



Archaeological Survey  
Filo Solar Site  
Montgomery County, North Carolina  
S&ME Project No. 219094A  
SHPO ER No. 21-1329

PREPARED FOR:

**Pine Gate Renewables, LLC**  
**130 Roberts Street**  
**Asheville, NC 28801**

PREPARED BY:

**S&ME, Inc.**  
**134 Suber Road**  
**Columbia, SC 29210**

**July 2022**



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S&ME Project No. 219094A  
SHPO ER No. 21-1329

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Kim Nagle'.

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Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA  
Principal Investigator

Authors: Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini, M.A.

July 2022

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Filo Solar Site**

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S&ME Project No. 219094A  
SHPO ER No. 21-1329

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## Management Summary

On behalf of Pine Gate Renewables (PRG), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed an archaeological survey of the approximately 1194-acre proposed Filo solar site, located along NC Highway 24-27 East, west of Coggins Road, and south of a portion of the Little River in Montgomery County, North Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

In response to a scoping letter submitted by S&ME to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the SHPO requested that a comprehensive archaeological survey be conducted in high probability areas by an experienced archaeologist and that archaeological sites be identified and evaluated, including previously recorded 31MG64 and 31MG65, which are within the project area, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (SHPO ER No. 21-1329; Appendix A). The SHPO letter also states that the project will have no effect on historic structures and an architectural survey is not needed for this project. In email correspondence between Ms. Nagle and David Cranford with the Office of State Archaeology (OSA), dated May 17, 2022, Ms. Nagle provided a map showing the high probability areas that were to be systematically shovel tested due to the high probability for containing archaeological sites. These areas would be investigated using the following methods, which were accepted by Mr. Cranford:

- ◆ Shovel testing at 30-m intervals with transects spaced 30-m apart.
- ◆ If sites are identified, radial shovel tests will be excavated at 15-m intervals.
- ◆ If cemeteries are identified, we will attempt to identify the edges of the cemetery through probing.

The remaining portions of the project area, which were considered low probability for containing archaeological site were pedestrian surveyed with judgmental shovel testing being conducted to verify the disturbed or poorly drained nature of the soils. Disturbances within the project area will also be documented.

The following work was conducted in response to the SHPO letter and the presented field methods and was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in S&ME Proposal No. 219094A, dated May 2, 2022. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for direct effects for the proposed undertaking is the footprint of the project area; indirect effects were not assessed as SHPO determined that the project would have no effect on historic structures.

Based on the accepted approach to fieldwork outlined above, approximately 319.4 acres was shovel tested at 30-m intervals; approximately 744.7 acres was pedestrian survey due to its low probability for containing archaeological sites, judgmental shovel testing did occur in these areas to confirm the disturbed or eroded nature of the deposits; approximately 129.9 acres was not surveyed due to standing water or excessive slope (Figure 4.1). Roughly 132.3 acres was initially slated as high probability and was located in the northwestern portion of the project area; when S&ME arrived on site, the area had been timbered and burned at some point previously, and the soils had been stripped to subsoil and were disturbed with mottling and areas of ponding had formed. In these areas systematic pedestrian survey at 15-m intervals was conducted and judgmental shovel testing occurred in areas that appeared to contain soil or had concentrations of artifacts. Fieldwork for the project was conducted intermittently from May 23 through July 1, 2022; specifically, four people worked for 15 days on the project.

As a result of the investigations, two previously recorded archaeological sites (31MG64 and 31MG65) were revisited and 11 newly recorded archaeological sites (31MG2255 through 31MG2265) were identified and

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recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The two previously recorded archaeological sites were re-located and combined and now are referred to as 31MG64/65. The previously recorded sites (31MG64/65) and eight of the 11 newly recorded sites (31MG2255 through 31MG2262) are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the three remaining archaeological sites are cemeteries (31MG2263 through 31MG2265). The three cemeteries are also recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, but are protected by state law from disturbance and desecration and avoidance of these areas is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, relocation of the cemeteries will need to be completed under North Carolina state law (GS 14-148 and GS 14-149).

Based on correspondence with Lindsay Ferrante and Melissa Timo with the OSA on July 1, 2022, a buffer of 10-m surrounding each of the delineated cemeteries is recommended. In discussion with PGR, the cemeteries will be avoided and the buffers will be placed around the cemeteries and incorporated into their design plans.

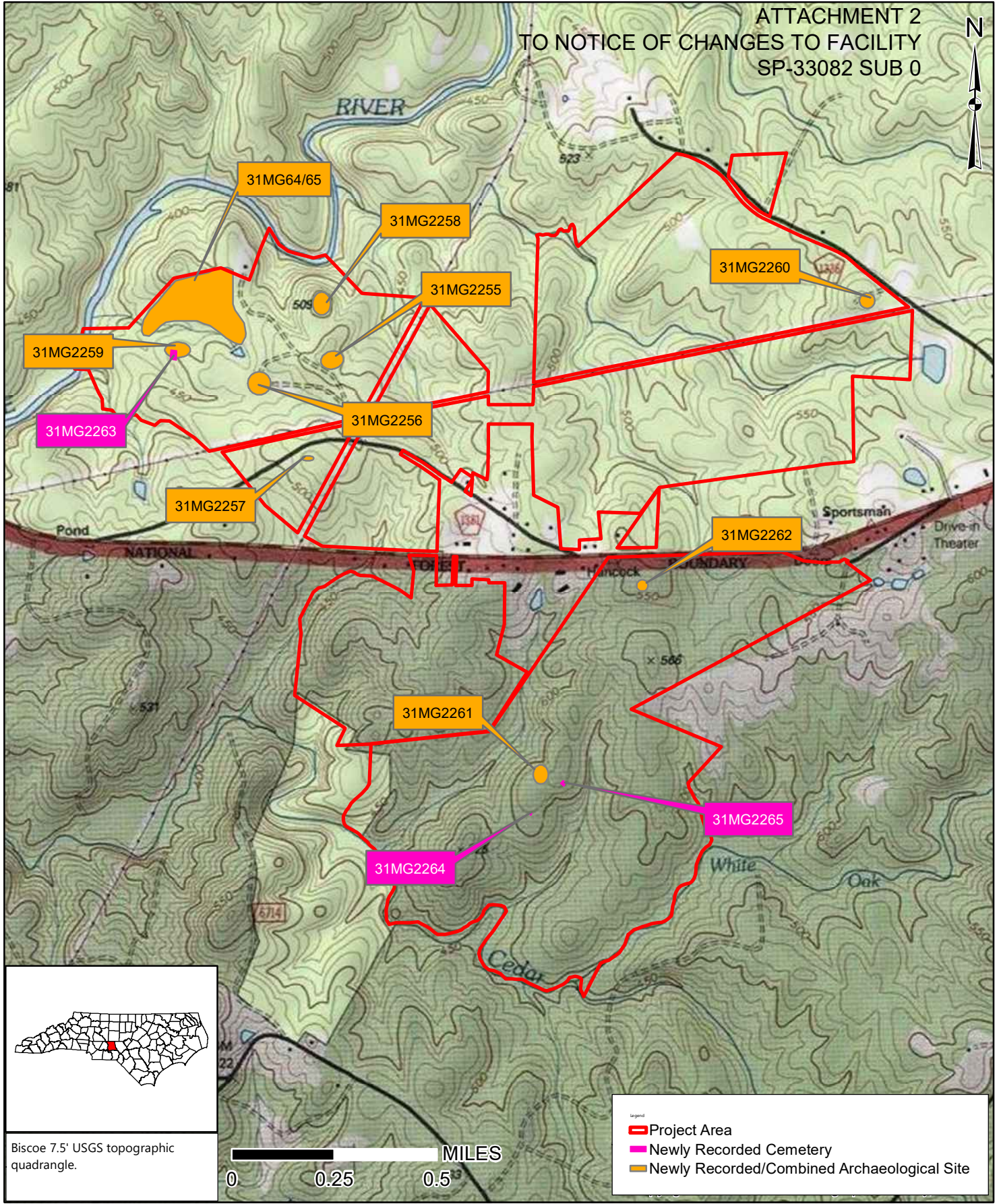
With the exception of avoiding the cemeteries, it is the opinion of S&ME no additional archaeological work is necessary for the project area as the project is currently proposed. If the project area expands and includes property that has not been previously surveyed, additional work may be necessary.

**Table 1.1 Summary of archaeological sites identified during the cultural resource survey.**

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
31MG64/65	Archaic long-term habitation site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
31MG2255	20 <sup>th</sup> century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
31MG2256	Prehistoric lithic scatter; 20 <sup>th</sup> century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
31MR2257	Prehistoric lithic scatter; 20 <sup>th</sup> century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
31MG2258	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
31MG2259	Late Archaic lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
31MG2260	20 <sup>th</sup> century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
31MG2261	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
31MG2262	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
31MG2263	Southern Folk Cemetery	Not Eligible	Avoidance
31MG2264	Coggin Family Cemetery	Not Eligible	Avoidance
31MG2265	Enslaved Persons Cemetery	Not Eligible	Avoidance



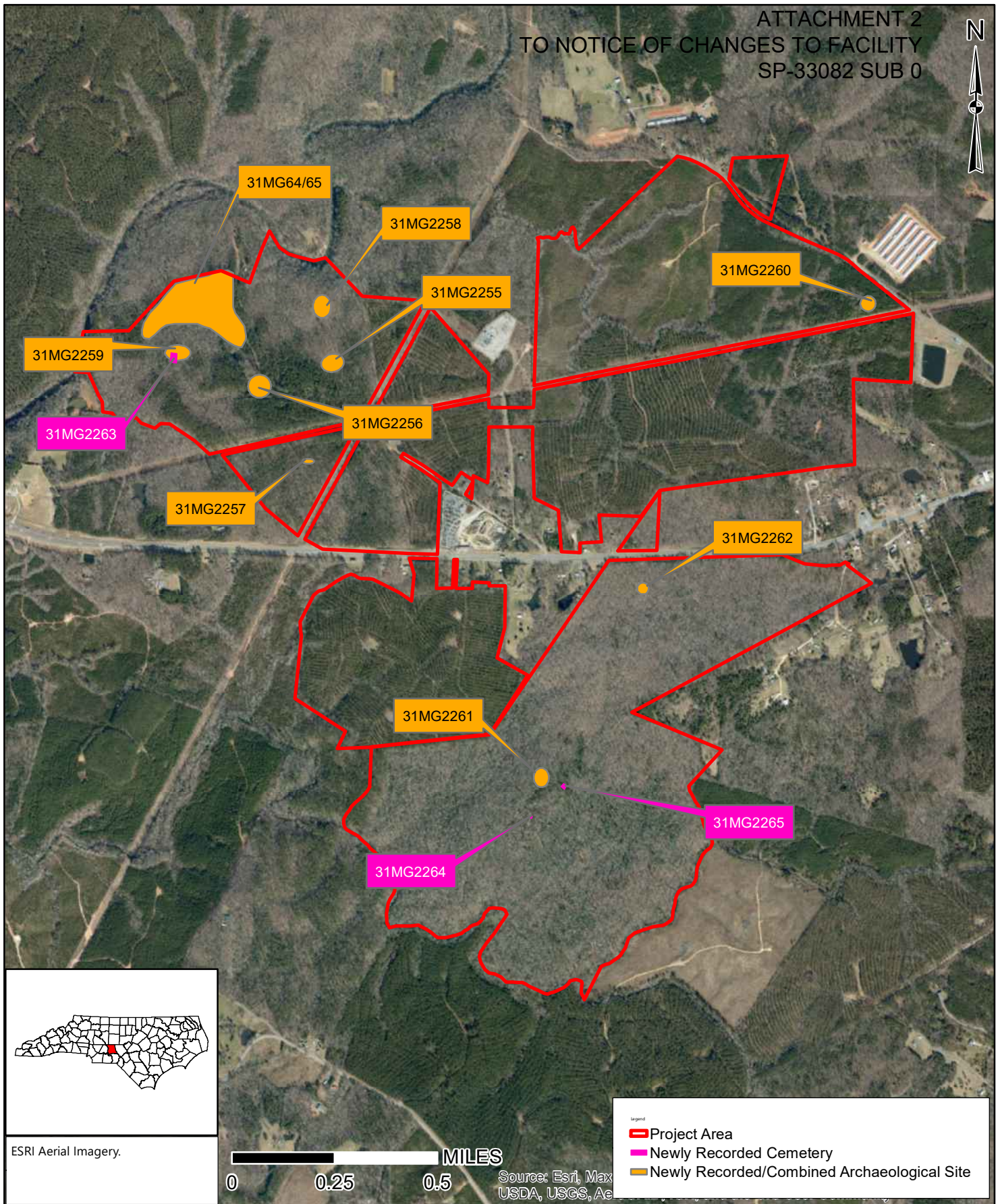
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	SCALE:	1:20,000	<b>Topographic Map</b> Filo Solar Site Montgomery County, North Carolina	FIGURE NO. <b>1.1</b>
	PROJECT NO:	219094A		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	7/22/2022		



Drawing Path: T:\ENV\Projects\2021\219094\_PGR\_Filo Solar Farm Due Diligence Services\_Troy, NC\Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-2 aerial.mxd plotted by KNagle 07-22-2022

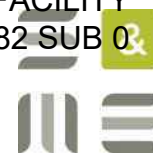


	SCALE:	1:20,000	<b>Aerial Map</b> Filo Solar Site Montgomery County, North Carolina	FIGURE NO.  <b>1.2</b>
	PROJECT NO:	219094A		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	7/22/2022		



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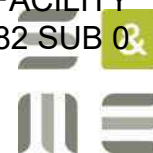
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## Archaeological Survey

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Montgomery County, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 219094A

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## 1.0 Introduction

On behalf of PRG, S&ME has completed an archaeological survey of the approximately 1194-acre proposed Filo solar site, located along NC Highway 24-27 East, west of Coggins Road, and south of a portion of the Little River in Montgomery County, North Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Funding through the Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) and Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans programs, which are overseen by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), will be used by this project.

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA, served as Principal Investigator and was assisted in the field by Field Director Paul Connell, B.A., and Crew Chiefs Clayton Moss, B.A. and Katie Walsh, M.A. Graphics were created by Ms. Nagle and Principal Architectural Historian/Principal Historian Heather Carpini, M.A. This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); and 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate. Field investigations and the technical report meet the qualifications specified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register [FR] 48:44716-44742), and the *Guidelines for Preparation of Archaeological Survey Reports in North Carolina* (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology 2018). Supervisory personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.

This report includes chapters on the environmental setting of the project area, the previous investigations and culture history relating to the project area, the methodology and results of the survey, and a summary and recommendation based on the findings of the survey. The appendices include SHPO correspondence and the artifact catalog.



## 2.0 Environmental Setting

### 2.1 Location

The project area is located north and south of NC Highway 24-27, west of Coggin Road, south and east of the Little River, and north of White Oak Creek and Cedar Creek, roughly 2.5 miles west of the community of Biscoe and approximately 3.5 miles east of the town of Troy. The project area is bound by a mix of wooded area, agricultural property, and rural residential areas (Figure 1.2).

### 2.2 Geology and Topography

The proposed project area is located within Piedmont physiographic province, which is underlain by soils weathered in place from the parent crystalline bedrock material. Rocks found in the Piedmont are generally metamorphic, with igneous granite intrusions (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Within the project area, elevations range from approximately 380 ft above mean sea level (AMSL), along the Little River in the northwestern portion of the project area, to 560 ft AMSL, in the southern portion of the project area just south of NC Highway 24-27 (Figure 1.1).

### 2.3 Hydrology

The project area is contained within the Yadkin-Pee Dee drainage basin, which runs north-south, bisecting North Carolina. The Little River flows into the Pee Dee River roughly 16.5 miles south of the project area. Cedar Creek and White Oak Creek, tributaries of the Little River make up the southern boundary of the project area, while numerous unnamed tributaries of the three rivers/creeks flow within the project area.

### 2.4 Climate and Vegetation

The climate in Montgomery County is subtropical with long, hot, and humid summers and short, mild winters (Pickett 2001; Bliley 1994). The growing season ranges in length from 177–301 days and extends from at least April through September. The mean annual temperature is 61°F. The mean winter temperature is 44°F with a winter average minimum of 32°F. The average summer temperature is 78°F with an average summer maximum of 90°F. Total mean annual precipitation is 48 inches, mostly from rainfall occurring during the growing season of April to September (Pickett 2001; Bliley 1994). The average seasonal snowfall is two inches (Bliley 1994). Vegetation in the project area consists of hardwoods, planted pine, fallow areas, and secondary growth; disturbances in the project area include clear cut areas, utility transmission lines, slope greater than 15 percent, dirt and gravel roads, and dumping trash in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figures 2.1 through 2.9).

### 2.5 Soils

There are nine specific soil types found within the project area, as well as areas designated as water; their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 and their locations within the project area can be seen in Figure 2.10 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] Web Soil Survey, Accessed May 12, 2022).

## Archaeological Survey

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**Table 2.1. Specific soil types found within the project area.**

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope	% of Project Area
Badin-Tarrus	Complex	Well drained	Interfluves	2–15%	21.4%
Badin-Tarrus	Complex	Well drained	Interfluves	15–25%	8.6%
Biscoe-Secrest	Complex	Somewhat poorly drained	Interfluves	2–10%	13.2%
Chenneby	Silt loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Floodplains	0–2%	0.1%
Georgeville	Silt loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2–15%	9.8%
Goldston-Badin	Complex	Well drained	Hillslopes	15–45%	0.1%
Herndon	Silt loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2–15%	27.2%
Herndon	Silt loam	Well drained	Interfluves	15–25%	3.5%
Pittsboro	Gravelly silt loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Interfluves	2–15%	15.7%
Water					0.2%
Wynott-Enon	Complex	Well drained	Hillslopes	15–45%	0.2%



**Figure 2.1. Typical area of hard woods within the project area, facing southeast.**





**Figure 2.2. Typical area with planted pine within the project area, facing northeast.**



**Figure 2.3. Typical area of secondary growth and planted pine in the project area, facing south.**





**Figure 2.4. Typical fallow field within the project area, facing south.**



**Figure 2.5. Clear cut area within the project area, facing west.**



**Figure 2.6. Typical transmission line within the project area, facing northeast.**



**Figure 2.7. Area containing slope greater than 15 percent within the project area, facing northeast.**





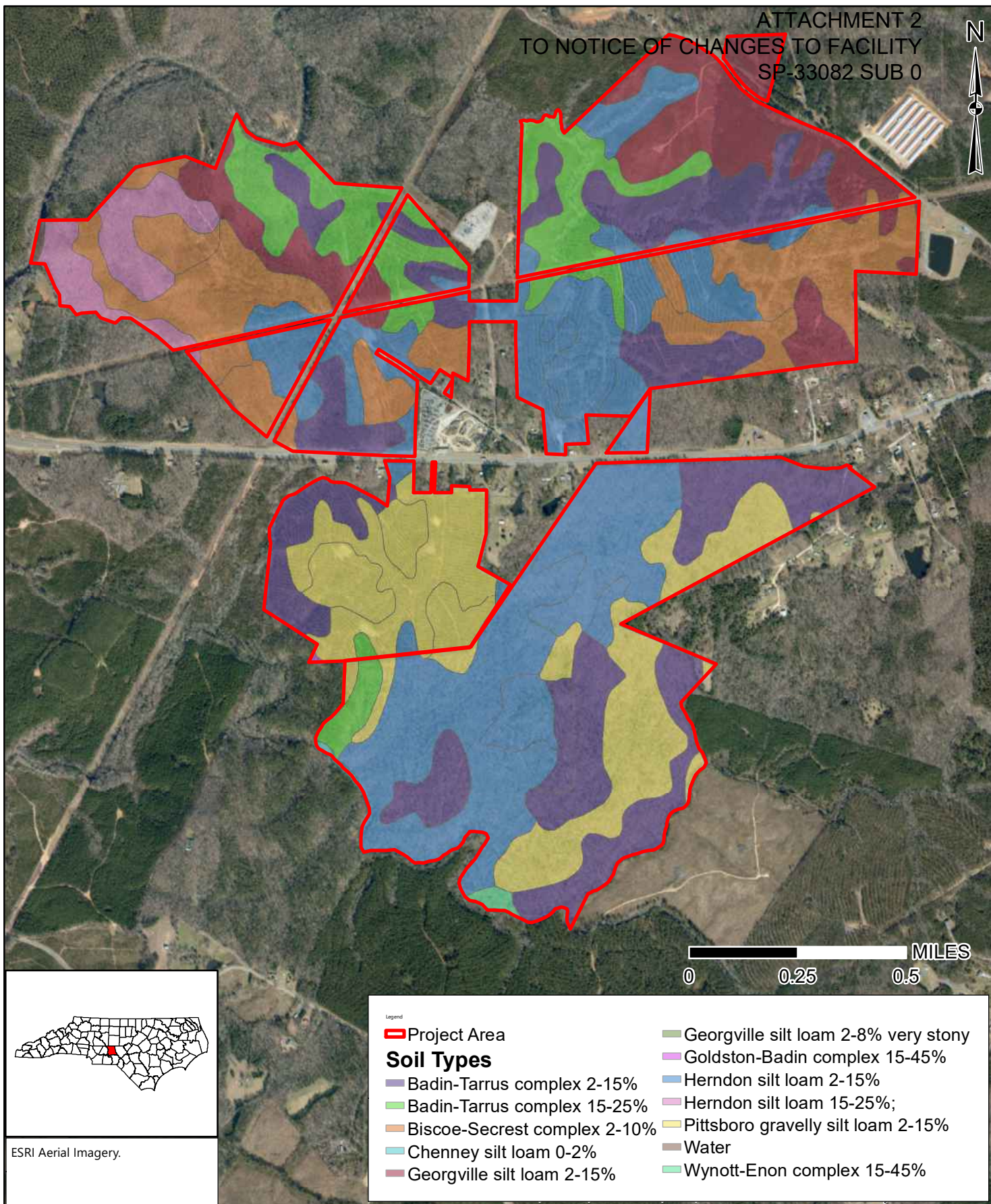
**Figure 2.8. Typical dirt road within the project area, facing northwest.**



**Figure 2.9. Trash dump within the project area, facing north.**



Drawing Path: T:\ENV\Projects\2021\219094\_PGR\_Filo Solar Farm Due Diligence Services\_Troy, NC\Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 2-10 Soils.mxd plotted by KNagle 07-14-2022



	SCALE:	1:18,870	<b>Soils Map</b> Filo Solar Site Montgomery County, North Carolina	FIGURE NO. <b>2.10</b>
	PROJECT NO:	219094		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	7/14/2022		

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### 3.0 Cultural Context

S&ME conducted cultural background research in order to assess the potential for significant cultural resources and to formulate our expectations regarding the nature and types of cultural resources we were likely to encounter. While this text only provides a general prehistory and history of the region, we refer the reader to the original sources for additional information.

#### 3.1 Prehistoric Context

There has been much debate over when humans first arrived in the New World. The traditional interpretation is that humans first arrived in North America via the Bering land bridge that connected Alaska to Siberia at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,500 years ago. From Alaska and northern Canada, these migrants may have moved southward through an ice-free corridor separating the Cordilleran and Laurentide ice sheets to eventually settle in North and South America.

This interpretation has been called into question, with several sites providing possible evidence for earlier (Pre-Clovis) occupations. These sites include Monte Verde in southern Chile (Dillehay 1989; Meltzer et al. 1997), Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1979, 1980a, 1980b, 1990), the Cactus Hill (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997) and Saltville (McDonald 2000) sites in Virginia, and the Topper site in Allendale County, South Carolina (Goodyear 2005). Despite the growing number of sites attributed to pre-Clovis occupations, there are still significant problems surrounding each site that preclude their widespread acceptance.

##### 3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 13,000–10,000 B.P.)

The Paleoindian Period can be tentatively dated from about 13,500–10,000 B.P. At the beginning of this period, most of North Carolina was cool and dry, with boreal tundra and spruce/pine forests covering most of the state. By the end of this period, the climate ameliorated, rainfall was more frequent, and the state was covered with deciduous forests that contained beech, elm, hickory, oak, and birch (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and O'Steen 1992; Goodyear et al. 1989). It was also during this time that the large megafauna, including mammoth, mastodon, and giant sloth, became extinct. It is still not clear whether humans or the climate played a more prevalent role in the extinction of these large animals, although it is likely that both contributed to their extinction. Another recent hypothesis is that a meteor impact may have contributed to the extinction of the megafauna and Clovis populations (Firestone et al. 2007); however, there is some evidence against this theory (Fiedel 2008).

The most readily recognizable artifact from the early Paleoindian Period is the Clovis point, which is a fluted, lanceolate-shaped spearpoint. Clovis points, first identified from a site in New Mexico, have been found across the nation (Anderson and Sassaman 1996:222). The Hardaway site on the Yadkin River in Stanly County is the most important North Carolina site having a Paleoindian component (Coe 1964; Ward and Davis 1999). The earliest occupation of the site, the Hardaway Phase, dates to at least 10,000 B.P. (Coe 1964). Investigations at this site form the basis of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic sequences defined by Coe (1964) for the Piedmont. Unfortunately, the bulk of the data about Paleoindian life in North Carolina and the rest of the Southeast comes from the surface finds of projectile points rather than from controlled excavations. Point types associated with the Paleoindian Period in North Carolina include Clovis, Simpson, Cumberland, Suwannee, Quad, Beaver Lake, and Dalton

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(Anderson et al. 1992). Paleoindians lived a semi-nomadic life that included a subsistence based on the gathering of wild foods and the hunting of now extinct megafauna. In North Carolina, settlements are thought to include small, temporary, task-specific sites near minor stream tributaries, with common base camps clustered along major streams (Phelps 1983:21).

### *3.1.2 Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–3000 B.P.)*

Major environmental changes at the terminal end of the Pleistocene led to changes in human settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and technology. As the climate warmed and the megafauna became extinct, population size increased and there was a simultaneous decrease in territory size and settlement range. It is believed that the increased density of archaeological remains is thought to correspond with increased population (Phelps 1983).

