

**Testing at the Kent's Mill Historic District,
Site 9GL10, Glascock County, Georgia**

GDOT Project No. BRST-1575(8)
P.I. No. 245345

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Abstract

This report details the results of archaeological Phase II testing at site 9GL10, also known as the Kent's Mill Historic District, for GDOT project BRST-1575(8), Glascock County, Georgia. The proposed project would replace the structurally deficient bridge on SR 102 over Joe's Creek. The Phase I identification survey was performed by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. in September 2003 and resulted in the discovery of site 9GL10. Periods of significance identified during the initial survey were a Late Mississippian Period component and the 20th century Kent's Mill. Site 9GL10 has been recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and further testing was necessary to determine whether the site would be adversely affected by the project's construction. Due to the reduction of the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) to existing right-of-way and the lack of meaningful material remains, it was determined that the portions of site 9GL10 within the project's APE do not contribute to the overall eligibility of the site.

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Project Description

Site 9GL10, also identified as the Kent's Mill Historic District, was located in September 2003 by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. (SAS) during an archaeological survey for Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) project BRST-1575(8) in Glascock County, Georgia (Figures 1-3). The discovery of the site was recorded by Dr. Robert Patton in his 2004 report entitled *Archeological Survey for the Proposed Replacement of the SR 102 Bridge Over Joe's Creek, Glascock County, Georgia*. The proposed project would replace the current bridge on SR 102 over Joe's Creek at its existing location utilizing a temporary detour bridge north of the permanent construction. This site was revisited by GDOT and further work was performed in order to ascertain the site's significance and whether the portion within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) contributes to the overall eligibility of the site. Since the time the site was discovered, the right-of-way has changed from a significant amount of proposed right-of-way to construction restriction within existing right-of-way. Due to the elimination of the proposed right-of-way the impact to 9GL10 has been significantly reduced. The site is eligible; however, the portion within the APE lacks temporally diagnostic artifacts with contributable attributes that reflect the Late Mississippian Period (Lamar Phase) of significance. In addition, the historic period artifact assemblage is too general temporally to contribute to a broader understanding of early 20th century corn and wheat milling associated with Kent's Mill in Glascock County, Georgia. In fact, for both components, the artifact assemblage within the existing APE was negligible and will not contribute to the overall understanding or eligibility of site 9GL10.

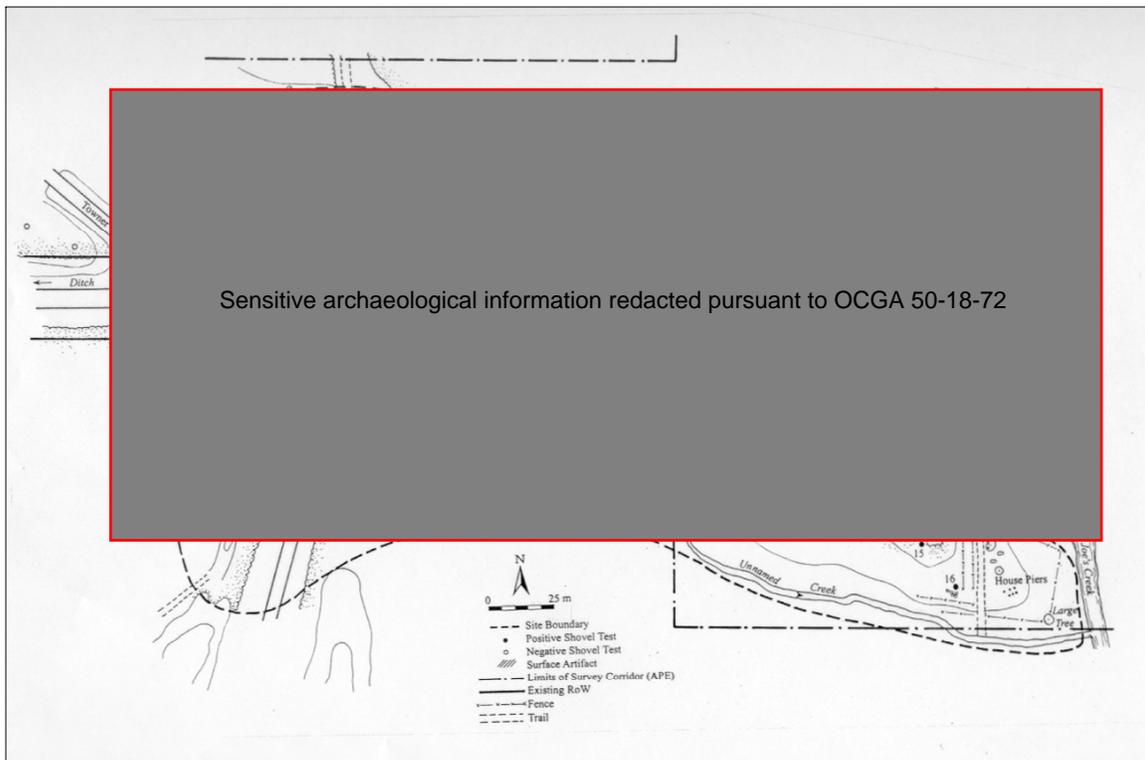


Figure 1. Site Map for 9GL10 by SAS with GDOT Unit Locations and the Raceway.

