

# **SUMMARY REPORT OF 2009 INVESTIGATIONS AT OLD TOWN, LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**by**

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**2012**

Between April 29 and June 12, 2009, archaeological investigations were undertaken by the Research Laboratories of Archaeology at the eighteenth-century Catawba site of Old Town (SoC 634) on northern Lancaster County, South Carolina. These investigations were part of UNC's 2009 archaeological field school, directed by R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. and Brett H. Riggs. Twelve students participated in this five-week field school; several volunteers and K-12 teachers also participated.

Old Town is situated on an old alluvial terrace on the east side of Catawba River, just above the mouth of Old Town Branch, and is located on the property of Ivey Place LLC (Figure 1). It appears as a small cluster of cabins depicted near the mouth of King's Creek on Samuel Wyly's 1763 map of the Catawba reservation. Current archaeological and documentary evidence indicate an occupation span between the early 1760s and the 1790s, with a likely brief abandonment during the latter years of the Revolutionary War.

At the time of investigation, the site was being used as pastureland for about 30 head of cattle. The first investigations at Old Town were conducted in 2003, following initial discovery of the site and systematic metal detection survey (Davis and Riggs 2004). This initial work identified at least five widely dispersed cabin loci, systematically recovered metal artifacts from one of those loci (Locus 1), and exposed a 28-sq meter area at Locus 1 (Figure 2). These excavations, conducted over a two-week period by the UNC archaeological field school, revealed four rectangular cellar pits, one large and shallow circular pit, a small circular pit, and the tops of two rectangular grave pits. Artifacts from the non-burial features indicated that the site was occupied during the period between 1760 and 1800.

The goals of the 2009 investigations were: (1) to expand the excavations at Locus 1 to clarify the spatial pattern of archaeological features and to identify and sample additional features; (2) to excavate a comparable area at Locus 2 in order to examine household variability



Figure 1. Aerial photograph of Old Town and vicinity, taken March, 2004. Catawba River is at left. Old Town site is located near the center of the photograph.

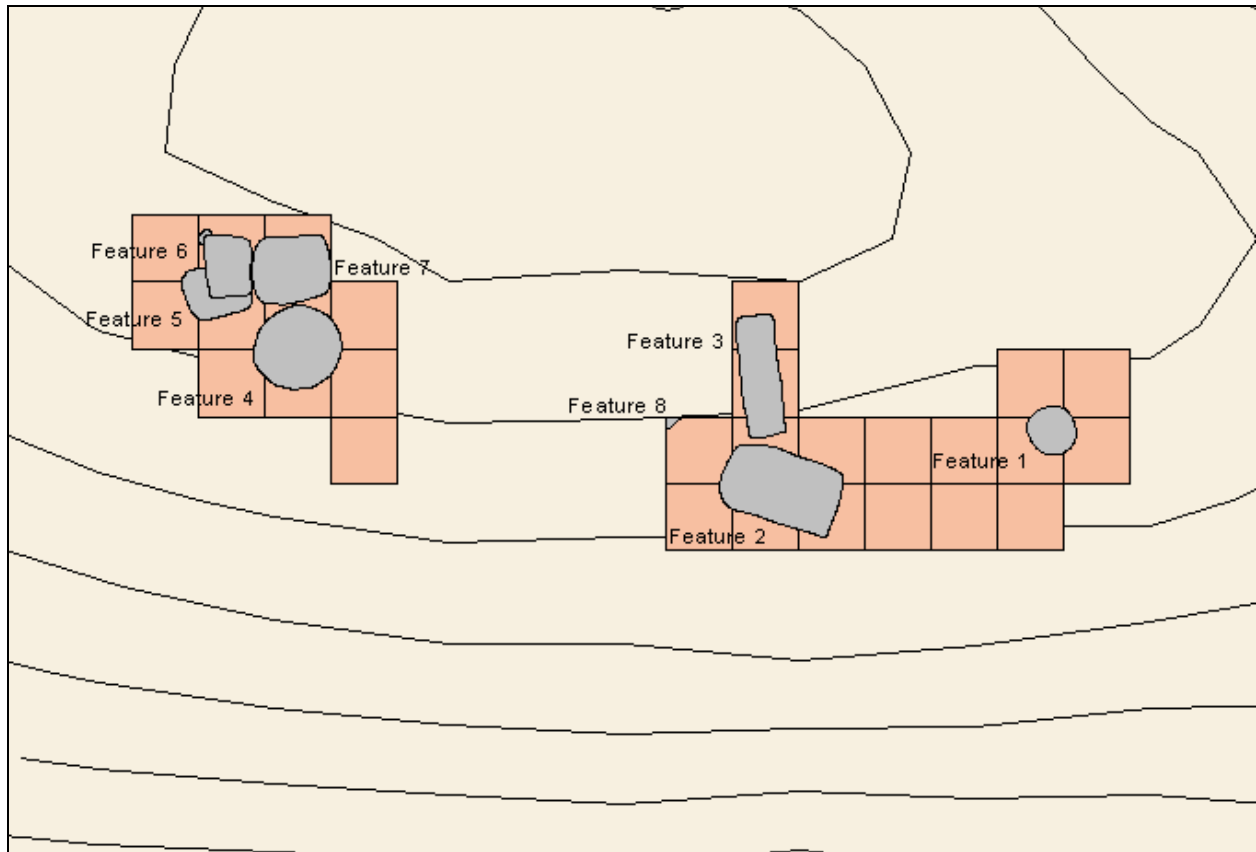


Figure 2. Plan of 2003 excavations at Old Town Locus 1.

and chronology at the site; (3) to expand the coverage of the initial metal detection survey to incorporate Loci 2 and 3; and (4) to construct a detailed topographic map of the site (Figures 3, 4, and 5).

Fieldwork began with the re-establishment of the 2003 site grid. This grid is permanently marked by two steel pipe placed at opposing edges of the pasture at 930.02R1000.00 (96.76 m elevation) and 1078.12R1091.77 (100.48 m elevation). Additional extant grid points were marked by gutter spikes at 1000.00R1000.00 (100.00 m elevation), 1000.00R950.02 (99.43 m elevation), and 1001.04R994.85 (100.07 m elevation). Once the grid was re-established, Davis and Riggs spent two days conducting a systematic metal detection survey of the Locus 2 vicinity, located about 50 meters west of the 2003 excavations at Locus 1. This survey identified about 90 separate locations containing eighteenth-century iron, brass, and lead artifacts, as well as several fragments of Catawba-made earthenware pottery. During the course of this investigation, several pit features also were identified, including a pit (Feature 18) initially identified in 2003.

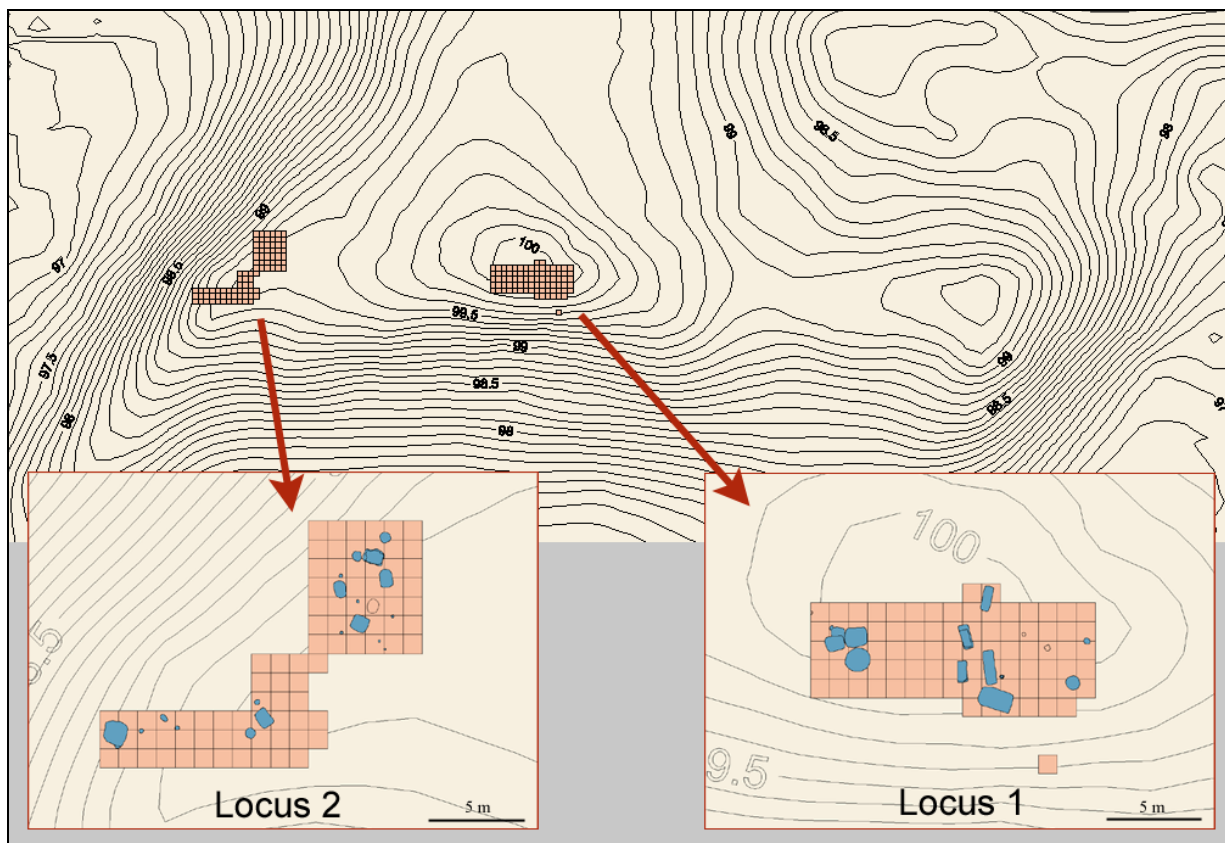


Figure 3. Map of Old Town showing the complete excavation areas at Locus 1 and Locus 2.

Just prior to the beginning of field school on May 12<sup>th</sup>, barbed-wire fencing was erected around Loci 1 and 2 in order to protect those areas from cattle. Fieldwork began with excavations at Locus 2, followed shortly after with work at Locus 1.

### Locus 1 Investigations

Excavations at Locus 1 exposed 56 sq meters (56 1x1-m units), mostly between and north of the two blocks excavated in 2003 (Figure 4). During these earlier excavations, we observed that the topsoil in this area of the site consisted of a thin (about 10 cm) layer of plowed subsoil clay that did not contain any artifacts except in areas directly over pit features; consequently, the fill from the 2009 excavation units was not screened. Instead, 1x1-meter units were flatshoveled to the top of subsoil following the recording of surface elevations at each unit corner with a total station. (Sod was removed separately, stored nearby in a shaded area, and replaced once the



Figure 4. Plan of 2003 and 2009 excavations at Old Town Locus 1.

excavation was backfilled.) Once excavated, units were troweled, photographed, and mapped with a total station. Unit photographs were taken vertically so that an overall photographic mosaic could be constructed for the entire excavation area. Finally, top-of-subsoil elevations also were recorded at the corner of each unit. The single exception to this method of excavation was Sq. 993R1002, located south of the main excavation block. The plow zone in this unit was substantially deeper and was dry-screened through a ¼-inch mesh to recover artifacts.

The 2009 excavation of Locus 1 revealed the remainder of Feature 8, a grave pit partially exposed in 2003, and two additional graves (Features 9 and 20). Feature 19, the basal remnant of a small circular pit similar to Feature 1, also was identified and excavated. The only other contexts found were three small disturbances (likely tree disturbances) and a posthole and postmold (Posthole 4).

Together, the 2003 and 2009 excavations at Locus 1 indicate a cabin seat associated with Feature 2 and perhaps Features 1 and 19, another cabin seat associated with Features 4, 5, 6, and

7, and a cemetery containing at least four graves (Features 3, 8, 9, and 20). Based on placement and alignment, the cemetery can be associated with the second cabin; based on the artifacts contained within the excavated features, the Feature 2 cabin predates the other cabin and associated cemetery. Artifacts from Feature 2, including four coins and European ceramics (e.g., English porcelain and salt-glazed stoneware), indicate a pre-Revolutionary War period of occupation. Catawba-made wares are predominantly pale-bodied and mostly represent English vessel forms, including footed cups, plates with faceted rims, and shallow bowls. Some of these wares are decorated with pale black or dark brown designs. This occupation has been tentatively called “Old Town I.” The cabin represented by Features 4, 5, 6, and 7 is thought to post-date the Revolutionary War and has been assigned to an occupation labeled “Old Town II.” The material evidence of this latter occupation is more clearly represented at Locus 2 and consists of Catawba-made wares with buff exteriors, smudged interiors, and painted decorations employing red sealing wax. Although English-made ceramics are rare, the overall artifact assemblage more closely resembles those found just to the north at New Town (c. 1790-1820).

### **Locus 2 Investigations**

Fieldwork at Locus 2 proceeded as follows. First, an excavation grid of 1x1-meter units was established across the area where archaeological features had been identified during metal detecting. Following the recording of corner surface elevations, the plowed soil in each unit was excavated in its entirety and screened through ¼-inch mesh, with sod being treated in the manner described for the Locus 1 excavation. The plowed soil in Locus 2 was both deeper (about 10-15 cm) and considerably more loamy than the plowed subsoil clay found in Locus 1, and contained substantially more artifacts. These artifacts likely derive both from the plowed tops of pit features and former surface middens. Once the plowed soil was removed, the exposed top-of-subsoil surface in each unit was troweled, photographed, and mapped. Photography was done in the manner described for Locus 1.

Ninety units were excavated in this manner within the main excavation block; a second excavation block, consisting of eight units, was excavated just northeast of the main block, in an area where a thick zone of topsoil was preserved (Figure 5). These excavations exposed the tops of 10 features, as well as several postholes and other disturbances. These features represent at

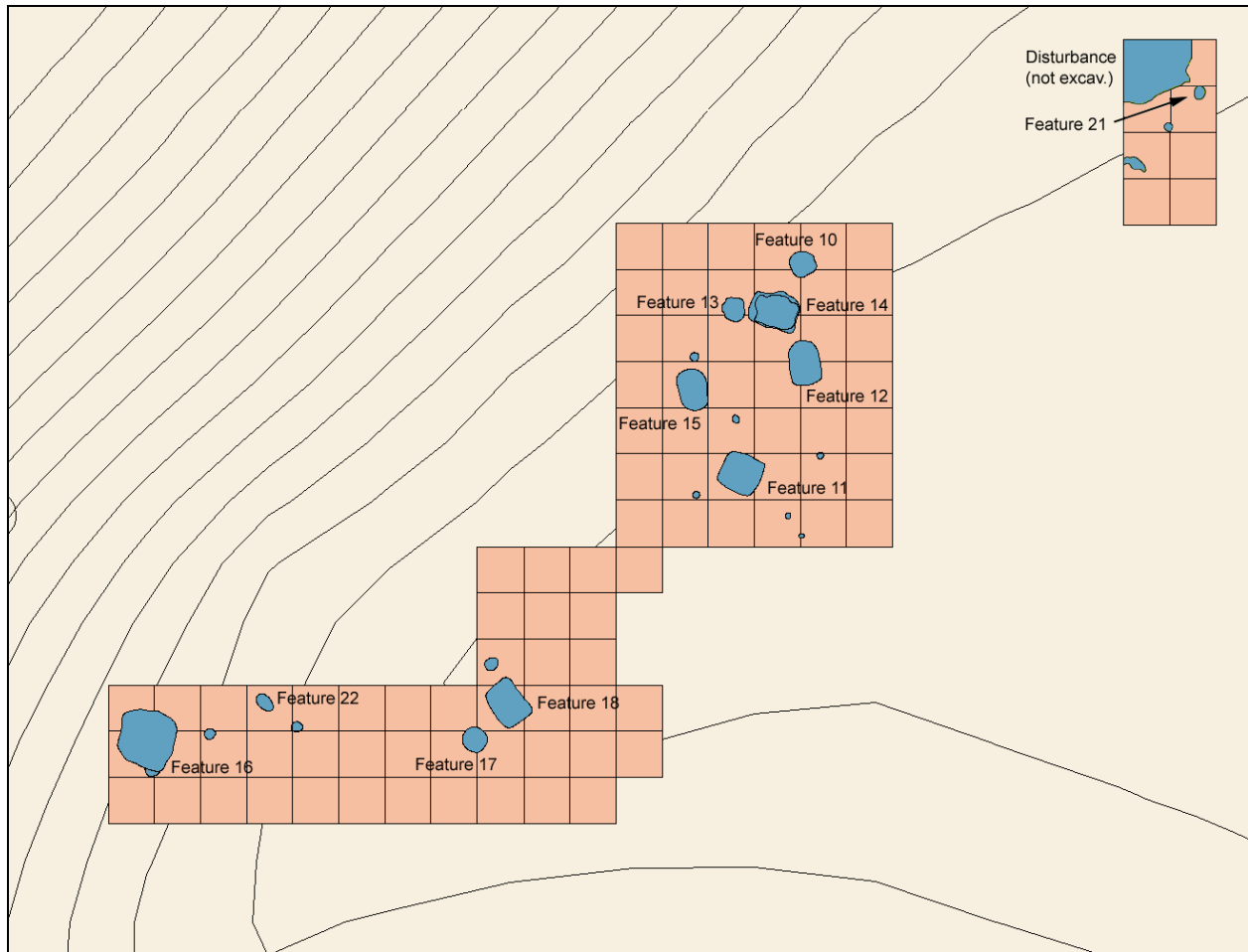


Figure 5. Plan of 2009 excavations at Old Town Locus 2.

least three cabin seats from both Old Town I and Old Town II occupations. Features 11, 12, 14, 15, and 18 are rectangular cellar pits; Feature 16, situated on a slope at the edge of Locus 2, may represent the base of another cellar pit; Features 10 and 13 are small, shallow, circular pits thought to represent clay curing facilities; and Feature 17 appears to represent a small storage facility. Most contained deposits of gray potter's clay. Feature 21 is a small, corncob-filled pit. Features 12, 15, 17, and 18 are clearly attributable to the Old Town I occupation, while Features 11, 13, and 14 date to Old Town II. The age of Features 10, 16, and 21 is uncertain.

Features were sectioned and excavated by halves in order to expose and record fill profiles. Prior to excavation, the top of each feature was photographed and mapped. The first half was then removed by natural zones, with the fill from each zone being washed through 1/16-inch mesh to recover artifacts. A standard 10-liter sample of fill dirt also was retrieved and processed by flotation in order to obtain samples of carbonized plant remains. The base of each

fill zone was mapped and usually photographed before removing the next zone. Once the first half of the feature had been excavated, it was troweled and photographed. The fill profile was then sketched to scale by the excavator and mapped with a total station. Following removal of the remaining half of the feature in a similar fashion, the entire excavated pit was re-troweled, photographed, and mapped.

In addition to the excavations in Loci 1 and 2, the 2009 field school also greatly expanded survey coverage of the site by systematic metal detection and constructed a detailed topographic map of the site and its immediate vicinity. At the beginning of the field season, only a 40x40-meter block centered on Locus 1 had been metal detected. During 2009, this block was greatly expanded to a 166x70-meter block encompassing Locus 2 and Locus 3, located about 70 meters east of Locus 1. Combined with the results of earlier metal detector survey, this work has yielded 488 metal artifacts and associated potsherds from 376 shovel tests (Figure 6).

