

A PHASE I CULTURAL-RESOURCES SURVEY
FOR THE PROPOSED SLOAN MINE NO. 2
WALKER COUNTY, ALABAMA

BY
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Prepared for:

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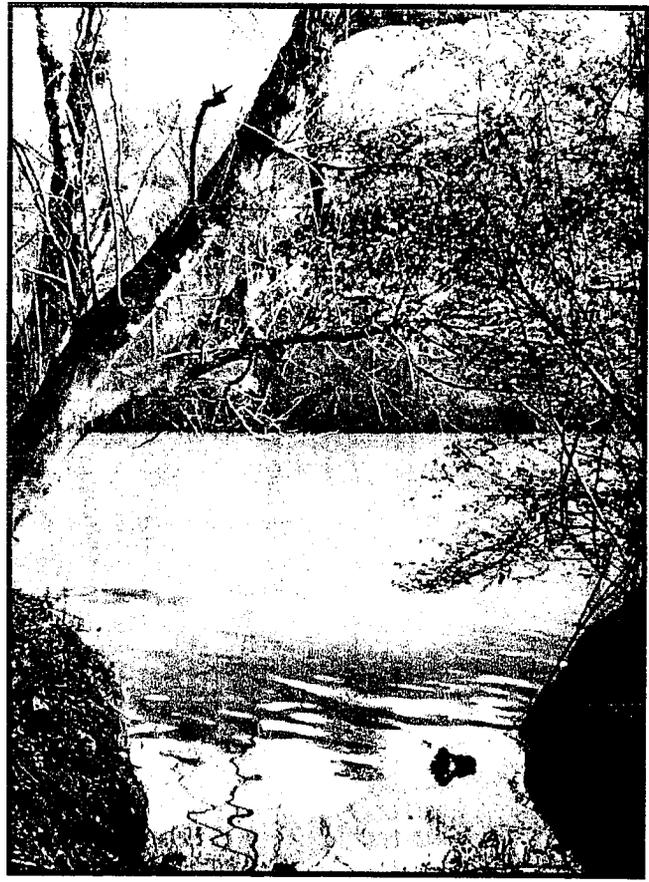
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February 15, 2006
PCI Project Nos. 25492 and 26043



Photograph of Mulberry Fork along eastern boundary of survey area.

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INTRODUCTION

Between January 9-20, 2006 and February 7-9, 2006, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, under contract with Baxter Company, Inc. of Jasper, Alabama, performed a cultural-resources survey for the proposed Sloan Mine No. 2 in Walker County, Alabama. The intent of this field investigation was to locate, identify, and record prehistoric and historic properties within the project boundaries, as defined by Baxter Company, Inc. (Figure 1). William J. Glass, Jeremy Hicks, Tim Copeland, and Kendall Rich performed the survey, under the supervision of Paul D. Jackson, Principal Investigator. Photographs documenting the present state of the project area with regard to terrain, general flora, and previous land-use impacts have been provided (Figures 2-5).

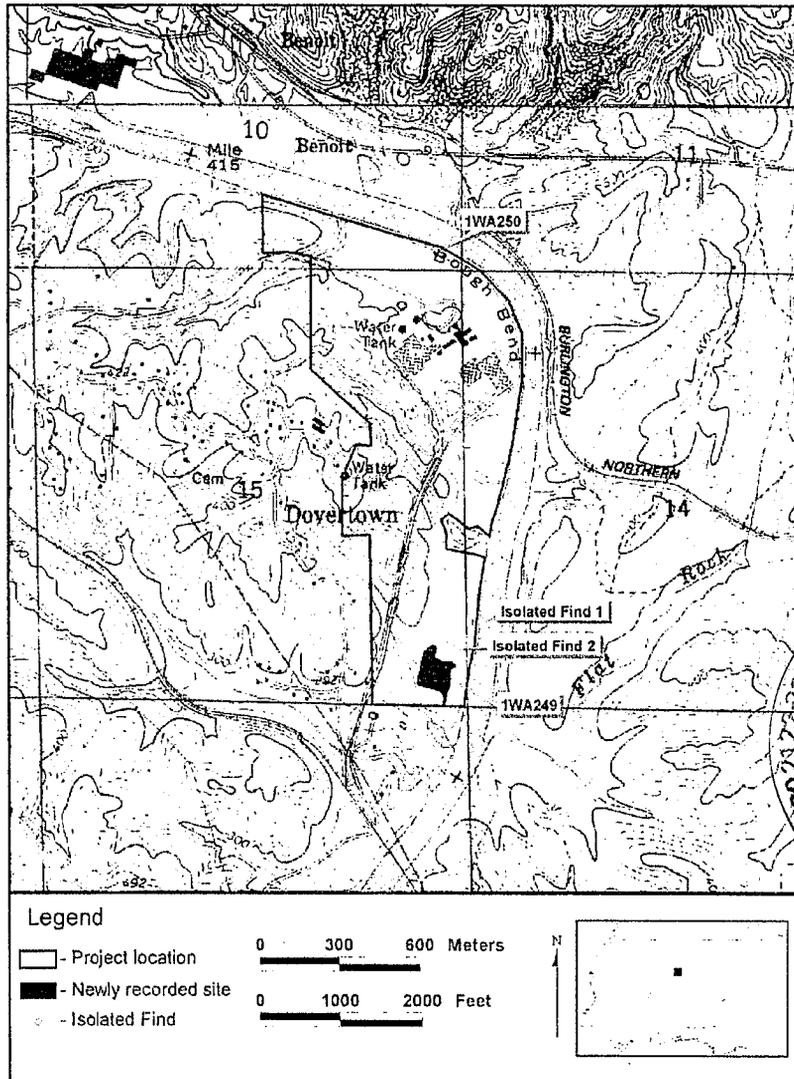


Figure 1. Map showing the proposed survey area, newly recorded sites, and isolated finds (based on the 1971 [photorevised 1983] Good Springs, Alabama USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle).



Figure 2. View of abandoned plywood plant and water tower from central portion of study area, facing east-northeast.



Figure 3. View of topography near ephemeral stream in western portion of study area, facing east-southeast.

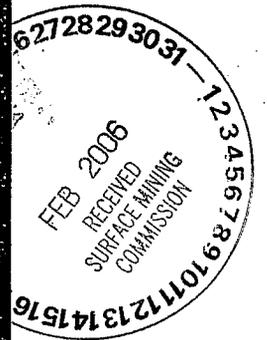




Figure 4. View of ephemeral stream near southern boundary of study area, facing south.



Figure 5. View of terrain in east-central portion of study area, facing north-northwest.



The Sloan Mine No. 2 area is located in the town of Dovertown, which lies in the eastern portion of Walker County, Alabama, as found on the 1971 (photorevised 1983) Good Springs, Alabama, USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle (see Figure 1). The area, encompassing approximately 224 ac., is situated in Section 10, Township 15 North, Range 6 West; Section 11, Township 15 North, Range 6 West, Section 14, Township 15 North, Range 6 West, and Section 15, Township 15 North, Range 6 West.

LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Prior to the fieldwork portion of the survey, a background literature search was conducted. This search included queries to the Alabama State Archaeological Site File (ASASF) (Office of Archaeological Services 2006), *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) (National Park Service 2006), the *Alabama Register of Landmarks & Heritage* (ARLH) (Alabama Historical Commission 2006), as well as the Soil Survey of Walker County, Alabama (Stevens 1992).

Queries to the ASASF indicated no previously recorded sites within a one-mile radius of the study area. An examination of the NRHP and ARLH online files failed to reveal any registered properties within a mile of the project area. Additionally, the *Soil Survey of Walker County, Alabama* was referenced for soil types within the survey area (Stevens 1992). A brief assessment of the associated soils can be found in the Environmental Setting section of this report.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The survey area is located within the Warrior Basin district of the Cumberland Plateau physiographic section (Figure 6): General elevations for the area range from 250-430 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The terrain ranges from flat to steeply sloping throughout the project area. Three ephemeral streams and two ponds are located within the study area. The three streams flow into Mulberry Fork, which serves as a boundary for much of the project area. Remains of an abandoned plywood plant built in 1968 are found in the northern portion of the study area. Associated disturbances include: access roads, railroad tracks, numerous concrete slabs, utility poles, a shed, a garage, and a water tank (Figures 7-9). A collapsed structure, which appears to have been used as an office, sits on a rise to the southwest overlooking the plant (Figure 10). Other disturbances to the project area include a second water tower as well as a natural gas substation both along the western boundary of the study area (Figures 11 and 12). The soil type in the area consists of Townley-Sunlight soil. The Townley-Sunlight soils are moderately steep, well drained soils that have a clayey or loamy subsoil. This soil formed in material weathered from shale, siltstone, and sandstone (Stevens 1992).

According to Thomas (1973:15-17), the natural vegetation in this region is comprised of an oak-hickory-pine forest (Figure 13). Dominant species in this forest type include bitternut, mockernut, and pignut hickories, white oak, post oak, northern and southern red oak, and loblolly and shortleaf pine. On drier ridges, especially in the northern portion of the state, Virginia pine and scarlet oak are dominant, while yellow poplar, shumard oak, willow oak, live oak, and bay magnolia are common on wetter sites.

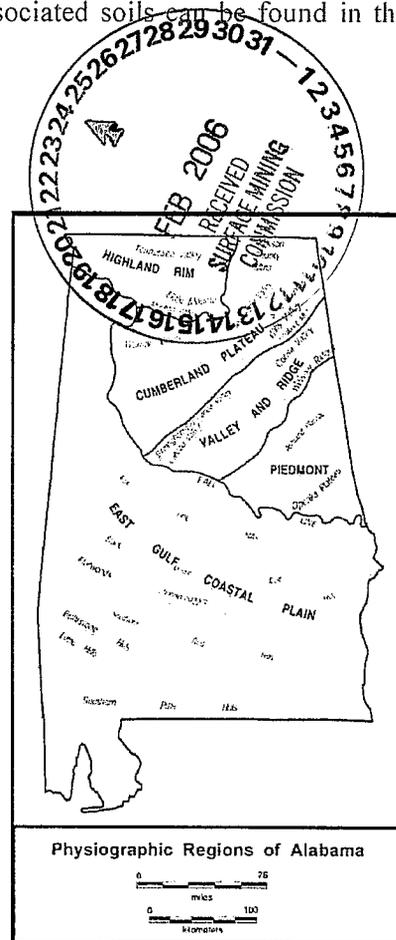


Figure 6. Locations of physiographic regions in Alabama.



Figure 7. View of pond and shed associated with abandoned plywood plant, facing south-southeast.