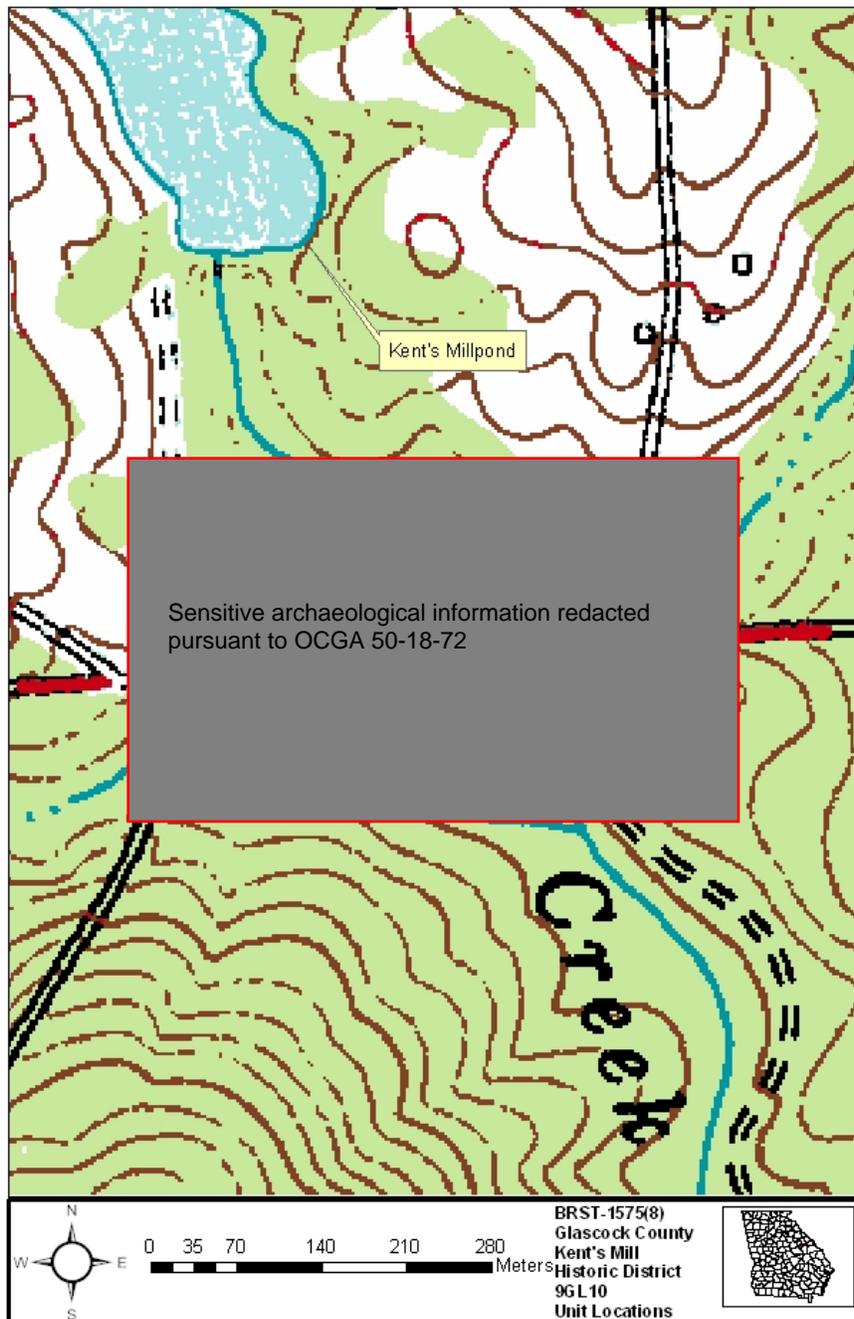


Figure 2. Mitchell, GA 7.5' Quadrangle 1972 (revised 1993).

