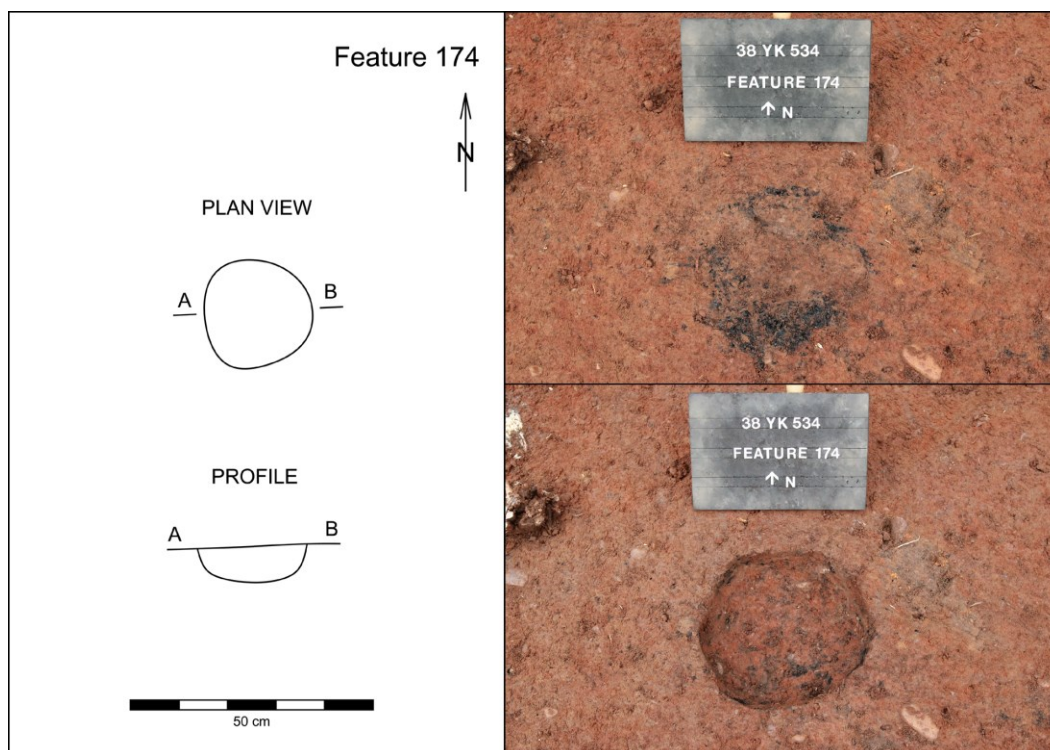


Figure A.146. Feature 174 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

processed as a 3.1-liter flotation sample. Aside from charcoal, no other cultural material was recovered from this context.

Feature 175 (center at 854.52R199.19) (Figure A.147)

Feature 175 was a posthole in Structure Locality 11. This small, circular pit measured approximately 17 cm in diameter and 9 cm deep, and evinced in-sloping sides that terminated in a rounded base. The posthole fill was a single deposit of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay that included two Catawba potsherds.

Feature 176 (center at 849.44R194.91) (Figure A.148)

Feature 176 was a shallow, circular, charred corncob-filled pit located in the cluster of smudge pits, south of Structure Localities 10 and 11 and west of Structure Locality 12 at the southeastern margin of the site. Feature 176 measured 19 cm in diameter and approximately 3 cm deep, with in-sloping sides and a flat base. The pit matrix consisted of 0.8 liters of charcoal mixed with brown (7.5YR 4/2) silty clay.

Feature 177 (center at 849.09R195.23) (Figure A.149)

Feature 177 was another smudge pit in the cluster of cob-filled pits at the southeastern periphery of the site. This shallow, circular basin measured 20 cm in