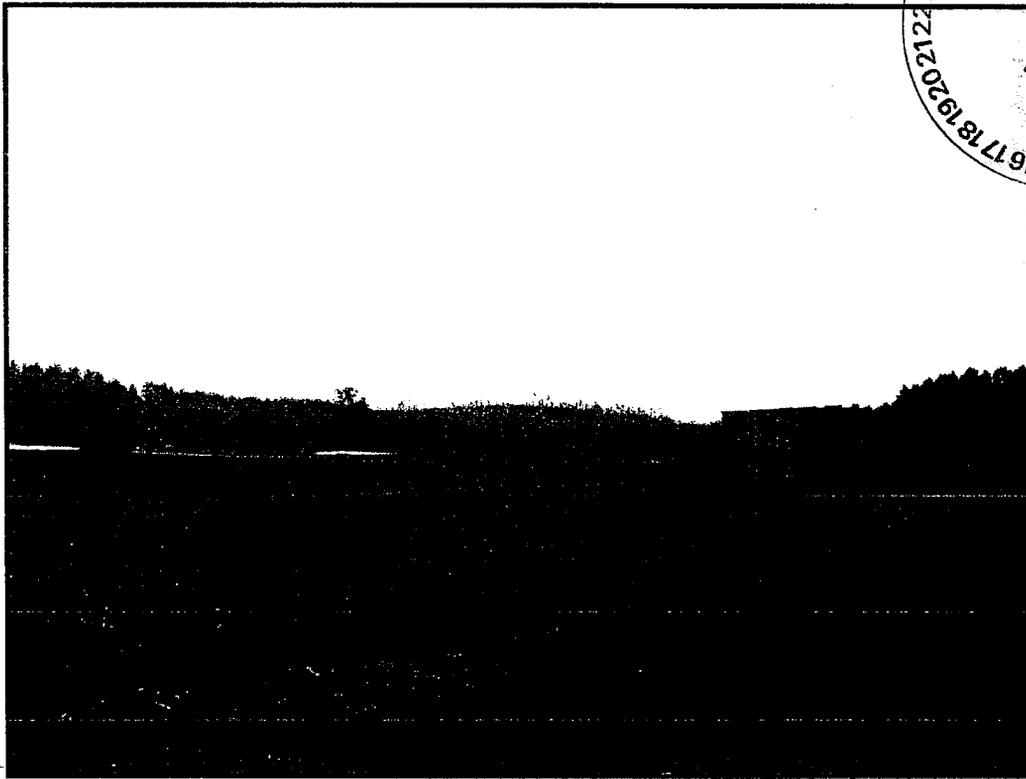
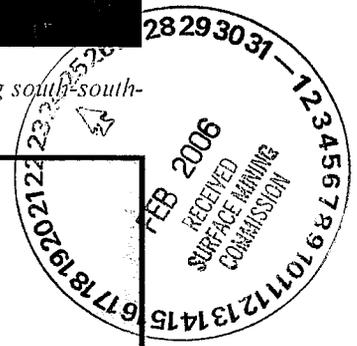


Figure 8. View of concrete slabs and garage associated with abandoned plywood plant, facing south-southeast.



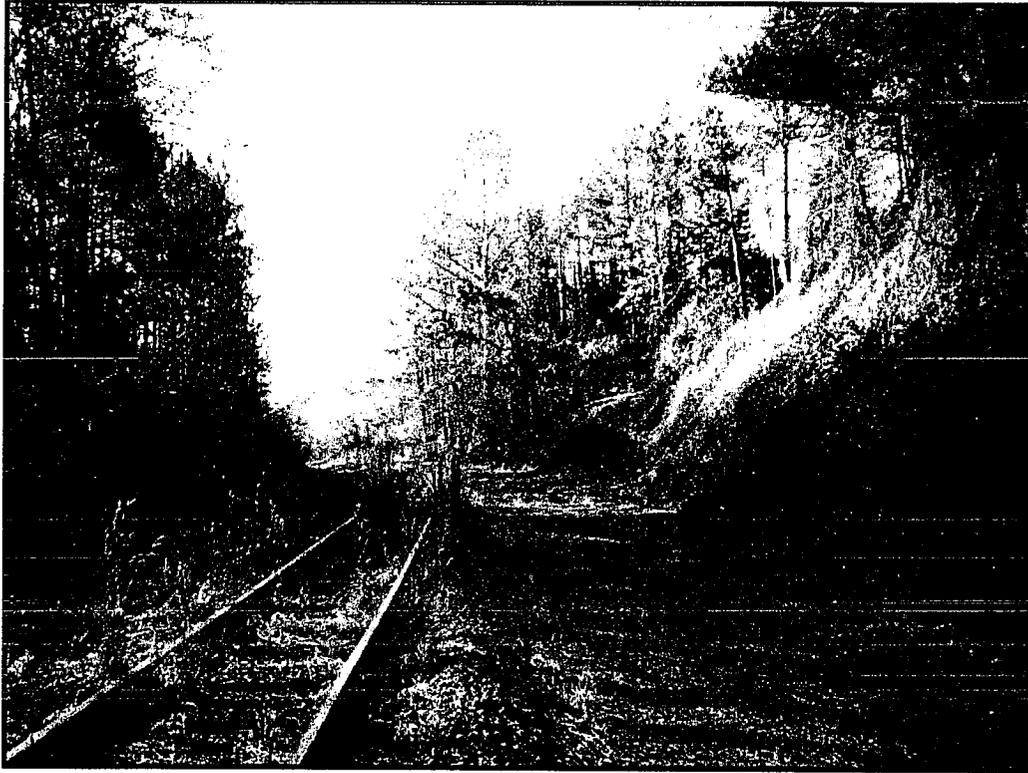


Figure 9. View of railroad tracks associated with abandoned plywood plant, facing south-south-west.

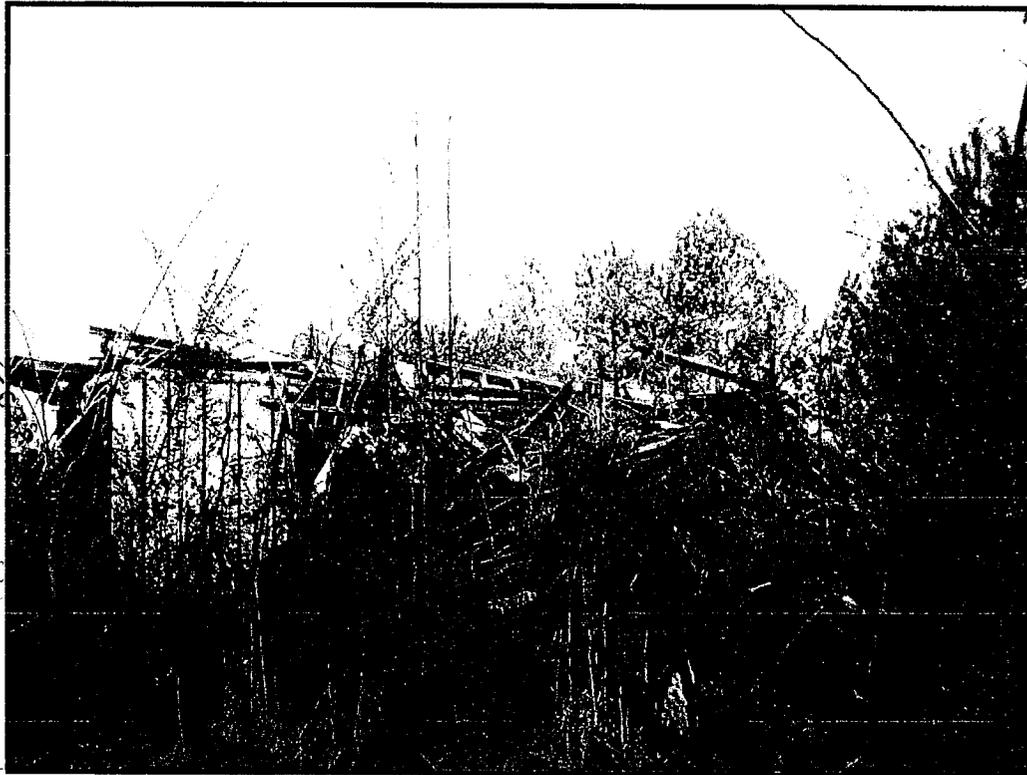


Figure 10. View of collapsed structure likely used as an office for abandoned plywood plant, facing north.



Figure 11. View of water tower along western boundary of study area, facing north-northwest.



Figure 12. View of natural gas substation along western boundary of study area, facing north.



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FIELD METHODS

The Phase I cultural-resources survey was conducted in accordance with procedural standards established by the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC). A pedestrian walkover was performed as the primary survey method in areas with low probability, as dictated by previous survey experience in this region and the present condition of the land under investigation. These areas included portions with steep side slopes, standing water, drainages, roadcuts, and exposed subsoil. Full land coverage requirements for this survey were met by physically walking and examining the survey area.

Generally, transects of shovel tests are to be performed at 30-m intervals within the boundary of the project on high-probability areas. When shovel testing is performed, standard tests consist of 30-cm (11.8-in.) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the depth of the underlying sterile subsoil. Test soils are then passed through a 1/4-in. wire mesh screen to recover any cultural materials that may be present. A total of 26 transects and 297 shovel tests were attempted within the project boundaries (Figure 14). Of these attempted shovel tests, 220 were negative, 30 were positive, and 47 were not excavated due to road disturbances, drainages, pushpiles, standing water, industrial site disturbances, and steep slopes.



Figure 13. Map showing distributions of Alabama forest covers (Thomas 1973).