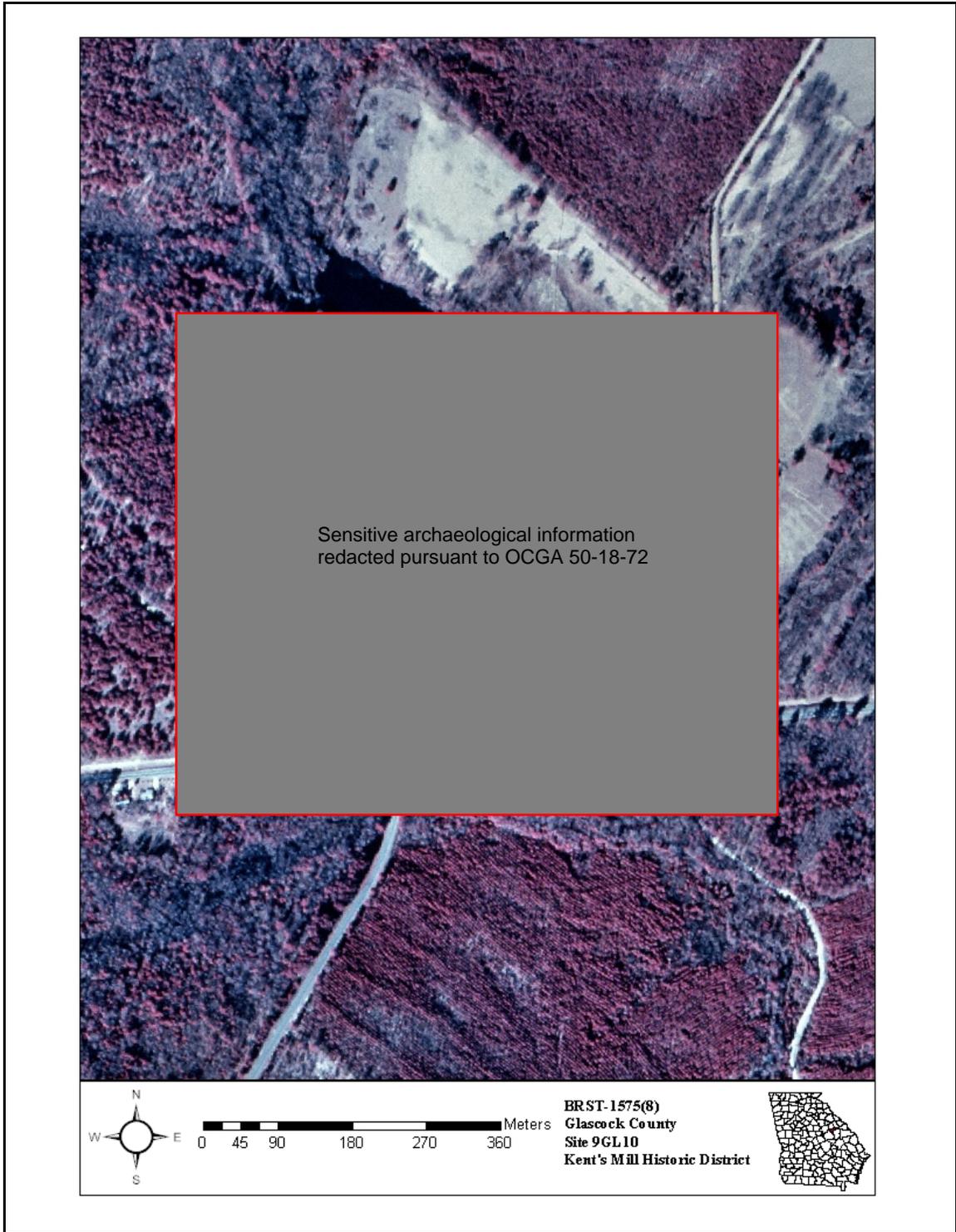


Figure 3. 1999 Mitchell N.E. DOQQ Image.

Site Description

9GL10 is a multi-component prehistoric and historic site. During their initial investigations, SAS recovered one Late Lamar Incised potsherd within an assemblage dominated by nondiagnostic lithic artifacts in various stages of reduction. In addition, one quartz expedient tool with side use and one quartz nondiagnostic PP/K fragment were recovered. The site's identity is dominated, however, by its historic component identified as the Kent's Mill Historic District (see Appendix A). SAS identified a number of extant structures and feature remnants that are associated with Kent's Mill, built sometime in the early part of the 20th century. The buildings and features contained within the mill district provide a history of development associated with the mill during the first half of the 20th century. Kent's Mill sold its toll commodity, which was derived from a percentage of the raw wheat and corn brought by local farmers for grinding, to stores in Sandersville, Sparta, Thomson, Warthen, and Warrenton (Ray: 2005). The mill closed its operation in 1950 and the mill building was dismantled and sold during the 1970s.

Site 9GL10, which is bisected by SR 102, is located partially within the proposed project's APE just east of Mitchell, Georgia. The site was discovered while performing shovel testing during the initial survey by SAS. Along with artifacts found on the surface, SAS had a total of forty positive shovel tests in a 200 x 113 meter area within the proposed APE (see Appendix B for list of artifacts recovered by SAS).

SAS determined that site 9GL10 is unknown for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). They concluded that the recovery of the Lamar potsherd was significant and that a portion of the site south of SR 102 outside of the existing right-of-way should be avoided due to the possibility of intact features associated with the Late Mississippian Period (Patton 2004: 23). SAS also determined that the prehistoric component of site 9GL10 was significant because of the co-occurrence of different lithic material. The diversity of raw material reflected a possibility of multiple site components and/or a broader access to materials in the Mississippian Period. The report lacked proper contextual information to substantiate the assertion that two flakes of Ridge and Valley chert were products of an elaborate trading system established during the Mississippian Period. Furthermore, the report did not establish a unique pattern of late prehistoric development on small tributaries in the Fall Line Hills physiographic district in Georgia. The assertions made by SAS on behalf of the prehistoric component as potentially eligible were vague and problematic, as there was no attempt to support their theses with anything other than general conclusions.