The Archaic Period typically has been divided into three subperiods: Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.). Each of these subperiods appears to have been lengthy, and the inhabitants of each were successful in adapting contemporary technology to prevailing climatic and environmental conditions of the time. Settlement patterns are presumed to reflect a fairly high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources in the changing environment across different areas of the Southeast. The people relied on large animals and wild plant resources for food. Group size gradually increased during this period, culminating in a fairly complex and populous society in the Late Archaic. The chronology for the Archaic Period in the Carolinas is still derived primarily from Coe's (1964) seminal work in the Piedmont of North Carolina. Seasonal base camps and small foraging camps are numerous in North Carolina.

#### Early Archaic (ca. 10,000–8000 B.P.)

The Early Archaic subperiod seems to reflect a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle of the Paleoindians, although there is a focus on modern game species rather than megafauna, which had become extinct by that time. Changes during this subperiod include a population increase (Goodyear et al. 1989), with people concentrated in temporary encampments along river floodplains. In North Carolina, the greatest concentrations of archaeological sites occur at or near the Fall Line (Pickett 2001). Diagnostic markers of the Early Archaic subperiod include a variety of side and corner notched projectile point types such as Hardaway, Kirk, Palmer, Taylor, and Big Sandy, and later bifurcated point types such as Lecroy, McCorkle, and St. Albans. Other than projectile points, tools of the Early Archaic subperiod include end scrapers, side scrapers, graters, microliths, and adzes (Sassaman et al. 2002), and likely perishable items such as traps, snares, nets, and basketry as well. Direct evidence of Early Archaic basketry and woven fiber bags was found at the Icehouse Bottom site in Tennessee (Chapman 1977).

#### Middle Archaic (ca. 8000–5000 B.P.)

The beginning of the Middle Archaic subperiod coincides with the start of the Altithermal (a.k.a. Hypsithermal), a significant warming trend where pine forests replaced the oak-hickory dominated forests of the preceding periods. These environmental changes caused changes in human behavior as well (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:10). It is assumed that population density increased during the Middle Archaic, but small hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the primary social and economic units. Larger and more intensively occupied sites tend to occur near rivers, and numerous small, upland lithic scatters dot the interriverine landscape.

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Subsistence was presumably based on a variety of resources such as white-tail deer, nuts, fish, and migratory birds; however, shellfish do not seem to have been an important resource at this time.

During the Middle Archaic, groundstone tools such as axes, atlatl weights, and grinding stones became more common, while flaked stone tool styles became less diverse and tended to be made of locally available raw materials. The most common point type of this subperiod is the ubiquitous Morrow Mountain, but others such as Stanly, Guilford, and Halifax also occur in North Carolina (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Coe 1964). The Middle Archaic Stanly phase appears to have developed out of the preceding phases and is the earliest clearly documented occupation at the stratified Doerschuk site (31MG22) in Montgomery County (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983). The major difference in the artifact assemblage seems to be the addition of stone atlatl weights. The Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases also appear during this subperiod, and Coe (1964) considers these phases to be without local precedent and views them as western intrusions.

### Late Archaic (ca. 5000–3000 B.P.)

The Late Archaic subperiod is marked by a number of key developments. There was an increased focus on riverine locations and resources (e.g., shellfish), small-scale horticulture was adopted, and ceramic and soapstone vessel technology was introduced. These changes allowed humans to occupy strategically placed locations for longer periods of time. The Savannah River phase, which appears during this subperiod, is marked by the presence of larger sites containing steatite bowls, human burials, and prepared hearths (Ward 1983). The most common diagnostic biface of this subperiod is the Savannah River Stemmed projectile point (Coe 1964). Other artifacts include soapstone cooking discs and netsinkers, shell tools, grooved axes, and worked bone.

The earliest pottery in the New World comes from the Savannah River Valley and coastal regions of South Carolina and Georgia. This pottery, known as Stallings Island, dates to circa 4500 B.P. and consists of fiber-tempered pottery containing a wide variety of surface treatments including plain, punctated, and incised designs (Sassaman et al. 1990). Similar fiber-tempered wares soon spread to North Carolina. In the terminal Archaic Period, these ceramics are reported from at least 38 sites in North Carolina, generally south of the Neuse River drainage (Phelps 1983).

### *3.1.3 Woodland Period (ca. 3000–350 B.P.)*

Like the preceding Archaic Period, the Woodland is conventionally divided into three subperiods—Early, Middle, and Late—based on technological and social advances and population increase. Among the changes that occurred during this period were a widespread adoption of ceramic technology, an increased reliance on native plant horticulture, and a more sedentary lifestyle. There was also an increase in sociopolitical and religious interactions, as evidenced by an increased use of burial mounds, increased ceremonialism, and expanded trade networks (Anderson and Mainfort 2002). In addition, ceramics became more refined and regionally differentiated, especially with regard to temper.

### Early Woodland (ca. 3000–2500 B.P.)

The Early Woodland subperiod was marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow and by the increasing use of ceramics. Also, substantial regional differences appeared during this subperiod. The Neuse River has been

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proposed as a boundary for prehistoric coastal populations, with the region north of it inhabited by Algonquian peoples and the region south of the river inhabited by Siouan-speaking groups (Phelps 1983).

In the North Carolina Piedmont, the Badin culture dates to the Early Woodland subperiod (Ward and Davis 1999). The culture is distinguished by hard, sandy ceramics and large, crude triangular projectile points (Ward and Davis 1999). The differences between the southern and northern Piedmont traditions became more pronounced through time and, by the Late Woodland subperiod, ceramic materials became increasingly diversified (Ward 1983).

### Middle Woodland (ca. 2500–1500 B.P.)

In the Piedmont during the Middle Woodland subperiod, Yadkin phase ceramics have been identified and seem to have evolved from the previous Badin type (Ward and Davis 1999). Yadkin ceramics are tempered with crushed quartz, and the surfaces are cordmarked or fabric impressed. It was during this subperiod that southern coastal plain influences first appeared in the Piedmont (Coe 1964). The Yadkin Large Triangular Point is the diagnostic point of the Early and Middle Woodland subperiods throughout much of North and South Carolina.

Middle Woodland burials are often cremations or flexed or semi-flexed inhumation (Holm et al. 2001). Low sand burial mounds from this subperiod are distributed throughout the southern Coastal Plain and Sand Hills and into South Carolina (Keel 1970; Trinkley 1989). Several similar mounds have also been found in the Piedmont, including one in Wake County (Holm et al. 2001).

### Late Woodland (ca. 1500–350 B.P.)

In the Piedmont, the Late Woodland subperiod is identified by the presence of the Uwharrie ceramic series, which represents a successor to the Badin and Yadkin ceramic traditions (Ward and Davis 1999; Coe 1964). Uwharrie ceramics have abundant crushed quartz temper, and the projectile point is a small, slender triangular point often made from felsite (Woodall 1984). Uwharrie subsistence patterns were a mixture of hunting and gathering and agriculture (Ward 1983).

The Protohistoric Period refers to the first contact between Native Americans and Europeans. The Protohistoric Caraway tradition developed in the Piedmont from the preceding Uwharrie and Dan River traditions (Ward and Davis 1999). Ceramics of this period are burnished and stamped wares with a compact paste tempered with very fine sand (Coe 1964). Projectile points are small and triangular.

## **3.2 Historic Context**

The Project Area is located in Montgomery County, within the east central portion, approximately 2.5 miles west of the community of Biscoe and approximately 3.5 miles east of the town of Troy. The project area is in a rural part of North Carolina along NC Highway 24/27, which connects to US Highway 74 to the east of the project area.

The project area was located in the interior region of North Carolina, which was considered frontier during the first part of the eighteenth century and was sparsely settled by Euro-Americans. The area was, however, home to various groups of Native Americans during the late seventeenth century. Explorer John Lederer traversed the area

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during his expedition for the Virginia governor in the early 1670s and encountered Native American villages on his travels. In 1701, John Lawson traveled through the North and South Carolina backcountry regions interacting with the Native American settlements in the region. During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, traders from Virginia and the Carolinas began commercial ventures to engage these tribes in trade; they traversed the region utilizing Native American trading paths (Vacca and Briggs 2002).

The first documented settlers of what is now Montgomery County, began arriving around 1740; these settlers made their home primarily along the Pee Dee and Little rivers. During this time, Montgomery County was part of Bladen County, but settlement of the area was rapid enough to petition for the formation of a new county and in 1749, Anson County, which includes modern Montgomery County, was formed (Lassiter 1976). Early settlers established small farms and primarily raised subsistence crops with a surplus of wheat, corn, and cotton for income. Other significant economic activities came later and included iron, copper, coal, timber, and gold. The agricultural focus of the region remained important through the twentieth century.

Troy was settled on 50 acres donate by Angus McCaskill in 1852. The town became the county seat and was the hub of society, commerce, and other activities in the area (Turberg 2005). The community of Biscoe was known as Filo through the late nineteenth century. The town was a railroad town and was designed as the headquarters for repairs on train operations west of Raleigh; the operation employed roughly 100 people and four passenger trains and six freight trains operated out of the station daily.

Gold was discovered in Montgomery County in 1799, roughly 25 miles west of the Uwharrie National Forest. Gold and timber were highly profitable industries for the region until 1849, when the California Gold Rush happened and people moved west. During the Civil War, Montgomery County was not impacted directly by military activities; it was one of the counties professing strong opposition to the Southern cause (Powell 1989). The county emerged from the Civil War still rural and relying on agricultural production. The railroad arrived late in Troy, with the first line coming in 1895 – the same year Filo changed its name to Biscoe. The transportation spurred the development of cotton, lumber, and carpet mills, as well as boosting the growth of small towns along the route (Bishir and Southern 2003; Turbert 2005).

During the 1930s, the federal government attempted to revive the national economy with projects such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and a camp was established in Troy (Espenshade and Price 2007). The government began purchasing tracts in the area during the Great Depression and established the Uwharrie National Forest in 1961 (Gresham and Jones 2015). The county retained its rustic character and Troy maintained the feel of a small country town (Turberg 2005). The county continues to be predominately rural and wooded with a variety of agricultural and manufactured products being produced (Powell 2006).

### 3.3 Previously Recorded Sites in the Vicinity of Project Area

A background literature review and record search was conducted in May 2022, by the OSA staff in Raleigh due to office closures to the public. The records examined by OSA and provided to S&ME staff included GIS files and site forms for archaeological sites within a one-mile search radius of the project area, as well as copies of the reports that cover portions of the current project corridor.

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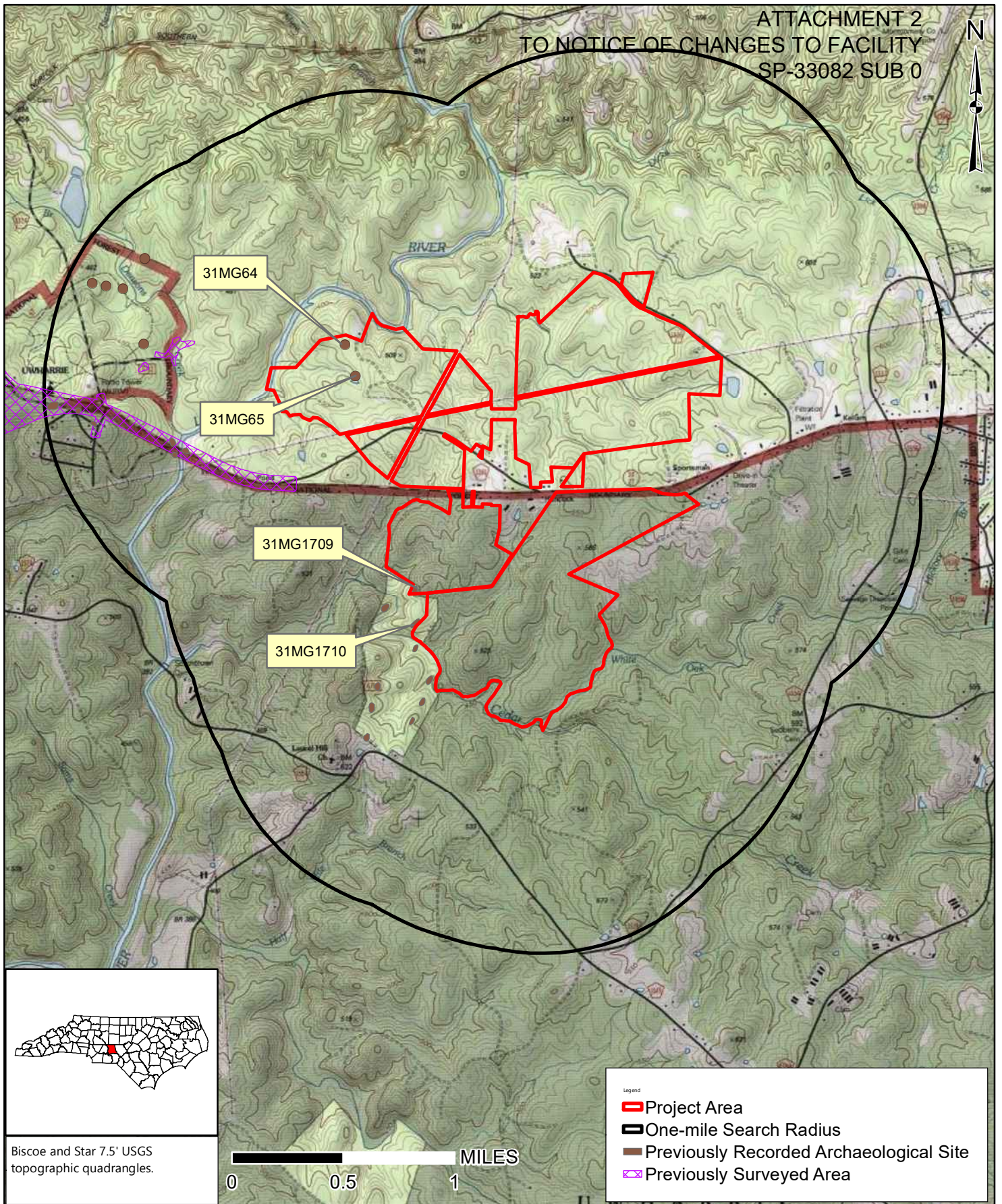
A review of the information provided by OSA indicated there are 23 archaeological sites and three previously conducted surveys within a one-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1; Table 3.1). Three of the archaeological sites are within the current project area and one is directly adjacent to the project area; none of the previously survey areas are within or cover a portion of the current project area. Sites 31MG64 and 31MG65 were recorded in 1955 as prehistoric lithic scatters, they were not assessed for inclusion in the NRHP. Site 31MG1709 and 31MG1710 were recorded in 2003; 31MG1709 is a prehistoric lithic isolate and 31MG1710 is a prehistoric lithic scatter, they are both not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining archaeological sites are not within or adjacent to the project area.

As part of the background research, Collet's Map (1770); the Price-Strother (1808) map; the McRae-Brazier (1833) map; the DeBerry (1866) map; the Harris (1868) map; the Kerr-Cain (1882) map; 1900 railway map; a United States Postal Service (USPS) rural delivery route map from 1910s; United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey map (1930); a North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) map from 1938, 1953, and 1968; and a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps from 1957 and 1967 were examined. Collet's map shows the project area in a rural area along the Anson County and Cumberland County boundary in the vicinity of the Little River and an unnamed road (Figure 3.2). The Price-Strother map shows the creation of Montgomery County with the project area in the vicinity of numerous unnamed roadways (Figure 3.3). The McRae-Brazier map shows additional roadways and a few structures in the vicinity of the project area, Lawrenceville has been established to the west of the project area (Figure 3.4). The 1866 DeBerry map depicts Troy to the west of the project area with Simmon's Ford crossing the Little River, Coggins and Dr. Simmons are shown as landowners in the vicinity of the project area, and Macedonia Church is to the east of the project area (Figure 3.5). The 1868 Harris map shows Troy to the west and Carler Gold Mine to the northwest of the project area; no landowners are depicted on the map (Figure 3.6). By 1882, when the Kerr-Cain map was drawn, Troy is the hub of activity in Montgomery County with smaller communities having been established within the county; the vicinity of the project area has a few roadways but no named areas (Figure 3.7).

The 1900 railroad map shows Troy and Filo as stops along the A&A railroad line along with a few other smaller communities in the northeastern portion of the county (Figure 3.8). The USPS rural delivery route map shows a similar road network as the earlier maps, with a few structures and roadways in and around the project area (Figure 3.9). The 1930 Montgomery County USDA soils map shows a power line corridor, dirt roadways, and a structure within the project area (Figure 3.10). The 1938 and 1953 NCDOT maps show no structures or roadways within the project area and Troy and Biscoe are to the west and east, respectively (Figures 3.11 and 3.12). The USGS topographic maps from 1957 and 1967 show two buildings within the project area, as well as a dirt road and transmission line corridor (Figures 3.13 and 3.14). The 1968 NCDOT map shows little detail, but the current road network, including Chicken Farm Road, which crosses the northern portion of the project area, has been established (Figure 3.15).



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	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	7/14/2022		

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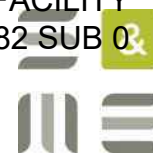
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**Table 3.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one-mile search of the project area.**

Site Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
<b>31MG64</b>	<b>Prehistoric lithic scatter</b>	<b>Unassessed</b>	<b>Site Form</b>
<b>31MG65</b>	<b>Prehistoric lithic scatter</b>	<b>Unassessed</b>	<b>Site Form</b>
31MG720	Historic house site	Unassessed	Site Form
31MG721	Historic house site	Unassessed	Site Form
31MG1568	Historic prospecting pit	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1569	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1708	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Site Form
<b>31MG1709</b>	<b>Prehistoric lithic isolate</b>	<b>Not Eligible</b>	<b>Site Form</b>
<b>31MG1710</b>	<b>Prehistoric lithic scatter</b>	<b>Not Eligible</b>	<b>Site Form</b>
31MG1711	20 <sup>th</sup> century sawmill	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1712	Prehistoric short-term habitation site	Unassessed	Site Form
31MG1713	Prehistoric lithic scatter; 20 <sup>th</sup> century house site	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1714	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1715	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1716	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century house site	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1717	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1895	Woodland artifact scatter	Unassessed	Site Form
31MG1896	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1897	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1898	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1899	Prehistoric lithic scatter; 20 <sup>th</sup> century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1902	Historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	Site Form
31MG1969	Historic site	Unassessed	Site Form

**Bold means the site is within or adjacent to the project area.**



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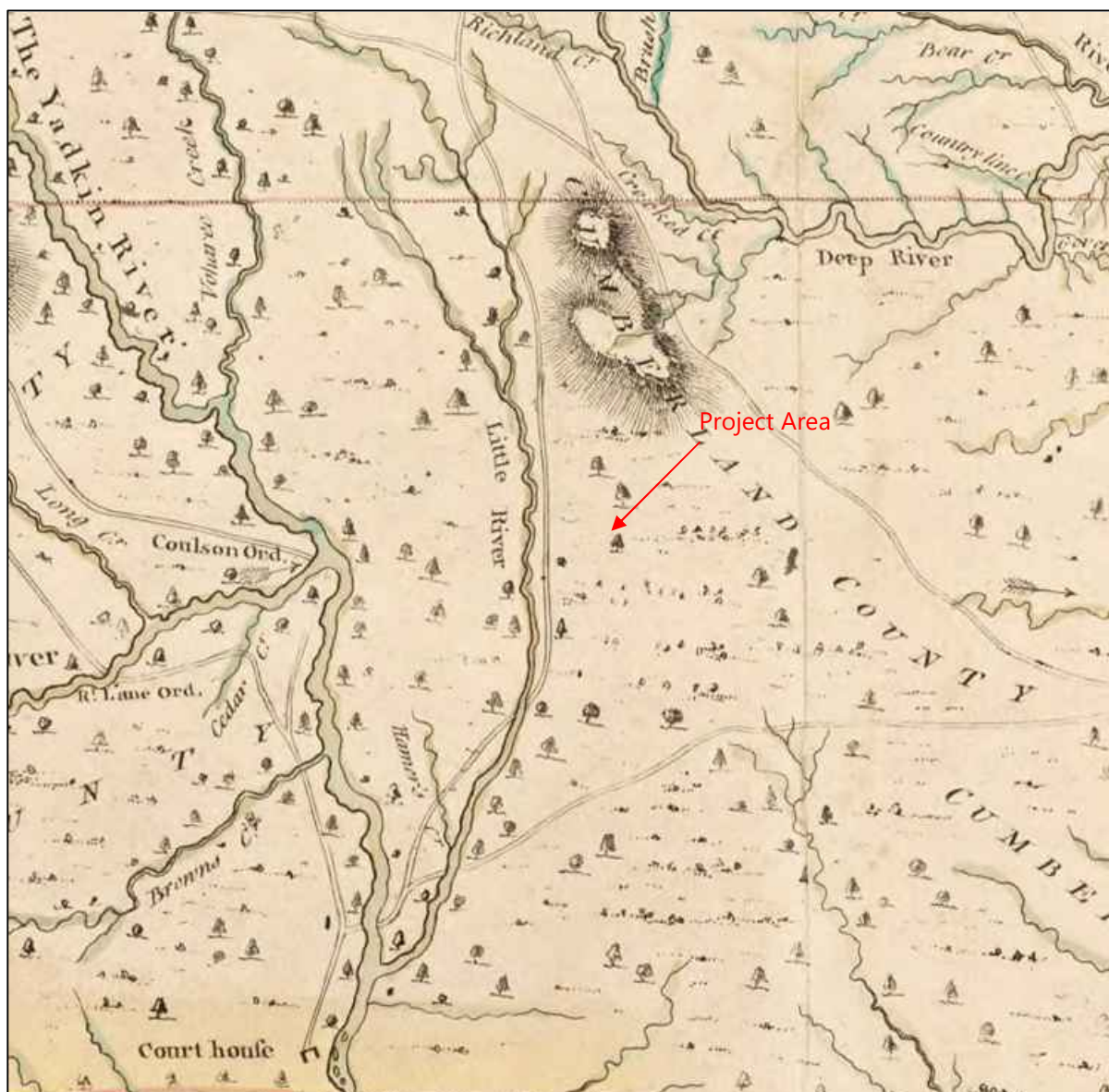


Figure 3.2. Portion of John Collet's 1770 map, showing approximate location of the Project Area.

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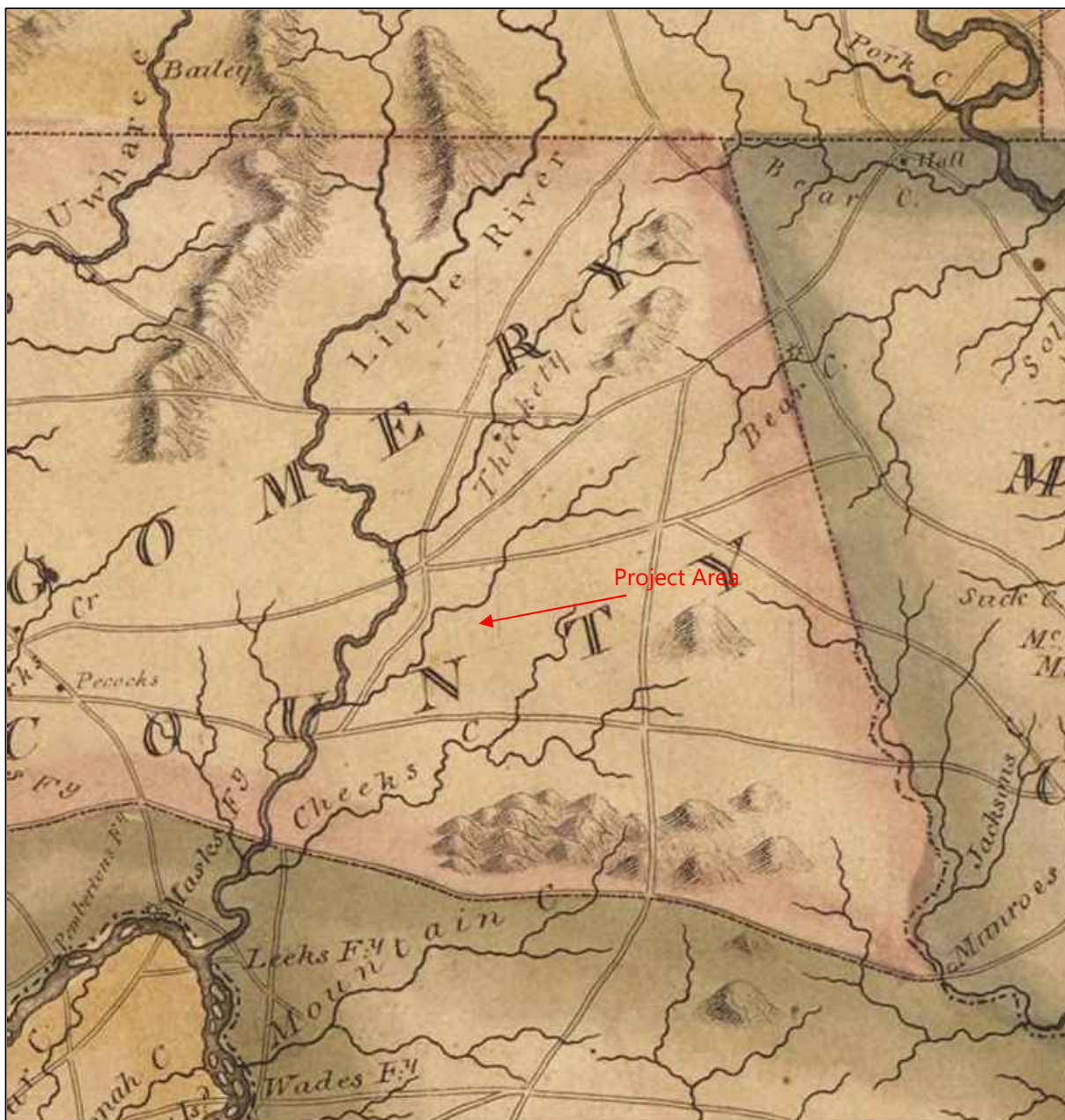


Figure 3.3. Price-Strother Map (1808) of North Carolina, showing vicinity of project area.