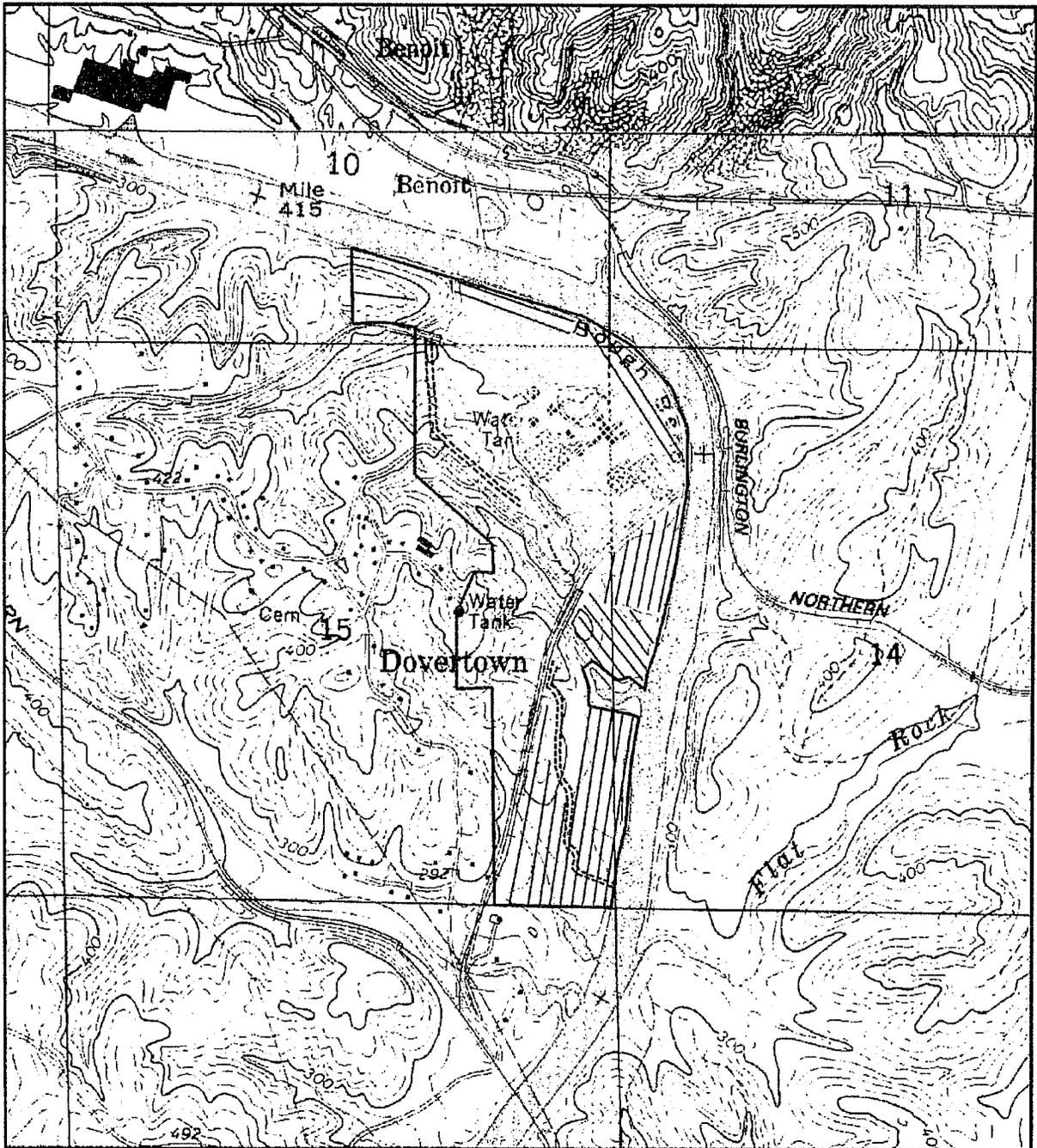
LABORATORY METHODS AND COLLECTION CURATION

PCI's laboratory in Tuscaloosa, Alabama receives all cultural materials recovered during surveys performed by our staff. The materials are cleaned, sorted, and analyzed according to laboratory procedures established for the particular geographic and cultural area from which they are recovered. All cultural materials, project records, and other pertinent documents generated by the survey are then curated with the Erskine Ramsay Archaeological Repository, University of Alabama Museums in Moundville, Alabama.

CLASSIFICATION

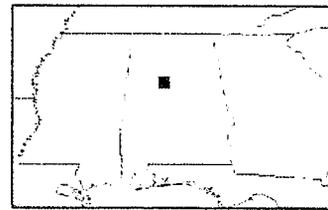
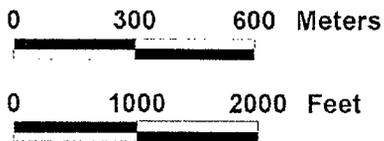
PCI cultural material classifications incorporate mutually exclusive categories based primarily on morphologic and metric attributes. Previously defined types are often used to facilitate chronological assessments and intrasite comparisons. Following are category definitions coupled with descriptions of selected specimens recovered during the investigation. Type frequencies are summarized in the artifact inventories included in individual site descriptions as well as a comprehensive listing in Appendix A. All artifacts recovered were aboriginal with the exception of two pieces of modern glass.

CHIPPED-STONE IMPLEMENTS. Morphologic attributes and metrics are used to distinguish various categories of chipped-stone implements. Projectile points are classified in accordance with previously defined types whenever possible. Following are descriptions of the various categories. Descriptive statistics associated with metric attributes are provided when applicable with each site description below. Chipped-stone implement measurements include maximum length, width, and thickness. Weights are provided for unbroken specimens. Length, width, and thickness measurements are rounded to the nearest millimeter, while weights are rounded to the nearest tenth of a gram.



Legend

- Project location
- Shovel test transects
- Plywood plant disturbance
- Access roads



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Figure 4. Map showing the proposed survey area, transect locations, access roads, and plywood plant disturbance (based on the 1971 [photorevised 1983] Good Springs, Alabama USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle).

Projectile Points. Projectile points are well-crafted symmetrical hafted bifaces, rarely uniface, presumably used as tips of projectiles such as darts or arrows and/or perhaps knives. A single residual category was used to classify projectile points recovered during the Sloan Mine No. 2 investigation. Possible projectile point fragments, such as distal fragments, are included in "Other Chipped-Stone Artifacts" categories.

Madison. Madison is a small, thin, triangular point (Cambron and Hulse 1975:84). Madison is a standard point style representative of a myriad of Late Woodland and Mississippian cultural phases across eastern North America (Justice 1987:224) (Table 1). Two chert Madison projectile points were recovered during field investigations.

Flint Creek. The Flint Creek is a medium to large, finely serrated, stemmed point. This is a Late Archaic to Early Woodland type (Cambron and Hulse 1975:51). One chert Flint Creek projectile point was recovered during field investigations.

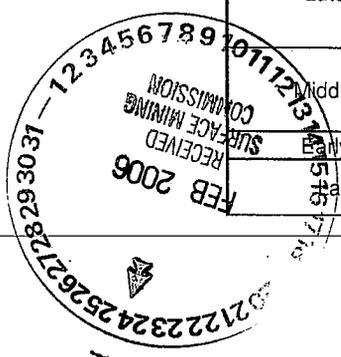
Mulberry Creek. The Mulberry Creek is a medium to large, stemmed point with pronounced excurved blade. This is a Late Archaic to Woodland type (Cambron and Hulse 1975:95). One chert Mulberry Creek projectile point fragment was recovered during field investigations.

Other Chipped-Stone Artifacts. The Other Chipped-Stone Artifacts category includes bifacially and unifacially-flaked implements excluding intact or largely intact projectile points. Four categories were used to classify the chipped-stone implements recovered during the investigations.

Distal. The Distal category includes biface point or tip fragments. The field investigation yielded two items included in the Distal category. The presumed projectile point fragments are made of chert.

Table 1. Cultural periods, time spans, and associated diagnostic artifacts.

Cultural Periods	Years (A.D./B.C.)	Diagnostic Artifacts
Historic	A.D. 1673-present	Iron, glass, glazed pottery, plastic
Late Mississippian	A.D. 1400-1673	Shell-tempered pottery - Parkin Punctate, Campbell Applique, Matthews Incised, Bell Plain, and Memphis rim mode; Nodena points
Middle Mississippian	A.D. 1000-1400	Shell-tempered pottery - Parkin Punctate and Old Town Red (exterior slipped); Madison points
Early Mississippian	A.D. 800-1000	Pottery transition - shell-tempered pottery, Varney Red Filmed pottery (interior slipped) and mixed temper wares; Madison points
Late Woodland	A.D. 400-1000	Cordmarked and plain, sand- (Barnes) and grog- (Baytown, Mulberry Creek) tempered pottery; Madison points and Table Rock Stemmed points
Middle Woodland	200 B.C.-A.D. 400	Sand- and grog-tempered pottery; dentate, stamped, and fabric-marked pottery;
Early Woodland	500-200 B.C.	Punctated pottery; baked clay objects
Late Archaic	3000-500 B.C.	Stemmed projectile points; baked clay objects



Drill Distal. The Drill distal category includes the pointed ends of bifacially worked, thick rod-like projections characterizing the various drill categories. Three chert drill fragments were recovered during field investigations.

Biface. Biface is a residual category for a chipped-stone implement that has secondary flaking characteristics on two or more sides, but otherwise appears to be a finished tool. Two chert biface fragments were recovered during field investigations.

Core. Cores represent raw material from which flakes were removed during the production of chipped-stone artifacts. Diagnostic attributes necessary for inclusion in the Core category include the presence of two or more parallel flake scars (negative features) and a striking platform area. One chert core was recovered during field investigations.

CHIPPED-STONE DEBITAGE. Chipped-stone debitage is the byproduct of stone-knapping activities. Although PCI recognizes that various research orientations may require different classification strategies, Ahler's (1989) mass or aggregate analysis techniques has been adopted for use in the analysis of material recovered during most projects conducted by the company. A primary benefit of Ahler's classification scheme is that specimens can be sorted objectively and consistently in a time-efficient manner without requiring advanced study of knapping techniques or morphological attributes. Furthermore, Ahler pointed out that independently conducted knapping experiments have repeatedly indicated the utility of this kind of analysis for identifying types of knapping activities conducted on archaeological sites.

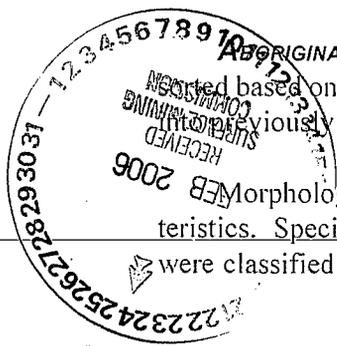
Four attributes are typically taken into consideration in the aggregate analysis: size, weight, material, and presence or absence of cortex. Size is determined using a series of nested screens. Screens consist of 1-inch, 1/2-inch, and 1/4-inch hardware meshes. Debitage is size-graded based on the largest screen size through which the specimen will not pass. For instance, if a specimen that passes through a 1-inch screen can be turned in any manner (e.g., diagonally) and still will not pass through a 1/2-inch screen, the example is labeled as a 1/2-inch piece. Following this method, there are four size grades: 1-inch, 1/2-inch, 1/4-inch, and less than a 1/4-inch. In addition, material type (e.g., chert, quartz, quartzite, etc.) and presence or absence of cortex is recorded for each specimen. A combined weight is ascertained for all specimens exhibiting the same characteristics from a single provenience (e.g., 1/4-inch chert with cortex). A total of 310 pieces of debitage were recovered during field investigations. Chert was the main raw material type with quartz (n=2), quartzite (n=1), and greenstone (n=1) composing a minuscule amount of the remaining material types.

Generally, debitage collections derived from initial Phase I surveys are considered too small to produce meaningful results for studies of distributions within sites, and this project is no exception.

OTHER ARTIFACTS. Other Artifacts collected consist of items that cannot be assigned with confidence to any of the above categories. These objects include battered cobbles (n=2), ground hematite (n=1), undifferentiated bone (n=1) and shell (n=50), shell fragments, as well as natural sandstone (n=7).

ABORIGINAL CERAMICS. Aboriginal ceramic specimens procured from the investigation were primarily sorted based on size, temper, and decoration. Furthermore, those specimens that could be confidently placed in previously defined types were incorporated into the local ceramic sequence as defined by past research.

Morphological and metric attributes were recorded for the ceramic specimens with diagnostic characteristics. Specimens that could be turned in any manner and passed through a 1/2-in. screen without force were classified as sherdllets.



The current investigation yielded 34 aboriginal ceramic artifacts. Temper types included sand (n=10), grit (n=6), limestone (n=2), and grog (n=16). Only three sherds exhibited surface decorations, including incising, check stamping, undifferentiated stamping, and punctations. These sherds are possible examples of the sand-tempered Alligator Bayou Stamped type and the sand-tempered McLeod Check Stamped.