Though SAS concluded that the historic component of the site was mostly intact with distinctive architectural features and structures, such as a chimney with three fireboxes, an intact smithy/barn and an intact store, they felt that there was no apparent need for further archaeological investigations due to what they considered as a clearly defined and well documented resource. SAS, however, highlighted issues about the mill that can only be answered by further archaeological investigation and not by aerial photographs or a map. For example, SAS reports that the construction of the mill's dam on a small

unnamed tributary is surprising and they include information that suggests that the mill was either preceded by or was modernized from an earlier mill built before the Civil War. Unique construction methods and the exploration of past occupations through material culture are, in fact, what makes a site significant criterion under D. Nevertheless, an arbitrary site boundary was defined by SAS for 9GL10 based on visual inspection and aerial photography. This component of the site extends to both sides of SR 102 and at least one mill feature, part of the raceway from the large mill pond to the north of the road, is within the existing right-of-way. Because SAS did not consider the mill as a potentially eligible or eligible resource for the NRHP, they did not recommend any further work for this component of site 9GL10. Subsequent to their report, GDOT determined that the historic component, as well as the prehistoric component, did warrant further investigation and the Kent's Mill Historic District was assessed as eligible for state and local significance under criteria A, C, and D. The resource was recommended as significant for A and C in the areas of agriculture, commerce, architecture, engineering, community planning. Under criterion D the resource has been determined significant for its potential to yield information on the Late Lamar Phase in the Fall Line Hills physiographic district in Georgia as well as its potential to yield information on late early 20th century milling in eastern Georgia. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the assessment (letter received on March 2, 2005) and recommended that additional work was needed to determine whether or not the project would have an effect on a contributing portion of the site.

On January 24, 2005 GDOT archaeologists revisited 9GL10 to perform further testing and visual inspection of the mill features at 9GL10 in order to determine whether the portion within the APE would contribute to the site's interpretation and overall NRHP consideration. Based on the previous work by SAS, GDOT pursued the issue of data recovery and how the artifact assemblage and features would contribute to the understanding of this multi-component site.

Results

Field methods for further testing were guided by the previous work performed by SAS and the existing right-of-way that is now the project's APE. Three 1x1 meter test units were excavated at site 9GL10 within the existing APE on both sides of SR 102. In addition, GDOT archaeologists inspected the raceway from the large pond.

Unit 1

Unit 1 (344565 E, 3678062 N; NAD83) was placed on the north side of SR 102 between SAS shovel tests 33 and 34 (Figure 1). SAS shovel test 34 yielded one of two Ridge and Valley chert flakes recovered during the original survey. The decision to place Unit 1 in this area was to determine whether or not more evidence could be recovered to support the theory that a trade route existed in this area during the Mississippian Period. Unit 1 was excavated to sterile subsoil at 70 centimeters below surface [cmts] (Figures 4-5). A total of 34 artifacts was recovered from the unit (Table 1).

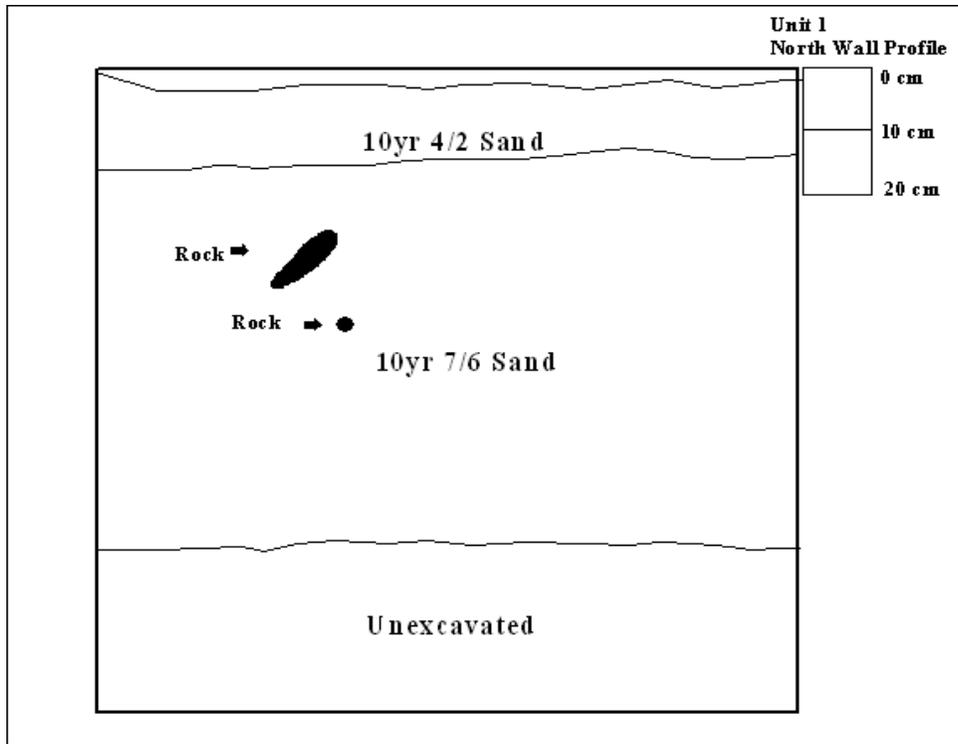


Figure 4. Unit 1 North Wall Profile.



Figure 5. Unit 1 North Wall Profile.

Table 1. Artifacts Recovered from Unit 1.

