AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CAROLINA COMMONS TRACT, ORANGE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

by

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Carolina Commons project area, previously known as the Horace Williams Homestead property or satellite tract, is located in Orange County, North Carolina, within the city limits of Carrboro. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill plans to construct faculty and staff housing in the subject parcel. This survey was undertaken to identify and evaluate the significance of any archaeological sites present in the area of potential effect, and to determine what, if any, additional investigation would be necessary to mitigate their likely destruction as a result of development in the parcel.

Both archival research and archaeological fieldwork were undertaken during this investigation. The goal of archival research was to establish the land use and ownership history of the property, as well as to determine if any information about archaeological sites in the parcel had been previously collected and recorded. The archaeological fieldwork portion of the project involved the identification of nine specific areas in the area of potential effect that were likely to contain archaeological sites. These areas were systematically shovel tested at 10-meter intervals.

A total of nine archaeological sites [31OR610 (RLA-Or449) to 31OR618 (RLA-Or457)] were identified in the Carolina Commons project area. Each of these sites contains a prehistoric component, which all can be described as low density lithic scatters. The time period during which these prehistoric deposits were produced is unknown for seven of the identified sites [31OR610 (RLA-Or499) to 31OR615 (RLA-Or454) and 31OR617 (RLA-Or456)]. Site 31OR616 (RLA-Or455), which was identified by the recovery of a single Yadkin Large Triangular point, dates to the Middle Woodland period. The recovery of a Halifax Side-Notched point from site 31OR618 (RLA-Or457) suggests that this site represents the remains of a terminal Middle Archaic campsite. Based on their limited archaeological research potential, the prehistoric components of sites 31OR610 (RLA-Or449) – 31OR618 (RLA-Or457) are not considered eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

One of the identified sites 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) also contains an early twentieth century component, believed to be the remains of a homestead inhabited by Clyde and Annie Neville between 1918 and 1934. The Neville Homestead, while representing a fairly well-documented temporally circumscribed occupation, appears to have been subject to a thorough "housecleaning" coupled with the removal of superstructures for re-use. Although the information assembled here will be useful for future studies of African American-owned farmsteads in Orange County, further work at site 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) is unlikely to yield additional significant information about the past. Therefore, the historic component of site 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) is not considered eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places.*

Based on the results of this survey, no additional archaeological work is recommended for the Carolina Commons area of potential effect, defined as the 55.5 acres south and east of a 7.6-acre preservation area delimited by two branches of Bolin Creek in the northeast corner of the parcel.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The Carolina Commons project area, previously known as the Horace Williams Homestead property or satellite tract, is located in Orange County, North Carolina, within the city limits of Carrboro. This presently wooded parcel covers approximately 63.1 acres north of Homestead Road between the Lake Hogan Farms, Camden Place, and the Highlands subdivisions (Figure 1). The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill plans to construct faculty and staff housing in the subject parcel. This survey was undertaken to identify and evaluate the significance of any archaeological sites present in the area of potential effect, and to determine what, if any, additional investigation would be necessary to mitigate their likely destruction as a result of development in the parcel. This project was conducted with the understanding that the northwest corner of the property, a 7.6-acre area delimited by two branches of Bolin Creek, would be maintained as a natural area and would not be subject to any ground disturbing activities. Thus, the area of potential effect for the Carolina Commons project is defined as the remaining 55.5 acres south and east of this preservation area. This project was conducted under Permit 61 of the North Carolina Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

Both archival research and archaeological fieldwork were undertaken during this investigation. The goal of archival research was to establish the land use and ownership history of the property, as well as to determine if any information about archaeological sites in the parcel had been previously collected and recorded. To this end, records maintained by the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, and UNC Facilities Planning were consulted, as were materials in the North Carolina Collection and the Southern Historical Collection at Wilson Library.

The archaeological fieldwork portion of the project began with the identification of nine specific areas that would be intensively surveyed (Figure 2). These areas were selected using a 2-ft contour map in consultation with regional patterns of archaeological site locations in similar topographic settings. Comprising roughly 10 acres, these areas were systematically shovel tested at 10-meter intervals. Although it was initially proposed that metal detecting would take place in Area A, suspected to be the location of a nineteenth century homestead, no historic materials of any kind were recovered in this area during shovel testing, obviating the need for a metal detector survey. Further, as shovel testing proved sufficient to assess the site limits and content of twentieth century remains found in the southern portion of the parcel, no metal detecting was undertaken for this project.

The Carolina Commons tract was surveyed by the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill, under contract to the University's Division of Finance and Administration. R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. is the Principal Investigator of this project. Fieldwork was conducted from January 9 to April 6, 2007 under the supervision of Mary Elizabeth Fitts, with the assistance of UNC students Erik Johannesson, Daniel LaDu, Matthew Mirarchi, Ben Shields, and Erin Stevens. Mary Elizabeth Fitts conducted archival research, maintained field records, and produced the artifact inventory.
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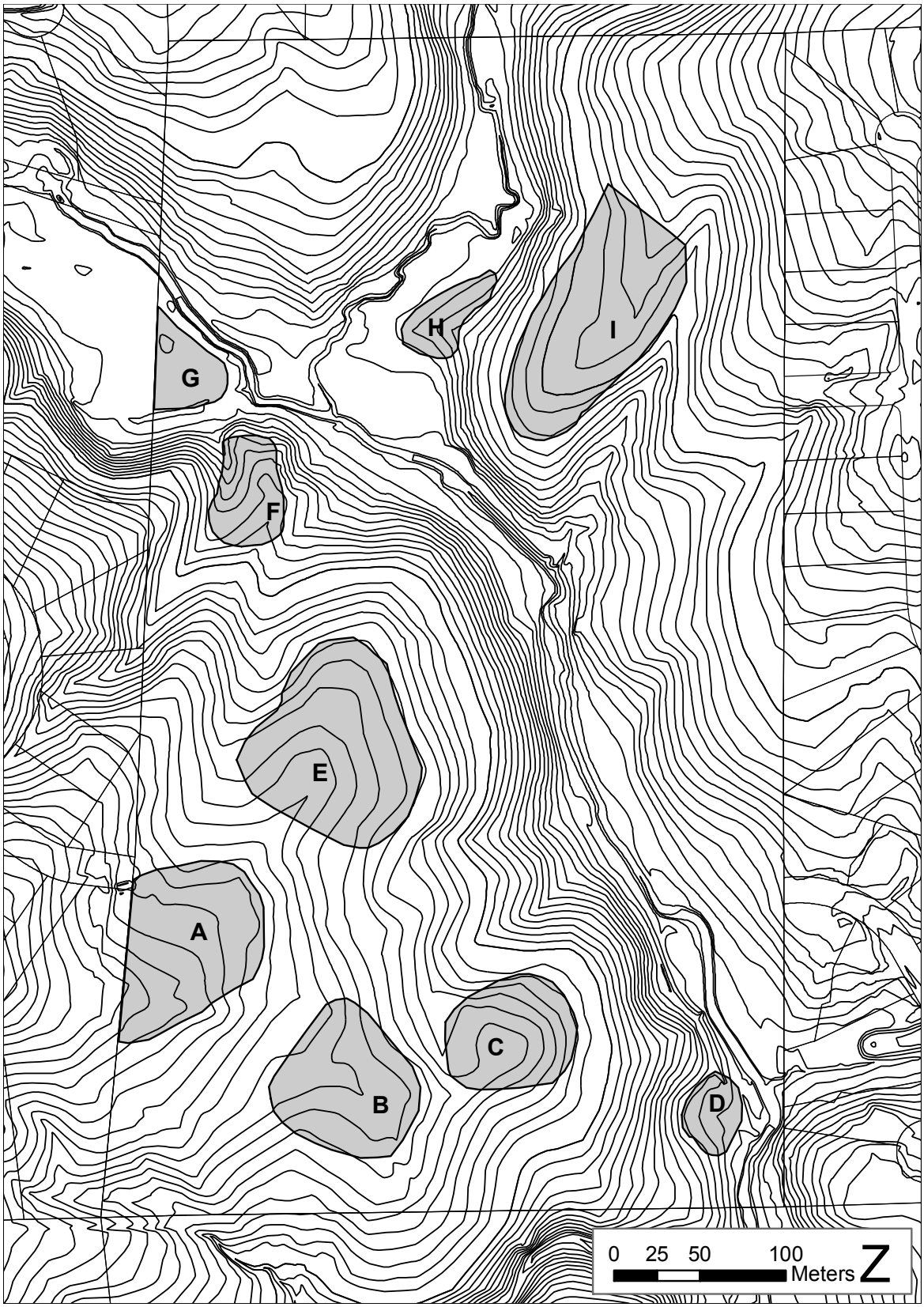

Figure 2. Proposed Survey Areas.

The following report is divided into four main sections. The first section provides contextual information about the physical environment of the project area and the archaeology and history of the region. This information is necessary for understanding both the research methods employed and the significance of the archaeological materials identified during the survey. The second section details the methods used to both identify archaeological sites in the field and classify archaeological materials in the laboratory. In the third section, the results of the survey are presented, along with archival findings as appropriate. Finally, the fourth section contains the recommendations for action based on the findings of the survey.

Chapter 2

CONTEXT

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Certain aspects of the physical environment are relevant to the study of the human past for two primary reasons. First, characteristics of the physical environment determine the location of resources that people may choose to use in the process of satisfying what they perceive to be their biological and social needs. The ways people think, act, and interact with each other in the process of obtaining these resources play a role in the creation of hand tools, political alliances, seasonal celebrations, and everything in between. Second, the physical environment also plays a role in transforming the characteristics and location of material evidence of the human past. These transformations need to be considered by archaeologists, who study past human societies based on material evidence that has been acted on by physical processes, often over periods of thousands of years.

Obviously, conditions of the physical environment throughout the timescale of human existence in a particular area are relevant to archaeological interpretation, and it cannot be automatically assumed that conditions in the past were the same as they are today. Archaeologists often consult information created by geologists and paleoecologists, who use characteristics of the present environment, along with other evidence like pollen from stratified sediment cores, to suggest what a particular region might have been like in the past. Finally, it is also important to consider modern land use practices, which often involve ground-disturbing activities that damage archaeological sites.

Topography and Hydrology

Orange County, North Carolina is situated within the physiographic province known as the Piedmont. Located between the Appalachian Mountain range and the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont is characterized by gently rolling hills and streams with v-shaped valleys (Allen and Wilson 1968). Although the highest local elevation, Stony Hill, is 616 feet above sea level, elevations within the project area do not exceed 530 feet above sea level. The gently sloping areas present in the project area are actually toe slopes of larger landforms that crest outside the subject property. Slopes in the parcel range from less than 1 percent to 23.2 percent, with 4.4 acres (7%) of the project area exhibiting between 0 and 2 percent slopes, 18 acres (28.4%) between 2 and 5 percent slopes, 28.5 acres (45.1%) between 5 and 10 percent slopes, and 9.8 (15.4%) between 10 and fifteen percent slopes. The steepest slopes in the property, which range from 15 to 23 percent, are located immediately adjacent to Bolin Creek and cover approximately 2.6 acres (4.1%).

The hydrology of the Carolina Commons project area is characteristic of the rest of Orange County in that it contains a low-energy stream that has narrow floodplains (Daniel 1994:2). Bolin Creek, part the Cape Fear River Basin, travels from the northwest to the southeast portion of the project area. Two stream confluences are located in the subject parcel – one near the western property boundary in the northern portion of the parcel, and one in the extreme

southeastern corner of the property. Several intermittent drainages are also present in the parcel. Bolin Creek and its tributaries cover approximately 1.5 acres of the project area.

Geology

The area that is mapped in the USGS Chapel Hill, North Carolina quadrangle contains a variety of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks (Mann et al. 1965). The eastern edge of the Carolina Slate Belt dominates the area northwest of Chapel Hill, including the Carolina Commons project area. The metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Slate Belt, which trends to the northeast, are believed to be Ordovician in age (Allen and Wilson 1967). They are intruded upon by Devonian igneous plutonic rocks. These intrusive volcanic rocks, which formed in the weaker fault and fracture zones of the older Slate Belt deposit, have resulted in a region that is "extraordinarily diverse" geologically (Eligman 1987:39). This diversity is characterized by isolated rhyolite flows and basalts that are interbedded with other, more widespread, felsic to intermediate tuffs and flows. The geology of most of the Carolina Commons project area is mapped as diorite and plagiogranite that intruded into, and incorporated, the surrounding slate deposit (Mann et al. 1965:12). Carolina slates, which include non-bedded tuffs, geenstones, phyllites and rhyolites, are present in the northeastern corner of the parcel.

This underlying geology is a major determining factor in the types of soils present in the Carolina Commons project area. Soils developed on diorite and other parent materials that have a high content of ferromagnesian minerals form thick, clay-loam A horizons and reddish B horizons (Buol et al. 1973:35–41). Three soil series of this type are located in the project area: the Appling, Tatum, and Herndon series (Dunn 1977). All three are well drained and moderately permeable. Appling soils, typically present on broad ridges and the sides of ridges, are located in the portion of the parcel that is southwest of Bolin Creek (survey areas A through E). The A and B horizons of Appling soils consist of sandy loam and sandy clay loam, respectively. South of Bolin Creek where the stream crosses the western property boundary are Tatum series soils (survey areas F and G). Rather than sandy loam, the A and B horizons of Tatum soils consist of silt loam and silt clay loam. Herndon soils are located in the northeastern corner of the project area, northeast of Bolin Creek (survey areas H and I). Like the Tatum series, Herndon soils are finer grained than the Appling series, consisting of silt loam and silt clay loam.

Rocks and soil have been important resources for people during both the prehistoric and historic periods, although they were used in different ways through time. In prehistory, metavolcanic rocks found in the region were used as raw material for making stone tools. Since only certain types of rock are suitable for producing stone tools, outcrops of high quality lithic material, such as vitric tuff, welded tuff, and rhyolite were significant features of the landscape for prehistoric people. Although no such locations exist in the Carolina Commons parcel, or are known for Orange County, two prehistoric quarries have been identified in northern Chatham County. One contains welded tuff, and the other rhyolitic breccia (Daniel and Butler 1994:34). Floodplain soils, with their fertility maintained by periodic flooding, were favored field locations for prehistoric farmers and their historic era descendants (Scarry and Scarry 2005:262; Waselkov 1997:180).

European settlers in Orange County used whatever rocks they could find for building property boundary walls and foundations (Daniel and Ward 1993). They cleared and planted a variety of crops in the uplands, and quickly leaned that certain crops faired better when planted in specific soil-bedrock associations. Kenzer (1987:34–35) discusses the relationship between the distribution of soil types in Orange County and the types of crops that were grown on family farms in the nineteenth century. While all soils in the county could reliably produce corn and wheat, tobacco and cotton tended to produce low yields on the Georgeville silt and Davidson clay loams that overlay much of the Carolina Slate Belt area. Tobacco grows well, however, on Appling sandy loam, which is present in the southern half of the Carolina Commons project area. Farms in the vicinity produced small amounts of tobacco prior to the Civil War (Kenzer 1987:35).

Flora and Fauna

The natural biological communities of the Carolina Piedmont provided resources for historic and prehistoric farmers, and were obviously vital for prehistoric people that subsisted without maintaining fields of crops. The two most common upland natural communities in Orange County today are upland mixed hardwood forests and mesic oak-hickory forests (Sather and Hall 1988:4). Upland mixed hardwood forests, typically found on moderate to steep lower slopes, contain beech, tulip, poplar, and red oak trees with an herbaceous understory. Further upslope, white oaks and hickories become increasingly common, and are the dominant association on hilltops, accompanied by post oak. River birch, sweetgum, sycamore, tulip poplar, and hackberry are common species in floodplain bottomlands (Sather and Hall 1988:6–7).

The Carolina Commons property contains three main vegetative communities. Pine covers the southern half of the property, mixed hardwoods are present on the steeper slopes and toe slope ridges on the north and east side the parcel, and bottomland species grow adjacent to Bolin Creek. It is possible that an oak-hickory forest may have existed in the southern portion of the parcel prior to twentieth century land clearing activities. The character of plant communities in prehistory, however, would have varied with the extent to which people practiced land management activities such as prescribed burning and the removal of non-fruit-bearing trees to produce orchard-like environments (Hammett 1997:202).

Oak-hickory forests were an important source of food throughout much of prehistory, providing a mast crop of hickory, acorn, and walnuts (Gremillion 1993). A sizable array of animal species would also have been available in the Carolina Commons project area. Today in nearby Duke Forest there are approximately 30 species of mammals, 90 species of breeding birds, 24 amphibian and 30 reptile species (Edeburn 1981). White tailed deer were a favored target of prehistoric hunters, but animal bones from Piedmont sites suggest that a variety of other animals were also selected, including opossum, squirrel, beaver, muskrat, raccoon, turkey, passenger pigeon, turtles, gar, catfish, and sunfish (Ward and Davis 1993). The only fauna that were probably not available in the Carolina Commons vicinity are the larger fish species, given the local channel characteristics of Bolin Creek.

Climate History

Orange County today has a temperate midcontinental climate, with an average daily high temperature of 72 and an average low temperature of 48° F (Dunn 1977:1). This has not always been the case, however, and differences in average temperatures over the past ten thousand years led to corresponding changes in the physical environment. Since people began living in the Carolina Piedmont during the Late Pleistocene, climate and associated ecological changes in the region from this point forward provide important contextual information for understanding prehistoric lifeways.

The Pleistocene-Holocene transition in North America is defined by the melting of the Wisconsin glacier, an event that led to significant geomorphic and biotic changes. Palynological data from the Southeast indicate that between 12,500 and 10,000 years ago, the Carolina Piedmont was probably supporting a mixed hardwood community including oak, maple, beech, basswood, elm, walnut, hemlock, and gum (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981:126). During the next two thousand years, erosion initiated by the disappearance of the glacier led to a period of hydrological adjustment. Sediments deposited by Piedmont rivers during this time are bedload-rich, implying the existence of "vigorous channel activity" (Schuldenrein 1996:21). This episode of channel reconfiguration doubtlessly destroyed many archaeological sites in riverine settings, which makes archaeological sites dating before 8,000 years ago both relatively rare and significant.

The time between 8,000 and 3,000 years ago was a period of adjustment during which postglacial environments stabilized, stream channels adjusted to newly-formed floodplains, hill and slope sedimentation rates diminished, and new aquatic communities were established (Schuldenrein 1996:3). As conditions became more humid in the Southeast, pine became more common. In the Carolinas, regional differences developed between the coastal plain, which became dominated by pine, and the Piedmont, where an oak-hickory-southern pine forest developed (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981:150). In sum, climate change during the mid-Holocene affected the abundance of mast producing trees and aquatic fauna, altering the previously existing environmental context within which people had been making decisions. Modern climatic conditions and sea level became established by approximately 5,000 years ago.

Modern Land Use

All of the land in the Carolina Commons property, with the exception of utility corridors (roughly 5 acres), is wooded today. However, landscape features including an old road, rock piles, furrowed ground, ditches, a borrow pit, and an old fence line with a parallel row of cedar plantings suggest that this parcel was cleared, possibly multiple times, for agricultural purposes. This is confirmed by an examination of the aerial photograph used in the 1977 soil map of the region (Dunn 1977), which shows the majority of the southern half of the property as a cleared field (Figure 3). Fieldwork for the soil survey was conducted between 1970 and 1975, but no information is provided as to when the aerial photographs were taken.

An engineering plan was drawn in 1969 for the construction of an "animal research facility" on the east side of the subject parcel, but this project does not appear to have progressed

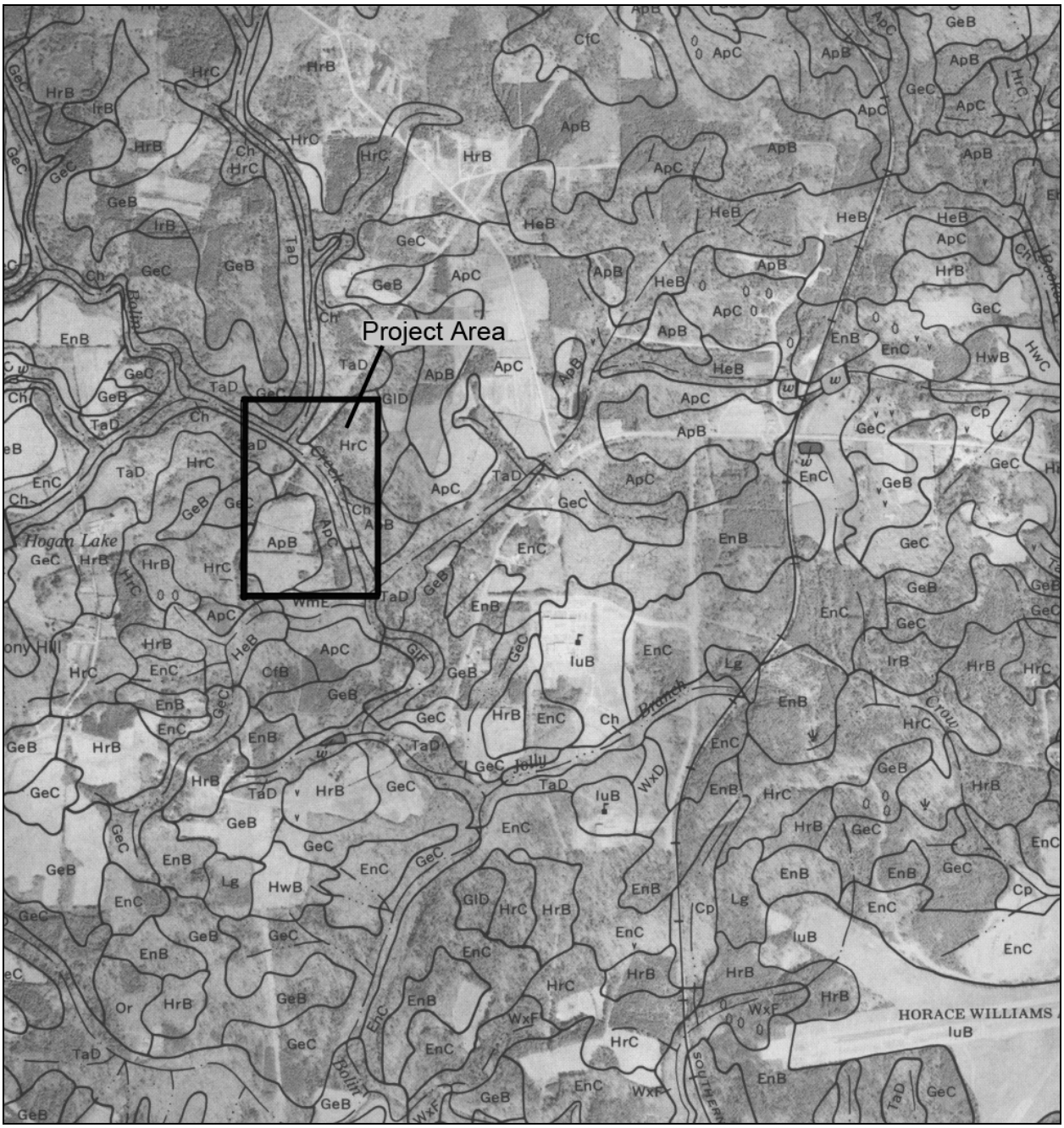

Figure 3. Aerial photograph showing the project area (Dun 1977).

beyond the planning stage (UNC Plan Room, PR-16). The plan shows a structure in the northeast portion of the property, within Survey Area I, but no structural remains were encountered in this area during fieldwork. Parallel furrows are present on this toe slope landform, and it is possible that this episode of land clearing was associated with planning for the proposed facility. Since Area I appears wooded in the 1977 soil survey map, it was either cleared several decades earlier, meaning that the clearing was not associated with planning for the research facility, or the aerial photograph may predate the late 1960s.

It appears, given this information, that the southern half of the Carolina Commons parcel was an open field when the University obtained title of the property from Horace Williams in 1940. While it is possible that the University planted pine in the southern portion of the parcel, no records have been found to document this action, and it is possible that the present pine forest is a natural succession that took place when the fields were no longer actively maintained.

Summary

The range of activities people undertook in the Carolina Commons parcel in the past was partly delimited by the physical characteristics of the area. From the perspective of prehistoric hunters and gatherers, the property would have supplied abundant food, but lacks sources of high quality lithic material to make stone tools. The small amount of floodplain available in the parcel most likely limited the degree to which prehistoric farmers occupied the area, but the presence of Appling series soils in the uplands of the southern portion of the parcel may have been an attractive characteristic for historic farming practices. From a geomorphic perspective, hydrologic changes in the Bolin Creek channel during the early Holocene may have altered or removed evidence of earlier human occupation, while modern land use activities associated with land clearing and the construction of utility corridors may have disturbed archaeological sites.

REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

Writing in 1952, Joffre Coe criticized a view held by archaeologists of the time that in prehistory North Carolina was a homogeneous "no-man's land" between the Southeast and Northeast regions (Coe 1952:301). He argued instead for a more careful examination of the diversity of ways that the people of North Carolina interacted with their neighbors through time. Cross cut by three major environmental zones and located at the juncture between regions with different sociopolitical organization and material culture, the history of North Carolina can be viewed as a "social laboratory" for the anthropological examination of boundaries. More than a century of archaeological and historical research in North Carolina has led to the identification of at least eleven general cultural areas, each characterized by a different set of activities practiced by the people living within them, particularly during the last two thousand years (Ward and Davis 1999:22–23). The following discussion will provide a general chronological overview of prehistoric and historic lifeways of the Central Piedmont of North Carolina, within which the Carolina Commons property is located.

Prehistory of the Central Piedmont

Archaeologists refer to the earliest period of human occupation in North America as the Paleo-Indian period, which corresponds with the terminal Pleistocene (11,500 to 10,000 years before present). Based primarily on excavations in the western United States, Paleo-Indians are often facilely described as mobile big game hunters, who made their way across the continent pursuing mammoths and mastodons. While Paleo-Indian artifacts have been found in association with extinct megafauna in the Southeast (Anderson et al. 1996:3–4), it is likely that Paleo-Indians living in this region subsisted on a wide variety of resources (Byers and Ugan 2005; Meltzer 1988).

The characterization of these early people as highly mobile, on the other hand, appears to be relatively well supported, at least for the period between 11,500 and 11,000 years ago. During this time, Paleo-Indians produced lanceolate shaped fluted projectile points named "Clovis." At least three such points have been recorded for Orange County (Daniel 1994:9). All three were made from stone that does not appear to have come from near-by quarries: one was made of a purple-red mottled jasperchalcedony, possibly from a source in Stokes County; another was made of siliceous green metasiltstone, similar to raw material available 115 km away on the Yadkin River; and the third was produced from dark gray slate, probably obtained from a quarry in the Uwharrie Mountains. If it is assumed that early Paleo-Indians had not yet formed extensive economic and kinship networks, then the presence of "exotic" raw material in Orange County could be considered evidence for small band mobility.

The end of the Paleo-Indian period is characterized by increasing regional diversity in projectile point types. In the Central Piedmont, the Hardaway Site has yielded extensive information concerning the period between 10,500 and 10,000 years ago. Projectile points from this site, identified as the Hardaway-Dalton complex, show similarities to both the fluted Clovis points and later tool varieties. This situation has led some archaeologists to attribute it to the subsequent Early Archaic Period (Daniel 1994:10; Ward and Davis 1999:42–45).

The Archaic Period in the Piedmont (10,000 to 3,000 years ago), broadly conceived, was a time when people traveled less than Paleo-Indians, but still lived as mobile foragers in small groups. This was clearly a very successful lifestyle, given the length of time it was practiced. Unfortunately, the Archaic is often defined in terms of what people living during this time did *not* do – produce pottery or practice agriculture. However, social and economic changes did take place during the Archaic, which is classified into three major divisions: the Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 years ago), the Middle Archaic (8,000 to 5,000 years ago), and the Late Archaic (5,000 to 3,000 years ago). An examination of projectile point frequencies suggests that population density increased throughout North Carolina during the Archaic Period as a whole (McReynolds 2005:19). In addition, the Archaic Piedmont appears to have been more densely occupied than either the mountains or coastal plain.

Early Archaic projectile points have triangular blades and corner-notched bases, reflecting changes in the ways these spear points were attached to wooden shafts in comparison to Paleo-Indian fluted points. The names "Kirk" and "Palmer" are used to identify Early Archaic points. The Early Archaic tool kit also consisted of other types of stone tools including end

scrapers, adzes, gravers, drills, and perforators, which indicates that Early Archaic people were working wood, hide, and animal bone (Ward and Davis 1999:53–55). Other aspects of daily life during this time are debated by archaeologists, who have proposed a variety of models to characterize how Early Archaic people spent their time. In a scenario identified as the "band-macroband model," Anderson (1996:39) proposes that groups of 50–150 people lived within a single drainage basin, but met with other such groups on a seasonal basis for "information exchange, notably for mating network maintenance." It has also been argued, however, that people may have regularly traveled across drainages, mainly to acquire high quality lithic material (Daniel 1994:10).

Researchers have divided the Middle Archaic period into three phases based on changes in projectile point morphology. During the Stanly phase, Archaic people produced "Christmas tree" shaped projectile points (Coe 1964:35). In the subsequent Morrow Mountain phase, they produced similar points, but with stems that became narrow at the bottom. The Guilford phase is classified as the terminal part of the Middle Archaic. Guilford points are spike-like, with narrow shoulders and little differentiation between the blade of the point and its stem (Daniel 1994:12). A second type of projectile point, the Halifax Side Notched, is similar in shape to Guilford points, but is typically shorter and has very shallow side notches. Points identified as Halifax are usually made of vein quartz, a circumstance that led Coe (1964:54–55) to interpret their presence in the Central Piedmont as evidence for the southward migration of people from southeast Virginia. Similarities in form between Guilford and Halifax points, on the other hand, can be considered evidence for cultural continuity (Ward and Davis 1999:61).

New technologies were also developed during the Middle Archaic period. Spear thrower, or atlatl, weights have been found in association with Stanly phase projectile points, and roughly made chipped-stone axes with lateral hafting notches have been found with Guilford spear points (Coe 1964:52–52, 113; Ward and Davis 1999:63). The use of flakes of stone as "expedient" tools was also practiced during this time.

Middle Archaic economies are thought to have been structured in part by decisions people made with regard to patchy, relatively unpredictable environmental conditions caused by a period of warmer, drier weather that began around 8,000 years ago (Ward and Davis 1999:63). Elsewhere in the Southeast, evidence suggests the Middle Archaic people were collecting plants such as bottle gourd, sunflower, and the starchy seeds sumpweed and chenopod (Gremillion 1996:108–111), while at the same time increasing their reliance on white-tailed deer and aquatic resources (Styles and Klippel 1996:133). In certain parts of the Southeast, such as the Savannah River Valley and the Central Tennessee-Upper Tombigbee Valleys, it appears that Middle Archaic groups were participating in regional exchange networks (Jefferies 1996). The degree to which Central Piedmont people may have practiced similar subsistence and social strategies during the Middle Archaic remains a matter of research.

The Late Archaic Period (5,000 to 3,000 years ago) coincides with the establishment of modern climatic conditions in the Southeast. During this time, people in the Piedmont began to live in more permanent settlements, evidenced by thick organic deposits from garbage disposal and small, circular pit hearths lined with stones (Ward and Davis 1999:66). Archaic people were intensifying their agricultural practices during this time, as well as beginning to experiment with

the creation of durable containers for processing and storing food. In the Piedmont, the earliest such vessels were constructed out of steatite, or soapstone. Large, broad bladed Savannah River Stemmed projectile points were the standardized tool type of the Late Archaic.

The next major period of prehistory in the Eastern United States is called the Woodland Period. The Woodland Period in the Central Piedmont, which spanned the period between 3,000 and 400 years ago, has been described as a "continuum of cultural development" (Ward and Davis 1999:79). With the exception of groups living in the southern Piedmont, Woodland societies of this region are characterized as being only marginally influenced by the ideas and practices of people living in neighboring areas. During the Early Woodland Period, evidence of pottery manufacture in the Piedmont comes in the form of sand-tempered Badin wares. The practice of tempering vessels with crushed quartz, beginning in this area between 2200 and 1950 years ago, has been attributed to the subsequent Yadkin phase. This cannot be described as a unified technological transition across the Piedmont region, however, as Badin-type ceramics are absent in some areas. It also appears that population densities were much lower at this time than they were during the previous Late Archaic Savanna River period, leading Ward and Davis to suggest that "the Piedmont was not a favorite place to live during the Early Woodland period" (1999:83).

Significant changes in projectile point technology took place during the Early Woodland Period, as people began to produce triangular stemless "Badin Crude Triangular" points (Coe 1964:45). Yadkin Large Triangular points, smaller and more angular than Badin points, are generally attributed to the Middle Woodland Period. This form of projectile point is typically associated with the adoption of bow and arrow technology (Blitz 1988).

The production of quartz-tempered vessels by coiling and paddling became the dominant practice of pottery production during the Middle Woodland period, as population densities in the Piedmont increased coincident with the cultivation of starchy seeds. Other practices considered characteristic of northern Piedmont groups at this time include individual pit burials of both humans and dogs, group burials in ossuaries, and a reliance on fresh-water shellfish (Ward and Davis 1999:97). By 1200 years ago, people in the Piedmont were living in "scattered hamletlike settlements", but began, during the next few decades, to establish larger, more permanent villages (Ward and Davis 1999:99). This time of transition is referred to as the Late Woodland Uwharrie phase. Village life was supported by an increasing reliance on corn in conjunction with local crops, hunting, and fishing, as indicated by the presence of large storage pits at Uwharrie phase sites.

A divergence in sociopolitical organization took place in the Piedmont after A.D. 1000. In the north, post-Uwharrie communities formed nucleated settlements that appear to have been organized within the confines of specific river systems. Referred to collectively as the "Piedmont Village Tradition" (Ward and Davis 1999:101), examples of these groups of related villages include the Haw River phase in the central Piedmont, and the Dan River phase in the north-central Piedmont. In the south Piedmont, however, Woodland communities became engaged with a larger political entity termed the "South Appalachian Mississippian" tradition (Ward and Davis 1999:119). While the precise form of this engagement remains a matter of debate, models that posit an invasion of the Piedmont by southern groups have been replaced with notions of

social, economic, and political interaction between regional centers (Ward and Davis 1999:125). The most emblematic and archaeologically visible manifestation of participation in the Mississippian realm of ideas and social practices is the construction of earthen platform mounds, one of which was built at the southern Piedmont site of Town Creek (31Mg2-3).

In the northern Central Piedmont, however, people were not compelled to produce similar works of civic architecture. They were living in small, dispersed households along the ridges and knolls bordering the narrow floodplains of secondary streams of the Eno, Haw and Flat Rivers. In this area, the time between A.D. 1000 and 1400 is referred to as the Haw River phase (Ward and Davis 1999:103–105). Although the people who lived in Haw River phase settlements were farmers who dug pits to hold their surplus maize, beans, squash, and sunflower stores, they also collected a variety of wild plants and animals including acorns, hickory nuts, deer, squirrel, and rabbit. During the first half of the Haw River phase, people continued to produce pottery that was very similar to that of the preceding Uwharrie phase. Between A.D. 1200 and 1400, however, the practice of net-impressing pottery became more common, as did vessels with more constricted and decorated necks (Ward and Davis 1993:408–409).

The relatively stable demographic history represented by the Uwharrie and Haw River phases ends with the beginning of the Hillsboro Phase. Sometime after 1400, the first of at least two population movements into the north Central Piedmont took place. This discontinuity is inferred from differences between Hillsboro and Haw River phase pottery, the former of which is almost 75 percent simple-stamped (Ward and Davis 1999:115). The people who produced these vessels lived in compact, nucleated villages with multiple palisades. After a few generations, however, they dispersed across the landscape and established small hamlets along valley margins. People living during the Hillsboro phase processed large amounts of food at once in "earth ovens," which archaeologists observe as large, shallow basins containing ash, charcoal, and fire-cracked rocks (Ward and Davis 2001:128).

The Hillsboro phase has been defined as ending around 1600. By this time, Europeans had entered the Southeast, if only intermittently, but effects of this interaction had not yet reached the people living in the north Central Piedmont. This changed during the next hundred years, when increasing numbers of European explorers and traders from Virginia and Charlestown passed through the area. Two phases have been identified in the Central Piedmont for the period between 1600 and 1680 based on excavations at the Mitchum and Jenrette sites, located on the Haw and Eno Rivers, respectively. The Mitchum phase is attributed to the Sissipahaw Indians and the Jenrette phase to the Shakori Indians (Ward and Davis 1999:235–237). While some aspects of daily life during the sixteenth century, like food preparation and pottery making, were similar to Hillsboro phase practices, the presence of European trade items at the Jenrette and Shakori sites are reminders of the transformations taking place in local economies during this time in response to the fur and slave trade.

Refugees arrived in the Central Piedmont during the late seventeenth century, as circumstances in Virginia, like elsewhere in the Southeast, became increasingly violent. One of the most well known of these groups is the Occaneechi, whose village in the Roanoke valley was attacked during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676. The Occaneechi established a stockaded village next to the Shakori/Jenrette community on the Eno River (Daivs 2002:34). The remains of their

village are the source of the Fredricks phase (1680–1710), characterized by the presence of check-stamped pottery and a wide array of European trade goods including knives, kettles, hoes, tobacco pipes, and guns. The number of burials at the Fredricks site, in comparison to the size of the village and duration of its occupation, suggests a very high mortality rate (Ward and Davis 1999:244).

The choices that faced the early eighteenth survivors of this dark time are almost unimaginable. Some moved to join coalescent communities, like the Catawba, that sought to remain politically autonomous from the European colonists, while others remained in the Central Piedmont, living largely unnoticed on the margins of growing European settlements. The archaeological remains of this latter group, who generally chose to adopt much of European material culture, are largely indistinguishable from those of the colonists who settled in the region that was to be named Orange County.

Chapel Hill, Carrboro, and Calvander

Academe, industry, and rural communities have all played an important role in shaping the history of southeastern Orange County. Beginning in the 1740s, settlers from the northern colonies obtained grants from Lord Granville to settle in Orange County. A veritable land rush took place between 1748 and 1752, when the number of tax paying residents of the county rose from 20 to 1113 (Kenzer 1987:6–7). The Orange County of 1752, however, was much larger than its current configuration, including present Chatham, Caswell, Person, and Alamance Counties, as well as portions of what would become six other counties. Prior to the establishment of Chapel Hill in 1793, the only nucleated settlement in the region was the county seat, known as Orange in 1754 and renamed Hillsborough in 1766 (Lefler and Wager 1953:104–106).

Kenzer (1987) argues that the fundamental unit for appropriately understanding the history of Orange County is the rural neighborhood. These communities developed from spatially and sometimes religiously and ethnically distinct settlements that were established in the mid to late eighteenth century. The greater Chapel Hill area is located at the intersection of three such communities: the New Hope, White Cross, and Patterson neighborhoods (Kenzer 1987:19). The New Hope community, originally called the Hawfields settlement, was established on the Haw River by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who moved there from Pennsylvania between 1743 and 1745. These families, including the Blackwoods, Craigs, Freelands, and Kirlands, relocated their newly established community ten miles to the east when they learned that their land grants might be contestable, establishing a second settlement as their "New Hope" (Kenzer 1987:7–8). The White Cross neighborhood was a community of various settler families, the largest of which was the Lloyds. The Patterson neighborhood, named after the first mill-owner on lower New Hope Creek, consisted of families such as the Barbees who had migrated to Orange County from Virginia (Kenzer 1987:8–9).

These neighborhoods did not develop into villages or towns, retaining their rural, self-subsistent character. Despite their geographic and social autonomy, these communities were not completely isolated, and cooperated to further their perceived self-interests. Two such occasions during the late eighteenth century were the Regulator movement and the establishment of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The Regulator movement of the 1760s began as a

protest against corruption in the local administration of colonial government, intensified with the establishment of a poll tax, and culminated in an armed conflict between 2,000 Regulators and a militia led by Governor Tryon at Alamance Creek in 1771 (Blackwelder 1961:45–48). Although the Regulators were defeated, most were later pardoned. After the Revolutionary War, more benevolent interactions between state government, county government, and local families resulted in the establishment of the University of North Carolina and the village of Chapel Hill in 1793. In addition to donating land, local residents contributed a total of $6,723.00 in subscriptions to the University fund (Robinson 1953:78).

Subsistence farming was the primary occupation of most Orange County residents in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, although a service industry of tanners, weavers, coopers, and wagon makers also existed. At the end of the eighteenth century, farms between 100 and 500 acres in size accounted for 75% of the land holdings in Orange County, while 5% of property owners held more than 1,000 acres (Blackwelder 1953:16). This trend only intensified through time, with the 1860 census showing that only 1% of landholdings in Orange County were over 1,000 acres in size. The number of slaves held by Orange County families was in part related to these landholding patterns. In 1755, 8% of families owned slaves, but this number increased to 48% by 1860, when approximately 33 percent of the population of Orange County consisted of slaves (Blackwelder 1961:9–10). At that time, 7% of slaveholders owned 20 or more slaves. The largest slaveholders in the county, including the Patterson, Whitted, and Cameron families, lived in the Patterson neighborhood in southeastern Orange County, where relatively fertile soils increased the profitability of plantation-style agriculture.

Political sentiment in Orange County was initially against secession, but this changed after the fall of Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call for troops (Hamilton 1953:107). After the Civil War, the larger planters of southeastern Orange County could not afford to maintain their farms without slave labor, and sold off the land they took out of production. This resulted in an increase in the number of farms in Orange County, but a decrease in their size (Powell 1989:417). These farms differed from those of the previous century because many were worked by tenant farmers, who either paid rent for a fixed price or as a proportion of the crop they produced. At the start of the twentieth century, the standing of living for small farmers, tenant and small land-holder alike, was relatively low.

The character of southeastern Orange County changed dramatically in 1882 with the construction of a 10-mile spur of railroad from the Durham-Greensboro Southern Railway line to a depot one mile west of Chapel Hill. In 1898, Thomas Lloyd of the White Cross neighborhood established a cotton mill to take advantage of this transportation hub, and a small settlement clustered around the mill and depot began to develop (Lefler and Wager 1953:282–283). Initially called Venable after the President of the University of North Carolina, this community was renamed Carrboro in 1914 when the Julian Carr family bought Lloyd's mill. Businesses such as the Durham Hosiery Mills and Pacific Mills established plants in Carrboro in the first half of the twentieth century. This growth of industry added a new dimension to a region previously dominated by the affairs of rural communities and the University.

Movements to preserve rural agricultural communities in southeastern Orange County developed during the twentieth century. Lefler and Wager (1953:260) observe that while

automobiles and good roads "undoubtedly destroyed many neighborhood centers," the communities that survived were strengthened. During the middle of the twentieth century, the federal agricultural conservation program recognized ten rural communities in Orange County, including New Hope and White Cross. Five local Granges were also active during this time. One of these, the Calvander Grange, was made up of farmers who lived near the intersection of Old NC-86 and Homestead Road. In the early 1950s, members of this community were interested in "worthwile community projects, such as improved telephone service, youth activities, and farmstead beautification" (Lefler and Wager 1953:262). Over fifty years ago, members of the Calvander Grange already were concerned about the northward expansion of Chapel Hill and Carrboro, voting "almost unanimously" in support of zoning to discourage "undesirable developments and the disfigurement of the roadsides" (Lefler and Wager 1953:262).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

No previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within the Carolina Commons tract itself, despite the presence of electric, gas, and sewer line right-of-ways across the property. Nor were cultural resource surveys were conducted prior to the development of adjacent subdivisions, or before the construction of a cell tower next to the southwest property boundary.

The closest previously recorded archaeological site to the Carolina Commons project area is 31OR32, recorded by UNC Research Labs of Archaeology workers Crawford and Coyne in 1960. They recovered one non-diagnostic fragment of a chipped stone projectile point, one biface, and one nutting stone from the east side of what is today the entrance road to Lake Hogan Farms subdivision. Site 31OR32 is located 0.6 km (approximately 1/3 mile) from the southwestern corner of the project area and thus was not revisited as part of this study. One historical resource in the vicinity of the Carolina Commons parcel is listed in the *National Register of Historic Places*. The Alexander Hogan Plantation Site, which was inhabited between 1838 and 1890, consists of four stone outbuilding foundations, a chimney fall, and a cemetery (Daniel and Vujic 1995).

The closest previous systematic archaeological survey to the Carolina Commons tract, as recorded in the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, was conducted by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. in 2000 (TRC Garrow 2000). The surveyed project area, called the Greene Tract, is located approximately 1 km (0.6 mile) from the Carolina Commons property, adjacent to the University Branch Southern Railroad. Prehistoric archaeological materials, primarily rhyolite flakes from stone tool production, were recovered from five locations (31OR522, 31OR523, 31OR527 – 31OR529). The landforms on which these materials were found include low terraces and hill slopes adjacent to first order drainages. One temporally diagnostic artifact, a Late Archaic Savannah River projectile point, was recovered from site 31OR522. Given the low density of prehistoric artifacts found on the Greene tract, these sites were considered unlikely to yield important information about the past, and therefore not eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Historic materials were recovered from three locations on the Greene property (31OR524 – 31OR526). Two of these locations also contain structural remains, which have been identified

as the Byrd Farm House (31OR525) and the Potts House (31OR524). The Potts House was inhabited from the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century, while the Byrd Farm House was inhabited from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Both of these sites were considered potentially eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*, given the presence of relatively intact structural remains. Although no roads run through this parcel today, a crossroads existed in the center of the Greene tract during the early twentieth century.

Another archaeological survey in the general vicinity of the current project area was conducted by Joseph M. Herbert in 1992 (Herbert 1992). This survey was performed along a 1.9-mile section of Martin Luther King Road (historic Airport Road) in Chapel Hill, and resulted in the identification of one historic house site (31OR272) and one previously recorded archaeological site that dates from the Early and Middle Archaic Periods (31OR19). Due to ground disturbing activities associated with the construction of Martin Luther King Road, neither of these archaeological sites was observed to possess sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Legacy Research Associates, Inc., conducted a third cultural resource survey in the vicinity of the Carolina Commons tract (Joy 1999). The parcel investigated for this project was the location of a proposed expansion of the Orange County's Eubanks Road Landfill. One heavily disturbed archaeological site of Archaic origin was identified and evaluated as not eligible for listing in the *National Register*.

Finally, a pedestrian survey of parts of Orange County, organized according to watersheds, resulted in the identification of 151 sites (Daniel 1994). This survey focused on the Little River and Back Creek drainage systems, as well as some areas long Cane Creek and within Duke Forest. The goal of this project was to generate a preliminary model for the prediction of site locations as part of the county's efforts to identify and assess its archaeological and historical resources. Using the results of the survey, Daniel (1994:95–98) defined three zones within which the types and density of archaeological sites present would be expected to differ. Zone I consists of river floodplain areas at least 100 meters wide, as well as terraces and ridges located immediately above floodplains. The density of large archaeological sites and historic industrial sites was expected to be highest in Zone I. Zone II consists of a 1 km buffer around the major drainages, excluding the areas contained in Zone I. Archaeological materials expected in Zone II include low-density ceramic and lithic scatters, historic structures, and cemeteries. Zone III, containing the remainder of the county, was expected to have the fewest archaeological materials. The density of significant archaeological sites in these zones is also expected to differ, with the greatest number occurring the Zone I, and the least in Zone III.

Chapter 3

METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Site Prediction Criteria

Information from previous archaeological work in the project area can be used to suggest the types of archaeological sites to be expected in the Carolina Commons parcel, and their probable distribution across the landscape. According to Daniel's (1994) probability model, the Carolina Commons property would seem to fall into the Zone II category, primarily due to the prevalence of steep valley slopes within the parcel. Accordingly, it was considered likely that small lithic or ceramic scatters and historic structures would be present in the project area. In order to locate these sites, nine areas in the parcel that were nearly level or had gentle slopes were selected for systematic shovel testing. This process was greatly facilitated though the use of a 2-meter contour map from a recent land survey of the property. These areas, which included two small floodplain regions (Survey Areas D and G), a small low terrace (Area H), and the toe slopes of larger ridges (Areas A–C, E–F, and I), comprised approximately 10 acres, roughly 18% of the area of potential effect as defined for this project.

Field Methods

The wooded character of the parcel necessitated the excavation of shovel tests to identify archaeological sites (Figure 4). Above ground historic materials, such as stone foundations, large metal debris, and fencelines were recorded during the survey, but no prehistoric materials were observed on the ground surface, which is not surprising given the density of organic ground cover present throughout the parcel. Although systematic surface collection was not conducted, all portions of the area of potential effect were visually inspected during the process of traveling between the different intensive survey areas. All collected materials were recovered in shovel tests. It took a total of approximately 30 person days to complete the fieldwork portion of the survey.

A 10-meter grid was established across each intensive survey area. When artifacts were encountered on the edge of a planned survey area, the grid was expanded until a negative test was encountered. Four planned shovel tests could not be dug due to the presence of sewer and gas lines. Excavated shovel tests were approximately forty centimeters in diameter, and were dug until a yellowish red clayey "subsoil" was encountered, usually between twenty and forty centimeters below ground surface in the uplands. A typical upland soil profile consisted of twenty centimeters of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy loam on top of yellowish red (5YR5/8) sandy clay loam. All excavated soil was screened through ¼" wire mesh, and the stratigraphy of each shovel test was recorded (Appendix A).

It was initially proposed that metal detecting would take place in Area A, suspected to be the location of a nineteenth century homestead due to the presence of a cleared area with a borrow pit adjacent to an old fenceline. However, no historic materials of any kind were recovered in this area during shovel testing, obviating the need for a metal detector survey in this area. Further, as shovel testing proved sufficient to assess the site limits and content of twentieth century remains found in the southern portion of the parcel, no metal detecting was undertaken for this project.

Figure 4. Fieldworkers Ben Shields and Erin Stevens excavate a shovel test.