## Archaeological Survey

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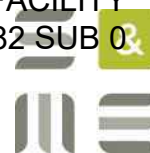
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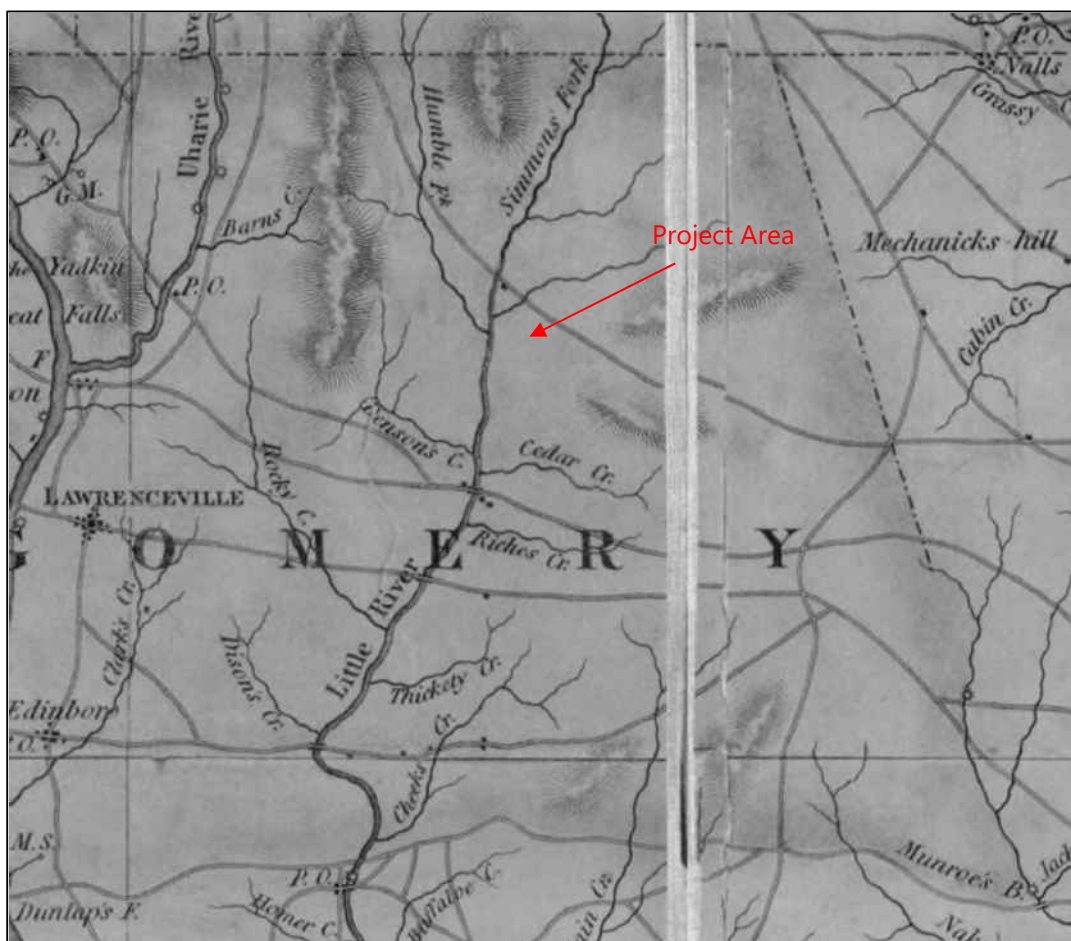
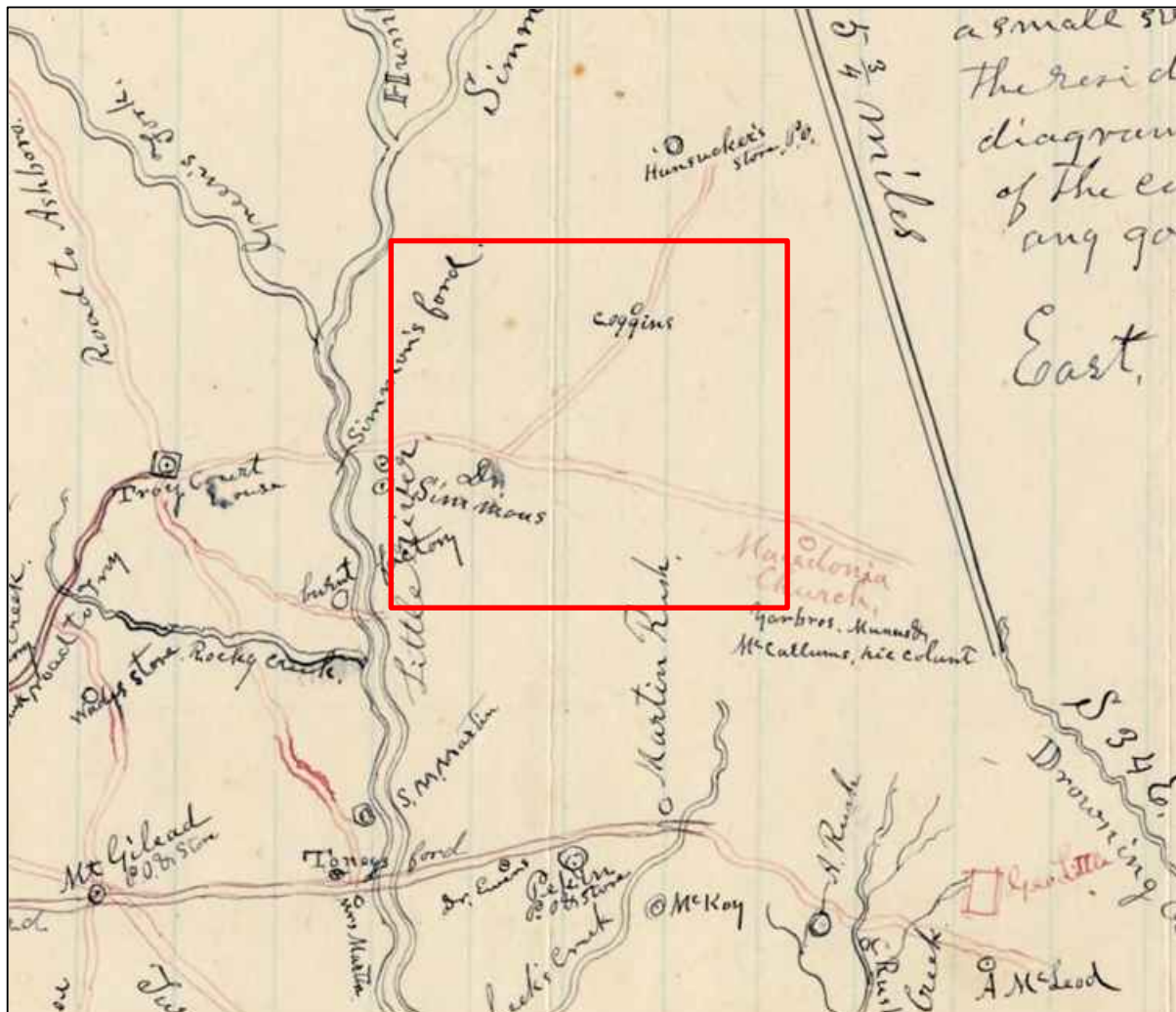


Figure 3.4. Section from MacRae-Brazier Map of 1833, showing approximate location of the project area.



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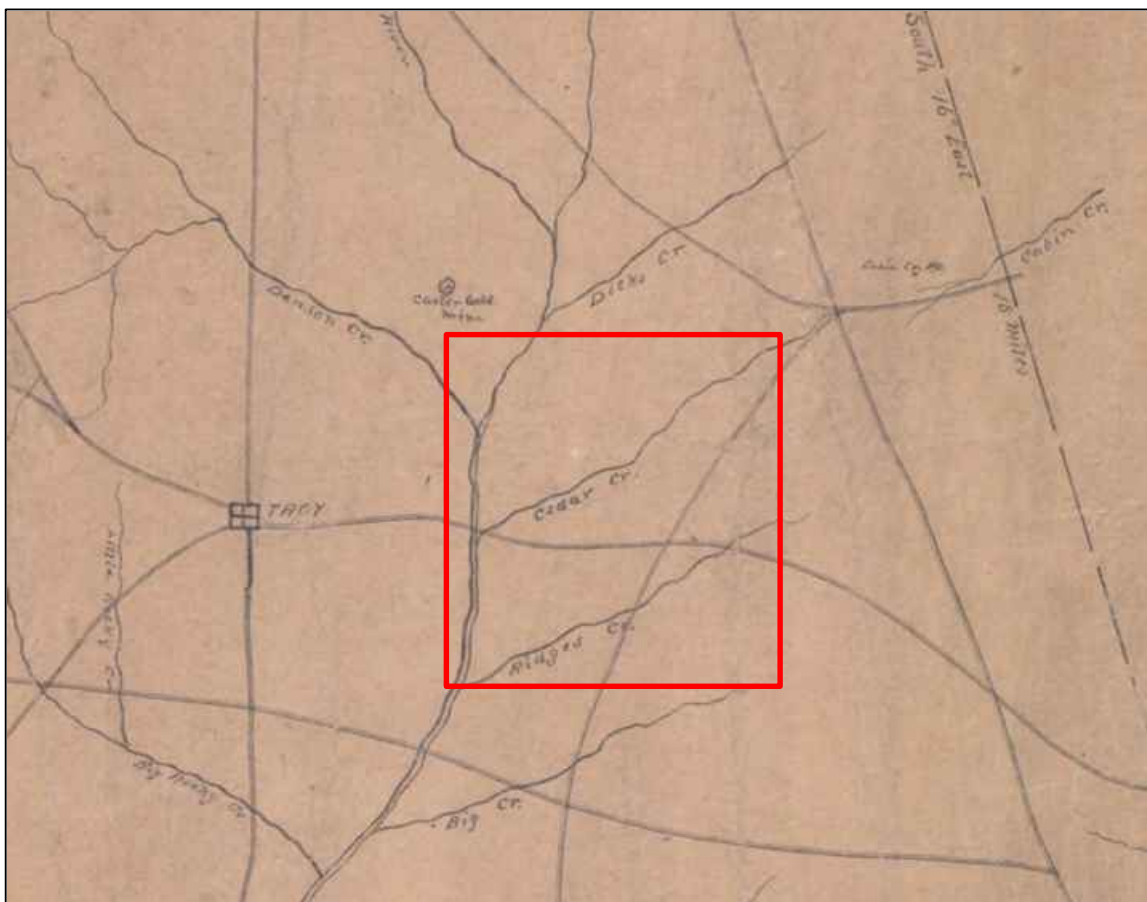


Figure 3.6. Portion of Harris map, 1868, showing approximate project area.



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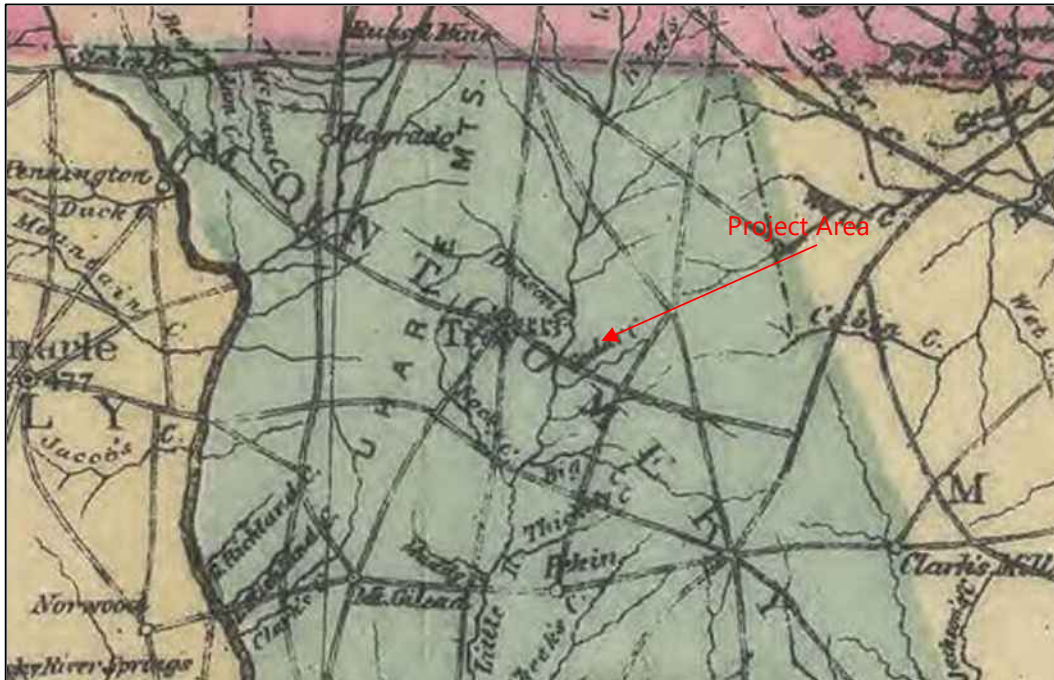


Figure 3.7. Portion of Kerr-Cain Map, 1882, showing approximate project area.

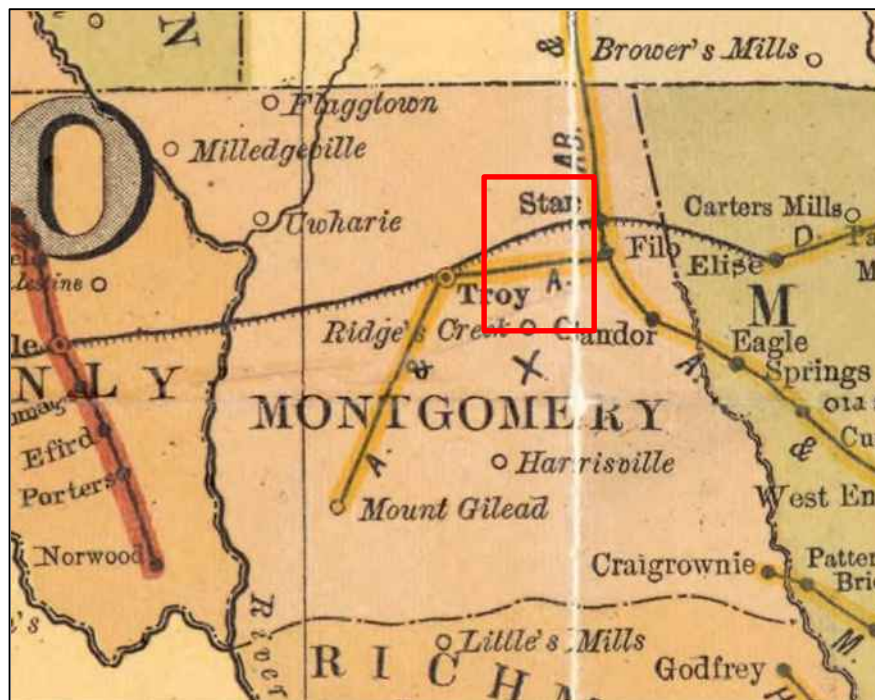


Figure 3.8. Portion of the railroad map (Brown 1900), showing approximate project area.

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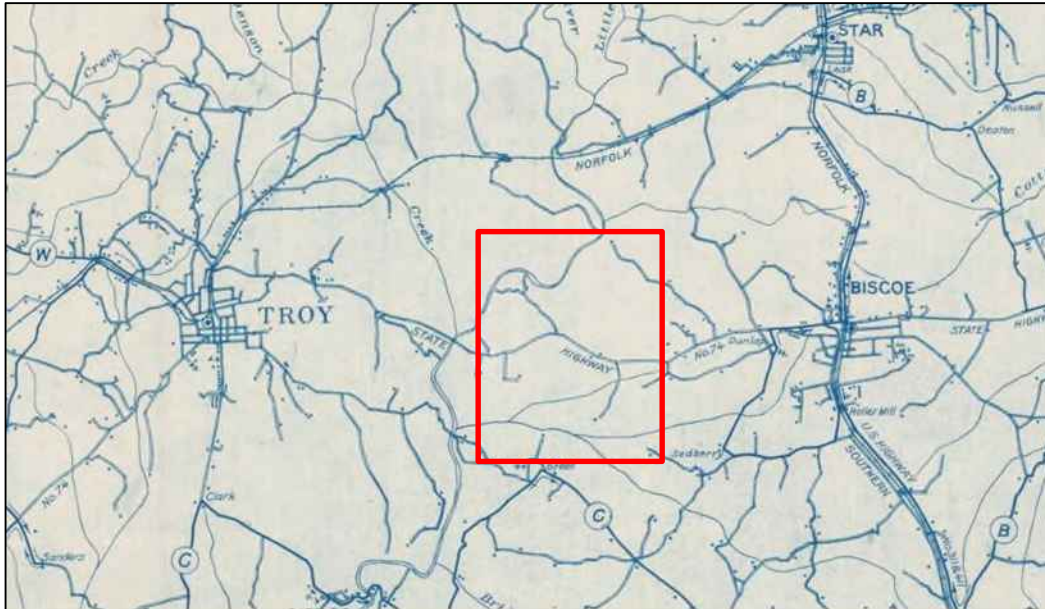


Figure 3.9. USPS rural postal route map of Montgomery County (circa 1910), showing approximate of the project area.

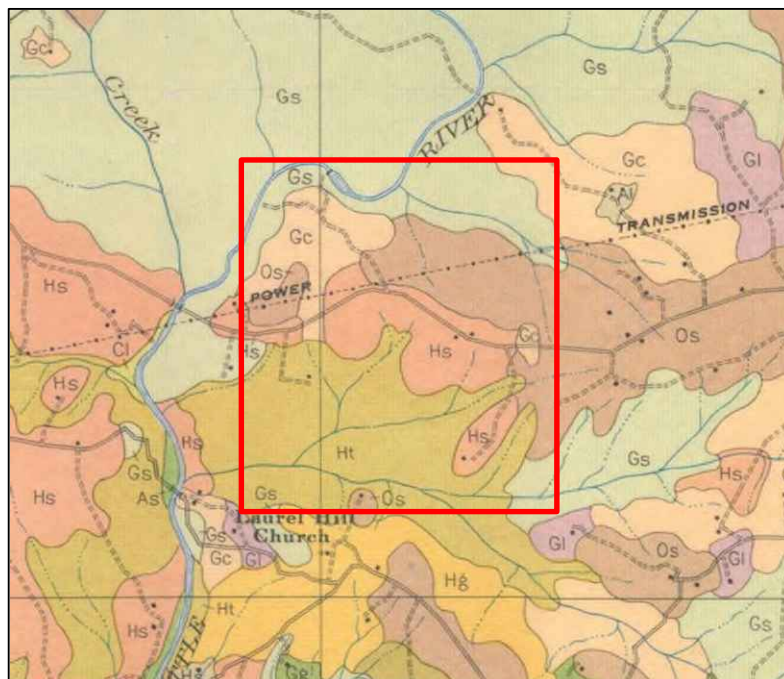


Figure 3.10. USDA soil survey map of Montgomery County (1930), showing vicinity of project area.



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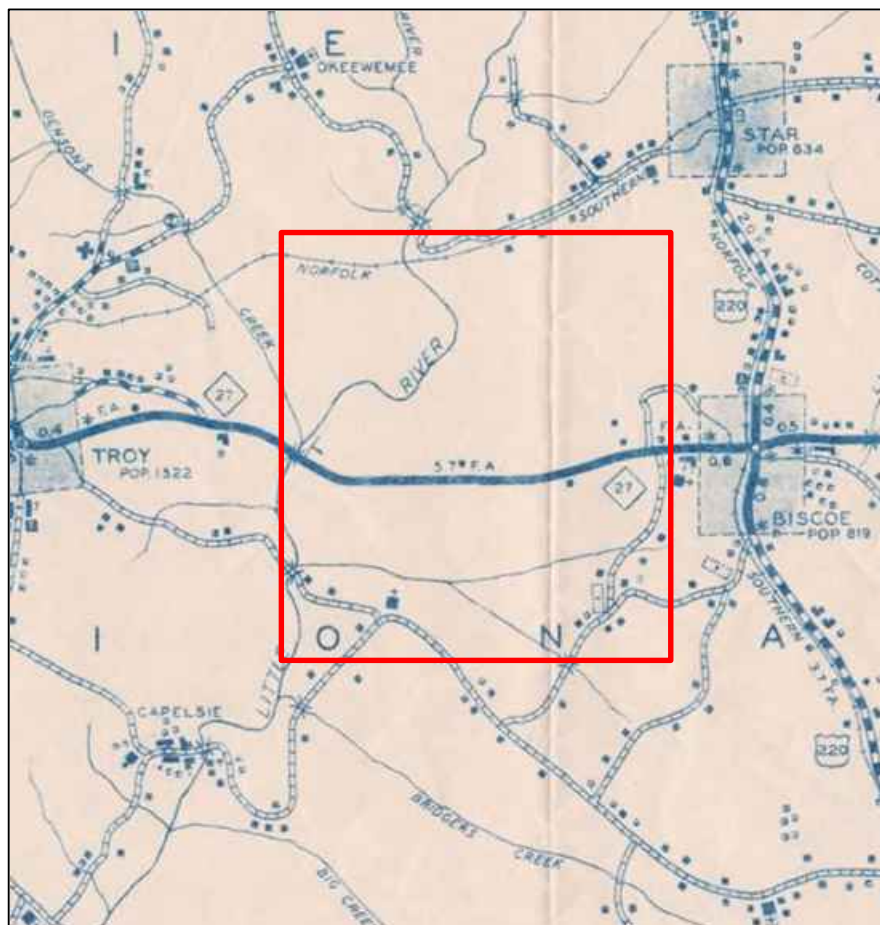


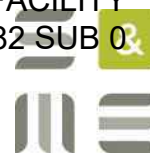
Figure 3.11. NCDOT highway map of Montgomery County (1938), showing approximate of the project area.



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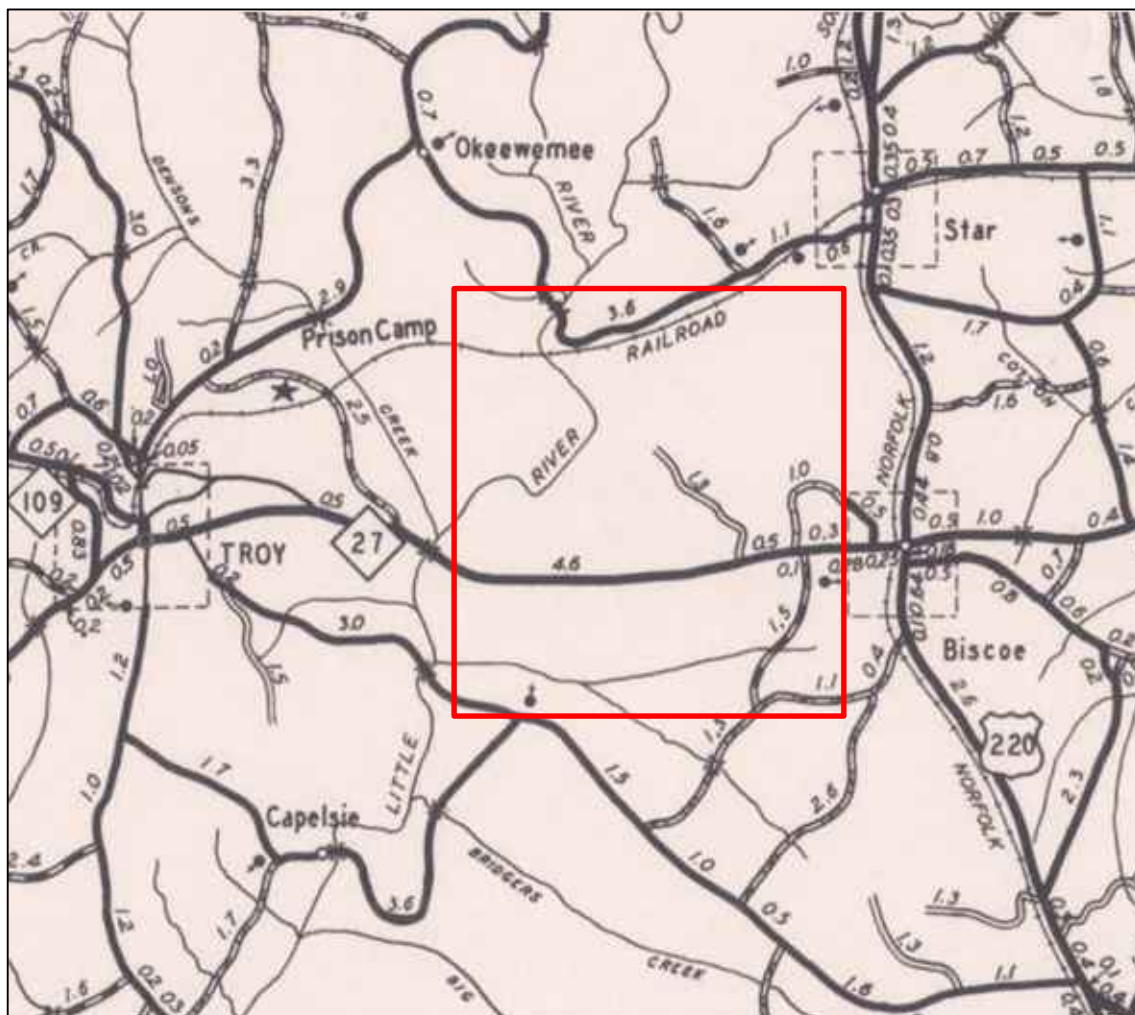


Figure 3.12. NCDOT highway map of Montgomery County (1953), showing approximate of the project area.