Alligator Bayou Stamped. The Alligator Bayou Stamped type was originally defined by Willey in 1949 as a type of the Middle Woodland Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period from the northwest Florida Gulf Coast. It was later described by Wimberly in 1960 as a Middle Woodland Porter-Marksville period type from the Mobile Bay-Delta and Lower Tombigbee River regions (Jenkins 1981:120). Two Alligator Bayou Stamped sherds were recovered during field investigations (one of which had broken into three pieces).

McLeod Check Stamped. The McLeod Check Stamped as described by Wimberly in 1960 is a type of the Early to Middle Woodland McLeod Deptford Complex in the Lower Tombigbee region. The McLeod Complex probably first appeared in the Lower Tombigbee region during the Late Middle Woodland period (Jenkins 1981:134). One McLeod Check Stamped sherd was recovered during field investigations.

SURVEY RESULTS

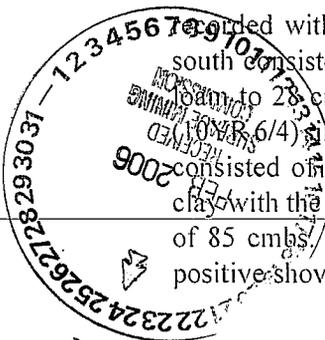
The proposed Sloan Mine No. 2 will affect approximately 224 ac. of land between the Southern Rail line and Mulberry Fork. The plywood plant disturbances account for approximately 67 ac., not including paved/dirt access roads and the railroad line running northeast-southwest through the project area. As a result of the cultural-resources reconnaissance survey, two sites (1WA249 and 1WA250) were recorded and added to the Alabama State Archaeological Site File (ASASF). Additionally, two isolated finds were discovered within the study area.

SITE 1WA249

Site 1WA249 is a large, high-density, Late Woodland artifact scatter (Figure 15). The site is situated on an upland slope approximately 75 m west of Mulberry Fork in the southern portion of the project area (see Figure 1). The major axis of the site measures 445 m northwest-southeast and 330 m southwest-northeast along its minor axis (Figure 16). Notable artifacts found include: two Madison projectile points, two chert drills, two chert biface fragments, and sand-tempered plain and grog-tempered plain pottery (Figures 17 and 18). Site 1WA249 was delineated in cardinal directions at 10-m intervals in an attempt to extend site boundaries. Delineation shovel tests to the south were eventually discontinued due to project boundaries. Often these tests to the south were excavated to depths of 80 cmbs, before sterile subsoil was encountered. Soil recorded within a typical shovel test to the south consisted of a brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam to 28 cmbs followed by a dark brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam to 70 cmbs. Subsoil consisted of strong brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay with the test being terminated at a depth of 85 cmbs. The site yielded a total of 26 positive shovel tests. A probable prehistoric



Figure 15. View of 1WA249, facing south.



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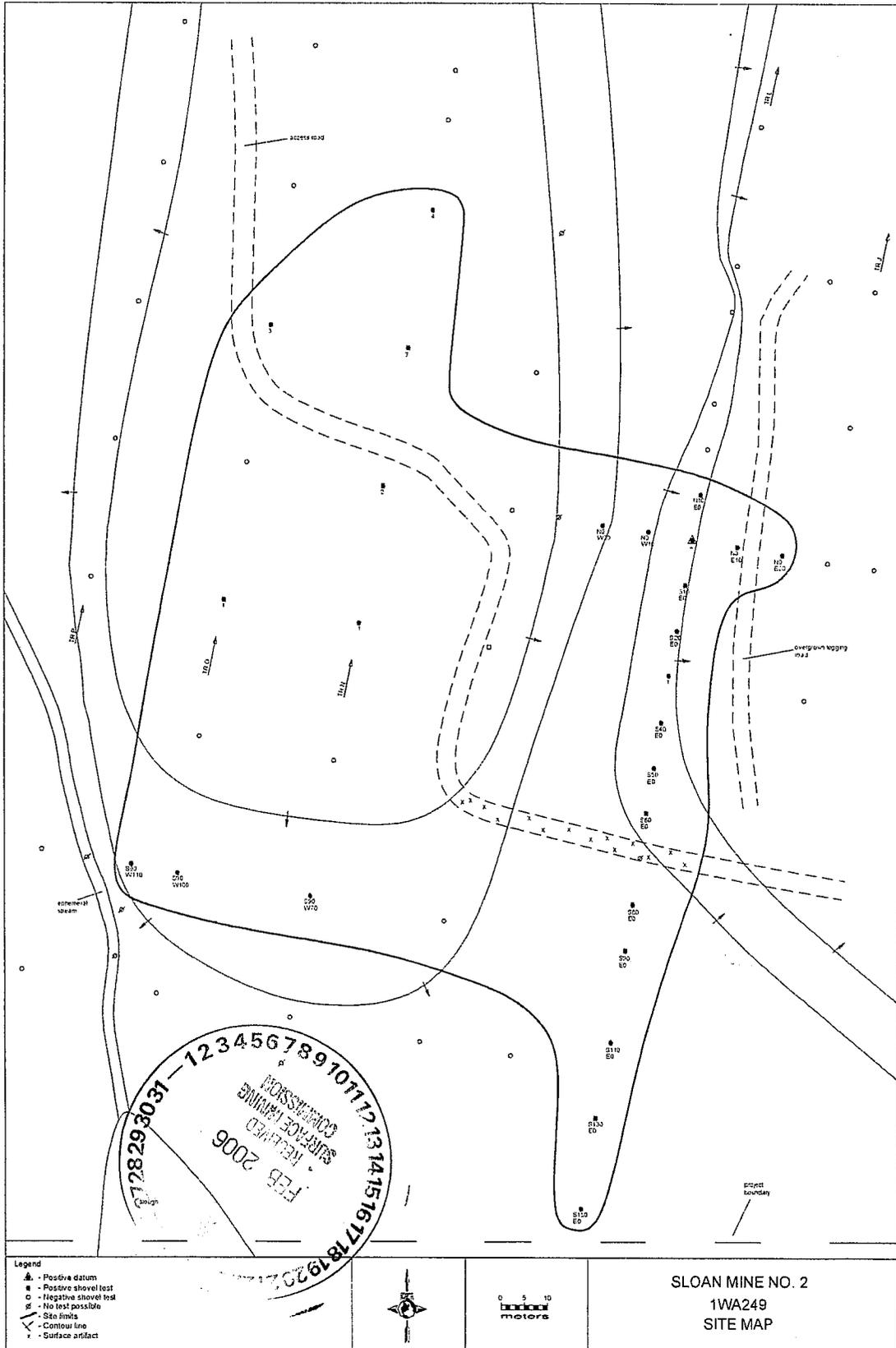


Figure 16. Planview of 1WA249.

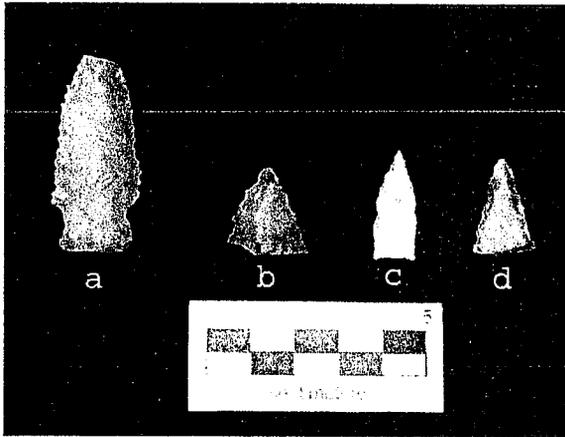


Figure 17. Chipped-Stone Tools: a) Flint Creek projectile point; b) chert distal; c) Madison projectile point; d) Madison projectile point.

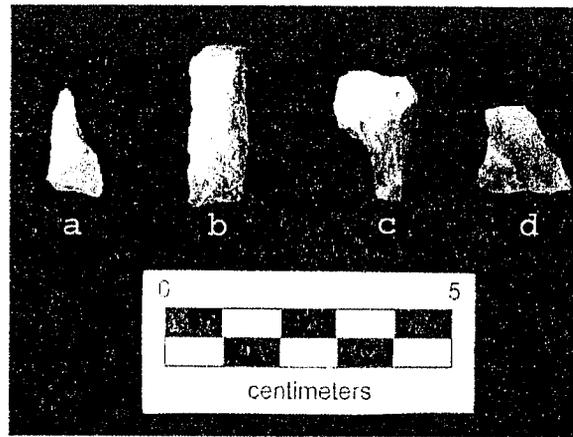


Figure 18. Chipped-Stone Tools: a) chert drill; b) chert drill; c) chert biface fragment; d) chert biface fragment.

pit was discovered in a shovel test 30 m south of datum (Figure 19). A shell lens containing lithic debitage and a piece of undifferentiated animal bone were found beneath large chunks of sandstone between 40 to 50 cmbs. The UTM data for the location of this feature was collected using a hand-held GPS unit in the NAD 27 projection. UTM coordinates are Easting 486452 Northing 3732177. The feature was not fully excavated, as it would have required substantial excavation. The feature is probably a prehistoric pit but may also be an occupational midden. Due to the abundance of artifacts recovered and the presence of intact, cultural deposits, PCI recommends avoidance of this site or further testing to clearly establish its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The site should be avoided until this determination can be made.

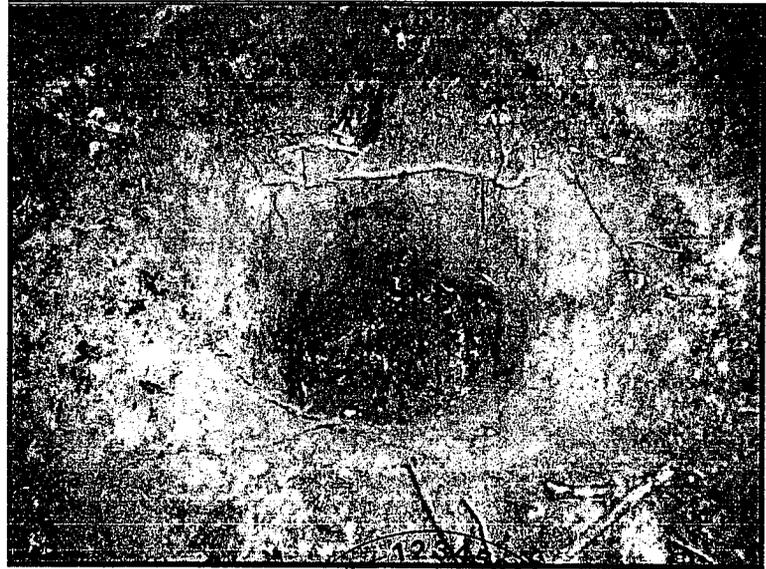


Figure 19. View of a probable prehistoric pit found 30 m south of datum at 1WA249.