Topographic survey also expanded upon the work initiated in 2003. Using a total station and obtaining elevations at approximately 10 meter intervals, we now have a map with 10-cm contours for an area about 450 meters (N-S) by 330 meters (E-W) (Figure 7).

**Description of Archaeological Features  
(2003 and 2009 Field Seasons)  
by David Cranford**

Twenty-two archaeological features were identified at Old Town during the 2003 and 2009 investigations (Table 1). Eighteen of those, representing non-burial contexts, were excavated; the remaining ones (Features 3, 8, 9, and 20) were mapped and left undisturbed. All of these features are described below; additional descriptions of Features 1-8 can be found in Davis and Riggs (2004).

**Feature 1** (Figure 8)

Feature 1 refers to a circular, basin-shaped pit located near the eastern edge of excavations in Locus 1. This shallow pit contained two cultural zones and measured 74 cm in diameter and approximately 11 cm deep. Several large sherds were visible from the top of this feature and were removed prior to excavation along with an iron fragment and a glass bead. Intrusive into the top of Feature 1 was backfilled soil from a shovel test that had originally



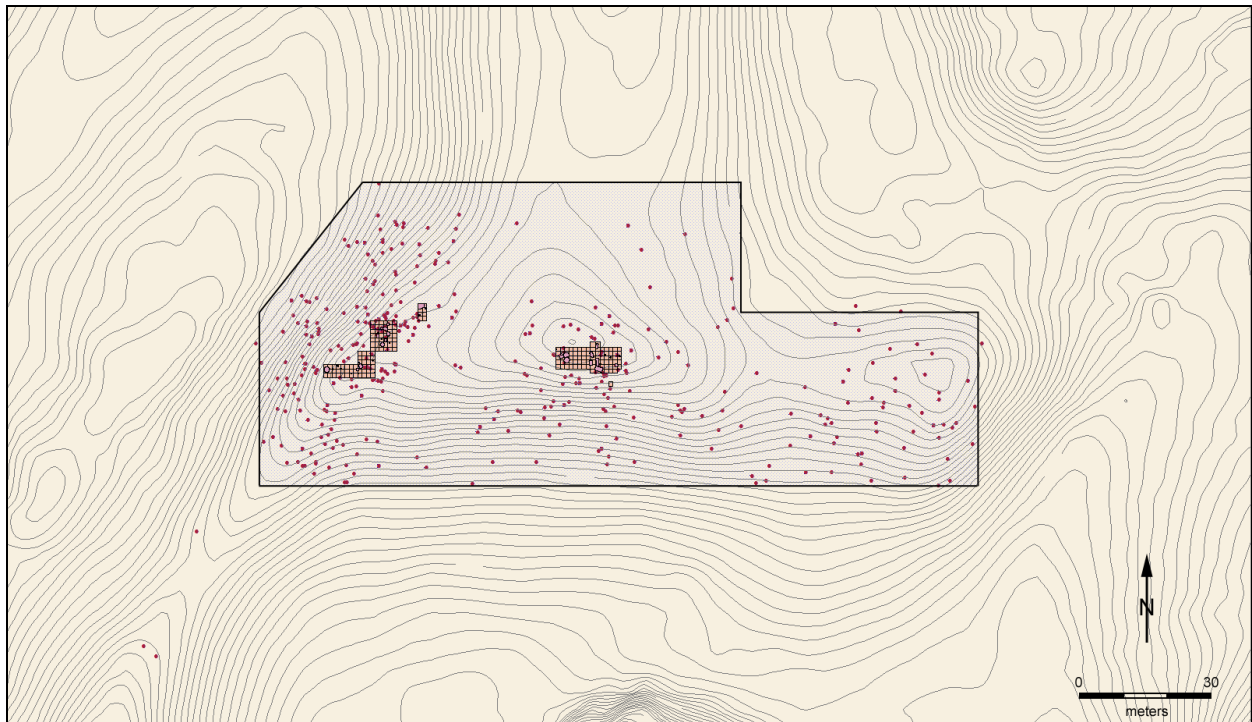


Figure 6. Map showing area of systematic metal detection survey and locations of recovered artifacts.

identified this feature. This disturbance was removed prior to excavation of Zone 1. Zone 1 was described as reddish brown (5 YR 4/3) loam that contained ash, charcoal, and gray potter's clay inclusions. This zone was approximately 5-8 cm deep and lying at its base were sections of a flat-bottomed earthenware pan. Other artifacts recovered from Zone 1 include a pipe bowl fragment, iron and lead fragments, 2 wrought nails, a gunflint, a chipped stone disk, and fragments of charcoal and animal bone.

Zone 2 comprised 3-4 cm of brown loam mottled with red (2.5 YR 4/8) clay. While this zone contained fewer artifacts than Zone 1, it is noteworthy that an iron snaffle bit was recovered from this zone as well as 13 potsherds, 2 glass beads, a gunflint flake, and fragments of animal bone. The removal of Zone 2 revealed the slightly concave base of Feature 1 and its straight to inward sloping walls. Two flotation samples were collected from each zone.

This feature is similar in size and shape to other circular, basin-shaped pits at SoC 634 (e.g., Features 10, 13, 17, and 19). The unfired gleyed clays present in many of these pits have been interpreted as raw potter's clay and thus the function of these shallow pits may be related in

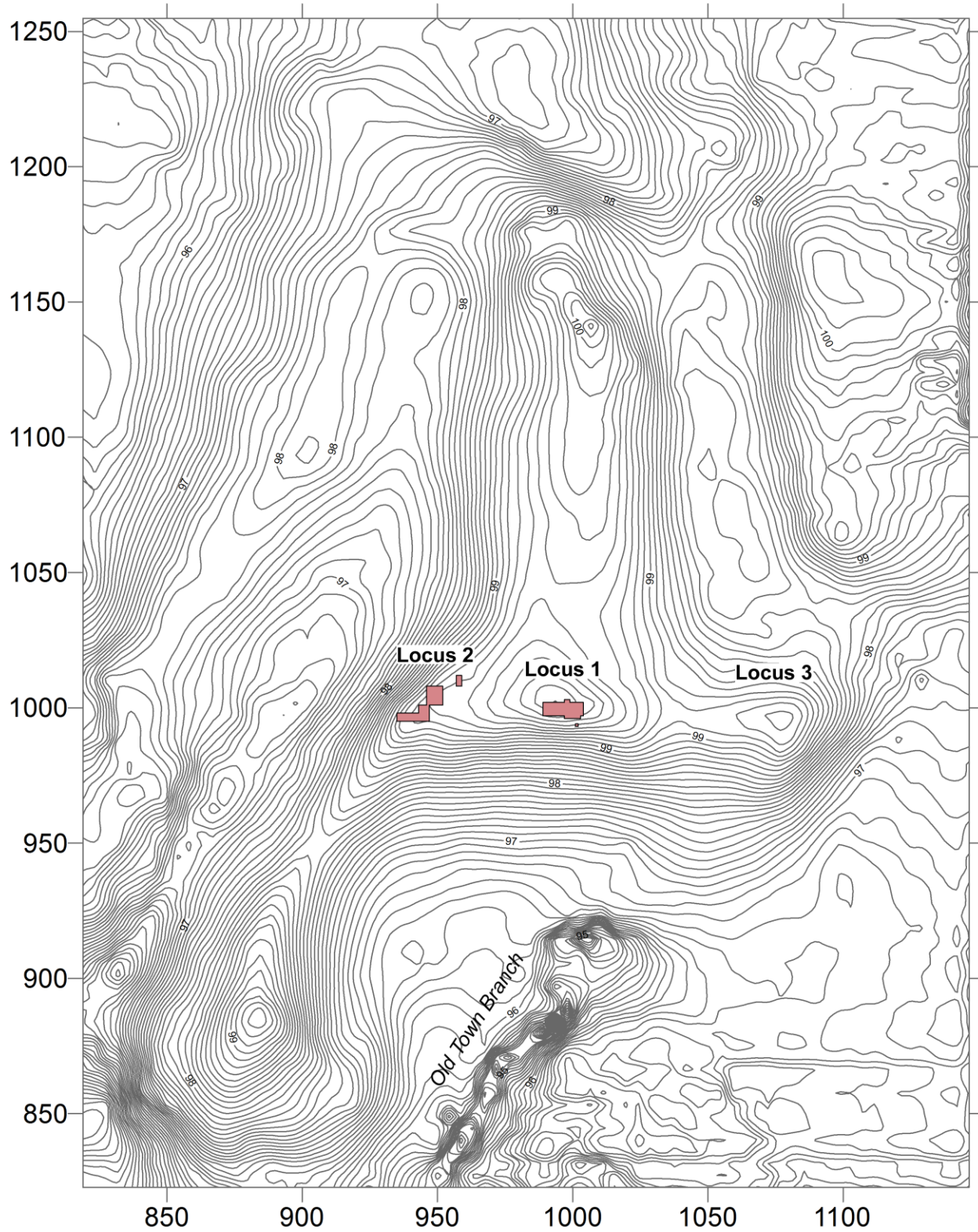


Figure 7. Topographic map of Old Town and vicinity, based on 2009 survey. Grid ticks are in meters; contour interval is 10 cm.

Table 1. Summary of archaeological features identified during 2003 and 2009 investigations at Catawba Old Town.

Feature	Type	Year	Location	Occupation	Center Coordinate
Feature 1	Clay Processing Pit	2003	Locus 1	Old Town I (?)	997.79R1002.82
Feature 2	Cellar Pit	2003	Locus 1	Old Town I	996.92R998.75
Feature 3	Burial Pit (not excavated)	2003	Locus 1	Old Town II	998.61R998.43
Feature 4	Large Circular Basin	2003	Locus 1	Old Town II	999.01R991.50
Feature 5	Cellar Pit	2003	Locus 1	Old Town II	999.87R990.29
Feature 6	Cellar Pit	2003	Locus 1	Old Town II	1000.24R990.45
Feature 7	Cellar Pit	2003	Locus 1	Old Town II	1000.20R991.39
Feature 8	Burial Pit (not excavated)	2009	Locus 1	Old Town II	998.38R996.99
Feature 9	Burial Pit (not excavated)	2009	Locus 1	Old Town II	1000.20R997.18
Feature 10	Clay Processing Pit	2009	Locus 2	Indeterminate	1007.12R950.05
Feature 11	Cellar Pit	2009	Locus 2	Old Town II	1002.59R948.69
Feature 12	Cellar Pit	2009	Locus 2	Old Town I	1004.94R950.10
Feature 12a	Pit	2009	Locus 2	Pre-Catawba	1004.60R950.11
Feature 13	Clay Processing Pit	2009	Locus 2	Old Town II	1006.11R948.55
Feature 14	Cellar Pit	2009	Locus 2	Old Town II	1006.10R949.46
Feature 15	Cellar Pit	2009	Locus 2	Old Town I	1004.39R947.66
Feature 16	Borrow Pit (?)	2009	Locus 2	Indeterminate	996.82R935.85
Feature 17	Small Storage Pit	2009	Locus 2	Old Town I	996.79R942.96
Feature 18	Cellar Pit	2009	Locus 2	Old Town I	997.61R943.67
Feature 19	Clay Processing Pit	2009	Locus 1	Old Town I (?)	999.98R1003.56
Feature 20	Burial Pit (not excavated)	2009	Locus 1	Old Town II	1002.22R998.29
Feature 21	Cob-Filled Pit	2009	Locus 2	Indeterminate	1010.84R958.64
Feature 22	Refuse-Filled Stump Hole	2009	Locus 2	Indeterminate	997.62R938.39

some way to the preparation of raw clay for ceramic production. Ultimately Feature 1, like many of the other features, was abandoned after being filled with cultural debris.

### Feature 2 (Figures 9 and 10)

Feature 2 is a large, sub-rectangular cellar pit located directly south of Feature 3, one of four burial pits identified in a small cemetery in Locus 1. This pit was quite large, measuring 180 cm long, 107 cm wide, and approximately 50 cm deep. The walls were undercut by 4-5 cm, which gave it a slightly bell-shaped appearance in profile. Feature 2 was extremely rich in cultural material. It not only produced a tremendous number of artifacts, but it contained a large diversity of artifact and material types as well. Four 10-liter flotation samples were collected and processed from Feature 2: one sample came from the south half and another three samples were

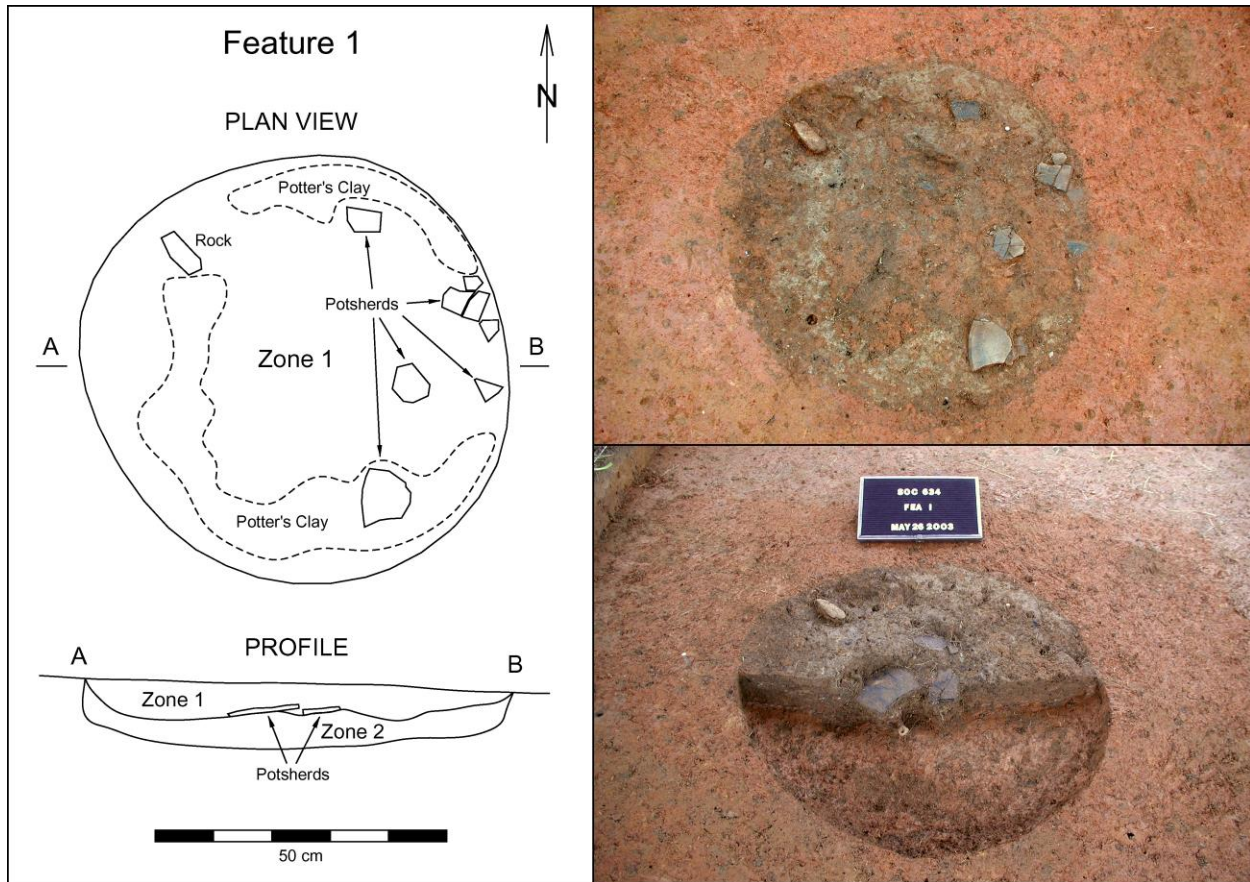


Figure 8. Feature 1 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top, view to north), and fill profile with south half excavated (bottom, view to north).

taken from each of the zones identified in the north half. Separate soil samples were also preserved from these contexts.

The south half of Feature 2 was excavated as a single zone as no clear stratigraphic changes were observed during the initial excavation. In the exposed profile, however, three discrete zones were distinguished on the basis of color and texture differences. The surface of the feature (Zone 1) was composed largely of brown (7.5 YR 3/4) sandy loam with small bits of charcoal and a few scattered clumps of raw white (7.5 YR 7/0) clay. Several Catawba sherds were also noted at the surface of the pit. Excavations from the south half of Feature 2 produced 1,146 glass beads, 534 potsherds, 20 historic ceramics, 3 gunflints, 2 coins, 2 silver nose bangles, and several other iron, brass, and lead objects.

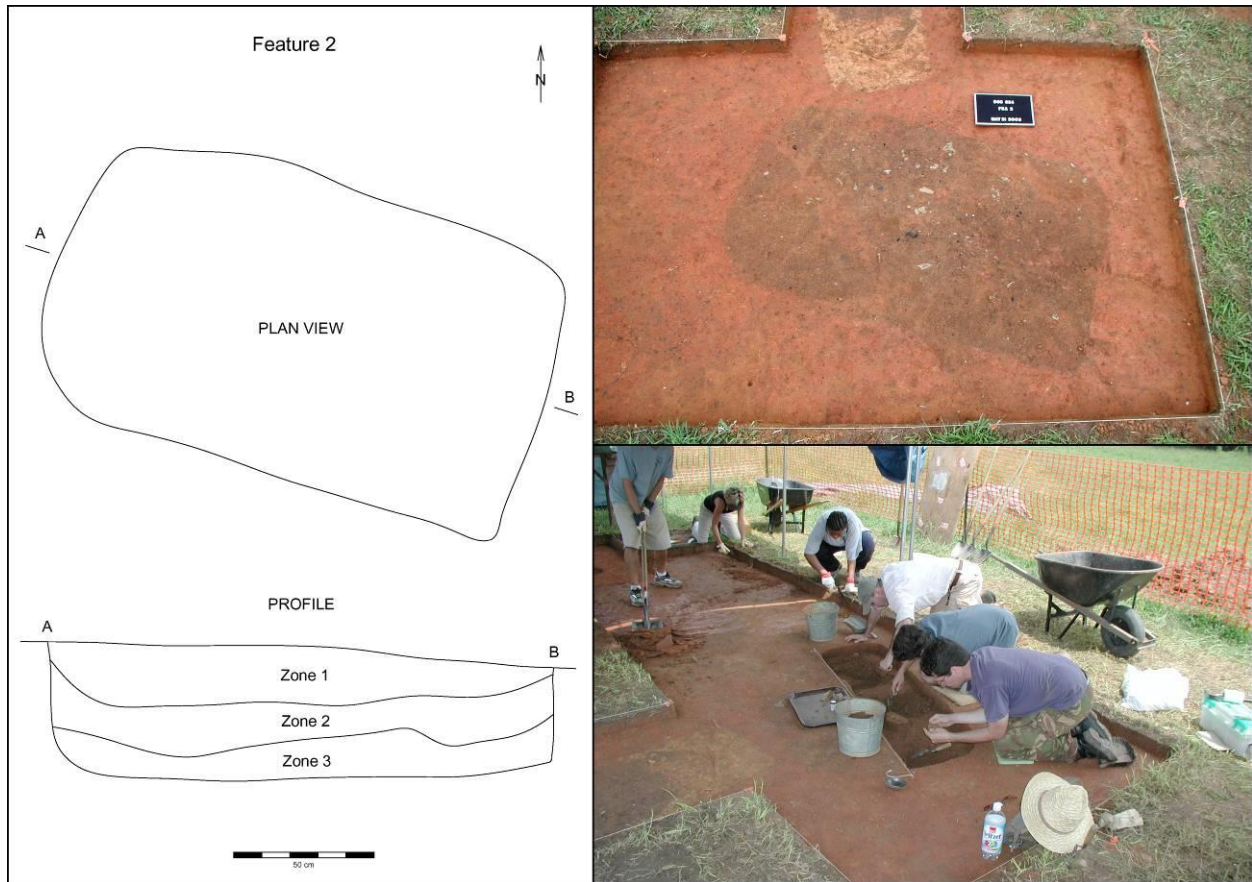


Figure 9. Feature 2 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top, view to north), and removing fill from the southwest half of Zone 1 (bottom, view to southeast).