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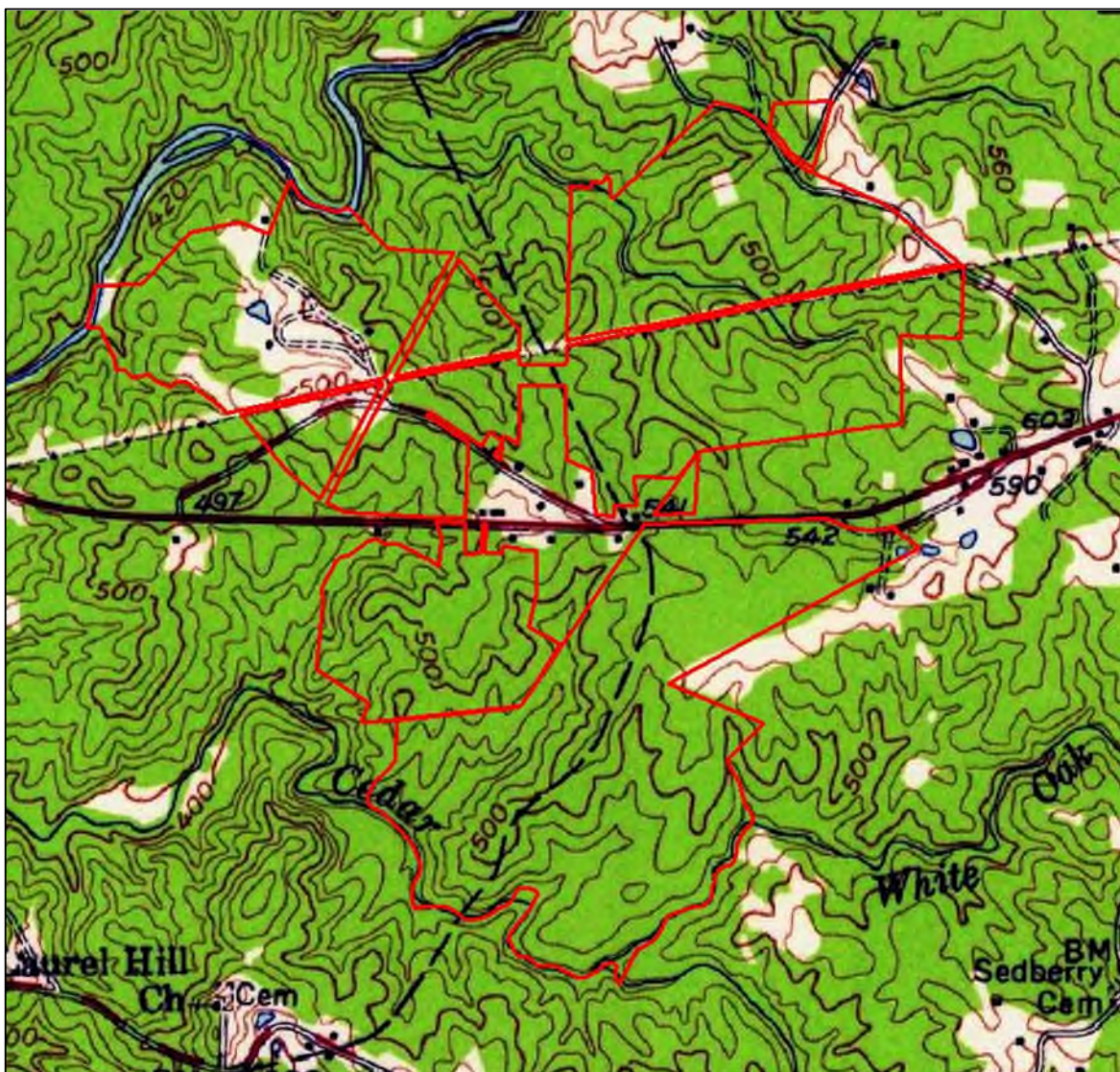


Figure 3.13. USGS *Troy* topographic map (1957), showing the location of the project area.



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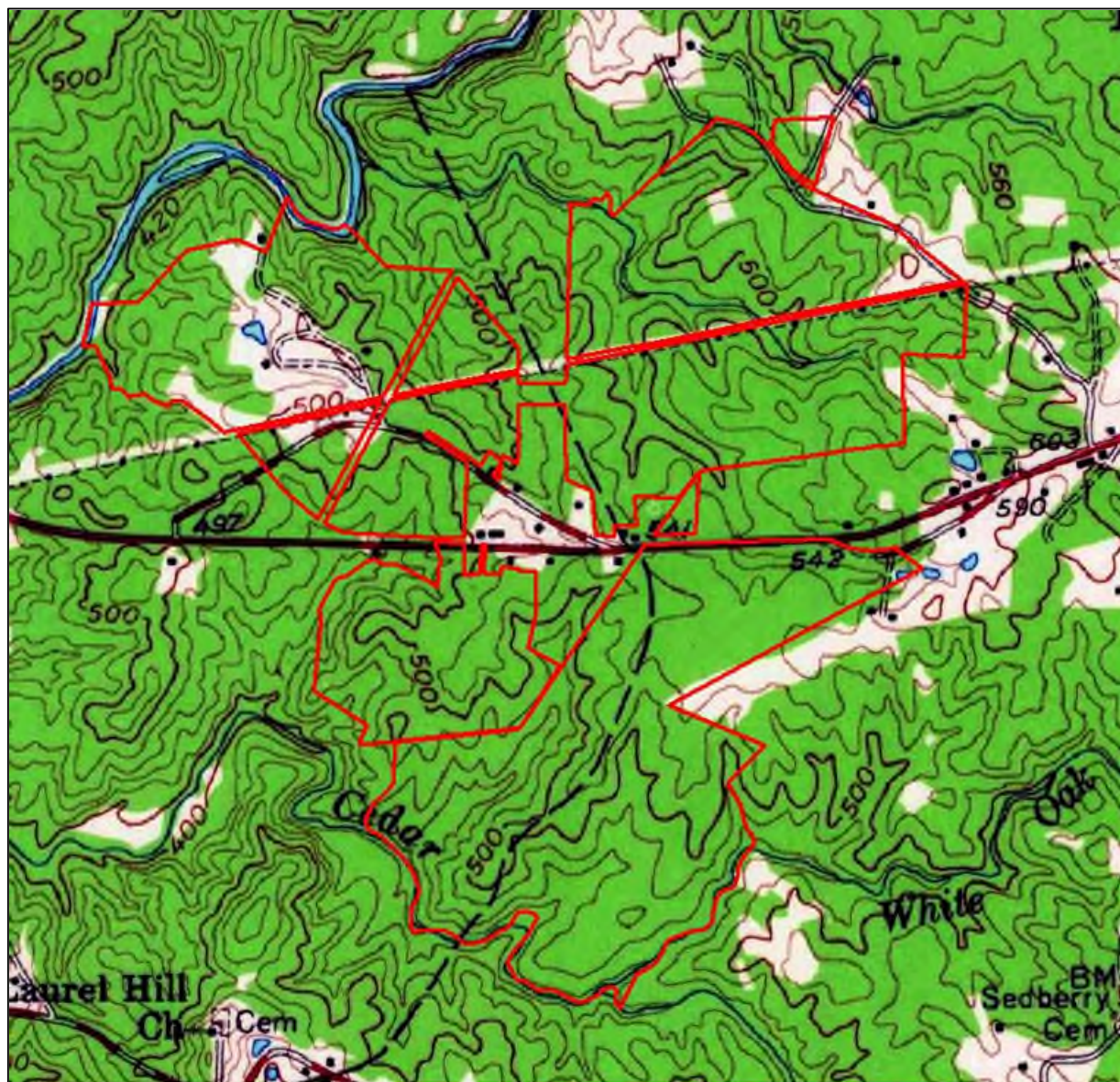


Figure 3.14. USGS *Troy* topographic map (1967), showing the location of the project area.

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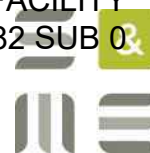


Figure 3.15. NCDOT highway map of Montgomery County (1968), showing approximate of the project area.



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## 4.0 Methods

### 4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

Fieldwork for the project was conducted intermittently from May 23 through July 1, 2022. This work included an archaeological survey of approximately 1194 acres. Approximately 319.4 acres was shovel tested at 30-m intervals; approximately 744.7 acres was pedestrian survey due to its low probability for containing archaeological sites, judgmental shovel testing did occur in these areas to confirm the disturbed or eroded nature of the deposits; approximately 129.9 acres was not surveyed due to standing water or excessive slope (Figure 4.1). Roughly 132.3 acres was initially slated as high probability and was located in the northwestern portion of the project area; when S&ME arrived on site, the area had been timbered and burned at some point previously, and the soils had been stripped to subsoil and were disturbed with mottling and areas of ponding had formed. In these areas systematic pedestrian survey at 15-m intervals was conducted and judgmental shovel testing occurred in areas that appeared to contain soil or had concentrations of artifacts.

Shovel tests were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or at least 80 cm below surface (cmbs), whichever was encountered first. Soil from shovel tests was screened through ¼-inch wire mesh and soil colors were determined through comparison with Munsell Soil Color Charts. Sites were located using a GPS unit and plotted on USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps. Artifacts recovered during the survey were organized and bagged by site and relative provenience within each site.

Site boundaries were determined by excavating shovel tests at 15-m intervals radiating out in a cruciform pattern from positive shovel tests or surface finds at the perimeter of each site. Sites were recorded in the field using field journals and standard S&ME site forms and documented using digital photography and detailed site maps. State site forms were completed for new and re-located archaeological sites and submitted to OSA once fieldwork was complete.

### 4.2 Laboratory Methods

With fieldwork complete, recovered artifacts were cleaned, sorted, analyzed, and labeled, at the S&ME laboratory in Columbia, South Carolina. Artifacts were analyzed by provenience unit and classified into raw material, technological, and functional categories based on accepted southeastern typologies and artifact classifications used in the project vicinity.

Lithic artifacts were initially identified as either debitage (flakes and shatter) or tools. Debitage was sorted by raw material type and size graded using the mass analysis method advocated by Ahler (1989). When present, formal tools were classified by type, and metric attributes (e.g., length, width, and thickness) were recorded for each unbroken tool. Projectile point typology generally follows that outlined by Coe (1964) and Justice (1987).

Historic artifacts were separated by material type and then further sorted into functional groups. For example, historic ceramics were sorted into coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, colonoware, or pipe. Glaze, slip, maker's marks, and/or decorations were noted to ascertain chronological attributes using established references for historic materials, including Noel Hume (1969), South (1976), and Miller (1991). The

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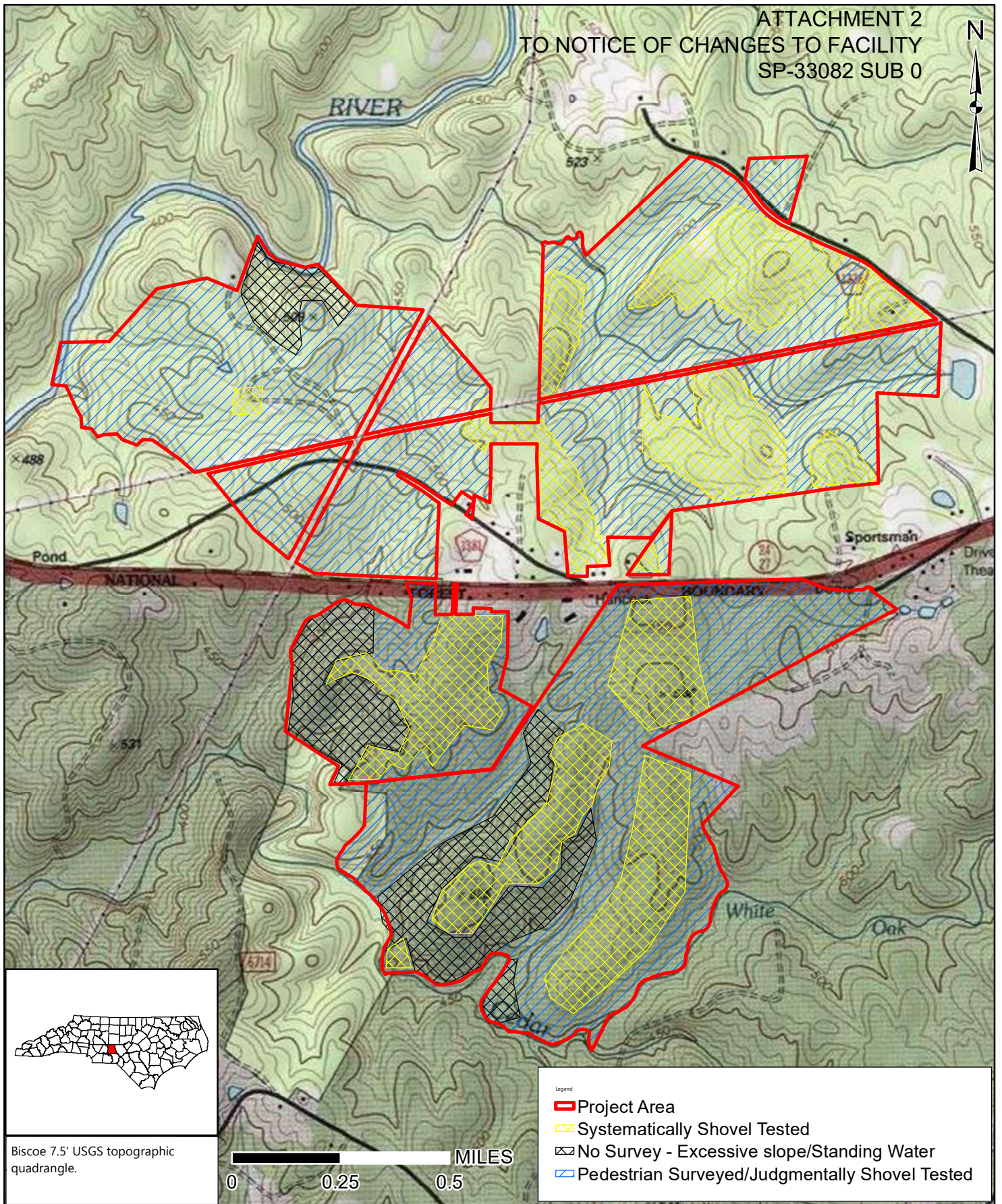
artifacts, field notes, maps, photographs, and other technical materials generated as a result of this project will be temporarily curated at the S&ME office in Columbia, South Carolina and either returned to the landowners or permanently curated at the OSA Research Center in Raleigh, North Carolina.

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Drawing Path: T:\ENV\Projects\2021\219094\_PGR\_Filo Solar Farm Due Diligence Services\_Troy, NC\Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 4-1 field methods.mxd plotted by KNagle 07-22-2022



	SCALE:	1:18,870	<b>Field Methods Map</b> Filo Solar Site Montgomery County, North Carolina	FIGURE NO. <b>4.1</b>
	PROJECT NO:	219094A		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	7/22/2022		



## Archaeological Survey

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### 4.3 National Register Eligibility Assessment

For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Register Bulletin 15:2). In addition, properties must meet one or more of the criteria below:

- A.** are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B.** are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C.** embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D.** have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

The most frequently used criterion for assessing the significance of an archaeological site is Criterion D, although other criteria were considered where appropriate. For an archaeological site to be considered significant, it must have potential to add to the understanding of the area's history or prehistory. A commonly used standard to determine a site's research potential is based on a number of physical characteristics including variety, quantity, integrity, clarity, and environmental context (Glassow 1977). All of these factors were considered in assessing a site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.

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## 5.0 Results

An archaeological survey was conducted on the approximately 1194-acre proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Vegetation in the project area consists of hardwoods, planted pine, fallow areas, and secondary growth; disturbances in the project area include clear cut areas, utility transmission lines, slope greater than 15 percent, dirt and gravel roads, and dumping trash in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figures 2.1 through 2.9 and 5.1 through 5.9). A modern moonshine still was identified within the northern portion of the project area but was not recorded as an archaeological site (Figures 5.10 and 5.11). Several quartz outcrops were present within the northern portion of the project area (Figure 5.12). During the archaeological survey, a total of 1,783 shovel tests were excavated, ranging from 10–30 cm deep.

Approximately 319.4 acres was shovel tested at 30-m intervals; approximately 744.7 acres was pedestrian survey due to its low probability for containing archaeological sites, judgmental shovel testing did occur in these areas to confirm the disturbed or eroded nature of the deposits; approximately 129.9 acres was not surveyed due to standing water or excessive slope (Figure 4.1). Roughly 132.3 acres was initially slated as high probability and was located in the northwestern portion of the project area; when S&ME arrived on site, the area had been timbered and burned at some point previously, and the soils had been stripped to subsoil and were disturbed with mottling and areas of ponding had formed. In these areas systematic pedestrian survey at 15-m intervals was conducted and judgmental shovel testing occurred in areas that appeared to contain soil or had concentrations of artifacts.

There were two typical soil profiles encountered during the survey: shovel tests that had subsoil on surface and shovel tests that transitioned from plow zone to subsoil were encountered. A typical soil profile for a shovel test with subsoil on surface consisted of approximately ten cm of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay subsoil (Figure 5.13). A typical soil profile for a shovel test that transitioned from plow zone to subsoil consisted of approximately 15 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty loam, overlying 10+ cm (5–15+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay subsoil (Figure 5.14).

The project area was historically owned by the Coggin family, who settled in Montgomery County in 1774. William Coggin settled the area containing the current project area somewhere between 1817 and 1824 with his wife, Elizabeth Cochran Coggin and built their family home on that land. William Coggin made his money by selling liquor, which caused him to be expelled from his local church. The Coggin family had enslaved people working the land during the early and mid-nineteenth century. A descendent of Coggin family, George Coggin, wrote *Abraham & Jeremiah Coggin & The Montgomery Volunteers* which details some of the family history and the members of the family who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War (Coggin 2015). The Coggin family home (31MG2261) along with the family cemetery (31MG2264) and the cemetery of the enslaved people (31MG2265) have been identified within the southern portion of the project area and will be discussed in greater detail below.

During the investigations two previously recorded archaeological sites (31MG64 and 31MG65) were revisited and 11 newly recorded archaeological sites (31MG2255 through 31MG2265) were identified and recorded. The two previously recorded archaeological sites were re-located and combined and are referred to as 31MG64/65 in this report. These sites are discussed in greater detail below.



**Figure 5.1. Area of hardwoods in the project area, facing east.**



**Figure 5.2. Area of planted pine within the project area, facing west.**





**Figure 5.3. Fallow area in the project area, facing northeast.**



**Figure 5.4. Area of secondary growth within the project area, facing north.**



**Figure 5.5. View of clear cut within the project area, facing east.**



**Figure 5.6. View of utility transmission line within project area, facing southwest.**





**Figure 5.7. Area of slope greater than 15 percent in project area, facing southwest.**



**Figure 5.8. Typical gravel and dirt roads within project area, facing southeast.**





**Figure 5.9. Dumped trash within southern portion of project area, facing northeast.**



**Figure 5.10. View of moonshine still within northern portion of the project area, facing west.**





**Figure 5.11. View of moonshine still within northern portion of the project area, facing west.**



**Figure 5.12. View of quartz outcrop within northern portion of the project area, facing northeast.**





**Figure 5.13. Typical soil profile for shovel tests containing subsoil on surface.**



**Figure 5.14. Typical soil profile for shovel tests containing plow zone to subsoil.**



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*5.1.1 Site 31MG64/65*

**Site Number:** 31MG64/65

**Site Type:** Long-term habitation

**Components:** Archaic

**UTM Coordinates:** E605422, N3913997 (17N, NAD 83)

**Site Dimensions:** 400 m E/W x 300 m N/S

**Artifact Depth:** Surface

**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

**Elevation:** 460 ft AMSL

**Landform:** Hilltop and hillslope

**Soil Type:** Badin-Tarrus Complex; Herndon silt loam

**Vegetation:** Cleared

**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 7/0

Site 31MG64/65 is an Archaic long-term habitation site located in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area that has been clear cut, measures approximately 400 m east/west by 300 m north/south, and is bound by a 30-m area with no visible artifacts on the surface (Figures 5.15 and 5.16). Sites 31MG64 and 31MG65 were initially recorded in 1955 as prehistoric lithic scatters, they were not assessed for inclusion in the NRHP.

During the current survey the two sites were re-located and joined together; the site is now called 31MG64/65. The area that contains the archaeological site has been severely damaged by timbering, subsoil and disturbed soils are all that remains in and around this site. Pedestrian survey lines were placed 15-m apart over the disturbed areas and judgmental shovel tests were placed within the site boundaries where soils looked to be intact or where large concentrations of artifacts were present on the surface of the site. A total of seven shovel tests were excavated at the site. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of mottled strong brown (7.5YTR 4/6), gray (10YR 5/1), and brown (10YR 5/3) wet sandy clay (Figure 5.17). A total of 108 artifacts (106 prehistoric and two historic) were recovered from the site; the artifacts came from the surface of the site; no artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests.

The historic artifacts included one piece of unidentified square iron and one piece of clear glass (Appendix B). The prehistoric artifacts consisted of 10 rhyolite projectile points or projectile point fragments (three Kirk Corner Notched, one Kirk Stemmed, one Angelico Corner Notched, two Savannah River, one straight stemmed, one side notched, and one mid-section), seven rhyolite biface fragments, one rhyolite perforator, one rhyolite knife, one rhyolite side scraper, one rhyolite scraper, one rhyolite hoe, one rhyolite adze, five rhyolite utilized flakes, one rhyolite core, and 77 pieces of lithic debitage (69 rhyolite and eight quartz) (Appendix B; Figures 5.18 through 5.23). The Kirk Corner Notched, Kirk Stemmed, and Anglico Corner Notched projectile points date to the Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.) and the Savannah River points date to the Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.). The variety of tool types and hoe and adze suggest a more long-term occupation of the hilltop adjacent to the Little River.

Site 31MG64/65 is an Archaic long-term habitation site with no remaining integrity. Although a large quantity and variety of artifact types and tools was recovered; the artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site and there are no remaining intact soil deposits within the site. The artifacts recovered from the site represent at least two subperiods that do not transition from one to the other, which shows the level of disturbance and mixing of deposits that has occurred at the site. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is



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FIGURE NO.

5.15

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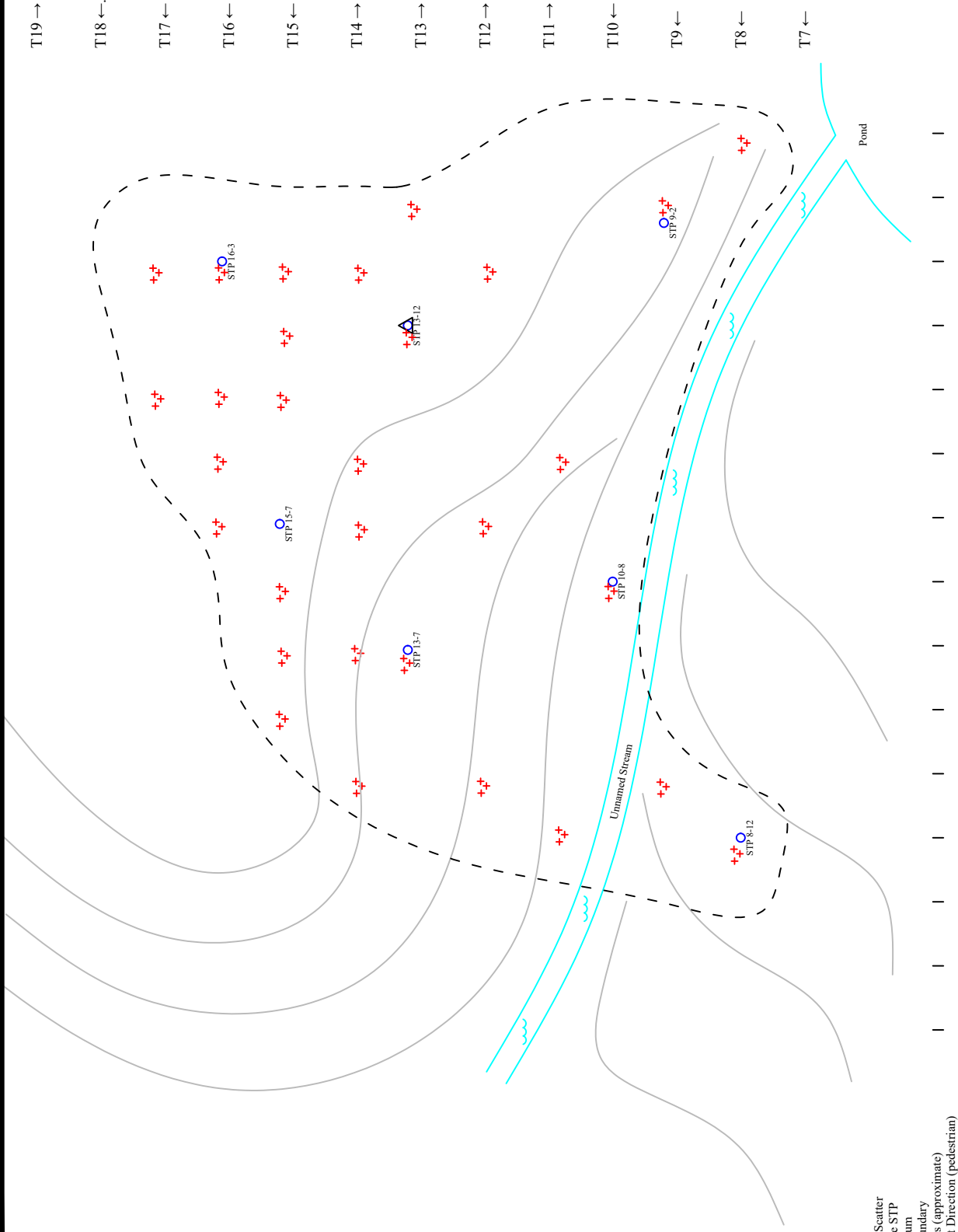
Site Map - 31MG64/65

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Montgomery County, North Carolina

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- LEGEND
- Surface Scatter
  - Negative STP
  - Site Datum
  - Site Boundary
  - Contours (approximate)
  - Transect Direction (pedestrian)





**Figure 5.16. Overview of site 31MG64/65, facing east.**



**Figure 5.17. Typical shovel test profile at site 31MG64/65.**





Figure 5.18. Early Archaic projectile points recovered from 31MG64/65.



Figure 5.19. Late Archaic projectile points recovered from 31MG64/65.