SITE 1WA250

Site 1WA250 is a small, low-density, Late Archaic to Middle Woodland artifact scatter (Figure 20). The site is situated on an alluvial terrace approximately 25 m south of Mulberry Fork in the northern portion of the project area (see Figure 1). The major axis of the site measures 24 m northwest-southeast and 12 m northeast-southwest along its minor axis (Figure 21). Site 1WA250 was delineated in cardinal directions at 10-m intervals in an attempt to extend site boundaries. Site 1WA250 produced two positive shovel tests. The low number of positive shovel tests was surprising considering the depths of shovel tests to the north and east. Datum yielded two chert flakes between 70 to 90 cmbs. The other positive test 10 m southeast of datum



Figure 20. View of IWA250, facing south.

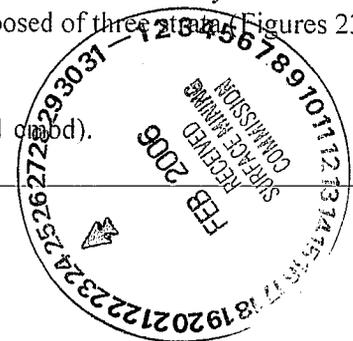
yielded a Flint Creek projectile point and two Alligator Bayou Stamped sherds (one of which had broken into three pieces) from 0 to 15 cmbs (Figure 22). Despite the disturbances and the lack of a significant amount of positive shovel test, the presence of diagnostic artifacts and potential for intact, buried cultural deposits made this site unique in nature. After consulting with Dr. Thomas Maher, State Archaeologist, the week of February 1, 2006, PCI agreed to enhance its original investigations by adding 1-x-1 m test units to determine the eligibility of the site. Between February 7, 2006 and February 9, 2006, William Glass, Kelley Whatley, Kristen Reed, and Paul Jackson excavated three test units at IWA250.

TEST UNITS. Test units were dug in areas surrounding the two positive shovel tests. Unfortunately, part of the site including Delineation Shovel Test S10 E0 was located in standing water so two 1-x-1 m units were placed south of this area. A total of one 1-x-2 m and two 1-x-1 m test units were excavated at IWA250. The following paragraphs detail the excavation of these three units.

Test Unit 1. Test Unit 1 was a 1-x-2 m excavation unit oriented at 360 degrees and situated between Transect R Shovel Test 18 and Delineation Shovel Test W10. Datum was established on the northwest corner of Unit 1, which was the highest elevated corner. A total of seven 10-cm arbitrary levels were excavated within Unit 1. Excavation of the unit showed a soil profile composed of three strata (Figures 23-24):

Stratum I: very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy humus layer (10 to 31 cmdb).

Stratum II: yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand (27 to 61 cmdb).



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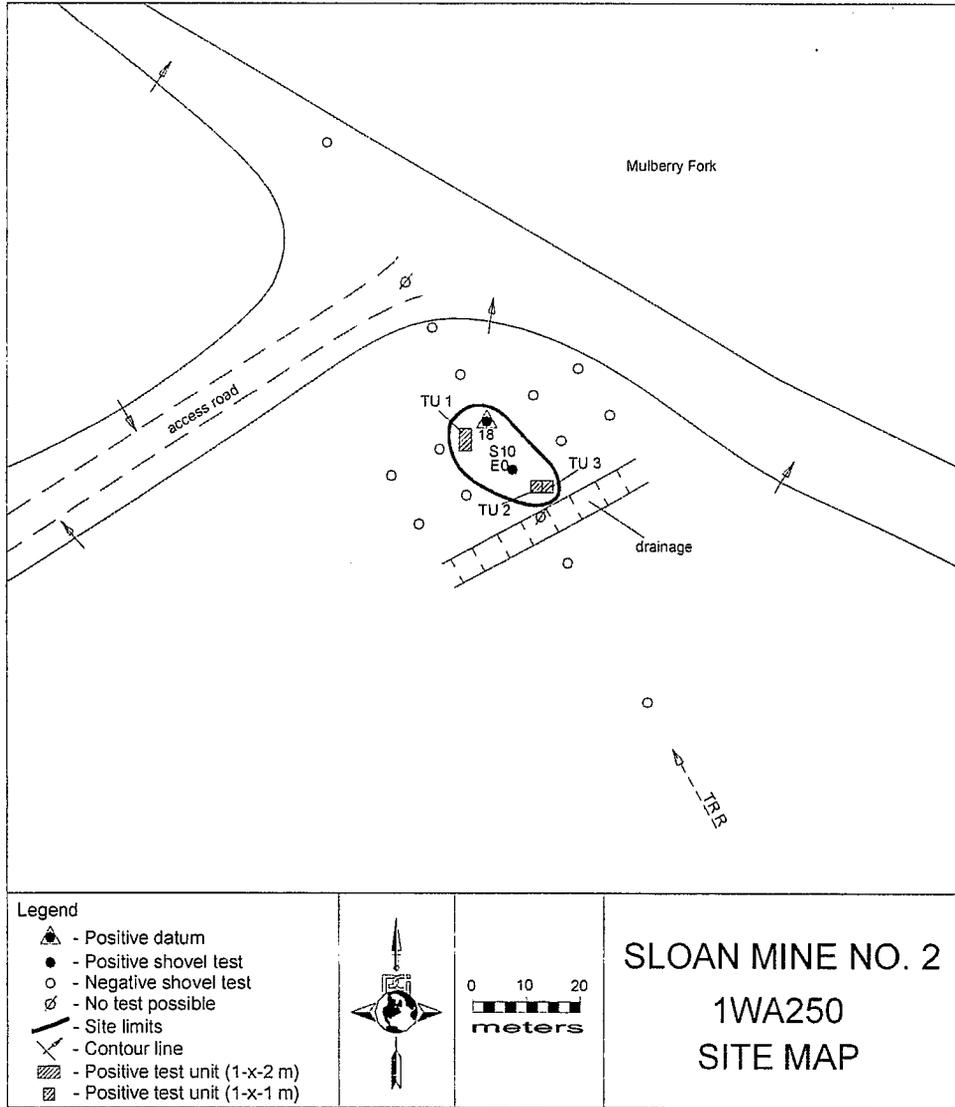


Figure 21. Planview of 1WA250.

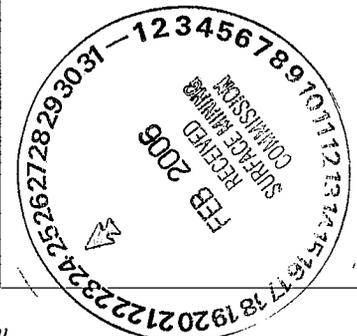
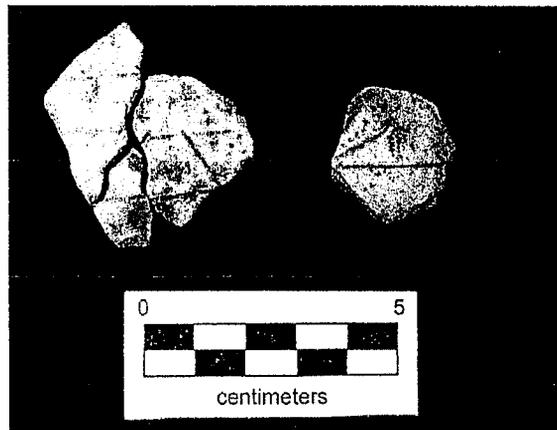


Figure 22. Aboriginal Ceramics: Alligator Bayou Stamped sherds.

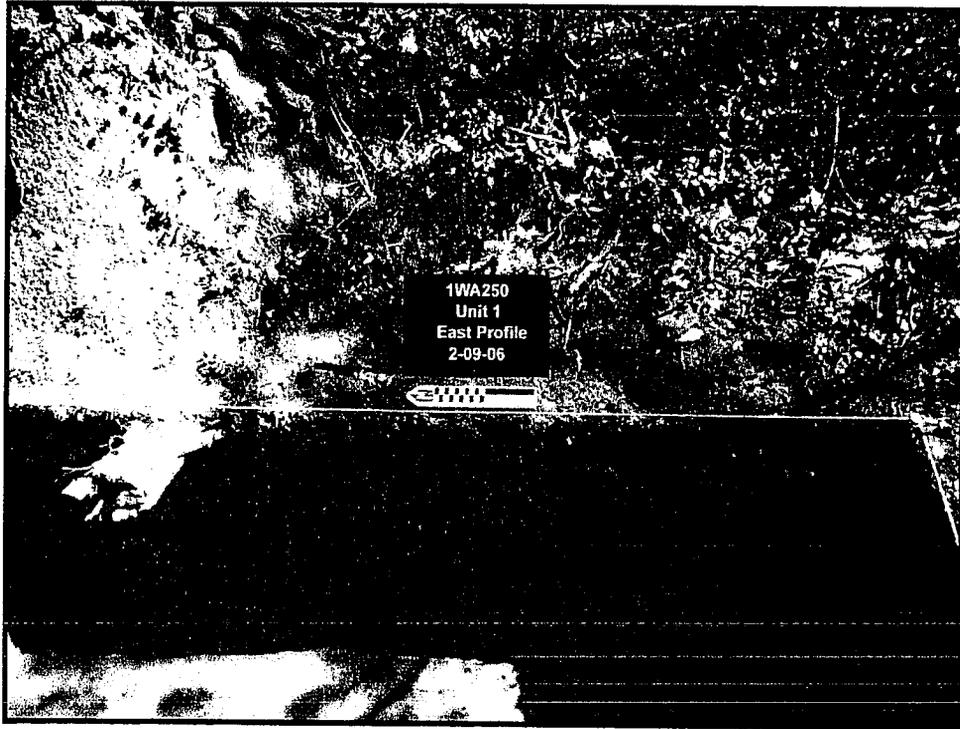
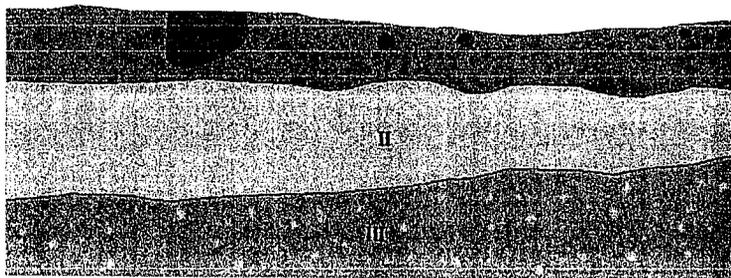


Figure 23. View of Site 1WA250, Unit 1, east profile.

East Profile



Legend

- 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy humus layer
- 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand
- 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam
- root



Figure 24. Site 1WA250, Unit 1, east profile.

Stratum III: dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay loam (54 to 60 cmbd).

Level 1 of Test Unit 1 was excavated from 10 to 20 cmbd and was comprised of Stratum I soil. In addition to the cultural materials recovered, a heavy root disturbance was encountered in this level. Both aboriginal and nonaboriginal artifacts were collected from Level 1 including chert debitage (n=3) and a clear piece of container glass (n=1).

Level 2 consisted primarily of Stratum I soils, with Stratum II soils becoming evident at the base of the level, and was excavated from 20 to 30 cmbd. Artifact recovery remained low in this level and included chert debitage (n=2) and a chert distal (n=1).