In contrast, Zone 1 from the north half yielded 222 glass beads, 218 potsherds, 6 historic ceramics, 12 wrought nails, a glass bottleneck, and other assorted brass, lead, and iron objects. The boundary between Zones 1 and 2 was defined by a thin (~5 cm) band of large clumps of raw white clay undulating slightly across the length of the pit and sloping upward at the pit walls. Below this band was a mottled zone consisting of brown (7.5 YR 3/4) sandy loam and dark brown (7.5 YR 4/4) sandy clay loam. During excavation, Zone 2 appeared slightly darker and more clayey than Zone 1 and yielded a far richer artifact assemblage. Zone 2 contained 397 glass beads, 2 coins (one dated 1769), 1 set of cuff links, 1 pair of scissors, an iron table knife, brass bell fragments, 8 kaolin pipe stems, 23 straight pins, among other items.

Zone 3 was separated from Zone 2 by a 2-3 cm band of dark brown (7.5 YR 4/4) sandy clay loam that extended across the pit and sloped upward near the pit walls. Zone 3 consisted of a more homogenous brown (7.5 YR 3/4) sandy clay loam fill. While it contained relatively few



Figure 10. Feature 2 excavation photographs: fill profile with southwest half of feature removed (top left, view to northeast); cleaning top of Zone 3 in northeast half of feature (top right, view to east); top of Zone 3 in northeast half of feature (bottom left, view to northeast); and excavated feature with fire-reddened patches on pit floor (bottom right, view to northeast).

clumps of white potter's clay or charcoal flecks, it did have abundant clumps of reddish clay. The artifact density of this zone was the lowest of the three zones and include 130 glass beads, 68 potsherds, 1 glass cufflink inlay, lead shot, lead sprue, a rolled lead cone, an iron clasp knife, Catawba and kaolin pipe fragments among other items. At the base of Zone 3, two red patches of soil were observed, which stood out in contrast with the yellow clay subsoil of the pit floor. These spots turned out to be more or less superficial (<1 cm) areas of fire-reddened clay no doubt the result of an attempt to dry the newly excavated pit prior to use.

With its sub-rectangular shape and multiple zones of stratified fill, Feature 2 at first glance resembles other pits interpreted as subfloor storage facilities at SoC 634. However, its unusually large size and the sheer number and diversity of artifacts recovered sets it apart from

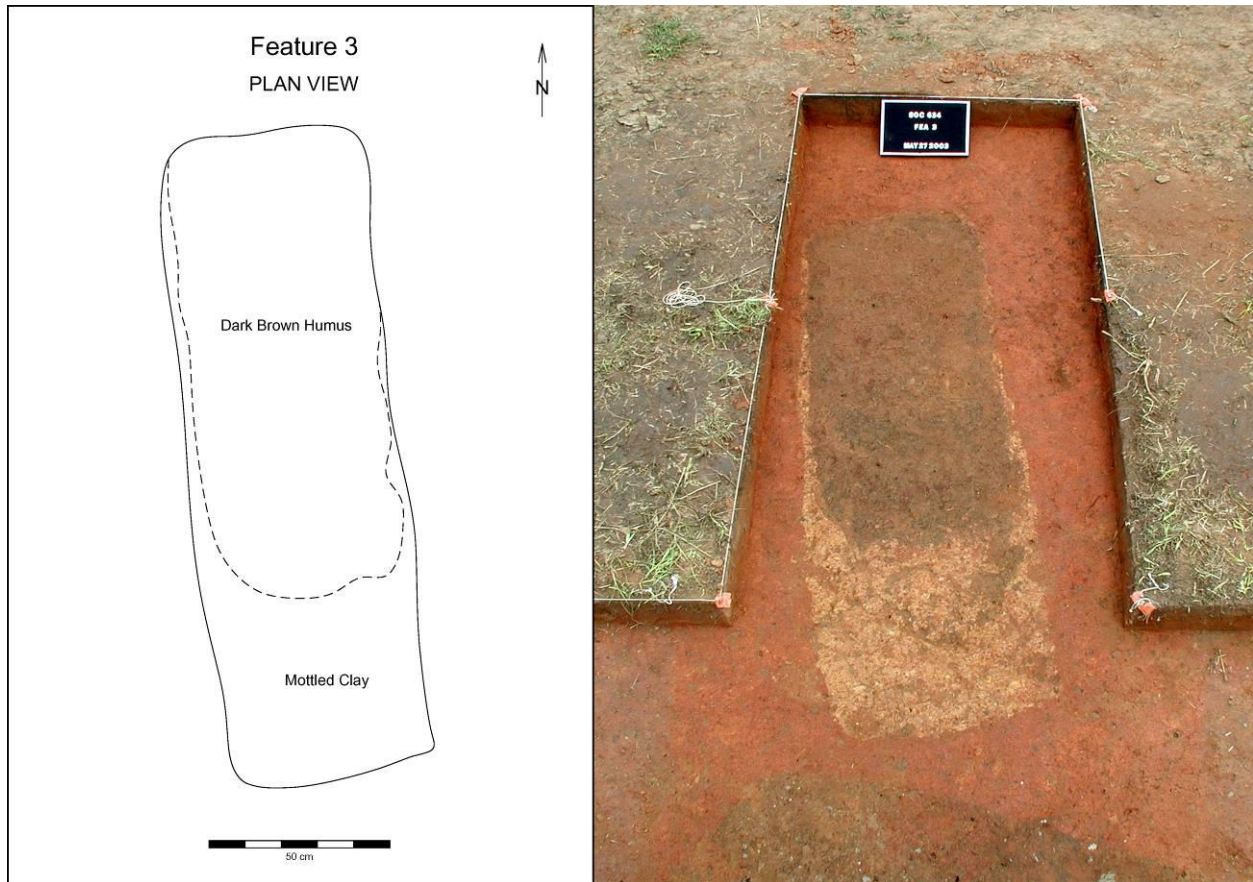


Figure 11. Feature 3 plan view drawing and photograph at base of plow zone (view to north).

any other feature so far identified from the site. In particular, the number of glass beads recovered from Feature 2 ( $n=1895$ ) is striking and represents more than twice the amount recovered from all other contexts at the site combined. Despite its unusual qualities, it seems clear that Feature 2 still functioned as an interior storage pit, albeit on a slightly larger scale.

### **Feature 3** (Figure 11)

Feature 3 is a sub-rectangular burial pit located in Locus 1 directly north of Feature 2. It is approximately 181 cm north to south and 61 cm east/west and in a similar N/S alignment to other burials in the vicinity. The surface of this feature contained dark brown humus, concentrated in the northern half of the pit, surrounded by heavily mottled yellow clay. The size, shape and characteristically mottled fill indicate that this pit was originally excavated and refilled immediately as a grave. Feature 3 was mapped and photographed, but not excavated.

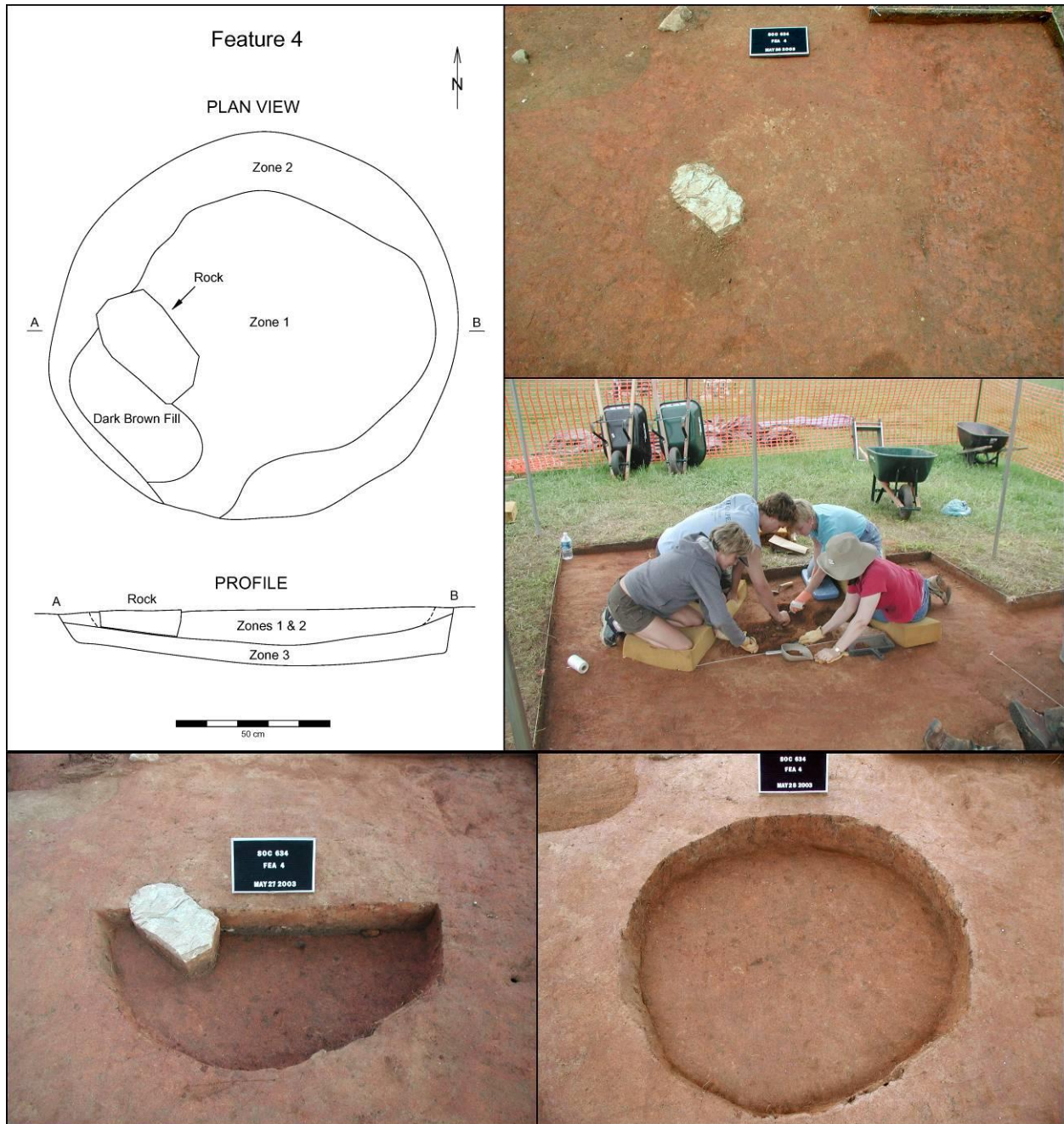


Figure 12. Feature 4 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top right, view to north); removing fill from the south half of Zone 1 (middle right, view to south); fill profile with south half of feature removed (bottom left, view to north); and excavated feature (bottom right, view to north).

### Feature 4 (Figures 12)

Feature 4 refers to the large circular storage pit located at the western end of excavations in Locus 1, adjacent to Features 5, 6, and 7. This relatively flat-bottomed pit with straight,



inward sloping walls measured approximately 130 cm in diameter. Three zones of cultural fill were identified extending approximately 18 cm below the top of the feature. The unexcavated planview of Feature 4 suggests that all three zones may have been visible from the surface while its most prominent feature was a large tabular piece of schist located on the west side of the pit. Excavations revealed this rock to be lying on top of the underlying Zone 3.

Zone 1 consisted of mottled yellow clay containing a few very small potsherds. Zone 2, described as red clay, formed an irregular halo around Zone 1. A single iron fragment was recovered from Zone 2 in the south half of the feature. After the pit's stratigraphy had been fully exposed in the bisection profile, it was determined that Zones 1 & 2 were essentially a mixed context and the zones were combined and removed as a single provenience in the north half. Zone 1/2 yielded relatively little material including 6 potsherds, 3 glass beads, an iron knife handle, 1 clay pipe fragment, a polishing stone and hammer stone.

A dark brown patch of soil observed at the surface of Feature 4, south of the large rock, may represent a small area of Zone 3 although the majority of this zone was certainly located stratigraphically below Zone 1/2. Zone 3 comprised a much darker soil that contained flecks of charcoal and cultural debris. Artifacts recovered from this zone include 22 potsherds, 17 glass beads, 8 iron tacks, 4 clay pipe fragments, 2 brass rings, and a silver pendant fragment among other items. Several large sherds were observed lying at the interface of this zone and Zone 1/2. In the north half, two additional large schist stones were identified resting on top of Zone 3, intruding into Zone 1/2. Also visible on top of Zone 3 was a slab of yellow potter's clay.

Feature 4 appears to have functioned as a storage facility with two primary episodes of filling. The first (Zone 3) appears to have been associated with the primary occupation and use of the pit while Zone 1/2 appears to have been deposited quickly in an effort to fill and cap the pit before abandonment.

### **Feature 5** (Figures 13 and 14)

Feature 5 is a sub-rectangular storage pit located in Locus 1 immediately adjacent to Feature 7 and is intruded on the northeast corner by Feature 6. Excavations revealed a shallow basin-shaped pit measuring 102 cm north-south, 78 cm east-west and approximately 10 cm deep comprising a single zone of cultural fill. Zone 1 consisted of mottled reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay loam with red and yellow clay as well as bits of charcoal. The artifacts recovered from

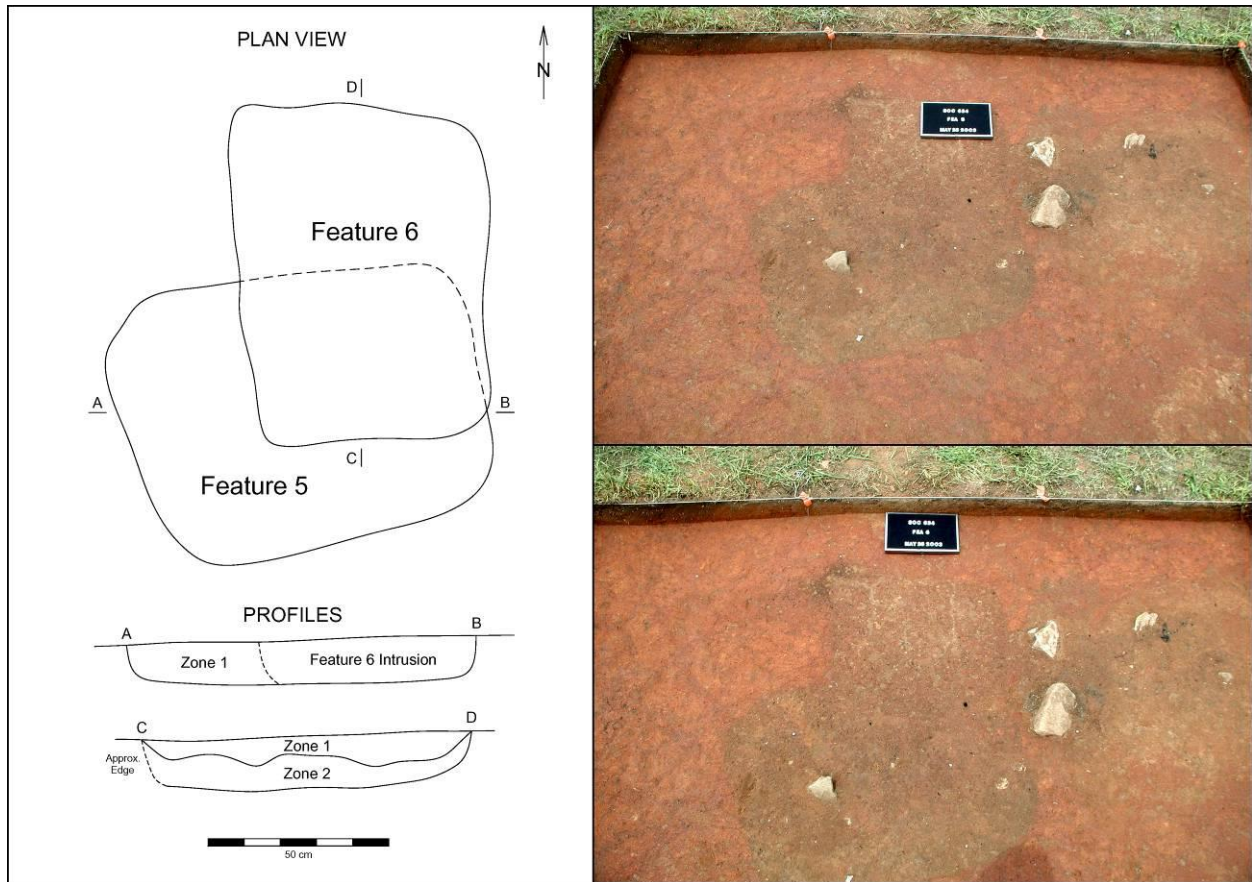


Figure 13. Features 5 and 6 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: Feature 5 at base of plow zone (top, view to north), and Feature 6 at base of plow zone (bottom, view to north).

Zone 1 include 48 potsherds, 31 glass beads, 1 clay pipe fragment and an unidentified iron fragment. Two flotation samples were also collected and processed from Feature 5 totaling 20 liters.

The entire northeastern portion of Feature 5 was impacted by the subsequent construction of Feature 6. The size and shape of Feature 5 suggest it was originally dug as a storage pit before eventually being filled with refuse. The dimensions of this pit are similar to Features 12 and 15 from Locus 2 which were also relatively shallow with only one or two generally artifact light zones.