Figure 5.20. Unidentified projectile points recovered from 31MG64/65.



Figure 5.21. Hoe recovered from site 31MG64/65.



Figure 5.22. Adze recovered from site 31MG64/65.



Figure 5.23. Other tools recovered from site 31MG64/65, from left to right: perforator, knife, side scraper, and scraper.



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not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory or history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 31MG64/65 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

*5.1.2 Site 31MG2255*

<b>Site Number:</b> 31MG2255	<b>NRHP Recommendation:</b> Not Eligible
<b>Site Type:</b> House Site	<b>Elevation:</b> 510 ft AMSL
<b>Components:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Landform:</b> Hilltop
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E605965, N3913784 (17N, NAD 83)	<b>Soil Type:</b> Badin-Tarrus complex/Georgeville silt loam
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 90 m E/W x 70 m N/S	<b>Vegetation:</b> Cleared area
<b>Artifact Depth:</b> Surface	<b>No. of STPs/Positive STPs:</b> 4/0

Site 31MG2255 is a twentieth century house site located on a hilltop in the northern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area that has been cleared for timber harvest, measures approximately 90 m east/west by 70 m north/south (Figures 5.24 and 5.25).

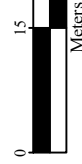
The area that contains the archaeological site has been severely damaged by timbering, subsoil and disturbed soils are all that remains in and around this site. Pedestrian survey lines were placed 15-m apart over the disturbed areas and judgmental shovel tests were placed within the site boundaries where soils looked to be intact or where large concentrations of artifacts were present on the surface of the site. Four shovel tests were excavated at the site. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately five cm of mottled strong brown (7.5YR4/6), gray (10YR 5/1), and brown (10YR 5/3) wet sandy clay (Figure 5.26). A total of 23 historic artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site.

Artifacts recovered from the site consist of 11 pieces of glass (three clear, three light green, two cobalt blue, two milk, and one brown), one glass marble, one piece of window glass, and ten pieces of whiteware (six plain, two polychrome hand painted, and two with linear designs) (Appendix B). The plain, polychrome hand painted, and linear design whiteware dates from 1815 to the present and the glass marble dates from 1920 to the present (Figure 5.27). A scattering of brick was on the surface of the site, but was not collected (Figure 5.28). No foundation, chimney or well, were identified within the site boundaries. A structure is in the vicinity of site 31MG2255 on aerial imagery from 1956 and topographic maps from 1957 and 1967; a structure is no longer depicted on the topographic map from 1983 (Figures 1.1, 3.13, 3.14, and 5.29).

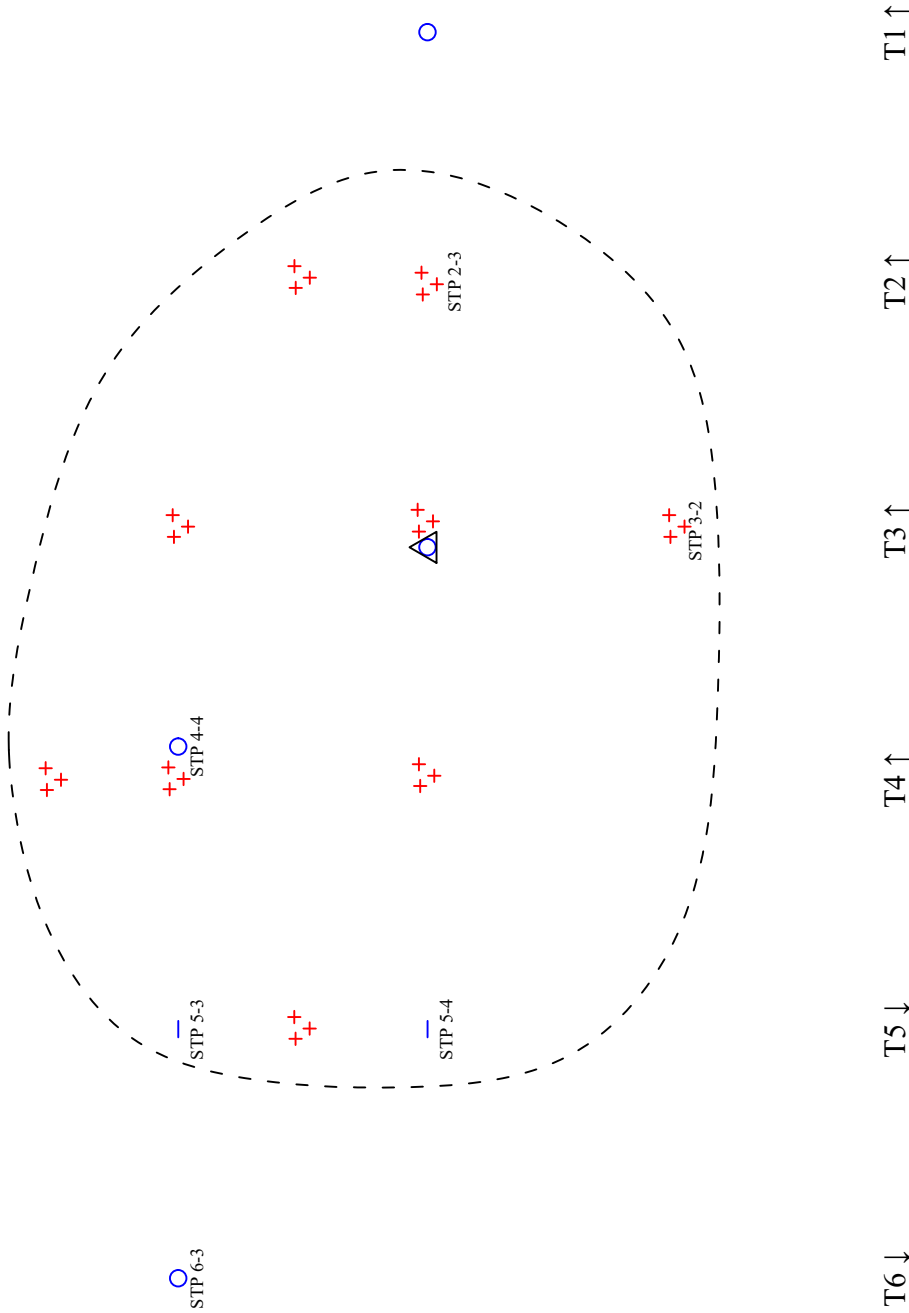
Site 31MG2255 is a twentieth century house site with no remaining integrity. The site has been disturbed by timbering activities; artifacts were confined to the surface of the site and no structural remains are present at the site to show where the structure stood. The artifacts lack the quantity and variety needed to infer significant information about lifeways during the mid-twentieth century in rural North Carolina. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in



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219094	



- LEGEND
- Surface Scatter
  - Negative STP
  - Site Datum
  - Site Boundary
  - Transect Direction (pedestrian)



Site Map - 31MG2255

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Figure 5.25. Overview of site 31MG2255, facing north.



Figure 5.26. Typical shovel test profile at site 31MG2255.





**Figure 5.27. Representative sample of artifacts recovered from 31MG2255, from left to right: gold linear design, hand painted decorations, and a glass marble.**



**Figure 5.28. Bricks identified within the boundary of site 31MG2255.**

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**Figure 5.29. Aerial imagery from 1956 showing the location of site 31MG2255.**

the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 31MG2255 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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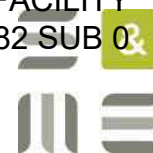
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### 5.1.3 Site 31MG2256

**Site Number:** 31MG2256

**Site Type:** Prehistoric lithic scatter; House Site

**Components:** Unidentified; 20<sup>th</sup> century

**UTM Coordinates:** E605679, N3913693 (17N, NAD 83)

**Site Dimensions:** 90 m E/W x 90 m N/S

**Artifact Depth:** Surface

**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

**Elevation:** 470 ft AMSL

**Landform:** Hillslope

**Soil Type:** Biscoe-Secret complex

**Vegetation:** Grass and secondary growth

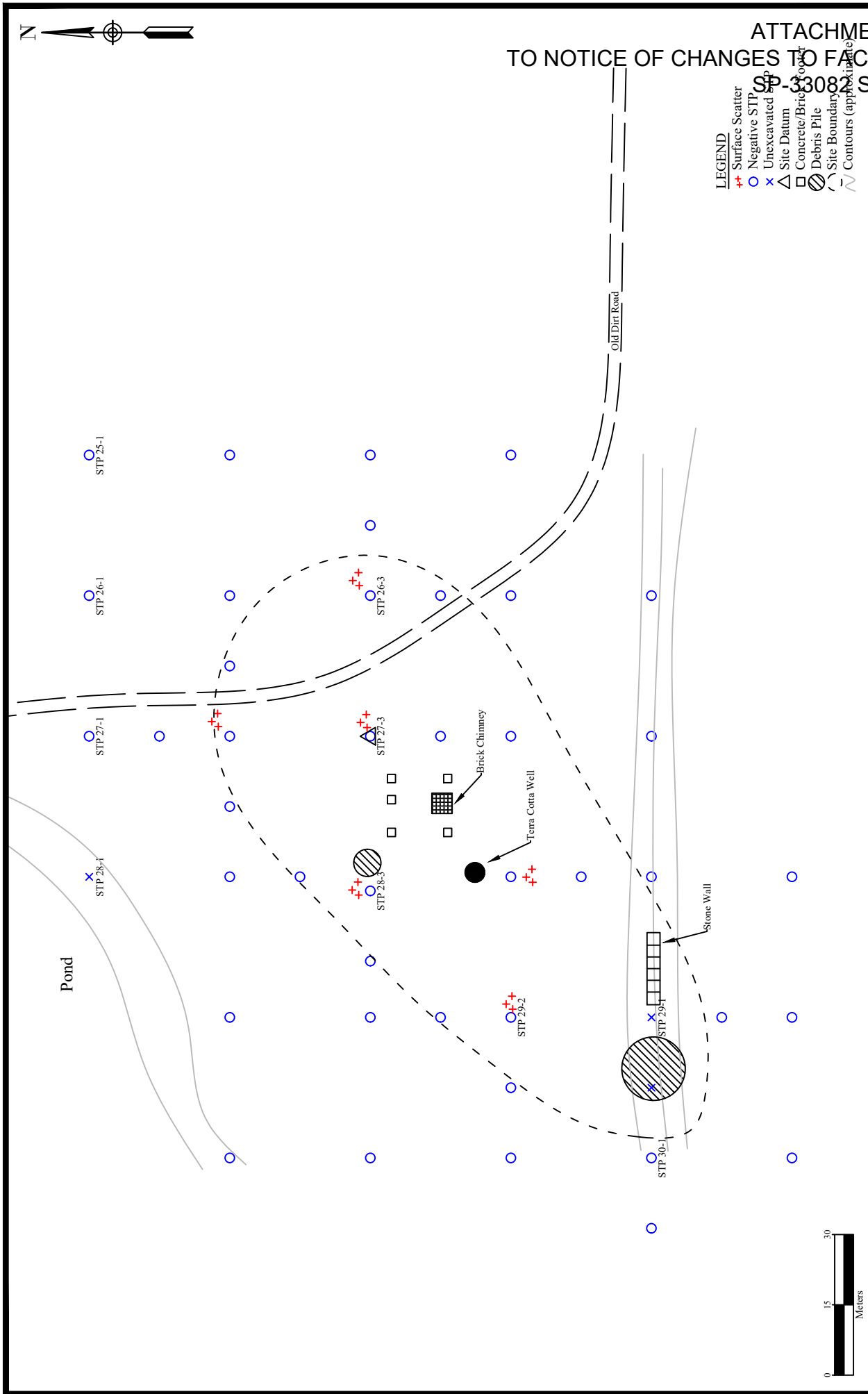
**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 29/0

Site 31MG2256 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century house site located on hillslope in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area containing grass and secondary growth, measures approximately 90 m east/west by 90 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions (Figures 5.30 and 5.31).

Twenty-nine shovel tests were excavated at the site, a total of 11 artifacts (two prehistoric and nine historic) were recovered from the surface of the site. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam and terminated with 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay subsoil (Figure 5.32). The prehistoric artifacts recovered included two pieces of lithic debitage, one rhyolite and one quartz (Appendix B). The historic artifacts recovered included six pieces of glass (five clear and one light blue), two pieces of plain whiteware, and one piece of glazed stoneware (Appendix B). A brick chimney along with concrete/brick footers represent what is left of the house; additional historic features include a terracotta well near the house and a debris pile and stone wall to the southwest of the house and likely represent outbuildings (Figures 5.33–5.37). The plain whiteware dates from 1815 to the present. A structure and outbuildings are in the vicinity of site 31MG2256 on aerial imagery from 1956 and topographic maps from 1957 and 1967; the house complex is no longer depicted on the topographic map from 1983 (Figures 1.1, 3.13, 3.14, and 5.38).

Site 31MG2256 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century house site located on hillslope in the northwestern portion of the project area. Although historic features are present within the site boundaries, the artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site and represent a minimal variety of artifact types and historic artifact function categories. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory or history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 31MG2256 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.







**Site Map - 31MG2256**

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DATE: **07/20/2022**

PROJECT NUMBER: **219094**

FIGURE NO. **5.30**

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**Figure 5.31. Overview of site 31MG2256, facing southwest.**



**Figure 5.32. Typical shovel test profile at site 31MG2256.**



**Figure 5.33. Brick chimney at site 31MG2256, facing west.**



**Figure 5.34. Cinder block footer at site 31MG2256, facing south.**





**Figure 5.35. Cinder block wall/foundation of outbuilding at site 31MG2256, facing south.**



**Figure 5.36. Debris pile from outbuilding at site 31MG2256, facing northwest.**



**Figure 5.37. Well near the house at site 31MG2256, facing northwest.**



**Figure 5.38. Aerial imagery from 1956 showing the location of site 31MG2256.**



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*5.1.4 Site 31MG2257*

**Site Number:** 31MG2257

**Site Type:** Lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter

**Components:** Unidentified; 20<sup>th</sup> century

**UTM Coordinates:** E605870, N3913398 (17N, NAD 83)

**Site Dimensions:** 45 m E/W x 20 m N/S

**Artifact Depth:** Surface

**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

**Elevation:** 520 ft AMSL

**Landform:** Hilltop

**Soil Type:** Herndon silt loam

**Vegetation:** Cleared of vegetation

**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 3/0

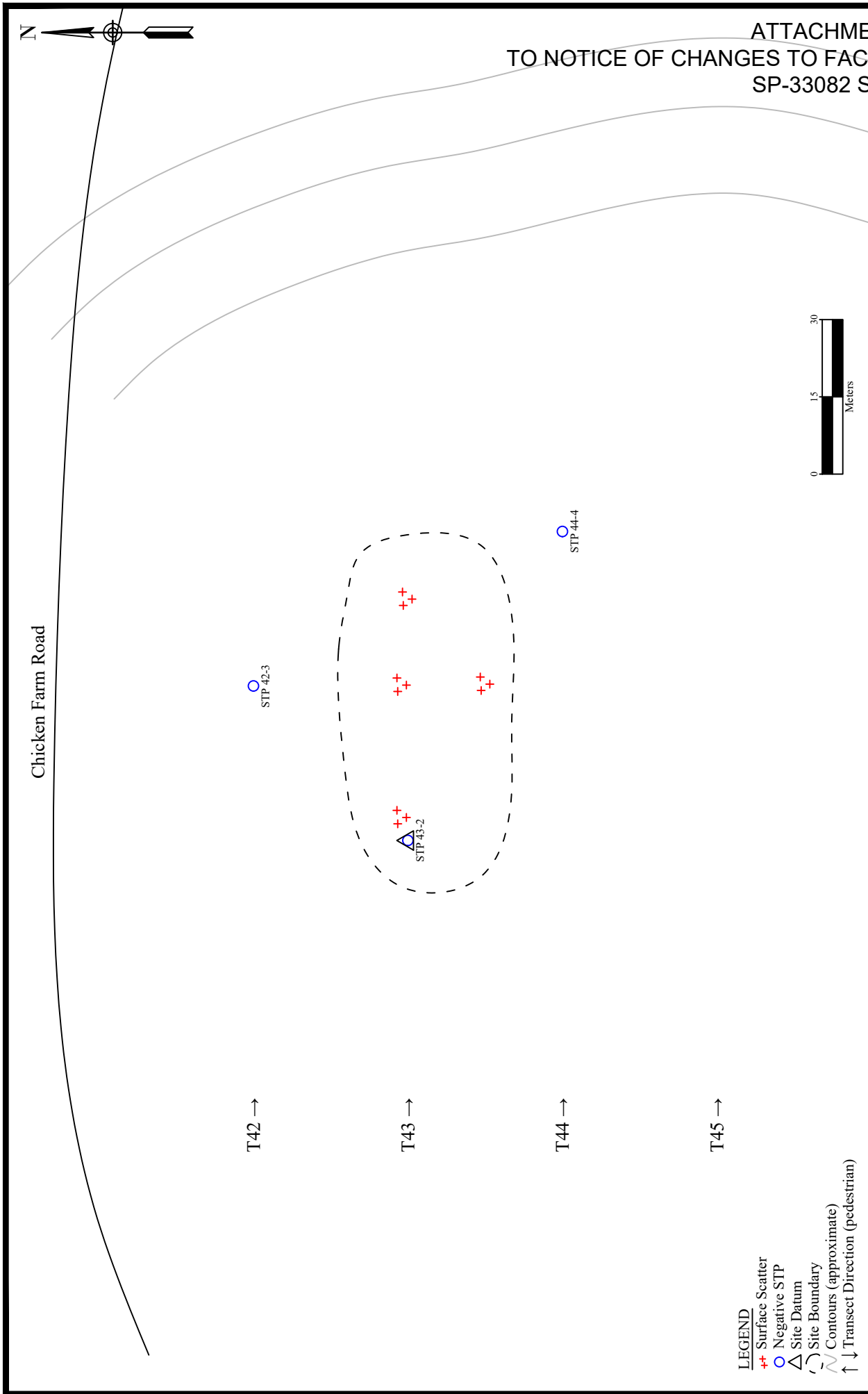
Site 31MG2257 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century artifact scatter located on hilltop south of Chicken Farm Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area that has been cleared of vegetation and measures approximately 45 m east/west by 20 m north/south (Figures 5.39 and 5.40).

The area that contains the archaeological site has been severely damaged by timbering, subsoil and disturbed soils are all that remains in and around this site. Pedestrian survey lines were placed 15-m apart over the disturbed areas and judgmental shovel tests were placed within the site boundaries where soils looked to be intact or where large concentrations of artifacts were present on the surface of the site. Three shovel tests were excavated within and around the site. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of mottled strong brown (7.5YR 4/6), gray (10YR 5/1), and brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay (Figure 5.41). A total of 20 artifacts (two prehistoric and 18 historic) were recovered from the surface of the site.

The prehistoric artifacts identified included one rhyolite utilized flake and one piece of rhyolite debitage (Appendix B). The historic artifacts identified consisted of 11 pieces of whiteware (eight plain, two green transfer print, and one plain with a molded design), two pieces of plain ironstone, one piece of plain porcelain, three pieces of stoneware, and one piece of clear glass (Appendix B; Figure 5.42). The plain and molded whiteware date from 1815 to the present; the green transfer printed whiteware dates from 1825 to 1915; the ironstone dates from 1840 to the present. No foundation, chimney or well, were identified within the site boundaries and no structure is depicted in the vicinity of the site on the historic maps.

Site 31MG2557 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century artifact scatter located south of Chicken Farm Road and has no remaining integrity. The artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, no evidence of a structure can be seen, and the area has been disturbed by timber harvesting activities. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory or history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 31MG2257 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





- LEGEND**
- Surface Scatter
  - Negative STP
  - Site Datum
  - Site Boundary
  - Contours (approximate)
  - Transect Direction (pedestrian)



**Site Map - 31MG2257**

Archaeological Survey  
 Filo Solar Site  
 Montgomery County, North Carolina

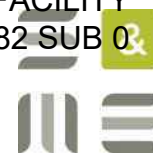
SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
As Shown	2
DATE:	5.39
PROJECT NUMBER	SP-33082 SUB 0
219094	



**Figure 5.40. Overview of site 31MG2257, facing west.**



**Figure 5.41. Typical shovel test profile at site 31MG2257.**



**Figure 5.42.** Representative sample of artifacts recovered from 31MG2257, from left to right: green transfer printed whiteware, plain ironstone, and salt glazed stoneware.

#### 5.1.5 Site 31MG2258

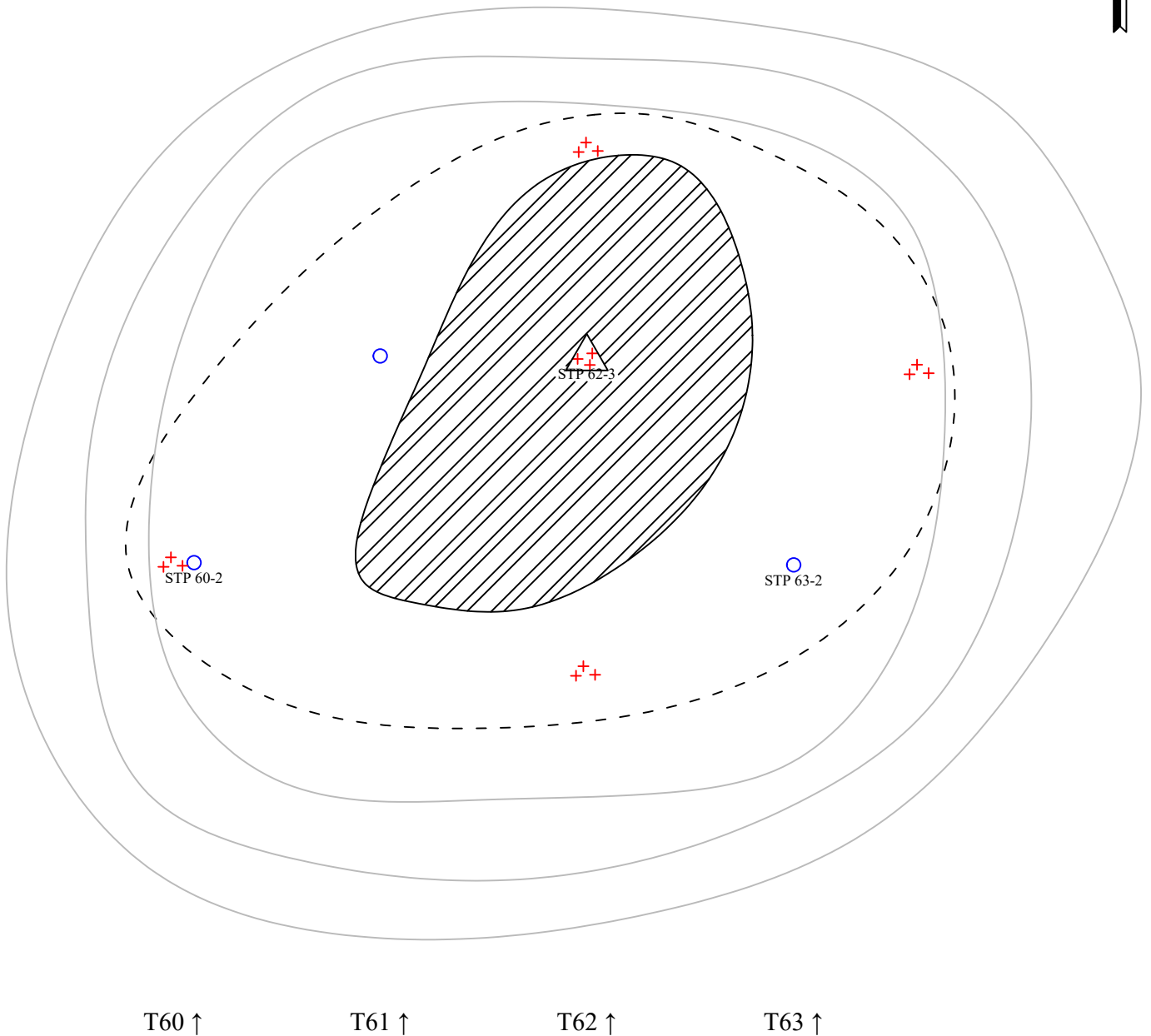
**Site Number:** 31MG2258  
**Site Type:** Lithic Scatter  
**Components:** Unidentified  
**UTM Coordinates:** E605924, N3914006 (17N, NAD 83)  
**Site Dimensions:** 90 m N/S x 70 m E/W  
**Artifact Depth:** Surface

**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible  
**Elevation:** 510 ft AMSL  
**Landform:** Hilltop  
**Soil Type:** Badin-Tarrus complex  
**Vegetation:** Cleared of vegetation  
**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 3/0

Site 31MG2258 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a hilltop within a quartz outcrop in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area that has been cleared of vegetation due to timber harvesting and measures approximately 90 m north/south by 70 m east/west (Figures 5.43 and 5.44).

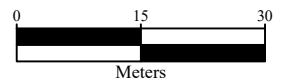
The area that contains the archaeological site has been severely damaged by timbering, subsoil and disturbed soils are all that remains in and around this site. Pedestrian survey lines were placed 15-m apart over the disturbed areas and judgmental shovel tests were placed within the site boundaries where soils looked to be intact or where large concentrations of artifacts were present on the surface of the site. Three shovel tests were excavated at the site. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately five cm of mottled strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and gray (10YR 5/1) silty clay (Figure 5.45). A total of seven prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, no artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests. The artifacts included a rhyolite biface fragment, a rhyolite scraper, a rhyolite utilized flake, and four pieces of rhyolite debitage (Appendix B; Figure 5.46). None of the artifacts were temporally diagnostic.