Level 3 was excavated from 30 to 40 cmbd and was comprised of Stratum II soil. The concentration of roots encountered during the previous levels began to decrease as Stratum II soils became apparent. No artifacts were recovered from Level 3.

Level 4 consisted primarily of Stratum II soils, with Stratum III soils becoming evident at the base of the level, and was excavated from 40 to 50 cmbd. A small lens of hydric soils with iron concentrations was encountered at the start of this level but quickly disappeared. No artifacts were recovered from Level 4.

Level 5 consisted of Stratum II and Stratum III soils, and was excavated from 50 to 60 cmbd. The soil was more compact and moist than the previous levels. No artifacts were recovered from Level 5.

Level 6 was excavated from 60 to 70 cmbd and was comprised of Stratum III soil. This soil in this level remains moist and compact as in the previous level. No artifacts were recovered from Level 6.

Level 7 was excavated from 70 to 80 cmbd and was comprised of Stratum III soil. This soil in this level remains moist and compact as in the previous levels. No artifacts were recovered from Level 7. After completing Level 7, a small window (40 cm wide/20 cm deep) was cut in the southeast corner of Unit 1 looking for a soil change or to encounter artifacts. No artifacts were found and the texture and color of the soil remained the same. Test Unit 1 was then terminated because no features were present and five sterile levels had been encountered.

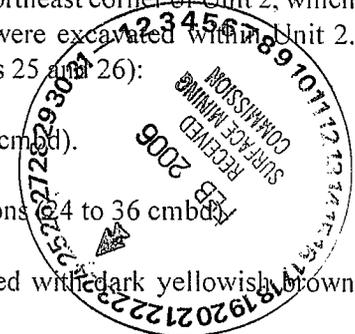
Test Unit 2. Test Unit 2 was a 1-x-1 m excavation unit oriented at 360 degrees and situated 6 m south-southeast of Delineation Shovel Test S10 E0. Datum was established on the northeast corner of Unit 2, which was the highest elevated corner. A total of three 10-cm arbitrary levels were excavated within Unit 2. Excavation of the unit showed a soil profile composed of three strata (Figures 25 and 26):

Stratum I: very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy humus layer (10 to 28 cmbd).

Stratum II: yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand with charcoal inclusions (24 to 36 cmbd).

Stratum III: dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay loam (32 to 40 cmbd).

Level 1 of Test Unit 2 was excavated from 10 to 20 cmbd and was comprised of Stratum I soil. Root disturbances were encountered in the humus layer. The humus layer was extremely mucky and had to be pushed through the screen. No artifacts were recovered from this level.



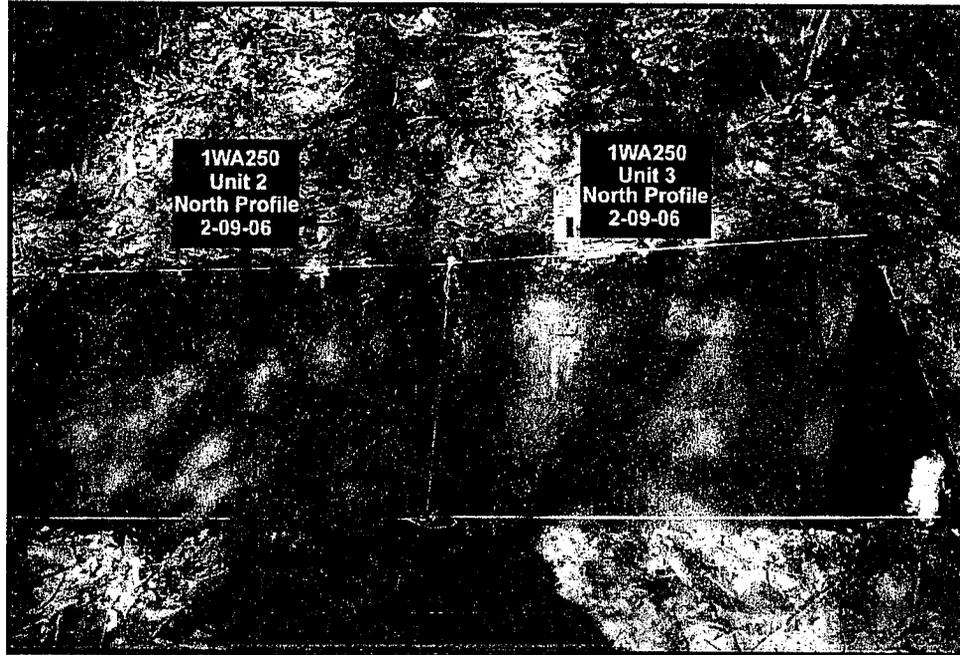


Figure 25. View of Site 1WA250, Units 2 and 3, north profiles.

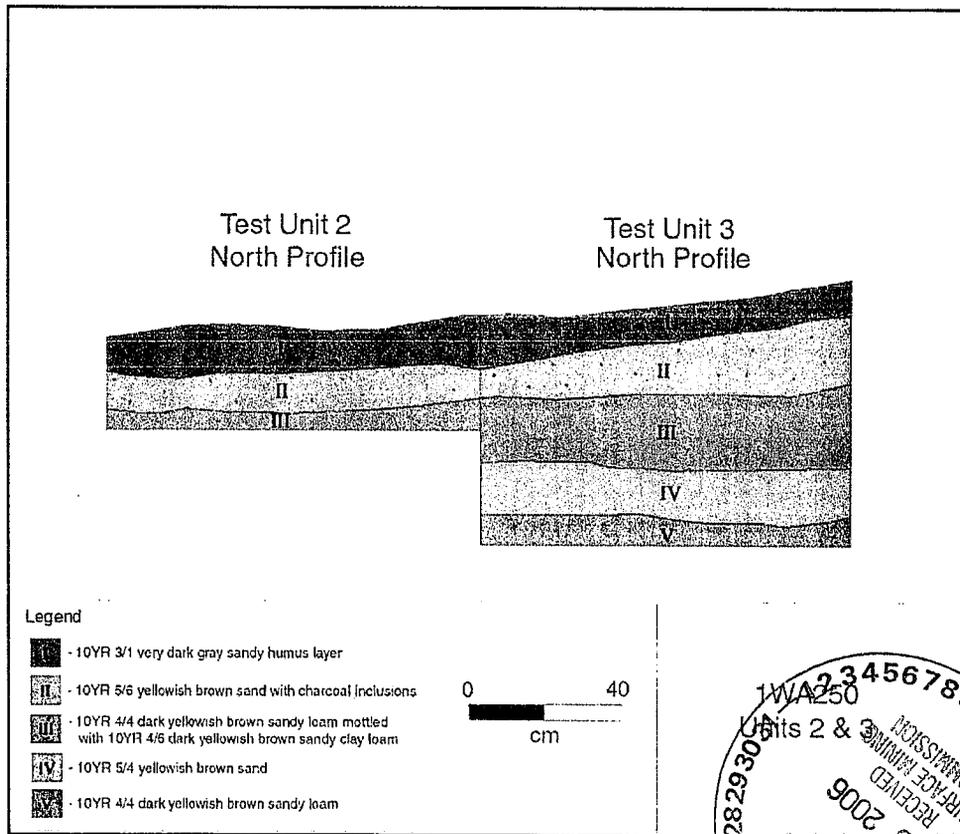


Figure 26. Site 1WA250, Units 2 and 3, north profiles.

Level 2 consisted of Stratum I and Stratum II soils, and was excavated from 20 to 30 cmbd. The concentration of roots encountered during the previous level began to decrease as Stratum II soils became apparent. Small amounts of charcoal as well as sandstone were observed but not collected. Artifact recovery was minimal in this level and included chert debitage (n=1) and a McLeod Check Stamped sherd (n=1).

Level 3 consisted of Stratum II and Stratum III soils, and was excavated from 30 to 40 cmbd. Artifact recovery increased but remained low including chert debitage (n=4) and two limestone-tempered plain sherds (n=2). The standing water surrounding Delineation Shovel Test S10 E0 began to drain into the southwest portion of the unit through the western wall. Attempts were made to scoop out the water but it gradually worsened. As a result, the unit was terminated and a 1-x-1 m unit (Test Unit 3), was opened up along the east wall of Test Unit 2.

Test Unit 3. Test Unit 3 was a 1-x-1 m excavation unit situated adjacent to the east of Test Unit 2. Unit placement to the east was the direction least likely to flood. All depth measurements were taken from Unit 2 datum, which was located on the northwest corner of Unit 3. Investigations of Unit 3 revealed the same stratigraphy as Unit 2. A total of six 10-cm arbitrary levels were excavated within Unit 3. Excavation of the unit showed a soil profile composed of five strata (see Figures 25 and 26):

Stratum I: very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy humus layer (10 to 28 cmbd).

Stratum II: yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand with charcoal inclusions (24 to 36 cmbd).

Stratum III: dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay loam (32 to 40 cmbd).

Stratum IV: yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand (24 to 36 cmbd).

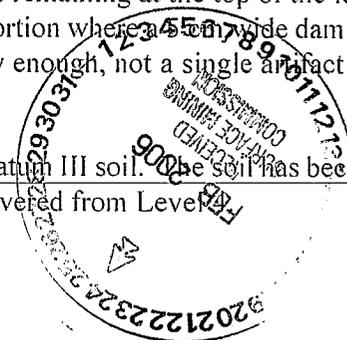
Stratum V: dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam (32 to 40 cmbd).

Level 1 of Test Unit 3 consisted of Stratum I and Stratum II soils, and was excavated from 0 to 20 cmbd. Root disturbances were encountered in the humus layer. Also, the soils were considerably drier in the first level of Unit 3 than compared to the first level in Unit 2. No artifacts were recovered from this level.

Level 2 consisted primarily of Stratum II soils, with Stratum I and III soils becoming evident at the top and base of the level, and was excavated from 20 to 30 cmbd. The concentration of roots encountered during the previous level began to decrease as Stratum II soils became apparent. Small amounts of charcoal as well as sandstone were observed but not collected. Artifact recovery was the highest of any level in the test units performed and included chert and greenstone debitage (n=15), a chert drill fragment (n=1), a Mulberry Creek projectile point fragment (n=1), grit-tempered plain sherds (one possible podal support) (n=6), and one clear container glass fragment (n=1) (Figure 27). A quartzite battered cobble was also collected from Level 2.

Level 3 consisted primarily of Stratum III soils, with Stratum II soils remaining at the top of the level. The level was excavated from 30 to 40 cmbd except in the westernmost portion where a 55 cm wide dam was left to keep the water in Test Unit 2 from spilling into Test Unit 3. Oddly enough, not a single artifact was recovered in Level 3.

Level 4 was excavated from 40 to 50 cmbd and was comprised of Stratum III soil. The soil has become more compact and moist than the previous levels. No artifacts were recovered from Level 4.



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Level 5 was excavated from 50 to 60 cmbd and was comprised of Stratum IV soil. The soil in this level continues to be compact and moist as in the previous level. No artifacts were recovered from Level 5.