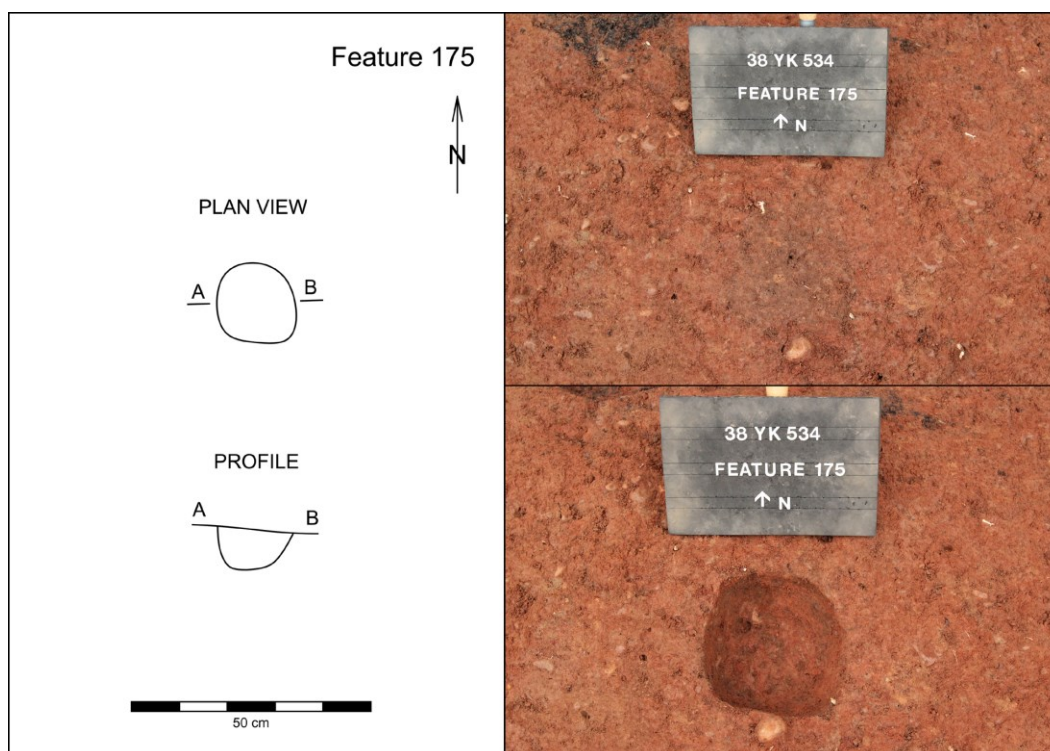


Figure A.147. Feature 175 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

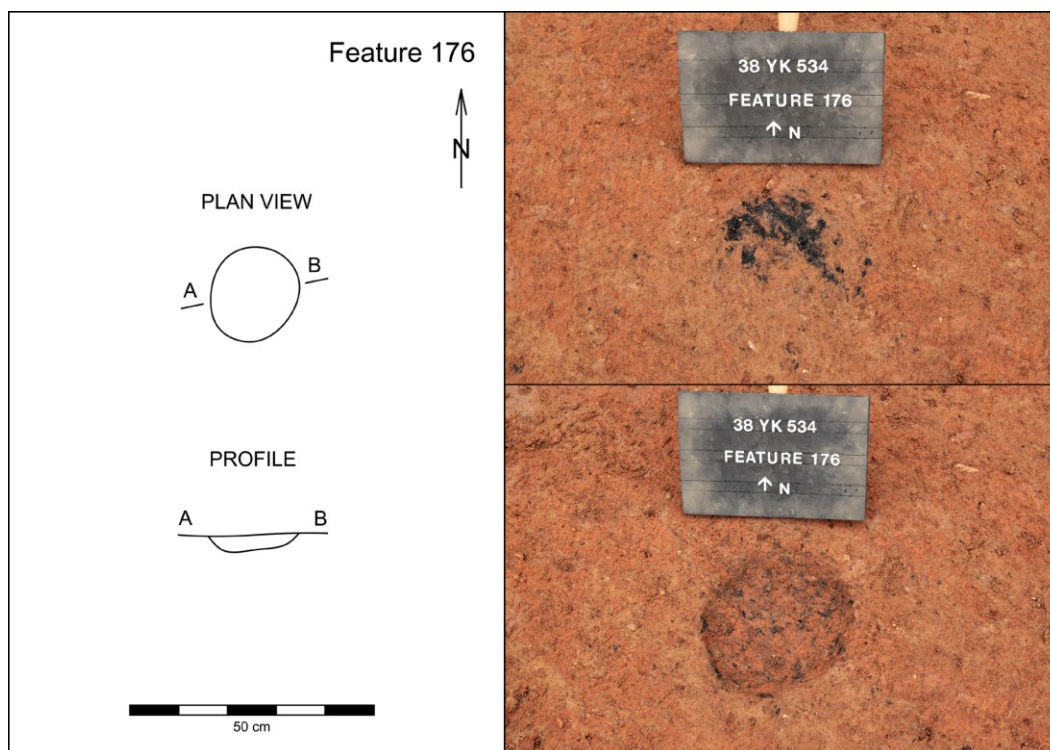


Figure A.148. Feature 176 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

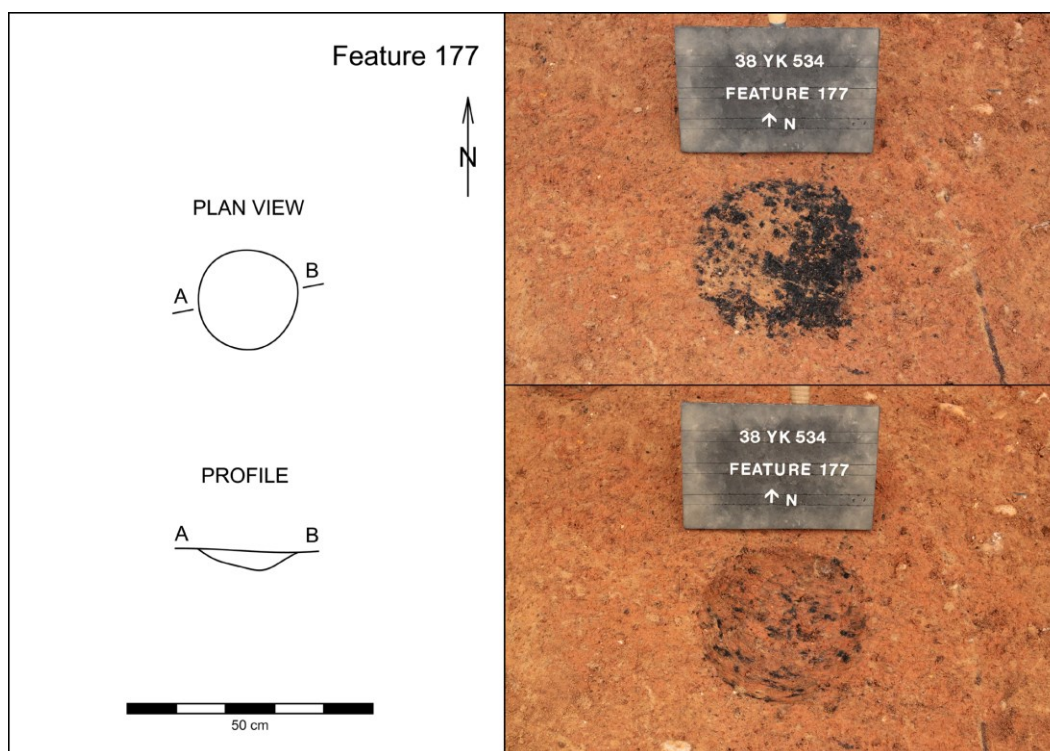


Figure A.149. Feature 177 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

diameter and 4 cm deep, with in-sloping sides and a rounded base. The pit matrix, which consisted of charred corncobs mixed with medium brown silty clay, totaled 1.2 liters.

Feature 178 (center at 849.61R195.47) (Figure A.150)

Feature 178 was a shallow, circular, charred corncob-filled pit situated in the smudge pit cluster at the southeastern edge of the village area. This small pit measured approximately 18 cm in diameter and 3 cm deep. Excavation of the charcoal and medium brown silty clay matrix, comprising 0.8 liters, revealed the pit's in-sloping sides and flat base.

Feature 179 (center at 847.52R194.93) (Figure A.151)

Feature 179 was a small, circular, charcoal-filled pit located within the smudge pit cluster at the southeastern edge of the site. This facility measured 25 cm in diameter and 18 cm deep, with vertical walls and a flat base. The western edge of the pit exhibited slight reddening, evidence of *in situ* firing. Unlike many of the smudge pits identified at the site, Feature 179 did not contain charred corncobs; instead, the pit fill consisted almost entirely of wood charcoal with minor amounts of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam, and included two Catawba potsherds and a lithic flake.