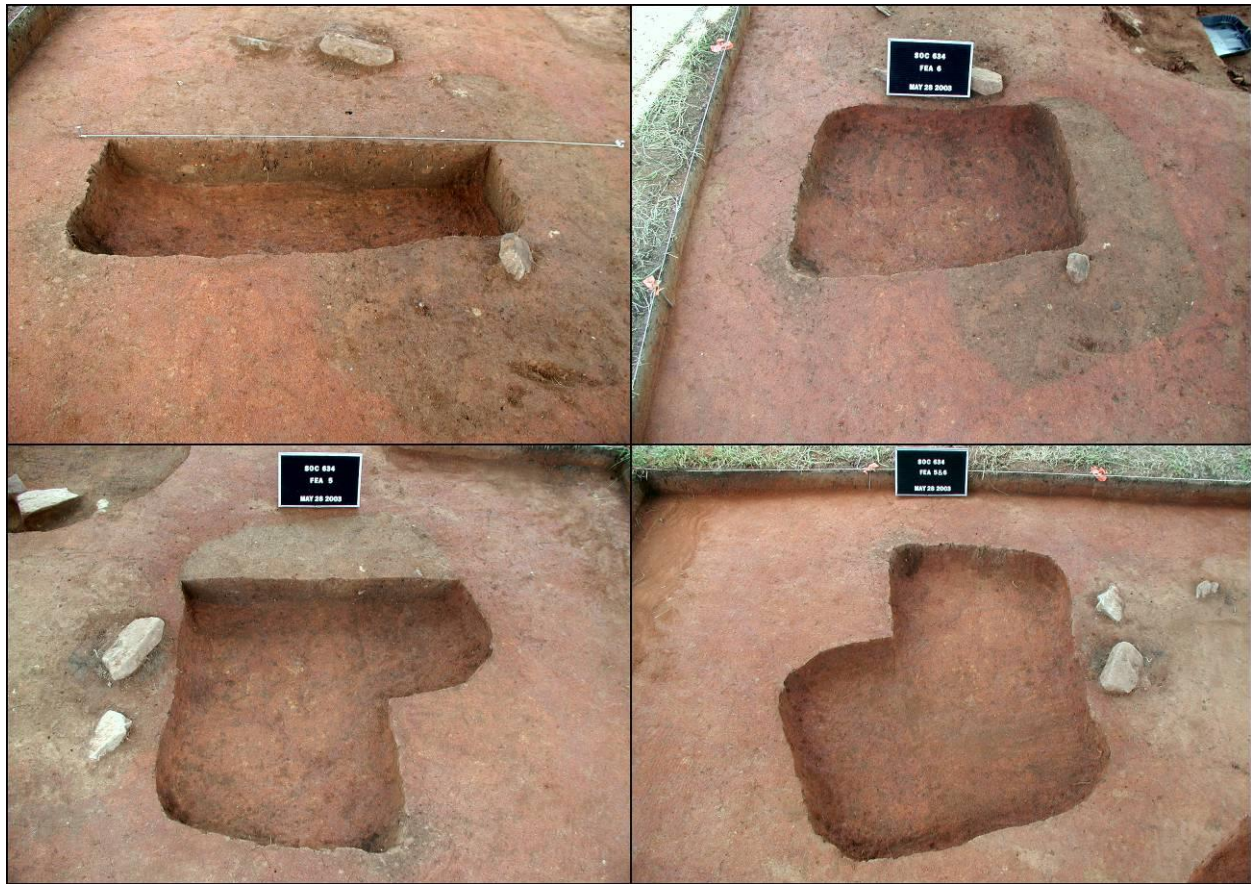


Figure 14. Features 5 and 6 excavation photographs: Feature 6 fill profile with west half removed (top left, view to east); Feature 6 excavated (top right, view to east); Feature 5 fill profile with north half removed (bottom left, view to south); and excavated features (bottom right, view to north).

### **Feature 6** (Figures 13 and 14)

Feature 6 is a shallow sub-rectangular storage pit located in Locus 1. Feature 6 is oriented perpendicular to and intrudes the northeast side of Feature 5. The pit itself measures 93 cm long by 71 cm wide with a maximum depth of 14 cm. The western half of Feature 6 was excavated as a single zone but it was divided into two zones when the east half was removed. Zone 1 consisted of a mottled dark red clay loam and contained 16 potsherds, 25 glass beads, a lead sheet fragment and a gunflint flake from the west ½ and 6 potsherds, 8 glass beads, 1 small lump of orange sealing wax and animal bone fragments from the east ½. Zone 2 was described as sandy and compact in the northern portion, which graded into a moister, darker and ashier fill in the southern end of the pit. Zone 2 contained relatively artifacts with 2 potsherds and 3 glass beads recovered. A total of 3 ten-liter flotation samples were collected from Feature 6, one from

each zone in a half. Feature 6 also intrudes a small, square shaped posthole at its northwestern corner.

The dimensions and shape of this feature indicate that it was used as a storage facility. Feature 6 is similar to other relatively shallow storage pits from SoC 634 including Features 5, 12, and 15. Like these other pits, Feature 6 contained few artifacts and largely uncomplicated stratigraphic deposits.

### **Feature 7 (Figure 15)**

Feature 7 is a sub-rectangular cellar pit that was ultimately filled with a combination of refuse and soil. It is located in Locus 1 to the east of Features 5 and 6 and north of Feature 4. The feature is roughly square in shape and measures 118 cm in maximum length and 101 cm wide. The feature, with a flat floor and nearly vertical walls, was approximately 35 cm deep and contained 4 discrete zones of fill. Aside from several large rocks, the surface of Feature 7 appeared nearly identical to the surrounding subsoil making the detection of pit edges initially difficult.

The south half of the feature was excavated first in which two zones were initially identified. Zone 1 of this half consisted of a mixture of strong brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam mottled with yellowish red (5YR4/6) sandy clay loam and red (2.5YR4/8) clay loam. A thin lens of charcoal was observed approximately 5 cm below the surface near the center of the feature. Zone 1 in the north half was excavated to a depth of 25 cm at its lowest point and produced 4 potsherds, 1 fragment of glass and a glass bead. Zone 2, excavated as 'Zone 4' in the North half, was described as a much more homogenous dark brown (7.5YR3/4) silt loam and extended to the floor of the pit. An iron hoe discovered in Zone 2 was lying at the interface between Zones 1 and 2. Other artifacts recovered from this zone include 62 potsherds, 23 glass beads, 1 silver brooch, several refitted fragments of bottle glass as well as other glass fragments, and 16 iron fragments among other items. In addition to these, a large tabular piece of schist was recovered which had a small circular depression at the center of one side suggesting it may have been used as an anvil.

Upon inspection of the north profile, it was concluded that Feature 7 contained 4 rather than 2 zones and the north half was excavated with respect to these 4 zones. Zone 1 remained the mottled strong brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay described from the south half. This zone

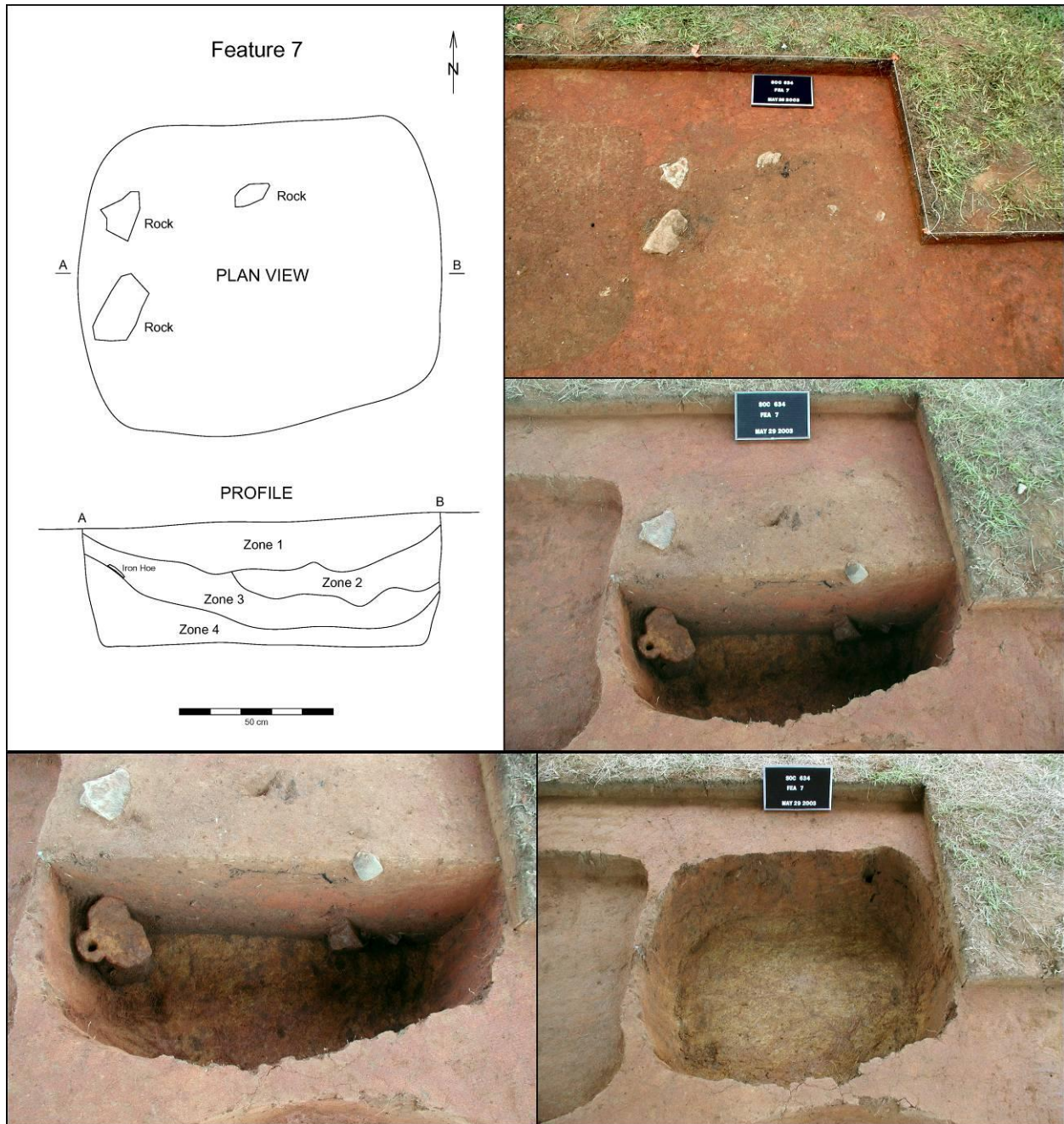


Figure 15. Feature 7 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top right, view to north); fill profile with south half of feature removed (middle right, view to north); close-up view of fill profile (bottom left, view to north); and excavated feature (bottom right, view to north).

reached a depth of roughly 10 cm and contained little cultural material besides 10 potsherds, 13 glass beads, and a fragment of green bottle glass. Zone 2 consisted of a thick, wedge shaped lens of homogenous red (2.5YR4/8) clay loam and reached a depth of 15-18 cm below surface. This

zone was confined to the eastern half of the feature and was all but sterile except for a clay pipe fragment, a shard of green bottle glass and a single glass bead. Zone 3 was stratigraphically below Zone 1 in the western half of the feature and Zone 2 on the eastern side. This zone comprised yellowish red (5YR4/6) sandy loam mottled with red clay loam and reached a depth of 25-27 cm at its lowest point. Artifacts recovered from Zone 3 include 20 potsherds, 18 glass beads, a flattened lead shot and sprue, 1 iron object, 1 bottle glass fragment, a piece of silver scrap and a chipped stone projectile point. The final stratum, Zone 4, was unevenly distributed in the feature and was uncovered at varying depths from approximately 20 cm near the west wall to 27 cm at the center and east margins. It consisted of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) silt loam, which extended to the bottom of the pit at 35 cm below surface. The cultural material collected from Zone 4 was somewhat richer than the other zones and includes 14 potsherds, 46 glass beads, lead shot and sheet fragments, a horseshoe branch, 2 iron fragments, a piece of silver scrap, 1 green bottle glass fragment, and a small lump of orange sealing wax.

The size and shape of Feature 7 suggests that it served as a sub-floor storage facility. Zone 3 and 4 appear to be associated with the primary use and occupation of the cellar and contains discarded cultural debris. Zone 2 may have resulted from the partial caving of one of the walls. Soil associated with Zone 1 was the last to be added to the pit and might represent an attempt to cap the pit after it was abandoned as a storage/refuse pit.

### **Feature 8** (Figure 16)

Feature 8 is a sub-rectangular burial pit located just east of Feature 3 in Locus 1. It measures approximately 113 cm north to south and 53 cm east to west. The majority of the fill visible at the top of this feature is brown humus mixed with red clay and lighter, heavily mottled clay at the southern edge of the pit. Based on its shape, dimensions, and the nature of the fill Feature 8 was determined to be a burial at which point it was photographed and mapped with a total station. Feature 8 was not excavated.

### **Feature 9** (Figure 17)

This feature was also located at Locus 1, north of Features 3 and 8. Feature 9 is a sub-rectangular burial pit oriented nearly north-south and measures 129 cm long by 53 cm wide. In addition to its size, shape and characteristically mottled fill, the dark brown humus that had

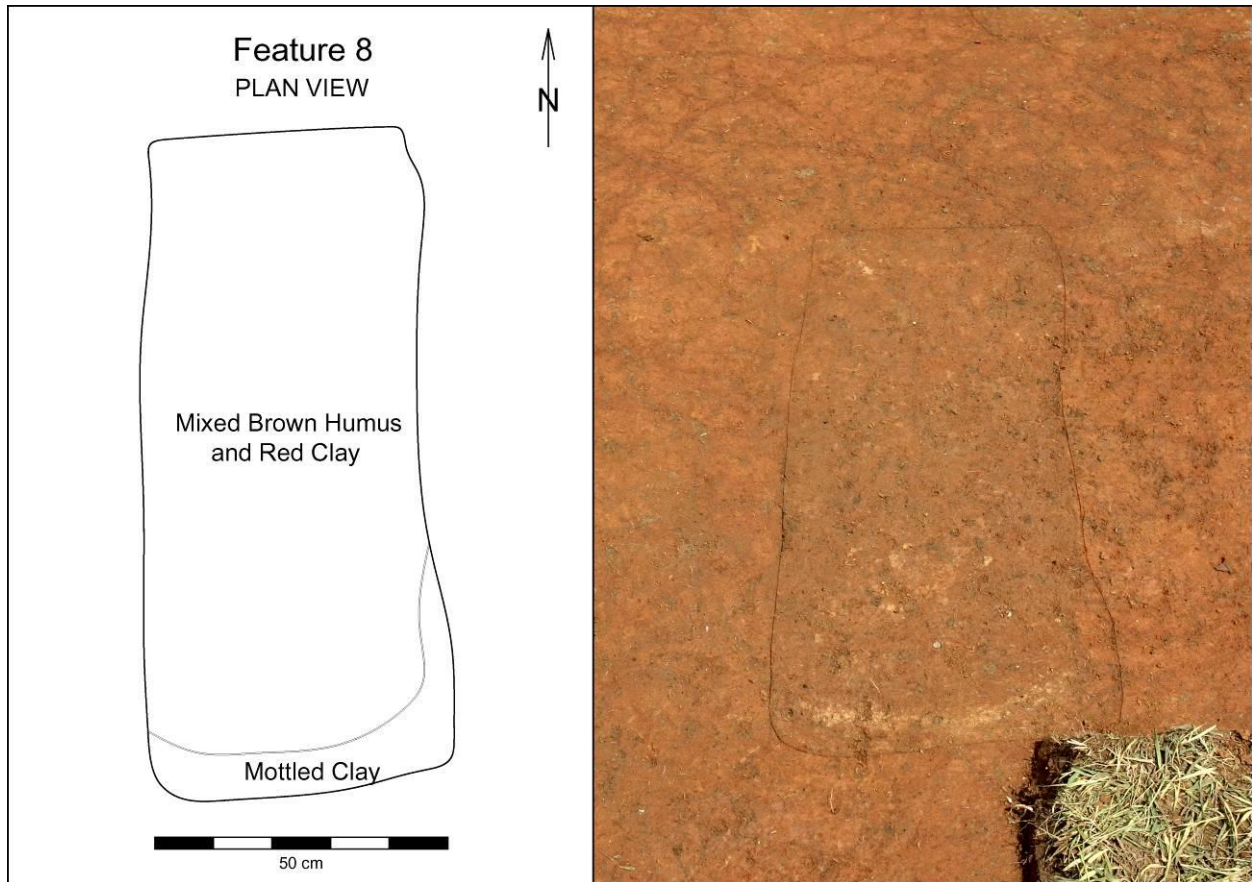


Figure 16. Feature 8 plan view drawing and photograph at base of plow zone (view to north). Pit edge has been outlined.

slumped into the middle of Feature 8 provided additional evidence that it contained a burial. Like Feature 8, this burial was photographed and mapped, but not excavated.

### **Feature 10** (Figure 18)

Feature 10 was located within Locus 2 and is a generally circular, basin-shaped pit that has a diameter of approximately 61 cm. This feature contained one zone of highly mottled fill, 10-12 cm thick. Zone 1 consisted of dark brown (10YR3/3) clay loam mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam with clumps of a very pale brown (10YR7/3) clay, the latter being interpreted as potter's clay. While this zone yielded only 8 potsherds and few pieces of calcined bone, it produced numerous historic artifacts including glass beads (n=66), a silver finger ring, 1 brass shoe buckle, 1 brass Jew's harp, 2 lead shot, rolled lead sheet and several iron fragments. The entire west half of Feature 10 was collected and processed as a flotation sample totaling 14

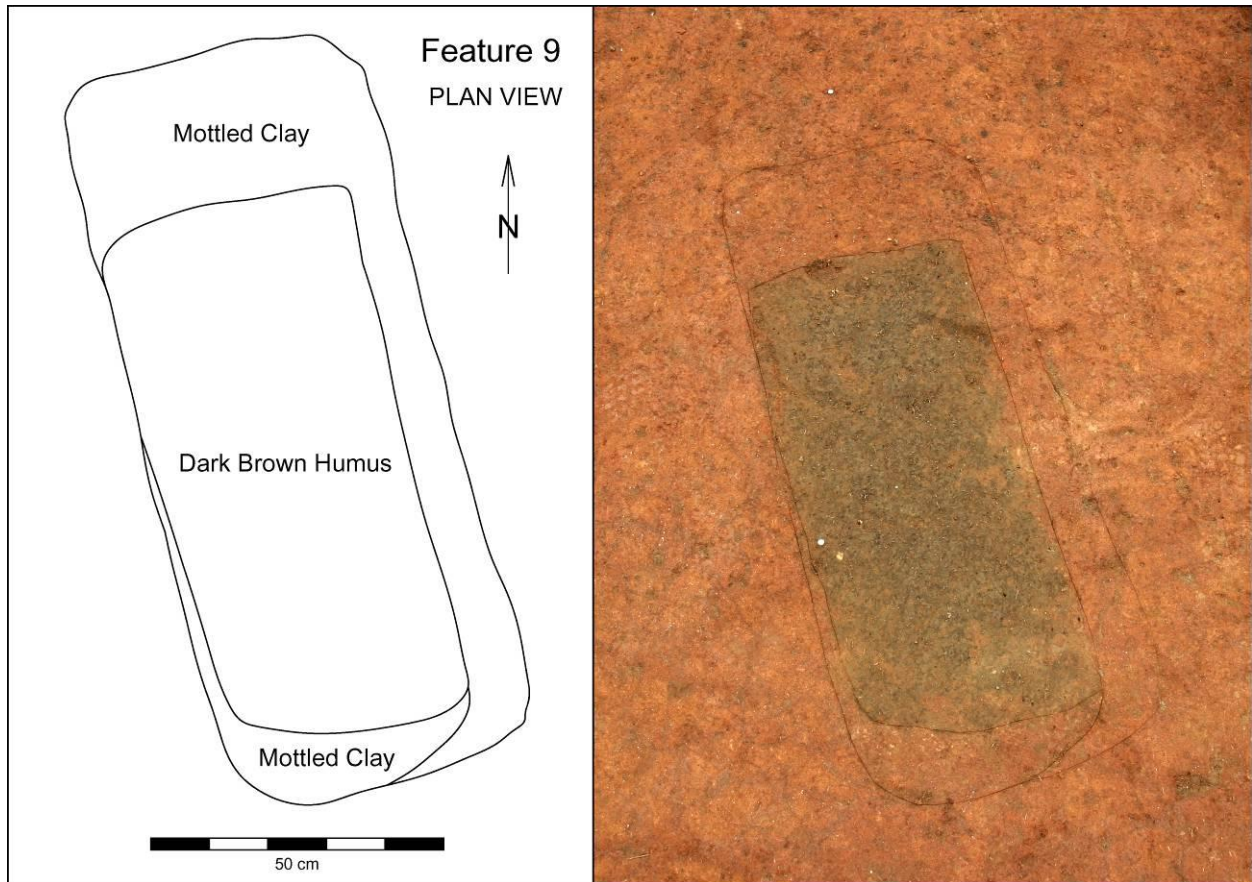


Figure 17. Feature 9 plan view drawing and photograph at base of plow zone (view to north). Pit edge and fill zones have been outlined.

liters. A sample of the potter's clay was also recovered to facilitate future characterization studies of Catawba potting clays.