Level	Stratum	Artifact(s)	Description	Total
1	I	Sherds	Plain/Sand-Grit	3
1	I	Flake Fragments	Quartz	4
	I	Unidentified		
1		Metal		2
1	I	Cut Nails		2
1	I	Wire Nail		1
1	I	Glass	Light Blue	1
1	I	Glass	Amethyst	1
1	I	Glass	Clear	3
1	I	Bullets	1).22 (2).30 or .32	2
2	I/II	Flake	TA + CP Chert	1
2	I/II	Shatter	CP Chert	1
2	I/II	Flake	Quartz	1
2	I/II	Flake Fragments	Quartz	3
2	I/II	Shatter	Quartz	1
	I/II	Unidentified		
2		Metal		2
3	II	Shatter	Quartz	1
4	II	Flakes	CP Chert	2
4	II	Flake Fragments	Quartz	2
6	II	Flake Fragment	Quartz	1
Total				34

*CP= Coastal Plain, RV= Ridge and Valley, and TA= Thermally Altered

The artifact assemblage (n=34) is mixed with both prehistoric and historic cultural material. The prehistoric assemblage is entirely comprised of nondiagnostic material. The pottery is plain with sand or sand/grit tempering and the one rim sherd has no decorative motif. No examples of Ridge and Valley chert were recovered from this unit.

The historic artifacts are also uninformative. Artifacts such as the amethyst glass (n=1) and the cut nails (n=2) may represent a 19th century occupation at the site. However, a majority of these artifacts appear to be products of the 20th century. Again, the artifact assemblage for this unit is too small and general to contribute to the understanding of Kent's Mill and its history.

The artifact density was light and it is highly unlikely that this portion of the site contains any cultural features or other sources of scientific data that would contribute to the understanding of the Mississippian Period or Kent's Mill.

Unit 2

Unit 2 (3445585 E, 3678030 N; NAD83) was placed on the south side of SR102 adjacent to SAS shovel test 23; approximately 10 meters north of SAS shovel test 2. SAS shovel test 2 contained the one Late Lamar Incised potsherd recovered from site 9GL10. The unit was excavated in this location to recover more material that would support the thesis that an extensive Lamar occupation existed at Joe's Creek. Unit 2 was excavated to sterile subsoil at 30 cmbs that included an auger test from 30 to 60 cmbs (Figures 6-7). A total of 33 artifacts was recovered from Unit 2 (Table 2).

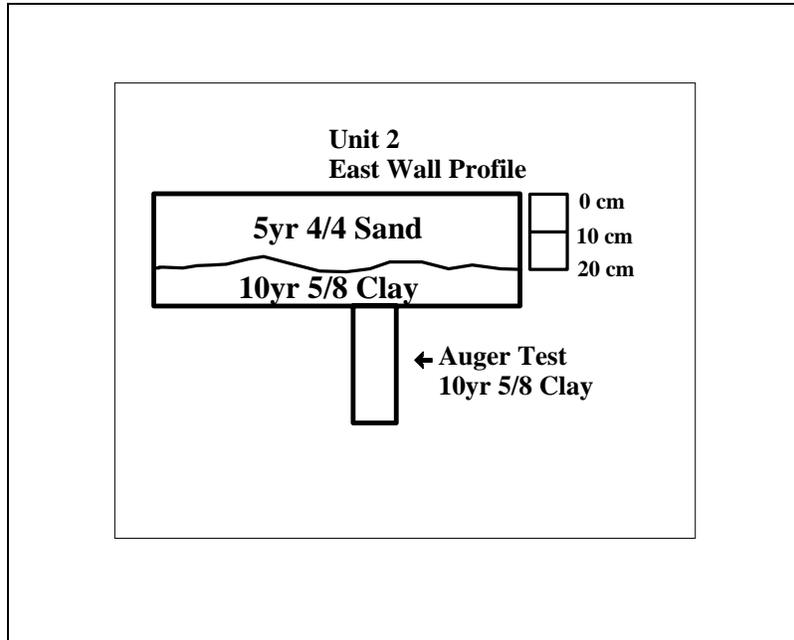


Figure 6. Unit 2 East Wall Profile with Auger Test.



Figure 7. Unit 2 East Wall Profile.

Table 2. Artifacts Recovered from Unit 2.

Level	Stratum	Artifact(s)	Description	Total
1	I	Sherds	Plain/Sand-Grit	2
1	I	Flake	CP Chert	1
1	I	Flake	Quartz	1
1	I	Flake Fragments	Quartz	2
1	I	Wire Nail		1
1	I	Glass	Brown	1
1	I	Glass	Clear	3
1	I	Washer		1
	I	Undifferentiated		
1		Nails		3
2	I	Flake Fragments	Quartz	6
2	I	Shatter	Quartz	2
2	I	Stoneware	Albany/Albany	1
2	I	Whiteware	Plain Rim	1
2	I	Glass	Brown	1
2	I	Glass	Clear	4
2	I	Tap	Shoe tap	1
2	I	Cut Nails		2
Total				33

* CP=Coastal Plain

The artifacts recovered from Unit 2 (n=33) were mixed with a majority of the assemblage being historic (n=19). The prehistoric artifacts were, again, too general and too few to prescribe to a cultural period. The historic period artifacts reflect a 19th-20th century occupation. The Albany glazed stoneware fragment can have a date as early as the 1880's and the cut nails can date to as early as the 1850's. The historic artifact collection as a whole, however, is more likely a product of the 20th century.