The locations of at least two shovel tests in each survey area were recorded using GPS, allowing for the grids to be geographically referenced in ArcMap 9.2 (ESRI 2006). The extent of each excavation grid was checked in ArcMap with reference to landscape features visible in a digital othro quarter quad (DOQQ) image of the area, as well as the 2-meter contour map. Archaeological sites were considered to be discrete loci of human activity evidenced by the presence of at least one artifact. Single artifacts were recorded as sites based on the low probability that a single shovel test would encounter a true "isolated find" – that is, an actual situation were only one artifact was deposited as the result of human activity. It seems more reasonable to conceive of these "single artifact" sites as having very low artifact densities. If at least 30 meters of negative shovel tests were excavated between artifact-bearing shovel tests in the same survey area, these finds were recorded as separate sites.

Laboratory Methods

All collected materials were brought to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, Chapel Hill where they were cleaned, cataloged, and curated. Contextual information that accompanies each artifact includes the RLA site number, survey area and grid location where the shovel test was excavated, the approximate depth below surface from which the artifact was recovered, and a description of the artifact.

The complete catalog of all materials collected during this survey is presented in Appendix B. Lithic debris was classified according to flake type, size, and portion represented (Whittaker 1994:14–17). Raw material types were identified with reference to a type collection of metavolcanic stone artifacts maintained in the RLA, and a master's thesis in geology devoted to the stratigraphy of the region (Eligman 1987). Stone tools were identified with reference to published descriptions (Daniel 1994; Ward and Davis 1999), as were historic artifacts (Noel Hume 1970; Jones and Sullivan 1989).

Chapter 4

RESULTS

A total of nine archaeological sites were identified in the Carolina Commons parcel [31OR610 (RLA-Or499] – 31OR618 (RLA-Or457)] (Figure 5). All nine sites have prehistoric components, and one site [31OR612 (RLA-Or451)] has a twentieth century component. The following discussion presents the results of this project organized by survey area. Each site is described with reference to its setting, artifact assemblage, time of deposition, function, and eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* based on the Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4).

SURVEY AREA A

Survey Area A is located in the southwestern portion of the Carolina Commons tract on Appling series soils, adjacent to the western property boundary (Figure 6). A thicket and grasses cover the southwestern portion of the parcel, while the northeastern portion is covered in pine. In most of the survey area, landscape slopes to the northeast. A total of 45 shovel tests were excavated in this approximately 1.7-acre area, five of which contained artifacts. Survey Area A was originally considered likely to contain the remains of a nineteenth century homestead based on the presence of a cleared area containing a depression located in the southwestern portion of the survey area. With the exception of the cedar-lined fence that runs east-west within the southern portion of the Carolina Commons property, however, no historic features or artifacts were identified during fieldwork in Area A. The two sites that were identified in Area A, 31OR610 (RLA-Or449) and 31OR611 (RLA-Or450), are both of prehistoric origin.

31OR610 (RLA-Or449)

The Redfoot Run South site [31OR610 (RLA-Or449)] was identified in the southwestern portion of Project Area A, where four positive shovel tests contained a total of six artifacts. The estimated size of site 31OR610 (RLA-Or449) is 400 square meters, and its assemblage consists of five flakes and one piece of vein quartz shatter. The flakes were discarded in the process of making tools from vitric tuff, rhyolite, quartz crystal, and an indeterminate metavolcanic rock. Both secondary flakes and interior (tertiary) flakes are present, indicating that people were practicing the final stages of tool production in this area. None of the flakes appear diagnostic to the production of a particular tool type, however, so no temporal association can be assigned to this period of activity.

Site 31OR610 (RLA-Or449) is best described as a low-density lithic scatter that is most likely the remains of a temporary campsite. Since this site is also adjacent to the depression or borrow pit located in the cleared portion of Area A, it is possible that modern ground disturbing activities may have destroyed or altered part of 31OR610 (RLA-Or449). Regardless of questions regarding its integrity, site 31OR610 (RLA-Or449) is unlikely to yield important information about the past given its low artifact density and lack of diagnostic artifacts, and does not appear to be eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

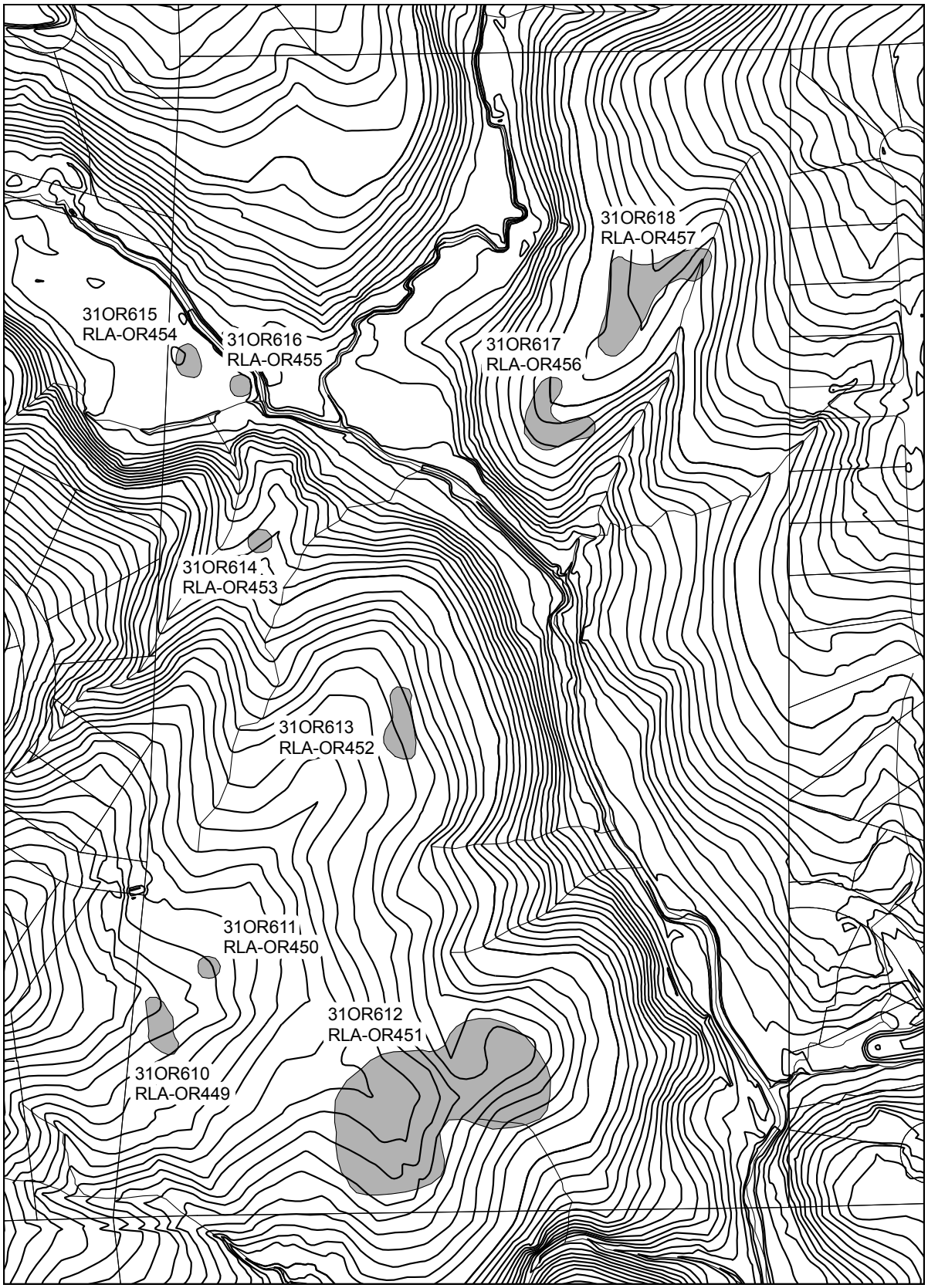

Figure 5. Archaeological sites identified in the Carolina Commons property.

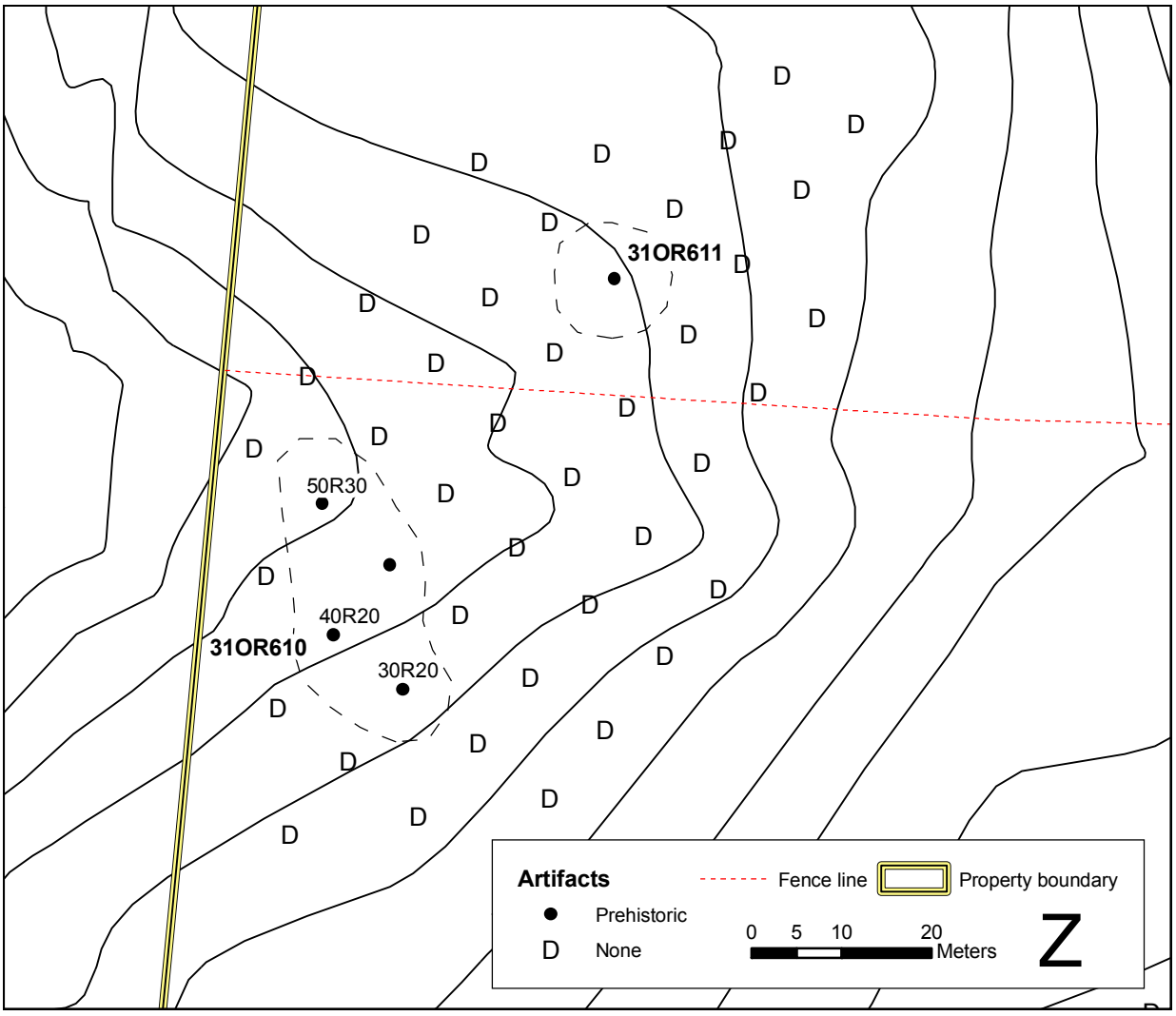

Figure 6. Survey Area A.

31OR611 (RLA-Or450)

The Redfoot Run North site [31OR611 (RLA-Or450)] is located approximately forty meters northeast of site 31OR610 (RLA-Or449), in the portion of Survey Area A that is covered in pine. One shovel test in this area yielded a single vein quartz 1/4-inch distal flake fragment. The geographic extent of site 31OR611 (RLA-Or450) is probably less than 100 square meters. This site may represent a single episode of tool maintenance, and given its small size, lack of diagnostic artifacts, and very light artifact density, is unlikely to yield important information about the people who produced it. Therefore, site 31OR611 (RLA-Or450) does not appear to be eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

SURVEY AREAS B AND C

Survey Areas B and C are both located on Appling series soils in the southernmost portion of the Carolina Commons property (Figure 7). Although the proposed research design called for these regions to be surveyed as separate areas, the presence of artifacts in the eastern portion of Area B and the western portion of Area C led to the incorporation of these areas into a single grid. The combined Survey Area B-C covers approximately 2.3 acres, most of which is covered in pine. One relatively open, grassy area is located in the central portion of the survey area, adjacent to the remains of a small twentieth century structure. About sixty meters to the east is a thicket containing the remains of a second structure. Ditches cross the survey area both parallel to and across the landform slope, and an old road runs from the area of the structures northward to the fenceline.

A total of 123 shovel tests were excavated in this area, 58 of which contained artifacts. Thirty-eight of these shovel tests contained historic artifacts, 15 contained prehistoric artifacts, and five shovel tests contained artifacts from both periods. A few large twentieth century objects, like sheet metal and the seat from a piece of farm machinery, are present in the eastern portion of the project area. They were photographed but not collected. Since the historic and prehistoric components spatially overlap in Area B-C, artifacts collected from this area were assigned to a single site, 31OR612 (RLA-Or451).

31OR612 (RLA-Or451) - Prehistoric Component

Materials recovered from the prehistoric component of site 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) consist of lithic debitage and a possible expedient tool fragment. Of the 26 prehistoric objects recovered from 20 shovel tests at site 31OR612 (RLA-Or451), 23 are flakes, two are crystal quartz shatter, and one is a 1-inch medial blade fragment of cream-colored tuff. Most of the flakes were created during the production of tools made out of rhyolite (35%), welded tuff (20%), and quartz (20%). The people who were living in the 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) site area also had access to tuff breccia and vitric tuff, although in smaller quantities than the stone types just mentioned.

The prehistoric materials at site 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) are more widely dispersed than the historic artifacts, across an area of roughly 8,000 square meters. This would seem to indicate the presence of either a prehistoric community of several families, or perhaps repeated temporary occupation of the site, which is located on a low rise adjacent to a confluence of Bolin Creek tributaries. Unfortunately, no temporally diagnostic materials that might help distinguish between these possibilities were recovered. In addition, there is no apparent change in prehistoric artifact density across the 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) site area that might indicate the presence of specialized activity areas. No more than two pieces of lithic debitage were recovered from any single shovel test. Based on the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts and low artifact density, the prehistoric component of site 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) is unlikely to yield significant information about the past, and does not appear to be eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

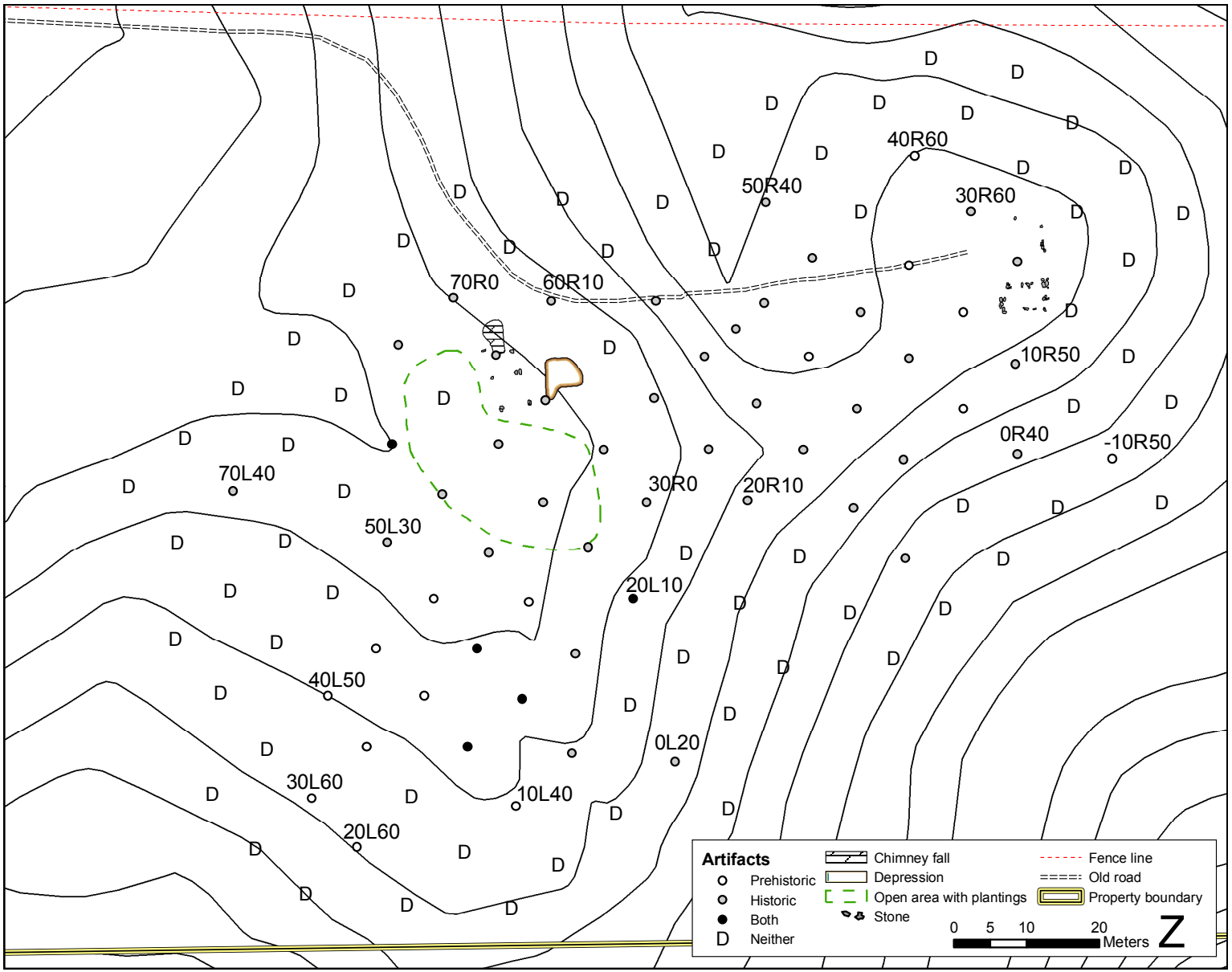

Figure 7. Survey Area B-C.

31OR612 (RLA-Or451) - Twentieth Century Component

The twentieth century materials located in Survey Area B-C are believed to be the remains of a homestead inhabited by Clyde and Annie Neville between 1918 and 1934. After leaving the subject property around 1934, the Nevilles appear to have moved to southwestern Carrboro, and are buried in the historically African American Terrell's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, established ca. 1920 (1976 Cemetery Survey, Allen Dew). Based on archival and archaeological materials, the Neville residence was the only homestead established on the Carolina Commons property during the past 300 years. Above ground structural remains were identified and recorded during the systematic subsurface survey of Area B-C. These include the foundation stones and chimney fall of a small cabin, and the foundation stones of an associated outbuilding. Landscape features associated with the Neville homestead include yard plantings, an old road red, a cedar-lined fence, and a borrow pit.

Property Ownership, 1700s to Present

The Carolina Commons property appears to be located within the eighteenth century land holdings of Joseph Barbee (Markham 1973) (Figure 8). Barbee, born in Middlesex County, Virginia in 1717, was the recipient and grantor of a series of deeds in Orange County dating between 1755 and 1767 (LDS FHL# 0019473). In the early nineteenth century this land seems to have been acquired by John Andrews, who was born in Orange County in 1795. Upon the execution of Andrews' will in 1854 (Orange Co., NC, Will Book G, p.80), his son Laban (b. 1819) granted the subject property to Thomas J. Hogan.

Information regarding this transaction between Laban Andrews and Thomas J. Hogan, as well as title changes up to 1925, was obtained from the Henry Horace Williams Papers (1835–1948), located in the Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library. Williams was a philosophy professor at the University of North Carolina from 1890 to his death in 1940. He bequeathed approximately 1000 acres of his sizable real estate holdings to the university. The popular characterization of Williams, perhaps shaped considerably by his single biography subtitled *Gadfly of Chapel Hill* (Winston 1942), casts him as an eccentric yet passionate teacher who was loved by his students. Winston suggests that Williams' experience growing up as a poor farm boy in Gates County, North Carolina, strongly informed many of his behaviors that others found puzzling. One of these characteristics was extreme thriftiness associated with "a poverty–complex, compelling and controlling" (Winston 1942:52), which was offset by bursts of generosity. Williams enjoyed speculating in real estate, as evidenced by the six folders of deeds he held at his death (Folders 76–81, Henry Horace Williams Papers, Southern Historical Collection).

Folder 81 contains documents that describe the Carolina Commons property and the Neville's transactions with Horace Williams. One difficulty with these materials is that they describe the subject parcel as 83 acres rather than 63 acres. While it is possible that the parcel consisted of 83 acres while the Nevilles owned it, no evidence of a later transaction in which Williams sold 20 acres has been found. It seems more likely that at the time these documents were written, the "6" in an earlier handwritten deed was misread as an "8." A deed drawn up in 1925 describes the Carolina Commons property as follows:

Figure 8. Eighteenth century landholdings in the area north of Chapel Hill (Markham 1973).

> …the tract of land conveyed to Thomas J. Hogan by Laban Andrews, deed dated 11 March 1854, and devised by the said Thomas J. Hogan to his son Arthur B. Hogan in "Item 6" of the last will & testament of the said T. J. Hogan (recorded in Book "I" of Wills, page 361), and being the same tract of land conveyed by W.S. Roberson by deed of Arthur B. Hogan, dated 4 Feb. 1914, and registered (Book 67, p.383) and conveyed by W.S. Roberson to H.H. Williams, deed dated 25 Jan. 1915 (Book 69, p.116) and conveyed by H.H. Williams & wife to Clyde A. Neville, Dec 30, 1918, conveyed back to Williams Jan 2, 1925 (Book 84, page 198)…(Deed in Folder 81, in the Henry Horace William Papers, #1625, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

It is interesting that Horace Williams first acquired the parcel from William Roberson, who served as mayor of Chapel Hill from 1903–1906, 1911–1912, and 1914–1926 (Lefler and Wager 1953:365). Winston (1942:186) describes Roberson as a "true friend" of Williams, who had urged him to connect his house in Chapel Hill with the town water system, "at the same time exhibiting an ordinance requiring property owners to do so." Williams ignored Roberson's warning, however, and was charged with a violation of this town ordinance in 1913.

It appears, based a bank note in Folder 81, that the Nevilles had agreed to pay Williams $1350.00 for the property over five years with 6% annual interest, with the total due on December 30, 1923. According to Williams' record keeping, he was paid $80 in 1922 and $100 on December 15, 1923. Despite the apparent default on this loan, and Williams' subsequent re-acquisition of the property in 1925, the Nevilles seem not only to have continued to live on the property, but also re-acquired the deed. The last ownership transaction regarding the Carolina Commons parcel, prior to Horace Williams granting it to the University of North Carolina, is a deed dated October 24, 1934, wherein Clyde and Annie Neville grant 60 and 62/100 acres to H. H. Williams (Deed Book 102, page 300).

Any historical interpretation of these documents beyond the simple transaction of property they detail requires placing them in the context of turn of the century patterns in Southern African American property ownership (Schweninger 1990; Kenzer 1997), as well as Horace William's reputation for driving "hard bargains" (Winston 1942:92). Although Williams did not restrict his business dealings to transactions with poor African Americans, he recognized that he could profit the most from such situations (Winston 1942:85, 92, 167). After attempting to reconcile the more admirable qualities of his respected professor with such "anti-social" behavior, Winston (1942:170) ultimately concludes "there may have been two Horace Williamses."