**LEGEND**

- ++ Surface Scatter
- Negative STP
- △ Site Datum
- ▨ Quartz Outcrop
- - - Site Boundary
- ~ Contours (approximate)
- ↑ ↓ Transect Direction (pedestrian)



	<b>Site Map - 31MG2258</b>		SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
			As Shown	<b>5.43</b>
			DATE:	
			07/21/2022	
Archaeological Survey Filo Solar Site Montgomery County, North Carolina		PROJECT NUMBER		
		219094		



**Figure 5.44. Overview of site 31MG2258, facing south.**



**Figure 5.45. Typical shovel test profile at site 31MG2258.**



**Figure 5.46. Representative sample of artifacts recovered from 31MG2258, from left to right: rhyolite scraper and rhyolite biface fragment.**

Site 31MG2558 is a lithic scatter located on a hilltop within a quartz outcrop in the northern portion of the project area and has no integrity. All the artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site and the site has been disturbed by the timber harvesting activities. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 31MG2258 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 5.1.6 Site 31MG2259

<b>Site Number:</b> 31MG2259	<b>NRHP Recommendation:</b> Not Eligible
<b>Site Type:</b> Lithic Scatter	<b>Elevation:</b> 450 ft AMSL
<b>Components:</b> Late Archaic	<b>Landform:</b> Hilltop/Hillslope
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E605339, N3913824 (17N, NAD 83)	<b>Soil Type:</b> Biscoe-Secrest complex/Herndon silt loam
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 100 m E/W x 60 m N/S	<b>Vegetation:</b> Cleared of vegetation
<b>Artifact Depth:</b> Surface	<b>No. of STPs/Positive STPs:</b> 6/0

Site 31MG2259 is a Late Archaic lithic scatter located on a hilltop and hillslope in the northern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area that has been cleared of vegetation and measures



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approximately 100 m east/west by 60 m north/south (Figures 5.47 and 5.48). Site 31MG2263, a historic cemetery, is located within the site boundaries of site 31MG2258 and will be discussed in greater detail below.

The area that contains the archaeological site has been severely damaged by timbering, subsoil and disturbed soils are all that remains in and around this site. Pedestrian survey lines were placed 15-m apart over the disturbed areas and judgmental shovel tests were placed within the site boundaries where soils looked to be intact or where large concentrations of artifacts were present on the surface of the site. Six shovel tests were excavated at the site. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately five cm of mottled strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and gray (10YR 5/1) silty clay and terminated with 10+ cm (5-15+ cmbs) of a disturbed soil layer caused by the timber harvesting (Figure 5.49). A total of 10 prehistoric artifacts were identified on the surface of the site and they consisted of three rhyolite Savannah River projectile points, one rhyolite bipolar core, two rhyolite utilized flakes, and four pieces of rhyolite debitage (Appendix B; Figure 5.50). The Savannah River projectile points date to the Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.).

Site 31MG2559 is a Late Archaic lithic scatter located on a hilltop and hillslope within the northern portion of the project area and has no stratigraphic integrity. The artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site and the site has been disturbed by the timbering of the property and the placement of a historic cemetery within the site boundaries. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 31MG2259 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.1.7 Site 31MG2260

**Site Number:** 31MG2260

**Site Type:** House Site

**Components:** 20<sup>th</sup> century

**UTM Coordinates:** E608065, N3914017 (17N, NAD 83)

**Site Dimensions:** 60 m N/S x 60 m E/W

**Artifact Depth:** Surface

**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

**Elevation:** 590 ft AMSL

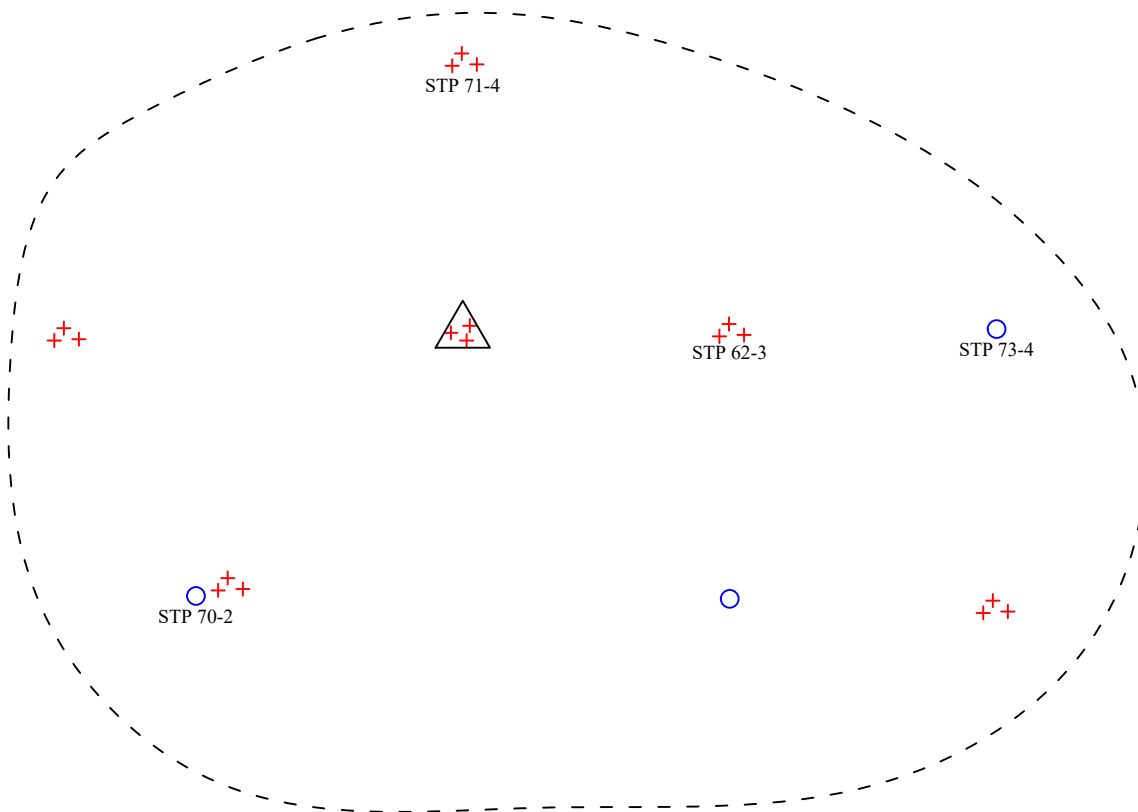
**Landform:** Hilltop

**Soil Type:** Biscoe-Secret complex/Georgeville silt loam

**Vegetation:** Mixed pine, hardwood, secondary growth

**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 19/0

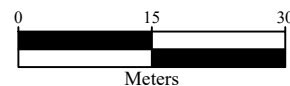
Site 31MG2260 is a twentieth century house site located on hilltop, south of Coggins Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area containing mixed pine and hardwoods and secondary growth, measures approximately 60 m north/south by 60 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions (Figures 5.51 and 5.52).



T69 ↑      T70 ↑      T71 ↑      T72 ↑      T73 ↓      T74 ↓

**LEGEND**

- ++ Surface Scatter
- Negative STP
- △ Site Datum
- Site Boundary
- ↑ ↓ Transect Direction (pedestrian)



	<b>Site Map - 31MG2259</b>		SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
			As Shown	<b>5.47</b>
			DATE:	
			07/21/2022	
Archaeological Survey Filo Solar Site Montgomery County, North Carolina		PROJECT NUMBER		
		219094		



**Figure 5.48. Overview of site 31MG2259, facing south.**



**Figure 5.49. Typical shovel test profile at site 31MG2259.**

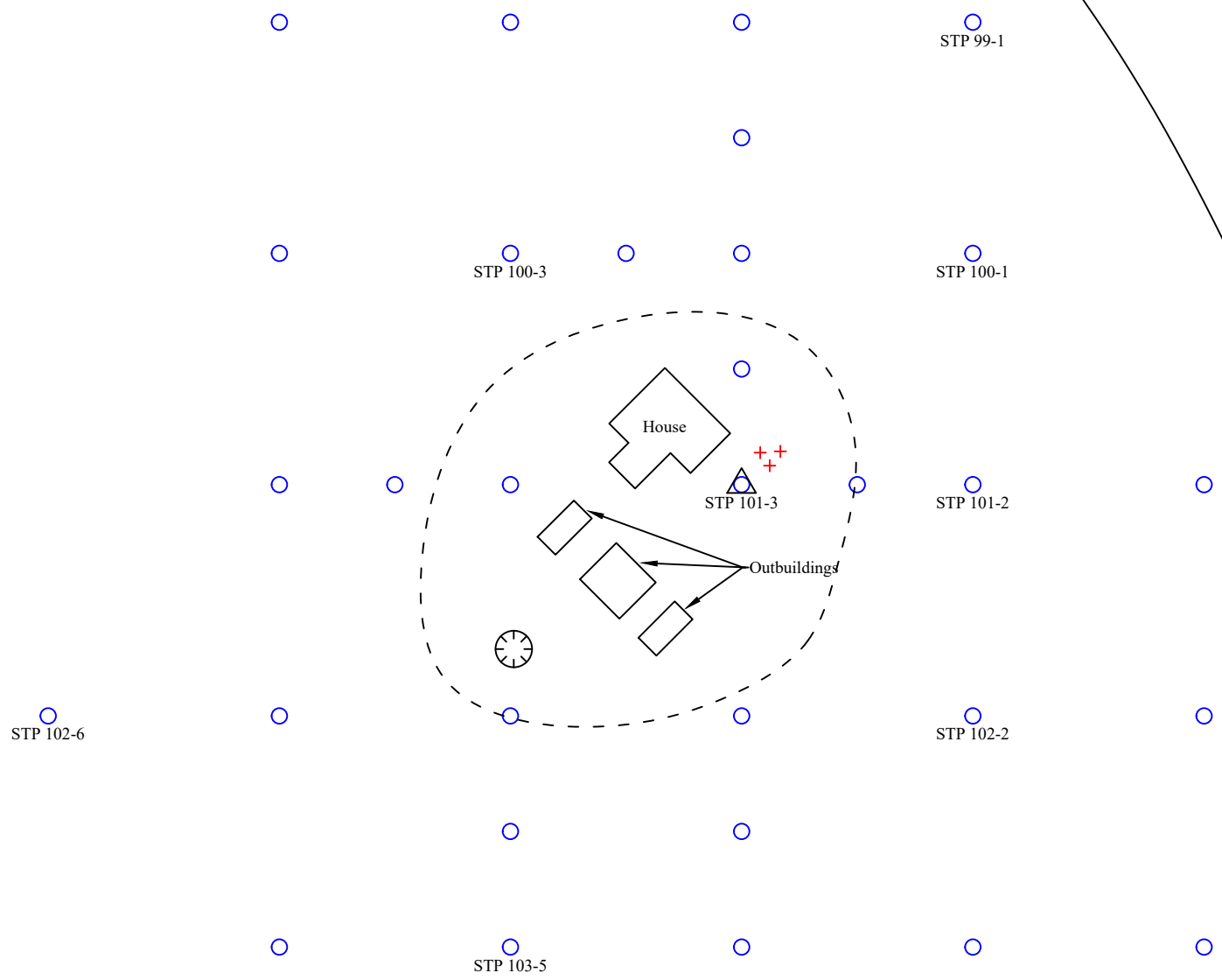




Figure 5.50. Savannah River projectile points, rhyolite, recovered from 31MG2259.

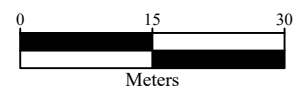


Figure 5.51. Overview of site 31MG2260, facing northeast.



LEGEND

- ++ Surface Scatter
- Negative STP
- △ Site Datum
- ⊗ Well
- - - Site Boundary



	Site Map - 31MG2260		SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
			As Shown	5.52
			DATE:	
			07/21/2022	
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Nineteen shovel tests were excavated at the site. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam and terminated with 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay subsoil (Figure 5.53). One piece of milk glass was recovered from the surface of the site; no artifacts were recovered from shovel tests (Appendix B). A brick chimney and a concrete block foundation represent the house that was at the location; additional buildings include three nearby outbuildings and a well (Figures 5.54–5.57). A structure and outbuildings are in the vicinity of site 31MG2260 on aerial imagery from 1956, but none of the historic maps depict the structure until 1983, when it appears on the topographic map (Figures 1.1 and 5.58).

Site 31MG2260 is a twentieth century house site located on hilltop, south of Coggins Road. The site only contained a single artifact, which was identified on surface. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 31MG2260 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

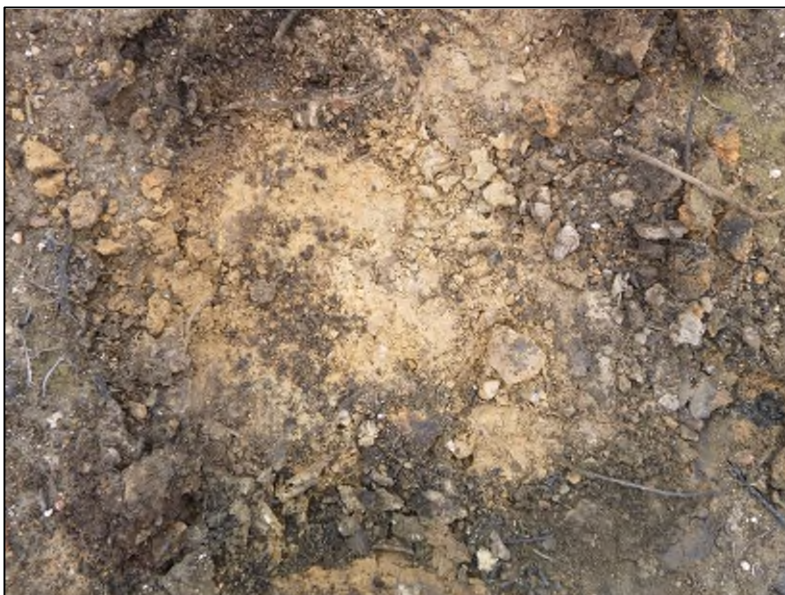
#### 5.1.8 Site 31MG2261

<b>Site Number:</b> 31MG2261	<b>NRHP Recommendation:</b> Not Eligible
<b>Site Type:</b> House Site	<b>Elevation:</b> 620 ft AMSL
<b>Components:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Landform:</b> Hilltop
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E606784, N3912158 (17N, NAD 83)	<b>Soil Type:</b> Herndon silt loam
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 75 m N/S x 60 m E/W	<b>Vegetation:</b> Mixed pine and hardwood
<b>Artifact Depth:</b> Surface; 0–15 cmbs	<b>No. of STPs/Positive STPs:</b> 17/4

Site 31MG2261 is a nineteenth/twentieth century house site located on hilltop in the southern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area containing mixed pine and hardwoods, measures approximately 75 m north/south by 60 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions (Figures 5.59 and 5.60).

Seventeen shovel tests were excavated at the site. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 15 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam and terminated with 10+ cm (15–25+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay subsoil (Figure 5.61). Seventeen historic artifacts were identified on surface or within four shovel tests; the artifacts consisted of 11 pieces of glass (five clear, four window, and two brown), one piece of salt glazed stoneware, two pieces of yellow glazed whiteware, one brick fragment, one cut nail, and one unidentified nail (Appendix B; Figure 5.62). A brick chimney collapse is present within the site boundaries along with fieldstone foundation and brick/fieldstone footers for a house, as well as brick/fieldstone footers and wood beams relating to what appear to be a summer kitchen, based on information relayed from George Coggin (Coggin 2015) (Figures 5.63–5.66). According to George Coggin, this house site belonged to his ancestor William Coggin, who was a farmer and owned roughly 1000 acres on both sides of modern-day NC Highway 24/27. He was involved in local politics, sold liquor and had enslaved individuals on his land during the mid-nineteenth century (Coggin 2015).





**Figure 5.53. Typical shovel test profile at site 31MG2260.**



**Figure 5.54. Brick chimney at site 31MG2260, facing southeast.**



**Figure 5.55. Shed at site 31MG2260, facing northwest.**



**Figure 5.56. Outbuilding at site 31MG2260, facing southwest.**





**Figure 5.57. Outbuilding at site 31MG2260, facing west.**



**Figure 5.58. Aerial imagery from 1956 showing the location of site 31MG2260.**

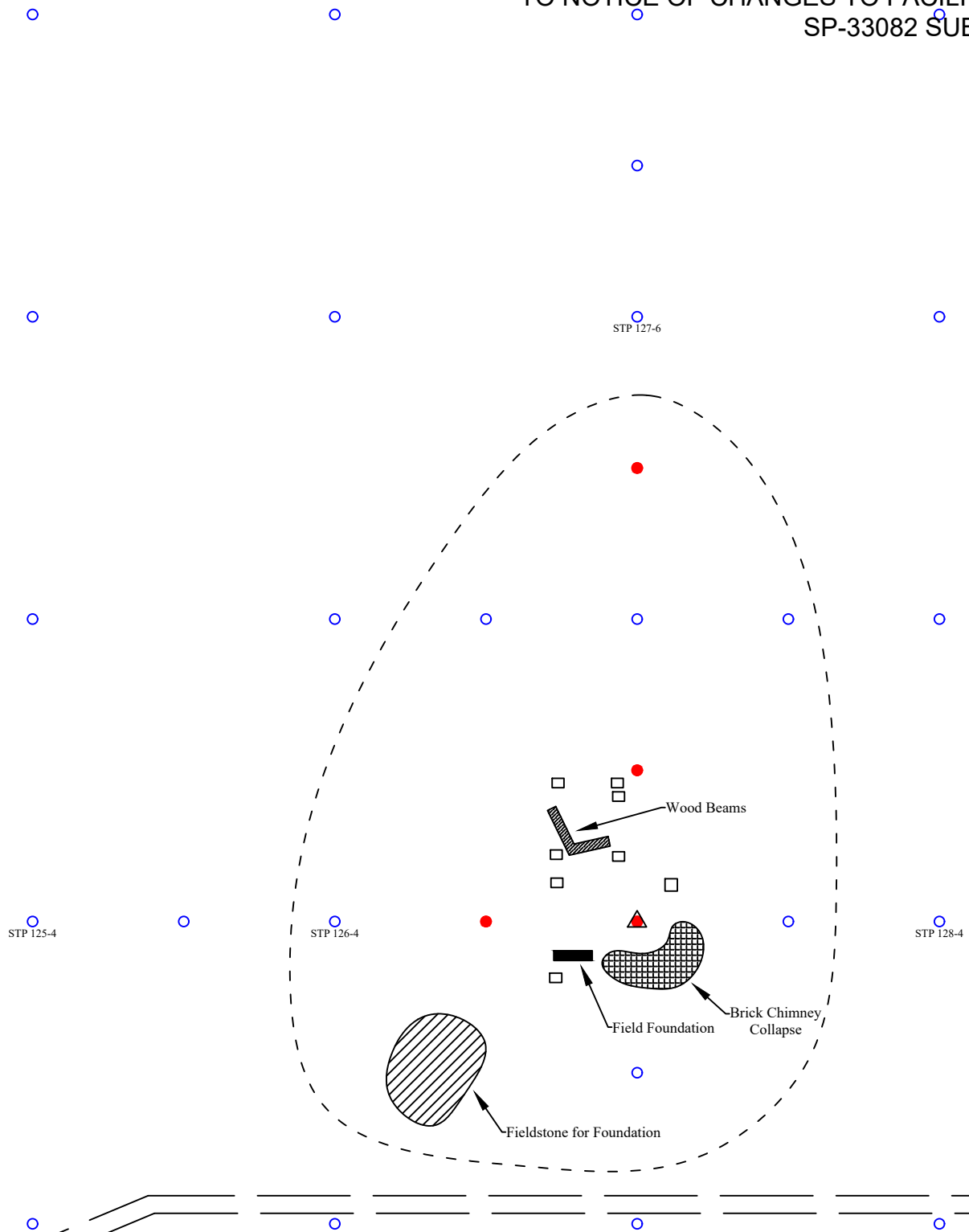


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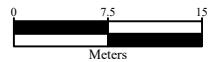


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- LEGEND**
- Positive STP
  - Negative STP
  - Brick/Fieldstone Footers
  - △ Site Datum
  - - - Site Boundary
  - == Dirt Road



**Site Map - 31MG2261**

Archaeological Survey  
Filo Solar Site  
Montgomery County, North Carolina

SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

07/21/2022

PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE NO.

**5.59**



**Figure 5.60. Overview of site 31MG2261, facing north.**



**Figure 5.61. Typical shovel test profile at site 31MG2261.**



Figure 5.62. Representative sample of artifacts recovered from site 31MG2261; cut nail and yellow glazed whiteware.



Figure 5.63. Brick chimney collapse at site 31MG2261, facing east.





**Figure 5.64. Fieldstone footer at site 31MG2261.**



**Figure 5.65. Wood beam in summer kitchen location at site 31MG2261.**

## Archaeological Survey

### Filo Solar Site

Montgomery County, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 219094A

SHPO ER No. 21-1329

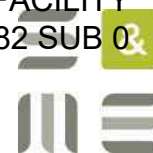


**Figure 5.66. Fieldstone foundation pile at site 31MG2261, facing north.**

The cut nail dates from 1790 to present and the yellow glazed whiteware dates from 1815 to present; the 1866 DeBerry map shows Coggin as a resident in the area to the north of NC Highway 24/27 and the 1930 USDA soils map depicts a structure in roughly the location of site 31MG2261 (Figures 3.5 and 3.10). None of the other historic maps or historic aerials depict a structure in the vicinity of site 31MG2261.

Site 31MG2261 is a nineteenth/twentieth century house site that is located on hilltop in the southern portion of the project area. The site has a limited number of functional artifact categories and a paucity of artifacts were recovered during the survey. Although architectural features are present at the site, they have collapsed and been altered in a way that an exact layout of the structure(s) is not visible and the limited number of artifacts prohibit the amount of information that can be gathered about lifeways in rural North Carolina during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 31MG2261 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





### 5.1.9 Site 31MG2262

<b>Site Number:</b> 31MG2262	<b>NRHP Recommendation:</b> Not Eligible
<b>Site Type:</b> Lithic Scatter	<b>Elevation:</b> 550 ft AMSL
<b>Components:</b> Unidentified	<b>Landform:</b> Hilltop
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E607183, N3912899 (17N, NAD 83)	<b>Soil Type:</b> Herndon silt loam
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 45m N/S x 45 m E/W	<b>Vegetation:</b> Mixed pine and hardwoods
<b>Artifact Depth:</b> Surface	<b>No. of STPs/Positive STPs:</b> 16/0

Site 31MG2262 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a hilltop in the southern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of mixed pines and hardwoods and measures approximately 45 m north/south by 45 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions (Figures 5.67 and 5.68).

Sixteen shovel tests were excavated at the site. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 20 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam and terminated with 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of a yellow (10YR 7/8) silty clay subsoil (Figure 5.69). A total of four prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, no additional artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests. The artifacts consisted of one rhyolite early-stage biface, one rhyolite utilized flake, and two pieces of lithic debitage (one rhyolite and one quartz) (Appendix B). None of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic.

Site 31MG2562 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a hilltop in the southern portion of the project area. The artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site and the site contains a low number of non-diagnostic artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 31MG2262 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.1.10 Site 31MG2263

<b>Site Number:</b> 31MG2263	<b>NRHP Recommendation:</b> Not Eligible
<b>Site Type:</b> Southern Folk Cemetery	<b>Elevation:</b> 440 ft AMSL
<b>Components:</b> Early to mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Landform:</b> Hillslope
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E605346, N3913807 (17N, NAD 83)	<b>Soil Type:</b> Biscoe-Secret complex and Herndon silt loam
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 40m N/S x 25 m E/W	<b>Vegetation:</b> Cleared of vegetation

Site 31MG2262 is a Southern Folk Cemetery located on a hillslope in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area that has been timbered and burned and measures approximately 40 m north/south by 25 m east/west (Figures 5.70 and 5.71). An exact grave count was not able to be obtained due to disturbances related to timbering and missing markers, however the cemetery and proposed cemetery boundaries were probed with a metal probing rod and no evidence of unmarked graves was identified outside the presented boundary. There are at least 14 marked burials and two unmarked burials within the cemetery.

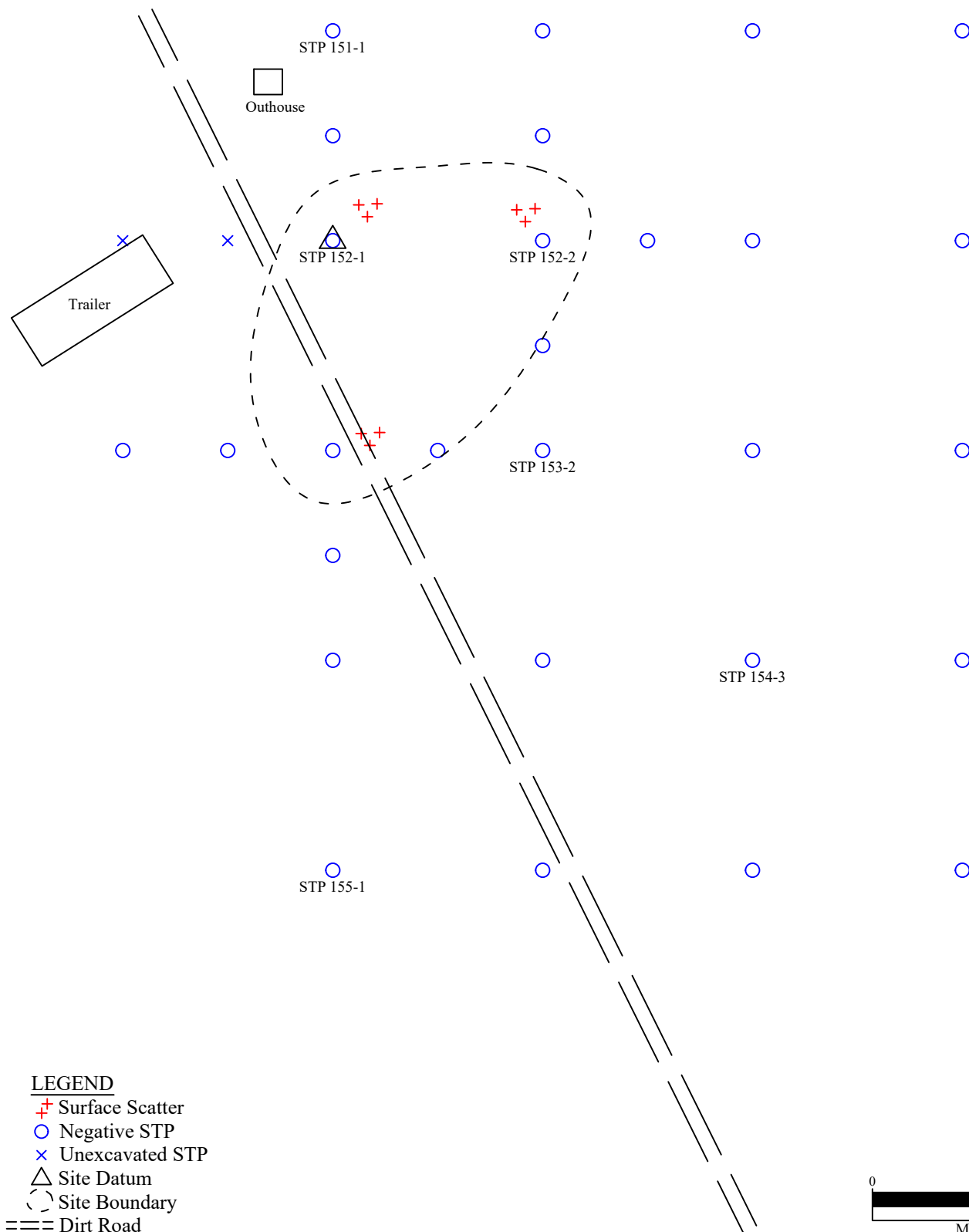


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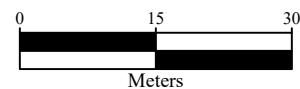
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LEGEND

- + Surface Scatter
- Negative STP
- × Unexcavated STP
- △ Site Datum
- Site Boundary
- == Dirt Road



Site Map - 31MG2262

Archaeological Survey  
Filo Solar Site  
Montgomery County, North Carolina

SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

07/21/2022

PROJECT NUMBER

219094

FIGURE NO.