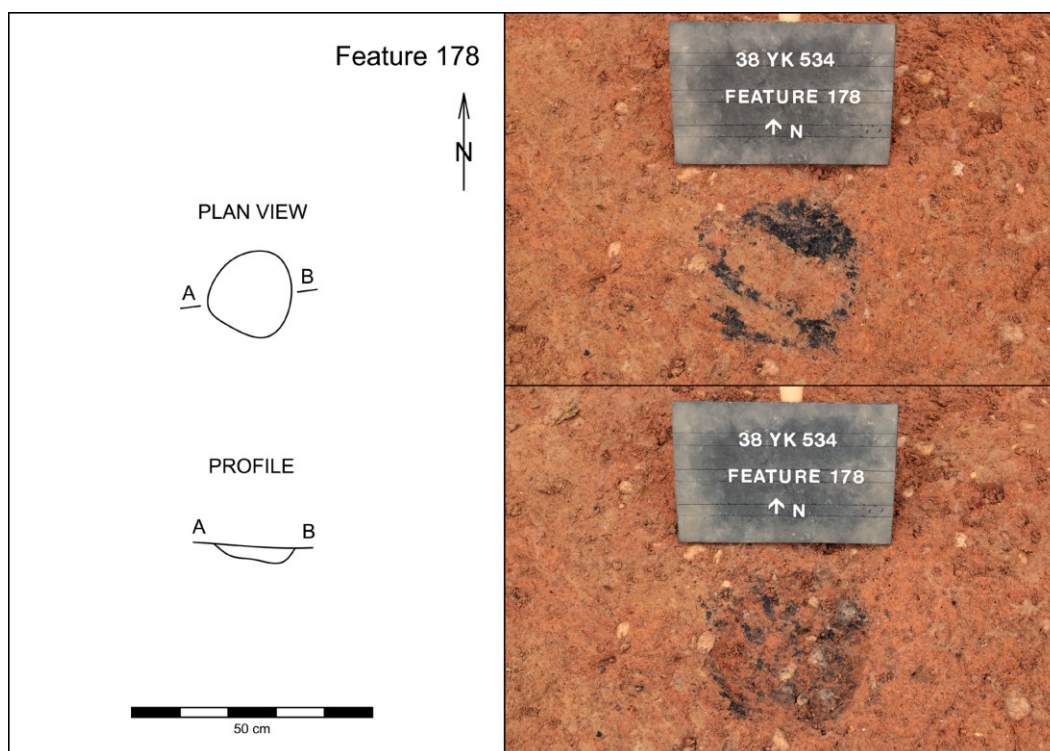


Figure A.150. Feature 178 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

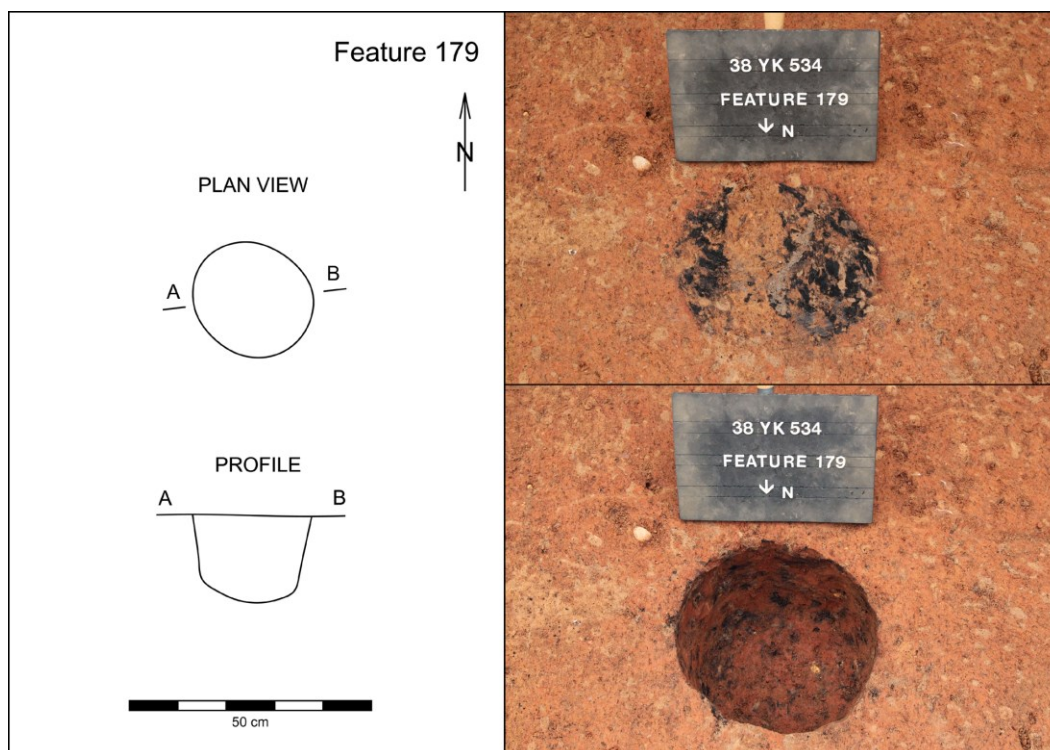


Figure A.151. Feature 179 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to south) and excavated feature (bottom, view to south).