While the excavation of this feature suggests it was ultimately used to dispose of refuse being quickly filled in a single episode, the presence of potter's clay indicates that the original function of Feature 10 may be related to the processing of clays or some other activity associated with ceramic production.

### **Feature 11** (Figures 19 and 20)

This sub-rectangular storage pit was located at the southern end of the main excavation block in Locus 2. Feature 11 contained five zones of cultural fill: two artifact rich horizons and two-three relatively sterile capping/filling episodes. The pit measured 88 cm by 85 cm wide had a maximum depth of 43 cm below the top of subsoil. Feature 11 appeared as a faintly visible



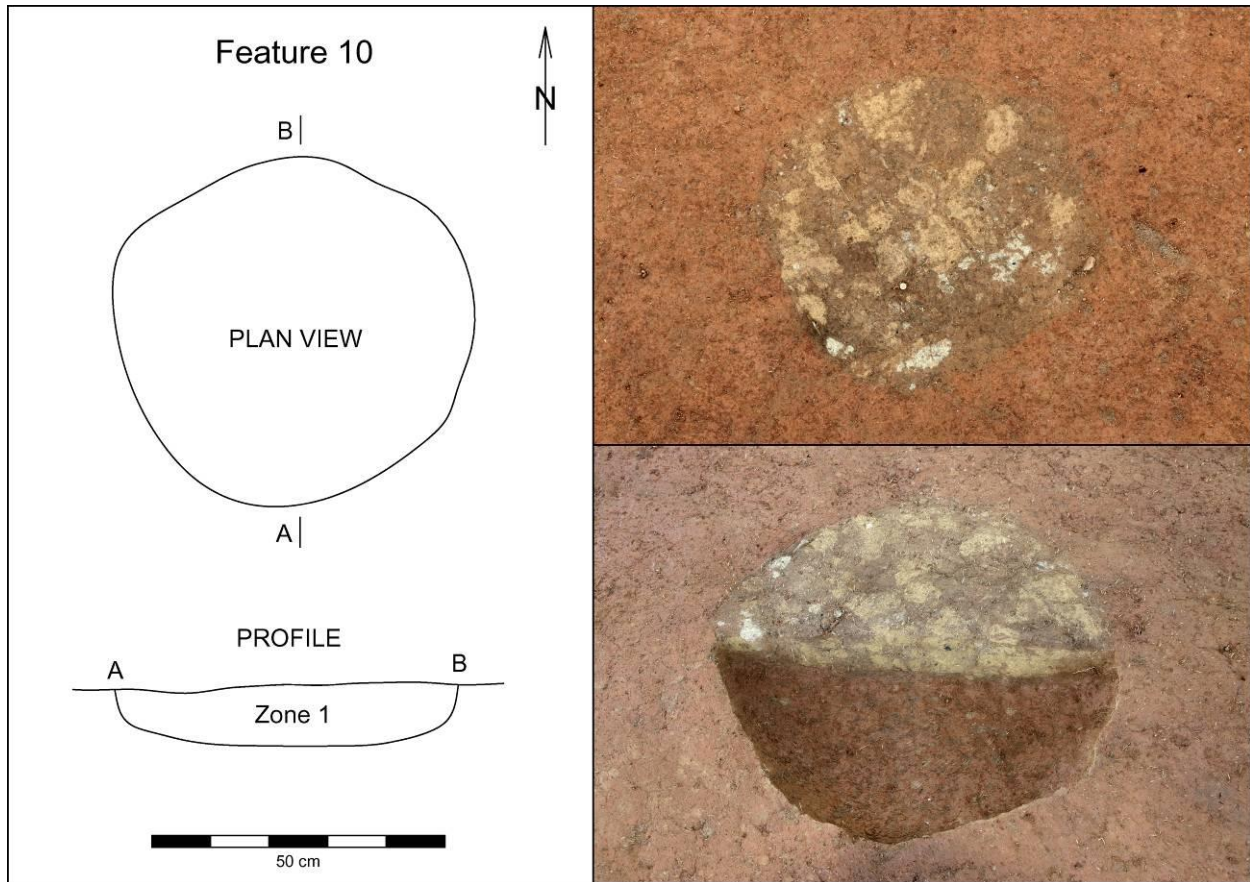


Figure 18. Feature 10 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top, view to north), and at base of plow zone with east half excavated (bottom, view to west).

mottled patch of soil with a large rock protruding from its surface. This zone, Zone 1, consisted of yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay loam with a few specks of gray (7.5YR6/1) potter's clay mixed in. Zone 1 extended to an average depth of 15-16 cm and contained relatively few artifacts including 7 potsherds, 1 historic sherd and 2 flakes. During the initial excavation of the south half of the feature, Zone 2 was distinguished from Zone 1 based on the presence of areas of dark reddish brown (5YR3/3) and dark reddish gray (5YR4/2) silt loam mixed with fill similar to Zone 1 as well as containing a higher concentration of artifacts. The cultural material recovered from Zone 2 include 53 potsherds, 1 kaolin pipe fragment, 1 historic sherd, and animal bone. After evaluating the profile, however, it was determined that Zones 1 and 2 should be combined as it appeared Zone 2 represented simply a mixed and highly irregular interface between Zones 1 and 3. Zone 1/2 in the N ½ yielded 21

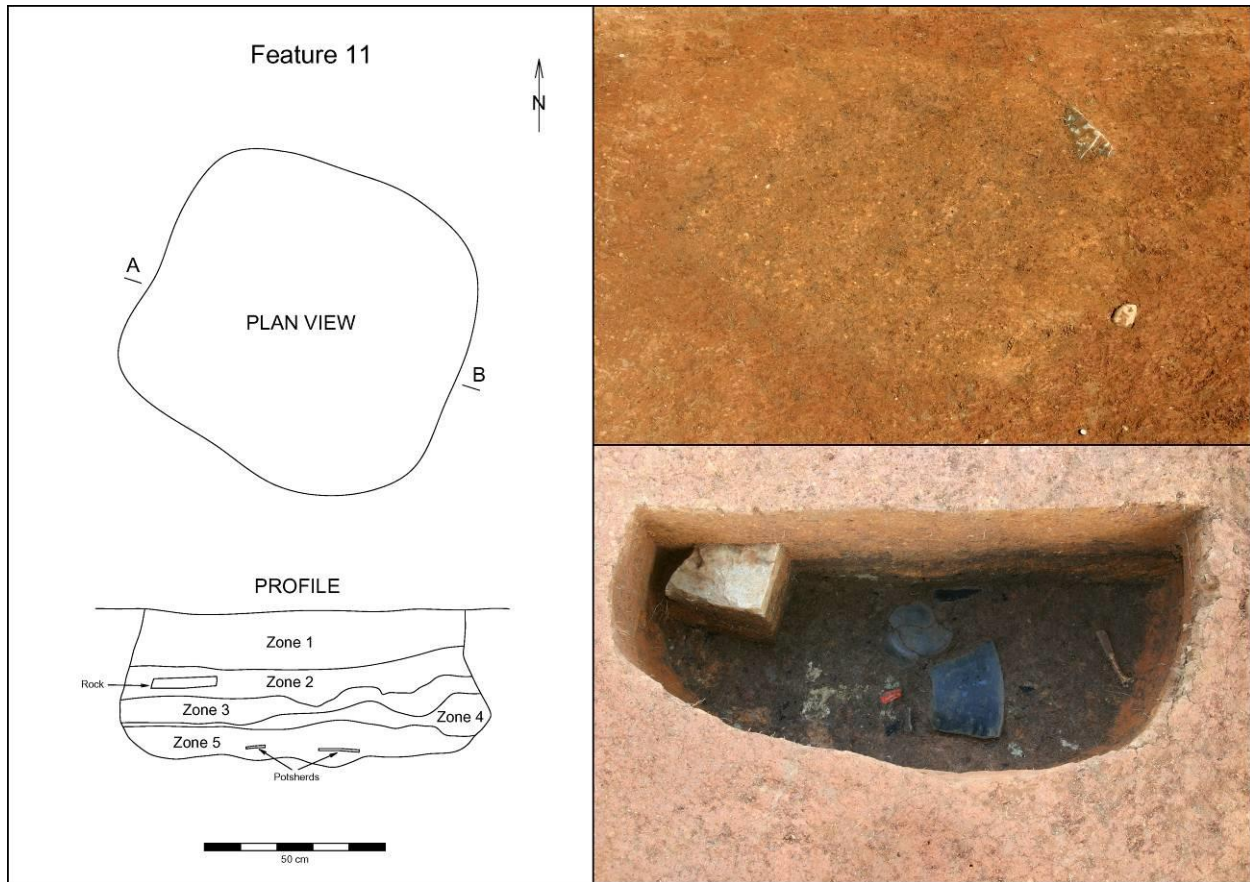


Figure 19. Feature 11 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top, view to north), and top of Zone 5 in southwest half (bottom, view to northeast).

potsherds, a couple fragments of calcined bone, 3 tabular stones and a clay pipe fragment. The total depth of Zone 1/2 was approximately 20-22 cm.

The fill within Zone 3 was moist and very slick to the touch suggesting a substantial amount of ash. It was a rich deposit of dark reddish brown (5YR3/3) silt loam with an underlying band of dark reddish gray (5YR4/2) silt containing animal bone, small potsherds and fired clay. Of particular note, 6 glass beads, 2 kaolin pipe fragments, 3 Catawba clay pipe fragments, a glass set stone, green bottle glass and 1 lead shot were recovered from this zone. Zone 3 was irregularly distributed and varied greatly in thickness, from 2-7 cm, sloping deeper toward the west. Underlying Zone 3 was a wedge shaped layer of mottled yellowish red (5YR4/6 and 5YR5/8) clay loam that resembled Zone 1. Zone 4 is thickest at the east end of the pit (12 cm) and narrows considerably towards the west (1 cm), nearly pinching out at the west wall. Aside from a few potsherds, animal bone and a straight pin, this zone was nearly sterile.



Figure 20. Feature 11 excavation photographs: pan fragments and lump of red sealing wax at top of Zone 5 in southwest half (top left, view to northeast); fill profile with southwest half removed (top right, view to northeast); top of Zone 5 in northeast half (bottom left, view to northeast); and excavated feature (bottom right, view to northeast).

Zone 5 was comprised of dark reddish brown (5YR3/3) silt loam with clumps of greenish gray (GLE 1 5/10Y) and olive brown (2.5Y4/4) clay and is approximately 7-10 cm thick. This zone, like Zone 3, contained a rich assortment of cultural material including 18 glass beads, a lump of red sealing wax, a brass Jew's harp, a pistol barrel, an iron key, sections of a large Catawba-made pan, fragments of English-made pottery, five straight pins, a brass thimble and bell, among other items. Near the top of Zone 5, several small strips of unburned bark were discovered. These bark fragments appeared to be aligned parallel to one another but a continuous layer of bark was not found. It is possible that this material was used a cover or partition for the contents of the pit.

Excavation of Feature 11 revealed a subfloor cellar pit with a complex depositional history. It had slightly flaring pit walls giving it a bell-shaped profile. Zones 3 and 5 correspond

to the primary episodes of occupation while Zones 1/2 and 4 appear to have been deposited quickly to seal or cap underlying refuse. Zone 4 in particular seems have been an attempt to extend to use life of the cellar by introducing “clean” soil thereby creating a new floor surface.

### **Feature 12 (Figure 21)**

This sub-rectangular pit is located within the main cluster of features at Locus 2. Feature 12 contains one primary zone of fill with a potentially earlier pit/disturbance located in the base at the south end. The main portion of Feature 12 (Zone 1) measures 98 cm long and 69 cm wide and 24 cm deep while on the south end, Zone 2 (aka. Fea. 12a) extends 49 cm below the surface.

Zone 1 consisted of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) clay loam with some strong brown (7.5YR4/6) and yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay mottling with several sherds visible from the top of the feature. During excavation the “bottom of Zone 1” was distinguished from the top at 14 cm below surface due to a noticeable decline in the number and size of sherds while the fill did not otherwise change substantially aside from gaining a more evenly mottled texture. This zone produced 177 sherds, 8 glass beads, green bottle glass, a silver broach clasp, several wrought nails and tacks and a worked quartz crystal.

Zone 2 was first observed at the base of Zone 1, though on closer inspection it was possible to discern a faint outline from the original feature at the base of the plowzone. Zone 2 comprised of dark brown (7.5YR3/5) clay loam mottled with yellowish red (5YR5/6) clay loam and confined to the southern end of Feature 12. The only artifacts recovered from this zone were a single glass bead and an archaic bifurcated projectile point, the latter found roughly 36 cm below surface. Flotation samples were collected from both the top and bottom of Zone 1 (19 liters from each) as well as 2 samples from Zone 2 totaling 17 liters.

The size and shape of Feature 12 (Zone 1) indicate that it was originally utilized as a storage facility before eventually being filled with refuse. It is similar in size, shape and orientation to Feature 15, which is located directly across from it 2 meters to the west. Their relative position to one another suggests that the two pits were architecturally related in some way, potentially occupying opposite ends of the same cabin. Zone 2 likely represents an earlier archaic component at SoC 634 that was impacted by the later 18<sup>th</sup> century Catawba occupation though the specific function of the feature remains unclear.

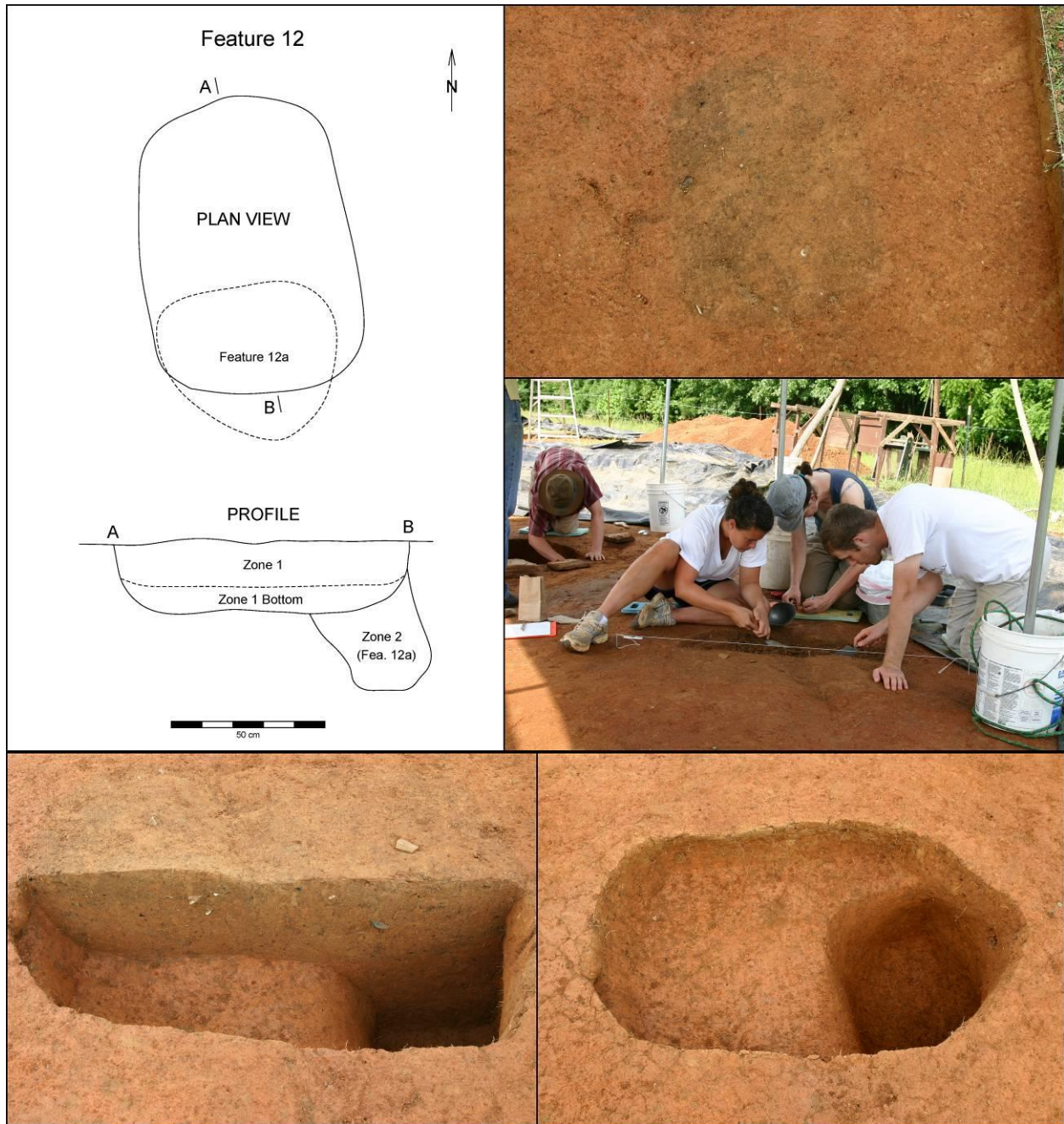


Figure 21. Feature 12 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top right, view to north); removing Zone 1 fill from west half middle right, view to southwest); fill profile with west half removed (bottom left, view to east); and excavated feature (bottom right, view to east). Intruded pit at south edge of feature was designated Feature 12a.