The Nevilles, through their transaction with Williams, joined the 1/3 of the African American population of North Carolina that owned their own farms in the early twentieth century (Schweninger 1990:174). Between 1865 and 1915, African American landowners as a whole gained about one percent of the value of North Carolina real estate every ten years, although increasing numbers of African American families chose to move to northern cities during this period (Kenzer 1997:34). Adverse social, economic, and political circumstances prevented most African Americans from acquiring property, although they did not all experience racism in the same way. Kenzer (1997:12–13) shows that individuals who were free before the

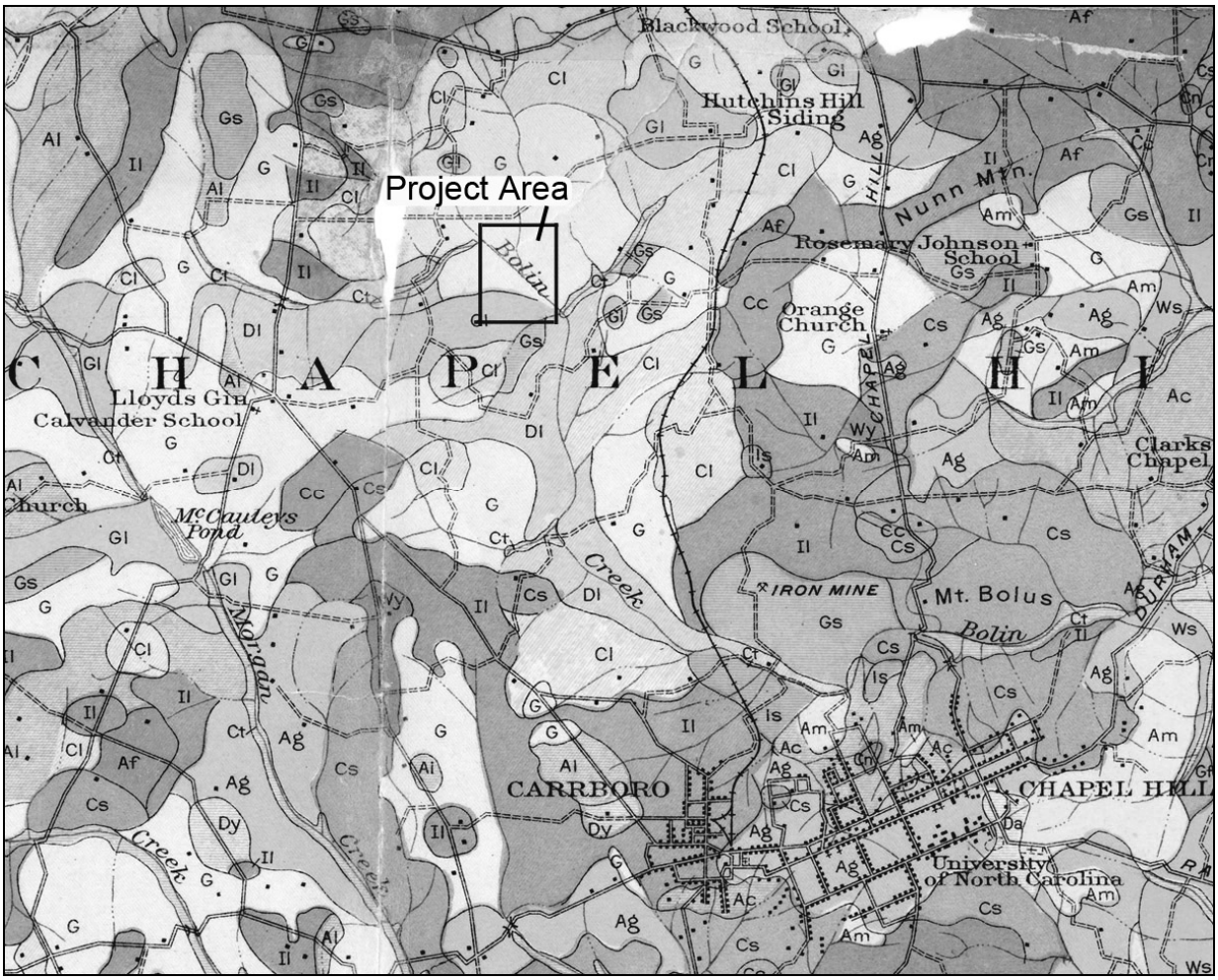

Figure 9. Soil survey map (Vanatta et al. 1921).

Civil War, as well as those classified as "mulattoes" and skilled craftspersons, were more likely to own land during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Unfortunately, the family history of the Nevilles is currently unknown, so it is not possible to suggest how they might have fit into these broader demographic patterns. In selling their farm, however, they appear to have joined the many small farmers, both black and white, who could not compete with the advent of large-scale mechanized farming in the 1930s (Nixon 1938:8).

Above Ground Remains

The assertion that the Carolina Commons parcel was uninhabited during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is supported by the absence of any buildings or other landscape modifications on maps made with information that predates the 1920s, like the 1921 soil map (Vanatta et al. 1921) (Figure 9). In fact, none of the maps from the period between 1896 and 1969 held in the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, show structures or roads in the Carolina Commons parcel. Although ignored by the creators of these maps, the Clyde and Annie Neville were recorded in the 1920 census as family # 284 in District 5, Enumeration District 179, which covered the unincorporated area north of Chapel Hill and Carrboro. Buck, Coral, and

James Neville, possibly children of Clyde and Annie, were also recorded as members of family # 284 (these are not the same three individuals buried with Clyde and Annie Neville in the Terrell's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, who also appear to be their children but were all born after 1920).

Archaeological evidence clearly indicates the presence of a family living in the southern portion of the Carolina Commons property during the early twentieth century. Above ground remains include the foundation stones of two structures, a chimney fall associated one of these structures, a barbed wire fence, and a borrow pit (Figure 10). An old roadbed, large metal objects, exotic plant species typically planted in yards, like lilies, are also present.

Structure A was a cabin that measured 8 meters by 4 meters (26 feet by 13 feet), based on the placement of stone supports at six locations. The long axis of the cabin is oriented approximately north-south, and a chimney fall at the north end of the cabin indicates the presence of a fireplace in this area (Figure 11). A depression of about 16 square meters, possibly a borrow pit, is located immediately east of Structure A. While this cabin is comparable in size to those constructed in the latter portion of the nineteenth century (Daniel and Ward 1993:2, 7), it would have represented a considerably lower standard of living in comparison to houses in Chapel Hill and Carrboro built in the 1920s.

Structure B, a possible barn, was located 60 meters east of the cabin and measured approximately 11 meters by 6 meters (36 feet by 20 feet). The foundation for this building is more substantial than that of the cabin, consisting of lines of stones to support the walls (Figure 12). Foundation stones were not observed in the northeastern portion of the structure, and it is possible this section was covered but not completely enclosed. The old roadbed appears to end at Structure B, perhaps supporting the identification of this structure as a barn. Sheet metal was observed within the Structure B area, and the seat of a piece of farm machinery was observed east of the barn near the fence line (Figure 13).

A barbed wire fence encloses the farmstead area to the north and east, and cedars were planted along the northern fence. This fence line is clearly visible in the aerial photograph used to make the soil map published in 1977 (Figure 3). Although no twentieth century artifacts were recovered from shovel tests in Area A, an approximately 250 square-meter borrow pit located in this area may also be associated with the Neville homestead. Finally, no evidence of a well was identified in the project area; it seems that the Nevilles acquired water from Bolin Creek.

Artifact Analysis

A total of 190 artifacts were collected during systematic shovel testing of Area B-C, the region surrounding the two structures associated with the Neville homestead. While most shovel tests contained only one or two artifacts, tests in the central and northern portion of the survey area generally yielded more diverse and numerous items. In order to interpret this assemblage, a modified version of South's (1977) classification scheme for historic artifact types has been adopted (Table 1). The materials collected during this survey offer a means of learning about what daily life was like for the Nevilles, while also providing a different line of evidence for dating the time period when they occupied the parcel.

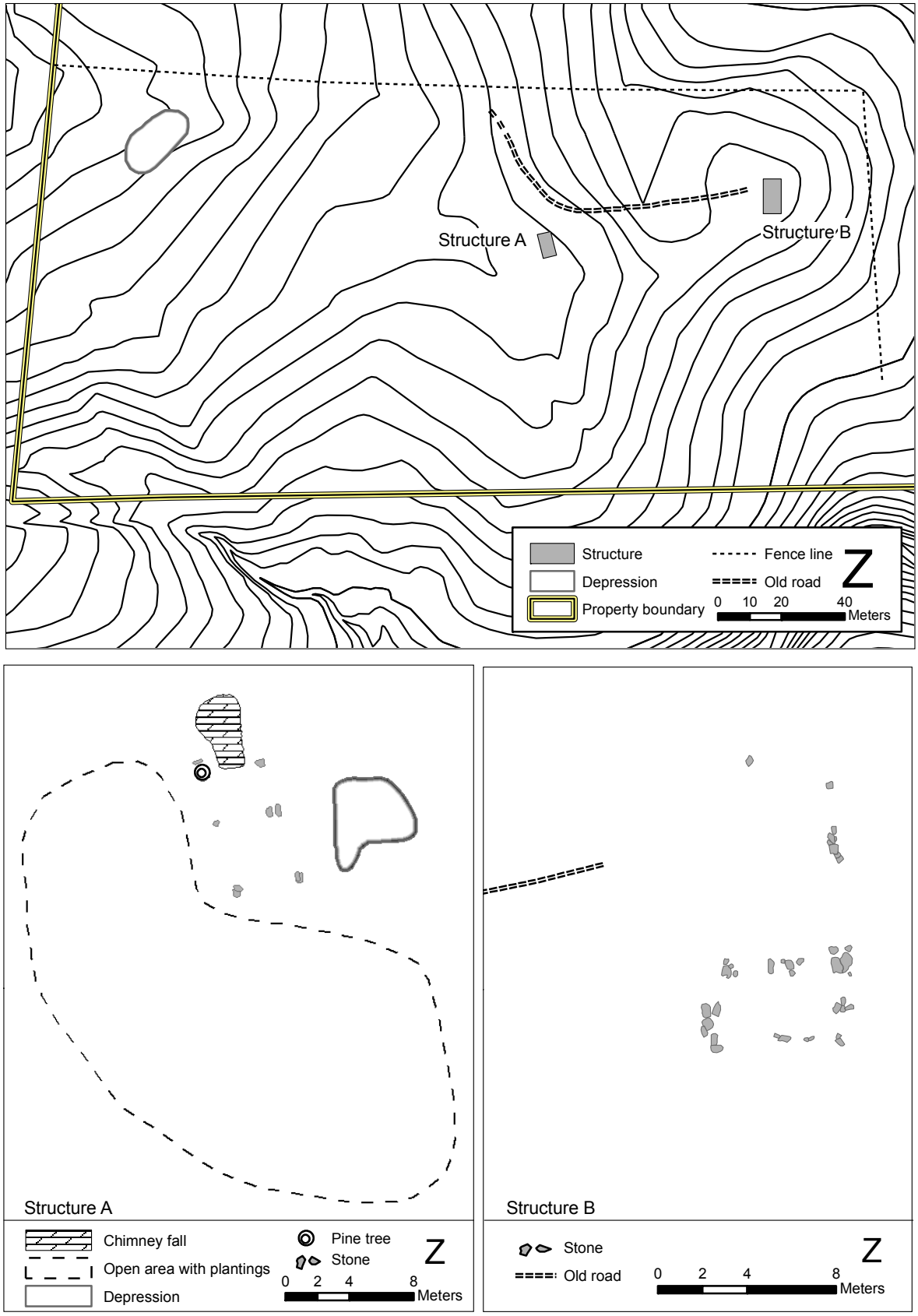

Figure 10. Above ground remains associated with the Neville Homestead (31OR612).

Figure 11. Chimney pile associated with the cabin at the Neville Homestead (31OR612), Daniel LaDu.

Figure 12. Foundations of barn associated with the Neville Homestead (31OR612), Ben Shields.

Figure 13. Seat from piece of machinery near barn associated with the Neville Homestead (31OR612).

Two of the three artifact categories, the architecture and kitchen groups, consist of objects that typically would have been used in activities related to shelter and food. Materials attributed to these two groups make up 15.8 and 62.1 percent of the total Neville Homestead assemblage, respectively. The third category, which represents 22.1 percent of the assemblage, consists of a variety of objects used in activities other than those directly related with food and shelter, as well as objects that are indeterminate in terms of function.

The majority of the artifacts in the architecture group (n=30) would have been used to build the cabin and barn. Nails, brick, asbestos tile, and window glass fall into this category. Of the eight nails recovered from shovel tests, two are cut nails and six are wire nails. Cut nails with machine-formed heads were produced after 1815, but wire nails were not commonly used until the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Noel Hume 1982:252–254). One brick fragment was recovered from a shovel test immediately adjacent to the chimney pile of the cabin, which consists of bricks and some local stone. The presence of ten pieces of window glass in the assemblage indicates that the Nevilles' cabin most likely had pane glass windows, while the presence of an asbestos tile fragment suggests that the cabin may also have been equipped with the latest roofing technology. The U. S. patent for pressed asbestos-cement sheets was issued in 1907, leading to a rapid proliferation of asbestos shingles. In 1910, the Asbestos Shingle, Slate, and Sheathing Company proclaimed "...these Asbestos Singles or Slates are so immeasurably superior in point of practical merit to that of any natural slating that nothing remains to be said" (Sandor 2001).

Table 1. Artifacts recovered from the Neville Homestead (31OR612).

Functional Category	Artifact Type	Total	Percent
Architecture			
	Nail, cut	2	1.1
	Nail, wire	6	3.2
	Brick fragment	1	0.5
	Asbestos tile	1	0.5
	Window glass	10	5.3
	Lamp glass and brass	9	4.7
	Lead pipe	1	0.5
	TOTAL	30	15.8
Kitchen			
	Whiteware	13	6.8
	Porcelain	3	1.6
	Redware	3	1.6
	Salt-glazed stoneware	1	0.5
	Table glass	7	3.7
	Bottle glass	70	36.8
	Mason jar and liner	5	2.6
	Unidentified container glass	13	6.8
	Can key	1	0.5
	Cast iron stove fragment	1	0.5
	Pig tooth fragment	1	0.5
	TOTAL	118	62.1
Other			
	Medicine bottle	5	2.6
	Aluminum squeeze tube	1	0.5
	Wagon bracket	1	0.5
	Harness buckle	1	0.5
	Bolt	1	0.5
	Flower pot fragment	2	1.1
	Bakelite fragment	4	2.1
	Charcoal	3	1.6
	Clay pigeon	7	3.7
	Unidentified flat iron	17	8.9
	TOTAL	42	22.1
Materials in all categories		190	100.0

Other items included in the architecture group include lamp glass (n=8), a brass lamp part, and one piece of lead pipe. Although the oil lamps the Nevilles used were most likely not attached to the cabin as fixtures, they performed the same function of providing shelter from darkness. It is assumed that these were oil lamps because while city areas were wired for electricity around the turn of the century, this technology was slow to reach rural areas. Lefler and Wager (1953:249–250) assert that the first rural electric line built in the United States with federal funds was constructed from Chapel Hill to Calvander in 1933, making it highly unlikely that the Nevilles had electricity. The lead pipe fragment is a confusing item, because it is relatively unlikely that the Nevilles would have had plumbing of any kind in the 1920s. In 1940, only 263 of the 2,507 rural farm dwellings in Orange County were reported as having running water (Lefler and Wager 1953:256–257). It is possible the pipe fragment indicates the presence of some kind of drainage system.

The kitchen group consists of all artifacts associated with the processing, storage, and serving of food. Objects in this category are made of ceramics, glass, and metal. In addition, one fragment of a pig (*Sus s. domestica*) tooth recovered from shovel test 60R10 is included in this category. Over 80 percent of the kitchen group artifacts are fragments of glass. The ceramic assemblage accounts for 17 percent of the kitchen group; a sardine can key, a piece of a cast iron stove, and the pig tooth fragment account for the remaining 3 percent.

A total of 20 ceramic sherds, fragments of both storage and serving wares, were recovered from the Neville Homestead. The assemblage consists of 13 whiteware sherds, 3 porcelain sherds, 3 red earthenware sherds, and one salt-glazed stoneware sherd. Whiteware became popular around 1820, and is still being produced (South 1977:212). Two of the whiteware sherds are decorated with floral decal designs (one gilded) (Figure 14b), and another two are molded with blue-tinted glaze (Figure 14a). Polycrome decaling replaced other means of affixing images to pottery by around 1900 (Majewski and Schiffer 2001:39). Blue shell-edge decoration was first used to decorate European-produced ceramics in the 1750s, and was ubiquitous through the mid nineteenth century (Miller and Hunter 1990). Although the popularity of blue shell-edge design had declined by the early twentieth century, its continued production implies the existence of a market for affordable serving ware with a “traditional” aesthetic.

Porcelain can be distinguished from whiteware in cross section by its highly vitrified, or glass-like, appearance. Ownership of porcelain is often equated with some degree of affluence, since it is more expensive than other wares. Porcelain is also less common than earthenwares in most historic domestic contexts because it presumably was used only on special occasions, making it less likely to be broken and end up in an archaeological assemblage. The porcelain sherds from the Neville homestead consist of one plain sherd, one blue shell-edged sherd, and one pink transfer print sherd (Figure 14d).

The remainder of the ceramic assemblage consists of three red earthenware sherds, two of which exhibit an interior underglaze white slip (Figure 14c), and a single salt-glazed stoneware sherd. Stoneware is a dense and granular thick pottery that was produced throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, primarily in the form of large jars and other kinds of storage vessels. Archaeologists have used the amount of stoneware present at early twentieth century

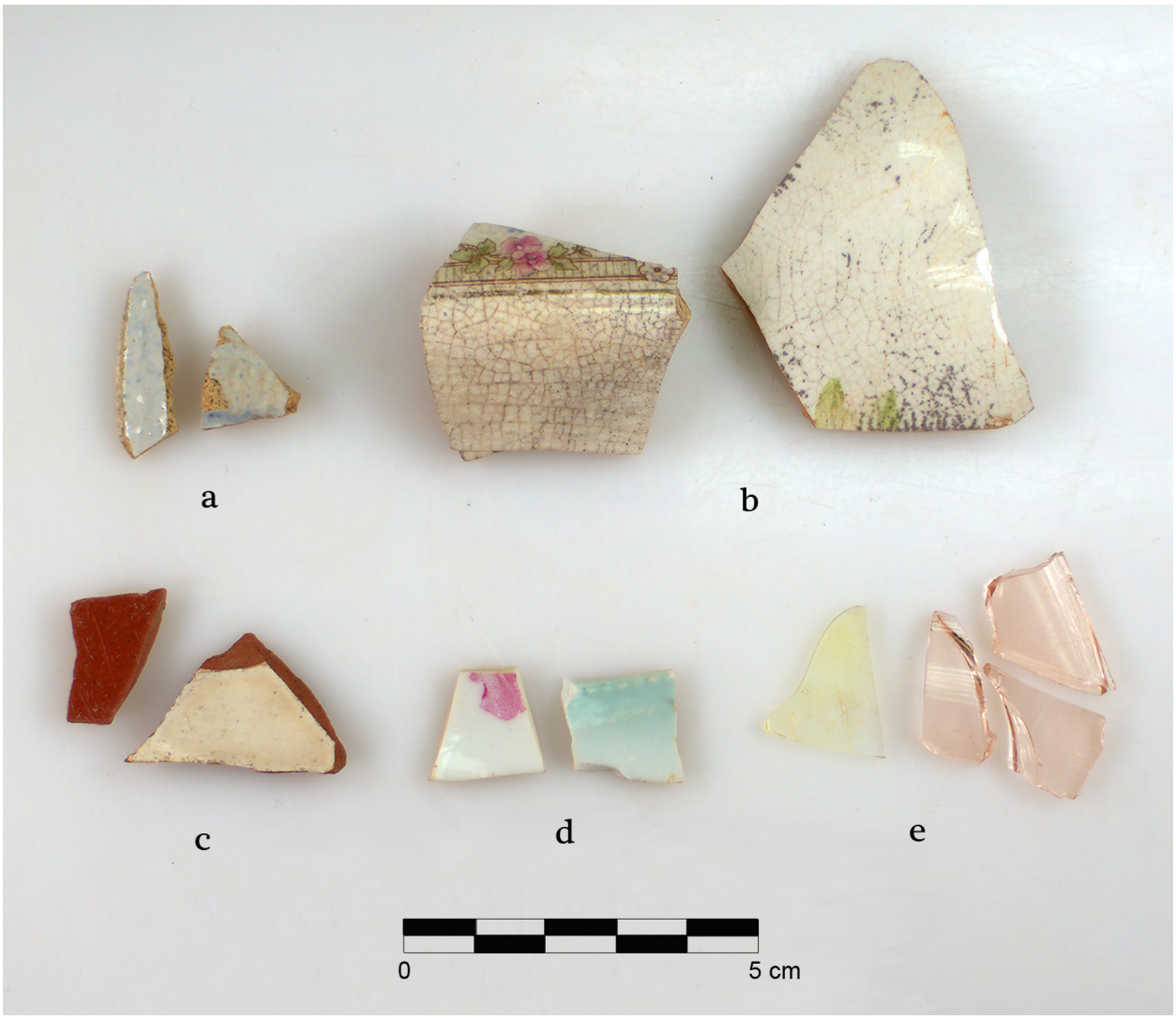

Figure 14. Kitchen group artifacts from the Neville Homestead (31OR612): molded blue-glazed whiteware (a), floral decal whiteware (b), white slipped redware (c), porcelain (d), Depression glass (e).

sites as a measure of the degree to which a family had adopted modern foodways (Cabak and Inkrot 1997:187–188). Essentially, glass containers like Mason jars replaced stoneware vessels for the storage of home-produced foods, and store-bought foods were sold in glass containers. The Neville assemblage, with its one stoneware sherd and high percentage of glass, fits the pattern of a family that had almost, but not completely, adopted this modern pattern of food storage.

Glass artifacts from the kitchen group consist of table glass (n=7), bottle glass (n=70), Mason jar fragments (n=5), and unidentified colorless container glass (n=13). Items classified as table glass either have rims that enable them to be identified as fragments of serving glasses, or exhibit colors not normally used for containers. Three pieces of table glass in the assemblage are tinted pink and one is tinted yellow (Figure 14e). These are probably pieces of tableware known

popularly as “Depression Glass,” which was produced primarily in the 1920s and 1930s. The bottle glass assemblage in the kitchen group consists of colorless (clear) glass (67%), aqua glass (29%), and green glass (4%). Bottles of colorless glass were not common prior to the 1870s, and became very common during the mid to late 1910s with the spread of automatic bottling machines (Miller and Sullivan 1981). The colorless Mason jar fragments and opaque white glass liner fragments in the assemblage also date to this period. Although Mason jars with zinc screw top lids and glass liners were produced beginning in 1869 (Munsey 1970:145–147), the technique for producing colorless glass was not perfected until the 1910s.

Artifacts that have been placed in the “other” category were used for a variety of functions. The identification of the intended purpose of some of these objects is relatively straightforward, but others are too fragmentary to classify beyond material type. This is the case for 17 pieces of oxidized flat iron, 3 pieces of charcoal, and 4 Bakelite fragments. Bakelite, “The Material of a Thousand Uses,” is an early plastic that was manufactured as a rubber substitute beginning in 1909 (Meikle 1995:46). During the 1910s, Bakelite was used for a variety of purposes including Parker pens, gearshift knobs, radiator caps, steering wheels, door handles, and uniform buttons during World War II. Bakelite became a household name in the 1920s, when it was used to make parts for home assembly radio kits (Meikle 1995:54–57). While useful for dating, the small, flat Bakelite fragments in the Neville assemblage cannot be classified with regard to function.

The remaining artifacts tentatively can be described as related to personal hygiene, transportation, and recreational activities. Four pieces of blue cobalt glass (Figure 15b) and one molded bottle fragment have been assigned to the medicine bottle category. During the nineteenth century, medicine and cosmetic bottles were made out of cobalt glass, and this practice continued into the early twentieth century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:14). Besides the medicine bottles, another artifact that can be classified as a personal hygiene item is the opening to an aluminum squeeze tube, threaded for a screw-on cap (Figure 15c). This type of container was first produced in the U. S. in 1870, and became popular after 1891 with the success of Dr. Sheffield's Creme Dentifrice (Stauter 2004).

Items attributable to a transportation function include an iron wagon bracket (Figure 15d) and a harness buckle (Figure 15e), both ubiquitous throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries. Finally, two types of artifacts are suggestive of leisure activities practiced by Neville family members. The first consists of two conjoining flowerpot sherds recovered from shovel test 40L20 (Figure 15a). A perforation in one of the sherds suggests that this vessel, which had a molded flower petal pattern around the rim, was designed to be a hanging flowerpot. In addition to ornamental gardening, some members of the Neville family may also have played trap or skeet shooting based on 7 black clay pigeon fragments recovered from a single shovel test. These sports were popular during the period the Nevilles lived in the Carolina Commons property, although it is also possible that the clay pigeon fragments were deposited during a later period.

The density of Neville Homestead artifacts attributed to the architecture, kitchen, and other groups is mapped in Figure 16. Perhaps not surprisingly, kitchen group artifacts, being the most numerous, are also the most widely distributed. Most of the artifacts in general seem to

Figure 15. Other artifacts from the Neville Homestead (31OR612): flower pot sheds (a), cobalt medicine bottle glass (b), squeeze tube opening (c), wagon bracket (d), harness buckle (e).