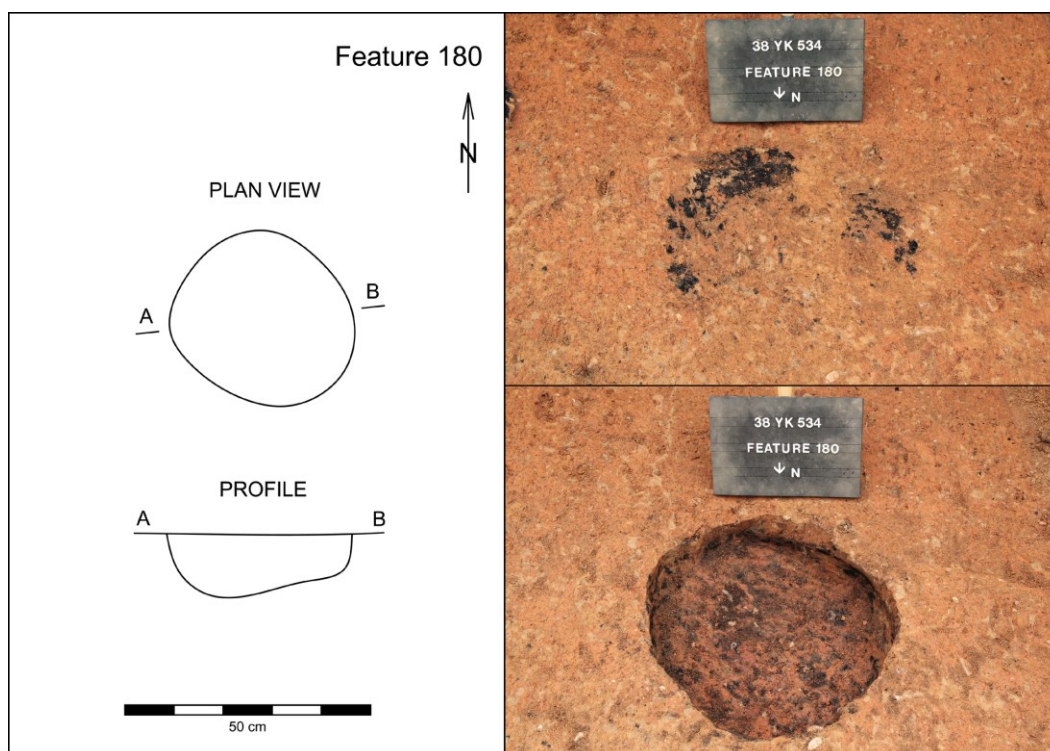


Figure A.152. Feature 180 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to south) and excavated feature (bottom, view to south).

Feature 180 (center at 847.64R194.38) (Figure A.152)

Feature 180 was a relatively large, circular, charred corncob-filled pit that was part of the cluster of smudge pits at the southeastern margin of the village area. This pit measured approximately 37 cm in diameter and 13 cm deep. It had in-sloping sides and a flat bottom, and contained substantial charred material and a single Catawba ceramic sherd in a 13-liter matrix of brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam.

Feature 181 (center at 847.97R194.28) (Figure A.153)

Feature 181 was another circular, charred corncob-filled pit in the southeastern cluster of smudge facilities. This pit measured approximately 20 cm in diameter and 6 cm deep, and had in-sloping sides and a flat base. The pit matrix was a 4.8-liter deposit of charcoal mixed with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loam.

Feature 182 (center at 848.11R196.03) (Figure A.154)

Feature 182 was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit in the southeastern cluster of smudge facilities. It measured approximately 24 cm in diameter and 8 cm deep, and had in-sloping sides and a flat bottom. Feature 182 was excavated as a single zone and the fill, which consisted of charcoal in a matrix of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) loam, was processed as a 4.0-liter flotation sample. No cultural material other than carbonized plant remains was recovered.

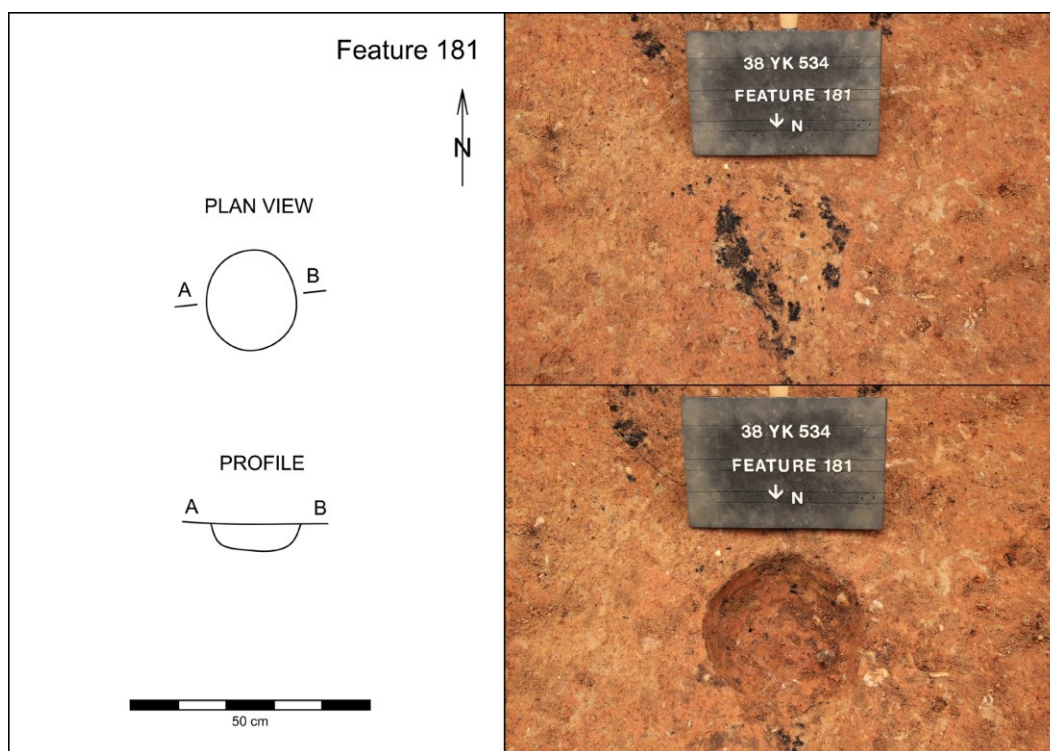


Figure A.153. Feature 181 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to south) and excavated feature (bottom, view to south).