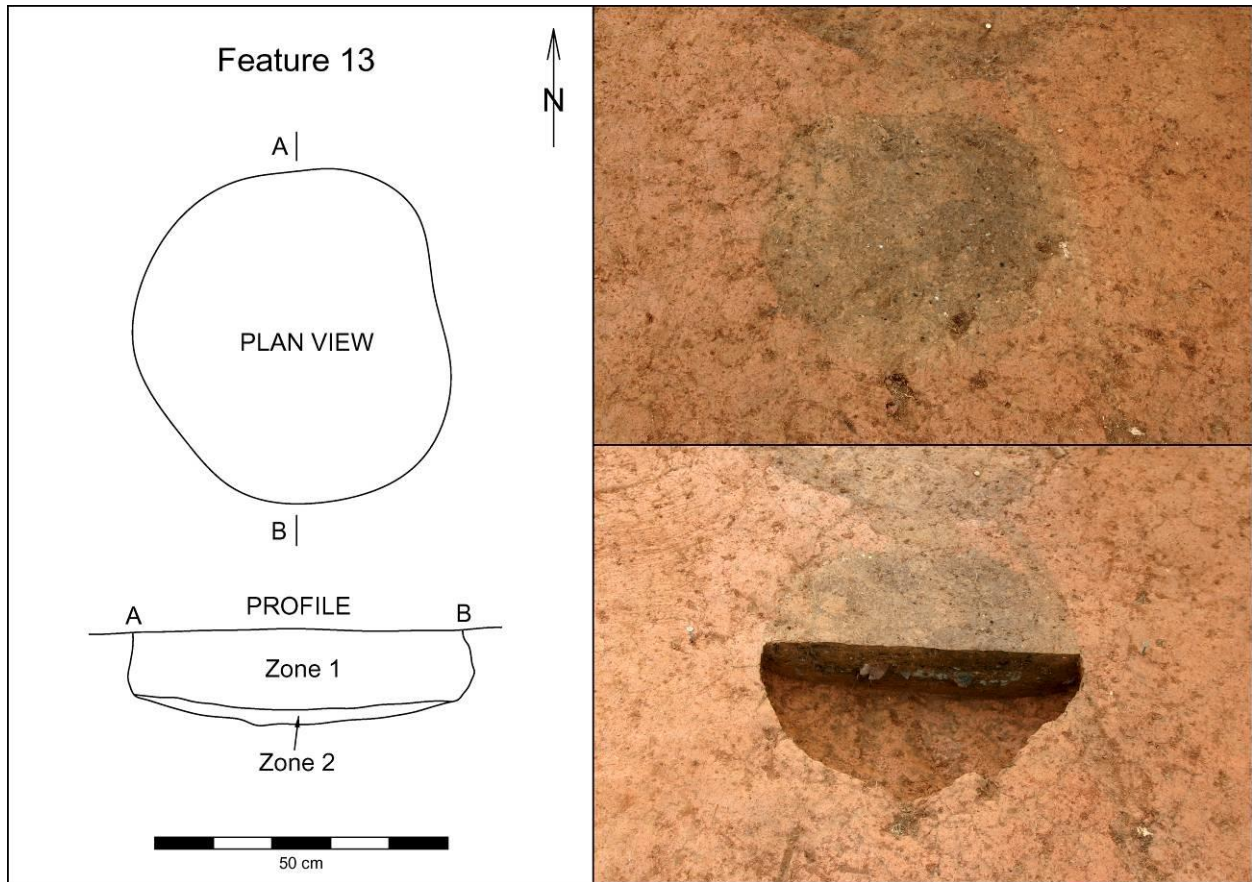


Figure 22. Feature 13 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top, view to east), and fill profile with west half removed (bottom, view to east).

### Feature 13 (Figure 22)

This feature is a roughly circular basin-shaped storage pit immediately adjacent to Feature 14 in Locus 2. It has a diameter of approximately 55 cm and a maximum depth of 16 cm below top of subsoil. Feature 13 contained two zones of fill, though Zone 2 was not initially recognized until after the feature had been bisected and profiled. Though a few of the soil colors at the surface of Feature 13 appeared concentrated in some areas, the whole feature was heavily mottled and distinct zones could not be distinguished. Zone 1 comprised strong brown (7.5YR4/6) and dark brown (7.5YR3/3) clay loam mottled with red (2.5YR4/6), light bluish gray (GLEY 8/10B) and pale olive (5Y6/4) clay. Charcoal and calcined bone were also noted at the surface of the feature. Zone 1 yielded a variety of artifacts including 41 sherds, 2 glass beads, red sealing wax fragments, 6 clay pipe fragments, 1 snaffle bit, 1 tanged knife blade, 1 wrought nail fragment, 1 lead ball and sprue, a straight pin, 1 stone disk and animal bone. Of note was a

nearly complete deer mandible was uncovered resting on or near the interface between Zone 1 and 2 with a lead ball positioned between the two halves. Two samples were collected from Zone 1 for flotation, totaling 17 liters, and another collected to sample the bluish gray and pale olive potter's clay.

Zone 2 consisted of brown (7.5YR4/4) clay loam and was approximately 2.5 cm thick. No artifacts were recovered from this zone. The entire zone was collected and processed as a flotation sample totaling 3 liters. The internal shape of the pit wall was slightly incurved. The size, shape and contents of Feature 13 indicate that it was first excavated as a storage facility and after a period of use, quickly filled with trash and other midden material.

#### **Feature 14** (Figure 23)

Feature 14 is a deep, stratified sub-rectangular cellar pit with a complex depositional and excavation history. It is located in the northern portion of Locus 2 near Features 10, 12 & 13. This feature is approximately 107 cm long and 80 cm wide with relatively straight walls and a flat bottom at 69 cm below the top of the subsoil.

At the time of excavation, two distinct zones were visible at the top of Feature 14. Zone 1 formed the central portion of the feature consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay loam, strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay loam and yellowish red (10YR4/6) clay with small (<5 mm) charcoal inclusions. Zone 2 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay loam, also with charcoal inclusions, that formed an irregular halo around the margins of the pit. Zone 1 was described as a very compact, dry and clayey which easily popped off the underlying sandier and looser Zone 2. The maximum thickness of Zone 1 was only 3 cm. Only a few artifacts were recovered from this zone including 12 potsherds, 4 glass beads and 2 historic sherds. Zone 2 contained 149 potsherds, 1 kaolin pipe fragment, a silver cone from an earring, 1 horseshoe fragment, 3 straight pins, and several clear glass fragments, among other items. Like Zone 1, Zone 2 was a relatively thin deposit only 4 cm thick from which 17.5 liters were preserved for flotation.

Zone 3 was easily differentiated from overlying fill due to a change in texture that was much less compact and moister than Zones 1 & 2 as well as containing a greater amount of cultural debris and soil inclusions. The primary matrix of Zone 3 consisted of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) clay loam and mottled with light greenish gray (GLEY 8/5GY) clay. Zone 3 had a

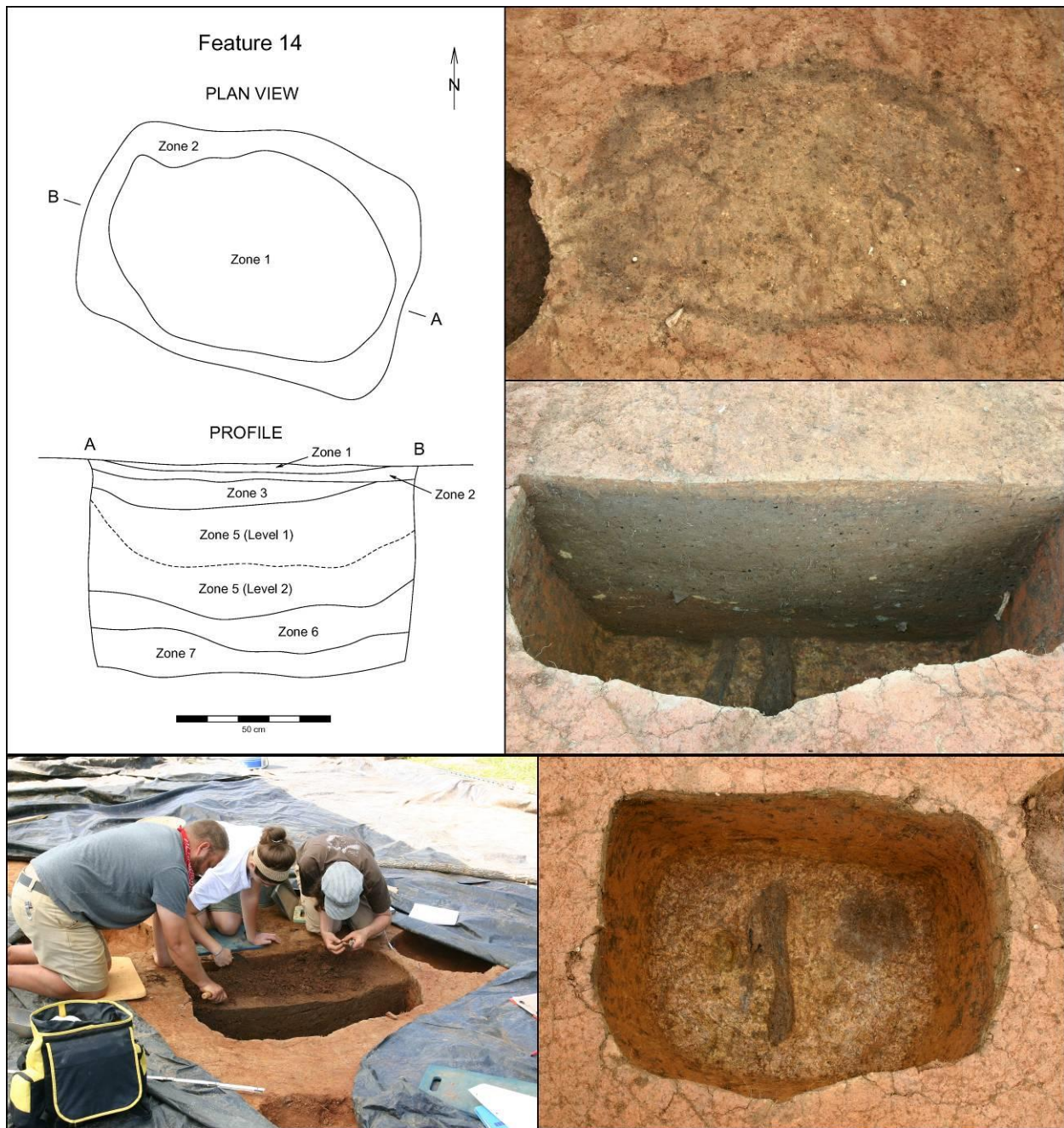


Figure 23. Feature 14 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top right, view to north); fill profile with north half removed (middle right, view to south); removing Zone 3 fill from south half (left, view to south); and excavated feature (right, view to south).

maximum thickness of 10 cm though it did not extend completely to the west wall. Due to initial difficulties in distinguishing zones in Feature 14, significant mixing of Zones 3 and 5A occurred in the north ½ before the stratigraphy was clarified in the feature profile. This mixed



deposit contained a tremendous number of artifacts, most of which were likely associated with Zone 5A, including 704 potsherds, 11 glass beads, 1 glass set stone, 12 clear glass fragments, 2 historic sherds, a brass eyelet and 8 wrought nails, animal bone and mussel shell, and other items. The south ½ of Zone 3 may provide a better gauge for what cultural material can be confidently attributed to this zone: 166 potsherds, 3 glass beads, a fragment of green bottle glass, 3 clear glass fragments, a wrought nail and tack, 1 cut silver sheet fragment, clay pipe fragments, and animal bone.

Zone 4 refers to small patches of dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) sandy clay loam observed along the pit's northern and western walls. Zone 4 proved to be only a few extremely localized wedges of fill that were restricted to the northern half of Feature 14. Although 9 potsherds, 2 glass beads and a tooth are attributed to this zone, field records suggest that these artifacts as well as the fill itself may be more appropriately described as simply inclusions within Zone 5A. All fill associated with this zone was collected and processed as a 1.5 liter flotation sample.

Zone 5A was first identified after the feature profile had been exposed and it was removed as its own discrete zone only in the south ½, described in field records as "Zone 5 Level 1". This zone is composed of strong brown (7.5YR3/6) sandy clay loam mottled with dark brown (7.5YR3/3) clay loam. Its maximum thickness was approximately 26 cm but the base of this zone sloped up dramatically near the edges of the pit giving it a basin shape. Zone 5B was similar to Zone 5A in all respects except for the presence of patches of yellow (2.5Y7/6) sandy loam ranging in size from 1 to 10 cm. The majority of the fill in Zone 5B consisted of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) clay loam. This zone was excavated as "Zone 6" in the north ½ but renamed "Zone 5 Level 2" in the profile and south half after the feature's stratigraphy had been worked out. The maximum extent of Zone 5B was 20 cm although the base of this zone was irregular. Zone 5 A & B were both artifact rich deposits that contained very similar cultural material. Zone 5 A (S ½) yielded 314 potsherds, 6 glass beads, 1 green bottle glass fragment as well as clear glass fragments, a silver ring and a lead alloy coat button, animal bone and mussel shell, and 1 clay pipe fragment. Zone 5 B (S ½) produced 303 potsherds, 10 glass beads, 1 green bottle glass fragment as well as clear glass fragments, 5 straight pins, 3 wrought nails and a wrought tack, three historic sherds, animal bone and mussel shell, and 1 clay pipe fragment.

Below Zone 5B, excavators encountered 8-12 cm of a slightly redder zone of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) clay loam mixed with brownish yellow (10YR6/8) sandy loam and inclusions of

light greenish gray (GLEY 1 7/5GY) clay. Zone 6 contained a very similar assemblage to Zone 5A & B aside from a greater density of animal bone and fewer potsherds. Zone 6 was originally identified and removed as “Zone 7” in the north ½ of the feature but it was renamed in the south ½ excavations.

Aside from a few potsherds, Zone 7 was relatively sterile. It was composed of dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) clay loam which averaged approximately 7 cm thick. In the north ½ of this feature, Zone 7 had originally been lumped into a larger stratigraphic unit called Zone 7 + 8 before it was renamed just Zone 7. Lying on the floor and in the center of the pit was a section of burned timber 61 cm long and 18 cm wide. Also on the floor was a burned patch of reddened soil west of the burned wood that contained a white glass bead. It is unclear whether these two elements were related. The soil associated with both of these contexts were collected as flotation samples.

Feature 14 had straight to slightly bell-shaped walls and given its overall size and shape, it likely served as a sub-floor storage facility or cellar before eventually being filled with cultural debris and trash. The reddened area on the floor suggests that a small fire was used to potentially drive out excess moisture in the newly constructed pit prior to use for storage. The wooden board indicates that pits such as this were either lined or covered with planks to protect its contents.

### **Feature 15** (Figure 24)

This shallow sub-rectangular storage pit bears a striking resemblance in size, shape and orientation to Feature 12. Excavations revealed that Feature 15 had a basin shape and measured 91 cm long, 65 cm wide, and contained a single zone of fill 16 cm thick. At the surface, Zone 1 appeared heavily mottled consisting of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) and dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy clay loam with numerous clumps of greenish gray (GLEY 6/10Y) clay. Materials recovered from this zone include 229 sherds, 11 glass beads, 3 lead balls and a flattened lead disk, a brass thimble and cuff links, fragments from a thin iron sheet or box, 1 wrought nail, 1 Catawba pipe stem, animal bone, charcoal and daub. Feature 15 also produced a large number of green bottle glass fragments (n=64), more than any other context from the site. A total of 17 liters of soil were collected as flotation samples from Zone 1.

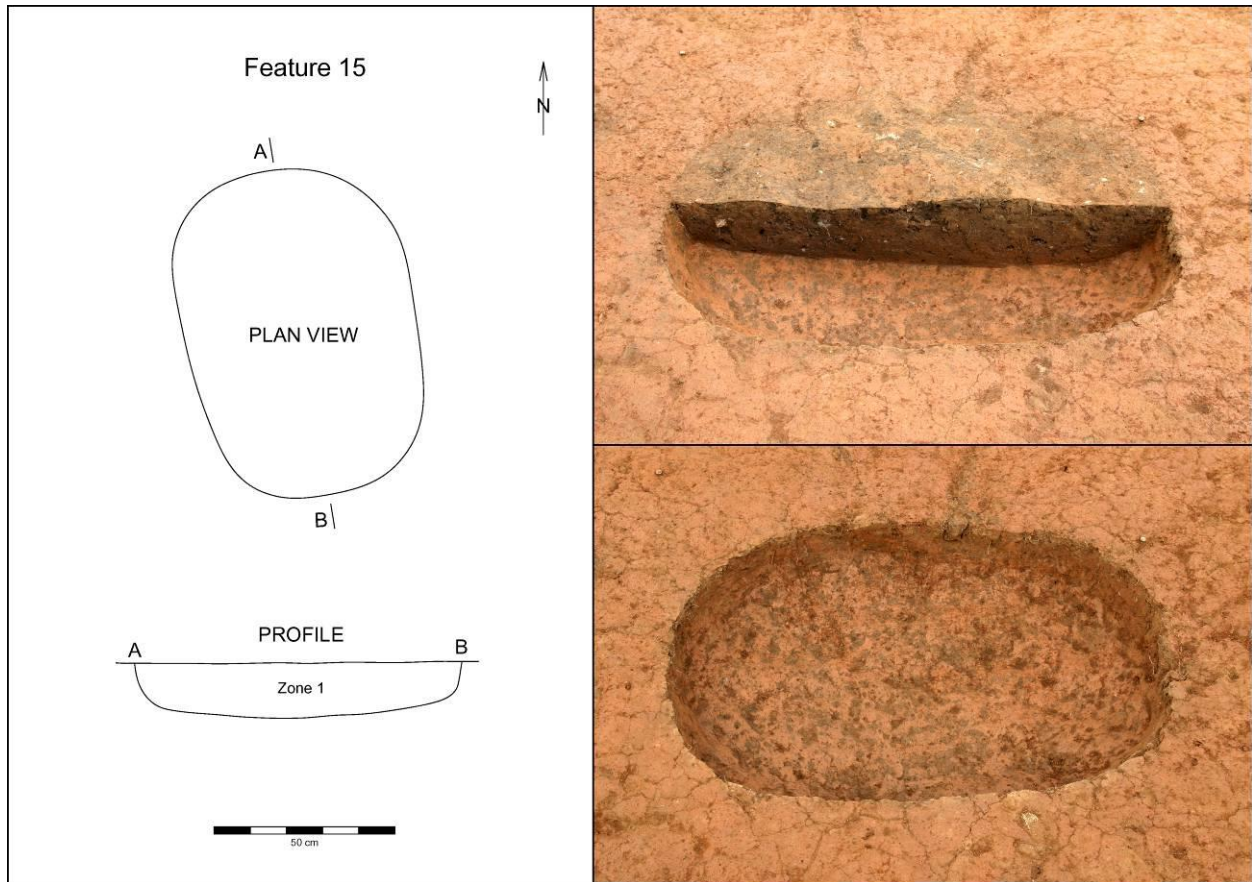


Figure 24. Feature 15 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: fill profile with west half excavated (top, view to east), and excavated feature (bottom, view to east).

Like Feature 12, this feature was likely excavated initially to serve as a storage facility and eventually was filled with refuse and abandoned.