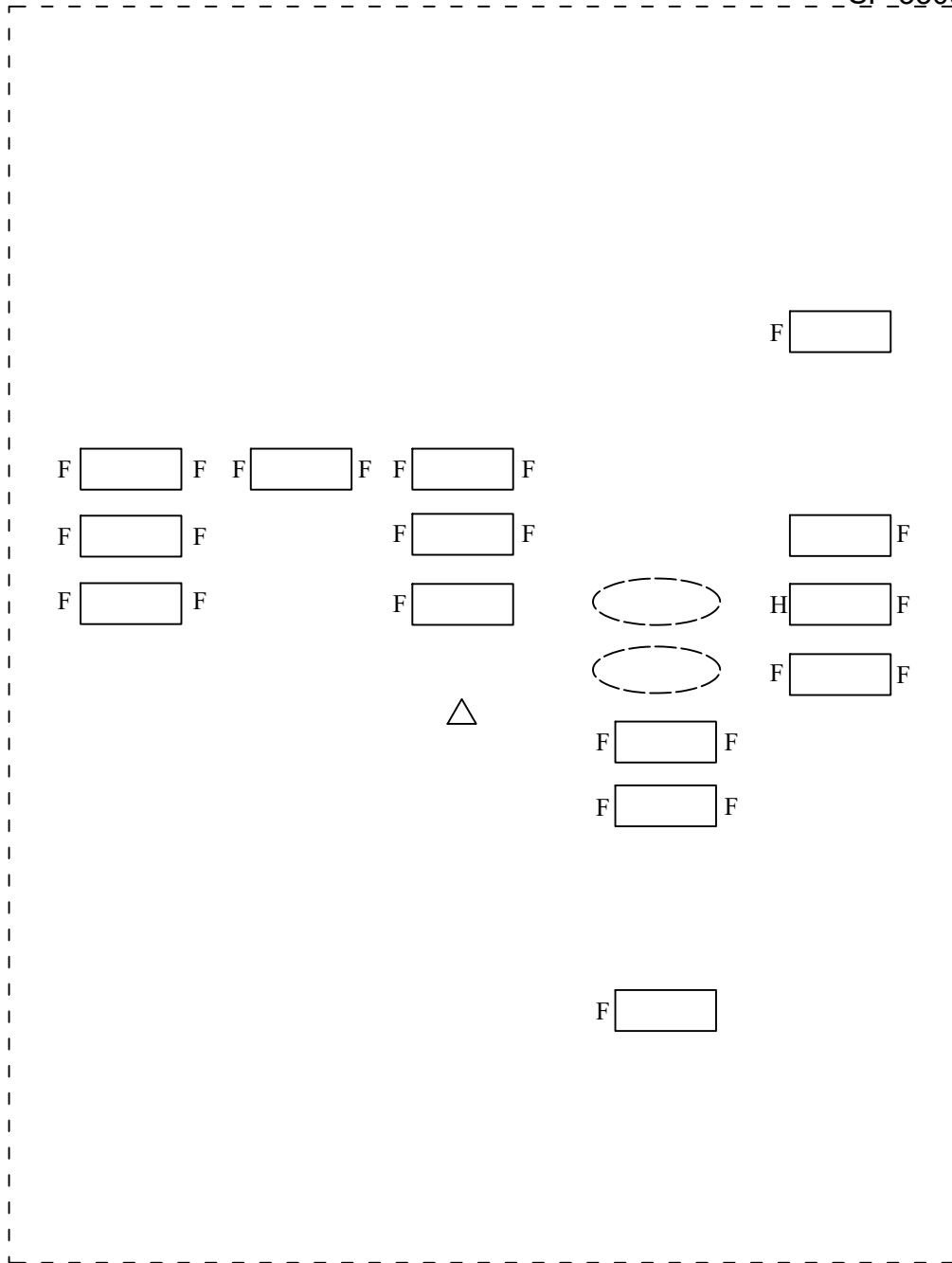
5.67









**Figure 5.68. Overview of site 31MG2262, facing south.**

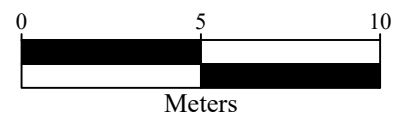


**Figure 5.69. Typical shovel test profile at site 31MG2262.**



**LEGEND**

-  Marked Grave
-  Grave Depression
-  Fieldstone Marker
-  Cut Stone Marker
-  Site Datum
-  Site Boundary



	<b>Site Map - 31MG2263, Southern Folk Cemetery</b>		SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
	Archaeological Survey Solar Site Montgomery County, North Carolina		As Shown	<b>5.70</b>
			DATE:	
			07/20/2022	
			PROJECT NUMBER	
			219094	



## Archaeological Survey

### Filo Solar Site

Montgomery County, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 219094A

SHPO ER No. 21-1329

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**Figure 5.71. Overview of site 31MG2263, facing south.**

Site 31MG2263 is a traditional Southern Folk Cemetery. Research into rural cemeteries throughout the south has created a broad definition of a Southern folk cemetery, which was usually a smaller cemetery located close to a homestead, containing burials of one or two related families (Clauser 1994). "The upland folk cemetery is a distinctive type of burial ground widely dispersed across the south...characterized by hilltop locations, scraped ground, mounded graves, east-west grave orientation, creative decorations expressing the art of making do, preferred species of vegetation, the use of graveshelters, and cults of piety" (Meyer 1989:108). Clauser defined the layout of such cemeteries as "ordered chaos"; although most examples of this type of cemetery have a rectangular form, with graves oriented west-east, in discernable rows, there is much variation among different examples (1994). Site 31MG2263 fits these three broad pattern markers (Figure 5.70). One of the hallmarks of the Southern folk cemetery is the variation in grave markers from cemetery to cemetery, ranging from wooden stakes, to fieldstones, to cement markers. Although location and economic status influenced the type of markers, the temporal division between pioneer cemeteries, transitional cemeteries, and modern cemeteries is also a significant factor in marker choice. "Until the early twentieth century, fieldstone markers at both the head and foot of the grave were probably the most common type of folk marker for North Carolina graves" (Clauser 1994); the majority of the burials at 31MG2263 that still retain markers in place fit this pattern (Figures 5.72 through 5.74). One of the graves is marked with a more traditional carved stone, however, no text can be seen or felt on the marker (Figure 5.75).



**Figure 5.72. Grave with fieldstone marker at site 31MG2263.**



**Figure 5.73. Grave with fieldstone marker at site 31MG2263, facing west.**





**Figure 5.74. Grave depression with no fieldstone marker at site 31MG2263, facing west.**



**Figure 5.75. Carved headstone with no text at site 31MG2263, facing east.**



## Archaeological Survey

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Although it is difficult to accurately date the burials at this cemetery, since there are few identifying features or markers, research into the history of the property has provided clues on potential associations for site 31MG2263. The property was part of the Coggin family land in the 1800s, although known to have enslaved individuals, the Coggin family did not have number of enslaved necessary for this cemetery and the enslaved cemetery (31MG2265) located in the southern portion of the project area and associated with the Coggin homesite (31MG2261). It is more likely that the cemetery dates to the early and mid-twentieth century when the property had multiple tenant farmers living and working the land; these structures can be seen on aerial imagery from 1956 (Figure 5.76). The cemetery would have been located in a wooded area, which corresponds with the tree stumps identified in and around the location of the cemetery (Figures 5.72–5.75).

Site 31MG2263 is an early to mid-twentieth century traditional Southern Folk Cemetery. The cemetery has been abandoned and is no longer in use; none of the visible head or footstones had markings. Cemeteries are not usually considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, however, they can be eligible under certain Criteria Considerations, usually Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D states that: "a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that site 31MG2263 does not meet the standards outlined in this Criteria Consideration. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 31MG2263 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Although not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, site 31MG2263 is a cemetery and cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under North Carolina state law (GS 14-148 and GS 14-149). Avoidance of the cemetery and the surrounding area is recommended. It is recommended that a 10-m buffer be established around the delineated cemetery boundary to ensure the cemetery is protected from additional disturbance during construction activities. This area, including the buffer, should be marked as an Environmentally Sensitive Area on construction plans to avoid parking or staging of materials in and around the cemetery. If site 31MG2263 cannot be avoided, additional work will be necessary to re-locate the cemetery to a location where it will not be disturbed.



**Figure 5.76.** Aerial imagery from 1956 showing the approximate location of site 31MG2263 and the multiple tenant houses in the surrounding area.

#### 5.1.11 Site 31MG2264

**Site Number:** 31MG2264

**Site Type:** Coggin Family Cemetery

**Components:** 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century

**UTM Coordinates:** E606746, N3912004 (17N, NAD 83)

**Site Dimensions:** 10m N/S x 6m E/W

**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

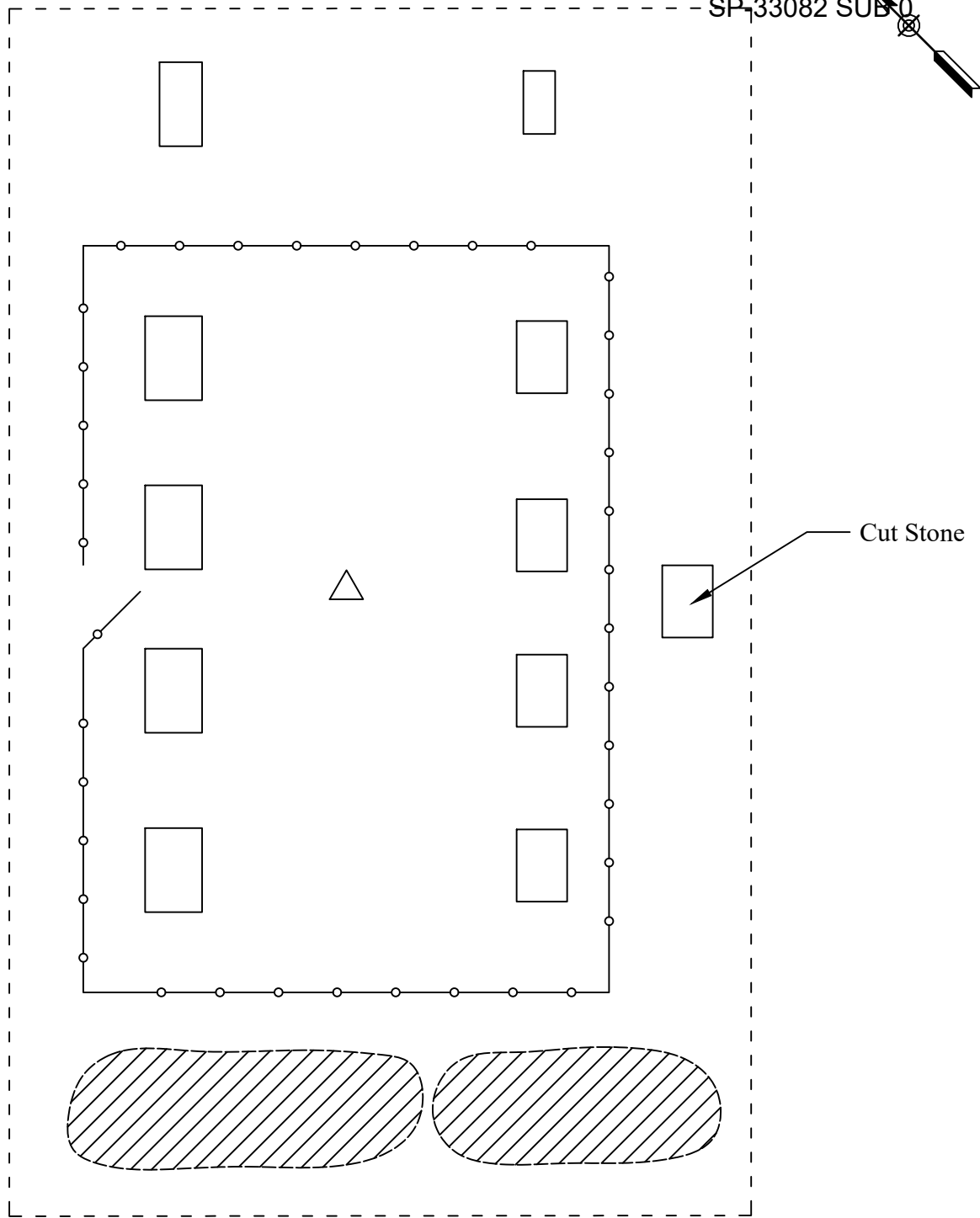
**Elevation:** 510 ft AMSL

**Landform:** Hilltop

**Soil Type:** Herndon silt loam

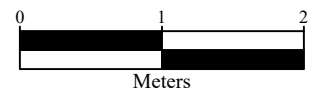
**Vegetation:** Mixed pine and Hardwood

The Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264) measures approximately six meters east/west by approximately ten meters north/south, is a small family cemetery with five marked burials and two unmarked burials, which are oriented northwest-southeast (Figures 1.1, 1.2, and 5.77–5.82). There are four burials, with both head and footstones, located within a four-meter by six-meter area that is enclosed with a metal fence. North of the fenced area is an additional burial that is marked with a headstone and footstone; south of the fenced area are two



**LEGEND**

- Headstone/Footstone
- Unmarked Burial
- Metal Fence
- Site Datum
- Site Boundary



**Site Map - 31MG2264, Coggin Family Cemetery**

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FIGURE NO.

**5.77**





**Figure 5.78. Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264), facing southeast.**



**Figure 5.79. Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264), facing west.**





**Figure 5.80. Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264), facing north.**



**Figure 5.81. Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264), facing west.**

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**Figure 5.82. Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264), unmarked graves, facing west.**

unmarked burials. The marked burials within the cemetery have death dates ranging from 1865 to 1915 and they belong to members of the Coggin (Coggins) family, who owned the land on which the cemetery is located during most of the nineteenth century. The stones are primarily simple slabs, with basic information carved on them and few artistic design elements, outside of the border around the names; one of the stones is a stylized obelisk with an oak leaf motif and the stone outside of the fence is a die-on-base style stone with a shaped top, cross, and vine design. The oldest burial belongs to Elizabeth Cochran Coggin (1798–1865), the wife of William Coggin (1792–1870), who is also buried in the cemetery; both of these burials are within the fenced area (Figures 5.83 and 5.84). The remaining two graves within the fenced area belong to two of the unmarried children of William and Elizabeth Coggin: William B. Coggin (1835–1871) and Arena Coggin (1833–1905) (Figures 5.85 and 5.86). The final remaining marked grave, located outside of the metal fence, is that of Elizabeth Coggin Foreman (1840–1915), another daughter of William and Elizabeth Coggin and wife of Reverend Christopher Columbus Foreman (1828–1890), who is buried in Stanly County (Figure 5.87). The two unmarked graves may be burials of people formerly enslaved by the family, as oral tradition suggests that “a few slaves were buried near the family cemetery”; however, since the cemetery appears to postdate the Civil War, it is more likely that these were people who remained with the family after emancipation.

William Coggin served in the Montgomery County militia during the War of 1812 and then returned home. He and Elizabeth Cochran were both from families who settled in Montgomery County during the late 1700s; they married in 1818 and had 11 children (Coggin 2015:12). Family oral history indicates that the couple originally lived





Figure 5.83. Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264), Elizabeth Coggin grave marker.



Figure 5.84. Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264), William Coggin grave marker.

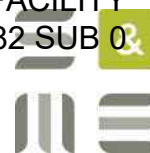


Figure 5.85. Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264), William B. Coggin grave marker.



Figure 5.86. Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264), Arena Coggin grave marker.



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**Figure 5.87. Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264), Elizabeth A. Foreman grave marker.**

in Randolph County after their marriage, but moved back to Montgomery County after their daughter, Louisa, drowned in the Uwharrie River (Coggin 2015:12). In 1830, William Coggin was identified as living in Montgomery County, east of the Pee Dee and Yadkin River, along with his wife and four children; the family also identified six enslaved persons in their household (United States Census Bureau 1830). By 1840, the Coggin family had grown to nine children, and they identified 10 enslaved persons in the household (United States Census Bureau 1840). In 1850, William Coggin recorded his occupation as a farmer and his real estate as being worth \$675; at the time, seven of the couple's 10 surviving children were living with them (United States Census Bureau 1850). In the next 10 years, William Coggin's real estate value increased to \$1,250 and he recorded his personal estate as being worth \$15,000; four children remained in their parent's home, which was located in Bruton's Township, in 1860, with one son living on an adjacent property (United States Census Bureau 1860).

During this period, from the 1810s through the 1850s, William Coggin acquired numerous tracts of land on both sides of present-day Highway 24/27. Personal and business papers of William Coggin also indicate that he engaged in a significant trade business, not only trading products from his own farm for things his family needed, but also buying and selling different types of spirits; Coggin was also involved in politics, serving as a Montgomery County Commissioner and as chairman of the county's Democratic party in the 1850s (*Semi-Weekly Standard* [Raleigh] 21 July 1852:2). By 1860, his total landholdings were vast, and he used enslaved labor to farm his lands, recording the ownership of 14 enslaved people, living in two dwellings, in the 1860 census, (United States Census Bureau 1860). Following the Civil War, in which four of the sons of William and Elizabeth Coggin fought and two died, the financial situation of William Coggin declined significantly; although his real estate retained a value of \$1,000, Coggin's personal estate was only recorded as being worth \$400. In 1870, he was living with two of his adult daughters, along with two black domestic servants and one white hired laborer (United



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States Census Bureau 1870). Upon William Coggin's death, his will requested that his "body shall be decently buried without ostentation or unnecessary expense" and he bequeathed the land on which he was living, totaling 849 acres, to his son William B. Coggin and his daughters Arena and Elizabeth Coggin, the three children who are buried within the cemetery (Montgomery County Probate Records 1870). The remaining lands he owned, totaling 203.5 acres, were divided among his other children, along with his farm implements and household furniture. At some point during the early twentieth century, likely following the death of Elizabeth Coggin Foreman in 1915, the property transferred to the children of Nancy Coggin (1830–1900), daughter of William and Elizabeth Coggin, and Calvin David Munn (1827–1865), eventually becoming the property of Elizabeth (Betty) Sedberry King, a granddaughter of Calvin D. and Nancy Munn, and then her son George B. King (Montgomery County Register of Deeds 1937 DB89:151; 1945 DB93:353; 1952 DB107:250).

The Coggin Family Cemetery is an example of a rural family cemetery and is one of a number of small family cemeteries located in eastern Montgomery County, including other cemeteries that contain burials of children of William and Elizabeth Coggins: the Coggin Cemetery and the Gillis Cemetery in Biscoe, and the Leach Family Cemetery in Star. Research into rural cemeteries throughout the south has created a broad definition of a Southern folk cemetery, which was usually a smaller cemetery located close to a homestead, containing burials of one or two related families (Clauser 1994). "The...folk cemetery is a distinctive type of burial ground widely dispersed across the south...characterized by hilltop locations, scraped ground, mounded graves, east-west grave orientation, creative decorations expressing the art of making do, preferred species of vegetation, the use of graveshelters, and cults of piety" (Meyer 1989:108). Clauser defined the layout of such cemeteries as "ordered chaos"; although most examples of this type of cemetery have a rectangular form, with graves oriented west-east, in discernable rows, there is much variation among different examples (1994). The Coggin Family Cemetery fits into these three broad pattern markers.

Cemeteries are not usually considered eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, they can be eligible under certain Criteria Considerations, usually Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D states that: "a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." The people interred in the Coggin Family Cemetery are members of the William and Elizabeth Coggin family. Although William Coggin was a notable local planter and businessman in the pre-Civil War period in Montgomery County, he did not rise to the level of transcendent importance. The cemetery dates from the late-nineteenth through the early-twentieth century, as do many other rural family cemeteries in the area, and it does not have an association with a specific historic event. The Coggin Family Cemetery has no distinctive design features, nor does it contain gravestones that are unique or of artistic value. Therefore, it does not meet the conditions of Criteria Consideration D and S&ME recommends the Coggin Family Cemetery as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Although not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, site 31MG2264 is a cemetery and cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under North Carolina state law (GS 14-148 and GS 14-149). Avoidance of the cemetery is recommended. It is recommended that a 10-m buffer be established around the delineated cemetery boundary to ensure the cemetery is protected from additional disturbance during construction activities. This area, including the buffer, should be marked as an Environmentally Sensitive Area on construction plans to avoid parking or staging of materials in and around the cemetery. If site 31MG2264 cannot be avoided, additional work will be necessary to re-locate the cemetery to a location where it will not be disturbed.

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*5.1.12 Site 31MG2265*

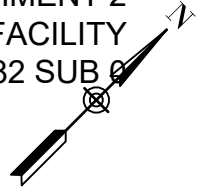
<b>Site Number:</b> 31MG2265	<b>NRHP Recommendation:</b> Not Eligible
<b>Site Type:</b> Enslaved Cemetery	<b>Elevation:</b> 520 ft AMSL
<b>Components:</b> Early to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Landform:</b> Hilltop
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E606873, N3912122 (17N, NAD 83)	<b>Soil Type:</b> Herndon silt loam
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 13 m N/S x 13 m E/W	<b>Vegetation:</b> Hardwoods

Site 31MG2265 is the cemetery for the enslaved individuals that worked the Coggin family land. The cemetery is located on a hilltop in the southern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of hardwoods north and northeast of the Coggin homesite (31MG2261) and the Coggin Family Cemetery (31MG2264); the cemetery measure approximately 13 m north/south by 13 m east/west (Figures 5.88 and 5.89). There are at least 12 marked graves and seven unmarked graves within the cemetery boundaries; the cemetery and proposed cemetery boundaries were probed with a metal probing rod and no evidence of unmarked graves was identified outside the presented boundary. Oral tradition held that the cemetery for the enslaved was roughly 200 yards northeast of the family cemetery and had about 10 burials; the enslaved cemetery (31MG2265) is approximately 177 yards (530 feet) northeast of the family cemetery and has at least 19 burials (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

Cemeteries of enslaved individuals tend to not have what is thought of as traditional headstones, typically the graves will be marked by temporary objects, fieldstones, or with different types of plants. The graves at site 31MG2265 are predominately marked with fieldstone head and footstones, with one marker a quartz cobble; holly and periwinkle were noted within and around the cemetery when S&ME was onsite (Figures 5.90 through 5.91). The graves are oriented west-east and are placed in discernable rows. The cemetery has not been maintained and is overgrown.