Level 6 consisted primarily of Stratum V soils, with Stratum IV soils remaining at the top of the level. This soil in this level remains moist and compact as in the previous level. No artifacts were recovered from Level 6. A soil probe was taken in the center of the unit to look for soil changes; none were found. Test Unit 3 was then terminated because no features were present and four sterile levels had been encountered.

Considering the paucity of cultural material recovered from this site and lack of intact subsurface features, Site 1WA250 appears to retain little research potential beyond the findings of this investigation. Therefore, this site is recommended as ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

ISOLATED FIND 1

Isolated Find 1 is represented by a single piece of chert debitage. The isolated find is located on an alluvial terrace in the southeastern portion of the project area (see Figure 1) (Figure 28). A typical delineation shovel test exposed a soil profile consisting of two distinct strata. The upper stratum was comprised of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam extending to a depth of 27 cmbd, underlain by strong brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay extending to the base of the test, which was located at a depth of 38 cmbd. None of the delineation shovel tests produced any cultural material. Due to the absence of other cultural materials within the immediate area, Isolated Find 1 is not recommended for inclusion in the NRHP.

ISOLATED FIND 2

Isolated Find 2 is represented by a single piece of chert debitage. The isolated find is located on an alluvial terrace in the southeastern portion of the project area approximately 95 m southwest of Isolated Find 1 (see Figure 1) (see Figure 28). A typical delineation shovel test exposed a soil profile consisting of two distinct strata. The upper stratum was comprised of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam extending to a depth of 25 cmbd, underlain by strong brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay extending to the base of the test, which was located at a depth of 30

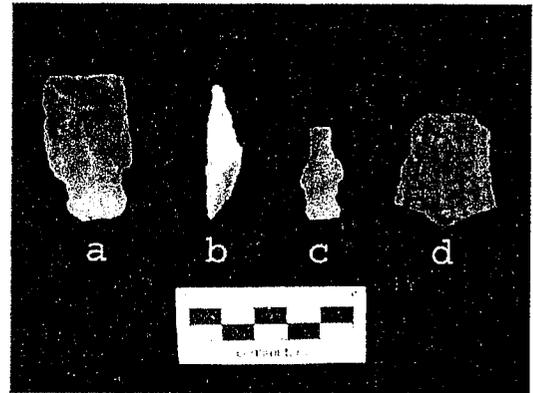


Figure 27. Artifacts recovered from enhanced investigation at IWA250: a) Mulberry Creek projectile point fragment; b) chert biface distal; c) chert drill fragment; d) McLeod Check Stamped sherd.

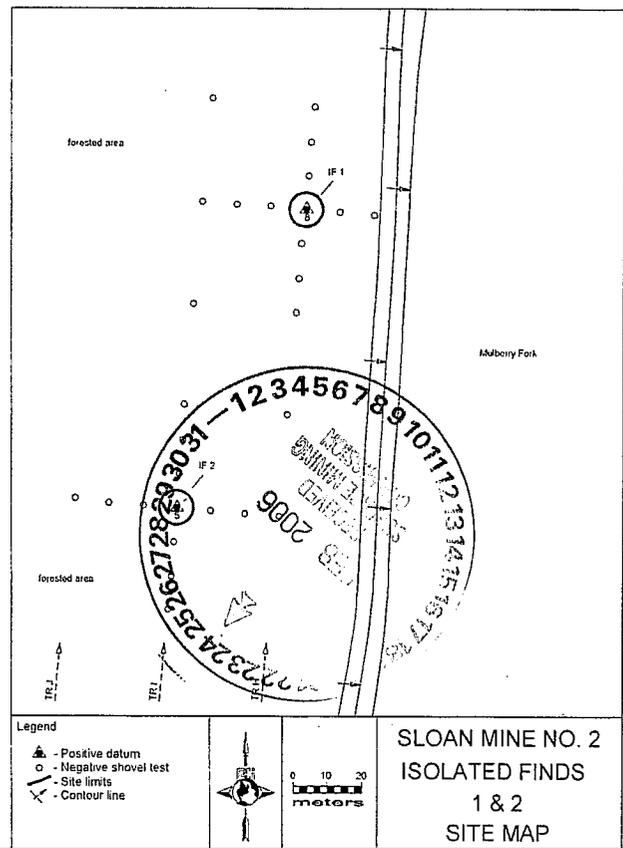


Figure 28. Planview of Isolated Finds 1 and 2.

ombs. None of the delineation shovel tests produced any cultural material. Due to the absence of other cultural materials within the immediate area, Isolated Find 2 is not recommended for inclusion in the NRHP.

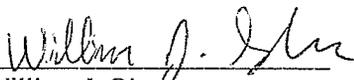
SURVEY INTERPRETATION AND EVALUATION

A Phase I cultural-resources survey was conducted for the proposed Sloan Mine No. 2 in order to determine if this tract of land was significant to the archaeological or cultural record. PCI's survey of the 224 ac. project area recorded two archaeological sites (1WA249 and 1WA250) and two isolated finds within the study area.

Site 1WA249 is a large, high-density, Late Woodland artifact scatter located in the southern portion of the study area. Site 1WA250 is a small, low-density, Late Archaic to Early Woodland artifact scatter located in the northern portion of the study area. Due to the paucity of cultural materials recovered and lack of intact, cultural deposits, neither Site 1WA250, nor the recorded isolated finds found within the study area are considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, due to the extensive artifact collection, diagnostic material, and presence of intact, cultural deposits, Site 1WA249 warrants further investigation to establish site eligibility.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Between January 9-20, 2006 and February 7-9, 2006, PCI conducted a Phase I cultural-resources survey for the proposed Sloan Mine No. 2 in compliance with federal and state regulations for Baxter Company, Inc. of Jasper, Alabama. The survey of the permit boundaries identified two previously unrecorded archaeological sites and two isolated finds. Due to a paucity of cultural materials, neither isolated find is considered eligible for NRHP consideration. Additionally, enhanced investigations at Site 1WA250, resulted in the lack of consideration for NRHP listing. However, Site 1WA249 has been recommended potentially eligible for NRHP listing. Ideally, this site should be avoided since it is potentially threatened by surface mining activities; PCI recommends limited testing in order to more definitively evaluate the eligibility status of Site 1WA249.



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Archaeological Assistant



Paul D. Jackson
Principal Investigator



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APPENDIX A
MATERIAL RECOVERED



Material Recovered From Sloan Mine No. 2

Site	Location	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Bag #	Accession #	
1WA249	General Surface Collection	quartz battered cobble	1	137.5	13	SM250	
		debitage (1/2-inch chert shatter without cortex)	4	9.8	13	SM2143	
		debitage (1/2-inch heat treated chert flake without cortex)	1	2.7	13	SM247	
		debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	5	0.9	13	SM246	
		debitage (1/4-inch chert shatter without cortex)	2	1.0	13	SM242	
		debitage (1/4-inch heat treated chert flake with cortex)	2	0.6	13	SM245	
		debitage (1/4-inch heat treated chert flake without cortex)	2	0.4	13	SM244	
		debitage (1-inch heat treated chert flake without cortex)	1	4.7	13	SM248	
		grog-tempered plain	1	2.9	13	SM249	
		Location Totals		19	160.5		
			N0 E10/S-I/D=0-15 cmbs				
			Location Totals				
			N0 E20/S-I/D=0-15 cmbs				
			Location Totals				
			N0 W10/S-I/D=0-25 cmbs				
			Location Totals				
			N0 W20/S-I/D=0-10 cmbs				
			Location Totals				
			debitage (<1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	2	0.2	12	SM241
			debitage (<1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	2	0.2		
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	1	0.2	8	SM219		
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	1	0.2	8	SM221		
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	1	0.2	8	SM220		
	sandstone	1	4.4	8	SM222		
		4	4.9				
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	1	0.1	8	SM219		
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	1	0.2	8	SM221		
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	1	0.2	8	SM220		
	sandstone	1	4.4	8	SM222		
		4	4.9				
	debitage (<1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	2	0.2	12	SM241		
	debitage (<1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	2	0.2				
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	1	0.2	10	SM231		
		1	0.2				

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Site

Location	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Bag #	Accession #
	debitage (<1/4-inch heat treated chert flake without cortex)	1	0.1	11	SM234
	debitage (1/2-inch chert flake without cortex)	1	0.8	11	SM238
	debitage (1/2-inch chert shatter with cortex)	1	1.5	11	SM239
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	1	0.4	11	SM236
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	8	1.9	11	SM235
	debitage (1/4-inch heat treated chert flake with cortex)	3	0.6	11	SM237
	sand-tempered plain	1	4.1	11	SM240
Location Totals		25	10.2		
<i>S50 E0/S-1/11/D=0-70 cmbs</i>					
	chert drill fragment	1	2.5	14	SM257
	debitage (<1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	11	1.2	14	SM255
	debitage (1/2-inch chert shatter without cortex)	3	5.9	14	SM254
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	5	3.8	14	SM251
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	8	2.0	14	SM256
	debitage (1/4-inch chert shatter without cortex)	2	1.2	14	SM253
	debitage (1/4-inch heat treated chert flake with cortex)	2	0.8	14	SM252
	grog-tempered plain	6	29.9	14	SM258
Location Totals		38	47.3		
<i>S60 E0/S-1/1111/D=0-80 cmbs</i>					
	chert biface fragment	1	1.3	15	SM263
	chert Madison projectile point	1	1.3	15	SM259
	chert Madison projectile point	1	0.9	15	SM260
	debitage (<1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	2	0.5	15	SM270
	debitage (<1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	20	1.8	15	SM264
	debitage (<1/4-inch heat treated chert flake without cortex)	2	0.2	15	SM268
	debitage (1/2-inch chert flake without cortex)	1	0.8	15	SM267
	debitage (1/2-inch heat treated chert shatter without cortex)	1	3.2	15	SM262
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	1	0.2	15	SM266
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	2	1.0	15	SM271
	debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	5	1.6	15	SM269
	debitage (1/4-inch heat treated chert flake with cortex)	4	1.2	15	SM265
	debitage (retouched 1/4-inch heat treated chert flake with cortex)	1	1.2	15	SM261
	grog-tempered unspecified	5	23.1	15	SM273