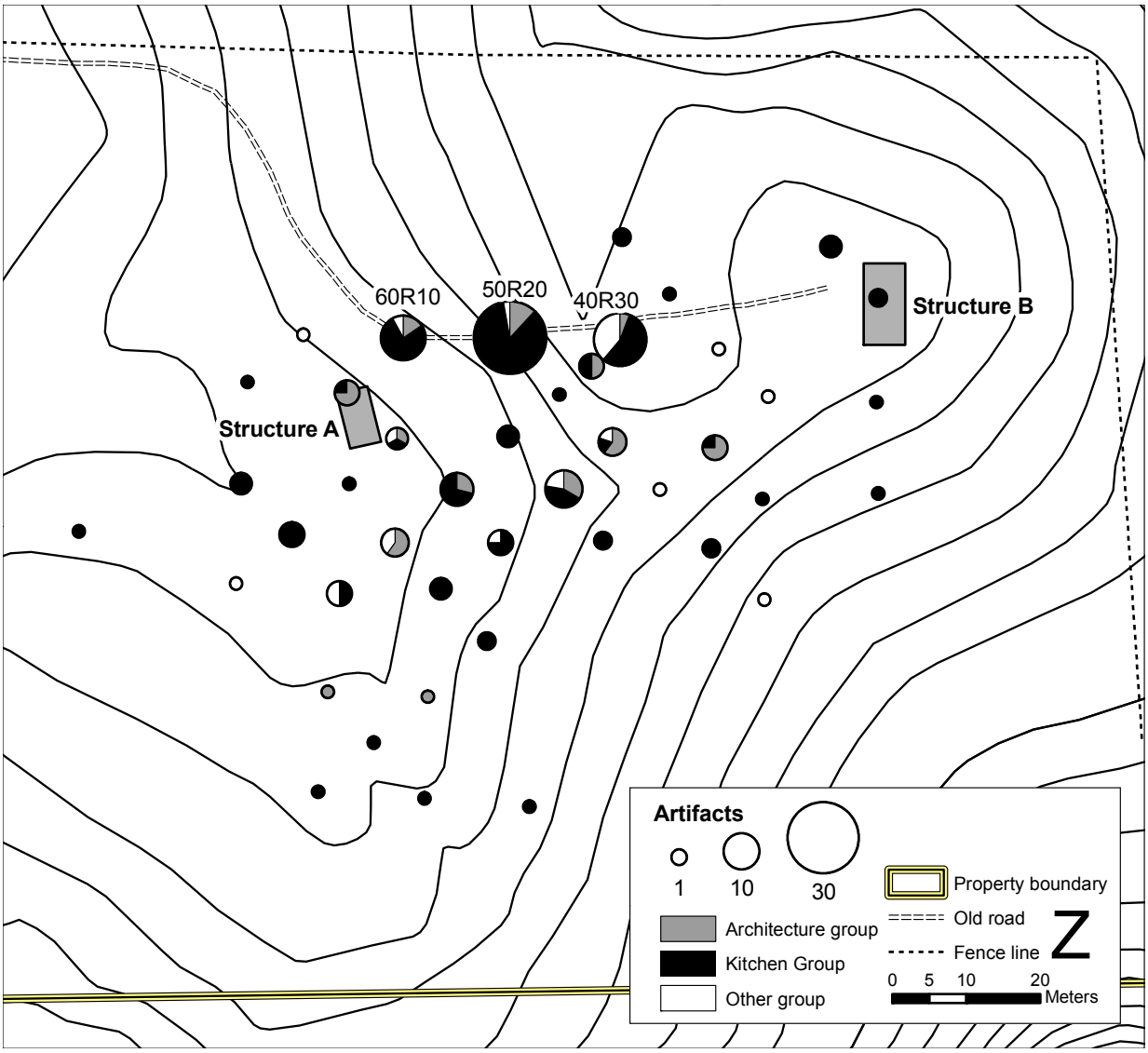

Figure 16. Density of Neville Homestead (31OR612) artifacts by group type.

cluster south and east of Structure A, suggesting that most activities took place in the yard around the cabin. Also worthy of note is a series of shovel tests near the old roadbed (60R10, 50R20, and 40R30), which produced the highest artifact counts. This may suggest that the Nevilles' preferred garbage disposal area was down slope from the cabin, but also that the high artifact counts in these tests may be due in part to post-depositional breakage from trampling. Finally, no patterns in the distributions of artifacts by function type, which would be suggestive of specialized activity areas, are apparent in the density map.

Interpretation and Evaluation

The archaeological and archival evidence are both consistent with the presence of a 1920s homestead in the 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) site area. If only the archaeological materials existed, a broader date range, such as 1910 to 1940, would have been assigned to the artifact

assemblage. However, archival materials and public records make it possible to assert that the homestead was inhabited between 1918 and 1934. This same information also allows for the identification of the residents as Clyde and Annie Neville. It has also been argued, based on the fact that these individuals are buried in the cemetery of a historically African American church, that in obtaining the Carolina Commons property from Horace Williams, the Nevilles joined the 1/3 of the African America population at that time who owned their own property. None of these details would have been accessible from the archaeological materials alone.

The artifacts and above ground structural remains, including the foundations of a cabin and a likely barn, do allow for a better understanding of what life was like for the Nevilles. They had pane glass windows, could bring out porcelain for special occasions, and had a stately row of cedar trees lining their yard. They were participating in an increasingly modern consumer culture of tubed toothpaste and clear storage jars, but still preferred traditional style dinner plates. However, the Neville assemblage is also notable for what it lacks in comparison to assemblages from other early twentieth century homesteads. No toys were found, like marbles or porcelain doll parts, despite the likely presence of children. Clothing fasteners that commonly go missing, like buttons and shoe grommets, are not present in the assemblage. No cutlery, door or furniture hinges, tobacco pipes, or harmonica parts were found. That this is the case despite the excavation of shovel tests 10 meters apart highlights the relatively sparse nature of the 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) assemblage in comparison to similar sites (Cabak and Inkrot 1997), and is a reminder of the Nevilles' financial difficulties as recorded by Horace Williams.

Of course, the absence of some of these items may be due to the fact the Nevilles had time to carefully pack up and remove their belongings from the Carolina Commons parcel when they left. This practice, while perfectly reasonable, limits the archaeological research potential of the historic component of 31OR612 (RLA-Or451). Wilson (1990:30) identifies several characteristics important for evaluating the significance of single family farmsteads, including the presence of county records, the length of occupation, and the possibility of superstructure demolition using manual labor. Cases were a substantial amount of archival and oral history documentation exists for a particular homestead that was occupied for a limited amount of time by a single family are more likely to yield important information than sites that lack these characteristics. However, the circumstances surrounding the end of occupation at a given homestead are particularly important for shaping the character of the archaeological deposit that remains. Catastrophic destruction of a homestead, although tragic for those living at the time, will result in an archaeological assemblage that is easier to interpret than a site where buildings are either intentionally destroyed or carefully salvaged.

The Neville Homestead, while representing a fairly well-documented temporally circumscribed occupation, appears to have been subject to a thorough "housecleaning" (Wilson 1990:30) coupled with the removal of superstructures for re-use. The fieldwork for this project has documented the relatively sparse nature of what remains, an assemblage shaped both by the Nevilles' economic circumstances as well as the systematic removal of their belongings from the property around 1934. Although the information assembled here will be useful for future studies of African American-owned farmsteads in Orange County, further work is unlikely to yield additional significant information about the Neville occupation. Therefore, the historic component of site 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) is not considered eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

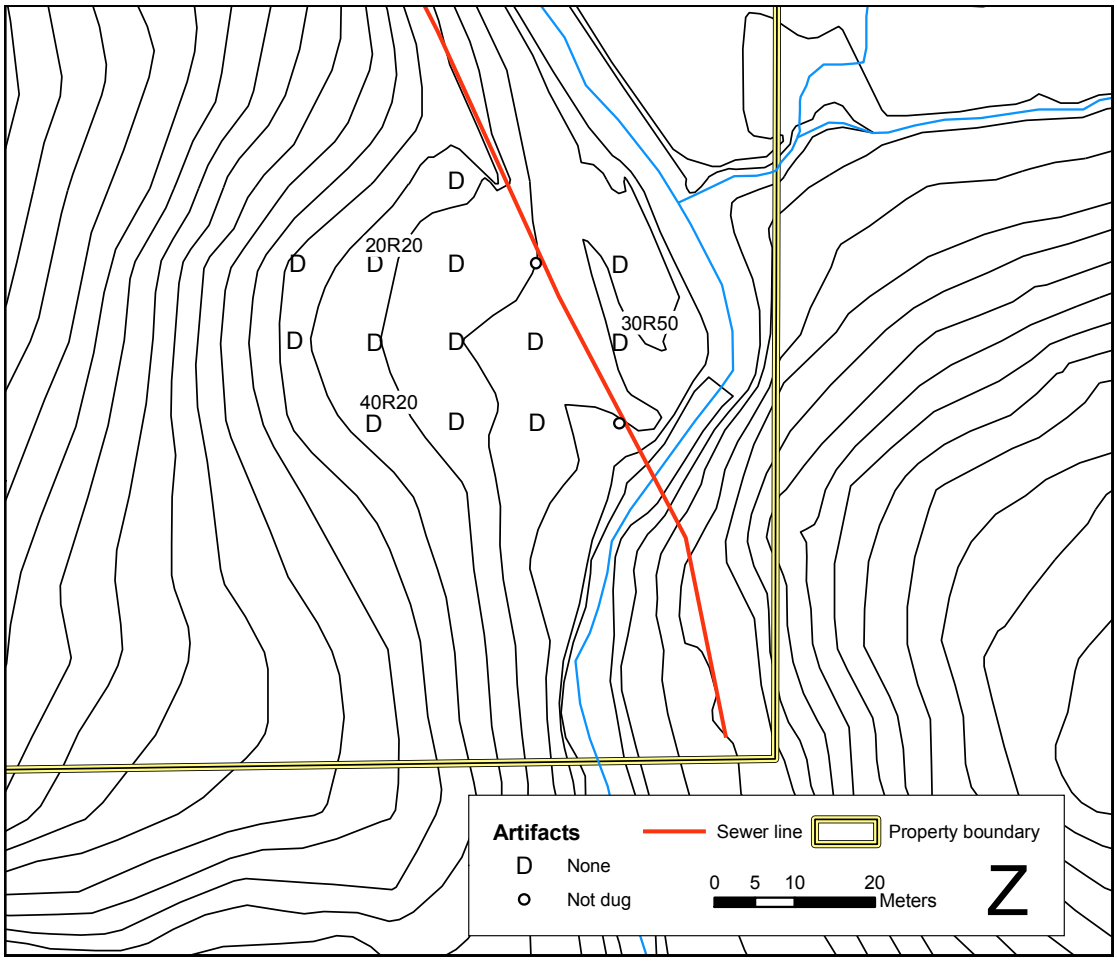

Figure 17. Survey Area D.

SURVEY AREA D

A total of thirteen shovel tests were excavated in Survey Area D, which is located in a 0.4-acre floodplain hollow just north of a confluence of Bolin Creek tributaries in the southeastern portion of the Carolina Commons property (Figure 17). Two additional shovel tests were not dug due to the presence of a sewer line that runs adjacent to Bolin Creek. Although a small rock pile, indicative of land clearing, is located in the back of the hollow on the western edge of the survey area, no artifacts were recovered from fieldwork activities conducted in Survey Area D.

SURVEY AREA E

Survey Area E is located on a gently sloping low rise adjacent to Bolin Creek, on the same landform as Survey Areas A and B-C (Figure 18). The slope direction is to the northeast. Most of this 2.1-acre survey area is on Appling series soils and covered in pine, except the northeastern margin, where pines grade into a mixed hardwood forest that covers the steep slope leading to the Bolin Creek floodplain. A bedrock outcrop is present in the northern part of the survey area, and the soil in this area is rocky. A total of 66 shovel tests were excavated in Survey

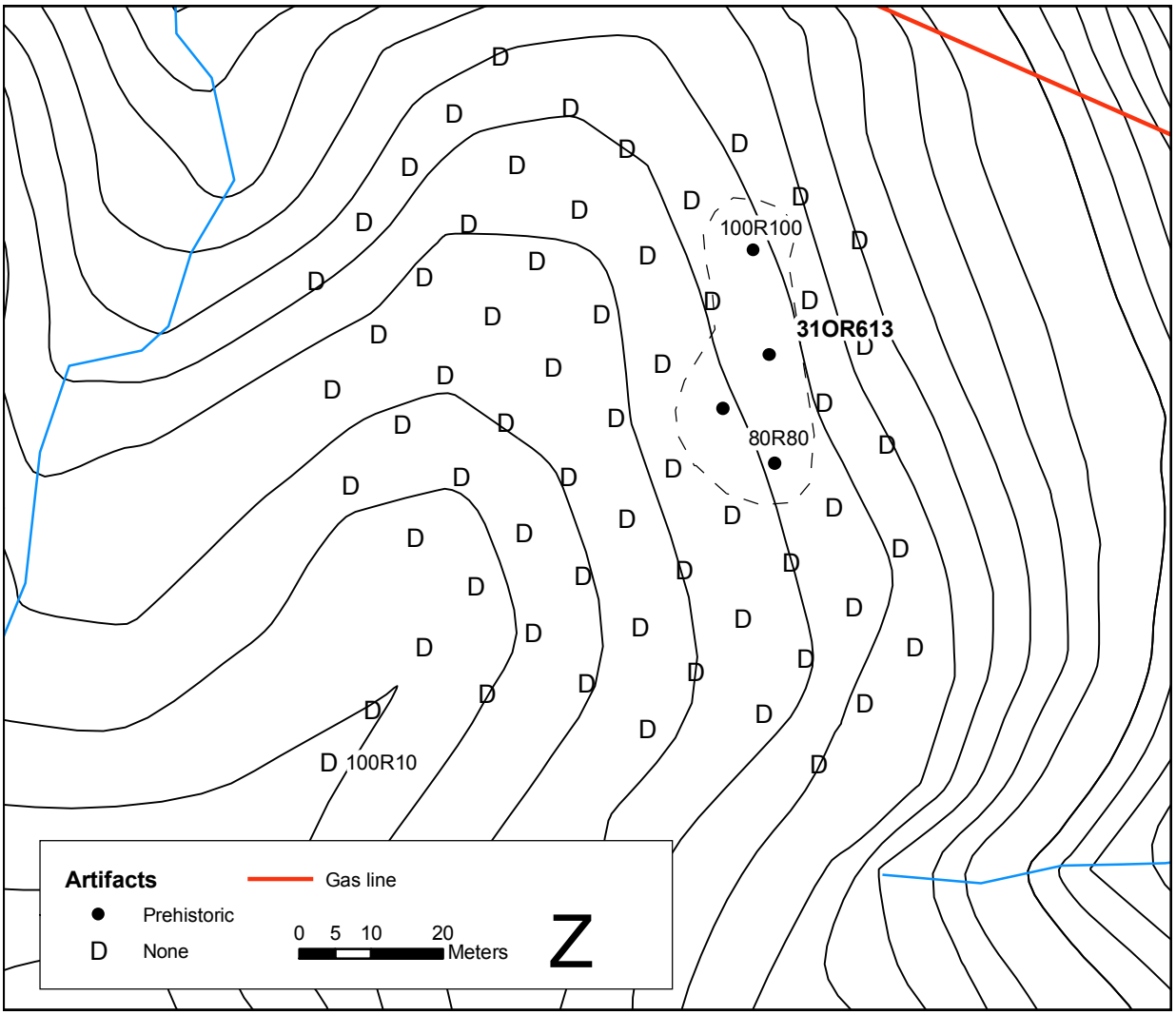

Figure 18. Survey Area E.

Area E, four of which contained artifacts, which have been assigned site number 31OR613 (RLA-Or452). No historic or modern features of any kind were observed in Area E.

31OR613 (RLA-Or452)

The Windy Pines at Bolin Creek site [31OR613 (RLA-Or452)] was identified in four positive shovel tests, each of which contained a single lithic flake. The four flakes, which were recovered from between ten and forty centimeters below the ground surface, were created during the production of rhyolite and welded tuff tools. The spatial extent of site 31OR613 (RLA-Or452), which seems to be the remains of a temporary campsite, is approximately 500 square meters. As no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from 31OR613 (RLA-Or452), it is not possible to assign this site to a specific time period. Site 31OR613 (RLA-Or452) is unlikely to yield important information about the past given its low artifact density and lack of diagnostic artifacts, and does not appear to be eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

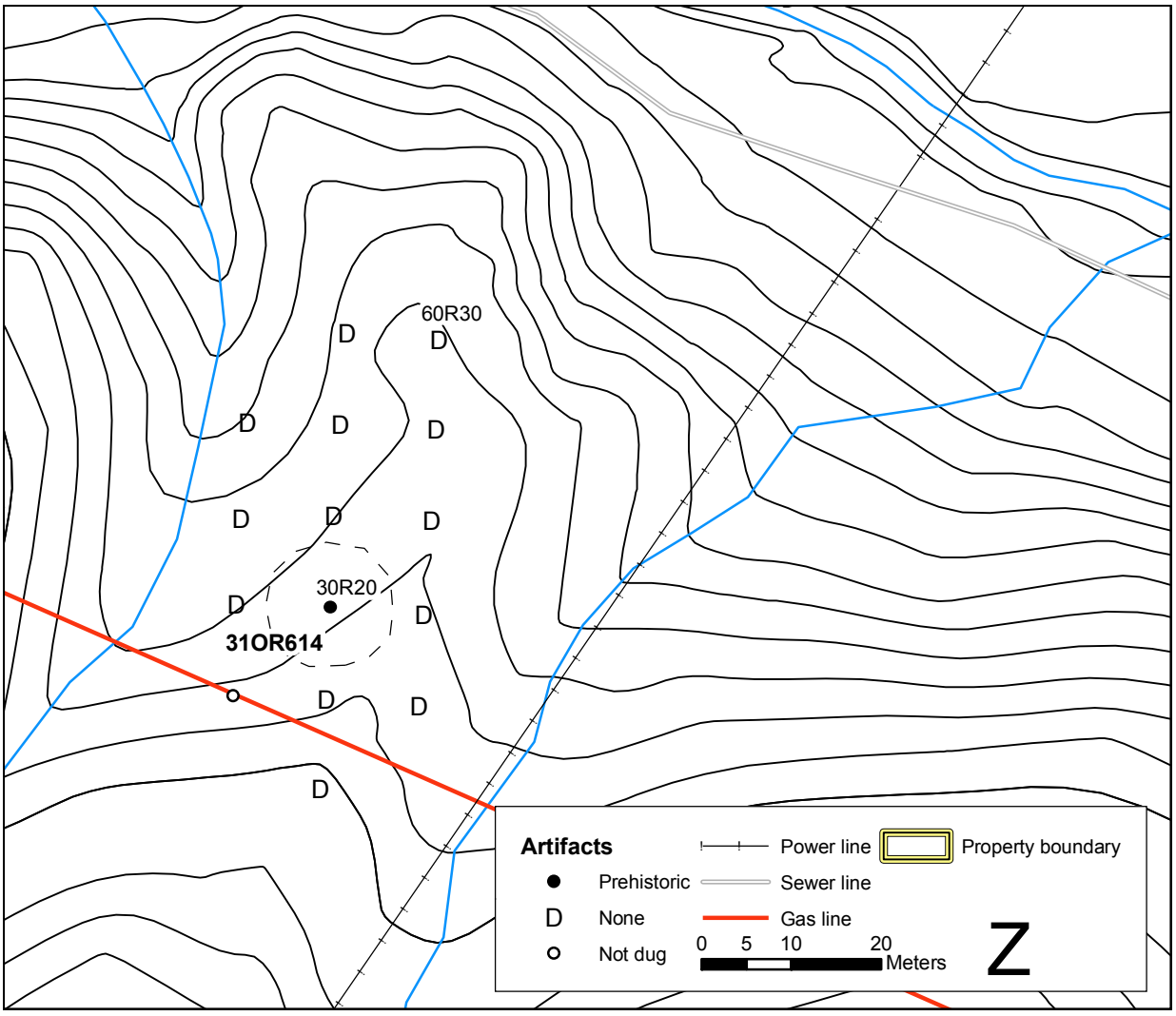

Figure 19. Survey Area F.

SURVEY AREA F

This 0.5-acre survey area is located on a small toe slope adjacent to Bolin Creek near the western boundary of the Carolina Commons property (Figure 19). Tatum series soils are present in most of Survey Area F, although a small area in the southern portion of the survey area consists of Appling series soils. Area F is covered in a mixture of pine and hardwoods, and slopes northward towards Bolin Creek, as well as towards intermittent drainages to the east and west. There is a bedrock outcrop at the northern end of Survey Area F, closest to Bolin Creek. The powerline and gas pipeline corridors that cross the Carolina Commons property intersect immediately to the southeast of Area F, and one planned shovel test could not be excavated in order to avoid the gas line. A total of fourteen shovel tests were excavated in this area, one of which contained a single artifact. This locus of human activity has been designated site 31OR614 (RLA-Or453).

31OR614 (RLA-Or453)

The Little Stony Hill site [31OR614 (RLA-Or453)] was identified by the recovery of a single welded tuff 3/4-inch interior (tertiary) flake from shovel test 30R20 in Survey Area F. The geographic extent of site 31OR614 (RLA-Or453), which may represent a single episode of tool maintenance, is probably less than 100 square meters. Given its small size, lack of diagnostic artifacts, and very light artifact density, this site is unlikely to yield important information about the people who produced it. Therefore, site 31OR614 (RLA-Or453) does not appear to be eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

SURVEY AREA G

Survey Area G is located to the south of a confluence of Bolin Creek and one of its tributaries, and abuts the western boundary of the Carolina Commons property (Figure 20). Tatum series soils and bottomland vegetation are present in this area, which is cross cut by the sewer line that follows Bolin Creek. While an approximately 0.6-acre portion of this area was proposed for intensive survey, the southern portion of the Survey Area G was covered in standing water associated with a small floodplain drainage when fieldwork was being conducted, so the actual area surveyed is somewhat smaller. A total of seventeen shovel tests were excavated in this area, three of which contained prehistoric artifacts. Materials recovered from two shovel tests, 20R20 and 20R30, have been assigned site number 31OR615 (RLA-Or454), while the single artifact recovered from test 50R10 has been designated site 31OR616 (RLA-Or455).

31OR615 (RLA-Or454)

The Bolin Flats West site [31OR615 (RLA-Or454)], which covers approximately 200 square meters, was identified by the recovery of seven artifacts from two shovel tests. With the exception of one 3/4-inch vein quartz interior (tertiary) flake, all of the artifacts were found in one of the two shovel tests, located at grid point 20R20. This test contained five vein quartz flakes and shatter, and one 1/4-inch welded tuff interior flake. Based on the low diversity of the raw materials present in the 31OR615 (RLA-Or454) assemblage, this site appears to be the remains of a temporary campsite. Although site 31OR616 (RLA-Or455), located approximately 30 meters east of the Bolin Flats West site, yielded a temporally diagnostic artifact, the lack of artifacts in shovel tests between these two loci makes it difficult to assert that both sites were created by the same group of people. It should also be noted that the sewer line that runs along Bolin Creek passes between site 31OR615 (RLA-Or454) and 31OR616 (RLA-Or455). The Bolin Flats West site [31OR615 (RLA-Or454)] seems unlikely to yield important information about the past based on the limited nature of the assemblage collected, and the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts. This site, therefore, does not appear to be eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

31OR616 (RLA-Or455)

The Bolin Flats East site [31OR616 (RLA-Or455)] is located in the eastern corner of Survey Area G, approximately 30 meters east of site 31OR615 (RLA-Or454). One shovel test in

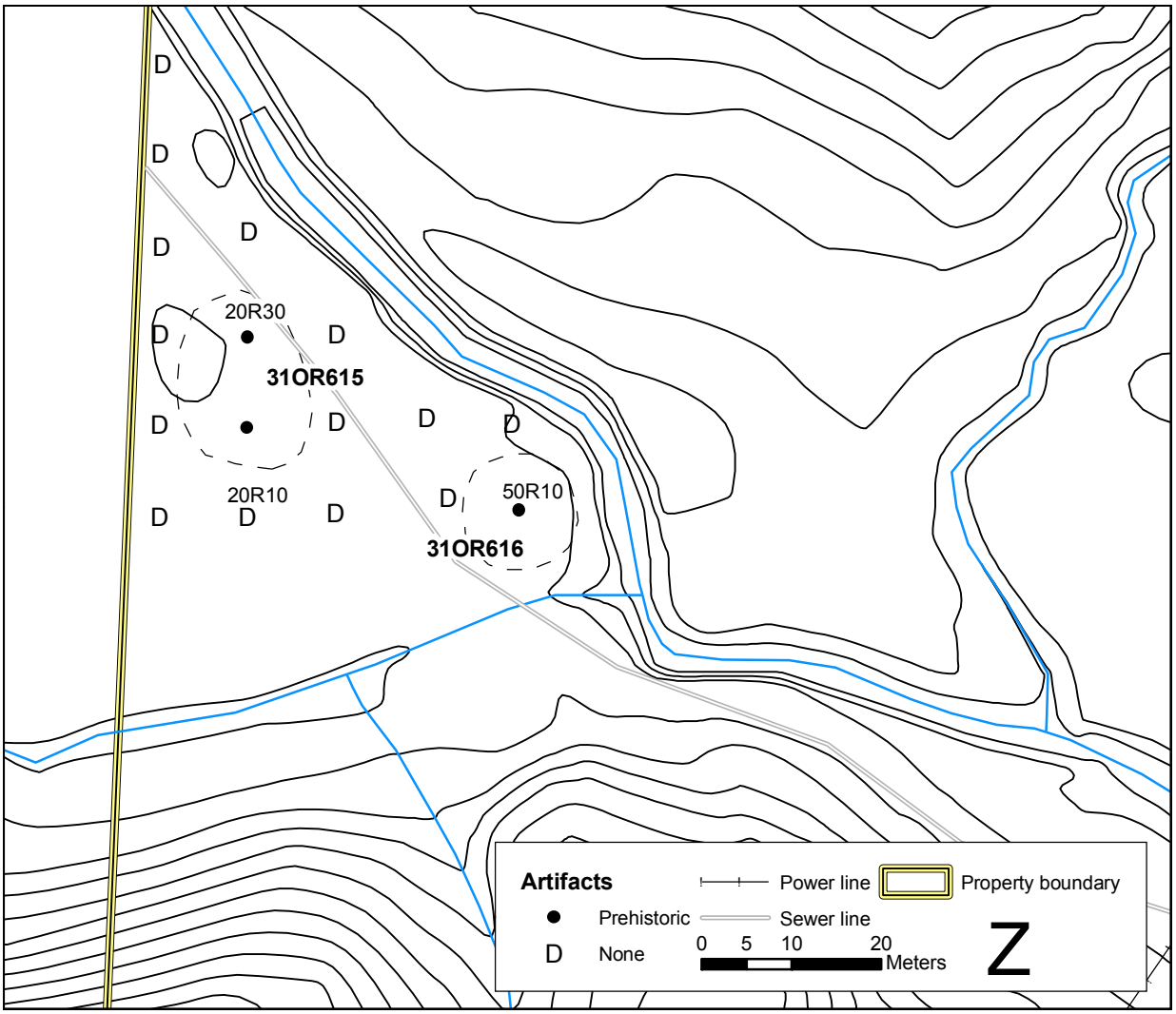

Figure 20. Survey Area G.

this area, located approximately 10 metes west of Bolin Creek and 10 meters north of a small floodplain drainage, contained a Yadkin Large Triangular point made out of a light cream-colored tuff (Figure 21a). Yadkin Large Triangular points were produced during the Middle Woodland period, approximately 2000 to 1000 years ago.