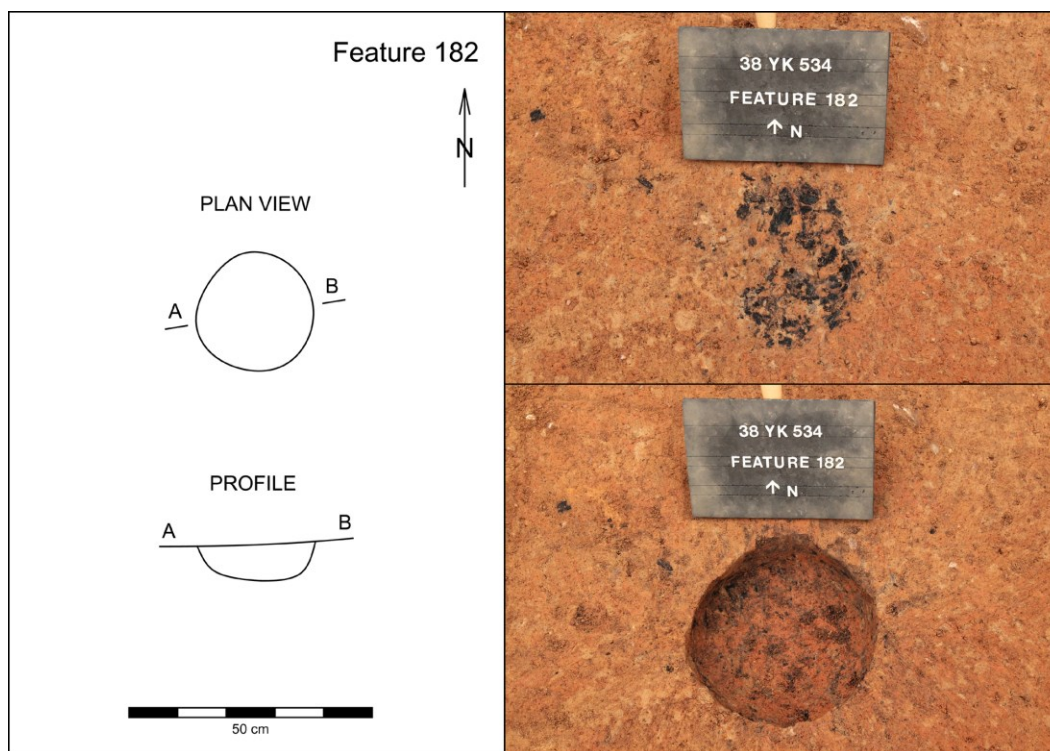


Figure A.154. Feature 182 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

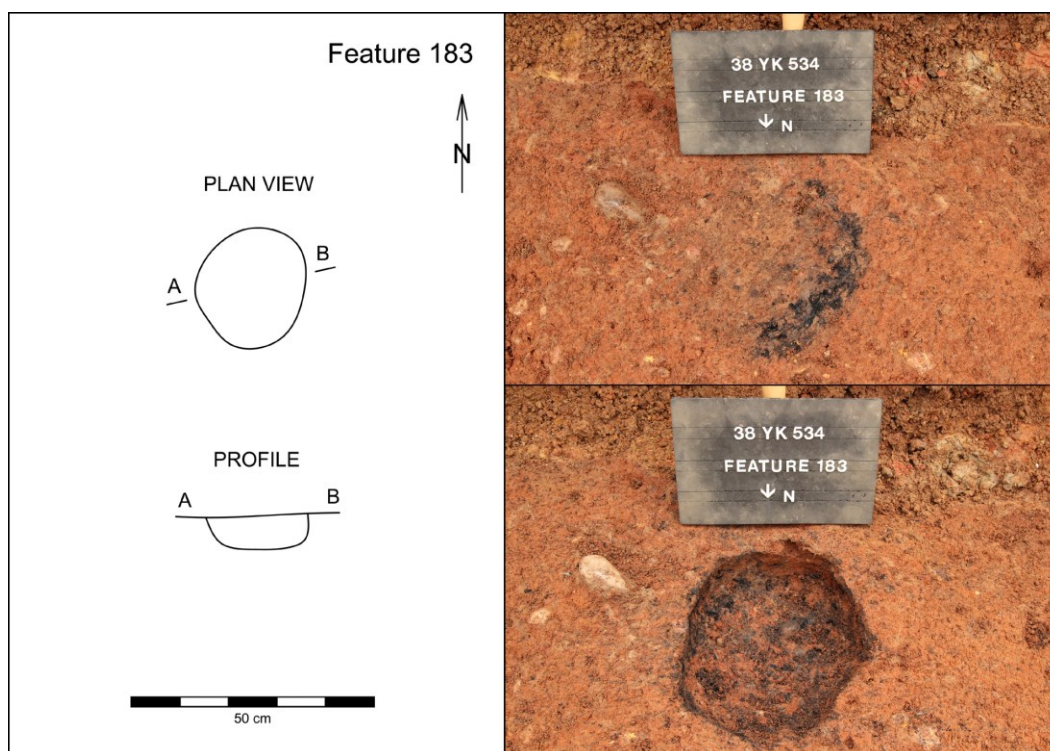


Figure A.155. Feature 183 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to south) and excavated feature (bottom, view to south).

Feature 183 (center at 848.22R199.95) (Figure A.155)

Feature 183 was another smudge pit located in the cluster at the southeastern edge of the site. This circular, charred corncob-filled pit measured approximately 25 cm in diameter and 7 cm deep. It had in-sloping sides and a flat bottom, and contained a 4.0-liter deposit of charcoal mixed within a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) loam.

Feature 184 (center at 848.68R202.90) (Figure A.155)

Feature 184 was a circular, charred corncob-filled pit located in Structure Locality 12 and counted as part of the southeastern “smudging precinct.” This basin-shaped smudge pit measured approximately 24 cm in diameter and 6 cm deep, and contained a 4.0 liters of charcoal mixed with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loam. This deposit included three Catawba potsherds.

Feature 185 (center at 848.96R204) (Figure A.157)

Feature 185 was a small, rectangular, refuse-filled pit located at the extreme southeast edge of the site in Structure Locality 12. This facility measured approximately 41 cm long and 32 cm wide, and had a maximum depth of about 31 cm. It appeared to have been excavated into the top of a tree disturbance, perhaps an opportunistic placement to minimize construction effort in penetrating the resistant, cobbly subsoil.