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Site	Location	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Bag #	Accession #
TR L ST 1/S-I/ID=0-50 cmbs		chert distal	1	2.2	9	SM228
		debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	4	0.6	9	SM225
		debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	1	0.4	9	SM227
		debitage (1/4-inch heat treated chert flake with cortex)	1	0.4	9	SM224
		debitage (1/4-inch heat treated chert flake without cortex)	3	1.2	9	SM223
		debitage (retouched 1/4-inch chert flake with shell fragments)	1	0.4	9	SM226
		undifferentiated bone	-	-	9	SM230
		undifferentiated shell	1	2.6	9	SM2132
			50	67.5	9	SM229
			62	75.3		
Location Totals						
TR L ST 2/S-I/ID=0-25 cmbs		debitage (1/2-inch chert flake with cortex)	1	2.9	3	SM23
		debitage (1/2-inch quartzite flake with cortex)	1	8.4	3	SM25
		debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	1	0.2	3	SM24
			3	11.5		
Location Totals						
TR N ST 1/S-I/ID=0-25 cmbs		debitage (1/2-inch chert flake without cortex)	1	1.1	23	SM2114
		debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	1	0.1	23	SM2113
		debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	4	0.5	23	SM2115
		debitage (1/4-inch chert shatter without cortex)	6	2.6	23	SM2116
		debitage (1/4-inch heat treated chert flake without cortex)	8	1.6	23	SM2112
		ground hematite	1	0.7	23	SM2118
		sand-tempered plain	3	9.5	23	SM2117
			24	16.1		
Location Totals						
TR S ST 2/S-I/ID=0-40 cmbs		debitage (<1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	1	0.1	21	SM2103
		debitage (<1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	5	0.4	21	SM2102
		debitage (<1/4-inch heat treated chert flake without cortex)	1	0.1	21	SM2107
		debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	2	0.3	21	SM2105
		debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)	1	0.9	21	SM2108
		debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)	9	2.6	21	SM2104
		debitage (1/4-inch chert shatter without cortex)	1	0.8	21	SM2106
		sandstone	1	1.3	21	SM2109
			21	6.5		
Location Totals						



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Site Location Type Quantity Weight (g) Bag # Accession #

Unit 2/S-II/III/L-2/D=20-30 cmbd

debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)
sand-tempered McLeod check stamped

1 1.9 WA7
1 5.6 WA8

Location Totals

2 7.5

Unit 2/S-II/III/L-3/D=30-40 cmbd

debitage (<1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)
debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)
debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)
limestone-tempered plain

1 0.1 WA9
1 0.5 WA11
2 0.7 WA10
2 2.0 WA12

Location Totals

6 3.3

Unit 3/S-II/III/L-2/D=20-30 cmbd

chert drill fragment
debitage (<1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)
debitage (1/2-inch chert flake without cortex)
debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)
debitage (1/4-inch chert flake without cortex)
debitage (1/4-inch chert shatter without cortex)
debitage (1/4-inch greenstone flake without cortex)
debitage (1/4-inch heat treated chert flake without cortex)
cortex
glass (clear container fragment)
grit-tempered plain
grit-tempered plain (possible podal support)
chert Mulberry Creek projectile point fragment
quartzite battered cobble
sandstone

1 2.7 WA25
3 0.3 WA15
1 0.8 WA14
1 0.2 WA17
5 2.0 WA13
2 1.7 WA18
1 1.3 WA19
2 0.6 WA16
1 0.7 WA24
5 11.6 WA21
1 3.8 WA22
1 11.9 WA26
1 226.5 WA23
1 10.2 WA20

Location Totals

26 274.3
48 327.2

Site Totals
IF-1

TRH ST 8/S-I/D=20-40 cmbs

debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)

1 0.3 SM21

Location Totals

1 0.3
1 0.3

Site Totals
IF-2

TRI ST 5/S-I/D=0-15 cmbs

debitage (1/4-inch chert flake with cortex)

1 0.9 SM22

Location Totals

1 0.9
1 0.9

Site Totals
Project Totals

1 0.9
419 809.3



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APPENDIX B
ALABAMA STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILE FORMS



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ALABAMA STATE SITE FILE

FILE NUMBER IWA249

SITE IDENTIFICATION

TEMPORARY SITE NUMBER Locus 1

SITE NAME

SITE FLAG

SITE LOCATION AND SIZE

7.5' QUADRANGLE MAP: GOOD SPRINGS

UTM COORDINATES (Center of 60m Zone 18 EASTING 486451 NORTHING 3232193 MAD 37

TOWNSHIP: 15N RANGE: 0W SECTION: 15 3E 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4

ELEVATION: 270 RAMSL SITE SIZE: MAJOR AXIS: 445 m MINOR AXIS: 330 m

MAXIMUM DEPTH: 80 cm

PRESERVATION INFORMATION

PRESERVATION STATE: 01

- 01 Unmodified
- 02 Excavated
- 03 Severe Erosion
- 04 Inundated
- 05 Intermittent Flooding
- 06 Contaminated
- 07 Construction
- 08 Logged, Clear Cut
- 09 Borrow Pit/Surface Mine
- 10 Deposition Covered
- 11 Pathologic
- 99 Other (specify)

IMMEDIATE DESTRUCTION PENDING (y/n): Y

LOOTING/VANDALISM (y/n): N

PERCENT DESTROYED: 10%

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: 02

- 01 Uncollocated
- 02 Considered Eligible
- 03 Considered Ineligible
- 04 Registered
- 05 Ineligible

DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS/REFERENCES

LOCUS 1 IS A LARGE LATE WOODLAND SITE LOCATED 75m WEST OF
 MILL BERRY FORK IN DOVERTOWN, ALABAMA. NOTED ARTIFACTS INCLUDE
 TWO MADISON POINTS, TWO DRILLS, BEFALE, GREEN TEMPERED POTTERY, 2 SAND
 TEMPERED PLAIN. A FEATURE CONTAINING LARGE AMOUNTS OF SHELL
 ALONG WITH A PIECE OF UNDIFFERENTIATED ANIMAL BONE AND CHEST
 DEBRIS WAS FOUND BENEATH LARGE CHUNKS OF SANDSTONE IN
 A SHELVE TEST



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NATURE OF DEPOSIT: 2

01 Ecton, etc. Disturbed 02 Upper Portion Disturbed 03 Deep Disturbance 04 Unaffected

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:

- HUMAN REMAINS
- FEATURES
- ROCKSHELTER
- CAVE
- ARTIFACT SCATTER
- MIDDEN
- SHELL MIDDEN
- SINGLE EARTHEN MOUND
- MULTIPLE EARTHEN MOUNDS
- PETROGLYPH/PICTOGRAPH
- STONE MOUND(S)
- WEIR
- HISTORIC STRUCTURE (STANDING)
- HISTORIC STRUCTURE SITE (NOT STANDING)
- HISTORIC CEMETERY
- QUARRY
- STILL
- WELL
- ENGINEERING
- Specify: _____
- OTHER (Specify): _____

CULTURAL AFFILIATION(S):

- CULTURE-
- PALEOINDIAN (Unidentified)
- EARLY
- MIDDLE
- LATE
- ARCHAIC (Unidentified)
- EARLY
- MIDDLE
- LATE
- GULF FORMATIONAL (Unidentified)
- MIDDLE
- LATE
- WOODLAND (Unidentified)
- EARLY
- MIDDLE
- LATE 2 MADISON POINTS. WEGG TEMPERED POTTERY
- MISSISSIPPIAN (Unidentified)
- EARLY
- MIDDLE
- LATE
- PROTOHISTORIC
- HISTORIC ABORIGINAL
- UNKNOWN ABORIGINAL
- NON-ABORIGINAL
- 16th CENTURY
- 17th CENTURY
- 18th CENTURY
- 19th CENTURY
- 20th CENTURY
- SPECIFIC DATE RANGE



ATLANTA STATE UNIVERSITY

WILSON, MISSISSIPPI, LOCUS R

SITE NO. 12

3884

SITE CLASS: 1000-1000-1000

SITE LOCATION AND SIZE

7.5 QUADRANGLE MAP: GOOD SPRINGS

UTM COORDINATES (Center of Site): ZONE: 16 EASTING: 480397 NORTHING: 3733710

TOWNSHIP: 15N RANGE: 6W SECTION: 10 2E 1/4 of 3E 1/4 of 5E 1/4

ELEVATION: 270 6 AMSL SITE SIZE: MAJOR AXIS: 24 m MINOR AXIS: 12 m

MAXIMUM DEPTH: 90 cm

PRESERVATION INFORMATION

PRESERVATION STATE: 05

- 01-Unmodified
- 02-Erosion
- 03-Severe Erosion
- 04-Inundated
- 05-Intermittent Flooding
- 06-Cultivation
- 07-Construction
- 08-Logged, Clear Cut
- 09-Borrow Pit/Surface Mine
- 10-Deposition (buried)
- 11-Potheaded
- 99-Other (specify)

IMMEDIATE DESTRUCTION PENDING (y/n): Y

LOOTING/VANDALISM (y/n): N

PERCENT DESTROYED: 30 %

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: 03

- 01-Undetermined
- 02-Considered Eligible
- 03-Considered Ineligible
- 04-Registered
- 05-Ineligible

DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS/REFERENCES

SITE IWA250 IS A SMALL, LOW-DENSITY, LATE ARCHAIC TO MIDDLE WOODLAND ARTIFACT SCATTER. INITIALLY, THE SITE PRODUCED ONLY 2 POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST, BUT YIELDED DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS INCLUDING A FLINT CREEK PPK + TWO HULTATOR BAYOU STAMPED SHEPDS. WHEN THE SITE WAS REVESED, ARTIFACT RECOVERY REMAINED LOW. THREE TEST UNITS WERE EXCAVATED. NOTED ARTIFACTS INCLUDE ONE CHEST DRILL, ONE CHEST BIFACE, ONE MULBERRY CREEK PPK FRAGMENT, + ONE MULLEOD CHEEK STAMPED SHERD.



NATURE OF DEPOSIT: 02

01-Entire Site Disturbed 02-Upper Portion Disturbed 03-Deep Disturbance 04-Undisturbed

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:

3884

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> HUMAN REMAINS | <input type="checkbox"/> WEIR |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FEATURES | <input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC STRUCTURE (STANDING) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ROCKSHELTER | <input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC STRUCTURE SITE (NOT STANDING) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CAVE | <input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC CEMETERY |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARTIFACT SCATTER | <input type="checkbox"/> QUARRY |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MIDDEN | <input type="checkbox"/> STILL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHELL MIDDEN | <input type="checkbox"/> MILL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE EARTHEN MOUND | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MULTIPLE EARTHEN MOUNDS | (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PETROGLYPH/PICTOGRAPH | OTHER (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STONE MOUND(S) | |

CULTURAL AFFILIATION(S):

- | --CULTURE-- | --PHASES, CULTURES, HORIZONS, IF KNOWN-- |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PALEOINDIAN (Unidentified) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EARLY | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LATE | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHAIC (Unidentified) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EARLY | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LATE | <u>FLYNT CREEK PPK, MULBERRY CREEK PPK PHASE</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GULF FORMATIONAL (Unidentified) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LATE | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WOODLAND (Unidentified) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EARLY | <u>ALLIGATOR BAYOU SHEPDS</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE | <u>MCLYOP CHECK STAMPED SHEEP</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LATE | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MISSISSIPPIAN (Unidentified) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EARLY | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LATE | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PROTOHISTORIC | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC ABORIGINAL | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN ABORIGINAL | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NON-ABORIGINAL | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16th CENTURY | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 17th CENTURY | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18th CENTURY | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 19th CENTURY | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20th CENTURY | _____ |



SPECIFIC DATE RANGE _____