Unit 2 encountered sterile subsoil beginning at 20 cmbs with a hard compacted clay floor that was devoid of cultural material. An auger test was placed in the bottom of the unit that contained the same hard clay to 60 cmbs. The artifacts were contained within the first two levels and lacked an intact context. The erosion reflected within the unit may have been a result of grading to provide for early road construction (Figure 8). The artifacts did not substantiate a Late Lamar Phase occupation at this location. Likewise, the artifacts did not contribute to the overall understanding of the Kent's Mill Historic District.

The artifact density was light and it is highly unlikely that this portion of the site contains any cultural features or other sources of scientific data that would contribute to the understanding of the Mississippian Period or Kent's Mill.



Figure 8. General Area Around Unit 2; South Side of SR 102 Looking East.

Unit 3

Unit 3 (344520 E, 3678027 N; NAD83) was placed on the south side of SR 102 between SAS shovel tests 28 and 29. SAS shovel test 28 produced artifacts to a depth of 105 cmbs, easily the deepest of the SAS shovel tests. This unit was placed at this location to investigate if an undisturbed portion of the site existed within the APE. The unit was excavated to sterile subsoil terminating at 110 cmbs (Figures 9-10). A total of 109 artifacts were recovered from Unit 3 (Table 3).

The artifact assemblage from Unit 3 had a notable increase of prehistoric material at a greater depth compared to the other two units. This deeper deposit of prehistoric cultural material is similar to the artifact recovery depth from SAS shovel test 28. The depth at which the artifacts were recovered, along with the natural orientation of the stratigraphy

reveals this portion of the site exemplifies less disturbance than the areas surrounding Units 1 and 2.

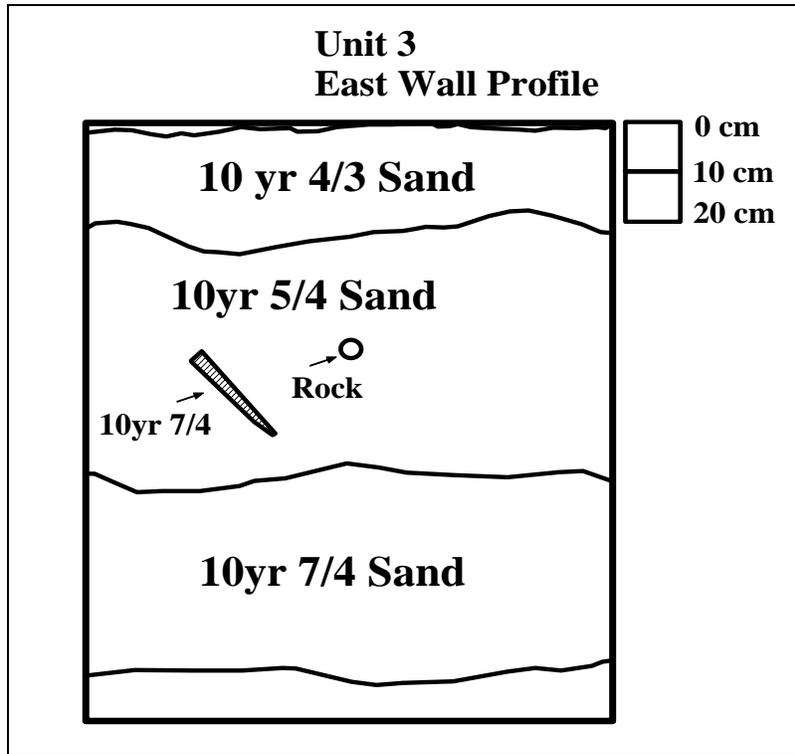


Figure 9. Unit 3 East Wall Profile.



Figure 10. Unit 3 East Wall Profile.

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered from Unit 3.

Level	Stratum	Artifact(s)	Description	Total
1	I	Flake Fragments	CP Chert	3
1	I	Flake Fragments	Quartz	2
1	I	Glass	Brown	2
1	I	Glass	Clear	7
1	I	Carbon Rod		1
2	I	Flakes	CP Chert	2
2	I	Flake Fragments	CP Chert	3
2	I	Shatter	CP Chert	3
2	I	Flakes	Quartz	2
2	I	Flake Fragments	Quartz	4
2	I	Shatter	Quartz	3
2	I	Stoneware	Alkaline glazed	1
2	I	Horseshoe	½ of shoe	1
2	I	Glass	Brown; raised dot	1
2	I	Glass	Clear	5
2	I	Glass	Green	1
2	I	Wire Nail		1
3	II	Flakes	CP Chert	2
3	II	Flake Fragments	CP Chert	3
3	II	Shatter	Quartz	3
3	II	Undifferentiated		
3		Metal		6
4	II	Flakes	CP Chert	2
4	II	Flake Fragment	CP Chert	1
4	II	Shatter	CP Chert	3
4	II	Flake	Quartz	1
4	II	Flake Fragment	Quartz	2
4	II	Roofing Pin		1
5		Distal	TA + CP Chert/ Serrated	1
5	II	Flakes	CP; 1 TA	3
5	II	Flake Fragments	CP Chert	3
5	II	Shatter	CP Chert	1
5	II	Flakes	Quartz	2
5	II	Flake Fragments	Quartz	6
6	II	Flakes	CP Chert	2
6	II	Flake Fragments	CP Chert	4