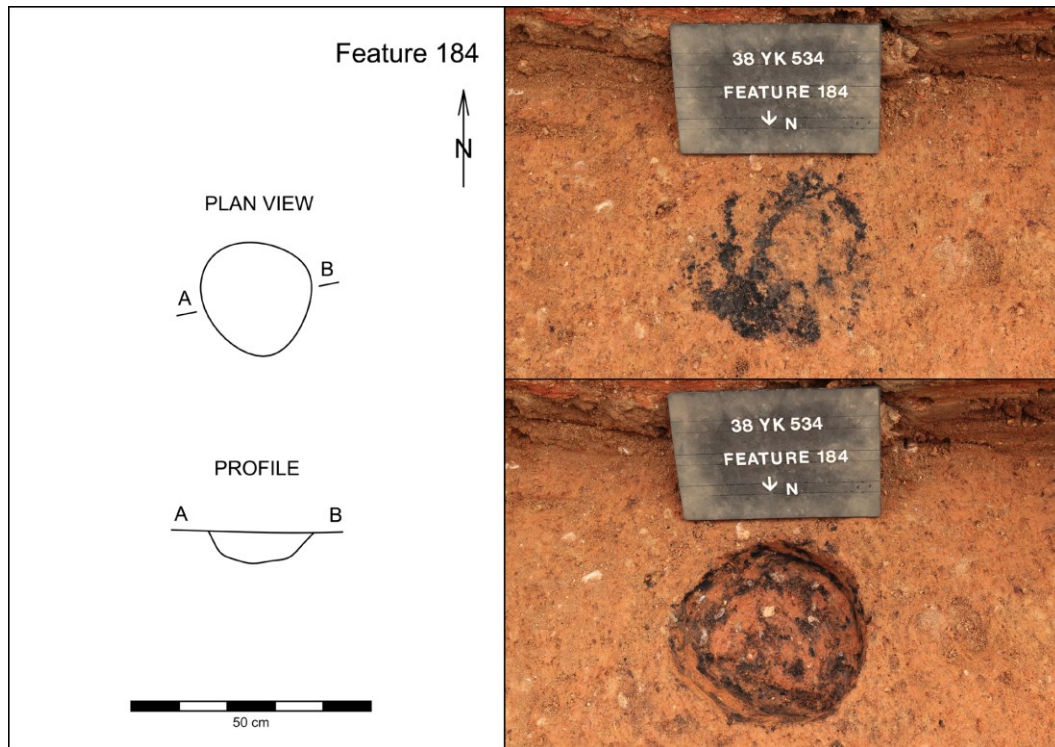


Figure A.156. Feature 184 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to south) and excavated feature (bottom, view to south).

Excavation revealed three cultural deposits overlying the sterile matrix of a probable taproot mold. All soil from the upper three zones was collected and flotation processed.

The uppermost six centimeters of Zone 1 was a mixture of red clay subsoil and dark feature fill. The remaining 7 cm of Zone 1 consisted of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) compact sandy clay, which included 124 Catawba potsherds, four pearlware sherds, animal bone, and charcoal fragments.

Zone 2 consisted of 10 centimeters of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clay. This deposit contained 94 Catawba potsherds, a straight pin, and an Archaic corner-notched projectile point, as well as fragments of animal bone and charcoal.

Zone 3, an eight centimeter thick deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loam, contained 42 Catawba potsherds, a fragment of green-glazed cream-bodied ware, and fragments of animal bone and charcoal. A thin charcoal lens marked the base of Zone 3.

Beneath the Zone 3 deposit was a natural soil disturbance which extended more than 20 cm deep. The matrix within this disturbance was unconsolidated and riddled with cavities. This deposit included cobbles (as did Zones 1–3) but no artifacts.

Feature 185 also yielded 87 Catawba potsherds, an iron Jews harp, a wrought nail, and animal bone fragments during the final cleaning of the walls of this feature. These are not attributed to specific deposits, but presumably derive from Zones 1–3.

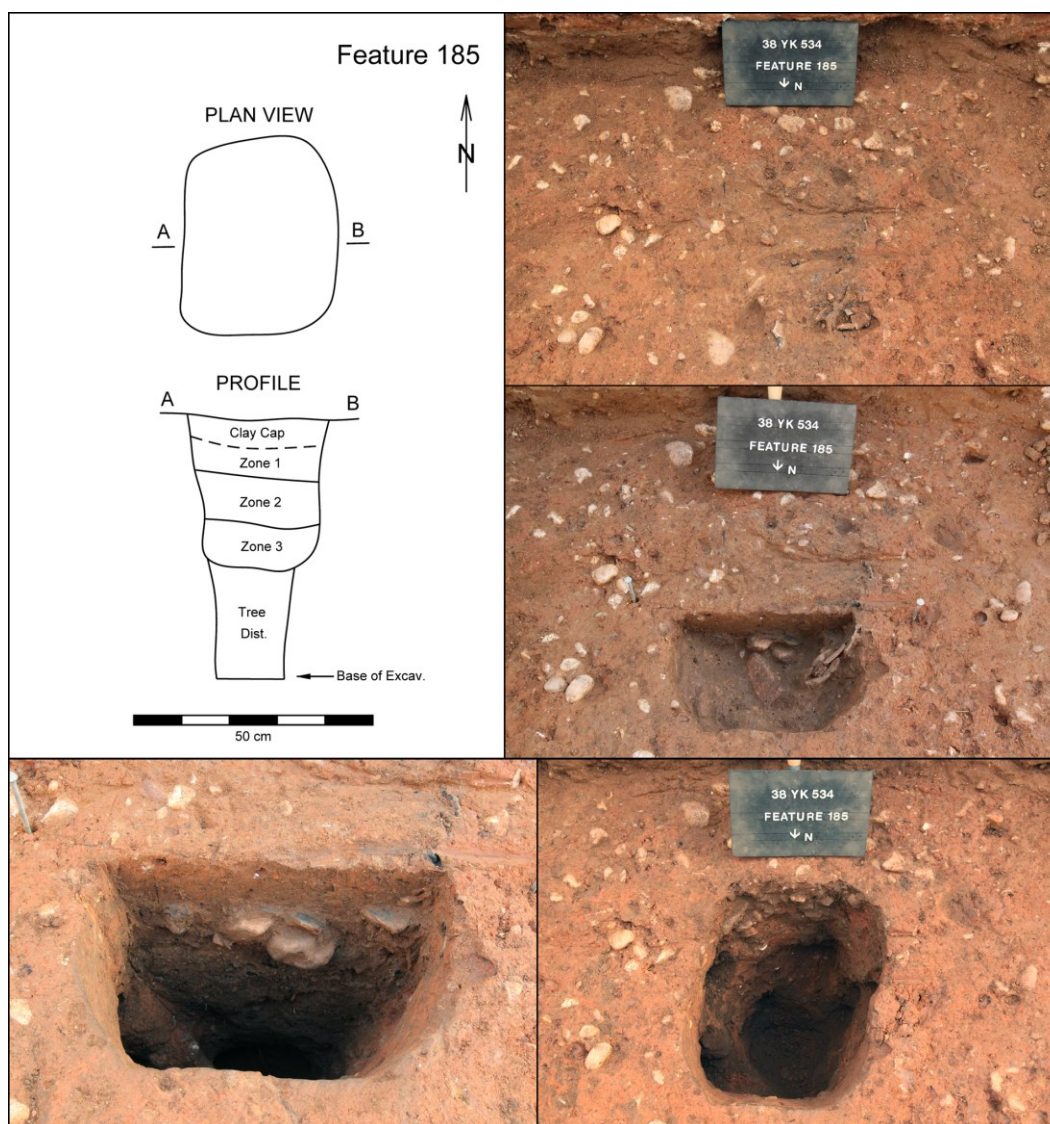


Figure A.157. Feature 185 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top right, view to south); fill profile with north half excavated to top of Zone 2 (middle right, view to south); fill profile with south half excavated (bottom left, view to south); and excavated feature with underlying tree disturbance partially removed (bottom right, view to south).