Significant to the evaluation of site 31OR616 (RLA-Or455) is the fact that although pottery was being produced during this time, none was recovered from the site area, or elsewhere in Survey Area G. This suggests that site 31OR616 (RLA-Or455) was not inhabited by people living during the Middle Woodland period, but may have been used for hunting and gathering floodplain resources. The information obtained from this site will be useful for Middle Woodland demographic studies and models of land use, but it is unlikely that additional significant information would be obtained from further work in this area, given the site's less than 100 square meter size, location between a sewer line and Bolin Creek, and absence of ceramics. Therefore, site 31OR616 (RLA-Or455) is not considered eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

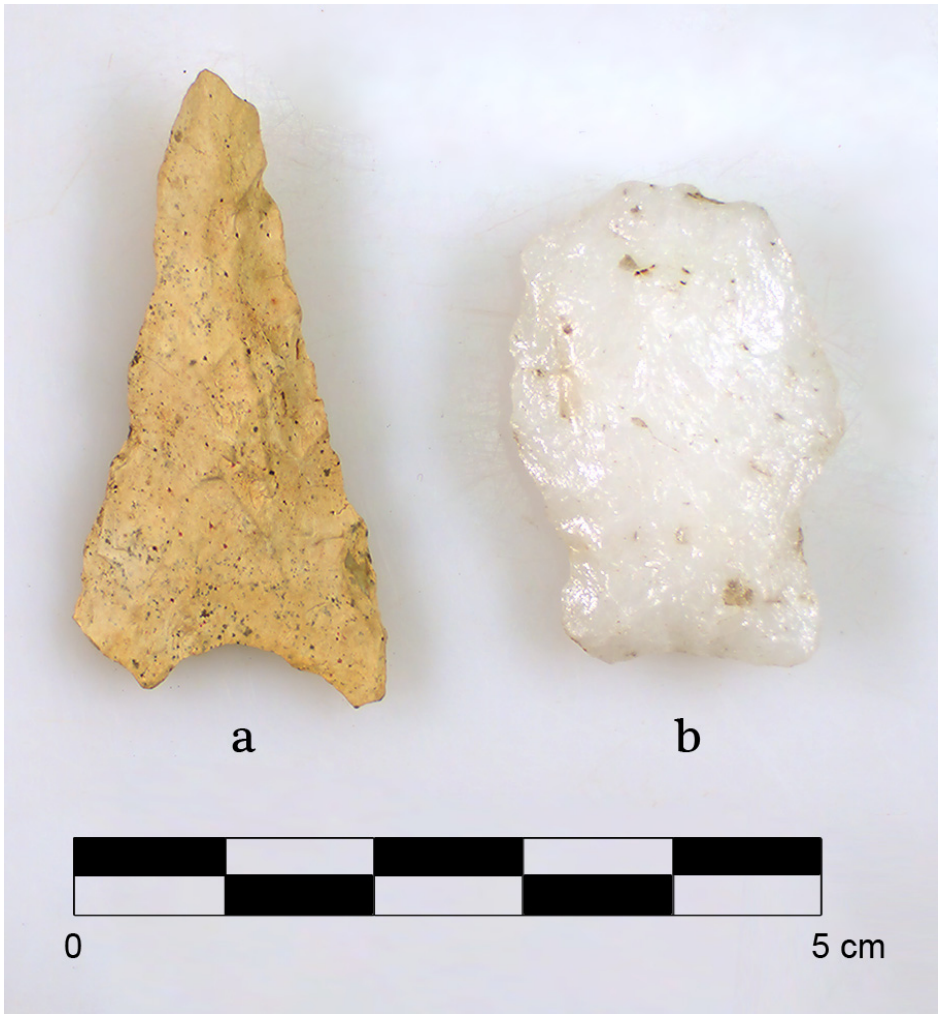

Figure 21. Projectile points recovered from the Carolina Commons property: Yadkin Large Triangular from site 31OR616 (RLA-Or455) (a), Halifax Side-Notched from site OR617 (RLA-Or456) (b).

SURVEY AREA H

This 0.3-acre area is located on the north side of Bolin Creek, on a low terrace within a powerline corridor (Figure 22). Vegetation in Survey Area H consists of grasses, shrubs, and seedling pine trees. A total of seventeen shovel tests were excavated in this area, mapped as Herndon soils, but no artifacts were identified. Push piles from powerline maintenance were noted in the western part of the survey area.

SURVEY AREA I

Survey Area I is a low, narrow ridge in the northeastern portion of the Carolina Commons property (Figure 23). Oriented roughly northeast-southwest, this landform is covered in a mixed hardwood forest on Herndon series soils. Furrows parallel with the landform orientation are present the length of the survey area, indicating a previous episode of land

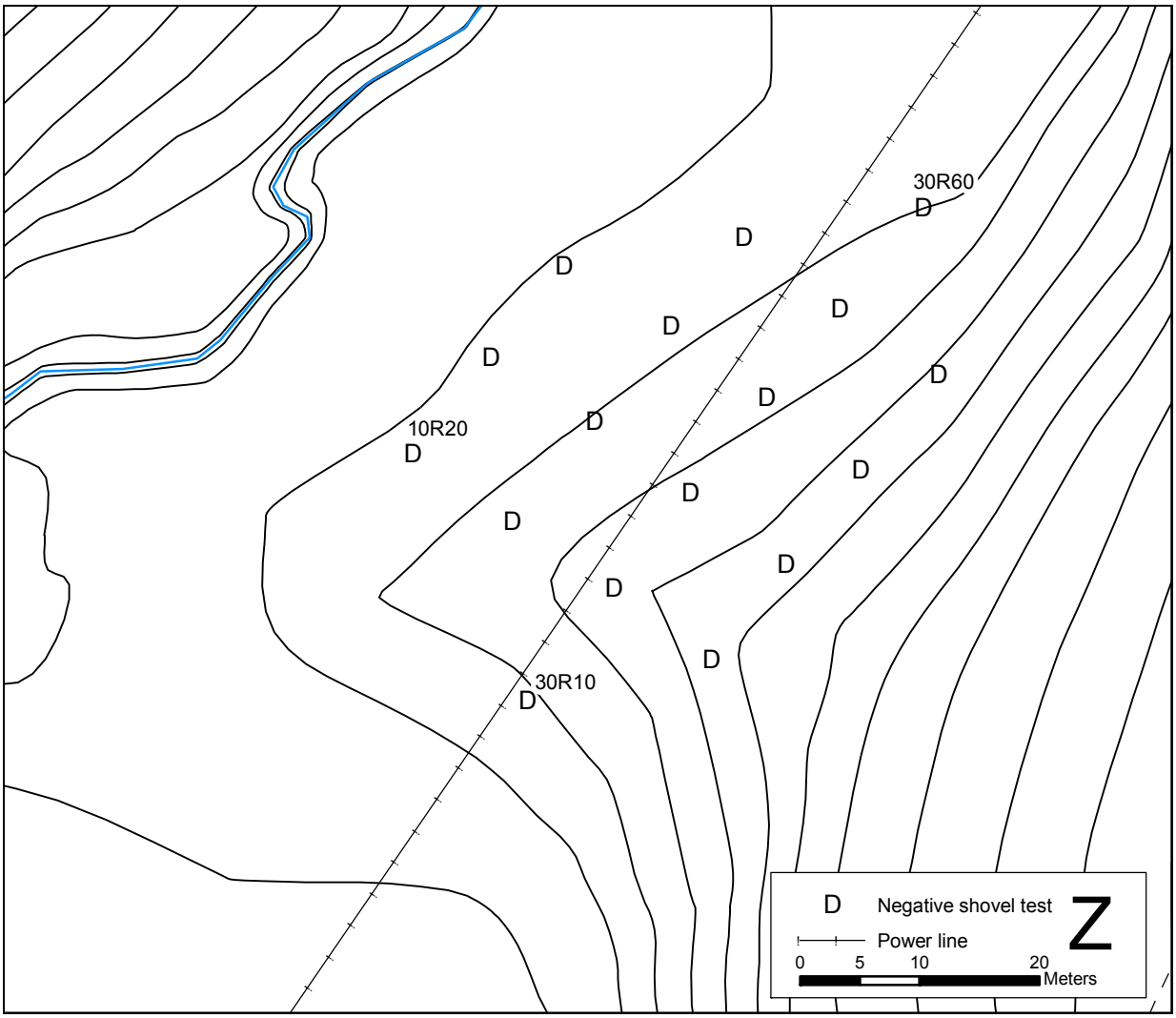

Figure 22. Survey Area H.

clearing. Bedrock outcrops and stony soil are present in the central portion of this 2-acre survey area. A total of 81 shovel tests were dug in Survey Area I, and 16 of them contained artifacts. These artifacts appear to cluster in two areas. One area, designated site 31OR617 (RLA-Or456), is located on the toe slope of the ridge, immediately above the steep drop down to Bolin Creek. The other area, located in the northern portion of the survey area, is more widely dispersed along an intermittent drainage. This site has been assigned number 31OR618 (RLA-Or457).

31OR617 (RLA-Or456)

The Claymore Ridge South site [31OR617 (RLA-Or456)] was identified through the recovery of fourteen pieces of lithic debitage in seven shovel tests. The site covers approximately 900 square meters on the toe slope of a ridge above Bolin Creek. People appear to have established campsites at the transitional zone just above the sleep valley slope, but below the crest of the ridge, resulting in a semi-circular artifact distribution that replicates the shape of the toe slope. The process of making tools out of rhyolite accounts for half of the flake assemblage,

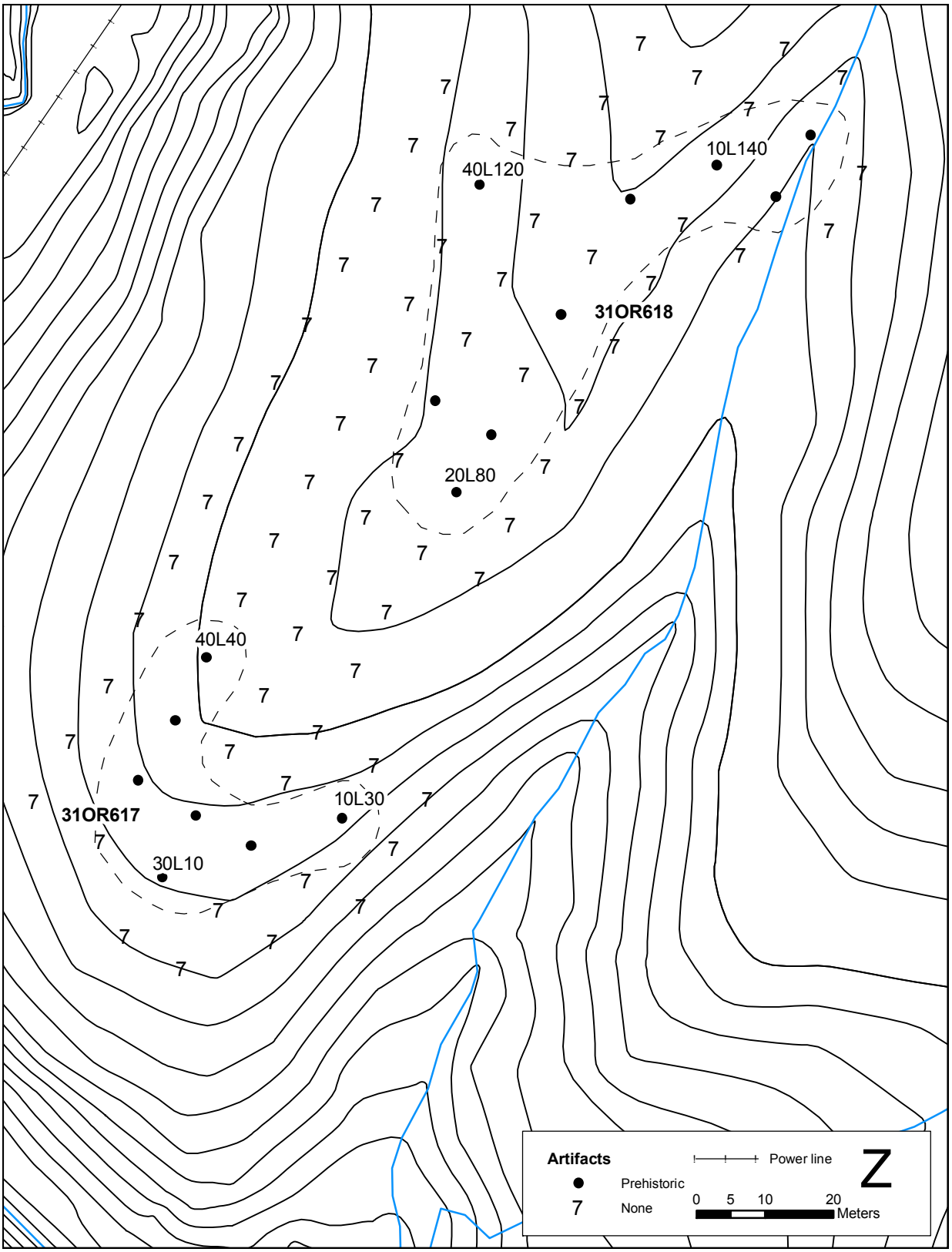

Figure 23. Survey Area I.

but welded tuff, felsic tuff, and vein quartz were also used. All of the flakes in the assemblage are interior (tertiary) flakes, indicating that only the later stages of tool production were being practiced at 31OR617 (RLA-Or456). Based on the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts and low artifact density, site 31OR617 (RLA-Or456) is unlikely to yield significant information about the past, and does not appear to be eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

31OR618 (RLA-Or457)

The Claymore Ridge North site [31OR618 (RLA-Or457)] is located approximately forty meters northeast of site the Claymore Ridge South site [31OR617 (RLA-Or456)]. Nine shovel tests in this area produced an assemblage of fifteen artifacts. Unlike site 31OR617 (RLA-Or456), these positive shovel tests were not contiguous, and are spread out over a 1,800 square meter area. The artifact assemblage consists of fourteen flakes and one Halifax Side-Notched point. The Halifax point (Figure 21b), which dates to the end of the Middle Archaic period (6,000 to 5,000 years ago), and four of the flakes are made of vein quartz. The remainder of the assemblage consists of three felsic tuff flakes, three vitric tuff flakes, three flakes of unidentified tuff, and one rhyolite flake. With the exception of one secondary flake, all of the debitage from 31OR618 (RLA-Or457) consists of interior (tertiary) flakes, indicating that only the later stages of stone tool production were being practiced at this site.

The presence of the Halifax point associated with this lithic scatter suggests that site 31OR618 (RLA-Or457) may be the remains of a terminal Middle Archaic campsite. While the location of this site is valuable for interpretations of Middle Archaic demography and local land use practices, it is unlikely that further work at site 31OR618 (RLA-Or457) would yield additional significant information about the past given its low artifact density. Therefore, site 31OR618 (RLA-Or457) does not appear to be eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Chapter 5

RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of nine archaeological sites [31OR610 (RLA-Or449) – 31OR618 (RLA-Or457)] were identified in the Carolina Commons project area as a result of this survey. Each of the nine sites contains a prehistoric component, all of which can be described as low density lithic scatters. The time period during which these prehistoric deposits were produced is unknown for seven of the identified sites [31OR610 (RLA-Or499) – 31OR615 (RLA-Or454) and 31OR617 (RLA-456)]. Site 31OR616 (RLA-Or455), which was identified by the recovery of a single Yadkin Large Triangular point, dates to the Middle Woodland period. The recovery of a Halifax Side-Notched point from site 31OR618 (RLA-Or457) suggests that this site represents the remains of a terminal Middle Archaic campsite. Based on their limited archaeological research potential, the prehistoric components of sites 31OR610 (RLA-Or449) – 31OR618 (RLA-Or457) are not considered eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

One of the identified sites 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) also contains an early twentieth century component, believed to be the remains of a homestead inhabited by Clyde and Annie Neville between 1918 and 1934. The Neville Homestead, while representing a fairly well-documented temporally circumscribed occupation, appears to have been subject to a thorough "housecleaning" coupled with the removal of superstructures for re-use. Although the information assembled here will be useful for future studies of African American-owned farmsteads in Orange County, further work at site 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) is unlikely to yield additional significant information about the past. Therefore, the historic component of site 31OR612 (RLA-Or451) is not considered eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places.*

Based on the results of this survey, no additional archaeological work is recommended for the Carolina Commons area of potential effect, defined as the 55.5 acres south and east of a 7.6-acre preservation area delimited by two branches of Bolin Creek in the northeast corner of the parcel.

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APPENDIX A

Carolina Commons Archaeological Survey Field Notes

Area A

Day 1
17 Jan 2007, 8:30a -12:30p
partly sunny 35˚F feels like 31˚F
Mary Beth Fitts and Erin L. Stevens

Day 2
23 Jan 2007, 12:00p – 4:00p
sunny to part sunny 50˚F
Mary Beth Fitts and Erin L. Stevens

Day 3
30 Jan 2007, 12:00p – 4:00p
sunny to part sunny 50˚F
Mary Beth Fitts and Erin L. Stevens

Point A is 40R10
Point B is 40R100

10R20
Day 3
0-10 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
10-15 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
15-20 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10R30
Day 3
0-9 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
9-18 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
18-24 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10R40
Day 3
0-16 cm brown humic sandy loam
16-40 cm light brown sandy loam
40-45 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10R50
Day 3
0-8 cm grayish brown sandy loam
8-18 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
18-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20R10
Day 2
0-12 cm grayish brown sandy loam
12-54 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
54-60 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20R20
Day 2
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-30 cm light brown sandy loam
30-36 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20R30
Day 3
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-24 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20R40
Day 3
0-8 cm grayish brown sandy loam
8-26 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
26-32 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20R50
Day 3
0-8 cm dark grayish brown sandy loam
8-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23-29 cm light yellowish red clay
NCR

20R60
Day 3
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-28 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
28-32 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20R70
Day 3
0-8 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
8-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20R80
Day 3
0-6 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
6-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R0
Day 2
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-26 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R10
Day 2
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-18 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
18-24 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R20
Day 1
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-33 cm yellowish brown sandy loam with rocks
33-38 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 10-30 cmbs

30R30
Day 1
0-12 cm grayish brown sandy loam
12-28 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
28-33 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R40
Day 1
0-6 cm dark brown sandy loam
6-15 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R50
Day 1
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-12 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
12-20 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R60
Day 1
0-5 dark brown humic sandy loam
5-21 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
21-26 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R70
Day 1
0-10 dark brown humic sandy loam
10-28 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
28-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R80
Day 1
0-19 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
19-20 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R90
Day 1
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-18 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
18-21 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R100
Day 1
0-5 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
5-12 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40R10, Point A
Day 1
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-17 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
17-21 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40R20
Day 1
0-12 cm grayish brown sandy loam
12-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24-33 cm yellowish red clay
1 possible tool fragment (quartz) 10-30 cmbs

40R30
Day 1
0-9 cm grayish brown sandy loam
9-36 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
36-39 cm yellowish red clay
3 flakes 10-30 cmbs

40R40
Day 1
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-37 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
37-42 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40R50
Day 1
0-7 cm grayish brown sandy loam
7-27 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
27-33 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40R60
Day 1
0-5 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
5-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40R70
Day 1
0-4 dark brown humic sandy loam
4-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23-26 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-20 cmbs

40R80
Day 1
0-5 dark brown humic sandy loam
5-28 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
28-34 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40R90
Day 1
0-11 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
11-14 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40R100, Point B
Day 1
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-25 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
25-29 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R20
Day 2
0-4 cm grayish brown sandy loam
4-16 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
16-22 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R30
Day 2
0-8 cm grayish brown sandy loam
8-25 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
25-33 cm yellowish red clay
1 quartz flake 10-30 cmbs

50R40
Day 2
0-8 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
8-19 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
19-22 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R50, in road (?) next to fence
Day 2
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-25 cm yellowish red sandy loam
25-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R60
Day 2
0-12 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
12-25 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
25-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R70
Day 2
0-2 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
2-22 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
22-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R80
Day 2
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23-29 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R30
Day 2
0-12 cm grayish brown sandy loam
12-16 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
16-22 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R40
Day 2
0-11 cm grayish brown sandy loam
11-26 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
26-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R50
Day 2
0-9 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
9-22 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
22-29 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R60
Day 2
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-16 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
16-23 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R70
Day 2
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-28 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
28-32 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

Area BC

Day 1
9 January 2007
sunny AM 35°, cloudy drizzle/partly cloudy PM 50°
Crew: Mary Beth Fitts, Ben Shields, Daniel LaDu, Erin Stevens, Matthew Mirarchi

Day 2
30 Jan 2007, 12:00p – 4:00p
sunny to part sun, 50°
Mary Beth Fitts and Erin Stevens

Day 3
31 March 2007
sunny AM 50°, cloudy PM 75°
Crew: Mary Beth Fitts, Ben Shields, Daniel LaDu, Erin Stevens

Day 4
6 April 2007
sunny AM 40°, sunny early PM 60°
Crew: Mary Beth Fitts, Ben Shields, Erin Stevens

Point A is 30R10
Point B is 30R80

-20R50
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-18 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
18-23 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

-10L 20
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

-10R10
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-24 cm light brown sandy loam
24-29 cm yellowish brown sandy clay
NCR

-10R20
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-9 cm grayish brown sandy loam
9-29 cm light brown sandy loam
29-33 cm yellowish brown sandy clay
NCR

-10R30
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-5 cm grayish brown sandy loam5-35 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
35-40 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

-10R40
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

-10R50
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-25 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
25+ cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-20 cmbs

-10R60
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-26 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
26+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

0L40
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-12 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
12-18 cm compact dry yellowish red sandy clay
NCR

0L30
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-7 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
7+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

0L20
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-19 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
19+ cm yellowish red clay
1 glass 0-10 cmbs

0L10
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-17 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
17-22 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

0R0
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

0R10
Day 2
0-25 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
25-35 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

0R20
Day 2
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-18 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
18-24 cm yellowish red clay
1 ferrous metal hardware (from wagon?)