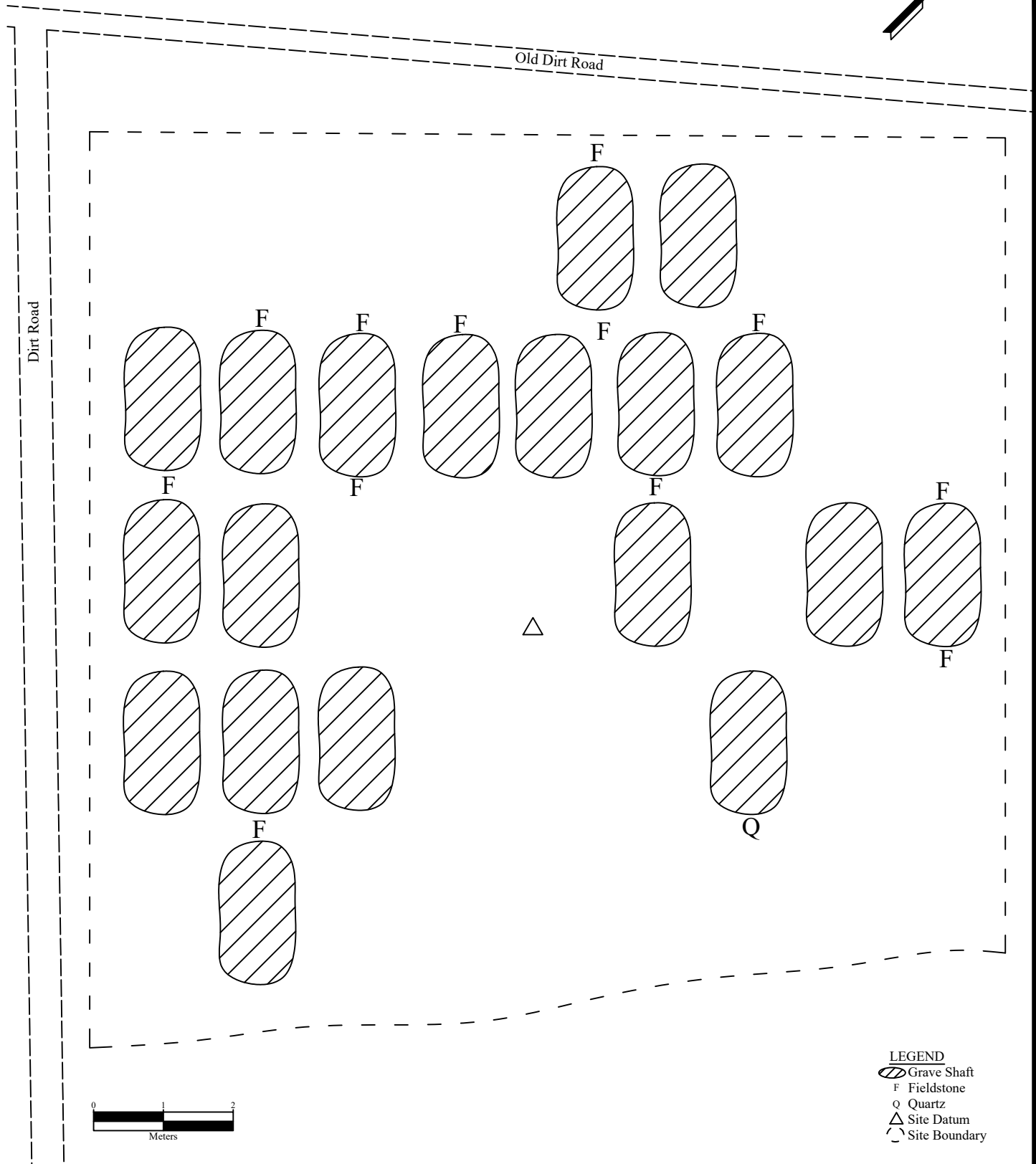
Site 31MG2265 is an early to mid-nineteenth century enslaved persons cemetery. Cemeteries are not usually considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, however, they can be eligible under certain Criteria Considerations, usually Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D states that: "a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that site 31MG2265 does not meet the standards outlined in this Criteria Consideration. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 31MG2265 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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LEGEND  
 Grave Shaft  
 F Fieldstone  
 Q Quartz  
 △ Site Datum  
 --- Site Boundary



Site Map - 31MG2265, Coggin Enslaved Cemetery

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FIGURE NO.

5.88





**Figure 5.89. Overview of site 31MG2265, facing north.**



**Figure 5.90. Overview of site 31MG2265, facing southwest.**

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**Figure 5.91. Fieldstone marker at site 31MG2265.**

Although not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, site 31MG2265 is a cemetery and cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under North Carolina state law (GS 14-148 and GS 14-149). Avoidance of the cemetery and the surrounding area is recommended. It is recommended that a 10-m buffer be established around the delineated cemetery boundary to ensure the cemetery is protected from additional disturbance during construction activities. This area, including the buffer, should be marked as an Environmentally Sensitive Area on construction plans to avoid parking or staging of materials in and around the cemetery. If site 31MG2265 cannot be avoided, additional work will be necessary to re-locate the cemetery to a location where it will not be disturbed.



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## 6.0 Summary and Recommendations

On behalf of PRG, S&ME has completed an archaeological survey of the approximately 1194-acre proposed Filo solar site, located along NC Highway 24-27 East, west of Coggins Road, and south of a portion of the Little River in Montgomery County, North Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

In response to a scoping letter submitted by S&ME to the SHPO, the SHPO requested that a comprehensive archaeological survey be conducted in high probability areas by an experienced archaeologist and that archaeological sites be identified and evaluated, including previously recorded 31MG64 and 31MG65, which are within the project area, for inclusion in the NRHP (SHPO ER No. 21-1329; Appendix A). The SHPO letter also states that the project will have no effect on historic structures and an architectural survey is not needed for this project. In email correspondence between Ms. Nagle and David Cranford with the OSA, dated May 17, 2022, Ms. Nagle provided a map showing the high probability areas that were to be systematically shovel tested due to the high probability for containing archaeological sites. These areas would be investigated using the following methods, which were accepted by Mr. Cranford:

- ◆ Shovel testing at 30-m intervals with transects spaced 30-m apart.
- ◆ If sites are identified, radial shovel tests will be excavated at 15-m intervals.
- ◆ If cemeteries are identified, we will attempt to identify the edges of the cemetery through probing.

The remaining portions of the project area, which were considered low probability for containing archaeological site were pedestrian surveyed with judgmental shovel testing being conducted to verify the disturbed or poorly drained nature of the soils. Disturbances within the project area will also be documented.

The following work was conducted in response to the SHPO letter and the presented field methods and was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in S&ME Proposal No. 219094A, dated May 2, 2022. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for direct effects for the proposed undertaking is the footprint of the project area; indirect effects were not assessed as SHPO determined that the project would have no effect on historic structures.

Based on the accepted approach to fieldwork outlined above approximately 319.4 acres was shovel tested at 30-m intervals; approximately 744.7 acres was pedestrian survey due to its low probability for containing archaeological sites, judgmental shovel testing did occur in these areas to confirm the disturbed or eroded nature of the deposits; approximately 129.9 acres was not surveyed due to standing water or excessive slope (Figure 4.1). Roughly 132.3 acres was initially slated as high probability and was located in the northwestern portion of the project area; when S&ME arrived on site, the area had been timbered and burned at some point previously, and the soils had been stripped to subsoil and were disturbed with mottling and areas of ponding had formed. In these areas systematic pedestrian survey at 15-m intervals was conducted and judgmental shovel testing occurred in areas that appeared to contain soil or had concentrations of artifacts. Fieldwork for the project was conducted intermittently from May 23 through July 1, 2022; specifically, four people worked for 15 days on the project.

As a result of the investigations, two previously recorded archaeological sites (31MG64 and 31MG65) were revisited and 11 newly recorded archaeological sites (31MG2255 through 31MG2265) were identified and



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recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The two previously recorded archaeological sites were re-located and combined and now are referred to as 31MG64/65. The previously recorded sites (31MG64/65) and eight of the 11 newly recorded sites (31MG2255 through 31MG2262) are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the three remaining archaeological sites are cemeteries (31MG2263 through 31MG2265).

The three cemeteries are also recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, but are protected by state law from disturbance and desecration and avoidance of these areas is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, relocation of the cemeteries will need to be completed under North Carolina state law (GS 14-148 and GS 14-149). Based on correspondence with Lindsay Ferrante and Melissa Timo with the OSA on July 1, 2022, a buffer of 10-m surrounding each of the delineated cemeteries is recommended. In discussion with PGR, the cemeteries will be avoided and the buffers will be placed around the cemeteries and incorporated into their design plans.

With the exception of avoiding the cemeteries, it is the opinion of S&ME no additional archaeological work is necessary for the project area as the project is currently proposed. If the project area expands and includes property that has not been previously surveyed, additional work may be necessary.

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Filo Solar Site**

Montgomery County, North Carolina  
S&ME Project No. 219094A  
SHPO ER No. 21-1329

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**Archaeological Survey**  
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## 8.0 Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence

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North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary D. Reid Wilson

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary, Darin J. Waters, Ph.D.

February 21, 2022

Susanne Knudsen  
S&ME, Inc.

[sknudsen@smeinc.com](mailto:sknudsen@smeinc.com)

Re: Construct an 80 MW Solar Photovoltaic Electric Generating Facility, 1679 NC Highway 24-27 East, adjacent to Chicken Farm Road and Coggins Road, Biscoe, Montgomery County, ER 21-1329

Dear Ms. Knudsen:

Thank you for your letter dated December 22, 2021, concerning the above-referenced project. We have reviewed the information provided and offer the following comments.

Two archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the project area, 31MG64 and 31MG65. Neither of these sites have been assessed as to their National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Additionally, sketch maps drawn at the time the archaeological sites were recorded (c. 1955) show several tenant houses were present within the project area that may contain intact archaeological deposits.

Although portions of the project area appear to be excessively sloped and disturbed by erosion or other ground disturbance, other portions contain landforms and soils that have a high probability for archaeological sites, notable those closest to the Little River. Based on the topographic and hydrological setting and the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity, we expect the project area may contain intact, significant archaeological sites.

Prior to the initiation of any ground disturbing activities within the project area, we recommend that a comprehensive archaeological survey be conducted in high probability areas by an experienced archaeologist. The purpose of this survey will be to identify and evaluate the significance of 31MG 64 and 31MG65, and any other archaeological sites that may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed project and make recommendations regarding their eligibility status in terms of the National Register of Historic Places. Potential effects on unknown resources must be assessed prior to the initiation of construction activities. This work should be conducted by an experienced archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior professional qualifications standards. A list of archaeological consultants who have conducted or expressed an interest in contract work in North Carolina is available at <https://archaeology.ncdcr.gov/programs/environmental-review/archaeological-consultant-list>.

***Please note that our office requests consultation with the Office of State Archaeology Review Archaeologist to discuss appropriate field methodologies prior to the archaeological field investigation.***  
One paper copy and one digital copy (PDF) of all resulting archaeological reports, as well as a digital copy

(PDF) of the North Carolina site form for each site recorded, should be forwarded to the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) through this office for review and comment as soon as they are available and in advance of any construction or ground disturbance activities. OSA's *Archaeological Standards and Guidelines for Background Research, Field Methodologies, Technical Reports, and Curation* can be found online at: <https://archaeology.ncdcr.gov/osa-guidelines>.

We have determined that the project as proposed will not have an effect on any historic structures.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



for Ramona Bartos, Deputy  
State Historic Preservation Officer

**Archaeological Survey**

**Filo Solar Site**

Montgomery County, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 219094A

SHPO ER No. 21-1329

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## 9.0 Appendix B – Artifact Catalog

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## Appendix B - Filo Solar Site Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
31MG64/65	1.01 STP 8-1		Surface	1	0.3 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
31MG64/65	2.01 STP 8-12		Surface	1	2.5 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
31MG64/65	2.02 STP 8-12		Surface	1	0.2 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
31MG64/65	3.01 STP 9-2		Surface	1	9.4 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Bliface Fragment	Bliface Fragment	Late Stage	Rhyolite				
31MG64/65	3.02 STP 9-2		Surface	1	1.5 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
31MG64/65	4.01 STP 9-11		Surface	1	2.5 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
31MG64/65	5.01 STP 10-8		Surface	1	11.7 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Projectile Point	Kirk Corner Notch	Rhyolite			3	Early Archaic
31MG64/65	6.01 STP 10-8		Surface	2	2.6 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
31MG64/65	6.01 STP 11-4		Surface	1	8.0 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake	Utilized Flake		Rhyolite			1	
31MG64/65	6.02 STP 11-4		Surface	1	38.1 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			1	
31MG64/65	7.01 STP 11-10		Surface	1	12.0 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Perforator	Perforator		Rhyolite				
31MG64/65	7.02 STP 11-10		Surface	1	7.0 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Quartz			2	
31MG64/65	7.03 STP 11-10		Surface	3	3.8 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
31MG64/65	8.01 STP 12-5		Surface	1	3.0 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	8.02 STP 12-5		Surface	2	10.8 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	8.03 STP 12-5		Surface	1	15.6 Metal	Other	Unid. Iron	Unid. Iron					2	Iron Box
31MG64/65	9.01 STP 12-9		Surface	1	3.2 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake	Utilized Flake		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	9.02 STP 12-9		Surface	1	5.5 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	10.01 STP 12-13		Surface	1	2.7 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point Fragment	Projectile Point Fragment	Straight Stemmed	Rhyolite				Severly Reshaped
31MG64/65	10.02 STP 12-13		Surface	1	18.6 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Bliface Fragment	Bliface Fragment	Middle Stage	Rhyolite				
31MG64/65	10.03 STP 12-13		Surface	1	2.9 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	11.01 STP 13-7		Surface	1	9.8 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Knife	Knife		Rhyolite				
31MG64/65	11.02 STP 13-7		Surface	1	7.9 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	12.01 STP 13-12		Surface	1	14.0 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Bliface Fragment	Bliface Fragment	Middle Stage	Rhyolite				
31MG64/65	12.02 STP 13-12		Surface	1	6.3 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	12.03 STP 13-12		Surface	1	1.8 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	13.01 STP 13-14		Surface	1	25.8 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Projectile Point	Savannah River	Rhyolite				Late Archaic
31MG64/65	13.02 STP 13-14		Surface	1	3.5 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	13.03 STP 13-14		Surface	1	0.5 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Quartz			3	
31MG64/65	14.01 STP 14-3		Surface	1	329.9 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Hoe	Hoe						
31MG64/65	15.01 STP 14-6		Surface	1	11.2 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Projectile Point	Angelico Corner Notch	Rhyolite				Early Archaic
31MG64/65	15.02 STP 14-6		Surface	3	9.5 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	16.01 STP 14-7		Surface	1	15.0 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Bliface Fragment	Bliface Fragment	Middle Stage	Rhyolite				
31MG64/65	17.01 STP 14-9		Surface	1	3.6 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	18.01 STP 14-11		Surface	2	1.1 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
31MG64/65	18.02 STP 14-9		Surface	2	12.6 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	19.01 STP 15-3		Surface	1	8.7 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Projectile Point	Kirk Stemmed	Rhyolite				Early Archaic
31MG64/65	19.02 STP 15-3		Surface	1	33.5 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Adze	Adze		Rhyolite			1	
31MG64/65	19.03 STP 15-3		Surface	2	3.7 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
31MG64/65	19.04 STP 15-3		Surface	1	2.8 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
31MG64/65	19.05 STP 15-3		Surface	1	1.0 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Quartz			3	
31MG64/65	20.01 STP 15-4		Surface	1	13.6 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			1	
31MG64/65	20.02 STP 15-4		Surface	3	16.4 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	20.03 STP 15-4		Surface	3	21.3 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	21.01 STP 15-5		Surface	1	12.6 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Projectile Point	Kirk Corner Notch	Rhyolite				Early Archaic
31MG64/65	21.02 STP 15-5		Surface	1	6.8 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point Fragment	Projectile Point Fragment		Rhyolite	Mid Section			
31MG64/65	21.03 STP 15-5		Surface	1	2.9 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Projectile Point	Side Notched	Rhyolite				Very Small
31MG64/65	21.04 STP 15-5		Surface	2	4.4 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	21.05 STP 15-5		Surface	1	1.0 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
31MG64/65	21.06 STP 15-5		Surface	2	7.7 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Quartz			2	
31MG64/65	22.01 STP 15-7		Surface	2	29.8 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			1	
31MG64/65	22.02 STP 15-7		Surface	1	4.7 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	22.03 STP 15-7		Surface	1	1.6 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Quartz			3	
31MG64/65	23.01 STP 15-8		Surface	1	7.8 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake	Utilized Flake		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	23.02 STP 15-8		Surface	4	25.7 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	24.01 STP 15-9		Surface	1	36.9 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Bliface Fragment	Bliface Fragment	Middle Stage	Rhyolite				
31MG64/65	24.02 STP 15-9		Surface	3	16.1 Lithic	Debitage	Cortical	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	25.01 STP 15-10		Surface	1	35.8 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point Fragment	Projectile Point Fragment	Savannah River	Rhyolite				Late Archaic
31MG64/65	25.02 STP 15-10		Surface	1	4.4 Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake	Utilized Flake		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	25.03 STP 15-10		Surface	2	8.3 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	25.04 STP 15-10		Surface	1	0.6 Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			3	

Artifact measurements in mm

Appendix B - Filo Solar Site Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
31MG64/65	25.05 STP 15-10		Surface	1	2.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Und Vessel	Clear					
31MG64/65	26.01 STP 16-3		Surface	1	8.5	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Kirk Corner Notch	Rhyolite			1	Early Archaic
31MG64/65	26.02 STP 16-3		Surface	1	31.2	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Side Scraper		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	26.03 STP 16-3		Surface	1	2.3	Lithic	Deblage	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	26.04 STP 16-3		Surface	1	12.7	Lithic	Deblage	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	27.01 STP 16-5		Surface	3	11.1	Lithic	Deblage	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	27.02 STP 16-5		Surface	2	15.2	Lithic	Deblage	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	27.03 STP 16-5		Surface	1	5.5	Lithic	Deblage	Non-Cortical		Quartz			2	
31MG64/65	28.01 STP 16-6		Surface	1	28.0	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface Fragment	Middle Stage	Rhyolite			1	
31MG64/65	28.02 STP 16-6		Surface	1	36.7	Lithic	Deblage	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	28.03 STP 16-6		Surface	1	3.4	Lithic	Deblage	Utilized Flake		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	29.01 STP 16-7		Surface	1	5.1	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Non-Cortical		Quartz			2	
31MG64/65	29.02 STP 16-7		Surface	1	7.8	Lithic	Deblage	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	29.03 STP 16-7		Surface	3	24.9	Lithic	Deblage	Non-Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG64/65	30.01 STP 17-3		Surface	1	4.9	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface Fragment	Late Stage	Rhyolite				
31MG64/65	30.02 STP 17-3		Surface	1	25.6	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Scrapers		Rhyolite			1	
31MG64/65	30.03 STP 17-3		Surface	1	8.1	Lithic	Deblage	Cortical		Rhyolite				
31MG64/65	31.01 STP 17-5		Surface	1	8.6	Lithic	Core			Rhyolite				
31MG64/65	31.02 STP 17-5		Surface	2	27.1	Lithic	Deblage	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG2255	1.01 STP 2-3		Surface	1	1.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Brown		Body			Budweiser
31MG2255	1.02 STP 2-3		Surface	1	1.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
31MG2255	1.03 STP 2-3		Surface	1	5.5	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Gold Line		Rim			1815-Present
31MG2255	2.01 STP 2-3 +15 N		Surface	1	3.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
31MG2255	2.02 STP 2-3 +15 N		Surface	1	12.8	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
31MG2255	3.01 STP 3-2		Surface	1	7.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Lt. Green		Base			1815-Present
31MG2255	3.02 STP 3-2		Surface	1	5.8	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Polychrome Handpainted		Body			1815-Present
31MG2255	4.01 STP 3-3		Surface	1	7.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Jar	Clear		Body			1815-Present
31MG2255	4.02 STP 3-3		Surface	1	2.1	Glass	Machine Molded	Und. Vessel	Milk		Body			1815-Present
31MG2255	4.03 STP 3-3		Surface	1	4.3	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
31MG2255	5.01 STP 3-4		Surface	1	5.3	Glass	Machine Molded	Und. Vessel	Clear		Body			Lettering "PH" "USA"
31MG2255	6.01 STP 3-4		Surface	1	5.2	Glass	Machine Molded	Jar	Cobalt Blue		Base			
31MG2255	6.02 STP 4-3		Surface	1	4.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Und. Vessel	Clear		Body			
31MG2255	6.03 STP 4-3		Surface	1	4.8	Glass	Machine Molded	Und. Vessel	Cobalt Blue		Base			Ridges
31MG2255	7.01 STP 4-4		Surface	1	4.6	Glass	Toys	Marble	Machine Made		Base			1920-Present
31MG2255	7.02 STP 4-4		Surface	1	2.6	Glass	Window							
31MG2255	7.03 STP 4-4		Surface	1	29.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Und. Vessel	Lt. Green		Body			1815-Present
31MG2255	7.04 STP 4-4		Surface	1	1.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
31MG2255	8.01 STP 4-4 +15 N		Surface	1	7.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Polychrome Handpainted		Base			1815-Present
31MG2255	8.02 STP 4-4 +15 N		Surface	1	3.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Und. Vessel	Milk		Base			Lettering "EN" "ING"
31MG2255	9.01 STP 5-3 +15 S		Surface	1	6.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
31MG2255	9.02 STP 5-3 +15 S		Surface	1	9.0	Glass	Machine Molded	Und. Vessel	Lt. Green		Body			1815-Present
31MG2255	9.03 STP 5-3 +15 S		Surface	1	3.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Lt. Blue Line		Rim			1815-Present
31MG2256	1.01 STP 26-3		Surface	1	3.1	Glass	Machine Molded	Und Vessel	Lt. Blue		Body			
31MG2256	2.01 STP 27-2		Surface	1	6.9	Glass	Machine Molded	Und Vessel	Clear		Body			
31MG2256	2.02 STP 27-2		Surface	1	2.1	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
31MG2256	3.01 STP 27-3		Surface	1	12.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Und Vessel	Clear		Body			
31MG2256	3.02 STP 27-3		Surface	1	6.6	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Clear Ext. Black Int			Body			
31MG2256	4.01 STP 28-3		Surface	1	1.8	Glass	Machine Molded	Und Vessel	Clear		Base			
31MG2256	4.02 STP 28-3		Surface	1	5.9	Glass	Machine Molded	Und Vessel	Clear		Body			
31MG2256	4.03 STP 28-3		Surface	1	1.1	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
31MG2256	5.01 STP 28-4		Surface	1	8.3	Lithic	Deblage	Cortical		Rhyolite			2	
31MG2256	6.01 STP 29-2		Surface	1	0.1	Lithic	Deblage	Non-Cortical		Quartz			4	
31MG2256	6.02 STP 29-2		Surface	1	8.3	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Clear		Lip/Neck			
31MG2257	1.01 STP 43-2		Surface	1	17.4	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain		Rim			1840-Present; Burnt
31MG2257	1.02 STP 43-2		Surface	3	4.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present; Burnt
31MG2257	1.03 STP 43-2		Surface	1	52.1	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-Glazed Ext/Unglazed Int	Plant Pot		Base			
31MG2257	2.01 STP 43-3		Surface	1	18.8	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake		Rhyolite			2	
31MG2257	2.02 STP 43-3		Surface	2	5.3	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present; Burnt

Artifact measurements in mm

Appendix B - Filo Solar Site Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
31MG2257	2.03 STP 43-3	Surface	1	9.5	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-Glazed	Plain		Body			Brown
31MG2257	2.04 STP 43-3	Surface	1	11.3	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone			Body			1840-present; Burnt
31MG2257	3.01 STP 43-3 +15 S	Surface	1	3.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical			Body		2	
31MG2257	3.02 STP 43-3 +15 S	Surface	1	2.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Und Vessel	Clear		Body			
31MG2257	3.03 STP 43-3 +15 S	Surface	1	17.5	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present; Burnt
31MG2257	3.04 STP 43-3 +15 S	Surface	1	3.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Green Transfer Print		Rim			1825-1915
31MG2257	3.05 STP 43-3 +15 S	Surface	1	3.1	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Green Transfer Print		Body			1825-1915
31MG2257	4.01 STP 43-3 +15 E	Surface	1	4.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Molded Design		Rim			1815-Present
31MG2257	4.02 STP 43-3 +15 E	Surface	2	6.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
31MG2257	4.03 STP 43-3 +15 E	Surface	1	15.0	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste			Rim			
31MG2257	4.04 STP 43-3 +15 E	Surface	1	9.4	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-Glazed			Body			Brown
31MG2258	1.01 STP 60-2	Surface	1	34.8	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake						
31MG2258	1.02 STP 60-2	Surface	1	2.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical						
31MG2258	2.01 STP 62-1 +15 N	Surface	1	16.7	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Blface Fragment	Early Stage				2	
31MG2258	2.02 STP 62-1 +15 N	Surface	1	8.4	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical						
31MG2258	3.01 STP 62-3	Surface	1	18.7	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical					1	
31MG2258	4.01 STP 63-3 +15 E	Surface	1	3.8	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical					2	
31MG2258	5.01 STP 62-4	Surface	1	27.5	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Scraper						
31MG2259	1.01 STP 69-3 +15 E	Surface	1	102.5	Lithic	Core	Bipolar						
31MG2259	2.01 STP 70-2	Surface	1	18.7	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake						
31MG2259	3.01 STP 71-3	Surface	1	15.4	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical					2	
31MG2259	3.02 STP 71-3	Surface	1	1.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical					2	
31MG2259	4.01 STP 71-4	Surface	1	17.2	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point Frag	Savannah River					
31MG2259	4.02 STP 71-4	Surface	1	11.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical					2	
31MG2259	5.01 STP 72-3	Surface	1	16.5	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Savannah River					
31MG2259	5.02 STP 72-3	Surface	1	8.1	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake					2	
31MG2259	6.01 STP 73-5	Surface	1	16.3	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Savannah River					
31MG2259	6.02 STP 73-5	Surface	1	4.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical					2	
31MG2260	1.01 STP 101-3	Surface	1	4.0	Glass	Machine Molded	Und Vessel	Milk		Base			
31MG2261	1.01 STP 127-4	0-10	2	7.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Und Vessel	Brown		Body			
31MG2261	1.02 STP 127-4	0-10	4	6.2	Glass	Machine Molded	Und Vessel	Clear		Body			
31MG2261	1.03 STP 127-4	0-10	3	3.1	Glass	Window							
31MG2261	1.04 STP 127-4	0-10	1	1.5	Other	Masonry	Brick	Machine Made					
31MG2261	1.05 STP 127-4	0-10	1	5.7	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Cut					1790-Present
31MG2261	1.06 STP 127-4	0-10	1	1.6	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Und					
31MG2261	2.01 STP 127-4 +15 W	0-15	1	1.9	Glass	Machine Molded	Und	Clear		Body			
31MG2261	2.02 STP 127-4 +15 W	0-15	1	4.5	Glass	Window							
31MG2261	2.03 STP 127-4 +15 W	0-15	1	4.6	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-Glazed						
31MG2261	3.01 STP 127-4 +15 N	0-10	1	9.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Yellow Glaze		Body			1815-Present
31MG2261	4.01 STP 127-5 +15 N	Surface	1	0.8	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Yellow Glaze; Scalloped		Rim			1815-Present
31MG2262	1.01 STP 152-1	Surface	1	6.4	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical					2	
31MG2262	2.01 STP 152-2	Surface	1	6.7	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake						
31MG2262	2.02 STP 152-2	Surface	1	2.4	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical					2	
31MG2262	3.01 STP 153-1	Surface	1	29.9	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Blface	Early Stage					