While the lowermost deposit within (or beneath) Feature 185 appears to have been a natural disturbance of the subsoil (e.g., a tree taproot mold), the rectangular shape and straight walls in the upper portion of the feature appear to have been an intentional construction. The size and morphology of the upper, constructed portion of Feature 185 resembles small substructure pits documented at the Nassaw Town site (38YK434), a mid-eighteenth century Catawba village (Fitts et al. 2007).

Feature 186 (center at 849.27R201.69) (Figure A.158)

Feature 186 was a small posthole located in Structure Locality 12 at the southeastern edge of the site. This shallow, circular basin measured approximately 16 cm in diameter

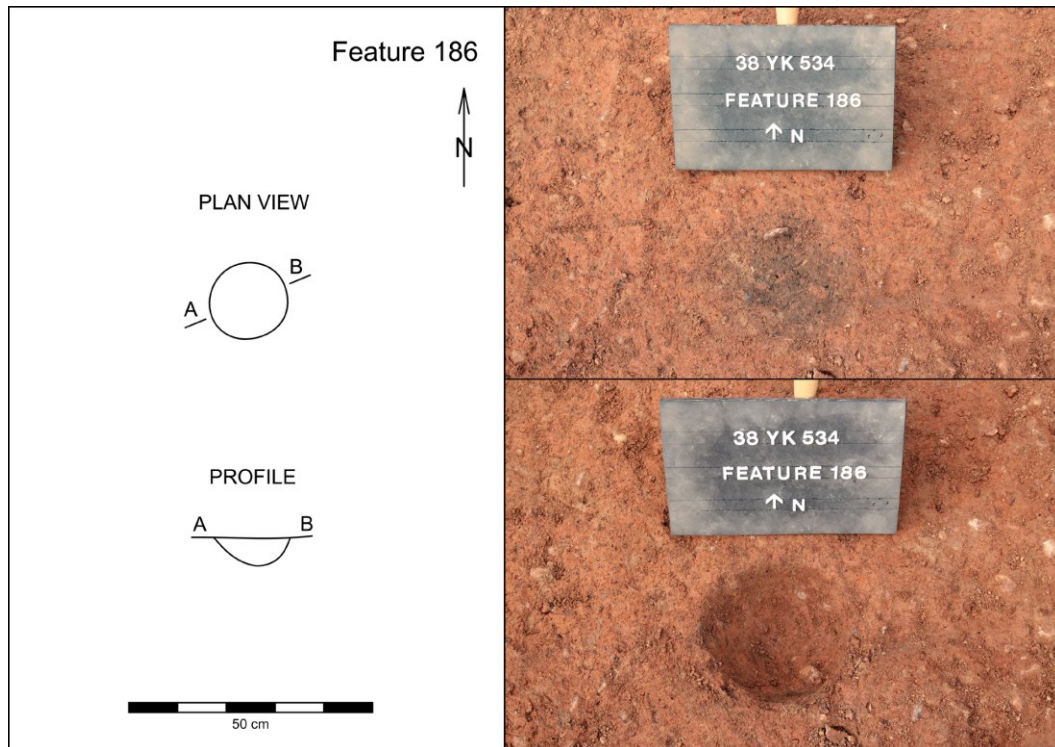


Figure A.158. Feature 186 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

and 6 cm deep, and exhibited in-sloping sides and a rounded base. The strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loam posthole matrix contained two Catawba potsherds.

Feature 187 (center at 850.14R195.90) (Figure A.159)

Feature 187 was a garbage-filled taproot mold located adjacent to the smudge pit cluster on the southeastern margin of the site. This irregular soil disturbance measured approximately 29 cm by 28 cm, and was excavated to a depth of 42 cm; testing with a soil probe indicated that this disturbance extended 82 cm below the surface of subsoil. The matrix of this disturbance consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt loam, and the uppermost 30 centimeters of deposit yielded 32 Catawba potsherds, a piece of brass wire, fragments of calcined and unburned bone, charcoal, and numerous cobbles. The soil below 30 cm was homogenous and sterile.

Use of stump holes for trash disposal at Ayers Town is attested by Features 67, 95, 96, 142, and 187. Similar opportunistic use of stump holes as refuse receptacles is well documented at the New Town site (SoC 632/635), a slightly later Catawba village site located approximately five kilometers north of Ayers Town.

Feature 188 (center at 850.52R203.04) (Figure A.160)

Feature 188 was a posthole located in Structure Locality 12 at the southeastern edge of the site. This small circular pit measured approximately 12 cm in diameter and 6 cm