6	II	Shatter	CP Chert	2
6	II	Flake Fragments	Quartz	2
7	II	Flake	CP	1
7	II	Flake Fragments	CP; 2 TA	5
8	II/III	Flakes	CP	3
8	II/III	Flake Fragment	CP	1
8	II/III	Shatter	CP	2
8	II/III	Flake	Quartz	1
8	II/III	Shatter	Quartz	1
8	II/III	Potsherd	Sand temper; eroded	1
9	III	Flake Fragment	CP	1
9	III	Flake	Quartz	1
Total				109

* CP=Coastal Plain and TA=Thermally Altered

The prehistoric artifact assemblage, though exponentially higher in this unit, is still too general and does not represent a definitive cultural period. Likewise, for the historic period artifacts the assemblage does not contribute to the overall context for Kent's Mill.

Raceway

The raceway runs underneath SR 102 in the form of a modern drainage culvert and ditch (Figure 1 and Figure 11). The portion of the raceway within the existing right-of-way appears to be compromised by road work and the construction of a newer culvert.



Figure 11. Race from the "Big Pond" and the Blacksmith Shop; South Side of SR 102, Looking South.

The raceway has been assessed as a contributing element to the site and designers have worked to avoid an Adverse Effect to this feature. Information regarding the effects to the resource will be included in the forthcoming Assessment of Effects document.

Evaluation

This site was evaluated in accordance with guidance established by the National Park Service, and outlined in 36CFR60.4, Criteria for Evaluation. In order for a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it must meet at least one of the criteria. The process of evaluation involves the following steps (NPS 1998:20; Hardesty and Little 2000:12):

- 1) Categorize the property (district, site, building, object, structure);
- 2) Determine which historic context(s) the property represents and how property types relate to archaeological resources;
- 3) Determine whether the property is significant under the Criteria;
- 4) Determine whether the property retains integrity.

9GL10 is a multi-component site associated with the Late Lamar Phase and the 20th century Kent's Mill Historic District. The testing phase for this site did not reveal any new information than originally reported by SAS. The artifact assemblage does reflect the period of significance for Kent's Mill, the 20th century, through a small amount of material. Artifacts such as the Albany glazed stoneware and cut nails may support the reports made by both David Ray and SAS that a 19th century mill once stood where Kent's Mill is today. However, the information potential from such a small amount of material is negligible and cannot definitively confirm the presence of an earlier mill. Likewise, the prehistoric assemblage is too generic and sparse to definitively identify a period of significance or to contribute any new information on the Late Lamar component identified by SAS. In addition, the assemblage lacks exotic variety of lithic material to demonstrate a trading network ever existed in the area. In the areas surrounding each of the units, within the existing right-of-way, it is highly unlikely that any subsurface cultural features would be recovered.

Archaeologically the site as reflected in the APE has very little potential to yield important information. The artifact assemblage is relatively small, and is dominated by nondescript prehistoric artifacts (n=116), Kitchen Group (n=33) and Architecture Group (n=12) artifacts (South 2002:95). With low artifact diversity inside of the APE, pattern recognition (at the site level) and comparative analyses (at the regional level) become increasingly difficult to accomplish. Also, according to Messick et al. (2001: 118), sites that contain "artifacts from multiple periods and occupations [that] have been mixed, it is unlikely that the site will possess enough research value to be considered eligible". Although the historic artifacts are associated with the eligible Kent's Mill Historic District, the ability to use the data recovered from the APE to contribute to the historic record for this property is diminutive. Likewise, the prehistoric material recovered from the units does not contribute to an overall understanding of the Late Lamar Phase

component of the site or support the idea of an extensive trading network in the area throughout the Mississippian Period.

Because the size of the project APE has been greatly reduced, therefore significantly reducing the impact the project will have on 9GL10, and because the artifacts recovered from the APE have little informative value, further investigations within the APE would be unlikely to contribute any new or significant information beyond those activities performed for the current project. The site is recommended as eligible for the NRHP and the portion within the APE does not contribute to the overall eligibility of the site. No further archaeological work is recommended unless the project description changes.