0R30
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-10 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
10-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

0R40
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-28 cm brown sandy loam
28-32 cm yellowish red clay
1 clear glass

0R50
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-20 cm brown sandy loam
20-23 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

0R60
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-20 cm brown sandy loam
20-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10L60
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24-31 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10L50
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-7 cm grayish brown sandy loam
7-28 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
28-32 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10L40
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-14 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
14-20 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-15 cmbs

10L30
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-5 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
5-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23-27 cm yellowish red clay
1 clear glass

10L20
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-10 cm brown sandy loam
10-36 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
36-50 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10L10
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-5 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
5-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-24 cm yellowish red clay
2 clear glass

10R0
Day 2
0-10 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
10-18 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10R10
Day 1, BMS/DL/MM
0-28 cm grayish brown sandy loam
28-29 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10R20
Day 1, BMS/DL/MM
0-22 cm grayish brown sandy loam
22-24 cm yellowish red clay
decorated whiteware sherd, metal canister ring

10R30
Day 1, BMS/DL/MM
0-17 cm grayish brown sandy loam
17-20 cm yellowish red clay
glass

10R40
Day 1, BMS/DL/MM
0-52 cm brown sandy loam
52-53 cm yellowish red clay
2 flakes 0-40 cmbs

10R50
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-23 cm grayish brown sandy loam
23-30 cm yellowish red clay and large yellow ants
glass

10R60
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-13 cm grayish brown sandy loam
13-20 cm brown sandy loam
20-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10R70
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-24 cm grayish brown sandy loam
24-29 cm light yellowish red clay
NCR

10R80
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-18 cm grayish brown sandy loam
18-22 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L70
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-31 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
31+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L60
Day 3, BMS/DL
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-21 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-20 cmbs

20L50
Day 3, BMS/DL
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-26 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
26-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L40
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-16 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
16-19 cm yellowish red clay
1 clear glass, 1 flake 0-15 cmbs

20L30
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-19 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
19-36 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
36-40 cm yellowish red clay
1 clear glass, 1 flake 0-30 cmbs

20L20
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-5 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
5-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-24 cm yellowish red clay
1 nail

20L10
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-19 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
19-23 cm yellowish red clay
2 glass, 1 flake? 0-20 cmbs

20R0
Day 2
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-17 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
17-23 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20R10
Day 1, BMS/DL
0-22 cm grayish brown sandy loam
22-24 cm yellowish red clay
glass (4)

20R20
Day 1, BMS/DL
0-23 cm grayish brown sandy loam
23-25 cm yellowish red clay
glass, ferrous metal fragment

20R30
Day 1, BMS/DL
0-19 cm brown sandy loam
19-21 cm yellowish red clay
glass

20R40
Day 1, BMS/DL
0-19 cm brown sandy loam
19-25 cm yellowish red clay
glass

20R50
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-24 cm grayish brown sandy loam
24-30 cm yellowish red clay
quartz crystal flake (1)

20R60
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-37 cm grayish brown sandy loam
terminated due to large rock
glass (4)

20R70
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-16 cm grayish brown sandy loam
16-22 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20R80
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-22 cm grayish brown sandy loam
22-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30L70
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-22 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
22+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30L60, very dry
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-16 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
16-20 cm yellowish red clay
2 flakes 0-15 cmbs

30L50, very dry
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-6 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
6-17 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
17-20 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-15 cmbs

30L40
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-6 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
6-17 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
17-40 cm yellowish red clay
2 flakes 0-20 cmbs

30L30
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-25 cm yellowish red clay
1 clear glass, 1 flake 0-20 cmbs

30L20
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-23 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake, 0-20 cmbs

30L10
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-20 cm dark brown sandy loam
20-27 cm yellowish red clay
2 clear glass, 1 glass mason jar liner frag.

30R0
Day 2
0-8 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
8-20 cm grayish brown sandy loam
20-24 cm yellowish red clay
3 porcelain, 1 cobalt glass

30R10
Day 1, BMS/DL
0-21 cm grayish brown sandy loam
21-22 cm yellowish red clay
glass, charcoal, bolt, tiny piece of whiteware

30R20
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-37 cm grayish brown sandy loam
37-42 cm yellowish red clay
nail, glass

30R30
Day 1, BMS/DL
0-19 cm grayish brown sandy loam
19-20 cm yellowish red clay
1 quartz crystal flake

30R40
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-17 cm grayish brown sandy loam
17-20 cm yellowish red clay
glass (1) 0-10 cm

30R50
Day 1, BMS/DL
0-19 cm grayish brown sandy loam
19-22 cm yellowish red clay
1 quartz flake 0-20 cmbs, glass

30R60
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-21 cm grayish brown sandy loam
21-29 cm yellowish red clay
glass (3)

30R70
Day 1, BMS/DL
0-15 cm grayish brown sandy loam
15-19 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R80
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-9 cm grayish brown sandy loam
9-24 cm light yellowish brown sandy loam
24-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40L70
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-17 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
17-21 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40L60
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-5 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
5-33 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
33-40 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40L50, very dry
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-7 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
7-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-25 cm yellowish red clay
2 flakes 0-20 cmbs

40L40, very dry
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-7 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
7-19 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
19-24 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-20 cmbs

40L30
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-5 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
5-19 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
19-26 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-20 cmbs

40L20
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-8 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
8-18 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
18-22 cm yellowish red clay
2 glass, 2 earthenware (flower pot)

40L10
Day 3, MBF/DL
0-12 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
12-22 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
22-26 cm yellowish red clay
1 clear glass, 1 black synthetic material,
1 charcoal, 1wire nail, 1 shingle? fragment

40R0
Day 2
0-18 grayish brown sandy loam
18-24 cm yellowish red clay
clear glass, 2 nails, ferrous metal

40R10
Day 1, BMS/DL/MM
0-25 cm grayish brown sandy loam
25-26 cm yellowish red clay
glass, porcelain, charcoal

40R20
Day 1, BMS/DL/MM
0-24 cm grayish brown sandy loam
24-26 cm yellowish red clay
glass

40R25
Day 1, BMS/DL/MM
0-19 cm grayish brown sandy loam
19-23 cm yellowish red clay
metal pipe fragment, whiteware, glass

40R30
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-6 cm dark grayish brown humic sandy loam
6-27 cm brown sandy clay
27-30 cm light brown clay
bottle glass, window glass, unid molded black material

40R40
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-10 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
10-22 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
22-28 cm yellowish red clay
glass

40R50
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-2 cm grayish brown sandy loam
2-19 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
19-22 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40R60
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-22 cm grayish brown sandy loam
22-25 cm yellowish red clay
quartz flake (1)

40R70
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-2 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
2-12 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40R80
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-25 cm grayish brown sandy loam
25-30 cm light yellowish red clay
NCR

50L60
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-15 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
15-20 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50L50
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24-26 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50L40
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-18 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
18-21 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50L30
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-25 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
25-28 cm yellowish red clay
black synthetic? (1)

50L20
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-21 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
21-25 cm yellowish red clay
whiteware (3), aqua glass (1)

50L10
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-17 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
17-21 cm yellowish red clay
bottle glass (1)

50R0
Day 2
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-18 cm yellowish red clay
1 glass, 1 nail, flat ferrous metal

50R10
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-17 cm grayish brown sandy loam
17-24 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R20
Day 1, BMS/DL/MM
0-33 cm grayish brown sandy loam
33-35 cm yellowish red clay
porcelain, glass, stoneware, can key

50R30
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-5 dark brown humus
5-13 brownish gray sandy loam
13-25 cm grayish brown sandy loam
25-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R40
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-19 cm grayish brown sandy loam
19-25 cm yellowish red clay
green glass, metal hunk

50R50
Day 1, MBF/ELS
0-20 cm grayish brown sandy loam
20-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R60
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-10 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
10-20 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R70
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-22 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60L60
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-21 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
21+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60L50
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60L40
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-19 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
19-23 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60L30
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60L20
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-25 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
25-29 cm yellowish red clay
whiteware (2), flake (1), clear glass

60L10
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-30 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
30+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R0, offset 30 cm SW from brick/stone chimney fall
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-34 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
34+ cm yellowish red clay
2 nails (1 with wood), brick fragments (2)

60R10
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-22 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
22-27 cm yellowish red clay
glass, UNID animal tooth, whiteware

60R20
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R30
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-12 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
12-18 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R40
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-22 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
22+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R50
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-13 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
13+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

70L50
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-26 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
26+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

70L40
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-28 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
28+ cm yellowish red clay
clear glass

70L30
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-5 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
5-20 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

70L20
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

70L10
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-45 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
45-50 cm yellowish red clay
green bottle glass

70R0
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23+ cm yellowish red clay
metal twisty piece

70R10
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-26 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
26+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

70R20
Day 3, ELS/BMS
0-17 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
17+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

80L50
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-13 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
13-21 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

80L40
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-14 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
14+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

80L30
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-29 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
29+ cm yellowish red clay
NCR

80L20
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24-32 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

80L10
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-18 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
18-24 cm hard-packed yellowish red sandy clay
NCR

80R0
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24+ cm hard-packed yellowish red sandy clay
NCR

80R10
Day 4, ELS/BMS
0-48 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
48+ cm yellowish brown clayey loam
NCR

Area D

Small floodplain hollow, sewer line passes through eastern portion of area

4 April 2007
sunny AM 65-75˚
Crew: Mary Beth Fitts, Erin Stevens

10R30
0-6 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
6-25 cm brown sandy loam, rocky
Large root @ 25 cm
NCR

20R10
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-56 cm brown sandy loam
56-64 cm yellowish brown sandy clay
NCR

20R20
0-14 cm grayish brown sandy loam
14-43 cm brown sandy loam
43-54 cm light brown sandy clay
NCR

20R30
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-43 cm brown sandy loam
43-47 cm light brown sandy clay
NCR

20R40
No dig – in sewer line/road

20R50, east of road
0-11 cm dark brown sandy loam
11-50 cm brown sandy loam
50-60 cm light brown sandy clay
NCR

30R10
0-35 cm brown sandy loam
35-49 cm yellowish brown sandy clay
NCR

30R20
0-70 cm brown sandy loam
NCR

30R30
0-38 cm brown sandy loam
38-40 cm light brown sandy loam
NCR

30R40, west of road
0-18 cm brown sandy loam
18-36 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
NCR

30R50, east of road
0-18 cm brown sandy loam
18-38 cm yellowish brown sandy clay
NCR

40R20
0-8 cm grayish brown sandy loam
8-40 cm brown sandy loam
40-56 cm yellowish brown sandy clay
NCR

40R30
0-42 cm brown sandy loam
42-46 cm light brown sandy clay
NCR

40R40
0-13 cm brown sandy loam
13-44 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
NCR

40R50
No dig – in sewer line/road

Area E

Day 1
8 February 2007
AM sunny 32°, PM part sun 45°
Mary Beth Fitts, Erik Johannesson

Day 2
20 February 2007
PM part sun 60°
Mary Beth Fitts, Erin Stevens

Day 3
22 February 2007
AM part sun 40°, PM part sun and windy 65°
Mary Beth Fitts, Erik Johannesson

Point A is 100R10
Point B is 100R110

50R50
Day 3
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-27 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
27-32 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R60
Day 3
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-39 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
39-40 cm yellowish red clay
terminated due to large rock at 40 cmbs
NCR

50R70
Day 3
0-4 cm grayish brown sandy loam
4-34 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
34-40 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R50
Day 3
0-7 cm grayish brown sandy loam
7-30 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
30-38 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R60
Day 3
0-8 cm grayish brown sandy loam
8-27 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
27-32 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R70
Day 3
0-7 cm grayish brown sandy loam
7-40 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
40-46 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R80
Day 3
0-7 cm grayish brown sandy loam
7-29 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
29-34 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

70R40
Day 3
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-28 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
28-34 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

70R50
Day 3
0-8 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
8-26 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
26-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

70R60
Day 3
0-5 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
5-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

70R70
Day 2
0-5 cm grayish brown sandy loam
5-21 cm brown sandy loam
21-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

70R80
Day 2
0-3 cm grayish brown sandy loam
3-44 cm brown sandy loam
44-50 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

70R90
Day 1
0-28 cm brown sandy loam
28-36 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

80R40
Day 2
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-36 cm yellowish red sandy loam
36-43 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

80R50
Day 2
0-8 cm grayish brown sandy loam
8-30 cm brown sandy loam
terminated at 30 cm due to presence of large rocks
NCR

80R60
Day 2
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-29 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
29-34 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

80R70
Day 2
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-14 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
14-23 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

80R80
Day 2
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-40 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
40-47 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 10-40 cmbs

80R90
Day 1
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-38 cm brown sandy loam
38-46 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

80R100
Day 1
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-40 cm brown sandy loam
40-50 cm brownish gray compact sandy loam
50-58 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

90R30
Day 2
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-22 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
22-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

90R40
Day 2
0-5 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
5-27 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
27-35 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

90R50
Day 2
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-26 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
26-33 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

90R60
Day 2
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-19 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
19-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

90R70
Day 2
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-26 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

90R80
Day 2
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-30 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
30-40 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 10-30 cmbs

90R90
Day 1
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-54 cm brown sandy loam
54-63 cm yellowish brown clay
1 flake 20-40 cmbs

90R100
Day 1
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-40 cm brown sandy loam
40-47 cm brownish gray compact sandy loam
47-60 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

90R110
Day 1
0-8 cm grayish brown sandy loam
8-40 cm brown sandy loam
40-50 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

100R10
Day 1
0-5 cm grayish brown sandy loam
5-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

100R20
Day 1
0-5 cm grayish brown sandy loam
5-26 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
26-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

100R30
Day 1
0-5 cm grayish brown sandy loam
5-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

100R40
Day 1
0-5 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
5-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23-31 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

100R50
Day 1
0-6 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
6-21 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
21-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

100R60
Day 1
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

100R70
Day 1
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-24 cm light brown sandy loam
24-35 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

100R80
Day 1
0-3 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
3-15 cm grayish brown sandy loam
15-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

100R90
Day 1
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

100R100
Day 1
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-32 cm light brown sandy loam
32-35 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 20-32 cmbs

100R110
Day 1
0-10 cm grayish brown sandy loam
10-39 cm brown sandy loam
39-45 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

110R40
Day 3
0-7 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
7-20 cm yellowish red sandy loam
20-22 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

110R50
Day 3
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-21 cm yellowish red sandy loam
21-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

110R60
Day 2
0-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

110R70
Day 2
0-7 cm grayish brown sandy loam
7-18 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
18-34 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

110R80
Day 2
0-5 cm grayish brown sandy loam
5-24 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
24-32 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

110R90
Day 2
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-20 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
20-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

110R100
Day 1
0-2 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
2-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23-29 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

110R110
Day 1
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-39 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
39-46 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

120R40
Day 3
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-24 cm yellowish red sandy loam
24-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

120R50
Day 3
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-27 cm yellowish red sandy loam
27-34 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

120R60
Day 3
0-8 cm grayish brown sandy loam
8-25 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
25-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

120R70
Day 3
0-8 cm grayish brown sandy loam
8-26 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
26-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

120R80
Day 3
0-9 cm grayish brown sandy loam
9-26 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
26-34 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

120R90
Day 3
0-7 cm grayish brown sandy loam
7-25 cm yellowish brown sandy loam, very rocky
25-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

120R100
Day 1
0-27 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
27-34 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

130R50
Day 3
0-4 cm grayish brown sandy loam
4-22 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
22-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

130R60
Day 3
0-3 cm grayish brown sandy loam
3-28 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
28-44 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

130R70
Day 3
0-7 cm grayish brown sandy loam
7-23 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
23-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

130R80
Day 3
0-9 cm grayish brown sandy loam
9-36 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
36-43 cm yellowish red clay
NCR
130R90
Day 3
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-46 cm brown sandy loam, very rocky
46-53 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

130R100
Day 1
0-4 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
4-36 cm brown sandy loam, rocks!
36-45 cm yellowish brown clay, rocks!
NCR

140R60
Day 3
0-5 cm grayish brown sandy loam
5-28 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
28-34 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

140R70
Day 3
0-3 cm grayish brown sandy loam
3-28 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
28-31 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

140R80
Day 3
0-7 cm grayish brown sandy loam
7-29 cm yellowish brown sandy loam
29-35 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

140R90
Day 3
0-6 cm grayish brown sandy loam
6-31 cm brown sandy loam, very rocky
31-42 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

140R100
Day 1
0-8 cm dark brown humic sandy loam
8-23 cm brown sandy loam, rocks!
23-40 cm yellowish brown clay, rocks!
NCR

Area F

15 Jan 2007, cloudy 70°
Mary Beth Fitts, Matt Mirarchi

Point A = 10R20
Point B = 60R20

10R20
0-13 cm yellowish brown sandy clay
13-16 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20R10
No dig – gas line

20R20
0-3 cm dark brown humus
3-17 cm yellowish brown sandy clay
17-24 cm yellowish red clay with rocks
NCR

20R30
0-19 cm yellowish brown sandy clay
Rock@19 cmbs
NCR

30R10
0-10 cm yellowish brown silty clay
10-17 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R20
0-19 cm yellowish brown silty clay
19-22 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake, 10-19cmbs

30R30
0-14 cm yellowish brown sandy clay
14-17 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40R10
0-5 cm yellowish brown silty clay
5-12 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40R20
0-18 cm yellowish brown silty clay
18-24 cm yellowish red clay with rocks
NCR

40R30
0-15 cm yellowish brown silty clay
15-17 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R10
0-3 cm yellowish brown silty clay
3-12 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50R20
0-14 cm yellowish brown silty clay
14-34 cm yellowish red clay with rocks
NCR

50R30
0-4 cm dark brown humus
4-19 cm yellowish brown silty clay
19-23 cm yellowish red clay with rocks
NCR

60R20, rock pile 5 m NE
0-13 cm yellowish brown silty clay
13-15 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

60R30
0-13 cm very rocky yellowish brown silty clay
13-20 cm very rocky yellowish red clay
NCR

Area G

Floodplain, bisected by sewer line & road, area south of excavated tests covered with standing water; 10R10-60 adjacent to property boundary

3 April 2007
sunny PM 80°
Crew: Mary Beth Fitts, Erin Stevens

10R10
0-3 cm brown silt loam
3-25 cm mottled brown & yellowish brown silt loam
H_20 @ 25 cm
NCR

10R20
0-3 cm dark brown humic silt loam
3-23 cm brown silt loam
23-34 cm yellowish brown silty clay
NCR

10R30
0-2 cm dark brown humic silt loam
2-21 cm brown silt loam
21-28 cm yellowish brown silty clay
NCR

10R40, south side of road
0-4 cm grayish brown silt loam
4-30 cm brown silt loam
30-35 cm yellowish brown silty clay
NCR

10R50, north side of road
0-55 cm brown silt loam
55-60 cm brown silt loam mottled with black silt loam and charcoal
60-64 cm brownish gray silt loam
NCR

10R60
0-17 cm dark brown silt loam
17-70 cm brown silt loam
NCR

20R10
0-40 cm mottled brown and yellowish brown silt loam
H_20 @ 40 cm
NCR

20R20
0-23 cm brown silt loam
23-37 cm yellowish brown silty clay
3flakes, 1 shatter 10-30 cm

20R30, south side of road
0-11 cm brown silt loam
11-48 cm yellowish brown silty clay
1 flake 20-40 cmbs

20R40, north of road
0-3 cm dark brown silt loam
3-22 cm brown silt loam
22-58 cm yellowish brown silty clay
NCR

30R10
0-10 cm brown silt loam
10-28 cm mottled brown and yellowish brown silt loam
H_20 @ 28 cm

30R20
no dig – in middle of road/sewer line

30R30
0-5 cm dark brown silt loam
5-33 cm brown silt loam
33-51 cm yellowish brown silty clay
NCR

40R10, flag in road – dug 50 cm N
0-7 cm brown silt loam
7-20 cm yellowish brown compact clay
NCR

40R20
0-5 cm dark brown silt loam
5-37 cm brown silt loam
37-44 cm yellowish brown silty clay
NCR

50R10
0-8 cm dark brown silt loam
8-41 cm brown silt loam
41-49 cm yellowish brown silty clay
1 Yadkin point 20-40 cmbs

50R20
0-5 cm dark brown silt loam
5-76 cm brown silt loam
NCR

Area H

In powerline corridor

13 March 2007
sunny AM 55°, partly cloudy PM 80°
Crew: Mary Beth Fitts, Erin Stevens

Point A is 30R10
Point B is 30R60

10R20
0-15 cm brown silty loam
15-23 cm yellowish brown silty loam
23-28 cm yellowish brown silty clay
NCR

10R30
0-18 cm brown silty loam
18-30 cm yellowish brown silty loam
30-33 cm yellowish brown silty clay
NCR

10R40
0-15 cm brown silty loam
15-35 cm light brown silty loam
35-40 cm yellowish brown silty clay
NCR

20R20
0-16 cm dark brown silty loam
16-23 cm yellowish brown compact silty loam, very rocky
NCR

20R30
0-14 cm brown silty loam
14-23 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

20R40
0-12 cm brown silty loam
12-28 cm light brown silty loam
28-34 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

20R50
0-10 cm brown silty loam
10-35 cm yellowish brown silty loam
35-40 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

30R10
0-5 cm dark brown silty loam
5-40 cm brown silty loam
40-46 cm light brownish gray loamy clay
NCR

30R20
0-8 cm brown silty loam
8-22 cm light brown silty loam
22-25 cm yellowish red clay with rocks
NCR

30R30
0-16 cm brown silty loam
16-23 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30R40
0-6 cm brown silty loam
6-29 cm yellowish brown silty loam
29-35 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

30R50
0-6 cm brown silty loam
6-23 cm yellowish brown silty loam mottled with yellowish red clay
23-30 cm yellowish red brown clay
NCR

30R60
0-10 cm brown silty loam
10-18 cm yellowish red brown clay
NCR

40R20
0-18 cm dark brown silty loam
18-25 cm yellowish brown silty loam, rocks
NCR

40R30
0-10 cm grayish brown silty loam
10-30 cm light brown silty loam
30-38 cm light yellowish brown silty clay
NCR

40R40
0-14 cm brown silty loam
14-34 cm light brown silty loam
34-40 cm yellowish brown silty clay
NCR

40R50
0-10 cm grayish brown silty loam
10-15 cm very compact light brown silty loam with rocks
NCR

Area I

Parallel furrows across landform running roughly N-S

Day 1
1 March 2007
cloudy AM 45°, cloudier PM 60°
Crew: Mary Beth Fitts, Erik Johannesson

Day 2
13 March 2007
sunny AM 55°, partly cloudy PM 80°
Crew: Mary Beth Fitts, Erin Stevens

Day 3
20 March 2007
part sun PM 70°
Crew: Mary Beth Fitts, Erin Stevens

Day 4
21 March 2007
cloudy AM 50-60°
Crew: Mary Beth Fitts, Erin Stevens

Day 5 – locked out of truck day
30 March 2007
part sun PM 70°
Crew: Mary Beth Fitts, Erin Stevens

Point A is 30L10
Point B is 30L150

10R140
Day 3
0-13 cm dark brown humic silty loam
13-37 cm brown silty loam
37-43 cm light yellowish brown silty loam
NCR

10R150
Day 3
0-7 cm dark brown humic silty loam
7-48 cm brown silty loam
48-52 cm light yellowish brown silty loam
NCR

0L20
Day 5
0-3 cm dark brown humic silty loam
3-15 cm yellowish brown silty loam
15-20 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

0L30
Day 5
0-24 cm yellowish brown silty loam
24-31 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

0L40
Day 5
0-4 cm dark brown humic silty loam
4-17 brown silty loam
large rocks at 17 cmbs
NCR

0L130
Day 4
0-3 cm dark brown humic silty loam
3-20 cm brown silty loam
20-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

0L140
Day 3
0-9 cm dark brown humic silty loam
9-29 cm brown silty loam
29-37 cm light yellowish brown silty loam
2 flakes 0-20 cmbs

0L150
Day 3
0-2 cm dark brown humic silty loam
2-33 cm brown silty loam
33-40 cm light yellowish brown silty loam
2 flakes 0-30 cmbs

0L160
Day 3
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-29 cm brown silty loam
29-37 mottled light gray and light yellowish brown silty loam
NCR

10L10
Day 5
0-18 cm yellowish brown silty loam
18-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10L20
Day 5
0-7 cm dark brown humic silty loam
7-25 cm yellowish brown silty loam
25-34 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10L30
Day5
0-10 cm dark brown humic silty loam
10-40 cm yellowish brown silty loam
40-48 cm yellowish brown silty clay with concretions
1 flake 0-20 cmbs

10L40
Day 5
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-28 cm yellowish brown silty loam
28-30 cm yellowish brown silty clay with concretions
NCR

10L70
Day 5
0-2 cm dark brown humic silty loam
2-27 cm brown silty loam, rocky!
27-38 cm light brown clay
NCR

10L80
Day 4
0-38 cm brown silty loam, rocky
38-43 cm yellowish brown silty loam
NCR

10L90
Day 4
0-3 cm dark brown humic silty loam
3-39 cm brown silty loam, very rocky
39-42 cm yellowish brown silty loam
NCR

10L100
Day 4
0-7 cm dark brown humic silty loam
7-25 cm yellowish brown silty loam
25-31 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10L110
Day 4
0-29 cm yellowish brown silty loam
29-35 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10L120
Day 4
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-13 cm yellowish brown silty loam
13-20 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10L130
Day 3
0-6 cm dark brown humic silty loam
6-20 cm yellowish brown silty loam
20-26 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

10L140
Day 3
0-20 cm dark brown humic silty loam
20-28 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-20 cmbs

10L150
Day 3
0-15 cm dark brown humic silty loam
15-25 cm yellowish brown silty loam
NCR

10L160
Day 4
0-17 cm brown silty loam
17-24 cm yellowish brown silty loam
NCR

20L0
Day 4
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-20 cm yellowish brown silty loam
20-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L10
Day 4
0-10 cm dark brown humic silty loam
10-20 cm yellowish brown silty loam
20-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L20
Day 4
0-4 cm dark brown humic silty loam
4-15 cm brown silty loam
15-30 cm yellowish brown silty loam
30-36 cm yellowish red clay
4 flakes 0-20 cmbs