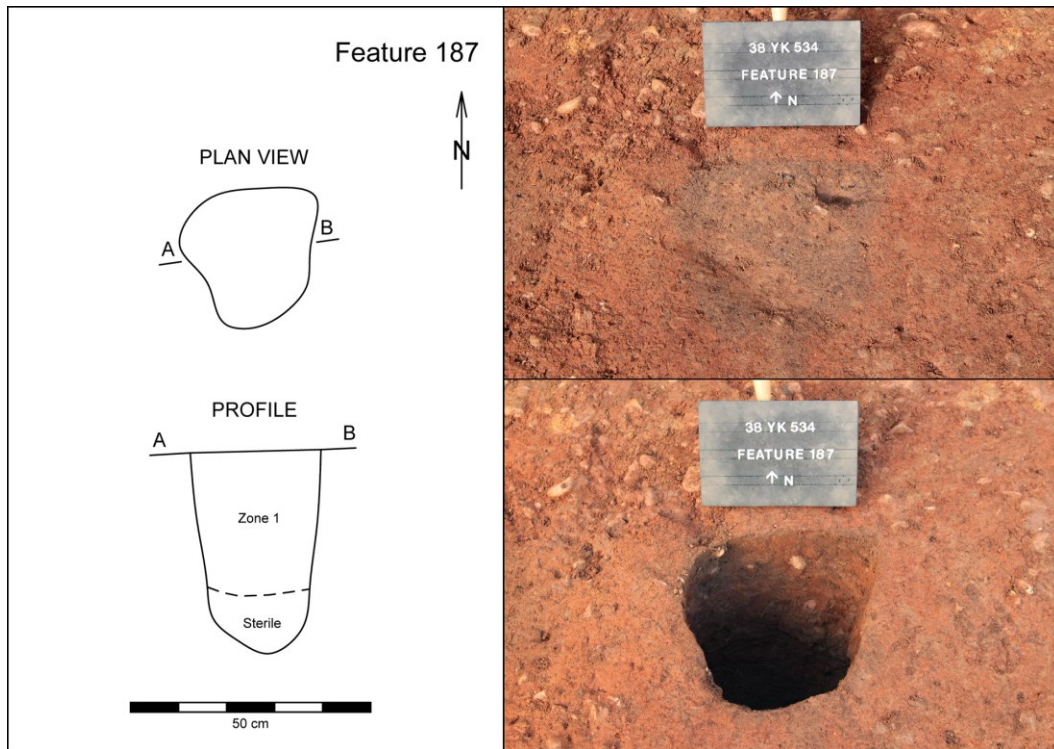


Figure A.159. Feature 187 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

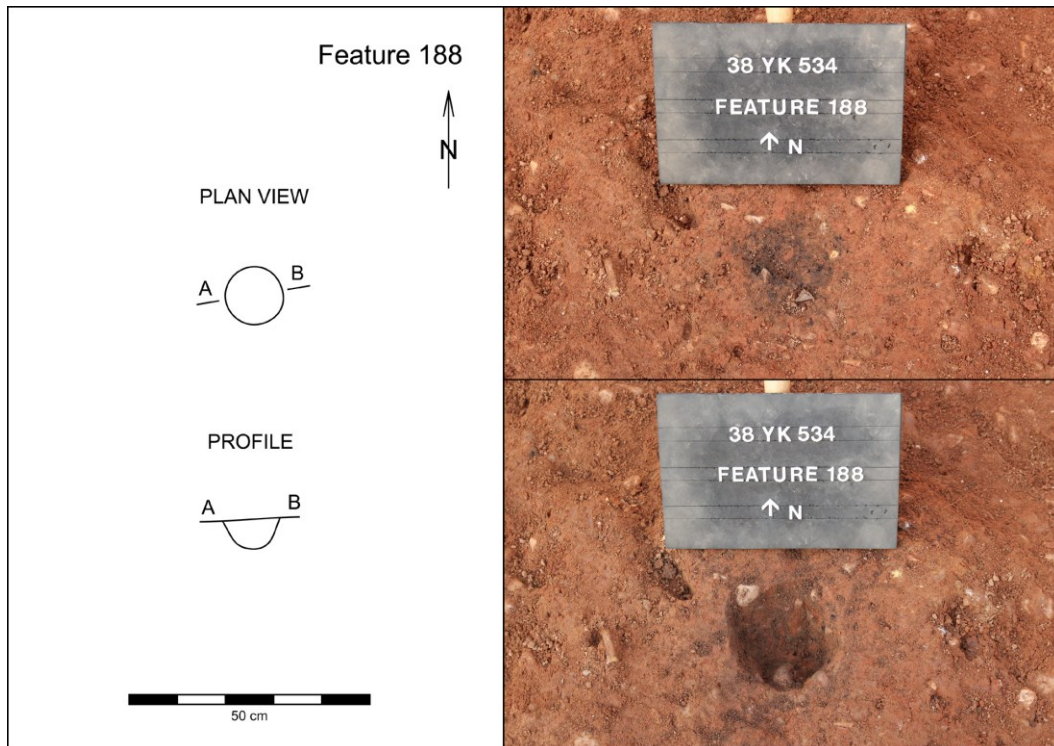


Figure A.160. Feature 188 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to north) and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

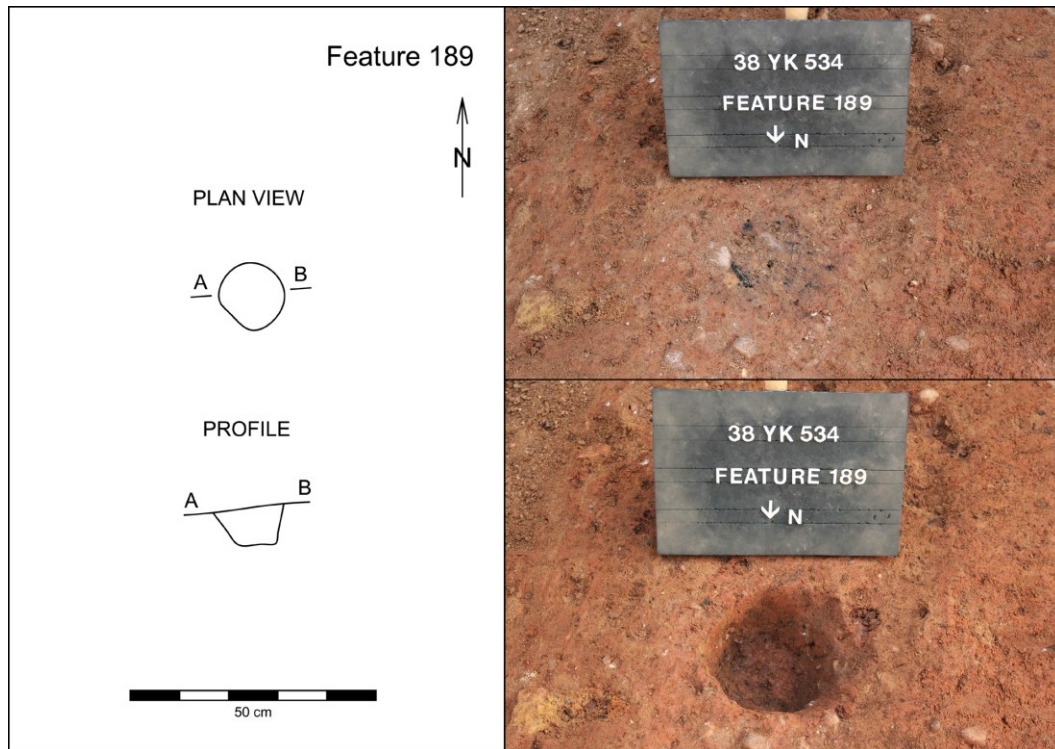


Figure A.161. Feature 189 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: top of feature (top, view to south) and excavated feature (bottom, view to south).

deep, with in-sloping sides and a rounded base. The posthole matrix was dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) loam with flecks of charcoal and included eight Catawba potsherds.

Feature 189 (center at 849.15R203.58) (Figure A.161)

Feature 189 was another posthole in Structure Locality 12. This small, circular feature measured approximately 14 cm in diameter and 8 cm deep. It had in-sloping sides and a flat base, and contained a deposit of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loam with charcoal flecks which included eight Catawba potsherds and a piece of fired clay.

Feature 190 (see Feature 140 description)

Feature 191 (see Feature 140 description)