### **Feature 16** (Figure 25)

Feature 16 is a severely truncated pit located at the southwestern edge of Locus 2. It was initially located by metal detecting when a wrought nail and several fragments of animal bone were discovered in a shovel test. The feature appeared at the surface as a fairly large soil stain with numerous rocks, pottery and animal bone visible. This feature is generally rectangular though the edges along the west and south sides were difficult to discern where the subsoil had been cut down through erosion and plowing. Complicating matters, a shallow posthole was identified at the south edge of the feature, partially intersecting it. Attempts to determine the

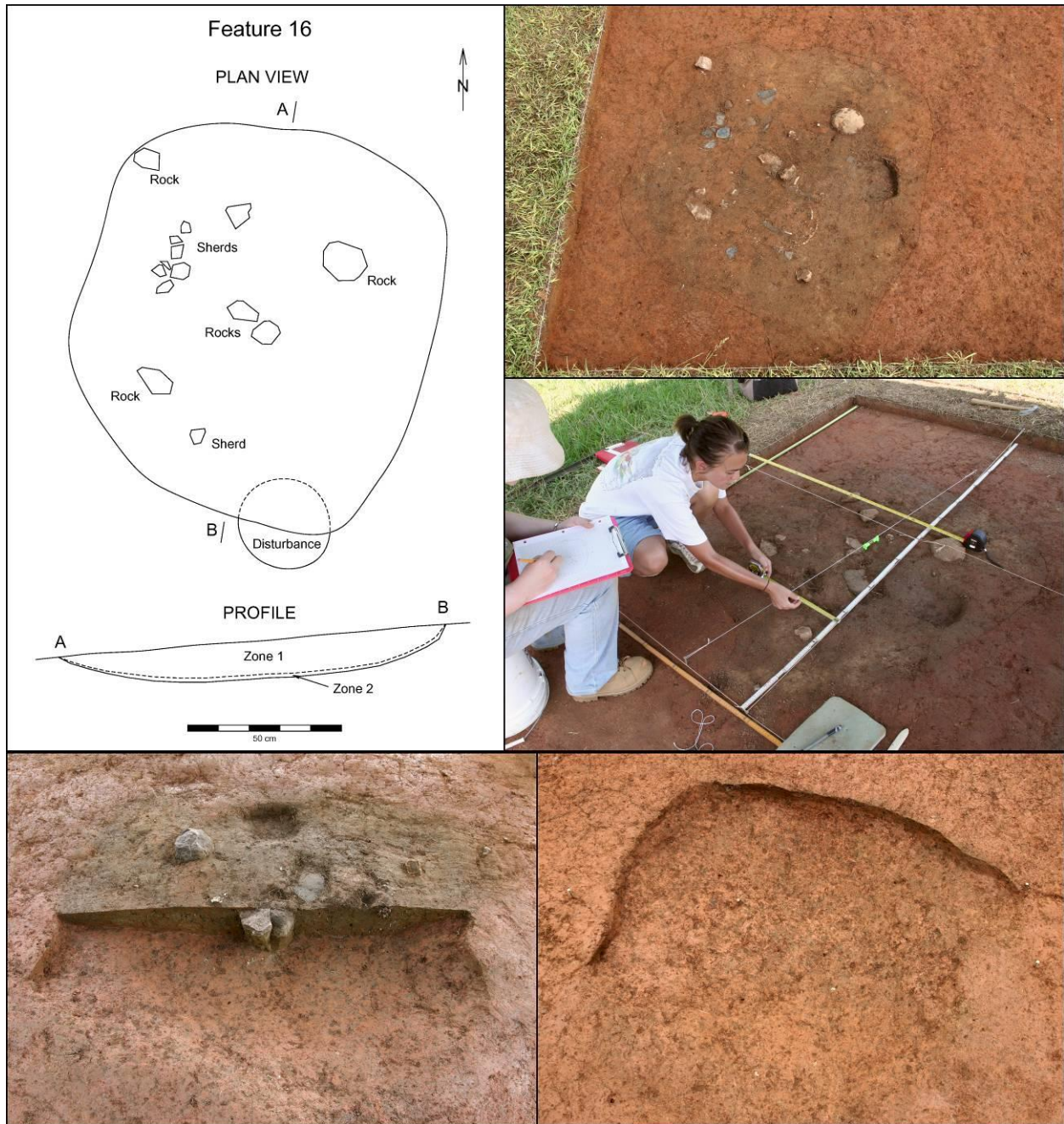


Figure 25. Feature 16 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top right, view to north); mapping artifacts on feature surface (middle right, view to northwest); fill profile with west half of feature removed (bottom left, view to east); and excavated feature (bottom right, view to east).

sequence of construction for the posthole and Feature 16 were unsuccessful due to similarities in their mottled fills.

Feature 16 measured approximately 128 cm by 115 cm across and extended 13 cm below the base of plowzone comprising two zones of fill. Zone 1 was described as a mixture of brown (7.5YR4/3), reddish brown (5YR4/4), and yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy clay loam that became very hard when dry. Zone 1 yielded 98 potsherds, 1 glass bead, 1 kaolin pipe fragment, 1 stone pipe fragment, 1 pewter fragment, a mortar and pestle, a drilled antler handle, fired clay and a large number of animal bone, mostly pig. Sixteen liters of soil were collected as a flotation sample from this zone, which was approximately 11 cm thick.

Beneath Zone 1 was a clay loam soil that was yellowish red (5YR4/6) and mottled with brown (7.5YR4/4). This soil, Zone 2, resembled the surrounding subsoil except that it contained a few small sherds, bone and bits of fired clay. Zone 2 was a thin deposit, 2-3 cm thick, found across the base of the entire feature. Two flotation samples were recovered from Zone 2 totaling 18 liters. The margins of the pit were more clearly defined along the east edge indicating that originally the walls of the pit were relatively straight, sloping inward slightly at the base.

Feature 16 represents the remains of a pit that was severely impacted by erosion and agricultural activities. Based on the size and shape of Feature 16, it likely served at least initially as a storage pit before later becoming a receptacle for refuse.

### **Feature 17** (Figure 26)

This designation was assigned to a small circular basin-shaped pit adjacent to Feature 18 in the southern portion of Locus 2. Feature 17 had a diameter of roughly 57 cm comprising 3 zones of fill excavated to a depth of 21.5 cm with gently inward sloping walls. A stone that covered nearly the entire western half of the pit largely obscured the surface of Feature 17, though a large green bottleneck and several vertically oriented sherds were also noted. The top of the feature consisted of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) and brown sandy clay (Zone 1) surrounded by a thin ring of charcoal and dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy loam, Zone 2. The rock, a large piece of schist, was positioned so that it angled down toward the east. Aside from the large rock and bottleneck fragment, other artifacts present in Zone 1 include 67 sherds, 1 glass bead, a clay pipe fragment, and fired clay. Excavations of Zone 1 exposed sections of a small Catawba bowl lying vertically along the east wall of the pit that appeared to rest on the interface between Zones 1 & 2. Zone 1 was approximately 10 cm thick from which 2 flotation samples were recovered totaling 10.5 liters.

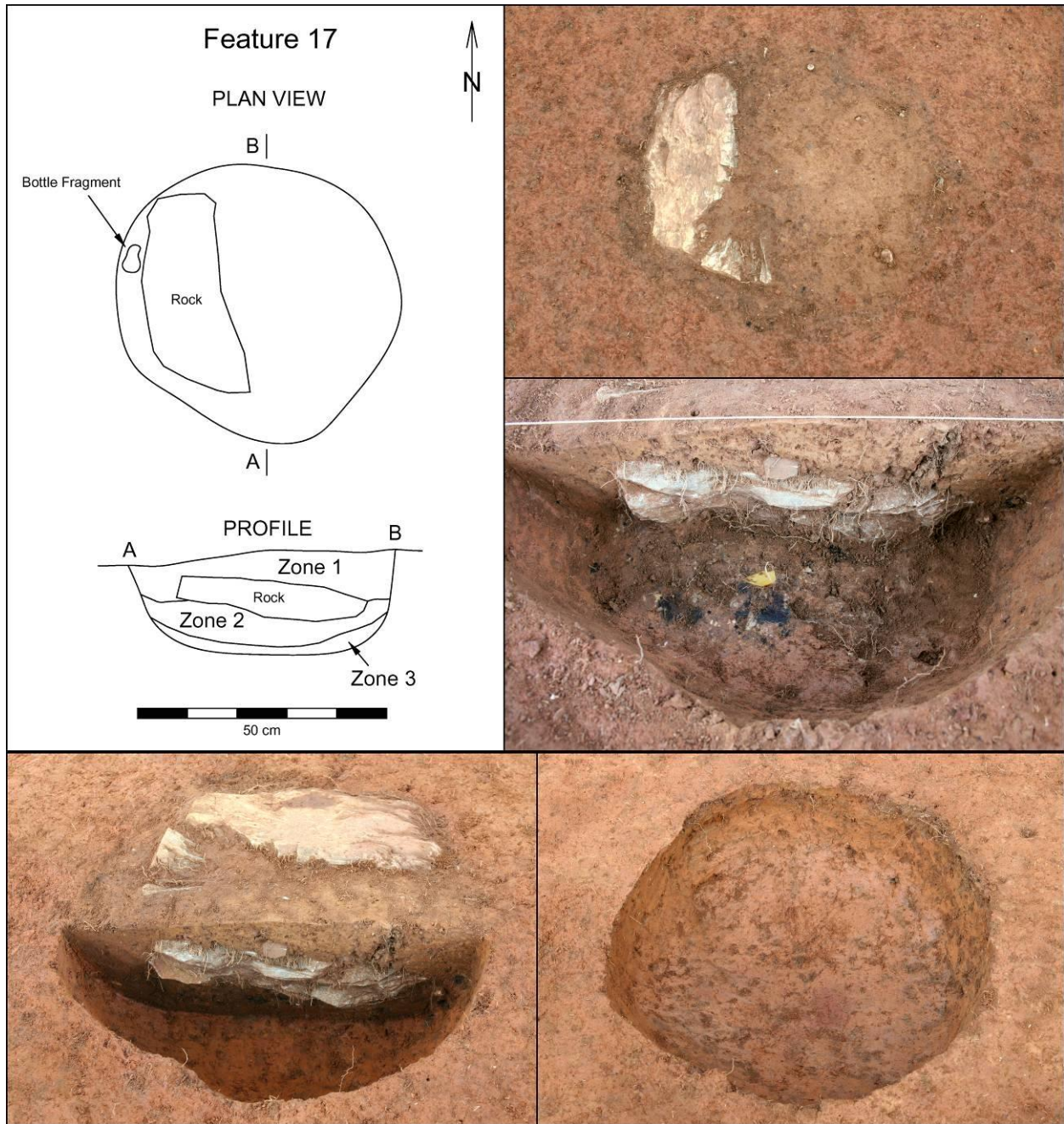


Figure 26. Feature 17 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top right, view to north); base of Zone 2 in east half with *in situ* English slipware sherd (middle right, view to west); fill profile with east half of feature removed (bottom left, view to west); and excavated feature (bottom right, view to west).

The soil immediately underlying the large stone and Zone 1 had a much more mottled appearance since it contained significant amounts charcoal and burned clay. Removing the stone revealed concentrations of charcoal, a mussel shell and a straight pin indicating that it had been

placed directly on top of the refuse associated with Zone 2. Zone 2, which measured 7-9 cm thick, also contained 20 sherds, 9 glass beads, a kaolin pipe fragment, 1 brass button, and 4 historic sherds among other items. Twelve liters of soil were collected for flotation from Zone 2. Zone 3 designates a relatively sterile 2-2.5 cm thick layer of yellowish red (5YR4/6) sandy clay loam that covers the entire pit floor. The only cultural material recovered from Zone 3 were 2 sherds, fragments of animal bone, a glass bead and a silver ball from a earring, all recovered from a 4.5 liter flotation sample. A dark red patch was noted near the center of the floor at the base of the feature and may represent an attempt to dry and/or harden the newly constructed pit prior to use as a storage facility.

Feature 17 is similar in size and shape to Feature 10 and 13 and likely also functioned as a storage pit before subsequently being filled with midden material, though it differs significantly in terms of the nature of its fill and depositional history. Unlike these other circular storage pits, Feature 17 did not contain any grey or pale yellow potter's clay and yielded far more charcoal than the others. The use of a large rock and clayey soil to cap the top of the pit is similar to Feature 11.

**Feature 18** (Figures 27 and 28) \*need to change plan view and profile figures\*

Feature 18 is a stratified cellar pit similar to other large sub rectangular storage pits found at SoC 634. It measured 101 cm long by 77 cm wide comprising six zones of fill which were excavated to a depth of 52 cm below the excavated surface. The pit was initially identified through metal detecting but avoided at first due to the presence of a large fire ant nest that impacted and partially obscured the surface of the central and southern portions of the feature. The unexcavated planview of Feature 18 revealed evidence of three zones visible at the surface though these were not well defined until they were visible in profile due in large part to the ant nest disturbance.

Zone 1 covered the northern 3/4 of the unexcavated surface of the pit with the underlying Zones 2 and 3 visible at the southern end. Zone 1 was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy clay loam mottled with yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay loam. This zone was approximately 10 cm thick at the middle and sloped up toward the surface as it approached the margins giving it a basin shape. Several artifacts were recovered from this context including 18 potsherds, 19 glass beads, a straight pin, 1 fragment of clear glass and one of green bottle glass.

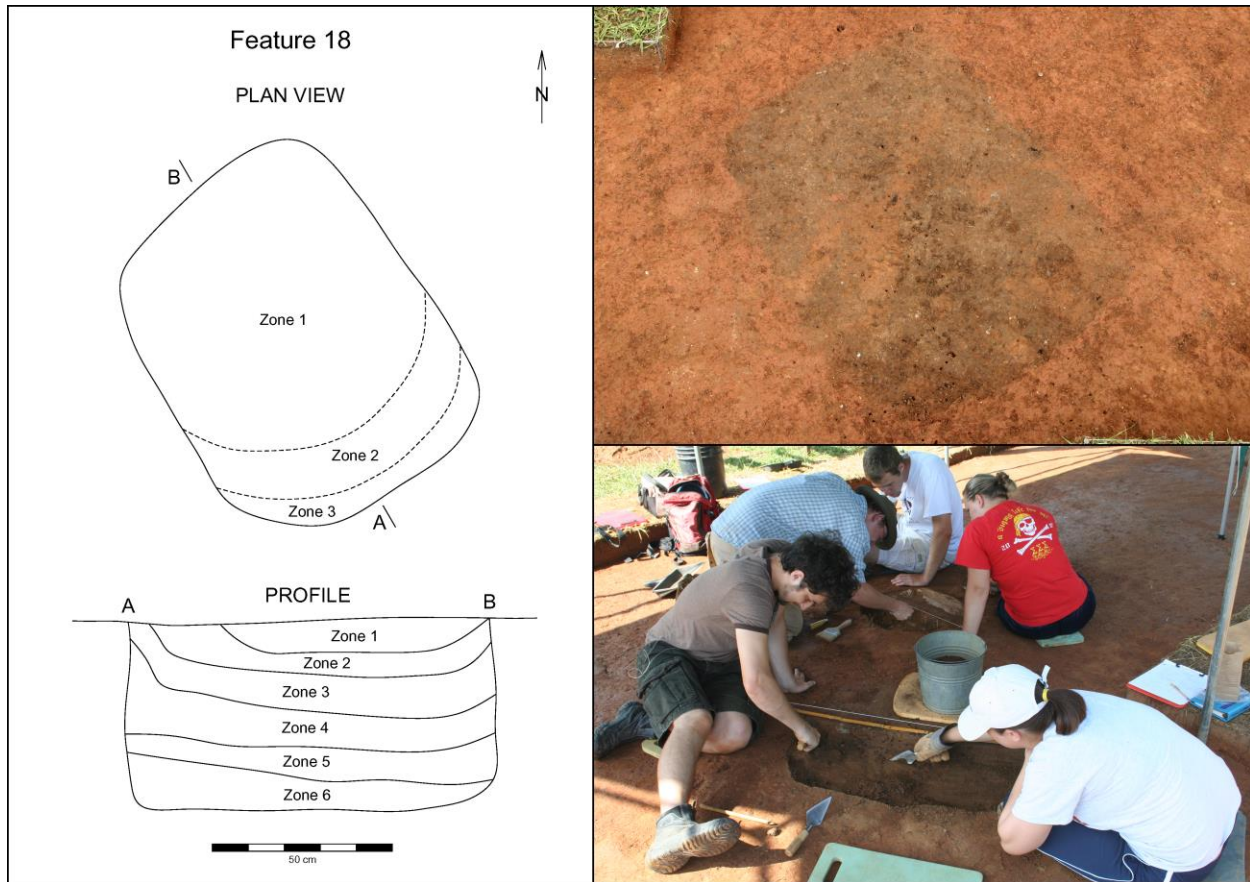


Figure 27. Feature 18 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top, view to north), and removing fill from the northeast half of Zone 1 (bottom, view to southwest).

Two flotation samples, one from each half, were collected and processed totaling 17.5 liters of soil.

The surface of Zone 2 was distinguished by a darker soil that contained gray clay and large pieces of charcoal. Specifically, Zone 2 consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay loam mottled with brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay loam and inclusions of light greenish gray (GLEYS 1 7/10Y) clay and dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) clay. Like Zone 1, this stratigraphic unit was deepest near the center (17 cmbs) and sloped up toward the pit edges, and meeting the surface near the south edge. Zone 2 contained a much greater variety of material culture including 59 potsherds, 56 glass beads, 1 silver nose bangle, 1 iron hand grenade, a silver brooch clasp, both stone and clay pipe fragments, and iron sheet fragments as well as animal bone. Of the pottery found, several conjoining sections of a vessel were exposed lying near the base of





Figure 28. Feature 18 excavation photographs: turtle carapace and unfired potter's clay exposed at top of Zone 4 in northeast half (top left, view to southwest); potsherds and rocks resting on top of Zone 6 in northeast half (top right, view to southwest); fill profile with northeast half removed (middle left, view to southwest); potsherds resting on top of Zone 5 in southwest half (middle right, view to southwest); top of Zone 6 in southwest half (bottom left, view to southwest); and excavated feature (bottom right, view to southwest).

Zone 2. A sample of fill from each half of Feature 18 was collected for flotation totaling 15 liters.

Zone 3 was lighter, redder in color, and sandier than Zone 2, lacking the clay inclusions and charcoal that had defined Zone 2. Zone 3 consisted of yellowish red (5YR5/3) sandy clay loam mottled with yellowish red (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay loam, light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay loam, and brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam. This zone had a relatively low artifact density that yielded 2 sherds, 28 glass beads, 4 clay pipe fragments, 1 green bottle fragment, lead sprue, 3 nail fragments, and a fragment of silver sheet. Zone 3 ranged in thickness from 12 cm in the north and approximately 7 cm at the south end before it sloped up to the surface ending at the south wall. Two flotation samples totaling 17 liters were recovered from this zone.