20L30
Day 4
0-14 cm yellowish brown silty loam
14-24 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L40
Day 4
0-16 cm yellowish brown silty loam
16-19 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L50
Day 4
0-8 cm dark brown humic silty loam
8-18 cm yellowish brown silty loam
18-24 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L60
Day 4
0-20 cm brown, rocky
20-24 cm yellowish brown silty loam
NCR

20L70
Day 4
0-3 cm dark brown humic silty loam
3-22 cm yellowish brown silty loam
22-34 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L80
Day 4
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-20 cm yellowish brown silty loam
20-28 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-20 cmbs

20L90
Day 4
0-3 cm dark brown humic silty loam
3-16 cm yellowish brown silty loam
16-25 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-15 cmbs

20L100
Day 4
0-4 cm dark brown humic silty loam
4-18 cm yellowish brown silty loam
18-24 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L110
Day 4
0-15 cm yellowish brown silty loam
15-20 cm yellowish red clay
3 flakes 0-15 cmbs

20L120
Day 3
0-4 cm dark brown humic silty loam
4-14 cm yellowish brown silty loam
14-22 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L130
Day 3
0-20 cm dark brown humic silty loam
20-28 cm yellowish brown clay
1 PPK (quartz) and 1 flake 0-20 cmbs

20L140
Day 3
0-7 cm dark brown humic silty loam
7-25 cm yellowish brown silty loam
25-33 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

20L150
Day 3
0-20 cm dark brown humic silty loam
20-30 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

30L0
Day 1
0-3 cm dark brown humic silty loam
3-24 cm yellowish brown silty loam
24-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30L10
Day 1
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-20 cm grayish brown silty loam
20-34 cm yellowish brown silty loam
34-48 cm yellowish red clay
2 flakes 0-20 cmbs

30L20
Day 1
0-6 cm dark brown humic silty loam
6-20 cm yellowish brown silty loam
20-33 cm yellowish red clay
3 flakes 0-20 cmbs

30L30
Day 1
0-3 cm dark brown humic silty loam
3-16 cm yellowish brown silty loam
16-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30L40, pile of rocks from land clearing 10 m SW
Day 1
0-4 cm dark brown humic silty loam
4-18 cm yellowish brown silty loam
18-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30L50
Day 1
0-4 cm dark brown humic silty loam
4-23 cm yellowish brown silty loam
23-29 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30L60
Day 1
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-23 cm brown silty loam with rocks!
23-30 cm light brown silty loam, more rocks!
NCR

30L70
Day 1
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-20 cm brown silty loam with rocks!
20-33 cm light brown silty loam with even more rocks!
NCR

30L80
Day 1
0-28 cm grayish brown silty loam with rocks
28-35 cm yellowish brown silty loam with rocks
NCR

30L90
Day 1
0-18 cm grayish brown silty loam
18-23 cm yellowish brown silty loam
23-26 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-20 cmbs

30L100
Day 1
0-17 cm brown silty loam
17-25 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30L110
Day 1
0-4 cm dark brown humic silty loam
4-17 cm yellowish red clay
17-22
NCR

30L120
Day 1
0-17 cm dark brown humic silty loam
17-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30L130
Day 1
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-19 cm grayish brown silty loam
19-30 cm yellowish brown silty loam
30-36 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30L140
Day 1
0-20 cm dark grayish brown humic silty loam
20-30 cm yellowish brown silty loam
30-36 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

30L150
Day 1
0-15 cm dark grayish brown humic silty loam
15-18 cm yellowish brown silty loam
18-23 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40L10
Day 1
0-6 cm dark brown humic silty loam
6-18 cm brown silty loam
18-28 cm yellowish brown silty loam
28-32 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40L20
Day 1
0-15 cm brown silty loam
15-26 cm yellowish red clay
1 shatter 0-10 cmbs

40L30
Day 1
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-23 cm yellowish brown silty loam
23-30 cm yellowish red clay
1 flake 0-20 cm

40L40
Day 1
0-3 cm dark brown humic silty loam
3-22 cm yellowish brown silty loam
22-31 cm yellowish red clay
2 flakes 0-20 cmbs

40L50
Day 1
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-18 cm brownish gray silty loam
18-36 cm yellowish brown silty loam
36-45 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40L60
Day 1
0-13 cm dark brown humic silty loam with rocks!
13-32 cm light brown silty loam with rocks!
NCR

40L70
Day 1
0-6 cm dark brown humic silty loam
6-21 cm grayish brown silty loam, rocky
21-30 cm yellowish brown silty loam
30-33 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40L80
Day 1
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-20 cm grayish brown silty loam
20-36 cm yellowish brown silty loam
36-38 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40L90
Day 2
0-10 cm grayish brown silty loam
10-26 cm brown silty loam
26-49 cm light brown silty loam
Big rock at 49 cm
NCR

40L100
Day 3
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-22 cm yellowish brown silty loam
22-27 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40L110
Day 3
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-12 cm yellowish brown silty loam
12-20 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

40L120
Day 3
0-10 cm dark brown humic silty loam
10-24 cm yellowish brown silty loam
24-30 cm yellowish red clay
2 flakes 10-24 cmbs

40L130
Day 3
0-10 cm dark brown humic silty loam
10-20 cm yellowish brown silty loam
20-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50L10
Day 2
0-30 cm dark brown humic silty loam, very rocky
large rock at 30 cm
NCR

50L20
Day 2
0-7 cm brown silty loam, very rocky
7-20 cm yellowish brown silty loam, very rocky
20-26 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

50L30
Day 2
0-5 cm grayish brown silty loam, very rocky
5-33 cm yellowish brown silty loam, very rocky
33-40 cm yellowish brown clay
NCR

50L40
Day 2
0-4 cm grayish brown silty loam
4-23 cm light brown silty loam
large rock at 23 cm
NCR

50L50
Day 2
0-10 cm dark brown humic silty loam
10-20 cm grayish brown silty loam
20-24 cm yellowish brown silty loam mottled with yellowish red clay
NCR

50L60
Day 2
0-12 cm dark brown humic silty loam
12-25 cm grayish brown silty loam
25-30 cm yellowish brown silty loam mottled with yellowish red clay
NCR

50L70
Day 2
0-15 cm dark brown humic silty loam
15-32 cm grayish brown silty loam
32-36 cm yellowish brown silty loam mottled with yellowish red clay
NCR

50L80
Day 2
0-9 cm grayish brown silty loam
9-26 cm light yellowish brown silty loam
26-30 cm yellowish brown silty loam mottled with yellowish red clay
NCR

50L90
Day 2
0-8 cm grayish brown silty loam
8-26 cm yellowish brown silty loam
26-30 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50L100
Day 3
0-5 cm dark brown humic silty loam
5-19 cm yellowish brown silty loam
19-37 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50L110
Day 3
0-13 cm dark brown humic silty loam
13-20 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

50L120
Day 3
0-10 cm dark brown humic silty loam
10-20 cm yellowish red clay
big root at 20cm
NCR

50L130
Day 3
0-8 cm dark brown humic silty loam
8-22 cm yellowish brown silty loam
22-28 cm yellowish red clay
NCR

APPENDIX B

Carolina Commons Archaeological Survey Artifact Catalog

Cat. No.	State Site	RLA Site	Shovel Test	Depth	Remarks	Date	Collector	Description
2523m1	31OR610	Or449	30R20	10-30 cmbs	Area A	17-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 vitric tuff secondary 1/4" flake
2523m2	31OR610	Or449	40R20	10-30 cmbs	Area A	17-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz 1/2" shatter
2523m3	31OR610	Or449	40R30	10-30 cmbs	Area A	17-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 rhyolite interior 3/4" flake
2523m3	31OR610	Or449	40R30	10-30 cmbs	Area A	17-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 rhyolite or tuff secondary 1/4" distal flake fragment
2523m3	31OR610	Or449	40R30	10-30 cmbs	Area A	17-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 other metavolcanic interior 1/2" medial flake fragment
2523m4	31OR610	Or449	50R30	10-30 cmbs	Area A	23-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 quartz crystal 1" flake
2523m5	31OR611	Or450	40R70	0-20 cmbs	Area A	17-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz 1/4" distal flake fragment
2523m6	31OR612	Or451	-10R50	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	6-Apr-07	ELS/BMS	1 tuff breccia secondary 1 1/4" proximal flake fragment
2523m7	31OR612	Or451	0L20	0-10 cmbs	Area BC	6-Apr-07	ELS/BMS	1 clear glass tableware fragment (rim)
2523m8	31OR612	Or451	0R20	0-18 cmbs	Area BC	30-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 iron wagon bracket with bolts (2)
2523m9	31OR612	Or451	0R40	0-28 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 clear bottle glass fragment
2523a10	31OR612	Or451	10L40	0-15 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 tuff 1" utilized? medial blade fragment
2523m11	31OR612	Or451	10L30	0-23 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 clear glass fragment (flat, scratched, maybe tableware)
2523m12	31OR612	Or451	10L10	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	2 clear bottle glass fragments
2523p13	31OR612	Or451	10R20	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 whiteware bowl body sherd with floral decal
2523m14	31OR612	Or451	10R20	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 brass lamp part?
2523m15	31OR612	Or451	10R30	0-17 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 clear bottle glass fragment
2523m16	31OR612	Or451	10R40	0-40 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 rhyolite interior 2" flake
2523m16	31OR612	Or451	10R40	0-40 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 rhyolite interior 1 1/4" flake
2523m17	31OR612	Or451	10R50	0-23 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 clear glass fragment
2523m18	31OR612	Or451	20L60	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BS/DL	1 rhyolite interior 1/2" flake
2523m19	31OR612	Or451	20L40	0-16 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 rhyolite interior 1/4" medial flake fragmet
2523m20	31OR612	Or451	20L40	0-16 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 clear glass fragment, heavily abraded
2523m21	31OR612	Or451	20L30	0-30 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 tuff interior 1/4" distal flake fragment
2523m22	31OR612	Or451	20L30	0-30 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 clear molded bottle glass fragment
2523m23	31OR612	Or451	20L20	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 wire nail
2523m24	31OR612	Or451	20L10	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 rhyolite interior 1/4" distal flake fragmet
2523m25	31OR612	Or451	20L10	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 embossed ("O" and "TH") clear glass bottle fragment
2523m25	31OR612	Or451	20L10	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 clear bottle glass fragment
2523m26	31OR612	Or451	20R10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	2 clear bottle glass fragments
2523m27	31OR612	Or451	20R20	0-23 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 iron harness buckle
2523m28	31OR612	Or451	20R30	0-19 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 clear glass fragment, heavily abraded
2523m29	31OR612	Or451	20R30	0-19 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	3 window glass fragments
2523m30	31OR612	Or451	20R40	0-19 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 cobalt bottle glass fragment
2523m31	31OR612	Or451	20R50	0-30 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 quartz crystal 1/4" shatter
2523m32	31OR612	Or451	20R60	0-30 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	2 clear glass mason jar fragments
2523m33	31OR612	Or451	30L60	0-15 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 welded tuff interior 1" flake
2523m33	31OR612	Or451	30L60	0-15 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 welded tuff interior 1/2" flake
2523m34	31OR612	Or451	30L50	0-15 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 rhyolite interior 1/4" flake

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2523m35	31OR612	Or451	30L40	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 welded tuff interior 3/4" proximal flake fragment
2523m35	31OR612	Or451	30L40	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 welded tuff interior 3/4" medial flake fragment
2523m36	31OR612	Or451	30L30	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 quartz crystal 1" shatter
2523m37	31OR612	Or451	30L30	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 clear lamp glass fragment
2523m38	31OR612	Or451	30L20	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 rhyolite interior 3/4" flake
2523m39	31OR612	Or451	30L10	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 clear bottle glass fragment
2523m39	31OR612	Or451	30L10	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 melted glass fragment
2523m40	31OR612	Or451	30L10	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 white opaque glass lid seal fragment
2523p41	31OR612	Or451	30R0	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	30-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	3 whiteware body sherds
2523m42	31OR612	Or451	30R0	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	30-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 cobalt bottle glass fragment
2523p43	31OR612	Or451	30R10	0-21 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 whiteware shedlet
2523eb44	31OR612	Or451	30R10	0-21 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 charcoal
2523m45	31OR612	Or451	30R10	0-21 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 steel? bolt
2523m46	31OR612	Or451	30R10	0-21 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 clear molded bottle glass fragment
2523m46	31OR612	Or451	30R10	0-21 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 clear bottle glass fragment
2523m46	31OR612	Or451	30R10	0-21 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 aqua bottle glass fragment
2523m47	31OR612	Or451	30R10	0-21 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	3 clear lamp glass fragments
2523m48	31OR612	Or451	30R20	0-30 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 wire nail
2523m49	31OR612	Or451	30R20	0-30 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 clear faceted molded glass fragment
2523m50	31OR612	Or451	30R20	0-30 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	2 window glass fragments
2523m51	31OR612	Or451	30R20	0-30 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 bakelite fragment
2523m52	31OR612	Or451	30R30	0-19 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 quartz crystal 3/4" flake
2523m53	31OR612	Or451	30R40	0-10 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 cobalt medicine bottle glass neck fragment
2523m54	31OR612	Or451	30R50	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 vein quartz 1/2" distal flake fragment
2523m55	31OR612	Or451	30R50	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	1 clear medicine bottle glass fragment
2523m55	31OR612	Or451	30R50	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	2 clear molded bottle glass fragments
2523m55	31OR612	Or451	30R50	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL	3 clear bottle glass fragments
2523m56	31OR612	Or451	30R60	0-21 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	3 clear bottle glass fragments
2523m57	31OR612	Or451	40L50	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 vitric tuff interior 1/4" distal flake fragment
2523m57	31OR612	Or451	40L50	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 vein quartz interior 1/2" flake
2523m58	31OR612	Or451	40L40	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 vein quartz 1 1/4" flake
2523m59	31OR612	Or451	40L30	0-20 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 tuff breccia 3/4" flake
2523p60	31OR612	Or451	40L20	0-18 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	2 terra cotta hanging flower pot molded rim sherds
2523m61	31OR612	Or451	40L20	0-18 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	2 clear bottle glass fragments
2523eb62	31OR612	Or451	40L10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 charcoal
2523m63	31OR612	Or451	40L10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 wire nail
2523m64	31OR612	Or451	40L10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 window glass fragment
2523m65	31OR612	Or451	40L10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 asbestos tile fragment
2523m66	31OR612	Or451	40L10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	MBF/DL	1 bakelite fragment
2523m67	31OR612	Or451	40R0	0-18 cmbs	Area BC	30-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	2 cut nails
2523m68	31OR612	Or451	40R0	0-18 cmbs	Area BC	30-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 clear embossed ("2") bottle glass fragment
2523m68	31OR612	Or451	40R0	0-18 cmbs	Area BC	30-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	4 clear bottle glass fragments

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2523p69	31OR612	Or451	40R10	0-25 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 whiteware body sherd
2523p70	31OR612	Or451	40R10	0-25 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 porcelain rim sherd
2523m71	31OR612	Or451	40R10	0-25 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 yellow tinted glass fragment
2523m72	31OR612	Or451	40R20	0-24 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 clear bottle glass fragment
2523p73	31OR612	Or451	40R25	0-19 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 molded blue exterior glaze whiteware sherd
2523m74	31OR612	Or451	40R25	0-19 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 aqua bottle glass fragment
2523m75	31OR612	Or451	40R25	0-19 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 clear lamp glass fragment
2523m76	31OR612	Or451	40R25	0-19 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 lead pipe fragment
2523m77	31OR612	Or451	40R30	0-27 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	2 aqua tinted bottle glass neck fragments (conjoining)
2523m77	31OR612	Or451	40R30	0-27 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	6 aqua tinted bottle glass fragments
2523m78	31OR612	Or451	40R30	0-27 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	2 clear glass fragments
2523m79	31OR612	Or451	40R30	0-27 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 clear lamp glass fragment
2523m80	31OR612	Or451	40R30	0-27 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	7 black clay pigeon fragments
2523m81	31OR612	Or451	40R40	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 clear gottle glass fragment
2523m82	31OR612	Or451	40R60	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz interior 1/2" flake
2523m83	31OR612	Or451	50L30	0-25 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 bakelite fragment
2523p84	31OR612	Or451	50L20	0-21 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	3 whiteware sherds
2523m85	31OR612	Or451	50L20	0-21 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 aqua bottle glass fragment
2523m86	31OR612	Or451	50L10	0-17 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 clear bottle glass fragment
2523m87	31OR612	Or451	50R0	0-10 cmbs	Area BC	30-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 clear bottle glass fragment
2523m88	31OR612	Or451	50R0	0-10 cmbs	Area BC	30-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 wire nail
2523m89	31OR612	Or451	50R0	0-10 cmbs	Area BC	30-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	17 flat iron fragments
2523m90	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 tuff interior 3/4" medial flake fragment
2523m90	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 rhyolite interior 1 1/2" flake
2523p91	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 whiteware sherd (serving ware), gilded floral decal
2523p91	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 whiteware sherd, blue tinted glaze
2523p92	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	2 redware sherds, interior white slip underglaze
2523p93	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 salt glazed stoneware sherd
2523m94	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 iron sardine can key fragment
2523m95	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 bakelite fragment
2523m96	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 white opaque glass lid seal fragment
2523m97	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	2 window glass fragments
2523m98	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	2 clear lamp glass fragments
2523m99	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 clear tableware glass fragment (rim)
2523m100	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 aqua tinted glass fragment
2523m100	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	10 clear bottle glass fragments
2523m100	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 aqua tinted bottle glass fragment
2523m100	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	8 aqua bottle glass fragments
2523m100	31OR612	Or451	50R20	0-33 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	BS/DL/MM	1 green glass fragment
2523m101	31OR612	Or451	50R30	0-25 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	7 clear glass fragments
2523m102	31OR612	Or451	50R40	0-19 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 cast iron stove fragment
2523m103	31OR612	Or451	50R40	0-19 cmbs	Area BC	9-Jan-07	MBF/ELS	1 green bottle glass fragment
2523m104	31OR612	Or451	60L20	0-25 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 welded tuff? 1" distal flake fragment

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2523p105	31OR612	Or451	60L20	0-25 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 porcelain molded rim sherd, blue accent glaze
2523p105	31OR612	Or451	60L20	0-25 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 porcelain sherd, red transfer print
2523m106	31OR612	Or451	60L20	0-25 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 clear bottle glass fragment
2523p107	31OR612	Or451	60R0	0-34 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 terra cotta vessel fragment
2523m108	31OR612	Or451	60R0	0-34 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 brick fragment
2523m109	31OR612	Or451	60R0	0-34 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	2 wire nails, one with wood attached
2523p110	31OR612	Or451	60R10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 whiteware flatware rim
2523eb111	31OR612	Or451	60R10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 charcoal
2523b112	31OR612	Or451	60R10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 pig tooth fragment
2523m113	31OR612	Or451	60R10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 white opaque glass lid seal fragment, melted
2523m114	31OR612	Or451	60R10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	2 window glass fragments
2523m115	31OR612	Or451	60R10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	3 pink tinted glass fragments
2523m116	31OR612	Or451	60R10	0-22 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	4 clear bottle glass fragments
2523m117	31OR612	Or451	70L40	0-28 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 clear glass fragment, abraded
2523m118	31OR612	Or451	70L10	0-45 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 green bottle glass fragment
2523m119	31OR612	Or451	70R0	0-23 cmbs	Area BC	31-Mar-07	BMS/ELS	1 aluminum squeeze tube shoulders and threaded neck for cap
2523m120	31OR613	Or452	80R80	10-40 cmbs	Area E	20-Feb-07	MBF/ELS	1 rhyolite interior 1/2" flake
2523m121	31OR613	Or452	90R80	10-30 cmbs	Area E	20-Feb-07	MBF/ELS	1 welded tuff interior 1/4" flake
2523m122	31OR613	Or452	90R90	20-40 cmbs	Area E	8-Feb-07	MBF/EJ	1 welded tuff interior 1/2" proximal flake fragment
2523m123	31OR613	Or452	100R100	20-32 cmbs	Area E	8-Feb-07	MBF/EJ	1 heavily weathered tuff? 1 1/4" proximal flake fragment
2523m124	31OR614	Or453	30R20	0-19 cmbs	Area F	15-Jan-07	MBF/MM	1 welded tuff secondary 3/4" flake
2523m125	31OR615	Or454	20R20	10-30 cmbs	Area G	3-Apr-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz 1" shatter
2523m125	31OR615	Or454	20R20	10-30 cmbs	Area G	3-Apr-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz secondary 1/2" flake
2523m125	31OR615	Or454	20R20	10-30 cmbs	Area G	3-Apr-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz interior 1/2" flake
2523m125	31OR615	Or454	20R20	10-30 cmbs	Area G	3-Apr-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz interior 1/4" medial flake fragment
2523m125	31OR615	Or454	20R20	10-30 cmbs	Area G	3-Apr-07	MBF/ELS	1 welded tuff interior 1/4" proximal flake fragment
2523m126	31OR615	Or454	20R30	20-40 cmbs	Area G	3-Apr-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz interior 3/4" flake
2523a127	31OR616	Or455	50R10	20-40 cmbs	Area G	3-Apr-07	MBF/ELS	1 Yadkin point (tuff)
2523m128	31OR617	Or456	10L30	0-20 cmbs	Area I	30-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 welded tuff interior 1/2" flake
2523m129	31OR617	Or456	20L20	0-20 cmbs	Area I	21-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz interior 1/2" flake
2523m129	31OR617	Or456	20L20	0-20 cmbs	Area I	21-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz interior 1/4" flake
2523m129	31OR617	Or456	20L20	0-20 cmbs	Area I	21-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 rhyolite interior 3/4" medial flake fragment
2523m129	31OR617	Or456	20L20	0-20 cmbs	Area I	21-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 rhyolite interior 1/2" distal flake fragment
2523m130	31OR617	Or456	30L10	0-20 cmbs	Area I	1-Mar-07	MBF/EJ	1 rhyolite interior 1/4" distal flake fragmet
2523m130	31OR617	Or456	30L10	0-20 cmbs	Area I	1-Mar-07	MBF/EJ	1 felsic tuff interior 3/4" proximal flake fragment
2523m131	31OR617	Or456	30L20	0-20 cmbs	Area I	1-Mar-07	MBF/EJ	1 vein quartz interior 1/2" flake
2523m131	31OR617	Or456	30L20	0-20 cmbs	Area I	1-Mar-07	MBF/EJ	1 rhyolite interior 1/4" proximal flake fragment
2523m131	31OR617	Or456	30L20	0-20 cmbs	Area I	1-Mar-07	MBF/EJ	1 welded tuff interior 1/4" flake

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2523m132	31OR617	Or456	40L20	0-10 cmbs	Area I	1-Mar-07	MBF/EJ	1 vein quartz 1/2" shatter
2523m133	31OR617	Or456	40L30	0-20 cmbs	Area I	1-Mar-07	MBF/EJ	1 rhyolite interior 3/4" flake
2523m134	31OR617	Or456	40L40	0-20 cmbs	Area I	1-Mar-07	MBF/EJ	1 rhyolite? interior 1 1/2" flake
2523m134	31OR617	Or456	40L40	0-20 cmbs	Area I	1-Mar-07	MBF/EJ	1 chert? interior 3/4" flake
2523m135	31OR618	Or457	0L140	0-20 cmbs	Area I	20-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 vitric tuff secondary 3/4" flake
2523m135	31OR618	Or457	0L140	0-20 cmbs	Area I	20-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz interior 1/2" flake
2523m136	31OR618	Or457	0L150	0-30 cmbs	Area I	20-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 felsic tuff interior 1" proximal flake fragment
2523m136	31OR618	Or457	0L150	0-30 cmbs	Area I	20-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 felsic tuff interior 3/4" proximal flake fragment
2523m137	31OR618	Or457	10L140	0-20 cmbs	Area I	20-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 tuff interior 1/2" flake
2523m138	31OR618	Or457	20L80	0-20 cmbs	Area I	20-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 rhyolite interior 1/2" distal flake fragment
2523m139	31OR618	Or457	20L90	0-20 cmbs	Area I	21-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 felsic tuff interior 1 1/2" flake
2523m140	31OR618	Or457	20L110	0-15 cmbs	Area I	21-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 vitric tuff interior 1/2" medial flake fragment
2523m140	31OR618	Or457	20L110	0-15 cmbs	Area I	21-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 vitric tuff interior 1/4" flake
2523m140	31OR618	Or457	20L110	0-15 cmbs	Area I	21-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 tuff interior 1/4" medial flake fragment
2523a141	31OR618	Or457	20L130	0-20 cmbs	Area I	20-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 Halifax side-notched point (vein quartz)
2523m142	31OR618	Or457	20L130	0-20 cmbs	Area I	20-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	1 vein quartz interior 1/2" flake
2523m143	31OR618	Or457	30L90	0-20 cmbs	Area I	1-Mar-07	MBF/EJ	1 tuff interior 3/4" proximal flake fragment
2523m144	31OR618	Or457	40L120	10-24 cmbs	Area I	20-Mar-07	MBF/ELS	2 vein quartz interior 1/4" flakes