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Appendix A:
Historic Boundary For Kent's Mill Historic District

Appendix B:
Artifacts Recovered by SAS

Provenience (depth below surface)	Quantity	Category/Type
Surface in NW Quadrant, Opposite Hattaway Rd.	1	quartz nondiagnostic P/PK fragment
	1	CP chert biface-thinning flake
	1	TA, CP chert late reduction flake fragment
	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
	1	quartz tertiary flake
	1	CP chert late reduction angular fragment
Shovel Test 1 (0-70 cm)	7	quartz late reduction flake fragments
	1	CP chert late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 2 (0-65 cm)	1	late Lamar incised potsherd
	1	quartz biface-thinning flake
	2	quartz late reduction flake fragments
	1	CP chert late reduction flake fragment
	2	clear bottle glass fragments
Shovel Test 3 (0-25 cm)	1	quartz late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 4 (0-20 cm)	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 5 (0-85 cm)	6	TA, CP chert late reduction flake fragments
	3	CP chert late reduction flake fragments
	1	CP chert primary flake
	1	Ridge and Valley chert late reduction flake fragment
	1	CP chert biface-thinning flake
	2	quartz biface-thinning flakes
Shovel Test 17 (0-40 cm)	4	quartz late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 6 (0-65 cm)	1	TA, CP late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 18 (20-30 cm)	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
	5	wire nails
Shovel Test 19 (0-20 cm)	6	TA clear bottle glass fragments
	8	clear bottle glass fragments
Shovel Test 20 (10-30 cm)	2	clear flat glass fragments
	1	brown bottle glass fragment
Shovel Test 7 (0-70 cm)	3	quartz late reduction flake fragments
	2	quartz tertiary flakes
	1	quartz core, possibly bipolar
Shovel Test 21 (40-50 cm)	1	quartzite early reduction flake fragment
	3	CP chert late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 23 (0-30 cm)	2	TA, CP chert late reduction flake fragments
	1	CP chert late reduction angular fragment
	2	clear bottle glass fragments
Shovel Test 24 (20-40 cm)		
Shovel Test 8 (0-60 cm)	3	CP chert late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 25 (10-30 cm)	1	TA, CP chert late reduction flake fragment
	1	quartz biface-thinning flake
	1	CP chert biface-thinning flake
Shovel Test 9 (0-30 cm)	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
	1	TA, CP chert late reduction flake fragment
	1	quartz biface-thinning flake
Shovel Test 10 (20-40 cm)	1	TA, CP chert late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 11 (0-40 cm)	1	rhyolite biface-thinning flake
Shovel Test 28 (0-100 cm)	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 12 (10-60 cm)	1	residual potsherd
	2	quartz late reduction flake fragments
	1	cut nail
Shovel Test 13 (0-90 cm)	8	quartz late reduction flake fragments
	1	quartz biface-thinning flake
	1	quartz secondary flake
Shovel Test 30 (0-30 cm)		
Shovel Test 14 (10-50 cm)	3	quartz late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 15 (0-40 cm)	2	quartz early reduction flake fragments
	2	quartz late reduction flake fragments

Provenience (depth below surface)	Quantity	Category/Type
Shovel Test 16 (0-65 cm)	5	quartz late reduction flake fragments
	1	quartzite early reduction flake fragments
	1	CP chert late reduction flake fragment
	1	clear/amethyst bottle glass fragment
	2	brick fragments
Shovel Test 17 (0-40 cm)	1	unidentified nail fragment
	1	residual potsherd
	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 18 (20-50 cm)	1	CP chert biface-thinning flake
	1	quartz biface-thinning flake
Shovel Test 19 (0-20 cm)	1	CP chert early reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 20 (10-30 cm)	1	TA, CP chert late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 21 (0-40 cm)	2	quartz biface-thinning flakes
Shovel Test 22 (40-50 cm)	1	CP chert late reduction flake fragment
	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 23 (0-50 cm)	1	salt-glazed stoneware fragment
	2	quartz late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 24 (20-40 cm)	2	quartz late reduction flake fragments
	1	aqua bottle glass fragment
Shovel Test 25 (10-30 cm)	1	quartz biface-thinning flake
	3	quartz late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 26 (0-65 cm)	3	quartz late reduction flake fragments
	2	CP chert late reduction flake fragments
	2	clear bottle glass fragments
Shovel Test 27 (0-60 cm)	1	green alkaline-glazed stoneware fragment
	1	TA, CP chert biface-thinning flake
	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 28 (0-105 cm)	1	quartz biface-thinning flake
	1	CP chert biface-thinning flake
	3	CP chert late reduction flake fragments
	3	quartz late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 29 (0-80 cm)	4	CP chert late reduction flake fragments
	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 30 (0-30 cm)	4	quartz late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 31 (40-55 cm)	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 32 (36-50 cm)	2	clear bottle glass fragments
	1	cut nail
	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment

Provenience (depth below surface)	Quantity	Category/Type
Shovel Test 33 (0-50 cm)	3	clear bottle glass fragments
	1	whiteware fragment
	2	quartz late reduction flake fragment
	1	TA, CP late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 34 (0-30 cm)	1	quartz biface-thinning flake
	1	Ridge and Valley chert late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 35 (10-80 cm)	2	CP chert late reduction flake fragments
	3	quartz late reduction flake fragments
	1	whiteware fragment
Shovel Test 36 (0-50 cm)	1	quartzite late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 37 (0-40 cm)	1	TA, CP chert biface-thinning flake
	1	quartzite late reduction flake fragment
	1	quartz expedient tool, side-use
Shovel Test 38 (10-40 cm)	2	quartz late reduction flake fragments
	1	quartz early reduction flake fragment
	1	quartz late reduction angular fragment
Shovel Test 39 (0-25 cm)	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 40 (0-45 cm)	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment

Appendix C:
Amended Site Form For 9GL10

Appendix D:
Vitas of Key Personnel