Zone 4 was identified by the presence of a much darker soil comprising dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam mottled with strong brown and yellowish brown sandy clay loam and inclusions of light greenish gray (GLEY 1 7/10Y), dark red (2.5YR3/6), and pale yellow (5Y7/3) clay. The clumps of greenish clay, in particular, were numerous and increased in size and frequency with depth within Zone 4. This zone also included a substantial amount of animal bone including a nearly intact turtle shell, though due to initial confusion over the distinction between Zone 4 and 5, it was removed as Zone 5. This zone was generally rich in other artifacts as well including 288 potsherds, 195 glass beads, 34 fragments of green bottle glass, pipe fragments, stone and ceramic disks, 2 rolled silver strips, fragments of a tin (?) kettle, 1 pewter and 2 brass buttons, an iron fish hook, and various other metal objects. The base of Zone 4 was relatively level making the south end of this stratum extremely thick while the majority of the zone was about 11 cm thick. Flotation samples were also collected from this zone totaling 15.5 liters.

Zone 5 consisted of dark brown (7.5YR3/3) sandy clay loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay loam and fewer small inclusions of light greenish gray (GLEY 1 7/10Y) clay. Zone 5 continued to yield numerous potsherds, animal bone, fired clay as well as the pale and green potter's clay. Other artifacts from this zone include various wire and nail fragments, 1 lead shot, 13 glass beads and 13 pieces of green bottle glass among other items. The base of Zone 5 was easily detected by a change in color and soil texture and was also marked by a rock and mussel shell lying at the interface making the maximum thickness of Zone 5 approximately 8 cm.

The last zone encountered in Feature 18 was Zone 6, a brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay loam mottled with dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy clay loam, reddish yellow (5YR6/8) clay loam, and brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clay loam. Zone 6 was 10 cm thick on the southern end and only 3 cm at the north wall giving it a sloping appearance. Compared to Zones 4 & 5, this zone contained very few artifacts which included a few fragments of animal bone, 9 potsherds, 14 glass beads and a green glazed historic sherd. Seventeen liters of soil were collected from this zone for flotation samples.

Feature 18 is similar to other storage pits found at Locus 2, Feature 11 & 14, and at Locus 1, Feature 7. It contained numerous zones of contrasting fill that correspond to episodes of use, accumulated deposition, and intentional capping/filling. Given its size, shape, and multiple artifact-rich zones, Feature 18 likely served as a sub-floor storage facility and renewed at certain points to extend its use-life.

#### **Feature 19** (Figure 29)

This designation was assigned to the remnants of a small circular pit located on the eastern edge of Locus 1. Feature 19 had been heavily truncated by erosion and plowing leaving only a thin deposit of cultural fill. Zone 1 consisted of reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay loam mottled with greenish gray (GLEY 5/5GY) and olive (5Y5/3) potter's clay. This zone was no more than 2 cm at its thickest point and considerably thinner in most places. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 19. The contents of the pit were collected and processed as a 2-liter flotation sample.

Despite being severely impacted by post depositional processes, this feature bears a resemblance to Feature 10 in Locus 2 in terms of its shape and concentration of potter's clay and were likely functionally similar.

#### **Feature 20** (Figure 30)

Feature 20 is a sub-rectangular burial pit located at the northern edge of the excavated block in Locus 1. Like Features 3, 8, and 9, Feature 20 is an elongated, narrow pit measuring 133 cm by 50 cm wide with heavily mottled clay fill and patches of brown humus. The orientation of Feature 20 is generally north-south but is situated slightly more to the east than the other identified burials. The top of the burial was photographed and mapped, but not excavated.

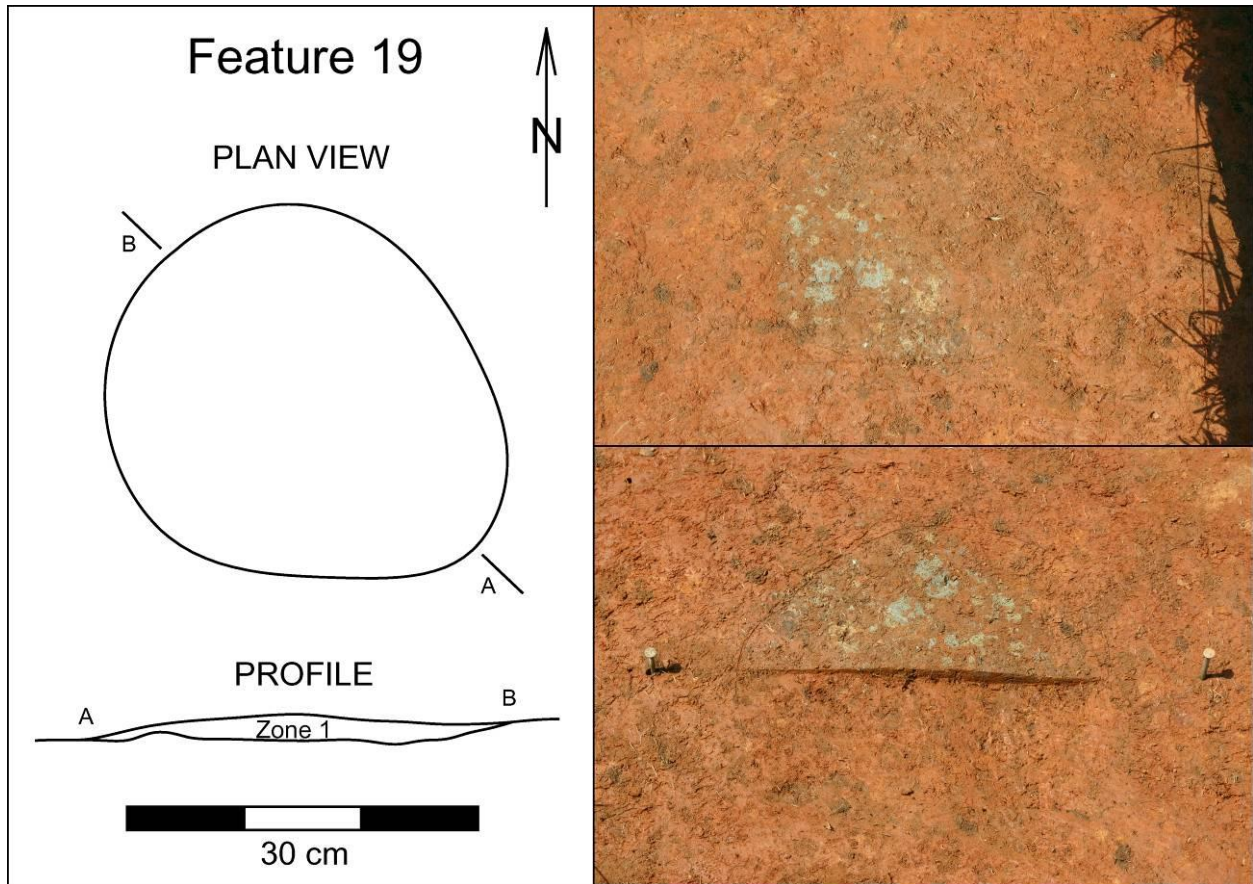


Figure 29. Feature 19 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top, view to north), and fill profile with northeast half excavated (bottom, view to southwest).

### **Feature 21** (Figure 31)

Feature 21 was exposed a few meters northeast of the main excavation block in Locus 2. This generally oval cob-filled pit measured approximately 30 cm long by 24 cm wide, with a depth of 5-7 cm below the top of subsoil. It was excavated as a single zone and all contents of the pit were processed as a 3-liter flotation sample. Feature 21 had a shallow and irregular bottom caused in part to a root disturbance intruding the northeast side. Additionally, the plowzone in this area was substantially deeper (~25 cm) than in other areas of the site and no doubt severely truncated this feature.

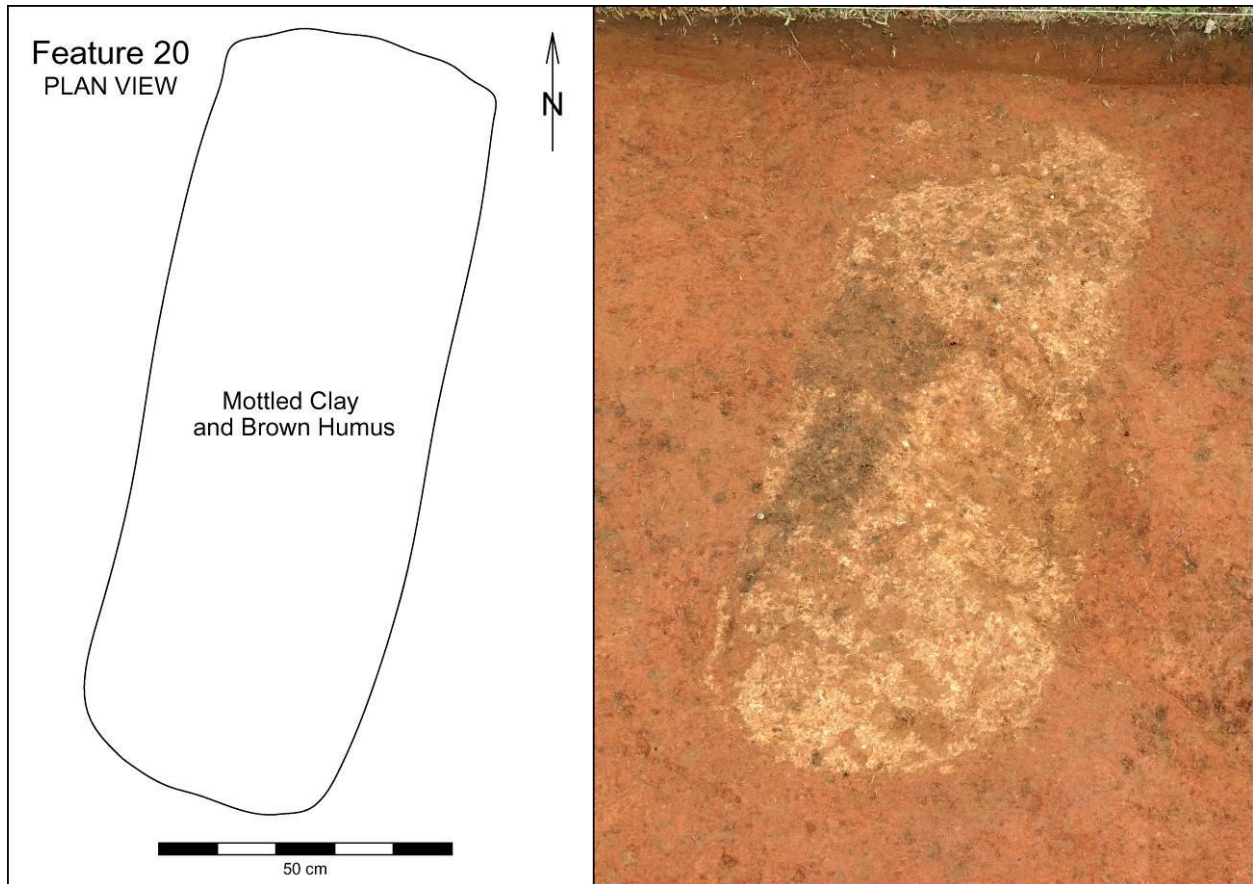


Figure 30. Feature 20 plan view drawing and photograph at base of plow zone (view to north).

### **Feature 22** (Figure 32)

Feature 22 was an oval-shaped stain of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) and brown (7.5YR4/4) loam measuring 44 cm long by 28 cm wide. Initially interpreted as a post-hole or double post, during the process of excavation the feature was determined to be a refuse-filled tree disturbance and the project was terminated at 49 cm below surface. The fill from the old stump was washed through 1/16<sup>th</sup> inch window screen and yielded 132 potsherds, 2 glass beads, lead sprue, 1 wrought nail, 2 iron sheet fragments, 1 stone pipe fragment, 1 historic sherd, ground stone fragments, animal bone, charcoal and fired clay. Based on the amount and depth of cultural material from this feature, it is likely that the stump was filled with debris at or soon after the time of the sites' occupation.

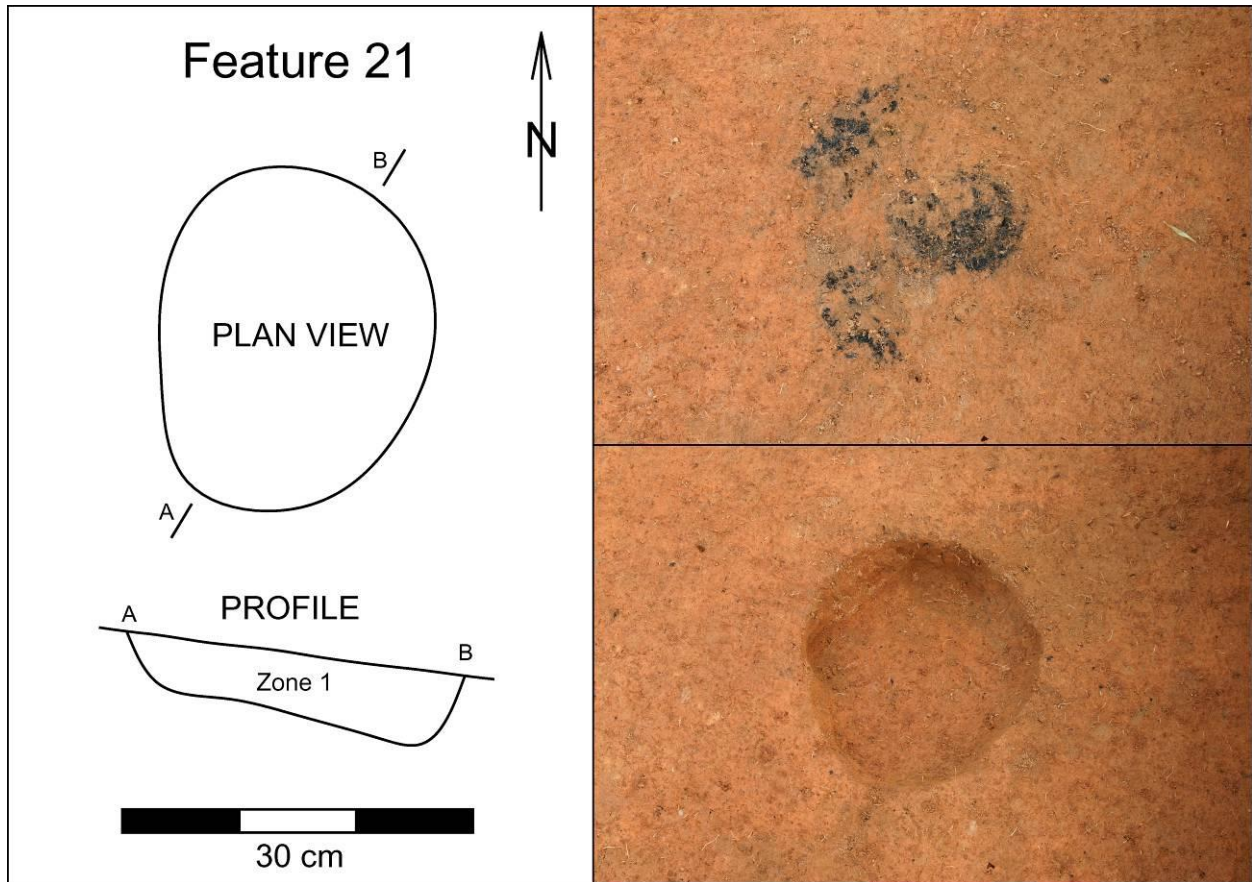


Figure 31. Feature 21 plan view and profile drawings, and excavation photographs: feature at base of plow zone (top, view to north), and excavated feature (bottom, view to north).

### References Cited

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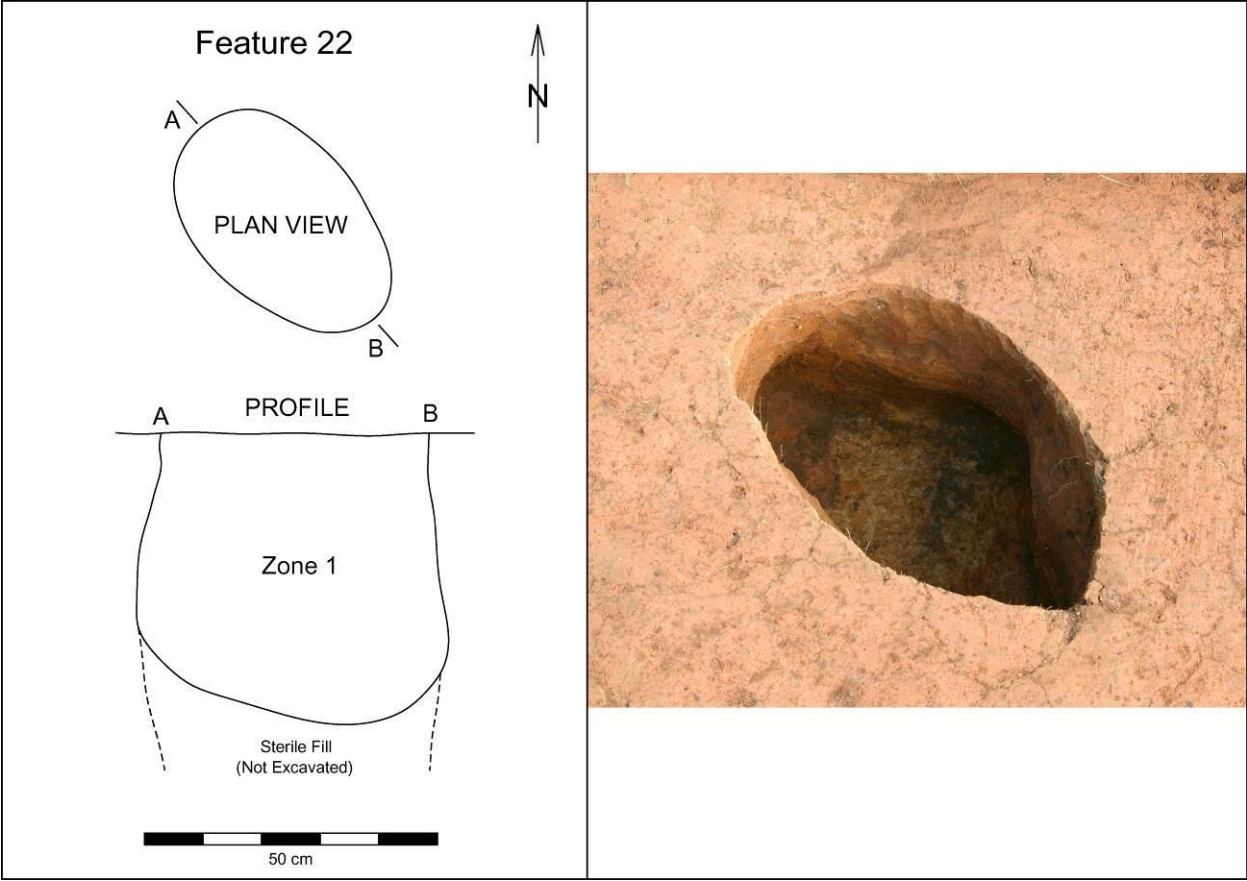


Figure 32. Feature 22 plan view and profile drawings, and photograph of excavated feature (view to north).